

# Resettlement Plan (Draft)

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## Bangladesh: Natural Gas Infrastructure and Efficiency Improvement Project

Prepared by Gas Transmission Company Limited (GTCL), company under the Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Minerals Corporation (Petrobangla) of the Government of Bangladesh for the Asian Development Bank

### **CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

(as of August 2016)

Currency unit	–	Taka (Tk)
Tk1.00	=	\$0.01277
\$1.00	=	Tk78

### **NOTE**

- (i) The fiscal year of the Government of Bangladesh and its agencies ends on 30 June.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

### **Weights and Measures**

1 ha	–	2.47 acre
1 ha	–	10,000 sq.m
1 acre	–	100 decimal

## **Abbreviations**

AB	Acquiring Body
AC	Assistant Commissioner (Land)
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADC	Additional Deputy Commissioner
AH	Affected household
AP	Affected person
APD	Additional Project Director
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BGFCL	Bangladesh Gas Fields Company Limited
BFD	Bangladesh Forest Department
CBE	Commercial and Business Enterprise
CCL	Cash Compensation under Law
CEGIS	Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CLARP	Consolidated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
CMP	Current Market Price
CPR	Common Property Resources
CROW	Construction Right-of-Way
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DAE	Department of Agriculture Extension
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DCI	Direct Calorie Intake
DoF	Department of Fisheries
EA	Executing Agency
EC	Entitlement Card
EP	Entitled Person
ERD	Economic Relations Division
ESDU	Environment and Social Development Unit
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
ft	foot / feet (3.28 ft = 1 m)
GO	Government Organisation

GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
ha	Hectare
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HH	Household
IA	Implementing Agency
ID Card	Identity Card
JVS	Joint Verification Survey
JVC	Joint Verification Committee
km	kilometer
LA	Land Acquisition
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan
LGI	Local Government Institution
LMS	Land Market Survey
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MoC	Ministry of Communications
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAU	Project Affected Unit
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PCPP	Public Consultation and Participation Plan
PD	Project Director
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PVAC	Property Valuation Advisory Committee
PWD	Public Works Department
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RP	Resettlement Plan
RB	Requiring Body
RoW	Right-of-Way
RV	Replacement Value

Sft	Square feet
STG	Structure Transfer Grant
ToR	Terms of Reference
USD	United States Dollars

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## Glossary

**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; (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 or without displacement.

**Assistance** means support, rehabilitation and restoration measures extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets.

**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.

**Compensation** includes payments in cash or kind for assets acquired or affected by a Project at replacement cost or current market value.

**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-off date for eligibility of resettlement benefits.

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

**Eminent Domain** refers to the regulatory authority of the Government to obtain land for public purpose/interest or use as described in the 1982 Ordinance and Land Acquisition Law.

**Encroachers** include those people who extend attached private land into public land or who extend their use of titled land in to adjacent non titled land before the cut-off-date. Enroachers will not be eligible for compensation for land assets for the affected area which is an extension to their existing titled land.

**Entitlements** include the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, 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.

**Household:** A household includes all persons living and eating together (sharing the same kitchen and cooking food together as a single-family unit).

**Inventory of losses** includes assets listed during the survey/census as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.

**Khas land** refers to state-owned land which the Government is entitled to both lease and give away to citizens of the country who do not own land. Khasland is considered an important livelihood source for the extreme poor and can generate and protect the income earned by achieving sustainable livelihoods, particularly for those with low quality, under-sized and flood prone land.

**Non-titled** refers to persons who have no recognisable 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. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied resettlement assistance.

**Parcha** is a record of rights of a land owner.

**Project Affected Family** includes residential households and commercial & business enterprises except CPRs.

**Project Affected Unit** combines residential households (HHs), commercial and business enterprises (CBEs), common property resources (CPRs) and other affected entities as a whole.

**Project** means the Chittagong-Bakhrabad Gas Transmission Pipeline Project of Gas Transmission Company Limited (GTCL).

**Relocation** means displacement or physical moving of the APs from the affected area to a new area/site and rebuilding homes, infrastructure, provision of assets, including productive land/employment and re-establishing income, livelihoods, living and social systems.

**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 its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged. The calculation of full replacement cost will consider; (i) transaction costs; (ii) interest accrued, (iii) transitional and restoration costs; and (iv) other applicable payments, if any.

**Replacement Land** refers to land affected by the Project that is compensated through provision of alternative land, rather than cash, of the same size and/or productive capacity as the land lost and is acceptable to the AP. In this Project, there is no provision for replacement land. However, additional Project assistance is allowed in the form of CMP as grant to affected persons to buy land lost to the Project.

**Resettlement** refers to mitigation of all the impacts associated with land acquisition including restriction of access to, or use of land, acquisition of assets, or impacts on income generation as a result of land acquisition.

**Squatters (Informal settlers)** include non-titled and other households, business and common establishments on land owned by the Government. Under the Project this includes GTCL acquired land or government land on which people have their structures or income earning sources.

**Structures** include 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.

**Vulnerable Households** include households that are (i) households that are headed by women with dependents, (ii) household heads with disabilities, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, indigenous peoples or ethnic minority households and (v) landless households or severely affected households. No households of indigenous population or ethnic minority are affected by the Project.

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## Executive Summary

I. This draft Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for the Gas Transmission Company Limited (GTCL) of Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Minerals Corporation (Petrobangla). The proposed project includes construction of gas transmission pipeline (181 km) from Selimpur, Fouljadarhat of Chittagong to Bakhrabad of Comilla with associated nine (9) Mainline Valve Stations (MLV), one (1) Metering Station and two (2) Town Border Stations (TBS). Construction of Chittagong-Bakhrabad Gas Transmission Pipeline is located in three districts of Comilla, Feni and Chittagong. There are 12 upazilas/thanas and 191 mauzas/revenue villages. Alternative Pipe Line Route options have been assessed to identify the potency of the proposed site and subsequently select the best option for minimizing the impacts.

II. This is a draft RP which has been prepared based on a feasibility design and needs to be finalized and updated during the detailed design. The draft RP is through detailed measurement survey (DMS) based on the detailed and final engineering design and route survey which is subject to further modification and finalization at the later stage during final design and prior to the construction. The purpose of the RP is to mitigate the impacts caused due to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and to compensate and rehabilitate the displaced persons (DPs)/affected persons (APs). The RP is based on GoB's laws and policies related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS, 2009). The draft RP contains the findings of inventory of loss (IoL) surveys of all affected structures, assets and census survey of affected households and persons.

III. This draft RP will be finalized and updated prior to the implementation of RP. The updated RP will reflect final impacts, final AP lists and final compensation rates and be readily implementable. Various future steps are proposed for finalizing and updating and the draft RP such as (i) Finalization of route alignment and approved by GTCL, (ii) Preparation of land acquisition plan based on the final route alignment, (iii) Collection of data related to actual land owners and verification of ownership status through a joint measurement survey by GTCL and concerned government land department after the issuance of section-3 Notification, (iv) Additional census surveys for land losers based on the land acquisition plan and (v) Finalization and updating the draft RP.

IV. The subproject will require 8 meters of RoW which will be permanently acquired. Additionally, 15 meters right of way will be used on temporary basis as requisition area. A total of 370.91 acres of land will be permanently acquired for installation of the Chittagong-Bakhrabad Gas Transmission Pipeline as permanent RoW. This transmission pipeline also requires 669.70 acres of land for requisition for temporary RoW. Requisitioned land will be used for dumping equipment, vehicle movements, etc. during construction period and will be restored to its previous use after the construction. Requisition area will have two types of impacts in terms of loss of crops during construction and removal of trees which will be compensated. The design of the requisition area will be planned in such a manner that it will avoid physical displacement. The impacts as mentioned in this RP, as per the inventory and census survey, are mainly related to permanent land acquisition. Only loss of crops and trees are estimated for the requisition area. The vast majority of the land to be acquired is under private ownership (97.71%) and the total private land is 367.70 acres (148.8 ha). The remaining 3.22 acre of land is government land (0.87%). A total of 980.43 acres (396.77 ha) of land is being considered for crop loss. Total number of trees to be affected is 83,300. A total of 1,980 number of primary structures will be affected out of which 1,951 (98.36%) are

private structures followed by 15 common property resources (0.97%) and 14 government structures (0.67%). Additionally, secondary structures will also be affected. Total number of affected household is 1,382 having a total of 5,693 affected persons and total number of vulnerable households is 419. Out of 1,382 affected HHs, 1,282 are title holders and 100 are non-title holders. Out of 100 non-title holders, 7 HHs encroaches on government land and they are not vulnerable as they have their own land. On the other side 17 HHs are doing their business or residing on government land. Rest 76 HHs doing their business or residing on private land taking permission on land owners. Most of the APs own more than one structures as in the rural areas most of the HHs own a separate kitchen. Due to large family members some of the HHs own more than one main structures. The socio-economic profile of affected persons is homogenous in nature. The impact on the indigenous people was assessed through socio economic survey and it reveals that there will be no impacts on Indigenous Peoples (IP) are expected in the project. Summary details on land acquisition and resettlement impact is given in Table E-1.

**Table E-1: Summary Impact**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Categories of loss</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Land Required for the project</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>1,040.62</b>
<b>A1</b>	<b>Total length of alignment</b>	<b>km</b>	<b>181</b>
<b>A2</b>	<b>Total Land for Acquisition (permanent Impact for 8 meters )</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>370.92</b>
1	Private Land for Acquisition (Permanent land acquisition for 8 meters)	Acres	367.7
2	Government Land for Acquisition (permanent Impact for 8 meters )	Acres	3.22
<b>A3</b>	<b>Total Land for Requisition (Temporary land occupation for 15 meters)</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>669.7</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Loss of Crop Area due to both Acquisition and Requisition ( 8 meters for acquisition and 15 meters for requisition)</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>980.43</b>
B1	Affected Crop Area due to Acquisition (8 meters)	Acres	310.73
B2	Affected Crop Area due to Reacquisition (15 meters)	Acres	669.7
<b>C1</b>	<b>Number of physically displaced titled Hhs</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>708</b>
<b>C2</b>	<b>Number of physically displaced population (titled)</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>3,387</b>
1	Losing residential structures only	Nos	632
2	Losing business/commercial structures	Nos	50
3	Losing residential cum commercial structures	Nos	26
<b>C3</b>	<b>Number of physically displaced Non-titled Hhs</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>C4</b>	<b>Number of physically displaced Non-titled population</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>367</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>HHs losing secondary structures only</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>HHs losing business only (having business license)</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>HHs losing trees only</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>HHs losing agricultural land only</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>431</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>Number of affect CPR</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>private/political offices</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>J</b>	<b>Total affected HHs (titled and non-titled)</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>1,382</b>



S.N.	Categories of loss	Unit	Total
	<b>(c1+c3+D+E+F+G+H+I)</b>		
<b>K</b>	<b>Total affected non-titled</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1</b>	Encroacher affected by land Acquisition	<b>Nos</b>	7
<b>2</b>	Squatter (government land) affected by Acquisition	<b>Nos</b>	17
<b>3</b>	Informal settler/Utholi (private land)- affected by Acquisition	<b>Nos</b>	76
<b>L</b>	<b>Total affected population (titled and non-titled)</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>5,693</b>
<b>1</b>	Male Affected Persons by Acquisition	<b>Nos</b>	3,074
<b>2</b>	Female Affected Persons by Acquisition	<b>Nos</b>	2,619
<b>M</b>	<b>Total affected primary structure</b>	<b>sft</b>	<b>781,602</b>
<b>M1</b>	<b>Loss of Primary Structures due to Acquisition</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>1,980</b>
<b>1</b>	Residential structures	<b>Nos</b>	1,753
<b>2</b>	Business/commercial structures	<b>Nos</b>	112
<b>3</b>	Residential cum commercial structures	<b>Nos</b>	100
<b>4</b>	Common property resources (CPR)	<b>Nos</b>	15
<b>M2</b>	<b>Loss of Secondary Structures due to Acquisition</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>1,804</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>Loss of Income for Employees due to Acquisition</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>N1</b>	<b>Loss of temporary Income for Share/Cropper and farmers</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>331</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>Vulnerable Households affected by Acquisition (titled 397+non-titled 22)</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>419</b>
<b>1</b>	Female headed (FHH)	<b>Nos</b>	109
<b>2</b>	Headed by physically challenged people	<b>Nos</b>	14
<b>3</b>	Headed by elderly (above 60 years) people	<b>Nos</b>	197
<b>4</b>	HHs below poverty line	<b>Nos</b>	99

V. In general, most of the people have a positive attitude towards the proposed project. As the same time, the people of the project area highly demanded for gas supply in their locality. The people also are supportive of implementing the proposed project. However, number of households, land (titled/non-titled), residential structures both titled and non-titled will be affected which needs proper compensation and assistance. The consultation process was initiated in mid December, 2015 and completed in end December 2015. In this regard, six (6) stakeholder consultation meetings (SCMs) and eleven (11) focused group discussions (FGDs) were conducted in the subproject areas. It is to be noted that, the consultation, discussion and peoples' participation process will be continued further during the disclosure stage. In the SCMs, 148 participants from public representatives, community leaders, teachers, service holders, farmers, day laborers, fishers, traders, women were attended. In order to complete the formal consultation meetings (SCMs), 11 (eleven) FGDs were conducted with the affected primary stakeholders. About 83 participants from 6 (six) different groups were attended in 11 (eleven) FGDs.

VI. The project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents in the form of resettlement information leaflet containing information on route alignment, subproject details, compensation, assistance, eligibility, entitlement,

grievance redress mechanism, implementation schedule etc. This will be prepared and will be translated to local language (Bengali) and will be distributed to affected persons upon the approval of draft RP by GTCL and ADB. Copy of the draft RP will be disclosed in ADB's website and in the website of GTCL upon approval. The same procedure will also be followed during the disclosure of updated/final RP.

VII. Generally, grievances are compensation-related. Therefore, to provide a more structured project-level grievance redress mechanism, a grievance redress committee (GRC) will be formed as soon as the funding of the project becomes effective and will continue until project completion. There will be three entry points in filing a complaint such as (i) First level (where affected persons (APs) will be informed in writing by the PMU of their losses and entitlements. If APs agree with the conditions of entitlements, they can claim for the payments from the EA; (ii) Second level if the APs disagree, the PMU contact person and/or the focal person of the GRS can be approached for clarifications. The PMU will respond to queries within two weeks. Grievances raised will be documented providing details on the person, concern(s) raised, and the action taken by the PMU. If the AP(s) is satisfied, the compensation can be claimed from the PMU and (iii) Third level (If the AP is not satisfied, PMU Manager will refer the issue to the GRC who will resolve it within four weeks. A hearing can be called, if needed, to give the AP the chance to present the concern in person).

VIII. The legal and policy framework of the resettlement plan is based on national laws and legislations related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) in Bangladesh and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS, 2009). Based on the analysis of applicable national laws and policies and ADB's safeguard policy requirement, project related LAR principles have been adopted. The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance II of 1982 including amendments up to 1994 - ARIPO 1982). The SPS covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers displaced persons whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

IX. APs entitled for compensation or at least rehabilitation provisions under the Project are: (i) All APs losing land either covered by legal title/traditional land rights, Legalizable, or without legal status; (ii) Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not; (iii) Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and (iv) APs losing business, income, and salaries. Entitlement provisions for APs losing land, houses, and income and rehabilitation allowance will include provisions for permanent or temporary land losses, buildings losses, crops and trees losses, a relocation allowances, and a business losses allowance. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off-date. Broad eligibility and entitlement has been described in the entitlement matrix as presented in chapter-6 of the RP.

X. The project will adopt self relocation policy by the APs. There is no provision for land for land compensation or structure for structure compensation. The strategy will be based on cash based compensation to which most of the APs have agreed during the consultation. A total of 1,980 structures are to be affected by the project out of which 1,745 structures are residential and 112 are commercials and 100 are residential cum commercial. Households losing either a house or a business will be compensated in cash at replacement cost. Various assistances/allowances will also be provided to APs in addition to the replacement

cost. In accordance with the entitlement policy, the various measures will be taken to support for restoration of income and economic rehabilitation of the APs/DPs such as (i) Support against Loss of Structures Used in Commercial Activities, (ii) Assistance to Re-establish Business/Enterprises, (iii) Assistance to Severely Affected Displaced Households, (iv) Assistance to Affected Wage Labors in Affected Shops, (v) Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and (vi) Employment in Construction Work.

XI. The resettlement cost estimate for the Project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation and monitoring as per the entitlement matrix. The estimated cost in this budget is indicative which needs further update during finalization of the RP. The unit cost and the evaluation is done based on the inventory of assets. The resettlement costs and budget covers compensation and resettlement which includes the replacement cost of land, structures and other assets, and special assistances. The total estimated budget for implementation of the Resettlement Plan is BDT 6,198.08 million (USD 79.46million).GTCL will ensure timely flow of funds for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement activities.

XII. GTCL is the executing agency (EA) responsible for implementation of the subproject. Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Minerals Corporation (Petrobangla) will be the coordinating agency. A steering committee, chaired by the Secretary of the Energy and Mineral Resources Division (EMRD), comprised representatives from Economic Relations Division (ERD), Planning Commission, Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission (BERC), and Petrobangla, will guide GTCL, monitor and review progress and results. Project implementation unit (PIU) will be set up in GTCL for the ADB funded project. The PIU will have Project Management Unit (PMU) and will conduct and oversee procurement, accounting, reporting, quality assurance, and social and environmental issues. Additionally, GTCL will engage an implementing NGO to support the implementation of RP.

XIII. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. This being a liner project, it might be difficult to complete the implementation of resettlement activities for the entire gas pipeline section at one time which might delay the civil work construction. Therefore, a phase wise approach can be adopted for civil work construction, i.e., construction can be initiated in the section where compensation is paid. GTCL will ensure that no physical/or economic displacement of affected households will occur until: (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan are provided to the displaced persons; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons, improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods.

XIV. GTCL will monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the RP. The extent of monitoring activities will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. In addition to recording the progress in compensation payment and other resettlement activities, GTCL will prepare monitoring reports to ensure that the implementation of the RP has produced the desired outcomes. Monitoring of resettlement task in the Project will be carried out at two levels. Regular internal monitoring will be the responsibility of project implementation unit (PIU)/ project management unit (PMU) of GTCL. The social safeguard specialist with assistance from the implementing non government organization (INGO) will carry out regular internal monitoring for the GTCL. GTCL will retain qualified and

experienced external monitoring agency to verify GTCL's internal monitoring information. External monitoring will be commissioned by GTCL by engaging an independent external monitoring agency (EMA).

# 1 INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

## 1.1 Overview and Background

1. This draft Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for the Gas Transmission Company Limited (GTCL) of Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Minerals Corporation (Petrobangla). The Government of Bangladesh recognizes the critical importance of natural gas to economic development that needs to be managed effectively to maximize its full potential in reducing poverty. In the face of impending gas shortage impacting on the continued growth of Bangladesh's energy and natural gas requirements in recent years, the government of Bangladesh has requested ADB to finance several priority projects in the gas sector for improving the infrastructure that would help implement its updated poverty reduction strategy<sup>1</sup>. This strategy stresses the links between investment, growth, job creation and poverty reduction, and identifies key areas where reforms are needed, public investments are required, and public policies merit improvement consistent with the private sector-led economic growth.

2. Inadequate gas transmission infrastructure is a main hurdle in the Bangladesh gas sector. The present infrastructure coverage is inadequate to service key market areas of the country as most of gas supply points are in the northeast and central regions of the country, while delivery points are located in the central, south and western areas. Bangladesh is not yet engaged in international trade of natural gas. Several proposals for import of gas as liquefied natural gas (LNG) or through transmission lines are under consideration.

## 1.2 Project Scope and Due Diligence

3. The Natural Gas Infrastructure and Efficiency Improvement Project will comprise two outputs: (i) installation of seven wellhead compressors in location-A of Titas gas field to maintain delivery pressure and sustain the gas production level to gas pipeline transmission system, (ii) construction of 181 km, 36-inch parallel gas transmission pipeline traversing Chittagong through Feni to Bakhrabad to transmit additional gas to national grid. Due diligence was conducted for the whole project covering the two subprojects.

4. The first output is to install seven wellhead compressors (5 operating and 2 stand-by) in Titas gas field (location A) in Brahmanbaria District, about 100 km north-east of Dhaka City, to maintain the gas wellhead processing pressure of the five producing gas wells at 1,200 psig and enable recovery of additional gas from the reserves to sustain longer production level. The cooling of the compressors will be done through air cooling towers. Land acquisition is not required for implementing this component. Bangladesh Gas Fields Company Limited (BGFCL) has taken the initiative to install gas wellhead compressors at Titas gas field location A. This area is owned and operated by the Bangladesh Gas Fields Company Limited (BGFCL). Project management training and capacity building for installation of project facilities will be carried out under the contracts. A due diligence has been conducted (**Appendix-1**) and found that the site is well within the boundary of BGFCL and does not have any informal settlers.

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<sup>1</sup> Government of Bangladesh. 2010. Steps Towards Change: National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction. Dhaka.

5. The second output is to construct about 181 km, 36-inch gas transmission pipeline which will traverse Chittagong District to Feni District and to Bakhrabad in Comilla District. The proposed transmission pipeline will run parallel to the existing 24-inch, Bakhrabad-Feni-Chittagong transmission pipeline. It will begin from the compressor and metering station at Chittagong. The proposed transmission pipeline consists of two city gate stations (i.e. site at which a gas distribution company receives gas from a gas transmission company or gas transmission system), sectionalizing valve stations (i.e., capable of starting and stopping the flow of gas in a segment of a pipeline), and will have interconnection provisions to the existing 24-inch, Bakhrabad-Feni-Chittagong pipeline at Barabkunda, Feni, Laksam and Comilla. This component will be implemented and owned by the Gas Transmission Company Limited (GTCL). This RP has been prepared to assess resettlement impacts of the gas transmission line and to prepare compensation method.

### 1.3 Subproject Components

6. The proposed project includes construction of gas transmission pipeline (181 km) from Selimpur, Fouljadarhat of Chittagong to Bakhrabad of Comilla with associated nine (9) Mainline Valve Stations (MLV), one (1) Metering Station and two (2) Town Border Stations (TBS). Construction of Chittagong-Bakhrabad Gas Transmission Pipeline' is located in three districts of Comilla, Feni and Chittagong. There are 12 upazilas/thanas and 191 mauzas/revenue villages (Details on Mouza list is given in **Appendix-2**). The location of the Project is presented by administrative units in **Table 1.1**. The major components of the project are given in **Table 1.2** and shown in **Figure 1.1**.

**Table 1.1: Location of the Project by administrative units**

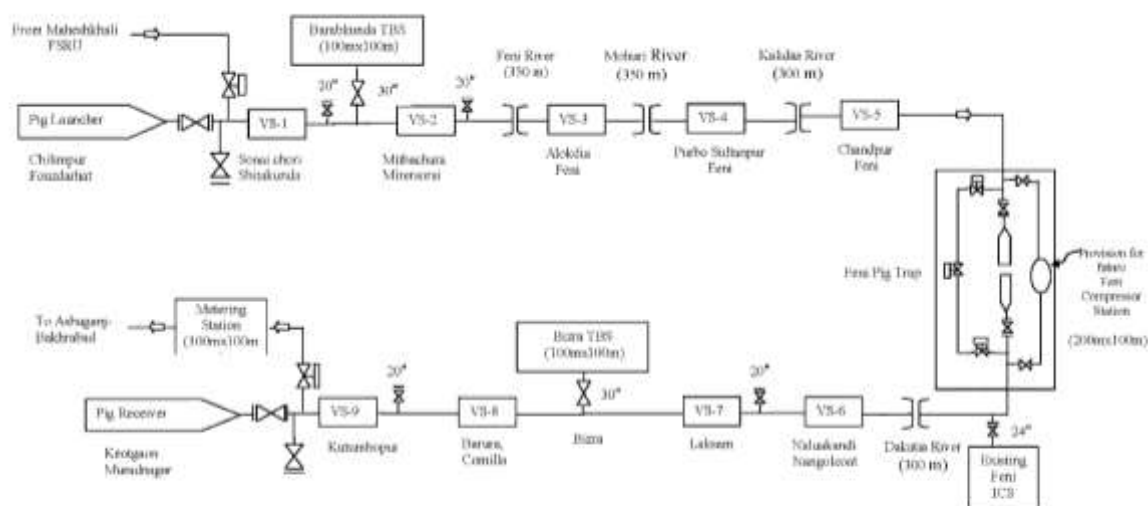
Districts	Upazila/thana	Number of Mouza
Chittagong, Feni	Mirsharai, Sitakunda, Chhagalnaiya, Feni Sadar	36 (in Feni), 45 (in Chittagong)
Comilla	Barura, Chandina, Chauddagam, Comilla Sadar Dakshin, Debidwar, Laksam, Muradnagar, Nangalkot	110

Source: GTCL, Jan, 2016

**Table 1.2: Major Components of the Project**

Sl. No.	Major Components	Features/Area
A	Gas Transmission Pipeline	Length of Line: 181 km Right of Way Permanent for acquisition- 8 meter Temporary for requisition- 15 meter (6m+9m) ROW: Depth of cover :1.2m-2.5m
B	Mainline Valve Stations	9 (nine) MLVs
B-1	Sonai Chori, Shitakunda	
B-2	Mithachara, Mirersorai	
B-3	Alokdia, Feni	
B-4	Purba Sultanpur, Feni	
B-5	Chandpur, Feni	
B-6	Naluakandi, Nangolcoat	
B-7	Laksam	
B-8	Barura, Comilla	
B-9	Kutumbopur	
C	Gas Metering Station, Keotgaon, Muradnagar	1 (one) MS
D	Town Border Station	2 (two) TBS
D-1	Barabkunda TBS	
D-2	Bizra TBS	
E	Compression station (name), Feni	1 (one) compression station

Source: GTCL, Jan, 2016



**Block Diagram of Chittagong-Bakhrabad Gas Transmission Pipeline**

**Figure 1: Block diagram of Chittagong-Bakhrabad 181gas transmission pipeline**

#### 1.4 Measures to Minimize Impacts

7. Alternative Pipe Line Route options have been assessed to identify the potency of the proposed site and subsequently select the best option for minimizing the impacts. A number of factors have been considered with particular emphasis on the socially acceptability and environmental sustainability for selection of line route for the subproject. This may be noted that for this subproject, the proponent has limited options in selection of alternative site. However, an optimum mix of criteria has been set to identify the best pipe line route among the alternative sites proposed by the proponent. Primarily the social and environmental issues have been focused for selecting the Pipe Line Route of the GTCL gas transmission pipeline Project and the two options of the pipe line route have been studied and the best route is selected. Line route map is shown in **Map 1.1**. Based on the existing information assessed, 'Option A' stands better than 'Option B' for Chittagong-Bakhrabad gas transmission line. Details of assessment are shown in **Table 1.3**.

**Table 1.3: Comparative statement of the alternate pipe line routes for GTCL**

Item	Option-A	Option- B*
Length of the pipeline	180.728 km	181.619 Km
Nos. of Bend on the line	592	559
Land required (acquisition)	144.58 ha <sup>2</sup> (357.26 ac)	145.29 ha (359.02 ac)
Land Required (Requisition)	Approx. 271.11 ha (669.93 ac)	Approx. 272.41ha (673.14 ac)
Nos. of River (R)/Khal(K) Crossing	R-4, Khal-60	R-4, Khal-60
No of Pond be affected	About 12	About 12
Nos. of Clustered settlement will be affected	647	666
Nos. of horticulture garden may be affected	None	None
No. of wetland crossing	About 9	About 10
Rail line	2 times	2 times
National & Zonal Highway	N-2 times, Regional-2 times	N-2 times, Regional-2 times

Source: GTCL, Based on Google Earth Map

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<sup>2</sup> 1 ha = 2.47ac





**Map 1.1: RouteAlignment for Chittagong-Bakhrabad gas transmission pipeline**

## **1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Resettlement Plan**

8. This is a draft resettlement Plan (RP) which will be further finalized and updated. The draft RP is based on the feasibility and preliminary engineering design and route survey which is subject to further modification and finalization at the later stage during detailed and final design and prior to the construction. The purpose of the RP is to mitigate the impacts caused due to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and to compensate and rehabilitate the displaced persons (DPs)/affected persons (APs). The RP is based on GoB's laws and policies related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS, 2009).

9. The draft RP contains the findings of inventory of loss (IoL) surveys of all affected structures, assets and census survey of affected households and persons. As far as land data is concerned, a full calculation on the quantity of land required for acquisition and requisition is done and land parcels have been identified by superimposing the route alignment on the mouza map (reveune map). The IoL and census survey were conducted for the impacts to be caused due to permanent land acquisition. For the requisition which is temporary land occupation, an estimate on loss of crops and trees has been made. Final verification of land details will be collected through a joint measurement surveys based on the section-3 notification. Land census survey will be updated at the later stage following which the draft RP will be finalized and updated to include the final land census data. Similarly, in case of change in the route alignment, the updated information will be collected and the draft will be finalized and updated accordingly. This draft RP will be finalized and updated prior to the implementation of RP. The updated RP will reflect final impacts, final AP lists and final compensation rates and be readily implementable. Following steps are proposed for finalizing and updating the draft RP.

- Finalization of route alignment and approved by GTCL
- Preparation of land acquisition plan based on the final route alignment
- Collection of data related to actual land owners and verification of ownership status through a joint measurement survey by GTCL and concerned government land department after the issuance of section-3 Notification
- Additional census surveys for land losers based on the land acquisition plan
- Finalization and updating the draft RP

## **1.6 Methodology**

10. The GTCL alignment from Chittagong to Bakhrabad was divided into four sections, namely (i) Selimpur to Barabkunda, (ii) Barabkunda to Feni, (iii) Feni to Laksam and (iv) Laksam to Bakhrabad for conducting census and other social surveys. A participatory approach was followed for collecting data. The techniques used for data collection include (i) census of affected households (100% for structures) including socio-economic details of affected households, (iii) property valuation survey (PVS), (iv) stakeholder consultation meetings (SCMs) and focus group discussions (FGDs). Questionnaires and checklists were used for collecting data. A team of experienced professionals along with a number of field staff were engaged in conducting these surveys and consultations following the alignment maps. Activities in detail under each technique are briefly described.

### **1.6.1 Preparation of route alignment and identification of land parcels**

11. Route alignment survey was done by using Total Station (TS), Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) and Global Positioning System (GPS) equipments. Satellite images were also used for the route alignment finalization. Mauza maps of the proposed route alignment were collected from Department of Land Records and Survey (DLRS). Mauza maps were geo-referenced with the coordinates collected by DGPS and thus digitized mauza maps. The digitized mauza maps were superimposed on the proposed route alignment. Land parcels or plots were identified by AutoCAD drawing for finalizing land acquisition profile. All kinds of rivers, ditches, ponds, etc within 200 (two hundred) ft in each side of the pipeline route were indicated in the maps drawn. The gas pipeline routes must pass at least 60 (sixty) feet away from towns, markets, graveyards, mosques, temples, churches, crematoriums, kutch-pucca houses, roads, railways, electric poles, ditches, ponds etc. and cross roads, rail and water-ways at an angle of 90 degree. For reducing distance or considering other special reasons (such as not crossing the existing gas pipeline), the requirements mentioned above may be relaxed. The surveys in preparing the resettlement plan were conducted based on the draft final route alignment.

### **1.6.2 Census and inventory of losses (IoL) survey for Permanent Land Acquisition**

12. Census and IoL survey was conducted for all affected households, losing structures, shops, irrespective of title to the land including squatters, encroachers, vendors, tenants, wage labourer, common properties and others, if there were any. The enumerators visited house to house and collected information from the household head or his/her senior proxy. Each of the affected entities was given identification number. Census and IoL survey was conducted for this Project from 15<sup>th</sup> December 2015 to 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2016.

### **1.6.3 Property valuation survey (PVS) for affected land, structures, trees and crops**

13. Property valuation survey was conducted for collecting market prices of the affected land, structures, trees and crops from knowledgeable persons of the affected mauzas but residing outside the Project alignment. In this regard current market price of affected land was collected from potential land sellers and buyers, deed writers, religious leaders and school teachers. On an average, 5 persons were interviewed in each mauza for collected current market price of affected land. Besides, Last 2 months recorded price (government rates) of land from the Sub-registers office was collected to supplement the market price collected from the local people (land sellers and buyers, deed writers, religious leaders, school teachers, etc.). Government rates other than land were also collected for structures from the Public Works Department (PWD), for trees from the Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD) and for crops from the Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM). Other than the government rates of structures, trees and crops local market prices were collected from local people. In the case of determining replacement value of structures, information on cost of structure from the shopkeeper of CI sheet, rod, cement, wood, etc. and from the knowledgeable persons about the labour cost and other associated cost for construction of structures were collected.

### **1.6.4 Structure marking for Permanent Land Acquisition**

14. All of the affected entities were identified during the census survey conducted from 15<sup>th</sup> December 2015 to 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2016. Based on the 'number of census form' the individual household number was created. The household number was written with permanent ink (red colour) on the visible wall of the structure. The household number is considered as identity (ID) number of the affected household/unit

### **1.6.5 Stakeholder consultation meeting (SCM)**

15. A two-fold SCM process was carried out simultaneously during the social survey. In this regard, the SCMs were conducted firstly with both the primary and secondary stakeholders and later, affected stakeholders within the occupation and gender based groups were consulted through FGDs. Six (6) SCMs were carried out at Bhatiari, Kumira, Durgapur, Panchgachhiya, Gunobati and Nangalkot unions of Chittagong, Feni and Comilla districts. On the other hand, 12 (twelve) FGDs were conducted at different locations of the Project areas with four (4) different occupational/gender groups, e.g., women, farmers & fishermen, businessmen/traders, and wage labourers.

### **1.6.6 Data generation**

16. Filled-in survey questionnaires, after completion of necessary checking, were computerized. The survey and data entry were conducted simultaneously. The surveyed data entry was done by the data entry operators under the guidance of data manager. The computerized data were analyzed in MS Access and SPSS as well and statistical data outputs were generated in tabular form.

## 2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

### 2.1 Overview

17. The safeguard due diligence was undertaken for the whole project outputs: i) installation of seven wellhead compressors and ii) construction of 181 km, 36-inch gas transmission pipeline. As the compressors will not lead to any resettlement as it will be installed within the BGFCL's property. The second output will require land acquisition and resettlement will have various physical components such as construction of pipe line and its associated subcomponents such as town border stations (TBS), metering stations, block land etc. The impacts on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are also categorized in to two parts such as permanent and temporary. Construction of transmission line will require 8 meters of permanent right of way (RoW) which needs permanent land acquisition and the land will be acquired permanently and is considered as permanent RoW. The permanent land acquisition will also include the land for other associated components. Additionally, 15 meters (6 meters in the right side and 9 meters in the left side of the acquisition area) of RoW will be temporarily required during the construction period for which requisition will be done and hence, is called requisition area. Any losses in the requisition area, especially loss of crops and trees will be compensated during time of construction and will be considered as temporary impact in terms of loss of crop season to be affected. However, loss of trees will be considered as permanent impact in the requisition area as these trees need to be felled. There will be no physical displacement in the requisition area for temporary land occupation. GTCL will ensure that no physical displacement will occur within the temporary RoW and within the requisition area.

### 2.2 Land Requirement (Acquisition and Requisition)

18. A total of 370.91 acres of land will be permanently acquired for installation of the Chittagong-Bakhrabad Gas Transmission Pipeline as permanent RoW. This transmission pipeline also requires 669.70 acres of land for requisition (**Table 2.1**) for temporary RoW. Requisitioned land will be used for dumping equipment, vehicle movements, etc. during construction period and will be reinstated back to the affected household.

19. Requisitioned land will be used for dumping equipment, vehicle movements, etc. during construction period and will be restored to its previous use after the construction. Requisition area will have two types of impacts in terms of loss of crops during construction and removal of trees which will be compensated. The design of the requisition area will be planned in such a manner that it will avoid physical displacement. The impacts, as mentioned in the following section of this RP, as per the inventory and census survey, are mainly related to permanent land acquisition. Only loss of crops and trees are estimated for the requisition area for temporary land occupation.

**Table 2.1: Requirement of Acquisition and Requisition of Land**

Particulars	Area (in decimal)	Total (in acres)
<b>A. Acquisition</b>		
Acquisition (8m) for the Line	35,724.3	357.243
Acquisition for TBS, Metering Station, Block land etc.	1,367.26	13.6726
<b>Sub Total-A (land Acquisition)</b>	<b>37,091.56</b>	<b>370.9156</b>

<b>B. Requisition</b>		
Requisition Right (6m)	26,786.7	267.867
Requisition Left (9m)	40,183.5	401.835
<b>Sub Total-B (Requisition)</b>	<b>66,970.2</b>	<b>669.702</b>

Source: Calculation by GTCL based on the route survey

## 2.3 Impact on Land Acquisition

20. The subproject will require 8 meters of RoW which will be permanently acquired is considered as acquisition area. GTCL will acquire the land as per the national laws related to land acquisition. Following section describes about various impacts due to land acquisition. Summary Inventory of losses including list of APs is given in **Appendix-3**.

### 2.3.1 Ownership of Land

21. The vast majority of the land to be acquired is under private ownership (97.71%) and the total private land is 367.70 acres. The remaining 3.22 acre of land is governmentland (0.87%). Ownership details are given in **Table 2.2**.

**Table 2.2: Type of Land Ownership**

Type of land ownership	Total land (Decimal)	Total land (Acre)	Percentage (%) of the Total
Private	36,770	367.7	99.13
Government	322	3.22	0.87
Total	37,092	370.92	100

Source: Census and IoL survey, Jan-2016

### 2.3.2 Type of Private Land

22. The use of Project affected private land was marked in the census and IoL survey. A major portion of the affected private land (to be acquired) is agricultural land (84.5%) followed by dwelling/homestead land (5.2%) and vitta/high land (2.9%). Details on types of private land are given in **Table 2.3**. The various types of land used in the table below are defined here: (i) homestead land refers to a piece of land where people are living by constructing residential structure; (ii) Vitta/High land is above high flood level and suitable for construction of structure but structure is not yet constructed; (iii) the orchard land is same category of vitta/highland and used as fruit/timber tree garden; (iv) cropped/arable (nal) land is basically agricultural land, which is used for crop production in once, twice, or thrice a year; the level of such land is below the homestead, vitta or orchard; and (v) Pond is an area of the land, which is surrounded by embankment/bund where water is found almost round the year. Fish is cultivated or even not cultivated both are treated as pond based on characteristics of the land).

**Table 2.3: Type of Private Land**

Land use	Total land (Decimal)	Total land (Acre)	Percentage (%) of the Total
Dwelling/ Homestead	1,924	19.24	5.2
Vitta/High land	1,051	10.51	2.9
Cultivable/ Cropped land	31,073	310.73	84.5
Fruit garden (orchard)	105	1.05	0.3

Timber garden	412	4.12	1.1
Bamboo groves	22	0.22	0.1
Pond	614	6.14	1.7
Wet land/ditch	633	6.33	1.7
Fallow and others	936	9.36	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,770</b>	<b>367.70</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and IoL survey, Jan-2016

### 2.3.3 Legal Status of Ownership

23. There are different types of ownership of the affected land. There are 1,282 titled owners (92.76%), 17 squatters (1.23%) residing on the government land, 76 informal settler/Utholi (5.50%) residing on the private land owned and 7 (0.51%) encroachers. Details are given in **Table 2.4**.

**Table 2.4: Type of Ownership**

Type of ownership	Number of households (HHs)	Percentage
Titled holders	1,282	92.76
Non Titled holders	100	7.24
Total	1,382	100

Source: Census and IoL survey, Jan-2016

### 2.3.4 Severity of Impact

24. About 44.76% (574 number of HH) of the owners will lose less than 10% of their land due to the Project. There are 708 households (55.26%) that will lose more than 10% of their total land holding and is being considered as severely affected households. No landless is caused due to land acquisition. It is to be noted that most of the affected land are agricultural land (84.5%), but the impacts on the agricultural land are moderate. Due to the project interventions, farmers will lose the ownership of the land only and they will not be able to cultivate land for a season only. The pipeline buried underground 1.9 to 2.7 meter depth depending on the ground. So, agricultural land losers will be able to continue their farming except the construction period which will be only for a season of 3 to 6 months. So the impact on their livelihood will be moderate and they will receive compensation on the market rate together with other resettlement benefits. Details of the land loss are presented in **Table 2.5**.

**Table 2.5: Severity of Impacts**

Severity	Number of Households	Percentage
Up to 10% of total land holding	574	44.76
More than 10%	708	55.26
Landless	0	0
Total	1,282	100

Source: Census and IoL survey, Jan-2016

### 2.3.5 Loss of Crops

25. It is already mentioned earlier that 84.5% (310.73 acre) of the affected land to be acquired is agricultural/cropped land. In the requisition area under the Project 669.70 acre of land is also agricultural/cropped land. Crop compensation for the land to be requisitioned is also considered in the budget of this RP. The total land area being considered for crop loss is 980.43 acres. Farmers will not be able to cultivate for a season only. Though they will lose their agricultural land due to acquisition, but they will be able to cultivate as usual. So impact on crops production is minimal. Details of loss of crop area are presented in **Table 2.6**.

**Table 2.6: Details on Affected Crop Area**

Particulars	Area (Decimal)	Area (Acre)
Affected Crop Area (Acquisition)	31,073	310.73
Affected Crop Area (Requisition)	66,970.00	669.70
Total Affected Area (Crop)	98,043	980.43

*Source: Census and IoL survey, Jan-2016*

### 2.3.6 Loss of Trees

26. The Project will also require removal of trees of various sizes and species. The census and IoL survey found varieties of trees on acquisition and requisition area. Total numbers of affected trees on acquisition and requisition area together in the Project area by category are presented in **Table 2.7**. The highest number of trees is found under timber (38,825) category followed by fruit trees (26,360) and bamboo (14,656) in the Project area. The loss of trees will not lead to loss of livelihood. These trees are associated with the affected land which is not necessarily used as means of livelihood for the APs. Adequate compensation measures have been provided in the entitlement to derive at the replacement cost. Total numbers of affected trees are 83,300, and most of the trees are small in size and these trees are on the side of agricultural land. Among identified 26,360 fruit trees, only 3,946 are big fruit bearing trees. All the APs will receive compensation for the trees and fruits. Also they will be able to take away the timber. On the other side, most of the HHs income do not depend on the trees. Only less than 1% HHs receive income from trees which is not also more than 1%.

**Table 2.7: Details on Trees (Acquisition and Requisition)**

Category of tree	Number of Trees	Percentage (%)
Fruit	26,360	31.64
Timber	38,825	46.61
Medicinal	171	0.21
Banana	3,288	3.95
Bamboo	14,656	17.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,300</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Census and IoL survey, Jan-2016*

### 2.3.7 Loss of Structures

27. A total of 1,980 number of primary structures will be affected out of which 1,951 (98.36%) are private structures followed by 15 common property resources (0.97%) and 14 government structures (0.67%). Most of the dwellings and other physical structures including community structures in the Project area are identified as physical displacement. Community



structures include both religious and social institutions. Details on loss of structures are given in **Table 2.8**.

**Table 2.8: Number and Area of Structure (Primary)**

Type of land ownership	Number of Structures	Area of Structures	Percentage
Private	1,951	768,811	98.36
Government	14	5,220	0.67
Community	15	7,571	0.97
Total	1,980	781,602	100

Source: Census and IoL survey, Jan-2016

### 2.3.8 Use of Structures

28. From among the affected structures most of the structures are residential (1,753) out of 1,980. **Table 2.9** presents number and area (in sft) of structures by use of structures. Other than residential structures there are 112 business/ commercial structures, 100 residential cum commercial structures and 15 common property resources.

**Table 2.9: Number and Area of Primary Structures by Use of Structure**

Use of structures	Number of structures	Area of structures (sft)	Number of households/units
Residential structures	1,753	624,912	755
Business/commercial structures	112	83,490	56
Residential cum commercial structures	100	56,540	29
Common property resources (CPR)	15	16,660	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>781,602</b>	<b>872</b>

Source: Census and IoL survey, Jan-2016

### 2.3.9 Legal Ownership of Structures

29. The structure owners are identified on the basis of their legal rights on land such as titled owner, encroacher, squatter, and informal settler/*utholi*. The titled owners have their legal rights on land. The encroachers also have legal rights on their land but they extend their attached private land into public land illegally. Squatters and informal settlers are non-titled. Non-titled owners have no legal rights on land. Titled owners, however, in the Project area mainly possess the affected structures (1,811 out of 1,980). The second highest number of structures belong to the informal settlers (145) followed by squatters (14) and encroachers (10). Details are presented in **Table 2.10**.

**Table 2.10: Legal Ownership of Structures**

Type of Ownership	Total	Percentage
Titled owner	1,811	91.46
Encroacher	10	0.51

Squatter	14	0.71
Informal settler/Utholi (Private)	145	7.32
Total	1,980	100

Source: Census and IoL survey, Jan-2016

### 2.3.10 Scale of Impact on Primary Structures

30. The extent of loss of structures due to the Project is identified. Upto 25% of effect is considered as partially affected/impacted and more than 25% is considered as fully affected/impacted. **Table 2.11** shows the scale of effect of primary structures due to the Project. In total 1,980 primary structures will be affected, of which 1,927 (97%) structures will be fully affected.

**Table 2.11: Scale of Impact on Primary Structure**

Category of primary structures	Fully affected		Partially affected		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pucca (pucca floor)	178	9.24	12	22.64	190	9.60
Pucca (kutcha floor)	3	0.16		0.00	3	0.15
Semi pucca (pucca floor)	268	13.91	10	18.87	278	14.04
Semi pucca (kutcha floor)	7	0.36	1	1.89	8	0.40
Tin made <i>dochala</i> house (pucca floor)	158	8.20	4	7.55	162	8.18
Tin made <i>dochala</i> house (kutcha floor)	751	38.97	12	22.64	763	38.54
Tin made <i>akchala</i> (one slanting roof) house (pucca floor)	55	2.85	2	3.77	57	2.88
Tin made <i>akchala</i> (one slanting roof) house (kutcha floor)	132	6.85	2	3.77	134	6.77
Kutcha <i>dochala</i> house	227	11.78	6	11.32	233	11.77
Kutcha <i>akchala</i> house	93	4.83	2	3.77	95	4.80
Hut (kureghar)/Thatched	55	2.85	2	3.77	57	2.88
Total	1,927	100.00	53	100.00	1,980	100

Source: Census and IoL survey, Jan-2016

### 2.3.11 Impacts on Secondary Structures

31. In addition to the primary structures, there are various types of secondary structures which will be affected due to the subproject. Details on the secondary structures to be affected by the subproject are presented in Table 2.12.

**Table 2.12: Impact on Secondary Structures**

Category of secondary structures	No. of Households	Unit	Total	
			Quantity and Number of structures	Size/ No.
Husking/flour mill (foundation)	7	cft	9	4,653
Water tank/choubaccha	8	cft	8	1,155
Septic tank	77	cft	83	67,261
Oxizen Tank	1	cft	1	300
Latrine Kutcha	6	no.	7	7
Latrine Ring Slub	391	no.	413	413
Latrine Pucca	117	no.	177	177
Urinal Place	6	no.	8	8

Category of secondary structures	No. of Households	Unit	Total	
			Quantity and Number of structures	Size/ No.
Tube well	402	no.	418	418
Water Pump/Power Pump	79	no.	83	83
Minar/Gombuz	1	no.	1	1
Family graveyard	10	no.	14	14
Crematorium Ground	1	no.	1	1
Eidgah	0	no.	0	0
Husking/flour mill	1	no.	1	1
Engine	2	no.	6	6
Water Motor	31	no.	41	41
RCC Pillar	9	no.	64	64
Tower Room	1	no.	1	1
Mausoleum	2	no.	19	19
Gas Line/Water Line	31	rft	37	3,420
Tin Made Boundary wall	170	rft	171	11,563
Boundary wall 5"	99	rft	100	10,309
Boundary wall 10"	26	rft	26	2,827
Sewerage Line	4	rft	4	445
Sitting place	26	rft	26	282
Stair	44	rft	47	829
Drain	2	rft	2	185
Pond wharf	1	rft	2	30
Crematorium house	1	rft	1	20
Gate	29	sft	29	2,392
Chatal	4	sft	4	16,570

*Source: Census and IoL survey, Jan-2016*

## 2.4 Loss of Income and Livelihood

32. Livelihood means and resources in the Project-affected area include land (agricultural land and fish ponds), and commercial and businesses activities. The people engaged in commercial and business activities in the Project area and those engaged in agricultural activities include farmers, sharecroppers and agricultural labourers. Affected persons will experience loss of livelihood sources mainly due to loss of shops/commercial enterprises, rented structures and agricultural lands. The displaced households compelling physical relocation due to the Project will experience temporary dislocation in their income and work days. In addition, wage earners such as employees of shops and businesses and those working on the affected agricultural lands will also incur loss in their income.

33. A total of 401 such households will experience direct and indirect impact on their income (Table 2.13). From among the affected persons, 70 persons will experience temporary loss of wage income due to displacement and loss of employment due to acquisition of agricultural and fish farms and business premises while 10 sharecroppers/lessees will lose their access to land. Residential and commercial renters will lose their tenants and thus will lose income from rented structures. Other than this, 114 fish farmers will lose income from fish cultivation in their affected ponds. Loss of income will be compensated and additionally, assistance will be provided to restore the income opportunity.

34. One time assistance for lost income based on replacement cost has been proposed. APs will be entitled for Shifting allowance and cost of re-establishing business elsewhere. Additionally, Training allowance in the form of cash equivalent to short term training course will also be provided to eligible APs. GTCL will also ensure that the contractor consider

employment of local people especially the APs during construction. Most of the affected land is agricultural land (84.5%), but the impacts on the agricultural land are moderate. Due to the project interventions, farmers will lose the ownership of the land only and they will not be able to cultivate land for a season only. The pipeline buried underground 1.9 to 2.7 meter depth depending on the ground. So, agricultural land losers will be able to continue their farming except the construction period which will be only for a season of 3 to 6 months. So the impact on their livelihood will be moderate and they will receive compensation on the market rate together with other resettlement benefits including. Farmers will be also brought to the livelihood restoration programme, so income loss on agricultural land is minimal.

**Table 2.13: Loss of Income and Livelihood**

Particulars	Number
<b>A. Employee</b>	
Agriculture	1
Business /Commercial	56
Fish farm	13
Residential	0
<b>Sub Total-A- Employee</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>B. Share Cropper/Tenant</b>	
Agricultural Sharecropper	10
Residential Tenant (rent loss)	160
Commercial Tenant (rent loss)	47
Fish farm owner	114
<b>Sub Total-B (Share Cropper/Tenant/ Fish farm owner)</b>	<b>331</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>	<b>401</b>

*Source: Census and IoL survey, Jan-2016*

## 2.5 Details on Vulnerability

35. Vulnerable households<sup>3</sup> include households that are (i) female headed; (ii) headed by elderly/ disabled people without means of support; (iii) households that are below the latest nationally defined poverty line; (iv) households of indigenous population or ethnic minority; and (v) households of low social group or caste. No households of indigenous population or ethnic minority and low social group or caste are affected by the Project. All the vulnerable HHs will receive additional compensation and during the construction period they will receive job opportunity on a priority basis. A total of 419 vulnerable HHs will be affected in the project area where 397 are titled and only 22 are non-titled. Out of 100 non-titled HHs, only 11 HHs live below poverty line and 76 HHs live on someone's land without land defined as Uthuli. These 76 HHs have their own land and structures in some other place and they are well off. Rest of the 13 non-titled HHs also own land and structures. Overall it is observed that all non-titled are not vulnerable due to the income and present status. That's why only 22 HHs were included in the vulnerable categories. There are 419 vulnerable households in the Project area (**Table 2.14**).

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<sup>3</sup>Despite of the land acquisition, no landlessness is expected.. However, severely affected households (losing more than 10% of the productive assets/land) and non titled households have been identified.

**Table 2.14: Details on Vulnerability**

Type of vulnerability	Number of households	Titled	Non-Titled
Female headed (FHH)	109	101	8
Headed by physically challenged people	14	13	1
Headed by elderly (above 60 years) people	197	195	2
HHs below poverty line	99	88	11
Indigenous People and Ethnic Minority	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>22</b>

Source: Census and IoL survey, Jan-2016

## 2.6 Details on Affected Households and Persons (AH & APs)

36. There are 1,382 affected households in the Chittagong-Bakhrabad Gas Transmission Pipeline Project. In the Project area 5,693 population live in 1,382 affected households, of which 3,074 (54%) are male and 2,619 (46%) are female (**Table 2.15**).

**Table 2.15: Details on Affected Households/Affected Persons**

Particulars	Numbers
Number of affected households	1,382
Number of affected persons	5,693
Number of male affected persons	3,074
Number of female affected persons	2,619

Source: Census and IoL survey, Jan-2016

## 2.7 Impacts of the Project - Summary

37. According to the census and IoL survey conducted in the Project area, 1,382 affected households/units with a population of 5,693 will experience different types of losses. Project will require 980.43 acres of land based on feasibility design where 370.92 acres is required for acquisition and 669.7 acres is required for requisition. Overall project impact will be moderate as most of the required land is agricultural and farmers will not be able to farming for a season only. Though agricultural land owners will lose their ownership due to acquisition but the land will be available to continue the cultivation which is actually minimizing the project impacts. Only 708 title holders and 84 non-title holders will be physically displaced due to project interventions. A total of 1,980 primary structures will be affected. Most of the APs own more than one structures as in the rural areas most of the HHs own a separate kitchen. Due to large family members some of the HHs own more than one main structures. Total 419 vulnerable HHss will be affected where as 99 HHs live below poverty line, 109 are female headed HHs, 197 HHs are headed by elderly people and 14 are physically challenged. Full list of IoL is in **Appendix 2.1**. Table 2.16 presents a summary of the Project impacts.

**Table 2.16: Project Impacts – Summary**

S.N.	Categories of loss	Unit	Total
<b>A</b>	<b>Land Required for the project</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>1,040.62</b>
<b>A1</b>	<b>Total length of alignment</b>	<b>km</b>	<b>181</b>

S.N.	Categories of loss	Unit	Total
<b>A2</b>	<b>Total Land for Acquisition (permanent Impact for 8 meters )</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>370.92</b>
1	Private Land for Acquisition(Permanent land acquisition for 8 meters)	Acres	367.7
2	Government Land for Acquisition (permanent Impact for 8 meters )	Acres	3.22
<b>A3</b>	<b>Total Land for Requisition (Temporary land occupation for 15 meters)</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>669.7</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Loss of Crop Area due to both Acquisition and Requisition ( 8 meters for acquisition and 15 meters for requisition)</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>980.43</b>
B1	Affected Crop Area due to Acquisition (8 meters)	Acres	310.73
B2	Affected Crop Area due to Reacquisition (15 meters)	Acres	669.7
<b>C1</b>	<b>Number of physically displaced titled Hhs</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>708</b>
<b>C2</b>	<b>Number of physically displaced population (titled)</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>3,387</b>
1	Losing residential structures only	Nos	632
2	Losing business/commercial structures	Nos	50
3	Losing residential cum commercial structures	Nos	26
<b>C3</b>	<b>Number of physically displaced Non-titled Hhs</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>C4</b>	<b>Number of physically displaced Non-titled population</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>367</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>HHs losing secondary structures only</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>HHs losing business only (having business license)</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>HHs losing trees only</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>HHs losing agricultural land only</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>431</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>Number of affect CPR</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>private/political offices</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>J</b>	<b>Total affected HHs (titled and non-titled) (c1+c3+D+E+F+G+H+I)</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>1,382</b>
<b>K</b>	<b>Total affected non-titled</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>100</b>
1	Encroacher affected by land Acquisition	Nos	7
2	Squatter (government land) affected by Acquisition	Nos	17
3	Informal settler/Utholi (private land)- affected by Acquisition	Nos	76
<b>L</b>	<b>Total affected population (titled and non-titled)</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>5,693</b>
1	Male Affected Persons by Acquisition	Nos	3,074
2	Female Affected Persons by Acquisition	Nos	2,619
<b>M</b>	<b>Total affected primary structure</b>	<b>sft</b>	<b>781,602</b>
<b>M1</b>	<b>Loss of Primary Structures due to Acquisition</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>1,980</b>
1	Residential structures	Nos	1,753
2	Business/commercial structures	Nos	112
3	Residential cum commercial structures	Nos	100
4	Common property resources (CPR)	Nos	15

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Categories of loss</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>M2</b>	<b>Loss of Secondary Structures due to Acquisition</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>1,804</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>Loss of Income for Employees due to Acquisition</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>N1</b>	<b>Loss of temporary Income for Share/Cropper and farmers</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>331</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>Vulnerable Households affected by Acquisition (titled 397+non-titled 22)</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>419</b>
<b>1</b>	Female headed (FHH)	<b>Nos</b>	109
<b>2</b>	Headed by physically challenged people	<b>Nos</b>	14
<b>3</b>	Headed by elderly (above 60 years) people	<b>Nos</b>	197
<b>4</b>	HHs below poverty line	<b>Nos</b>	99

*Source: Census & IOL survey, Jan-16*

### 3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

#### 3.1 Overview

38. This section deals with the general baseline socio-economic profile of the project area and affected households. Socio economic details of the affected households were collected during the social assessment. In addition to the specific social information collected during census survey, general socio economic information was also collected from affected households to prepare an overall socio economic profile of the affected households and people.

#### 3.2 Socio Economic Profile of the Affected Households

39. The following section deals with various socio economic details of the surveyed households (1,324 numbers of households were covered under the survey) based on the finding of survey.

##### 3.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

40. The male population is higher than that of female. There are 53.73% males and 46.27% females as found in the household census. The sex ratio is 861 female per 1,000 male. The household size is 4.09. It is noted that there is no ethnic minority in the project area. Besides, all of the affected households in the project area recognized as Bengali.

**Table 3.1: Area-wise distribution of households and population**

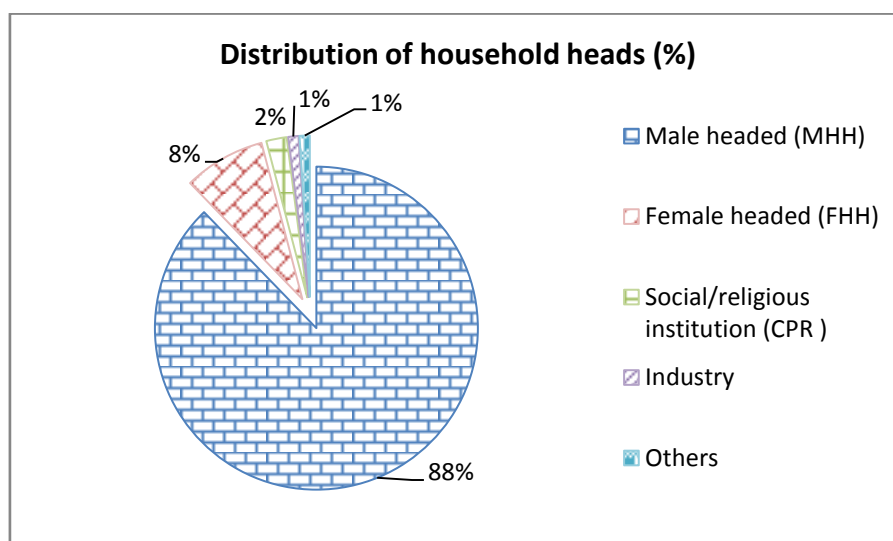
Area	HH	Male		Female		Total Population		HH Size	Sex Ratio
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Total Alignment	1,324	3,074	54	2,619	46	5,693	100	4.09	861

*Source: Household Census Survey, January, 2016*

##### 3.2.2 Distribution of Household Heads

41. It is observed (Figure 3.1) that the percentage of male headed households (86%) is higher than that of female headed households (8%). It is assumed that the higher numbers of male headed households is due to the traditional social structure of Bangladesh where males are mainly responsible for the family's wellbeing. On the other hand, although there is no comparative data, the number of female headed household is also becoming significant as the rate of separation is increasing.



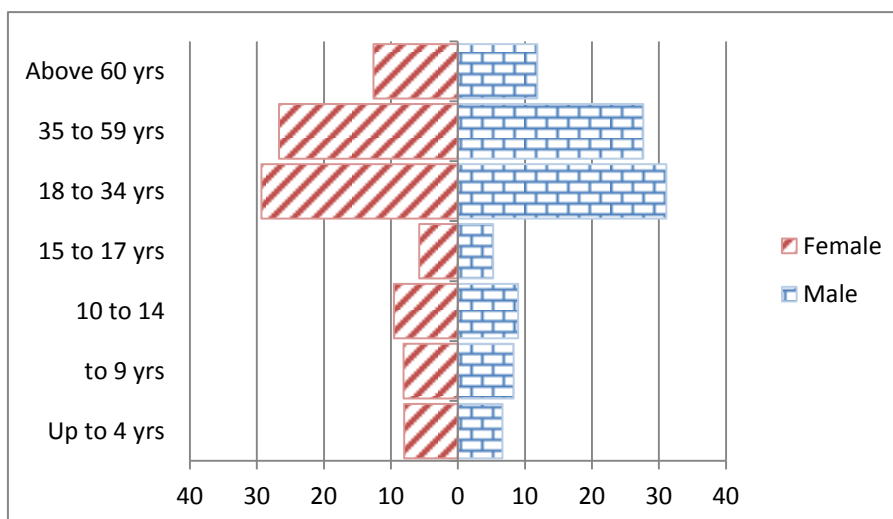


Source: Household Census Survey, January, 2016

**Figure 3.1: Sex-wise distribution of household heads**

### 3.2.3 Age Composition

42. The population distribution on the basis of age composition(**Figure 3.2**)shows that the highest section of the population constitutes the age category of 18 to 34 years. The second highest category is 35 to 59 years; in this category the number of males is almost equal in response to of females.



Source: Household Census Survey, January 2016

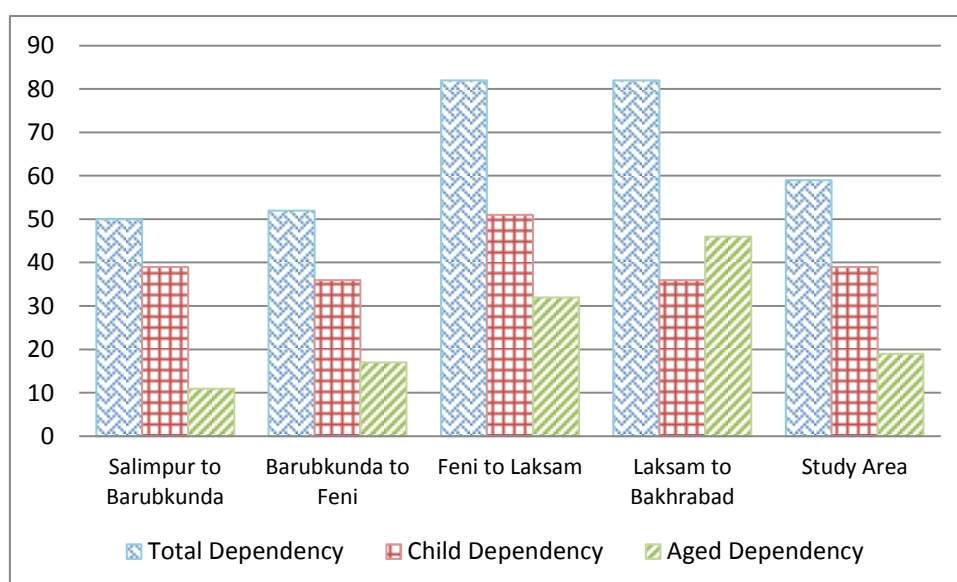
**Figure 3.2: Population pyramid in the study area (total alignment)**

### 3.2.4 Dependency Ratio

43. In the study area the highest number of population (30%) belongs to age category of 18 to 34 years old. Only 12% people are in 60 to above years category. Age groups of 0-14 years is defined as children, 15-24 years as early working age, 25-54 years as prime working age, 55-59 years as mature working age and 60 years and over as elderly people

(source: World Fact Book, CIA<sup>4</sup>). This classification is important as the size of young population (under age 15) would need more investment in schools, while size of older populations (ages 60 and over) would call for more invest in health sector.

44. The population data when analyzed to ascertain the size of (potentially) active working population then it appears that 64% population who are in the age bracket of 15-59 can be classified under this category. The categorization is made on the basis of ILO<sup>5</sup> reference for opting out potential labour force and dependent population. Population of 15 to 59 years category is considered as labour force whereas, populations below 14 years and above 60 years are considered as dependent. Thus, the total dependency ratio is 59 in which child dependency ratio is 39 and aged dependency ratio is 19. It illustrates that total 73 persons are dependent on 100 labour forces in which 40 are children and 16 are elderly people. The dependency ratio is more or less similar in the entire study area (**Figure 3.3**). Data shows that Feni to Laksam & Laksam to Bakhrabad have highest Dependency ratio (82) whereas Salimpur to Barubkunda have lowest Dependency ratio (50).



Source: Household Census Survey, January 2016

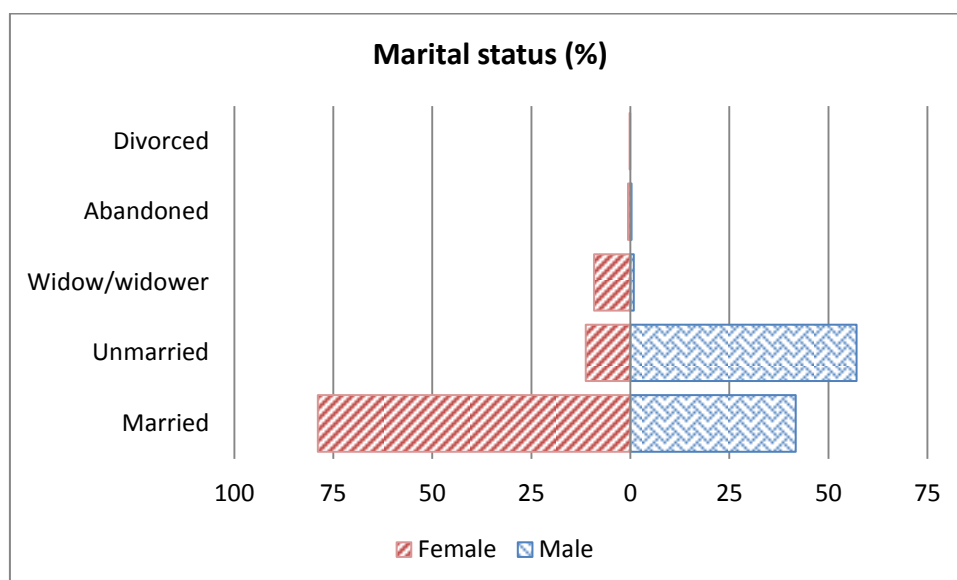
**Figure 3.3: Dependency ratio in the study area**

### 3.2.5 Marital Status

45. The following figure (**Figure 3.4**) shows the Marital status of population (HH members) 18 years old & above. It is found that the rate of married females (79%) is higher than males (41%) and the rate of unmarried males (57%) is higher than that of females (11%). In the widow/widower category, the female covers also the highest percentage compared to the male. However, the percentage of abandoned and divorced category is minimal compared to the rest of the category.

<sup>4</sup> Retrieved on 30/06/2015 from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/notesanddefs.html>

<sup>5</sup> International Labour Organization

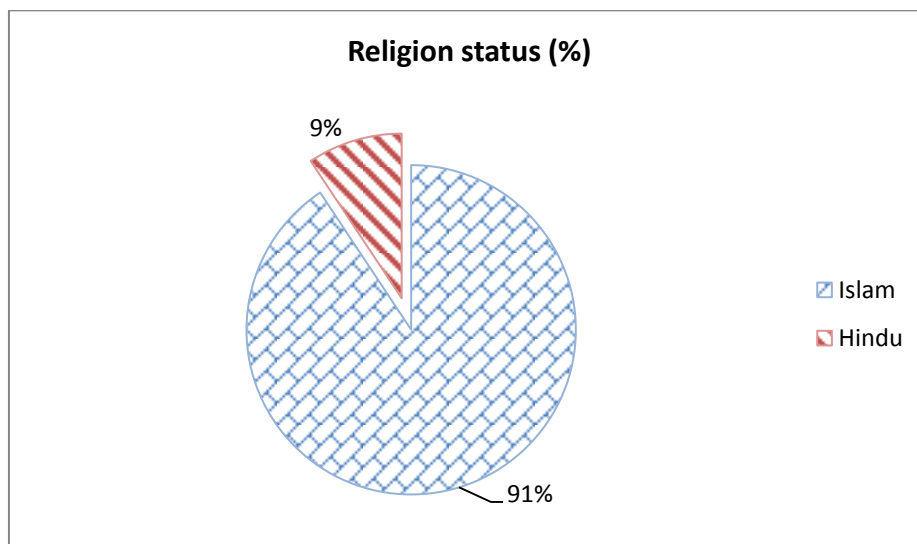


Source: Household Census Survey, January 2016

**Figure 3.4: Marital status of population (HH members) 18 years old & above**

### 3.2.6 Household by Religion

46. The following table (**Figure 3.5**) shows the distribution of households by religious category. It is found that Islam is the predominant religion in the study area (91%). The percentages of Hindu households are minimal (9%).



Source: Household Census Survey, January 2016

**Figure 3.5: Affected households and population by religion**

### 3.2.7 Education

47. Considering the educational level of the affected people, they have little opportunity to receive formal education as there are very few educational institutions in the project area. Census findings show that most of the people are educated up to class ten (35%), about 28% are educated from Class 1 to 5/Ebtedayee Madrasa, about 6% can only sign their names and about 3.86% are illiterate. (**Table 3.2**). The educational level of both males and

females is more or less equal in percentage. The rate of higher education is negligible in the study area due to the lack of opportunity and disinterest of the people.

**Table 3.2: Distribution of educational level (6 years above)**

Education level	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Class 1 to 5/Ebtedayee Madrasa	28.7	28.27	28.47
Class 6 to 10	36.2	34.11	35.06
SSC (Secondary School)/Equivalent/Dhakil	13.6	11.69	12.54
HSC (Higher Secondary)/Equivalent/Alim	9.9	5.59	7.52
BA (Bachelor Degree)/Equivalent/Fazil	5.2	3.03	4.00
MA (Master Degree)/Equivalent/Kamil	2.0	0.88	1.37
Child (1-5 years old)	0.6	0.47	0.55
Able to sign only	2.8	9.75	6.63
Illiterate	1	6.21	3.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Household Census Survey, January, 2016

### 3.2.8 Occupation Pattern

48. The prime occupations of the population in the Project area are farming (18%) followed by service (6%), different activities in abroad (5%) and business (4%). A larger portion of population consists of students (33%) and housewives (27%) who have no involvement with income generating activities; about 5% of population is unemployed also. Population other than these unemployed ones, involved with various economic activities, which are shown in **Table 3.3** below. **Table 3.4** presents occupational statistics of the household heads. More or less similar trend is seen in Table 3.4 also; concentration of involvement is found higher similarly with agriculture (33%), business (24%), service (18%) and different activities in abroad (7%).

**Table 3.3: Principal occupation of the affected population in the Project area**

Occupation	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Agriculture	19.7	16.51	18.09
Service	12.5	0.94	6.18
Different activities in abroad	10	0.03	4.52
Business	9.1	0.23	4.24
Driver	1.9	-	0.85
Fisher	0.7	0.03	0.36
Mason	0.8	-	0.36
Carpenter	0.5	-	0.21
Teacher	0.1	0.1	0.11
Tailor	0.2	0.06	0.11
physicians	0.1	0.06	0.07
Rickshaw/van puller	0.1	-	0.05
Kabiraj/traditional healer	-	0.03	0.04
Boatman	-	0.03	0.02
Rural Doctor	-	-	0.02

Occupation	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Student	39.3	27.42	32.8
Housewife	-	51.56	27.1
Unemployed	4.7	2.95	4.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Household Census Survey, January 2016*

**Table 3.4: Occupation of the head of the household**

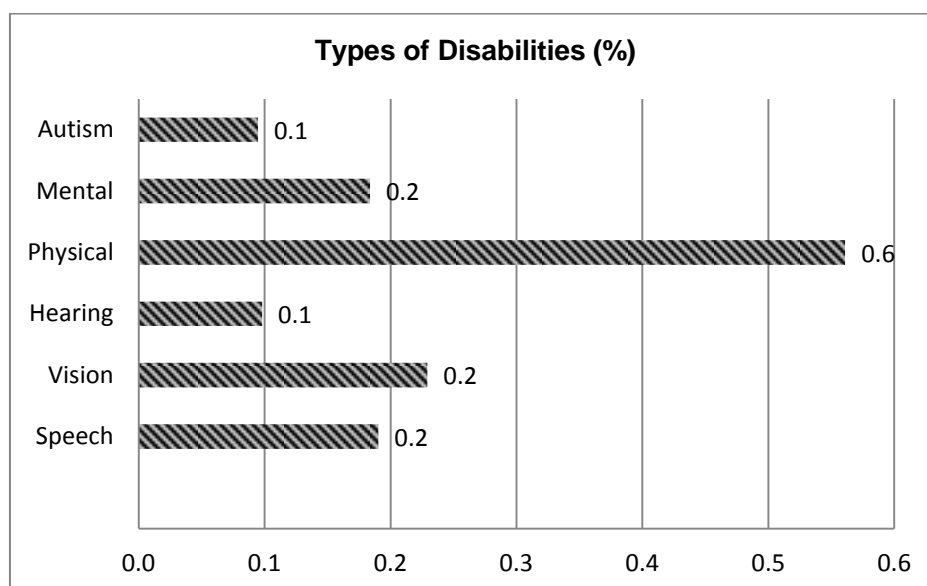
Occupation	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Agriculture	35	14.73	32.79
Business	26.5	2.33	24.08
Service	19.7	3.1	18.02
Different activities in abroad	7.3	0.78	6.61
Driver	2.4	-	2.12
Fisher	2.1	-	1.89
Mason	1.3	-	1.18
Teacher	1.1	-	1.02
Rickshaw/van puller	1	-	0.87
Carpenter	0.9	-	0.79
Tailor	0.4	-	0.31
Physicians	0.3	-	0.24
Renting of house/land	0.2	0.78	0.24
Kabiraj/traditional healer	0.2	-	0.16
Housewife	-	77.52	8.18
Unemployed	2	0.78	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Household Census Survey, January, 2016*

### 3.3 Quality of Life Dimensions

#### 3.3.1 Health

49. Field observation shows that fever and cold is the most prevalent ailment of the people in the study area. Gastric/Ulcer is the prevalent ailment where high/low pressures, diabetes are also common diseases in the study area. The population census, 2011 identified almost six types of disabilities and their proportionate distribution in the respective area. It is found that the study area comprises 1.4% of all types of disabilities and 0.6% people reported that they are physically challenged. 0.4% mentioned speech and mental disorder. **Figure 3.6** shows types of disabilities.



Source: Housing and Population Census, BBS, 2011

**Figure 3.6: Proportionate distribution of available disability**

50. However, health services and facility is quite good as reported by the local people. People are much more aware to receive treatment facilities from registered physicians. A significant portion of the local people tended to receive treatment from a private medical hospital. There are upazilla health complex in each upazilla in study area. And there are union sub centre, family welfare centers and community clinics, family welfare centers in union level where people can take their primary health services but in critical case people prefer Upazilla health complex and district hospital.

### 3.3.2 Electricity

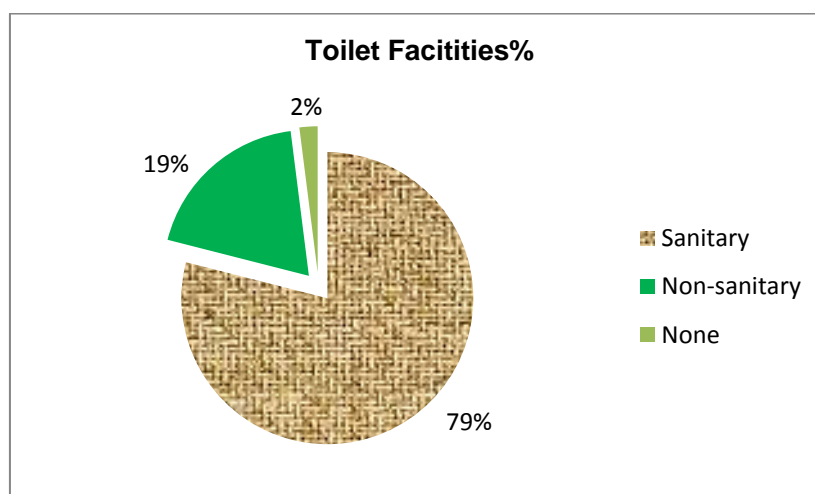
51. Power consumption is the key to measure the condition of the study area. It indicates the touch of modernization. In the study area, 69% is covered under electricity connection and 31% HHs are deprived from these facilities (Source: Housing and Population Census, BBS, 2011).

### 3.3.3 Access to water (drinking and domestic)

52. Access to drinking water is another main indicator for measuring quality of life. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has taken effective initiatives to ensure safe drinking water for all. Like other parts of the country, the project area also has the highest safe drinking water coverage (92%), which is also higher than the national level (85.37) (HIES 2010). About 3% of households currently have running water since these households are located in urban areas and rest 5% are depends on other sources of water (Sources: Housing and Population Census, BBS, 2011).

### 3.3.4 Sanitation

53. The sanitary status in the study area is quite satisfactory. About 79% of people use sanitary latrines whereas only 19% tend to use unhygienic latrines. The 2% who tend to defecate in open places are mostly from poorer sections of the rural people who have no access to hygienic latrine facility (**Figure 3.7**). The coverage of sanitary latrine is higher here than the national average (51.05%).



Source: Housing and Population Census, BBS, 2011,

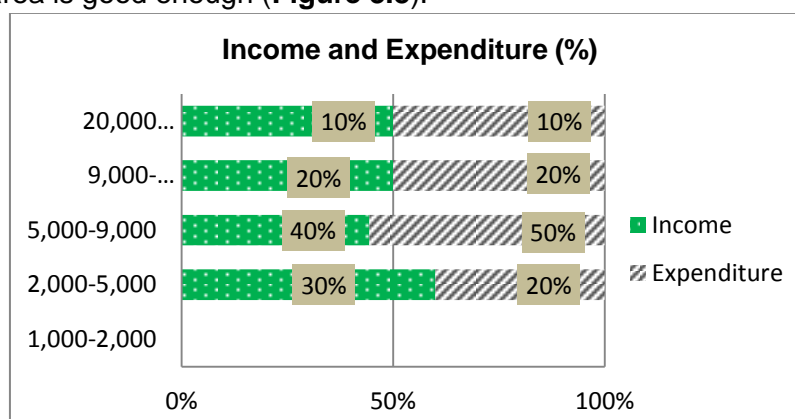
**Figure 3.7: Distribution of Household by Toilet facilities**

### 3.3.5 Fuel

54. According to field information, even if gas lines run over the study area, but maximum people are deprived from supply gas. Some people use cylinder gas which is very costly and few people can afford it. Maximum people especially the villagers uses wood, straw, leaves, dung cake as fuel. People have to spend minimum 2,000 taka monthly and daily cost is around Tk. 250 to 300 for fuel consumption purposes. Women of study area claim that cooking through mud made Chula is very difficult and time consuming as today's women have to do lot of task along with cooking gas supply can make their way of cooking easy and faster. (Source: FGD & PCM, 2016)

## 3.4 Household Income and Expenditure Status and Poverty Dimension

55. Household income and expenditure is an important indicator to assess the socio-economic condition of people. Although the income of the maximum people depends on agriculture but many of them live in abroad while some are engaged in service and business, very few are related with industries. In the study area, it is found that people's income (30%) and expenditure (20%) are varying from 2,000 tk.-5,000 tk and maximum income(40%) and (50%) varying around 5,000 to 9,000 taka per/month. However, the income and expenditure group over <20,000 is (20%) and (20%) in the project area income level and expenditure level in study area is good enough (**Figure 3.8**).



Source: FGD& PCM, January, 2016

**Figure 3.8: Distribution of households by income and expenditure**

56. Poverty is measured through self assessment in the study area. This measurement is mainly based on monetary value. In this process the respondents were asked to assess the overall condition of people living in the project area. Their responses are assembled into three categories such as deficit, balance/breakeven and surplus. 352 local people assessed that about 80% of total household living in the project area are in the balance or breakeven category, i.e. their economic activities are subsistence oriented. They also reported that 20% household belong to surplus category, they are mainly living in abroad or engaged in business.

### **3.5 Gender Concern**

57. The predominant activity of women is household work and agriculture in the project area. Female participation in outside work is highly restricted. It is also fact that in the field of social and cultural sector, female participation is also lower than male. Female have very little right to take any family decision along with man. The overall rate of women education has improved, but rate of female student dropout is very high in study area. Many girls get married within 14 years age which is needed to pay concern from GOs/NGOs. The nature of the project does not allow for gender desings to be integrated, as all benefits from transmission and distribution system expansion are indirect. Improved gas supply does not adversely impact anyone. However, regarding gender issues, the project's loan agreement will include a standard assurance related to core labor standards for contractors, including gender equal pay for equal types of work, and an awareness program on HIV and sexually transmitted diseases and human trafficking. Equal compensation and assistance will be paid to the impacted men and women, including additional assistance to women-headed households categorized as vulnerable.

58. The National Policy for Women's Advancement, formulated in 1997, provides an important general statement of commitments of the Government of Bangladesh to equality of women and men. Such commitments are also reflected in the national poverty reduction strategy (National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction, or NSAPR-II), which emphasizes the importance of women's rights and opportunities for progress in the battle against poverty. In the absence of improved technologies or power supply, women generally supply the human energy required to pump water, collect fuel for cooking, and undertake other household management tasks. The time and energy burden of these tasks result in diminished or lost opportunities for education, for earning income, for other family and community activities, and for leisure.

59. Based on the survey result for the project, among 1,324 numbers of households surveyed, 8% of households are female headed households and 46% of persons are female. Informal focused group discussions (FGD) were also held across the subproject areas including women. Based on the survey result, most of women are housewives and a few number of women are service holders or employees. Rate of girl's education is increasing and encouraged. Women have the right to get involved in any kind of politics, but they are not keen to attend any village panchayat or committee. Though this project does not have any gender elements, but still indirectly contribute the quality of life of women in Bangladesh, as there is indirect link between domestic energy supply and women's household workloads. Female headed households are eligible for the additional allowance as they are regarded as vulnerable. In addition, women community requires training for employment with credit support, this activity is considered for the income and livelihood restoration programs.



### **3.6 Impact on Indigenous People/Ethnic Minority**

60. No impacts on Indigenous Peoples (IP) are expected in the project. An assessment of impact on indigenous peoples was undertaken during the social impact assessment and found that there will be no impact on IPs.

## **4 CONSULTATION, DISCLOSURE AND PARTICIPATION**

### **4.1 Introduction**

61. Stakeholder consultation is mandatory and regulatory process by which the stakeholder's input on matters affecting them is sought. Numbers of formal meetings comprising of local people who are likely to be impacted were held at the close vicinity of the different project locations. During consultation meetings the proposed project intervention and its associated impacts were discussed following a comprehensive checklist. The participants of consultation meetings expressed their opinion spontaneously and considered this attempt as a neutral platform to share their experiences with a view of ensuring the proposed Project to be socially acceptable and environmentally sustainable. The consultation process ensured that the affected people and other stakeholders are informed, consulted and allowed to participate actively in the process of project formulation, preparation of RP; reducing public resistance to the project; helping mitigate and minimize any probable negative impact and bringing in the benefit of the project to the people. Public consultations have also been used as a tool to obtain public opinion towards proposed project, and sensitive and critical issues, and minimize the adverse social and resettlement impact. It assisted in identification of problems associated with the project as well as the needs of the population likely to be impacted.

### **4.2 Consultations**

62. The following section of this chapter describes the consultation process as carried out during the social assessment.

#### **4.2.1 Objectives of Consultation Meetings**

63. The main objectives of the stakeholder consultation/meetings were:

- To inform local people about the goal and objective of the proposed project
- To make people know about the components of the proposed project
- To make people aware people about the problems that could be created from the proposed project
- Collect suggestions (mitigation measures, enhancement measures, contingency measures, compensation measures) to resolve those problems
- Encourage local communities to participate in the planning and implementation process, and to assist the beneficiaries to provide suggestions on the gas line project
- Find out people's concerns and perceptions on the impacts of the project; gather their recommended solutions on the perceived problems from the project as well as their ideas on mitigation/minimization of negative impacts
- To assess the local people's willingness to get involved with the project; and enumerate the measures to be taken during the implementation of the project
- To discuss about the general policy principles of national laws and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and to make them aware about the broad eligibility and entitlements

## 4.2.2 Identification of Stakeholders

64. Stakeholders include all those who are impacted by the investment program. Stakeholders can be groups of people, organizations, institutions and sometimes even individuals. Stakeholders can be divided into primary and secondary stakeholder categories. Primary Stakeholders are people those who would be in the project right of way (ROW) and would be directly benefited or impacted by this project intervention. The primary stakeholders of the Project include the farmers, fishermen, small business community as well as the households to be displaced, women groups, and wage laborers. Primary stakeholders identified and consulted during the present RP preparation include communities to be benefitted and/or affected by the Project, local leaders, community members and other local representatives. Secondary Stakeholders include those categories who may not be directly affected but have interests that could contribute to the study, play a role in implementation at some stage, or affect decision making on Project aspects. Secondary stakeholders for the Project include local government institutions (LGI), other government agencies, academia, NGOs and general public at large.

## 4.2.3 Approach and Methodology

65. A participatory approach was followed for conducting the stakeholder consultation meetings;

- The consultations process includes informal discussions with stakeholders, focused group discussions with the affected persons and informal meetings with stakeholders
- Open ended checklist was used to collect information from the stakeholders and to maintain uniformity in discussion. The opinions and views of the participants were properly recorded
- Focus group discussions (FGDs), informal discussions were carried out as public consultation process. Checklists were used for seeking information and opinion about the project and the problems of the area with their potential solutions. The local needs and demands have been discussed by giving equal opportunity to all participants attending in the meeting including the women. During consultation meeting all relevant issues within the water resources, land resources, socio-economic resources, and disaster aspects were discussed in detail

## 4.2.4 Stakeholder Consultation and Community Meetings (SCM)

66. Consultations were carried out in the month of December 2015. In this regard, six (6) SCMs and eleven (11) FGDs were conducted in the subproject areas. It is to be noted that, the consultation, discussion and peoples' participation process will be continued further during the disclosure stage. In the SCMs, 148 participants from public representatives, community leaders, teachers, service holders, farmers, day laborers, fishers, traders, women etc. were attended. The SCMs were held at Upazila Parishad's auditorium while SCMs were held at different UP auditoriums, schools or community places where participants have easy access. **Table 4.1** shows the details of SCMs.

**Table 4.1: Schedule and no. of participants of SCMs**

#	Location of Meeting	Date of Meeting	Duration of Discussion	No. of Participants
1	9 No. Vatiari Union Parishad	24/12/2015	2:30	34
2	Kumira Union Parishad	26/12/2015	2:00	20
3	Purba Durgapur, Durgapur	27/12/2015	2:30	24

4	Elashpur, Pachgacia, Feni	28/12/2015	3:00	24
5	Budhura Gov. Primary School, Gunoboti, Comilla	29/12/2015	2:00	25
6	Kutumbopur, Madaia Union, Comilla	30/12/2015	2:00	21

67. In order to complete the formal consultation meetings (SCMs), 11 (eleven) FGDs were conducted with the affected primary stakeholders within the occupational groups, landless/squatter and women. The affected occupational groups covered by the FGDs were (i) farmers, (ii) businessmen/traders, (iii) fishermen, (iv) squatter dwellers (vulnerable), (v) women (vulnerable), and (vi) landless/day laborers (agricultural and non-agricultural) (vulnerable). About 83 participants from 6 (six) different groups were attended in 11 (eleven) FGDs. **Table 4.2** shows the FGD schedule and no of participants were present.

**Table 4.2: FGD schedule and number of participants**

#	Location of Discussion	Date of Discussion	Duration of Discussion	Type of Group	No. of Participants
1	Vatiari	24/12/2015	1:00	Businessman	7
2	Kumira	26/12/2015	1:00	Fishermen	7
3	Kumira	26/12/2015	1:00	Squatter	6
4	Purba Durgapur	27/12/2015	1:00	Farmer	8
5	Ilashpur, Pachgacia, Feni	28/12/2015	1:15	Community Group	9
6	Budhara, Gunobati	29/12/2015	1:30	Wage labor	7
<b>Women Group</b>					
1	Vatiari	24/12/2015	1:30	Women	11
2	Purba Durgapur	27/12/2015	1:00	Women	8
3	Ilashpur, Pachgacia, Feni	28/12/2015	1:20	Women	7
4	Langolkot, Comilla	29/12/2015	1:00	Women	8
5	Kutumbapur, Chandina, Comilla	30/12/2015	1:30	Women	5

#### 4.2.5 Contents of Discussion

68. The main topics discussed in the SCMs and FGDs were:

- Project details with intervention & alignment
- Advantages/disadvantages of the proposed gas transmission line
- Project impact on asset & livelihood in connection with land acquisition
- Resettlement policies and compensation mechanism of GoB & ADB
- Compensation against possible losses of land, structures, crops, trees, etc.
- Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Affected CPR (if any)
- Community opinion on alignment, project advantages, cut-off date, compensation mechanism etc
- Local issues and concerns (if any)
- Participants' knowledge and attitude towards project & opinion on alignment
- Sharing information about the cut-off date of Project & people's opinion

- Available opportunity of work in the area at present & future opportunity
- Affect of land acquisition in terms of loss of asset/livelihood/wages etc. (in general and for vulnerable households)
- Occupational changes if disruption by project & willingness to works if any opportunity

#### 4.2.6 Major Findings from SCM

69. According to the SCM, it is observed that the project has both positive and negative impact on society as well as on community people. The general issues and concerns that were discussed in the consultation meetings are presented in **Table 4.3**.

**Table 4.3: Findings of the Stakeholders' Consultation Meetings**

Issues of Discussion	Responses
Benefits of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment for setting up industries will be secured in the project area using secured and available gas supply, that will eventually create scope of employment for the people</li> <li>• The project itself will generate employment opportunity for the semi-skilled and non-skilled local people in pre, during and post project cycle</li> </ul>
Adverse Impacts of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed gas transmission line required 30ft land acquisition and 40ft land requisition which would hamper a number of permanent structure like house will be destroyed especially at Slimpur, Vatiari and Kumira of Shitakundo</li> <li>• It will also hamper the agriculture temporarily</li> <li>• Loss of trees/plants would degrade physical environment</li> <li>• Noise and air pollution to be created during construction</li> </ul>
Project Intervention and Alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People of Vatiari have showed their concern about the proposed alignment for the gas transmission line. They opine their present situation in the meeting collectively. The length of Vatiari at present 5 km and 0.5 km in width and more than 1.5 lakh (150,000) people are living in this area. Besides, a major portion of land has already been acquired by BMA, Bangladesh Navy, Railway &amp; Highway and a gas line. So there is no space for any type of land acquisition at Vatiari. The affected peoples are rich in wealth and they are not thinking about the compensation. Their main concern is there is no alternative and enough space to build a new structure and the will not find the same community elsewhere. They proposed two alternative alignments for the gas line <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Take the line beside railway, there have enough space between BMA and Railway</li> <li>➤ Take the line from the sea side</li> </ul> </li> <li>• People of Kumira suggested to take the line beside the previous transmission line and no gap between the two gas line so that less amount of land acquisition is required</li> <li>• Proper reconstruction of project affected community resource e.g. schools etc.</li> <li>• On the other, people living in own lands opined to take in consideration to avoid permanent households, structures as well as agricultural lands as much as can</li> </ul>
Effect of the Land Acquisition on Asset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project will acquire both public land and private land as well as community land</li> <li>• Project will incur loss of lands (settlement and agriculture), structures (houses and commercial/business), tube wells, trees, fish ponds etc.</li> <li>• Loss of productive agricultural land with good intensity of crop production temporarily</li> </ul>

Issues of Discussion	Responses
Effect of the Land Acquisition on Livelihood /Source of Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In some area (Salimpur, Vatiari, Kumira) some people will lose their home stead</li> <li>• The squatter dwellers apprehend that the proposed Project will push them towards an uncertainty as they have no land for settlement and a certain livelihood source</li> <li>• Temporary loss of work/jobs/business will hamper income sources from agriculture crop/trade/labor wage</li> </ul>
Compensation against Loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All the affected House Holds (HHs) irrespective of titles should be considered for compensation and assistance</li> <li>• The participants wanted proper compensation against their affected land, structure and trees</li> <li>• Compensation should be in cash and should consider all types of tangible and intangible losses</li> <li>• People want written documents from the implementation authority that they can use their land after project implementation and get proper compensation</li> <li>• Special consideration for the people who will lose all of their lands and structures entirely and those which land became useless especially house holds</li> <li>• Affected CPRs should be rebuilt/reconstructed by Project Authority within the territory of owner community</li> </ul>
Compensation for Vulnerable Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable population should be given priority in project related work</li> <li>• They should be special package for restoring statuesque e.g. condition as before the project</li> <li>• Compensated money should be given to women and vulnerable on priority basis</li> </ul>
Compensation Type including Relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These people preferred self relocation and intended to purchase lands as according to their individual choice</li> </ul>
Mechanism of Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement value/price of affected properties should be determined in consultation with public representatives, knowledgeable persons, and local elites concerned</li> <li>• Compensation should be given directly to the APs with a strong and transparent distribution mechanism</li> <li>• The grievance redress committee should play proper role in determining the usufruct right as well as legal ownership of land</li> <li>• Payments in cash directly through bank cheques/money transfer to local bank or postal services or by hand by the relevant Project/NGO officials</li> </ul>
Livelihood Restoration/ Rehabilitation Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The primary stakeholders wanted to receive cash</li> <li>• Provide/arrange temporary jobs in the Project for the affected family members suitable to their skills and expertise</li> <li>• Women community requires training for employment in cottage, garments work, livestock rearing etc along with credit support</li> </ul>

#### 4.2.7 Specific Responses from the FGDs

70. Summary outcome on specific responses of 11 (eleven) FGDs conducted is given in the following **Tables 4.7**. The detail findings of the individual FGDs are presented in **Appendix 4**.

**Table 4.7 Opinion on Project Alignment and its Advantages and Impacts**

Issues of Discussion	Responses
Project Alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regarding the proposed gas pipe line the community had no knowledge about this Project before on setting of social surveys and holding of SCMs/FGDs</li> <li>Mainly local public representatives and those who attended in SCMs have disseminated about proposed gas line to general community</li> <li>Some people expressed their unwillingness in favor of the proposed alignment as because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>their lands (homestead/agriculture) will be impacted</li> <li>although compensation will make, but that will not be enough to buy new lands since land price is increasing significantly and there have also scarcity of land in some area</li> <li>most cases, the compensated money will not use for buying lands since meeting of basic needs might more important</li> </ul> </li> <li>They suggested avoiding the common property resources such as graveyard, mosque, temple, cremation ground etc.</li> </ul>
Advantages of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infrastructure will be developed which will promote industry in the area</li> <li>In future job opportunity may be created due to new industrial development</li> </ul>
Adverse Impacts of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of homeless families will be increased those are living in squatters at the project right of way</li> <li>Temporary unemployment will be created due to loss of livelihood cause of dislocation/relocation</li> <li>Physical environment will be degraded in terms of air, noise and water pollution</li> <li>Accidents may be increased due to increase of traffic and lack of proper safety net during construction period</li> <li>Community health will be in risk due to improper waste management</li> </ul>
Effect of the Land Acquisition on Asset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People will lose their lands, houses, and trees due to the Project. As a result, their socio-economic wellbeing will be disrupted</li> <li>All types of land, structure, business and wage will be impacted by land acquisition</li> <li>Community Property Resources e.g. schools may be affected</li> </ul>
Effect of the Land Acquisition on Livelihood /Source of Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current livelihood harnessing activities including cultivation and selling of farm-labor may be obstructed at construction period</li> <li>Implementation of this project may facilitate an increase to the present wage rate</li> </ul>
Current work Opportunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most of the Male members of each family are involved in agricultural activities and various services like job and business</li> <li>Women are usually providing additional support to household income by means of tailoring, poultry farming and household gardening, livestock rearing etc</li> <li>The main sources of income of this area are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>farming</li> <li>day laboring (farm, non-farm)</li> <li>rickshaw-van pulling</li> <li>petty trading</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Future Opportunity of Work in the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People are willing to involve in all types of works for the betterment of Project and themselves as well</li> <li>They are capable and very much eager to work in all temporary activities of the Project</li> </ul>

Issues of Discussion	Responses
Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People may work during construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Earthwork of Project</li> <li>➢ shifting of house, cutting of tree, selling of house materials during shifting of households from the alignment</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Capable Family Members to Work in the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are lot of workless people those who are capable and can be engaged in the Project activities</li> <li>• People are capable to work in all temporary activities of the project such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ earthwork</li> <li>➢ carpenter</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Compensation mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affected households intended to get compensation through the following alternative means of choices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ willingness for self relocation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Requesting support from the Project Authority to buy new land using the compensated money</li> <li>• People expressed bitter experience and difficulties faced to get compensated money from the DC office</li> <li>• APs preferred cash compensation directly from the project authority</li> <li>• Compensated money should be given to heads of AHs by hand or through bank cheque by implemented authority in distribution process</li> <li>• Compensation should also be given to the squatter community those living in the Project right of way</li> <li>• People requested accomplishment of all compensation distribution before beginning of construction activities</li> </ul>
Compensation type including relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People preferred to relocated within their Union for keeping their identity same as now</li> <li>• Small number of squatter community resides at the project right of way need to be resettled</li> </ul>
Livelihood restoration/ rehabilitation assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of training on small and cottage industries as well as farming like duck, poultry, cattle and goat rearing etc. for women members</li> <li>• Assistance on existing sources of livelihood and/or initiation of alternative income generating activities has to be given high importance</li> <li>• Provide/arrange jobs for the affected family members suitable to their skills and expertise during construction</li> </ul>
Compensation for Vulnerable Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landless people/day laborers/small businessman should be given compensation at a time so that they can relocate/resettle to other places, if desire</li> <li>• Special compensation should be given to distressed women and landless people</li> <li>• Alternative assistance should be given to affected small/marginal/tenant farmers so that they become resilient</li> <li>• Alternative livelihood options should be initiated for small and petty businessmen</li> </ul>

#### 4.2.8 Key Concerns for Mitigation of Adverse Impacts

71. In order to develop approaches in identifying best possible mitigation measures to reduce the adverse impacts of land acquisition under the Project, the output of social surveys and the consultation meetings will be used. However, the stakeholders and community groups has placed their expectations regarding compensation, resettlement, and other mitigation aspects in the meetings. Based on the findings of consultation and



discussion the key concerns for mitigation of adverse impacts of the land acquisition have been identified. Based on the impacts likely to be occurred in terms of the asset and livelihood based the key concerns of mitigation can be framed as follows by GTCL:

- Compensation of land (agriculture, homestead, commercial, fish, and CPRs) for both titled and non-titled
- Compensation of structures (residential, commercial, residential cum commercial and CPRs) with or without title to land
- Compensation of tree, crop, fish etc with or without title to land
- Compensation against loss of income and livelihood from agriculture and trading
- Compensation against loss of income from tree (to be damaged/ cut)
- Compensation against loss of income of wage laborers

72. The asset which includes land, structure, and tree, crop, and fish is to be compensated under the existing act/policies of GoB as well as ADB. In this regard some opinions were given by the stakeholders, especially on the payment mechanism, which were requested to be followed by the GTCL Authority. During the survey and consultation, preferred compensation measures were discussed including cash and in kind (e.g land for land) and most of the stakeholders demanded different types of compensation which includes cash for land and structure and house/shelter for house etc. The opinion on relocation of the PAPs was also sought in the meeting. Self-relocation is only preferred by the APs to do so. In this regard, the homestead losers (mainly squatters/encroachers) opined to relocate by taking assistance from the GTCL Authority. In terms of restoration of livelihood, the stakeholder opined for developing some specific programs of capacity building; Project initiated employment; self-employment; assistance and grant; and income restoration and rehabilitation programs. The squatters as well as the women were preferred highly to achieve the income and livelihood restoration programs which to be enhanced their affected livelihood. GTCL has attempted to deal with these issues through keeping necessary provision in the eligibility and entitlement in the resettlement plan and specifically in the entitlement matrix. The consultation result has been incorporated into the resettlement plan. Also, opinions, especially on the payment mechanism, were requested to be followed by the GTCL. The people consulted preferred self relocation and intended to purchase lands according to their individual choice. During the consultations, option for land for land compensation was discussed but people preferred cash compensation. Also, the same option was discussed with the EA where it is found that the EA also agreed for cash compensation rather than land for land compensation as the affected area is scattered over 181 kilometer of stretch and not concentrated in one place.

#### **4.2.9 Future and Continued Consultation**

73. The consultation will be continued throughout the project cycle. The effectiveness of RP implementation is related to the continuing involvement of those affected by the project. Additional rounds of consultations with APs will be required during finalizing and updating of RP and during RP implementation. For future consultations, following steps are envisaged in the project:

- GTCL will organize public meetings and will apprise the communities about the progress in the updating RP.

- GTCL will organize public meetings to inform the community about the compensation and assistance to be paid. Regular update of the progress of the resettlement component of the project will be displayed.
- Key features of the entitlements will be disclosed along the project corridor.
- All monitoring reports of the RP components of the project will be disclosed in the same manner as that of the RP.
- Attempts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and to take their specific needs into account

### **4.3 Disclosure**

74. The project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents in the form of resettlement information leaflet containing information on route alignment, subproject details, compensation, assistance, eligibility, entitlement, grievance redress mechanism, implementation schedule etc. This will be prepared and will be translated to local language (Bengali) and will be distributed to affected persons upon the approval of draft RP by GTCL and ADB. Copy of the draft RP will be disclosed in ADB's website and in the website of GTCL upon approval. The same procedure will also be followed during the disclosure of updated/final RP. GTCL will submit the following documents to ADB for disclosure on ADB's website:

- a draft resettlement plan endorsed by the EA/GTCL before project appraisal;
- Final Resettlement Plan endorsed by the EA/GTCL before project implementation;
- an updated resettlement plan, and a corrective action plan prepared during project implementation, if any; and
- the resettlement monitoring reports.

75. GTCL will provide relevant resettlement information, including information from the above mentioned documents in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language (Bengali) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. The report of this disclosure giving detail of date, location will be shared with ADB.

## **5 GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISMS**

### **5.1 Objectives**

76. Grievance is an issue, concern, problem, or claim (perceived or actual) that an individual or community group wants to address and be resolved by the Project. The grievance mechanism is a locally based, Project-specific extra-legal way to deal with and resolve complaints and grievances faster and thus enhance Project performance standards in terms of social, resettlement and environmental issues.

77. ADB procedures require the EA (GTCL in this case) to establish a project specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) having suitable grievance redress procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of affected peoples' concerns, complaints, and grievances. A grievance mechanism will be established within one month from the approval and disclosure of draft RP to allow affected persons appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. APs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation. Care will always be taken to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process. This can be done through careful land acquisition and resettlement design and implementation, by ensuring full participation and consultation with the APs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the affected communities, the roads department, and local government in general. The EA will ensure that the public, particularly those directly affected by the project components will have the chance to express their legitimate grievance or to file a complaint about the project by setting up a mechanism to address the issues raised. The grievance mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. Affected Persons can approach the court of law at any time and independent of grievance redress process.

### **5.2 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)**

78. At present, there is a grievance redress system (GRS) being implemented by the GTCL as part of the overall performance management system of government. An annual performance agreement is signed by GTCL with Petrobangla on the implementation of the GRS as part of the mandatory strategic objectives. GTCL designates a staff as the GRS focal point in raising public complaints and the contact details posted in the website of the GTCL. In addition, a project level grievance redress committee will be formed with following representatives

- Representative of GTCL
- Representative of RP implementing NGO
- Representative of the Local Government Institutions
- Local women member from Upazilla
- Representative of the affected people
- Representative of the DC

### 5.3 Grievance Redress Process

79. Generally, grievances are compensation-related. Therefore, to provide a more structured project-level grievance redress mechanism, a grievance redress committee (GRC) will be formed as soon as the funding of the project becomes effective and will continue until project completion. The PMU Manager will act as the convener and members of the GRC will be representative from the contractor, chair of the union where the project is located, representative of the AP, and a representative from a local group (i.e. religious, teacher, etc.). There will be three entry points in filing a complaint(s) as follows:

- (i) **First level** – affected persons (APs) will be informed in writing by the PMU of their losses and entitlements. If APs agree with the conditions of entitlements, they can claim for the payments from the EA.
- (ii) **Second level** – if the APs disagree, the PMU contact person and/or the focal person of the GRS can be approached for clarifications. The PMU will respond to queries within two weeks. Grievances raised will be documented providing details on the person, concern(s) raised, and the action taken by the PMU. If the AP(s) is satisfied, the compensation can be claimed from the PMU.
- (iii) **Third level** – If the AP is not satisfied, PMU Manager will refer the issue to the GRC who will resolve it within four weeks. A hearing can be called, if needed, to give the AP the chance to present the concern in person.

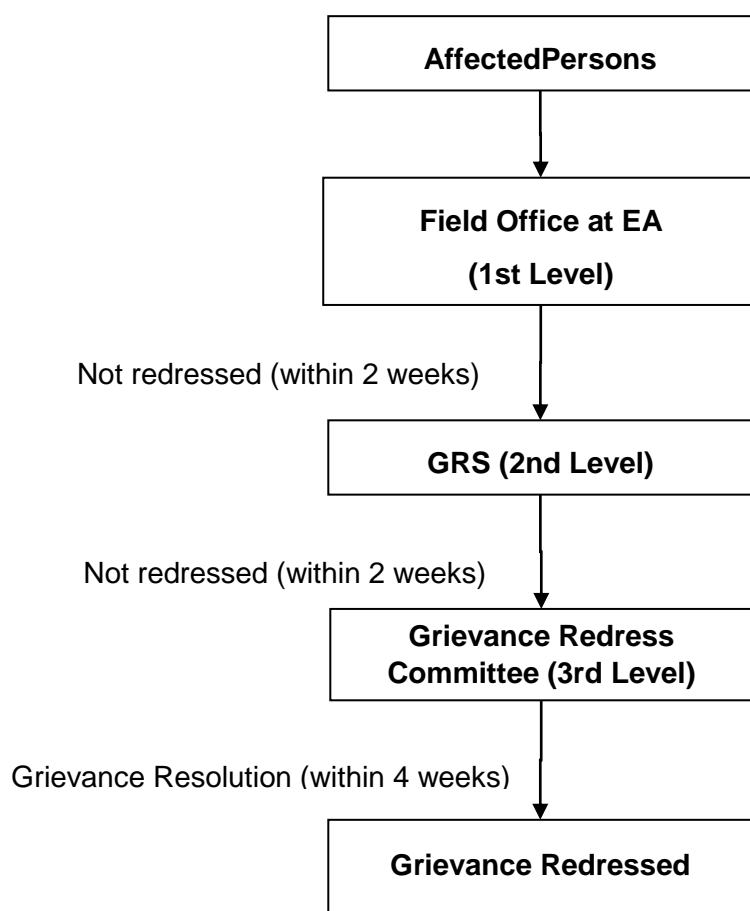
80. Therefore, a three-tier bottom up grievance redress mechanism will be established in this Project. First, field officers of project implementation unit/project management unit (PIU/PMU), and second, grievance redress system (GRS) being implemented GTCL as part of the overall performance management system of government, and third, grievance redress committee to be established. The APs will be informed through public consultation that they have a right to have their grievances redressed. The APs can also call upon the support of the implementing NGO engaged to implement the RP, if necessary, to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries through the GRM.

81. The field officers will hear the grievances first. Only unresolved cases will be forwarded to the next tier – GRC. The PIU/PMU contact person and/or the focal person of the GRS can be approached for clarifications. The PIU/PMU will respond to queries within two weeks. Unsolved cases will be forwarded to the project GRC for further review and resolution. Grievances will be redressed within four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints to GRC. The DPs/APs may approach the country's legal system independent of the GRC if they wish.

82. The GRC will meet once a month to deliberate on the complaint(s), if any and will keep a record of the grievances. The record will include the contact details of the complainant, date the complaint was received and the nature of the complaint, agreement on corrective actions and the date it was enforced, and the final outcome. Complaints received, with appropriate documentation, will become part of the environmental and social monitoring reports submitted to ADB.

83. If the project component will not involve compensation on entitlements, the current GRS will deal with project-specific environmental and social concerns/issues. PIU/PMU will ensure that the grievance redress mechanism maintains a transparent process that is gender and special needs-responsive, culturally-appropriate and easily accessible to all

project affected people at no costs and without retribution. The proposed mechanism does not impede access to the country's judicial or the other administrative remedies<sup>6</sup>. A grievance redress mechanism is depicted in **Figure 5.1**.



**Figure 5.1: Flow chart showing Grievance Redress Mechanism**

#### **5.4 Scope of Work for GRC**

84. The scope of work for the project-level GRC is as below:

- Review, consider and settle unresolved grievances forwarded by local GRCs related to RP implementation;
- The GRC will examine all kinds of disputes or grievances arising out of implementation of the RP and resolve such disputes and grievances in a most transparent manner.

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<sup>6</sup> This includes ADB Accountability Mechanism whereby people adversely affected by ADB-financed projects can express their grievances; seek solutions; and report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures, including safeguard policies.

- Any grievances presented to the project level GRC should ideally be resolved within four weeks from the date of receiving the complaints.
- In case of complicated cases, the GRC members can request additional information or carry out field level verifications.
- Resolutions should be based on consensus among members, failing which the decision may be taken on majority vote.
- Any decision made by the GRC must be within the purview of RP policy framework and entitlements.
- The GRC will not deal with any matters pending in the court of law.
- Decision of the GRC will be intimated to the aggrieved APs.
- Other than disputes relating to ownership right under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation and other assistance. Major grievances that might require mitigations include (i) APs not enlisted; (ii) Losses not identified correctly; (iii) Compensation/assistance not as per entitlement matrix; (iv) Dispute about ownership; (v) Delay in disbursement of compensation/assistance; (vi) Improper distribution of compensation/assistance in case of joint ownership; (vii) Incorrect name in the award book of DC etc.

## **6 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

### **6.1 Overview**

85. The legal and policy framework of the resettlement plan is based on national laws and legislations related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) in Bangladesh and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS, 2009). Based on the analysis of applicable national laws and policies and ADB's safeguard policy requirement, project related LAR principles have been adopted.

### **6.2 National Laws and Regulations of Bangladesh**

86. The basic principles for the compensation of property in Bangladesh are founded in Articles 42 and 47 of the Constitution. The current legislation governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (ARIPO) and subsequent amendments during 1993-1994. The Ordinance requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Deputy Commissioner (DC) determines the market price of assets based on the approved government procedure.

87. The first step in acquiring land is an application to the Ministry of Land (MOL) through the concerned project ministry requesting requisition and transfer of the land or the movable property in question. A detailed statement specifying whether the land mentioned in the application is needed for public or private purpose, the area of the land, sketch-map and purpose for which it could be used should be submitted as well. The MOL examines the application and sends it to the concerned DC for necessary action. The DC then authorizes the Additional Deputy Commissioner (ADC) related to land to prepare and execute a plan of action for requisition. The DC in turn issues a public notice for land requisition and at that time aims to settle matters relating to payment of compensation to the owner(s) of the property or other person(s) entitled to compensation, as well as attempt to settle any other related issues. When a movable property is required temporarily for a public purpose or in the public interest, the DC may obtain requisition by an order in writing. In case of requisition of movable property as well, compensation shall be paid to the owner or owners of the property determined in accordance with legal provisions. Also, in case of requisition of movable property, the decision taken by the government is deemed to be final. Any contravention or attempts to contravene an order, or obstruction to the enforcement of an order, is punishable with imprisonment for a term that may extend to three months, or with a fine which may extend to three thousand taka, or with both.

88. The Deputy Commissioners (DC) in all cases, determine "market value" of acquired assets on the date of notice of acquisition (notice under Section 3 of the Ordinance). The DCs then add premium of the assessed value for cash compensation under law (CCL) of all acquired assets due to compulsory acquisition. The CCL paid for land is generally less than the "market value" as owners customarily report lower values during registration to avoid and/or pay fewer taxes. If land acquired has standing crops cultivated by tenant (bargadar) under a legally constituted written agreement, the law requires that part of the compensation money be paid in cash to the tenants as per the agreement. Places of worship, graveyard and cremation grounds are not to be acquired for any purpose. The law requires that the salvaged materials upon payment of compensation will be auctioned out by the Government.

### 6.3 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS, 2009)

89. The objectives of SPS with regard to involuntary resettlement are: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. The SPS covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers displaced persons whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

90. For any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, resettlement planning is an integral part of project design, from the early stages of the project cycle, taking into account the following basic principles:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement (IR) will be avoided or minimized as much as possible and where IR is unavoidable, displaced persons (DPs) will be compensated full replacement close for their losses;
- (ii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all DPs and provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance.
- (iii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (iv) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (v) Prepare and disclosure a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (vi) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

### 6.4 Gap between Government Laws and ADB SPS, 2009

91. A comparison of government's policy and ADB's policy is in **Appendix 5**. The government's policy through ARIPO does not cover project-affected persons without titles or ownership record, such as informal settler/squatters, occupiers, and informal tenants and



lease-holders (without document) and does not ensure replacement value of the property acquired. The ARIPO has no provision of resettlement assistance for restoration of livelihoods of affected persons except for the legal compensation. Gaps between national law and ADB policy are identified and bridging measures are included in the entitlement matrix for the project, described below. A subproject specific entitlement matrix is prepared for each RP. ADB will not finance the project if it does not comply with its SPS nor will it finance the project if it does not comply with its host country's social and environmental laws. Where discrepancies between the ADB and government policies exist, ADB's policy will prevail. Moreover, the SPS 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; and/or a grant; and/or other means.

92. The project will recognize three types of displaced persons including (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. Various involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.

## **6.5 Core Principles of Involuntary Resettlement**

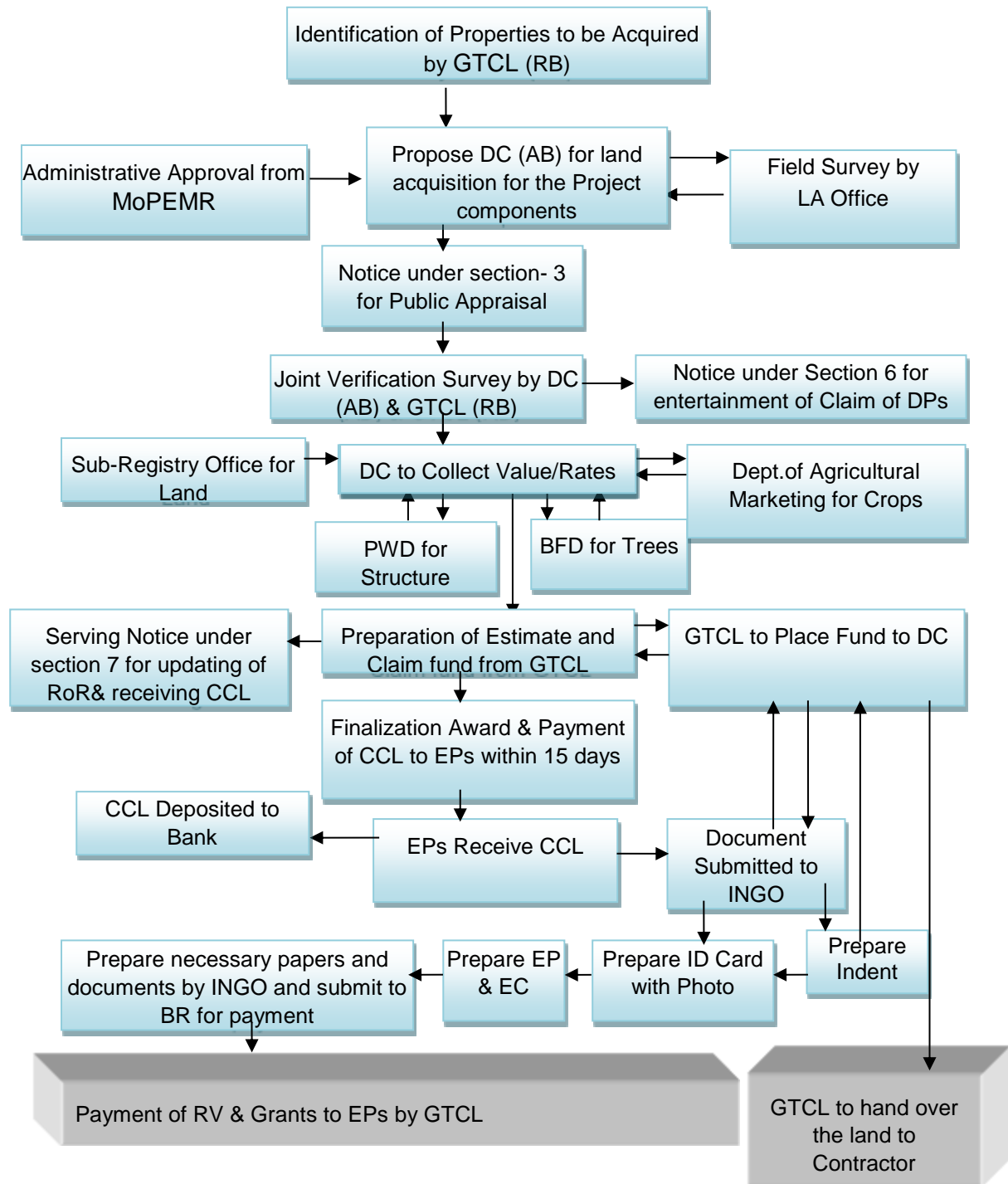
93. The following resettlement principles will guide resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring of all RP formulated for components/subprojects of the Program.

- Acquisition of land and other assets, and resettlement of people will be avoided or minimized as much as possible by identifying possible alternative project designs and appropriate social, economic, operation and engineering solutions that have the least impact on populations in the project area.
- No site clearing will be done in anticipation or before being considered for inclusion in the project site.
- Affected households residing, working, doing business and/or cultivating land within the impact area during the conduct of the census and in the detailed measurement survey (DMS), are entitled to be compensated for their lost assets, incomes and businesses at replacement cost, and will be provided with assistance to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.
- Affected households will be eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and any such factors that any discriminate against achievement of the resettlement objectives. Lack of legal rights to lost assets or tenure status and social or economic status will not bar the affected households from entitlements to compensation and assistance.
- Affected households will be fully consulted and given the opportunity to participate in matters that will affect their lives during the design, implementation and operation. Moreover, plans for the acquisition and use of assets will be carried out in consultation with the affected households who will receive prior information of the compensation and other assistance available to them.
- Any acquisition of, or restriction on access to, resources owned or managed by the affected households as a common property such as pasture area will be mitigated by arrangements that will ensure they have access to equivalent resources.

- There will be no deductions in compensation payments for structures or other affected assets for salvage value, depreciation, taxes, stamp duties, fees or other payments.
- There will be effective mechanisms for hearing and resolving grievances during the planning and implementation of the component subprojects.
- If ownership over any affected asset is under dispute, the case will be handled in accordance with the grievance redress mechanism agreed with the EA.
- Temporarily affected land under requisition will be compensated or may be taken on lease for the construction period. Temporarily affected land and structures will be restored to pre-project conditions.
- Existing social, cultural and religious practices will be respected.
- Special measures will be incorporated in the RP to complement mitigation and enhancement activities to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups at high risk of impoverishment. Appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their socioeconomic status.
- Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those headed by females, disable persons, indigenous persons/ethnic minorities and those below poverty line and ensure their participation in consultations.
- Adequate resources will be identified and committed during the preparation of the RP. This includes adequate budgetary support fully committed and made available to cover the costs of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation within the agreed implementation period for the project; and, adequate human resources for supervision, liaison and monitoring of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities.
- Appropriate reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be identified and set in place as part of the resettlement management system.
- The RP or its summary will be translated into local language (Bangla) and placed in district and sub-district offices for the reference of affected households and other interested groups.
- Civil works contractors will not be issued a notice of possession for any given geographic location in accordance with the approved RP until (a) compensation payment at replacement cost have been satisfactorily completed for that area or stretch ; and (b) the area is free from all encumbrances.
- Cash compensation for affected households losing commercial structures will be made available well ahead of civil works to allow the affected households sufficient lead time for reconstruction and to re-establish the business. No demolition of assets and/or entry to properties will be done until the affected household is fully compensated and relocated.

## 6.6 Land Acquisition Process and Procedure

94. GTCL produces land acquisition proposal to Deputy Commissioner (DC) with Administrative Approval from the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (MoPEMR) on the acquisition. Upon approval of the LAP from the Ministry of Land (MoL) or from the Divisional Commissioner, DC serves notice to the recorded owner of the affected property for public appraisal. DC and GTCL conduct joint verification of the affected properties. DC collects prices of land, structures, trees, crops from Sub-register office, PWD, BFD, DAM, respectively for valuation as per Government rules. Upon placement of fund by GTCL, the DC serves notice to the titled APs for receiving cash compensation under law (CCL). The detailed process and procedure of land acquisition and compensation payment is presented in **Appendix 6** and the schematic view of the process is presented in **Figure 6.1**.



**Figure 6.1: Compensation Mechanism for Legal Title Holder**

## 7 ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

### 7.1 Eligibility

95. All APs/DPs who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date<sup>7</sup> will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. APs/DPs entitled for compensation for their losses. Project are:

- All APs losing land either covered by legal title/traditional land rights, legalizable, or without legal status;
- Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not;
- Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and
- APs losing business, income, and salaries.

### 7.2 Cut-off-Date

96. Eligibility to receive compensation and resettlement assistance will be limited by “cut-off-dates”. There will be two cut-off dates in this Project. The first cut-off date is for titled owners only to be notified by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) under Section 3 of the 1982 Ordinance informing the land owners of the Project right-of-way land for the gas transmission pipeline. This will be done once Land Acquisition Plans (LAPs) are submitted by GTCL to respective DCs. The second cut-off date is based on the census for identification and eligibility for all “non-land” related entitlements and the non-titleholders. The date(s) are set against start of the survey dates in the concerned affected villages and communities. The census survey has identified and established the households living in the Project area, including the squatters/informal settlers. It has also established a record of all losses at household level, including structures, trees and communal structure. In this Project, the household level census was conducted in the four sections at different dates. **Table 7.1** lists the cut-off dates to be used in different sections for eligibility by any non-titled persons such as squatters or other informal settlers. These dates were mentioned during the local consultation meetings in specific areas and sections. Any persons moving into the Project area after the cut-off dates will not be entitled for compensation from DCs or any assistance from GTCL.

**Table 7.1: Cut-off Dates Based on Census Survey**

#	Location	Cut-Off Date
1	Silimpur-Barabkunda	16 December 2015
2	Barabkunda -Feni	27 December 2015
3	Feni -Laksam	27 December 2015
4	Laksam-Bakhrabad	29 December 2015

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<sup>7</sup> The cut-off date for title holders is based according to the formal government notification, and for non-titleholders the date of the census survey during the detailed design stage. Those who encroach into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance. The EA will take video and photo documentation to ensure documentation of entitled persons on the cut-off date.

### 7.3 Entitlements

97. Entitlement provisions for APs/DPs losing land, houses, and income and rehabilitation allowance will include provisions for permanent or temporary land losses, buildings losses, crops and trees losses, livelihood and income losses etc. The entitlement matrix is given in **Table 7.2** which summarizes various types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements in accordance with the government and ADB policies.

**Table 7.2: Entitlement Matrix**

No	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
<b>A. Land</b>						
<b>A-1</b>	Loss of land	Homestead land, agricultural land, or vacant plot	Owner(s) with legal title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation equivalent to replacement cost.<sup>8</sup></li> <li>• If requested and feasible, land-for-land compensation of equal productive capacity.</li> <li>• Assistance in finding replacement land.</li> <li>• Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee, capital gains tax, and value added tax incurred for replacement land.</li> <li>• Option to be compensated if remaining land is no longer viable.</li> <li>• Access to equivalent common property resources previously accessed.</li> <li>• Additional compensation for vulnerable households.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If land-for-land is offered, title will be to both husband and wife, if feasible.</li> <li>• Vulnerable households<sup>9</sup> to be identified through a census of the affected persons as part of the RP.</li> <li>• Viability of land to be determined in consultation with land owner.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GTCL</li> <li>• Deputy Commissioner</li> </ul>
<b>A-2</b>	Loss of land	Homestead land, agricultural land, or vacant plot	Tenant(s) and leaseholder(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation equivalent to three months of rental.</li> <li>• Additional Assistance for vulnerable households.</li> <li>• Assistance in finding alternate location.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landowners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders land rental deposit or unexpired lease.</li> <li>• Vulnerable households to be identified through a census of the affected persons as part of the RP.</li> </ul>	GTCL

<sup>8</sup>The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the EAs will consult with the displaced persons to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. The EAs will also collect baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets is not to be taken into account. Valuation method is described in the following section.

<sup>9</sup>Vulnerable households/DPs may include (i) households that are headed by women with dependents, (ii) household heads with disabilities, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, indigenous peoples or ethnic minority households and (v) landless households or severely affected households.

No	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
A-3	Loss of land	Homestead land, agricultural land, or vacant plot	Sharecropper(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops, if harvest is not possible, compensation for share of crops.</li> <li>Additional compensation for vulnerable households.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work schedule to allow harvesting prior to acquisition and avoid harvest season.</li> <li>Vulnerable households to be identified through a census of the affected persons as part of the RP.</li> </ul>	GTCL
A-4	Loss of land	Homestead land, agricultural land, or vacant plot	DP(s) without legal titles (squatter(s) and encroacher(s))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land.</li> <li>Additional assistance for vulnerable households.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable households to be identified through a census of the affected persons as part of the RP.</li> </ul>	GTCL
<b>B. Structures And Buildings</b>						
B-1	Loss of structure	Residential/commercial structure and other assets (e.g. fences, gates, posts) structure	Owner(s) with legal title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure (or part of structure). Compensation will not take into account depreciation value.</li> <li>Option to be compensated for entire structure if remaining structure is no longer viable.</li> <li>Rights to salvage materials from structure</li> <li>Provision of all taxes, registration costs, and other fees incurred for replacement structure.</li> <li>Shifting allowance based on actual cost of moving (e.g., truck hire, equipment, etc.)</li> <li>One month rental allowance.</li> <li>One time allowance for utility services such as gas supply and electricity connection.</li> <li>Additional compensation for vulnerable households.</li> <li>Assistance in finding alternate location.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable households to be identified through a census of the affected persons as part of the RP.</li> <li>Viability of partially identified structures to be determined by local public works department in consultation with building owner.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GTCL</li> <li>Local public works department</li> <li>Deputy Commissioner</li> </ul>
B-2	Loss of structure	Residential/commercial structure and other assets (e.g. fences, gates, posts)structure	Tenant(s) and leaseholder(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure (or part of structure) if the structure is constructed by the DP. Compensation will not take in to account depreciation value.</li> <li>Rights to salvage materials from structure.</li> <li>Provision of all taxes, registration costs, and other fees incurred for replacement structure.</li> <li>Shifting allowance based on actual cost of moving (e.g., truck hire, equipment, etc.).</li> <li>One month rental allowance.</li> <li>Additional compensation for vulnerable households.</li> <li>Assistance in finding alternate location.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable households to be identified through a census of the affected persons as part of the RP.</li> <li>Structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders rental deposit or unexpired lease.</li> </ul>	GTCL

No	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
<b>B-3</b>	Loss of structure	Residential/ commercial structure and other assets (e.g. fences, gates, posts) structure	Encroacher(s) and squatter(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure (or part of structure) constructed by the DP. Compensation will not take in to account depreciation value.</li> <li>Rights to salvage materials from structure.</li> <li>Provision of all taxes, registration costs, and other fees incurred for replacement structure.</li> <li>Shifting allowance based on actual cost of moving (e.g., truck hire, equipment, etc.).</li> <li>One month rental allowance.</li> <li>Additional compensation for vulnerable households.</li> <li>Assistance in finding alternate location.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable households to be identified through a census of the affected persons as part of the RP.</li> </ul>	GTCL
<b>C</b>	Loss of Common Property Resources and government Buildings	Religious buildings, government offices, schools, hospitals etc.	Community/ Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reconstruction/ Cash Compensation at replacement cost.</li> <li>Ensure continued religious activities/performing religious ceremony till the alternate religious site is reconstructed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation with community and government for alternate site for reconstruction.</li> </ul>	GTCL
<b>D</b>	Loss of crops and trees	Standing crops and trees	Owner(s) with legal title, tenant(s), leaseholder(s), sharecropper(s), encroacher(s), squatter(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops, if harvest is not possible, cash compensation for crops (or share of crops) equivalent to prevailing market price.</li> <li>Cash compensation for perennial crops and fruit bearing trees based on annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years.</li> <li>Cash compensation equivalent to prevailing market price of timber for non-fruit trees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work schedule to allow harvesting prior to acquisition and avoid harvest season.</li> <li>Market value to be determined in consultation with divisional forest department.</li> </ul>	GTCL/Concerned government Department
<b>E</b>	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood/ source of income	Business owner (s), tenant (s), leaseholder(s), employee(s),	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60 days advance notice.</li> <li>Assistance in finding alternate location.</li> <li>One time assistance for lost income based on replacement cost.</li> <li>Shifting allowance and cost of reestablishing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable households to be identified through a census of the affected persons as part of the RP.</li> </ul>	GTCL and implementing NGO <sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> GTCL will ensure these measures such as (i) Support against loss of structures used in commercial activities, (ii) Assistance to re-establish business/enterprises, (iii) Assistance to Severely Affected Displaced Households, (iv) Assistance to Affected Wage Labors in Affected Shops, (v), Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and (vi) Employment in Construction Work



No	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
			agricultural worker(s), hawker(s)/ vendors(s) and farmer(s) whose income is affected	business elsewhere (cost of truck hire, equipment, etc.). • Training allowance in the form of cash equivalent to short term training course. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Consideration for project employment.	• Training need will be assessed during the detailed design by the implementing NGO	
<b>F. Temporary Impacts<sup>11</sup></b>						
<b>F-1</b>	Temporary loss of land and crops	Land temporarily acquired for the Project	Owner(s) with legal title, tenant(s), leaseholder(s), sharecropper(s), encroacher(s), squatter(s)	• 60 days advance notice. • Restoration of affected land. • Rental fees by the EA or contractor for the period of using the land and crop compensation in case of agricultural land.	• Rental fees will be decided mutually by the EA or contractor and APs/DPs.	GTCL/Contractor
<b>F-2</b>	Temporary loss of access	Temporary loss of access to land, structure, utilities, common property resource	Owner(s) with legal title, tenant(s), leaseholder(s), sharecropper(s), encroacher(s), squatter(s)	• 60 days advance notice. • Provision of temporary access and relocation where possible. • Restoration/enhancement of affected land, structure, utilities, common property resource.	Restoration will be done by the contractor with due consultation with.	• GTCL • Contractor to restore access
<b>F-3</b>	Temporary loss of livelihood	Temporary loss of livelihood/source of income	Business owner (s), tenant (s), leaseholder(s), employee(s), agricultural worker(s), hawker(s)/ vendors(s), and farmer(s) whose income is affected	• 60 days advance notice. • Provision of temporary access where possible. • Provision of alternative sites for continued economic activity where possible. • Where provision of alternative sites is not feasible, a one-time assistance for lost income for period of disruption. • Compensation for agricultural losses. • Restoration of affected land, structure, utilities, common property resource.		GTCL
<b>G</b>	Impacts on vulnerable DPs	All impacts	Vulnerable DPs	• Additional allowance equivalent to Tk 10,000/- for loss of land or structure. • Preference in project employment.	• Vulnerable households to be identified through a census of the affected persons as part of the RP.	GTCL

<sup>11</sup> This also includes the impacts related to requisition area

## 7.4 Valuation of Land and Assets

98. **Land.** All lands proposed to be acquired under the investment program will be compensated as per replacement cost consistent with both Government and ADB's SPS. GTCL will prepare site plan overlays (based on detailed designs) on the cadastral map to define the area and parcels to be acquired. This is to form part of the application to the Ministry of Land (MOL).<sup>12</sup> The MOL will then assign the task to the concerned Deputy Commissioner (DC) in the project areas. The DC will then decide the cost of land through its property valuation advisory committee<sup>13</sup> which will serve as the valuation committee. The land valuation process will consist of two different values – (i) the sale deed record, and (ii) expected price. GTCL will be responsible for providing the recorded rate from the Local Land Registry Office (LLRO) (i.e., the sale deed record). GTCL will consult with willing buyers/sellers of the area to collect the expected price of land. The EA will then submit the two rates to the valuation committee. Based on these rates the valuation committee will derive a price which will be called as the current market rate. Additionally, the cost for tax and stamp duties will be added to the current market as derived by the valuation committee which will finally be considered as the replacement cost.

99. **Private building and structure.** The compensation for houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of replacement cost as on date without depreciation. GTCL with assistance from the Public Works Department (PWD) will determine the replacement cost of structures. GTCL will engage experts from PWD and the experts will carry out on the field assessment of each property and will submit the report to the DC office. GTCL will ensure that the assessment is done keeping in consideration the market price and consultation with the owners by assessing sources, types and cost of materials, usage of the building and the cost related to labor and transportation etc.

100. **Community and government building and structure.** Cash compensation (if opted by the community) at replacement value will be provided for properties/structures belonging to the community to enable construction of the same structure at a new location. GTCL will provide assistance in finding alternate locations.

101. **Trees and crops.** GTCL will conduct the survey on unit prices of trees and crops affected by temporary or permanent land acquisition, in consultation with agriculture/horticulture experts. The compensation for crops will be calculated based the current market rate. GTCL will collect data on crops in the project area from the local department of agricultural extension. Subsequently, the unit/market rate for each crop will be determined in consultation with the department of agricultural extension. The unit prices for compensation of different species of fruit trees will be based on the market values of their fruits. For trees producing timber, their unit prices will be based on species type, age, and quality. The cost for such trees will be collected after consultation with the divisional forest office.

102. **Business or sources of income.** GTCL will conduct a detailed census survey which is to include actual monthly income of the DPs followed by a verification of the income data based on the tax payment (for titled business owners). In the absence of the authentic income proof, the unit price will be collected from the DP during the survey.

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<sup>12</sup> The application to MOL includes a detailed statement specifying whether the land mentioned in the application is needed for public or private purpose, the area of the land, sketch-map, purpose for which it could be used.

<sup>13</sup> Under the project, a representative from the displaced persons is required to be a member of the property valuation advisory committee to ensure compensation for assets is at replacement value.

## 8 RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

### 8.1 Relocation

103. The proposed project includes construction of gas transmission pipeline (181 km) from Selimpur, Foudardhat of Chittagong to Bakhrabad of Comilla. The total number of affected households are 1,382HHs comprising of 5,693 people, among them 510HHs are losing land only, 772HH are losing land with structures and 100HHs are non-title holders who are losing structures and trees only. During the consultation and survey, compensation options including land for land or structures for structure were discussed and it was found that most of the affected people preferred self relocation with cash compensation. As it is a linear project and most of the people have their own land nearby the project area. They do not prefer relocation to other places, because they will be able to use the acquired land for agricultural use after the project construction. and through the cash compensation they will be able to buy some more land in the vicinity of the area and can use the money for other purposes. During the consultations, option for land for land compensation was discussed but people preferred cash compensation. Also, the same option was discussed with the EA where it is found that the EA also agreed for cash compensation rather than land for land compensation as the affected area is scattered over 181 kilometer of stretch and not concentrated in one place.

104. The reason for the self relocation preference of the affected people is: i) most of the people have their own land nearby the project area, as it is a linear line project; ii) they do not want to move to other places as they are attached to the community due to economic factors like availability of work, or cheaper land, and kinship ties near the existing location., iii) self relocation with cash compensation can provide more flexibility in terms of using the money. They will be able to buy some more land in the vicinity of the area and can use the money for other purposes, and iv) they can use the land for farming purpose even after GTCL's land acquisition, so expect additional income through the activities.

105. The strategy will be based on cash based compensation as most of the APs have agreed during the consultation. A total of 1,980 structures are to be affected by the project out of which 1,753 structures are residential and 112 are commercials and 100 are residential cum commercial and community structures are 15. Households losing either a house or a business will be compensated in cash at replacement cost. Various assistances/allowances indicated in the Entitlement Matrix will also be provided to APs in addition to the replacement cost. APs will be given advance notice to dismantle their structures and they will have right to the salvaged materials. Loss of business income will be compensated based on income loss. Provisions for additional assistances such as assistance for severely affected households, vulnerable households etc. have been made in the entitlement which will assist the APs in restoring their loss. APs having no legal title will also be compensated for non land assets and vulnerable non-titled holders (22 HHs) will be eligible for the additional vulnerable assistance. The implementing NGO will assist in relocating the non titled APs if requested. The implementing NGO will support the affected households, particularly vulnerable and non-titled households, in identifying suitable homestead land for construction of residential/business structures. It will also ensure that such affected households are provided training to manage their finances so that the compensation money is not spent in non-productive expenses leading to homelessness. The implementing NGO will assess and prepare a detailed assistance plan that will be included in the final RP based on the final engineering design of the project. Relocation process will

be monitored internally and also by an independent external monitor and if required corrective measures will be developed and implemented.

106. Number of Common property resources (CPRS) will be affected that is required relocating and reconstructing in newly settled places. Census survey shows that 33 common properties including private, government, religious and social institution would be affected by this project that would be required to reconstruct to nearby location where people of the respective areas would be relocated. The compensation which has been estimated in under the budget for common property resources would be provided to the respective stakeholders before starting the construction work of the project. The relocation of these CPRs will be done in due consultation with the stakeholders.

107. GTCL has been involed in resettlement implementation of severl gas projects including two ADB funded projects, and is aware of the resettlement requirements. Further, implementing NGO will be hired to support this resettlement plan implementation and strengthen GTCL's capacity by training and etc. The resettlement budget including cost for relocation and the amount has been reflected into the DPP for counterpart financing.

## **8.2 Income Restoration**

108. The Project will acquire private lands that include residential land, commercially used land, productive agricultural land and pond. The project impacts on the livelihood were analized and measusres for restoration of income have been prepared. The basic objective behind the income restoration and rehabilitation measures is to restore the economic status of the displaced persons at least at the level they were enjoying prior to the project.

109. Most of the affected land is agricultural land (84.5%), but the impact on the livelihood caused by land acqustion is moderate. Farmers will lose the ownership only by the acqustion, but they will be able to cultivate except a season as i) the pipeline will be buried underground 1.9 to 2.7 meter depth depending on the ground and the land will be restored after the construction; ii) agricultural land losers will be able to continue their farming except for a season of 3 to 6 months during construction; and iii) they will receive compensation on the market rate together with other resettlement benefits, though they still can use the land. Restoration of land after laying the pipeline post construction is one of the contractual obligations of the construction contractor and GTCL will ensure the same. Similarly, during construction, any temporary restriction will be mitigated on the spot by providing alternate access by the construction contractor.

110. The impact on the livelihood by lossess of tree was also assessed. Total number of the affected trees is 83,300. Most of the trees are small in size and these trees are on the side of agricultural land. Only 3,946 of fruit bearing trees will be affected. All the APs will receive compensation for the trees and fruits. Also they will be able to take away the timber. In addition, most of the HHHs' income does not depend on the trees. Only less than 1% HHHs expects income from trees which is only loss of some income and not necessarily loss of livelihood.

111. The impact due to the structure losses especially business structures, 112 are commercials and 100 are residential cum commercial, will be prepared. In addition to the compensatioan for their losses, they will receive cost of reestablishing business, shifting allowance, and utility allowances. Also relocation support will be provided by EA through implementing NGOs.

### 8.3 Livelihood Restoration Measures

112. The approach towards the income and livelihood restoration relates with the improvement and/or restoration of the livelihood of all displaced persons. This includes necessary measures considering the diminishing income. The RP has provisions for income restoration and rehabilitation of the APs/DPs. Within the policy entitlement of RP, all the persons losing their livelihood resources or places of generating income as a result of the Project will be supported with cash grants and allowances. Additional cash grants and allowances will be provided to supplement the lost income and workdays. Needs for training will be assessed by implementation NGO and training allowance in the form of cash equivalent to short term training course will be given.. The implementing NGO will assist the households affected by losses of businesses/commercial activities, particularly vulnerable and non-titled households, in developing suitable relocation of these businesses/commercial activities. The implementing NGO will assess and prepare a detailed livelihood restoration plan, with defined timelines and budget that will be included in the final RP based on the final engineering design of the project. Livelihood restoration process will be monitored internally and also by an independent external monitor and if required corrective measures will be developed and implemented. In accordance with the entitlement policy, the following measures will be taken as direct measures to support for restoration of income and economic rehabilitation of the APs/DPs.

- Support for Loss of Structures Used in Commercial Activities (85HHs)
- Assistance to Re-establish Business/Enterprises
- Assistance to Severely Affected Displaced Households (708 HHs)
- Assistance to Affected Wage Labors in Affected Shops (70 persons)
- Assistance to Vulnerable APs (419 HHs)
- Support for Loss of Income for Share/Cropper, tenant and fish farmer etc. due to Acquisition (331 numbers)
- Employment in Construction Work

113. As the project is a linear cross 191 villages, due to this geographical nature, the livelihood restoration program will be implemented directly through monetary compensation and assistance as per the provision made in the entitlement matrix of the resettlement plan. Households losing commercial/business structures are eligible for various entitlements as direct measures to restore livelihood such as, compensation at replacement value without depreciation, compensation for partial structure if remaining is unviable, right to salvage materials, taxes and registration fees, shifting allowances, rental allowances, allowances for utility services, additional allowance to vulnerable HH, assistance in finding alternate location, advance notice, compensation for lost income, training allowances and consideration for possible project level employment. Additionally, need assessment will also be done by the implementing NGO where eligible APs will be identified and suitable options will be explored during the project implementation. These programs may continue during the project cycle especially during the construction period. Monitoring will be undertaken by GTCL supported by implementing NGO and supervised by the external monitoring Agency. Any additional funds required for the livelihood restoration program will be incurred from the contingency as mentioned in the RP. The resettlement budget including cost for livelihood restoration, and the amount has been reflected into the DPP for counterpart financing.

114. Based on the final detailed design, a livelihood restoration plan will be prepared and will be implemented by the same NGO who will implement RP. A separate budget is kept for

Implementing NGO which is equivalent to 0.27 million dollar. Additionally, cost related to livelihood restoration program can be used from the contingency and/or will be realistically raised. It is a standard practice in Bangladesh that during the joint verification (local administrative body. DC and GTCL), impact will be more minimized as DC will try to avoid residential, commercial and community property as much as possible.

## 9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

### 9.1 Introduction

115. The resettlement cost estimate for the Project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation and monitoring as per the entitlement matrix. The estimated cost in this budget is indicative which needs further update during finalization of the RP. The unit cost and the evaluation is done based on the inventory of assets. The resettlement costs and budget covers compensation and resettlement which includes the replacement cost of land, structures and other assets, and special assistances. The costs for land acquisition and resettlement for the Project have been estimated at current market price for the year 2015 with necessary supplements for replacement cost, physical assets and businesses with assessed replacement cost for the same year, and additional assistance for loss of income and vulnerabilities as per the entitlement matrix. There is 02% contingency over the total budget to meet unforeseen expenditures.

### 9.2 Calculation of Estimated Costs

116. The estimated costs for all assets acquired are based on replacement costs as reported in the Property Valuation Study conducted for this Project. The current market price (CMP) for assets acquired complies with replacement value. The CMP thus prepared will be reviewed, verified and determined by the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC), based on the recommendation contained in the CMP study.

### 9.3 Summary Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget

117. The total estimated budget for implementation of the Resettlement Plan is BDT 6,198.08 million (USD **79.46** million), which is shown in **Table 9.1**. This budget includes compensation for land as well as both main and secondary structures, trees, standing crops and fish, along with other resettlement benefits i.e. homestead development allowance, structure transfer grant, house construction grant, shifting grant, rental allowance, assistance for loss of income from business premises, rental assistance for structure owners for renting out of homestead and commercial structures, grant for income loss of wage earners, grant for value of fruits, assistance for connection of utilities (i.e. gas, electricity etc.), one-time special cash assistance to vulnerable households. Bulk of the budget (about 70%) is for land acquisition as this is an entirely new alignment to be constructed for the Project. Provision of contingency costs has also been calculated and incorporated in this budget. The RP budget further includes operational cost for the INGO and training cost of income generation activities for female headed household as well as vulnerable households. The land acquisition and resettlement fund was considered into detailed project report of this subproject and will be incorporated into counterpart funding and provided through the EA (i.e., GTCL).

**Table 9.1: Summary Budget**

#	Head of Budget	Million BDT	Million USD
<b>A</b>	<b>Land</b>		
	Homestead	267.45	3.46
	Vita/ Highland	210.63	2.72
	Cultivable land	2,586.29	33.42
	Fruit Garden (Orchard)	11.56	0.15
	Timber Garden	43.02	0.56
	Bamboo Groves	1.10	0.01
	Pond	61.27	0.79
	Wet land/ Ditch	15.03	0.19
	Fallow & others	28.13	0.36
	<b>Total of CCL for land (367.70 acre)</b>	<b>3,224.48</b>	<b>41.66</b>
	Additional top-up value of land (25% of CCL of land value)	806.12	10.42
	<b>Sub-total (A)</b>	<b>4,030.60</b>	<b>51.67</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Structures</b>		
	Compensation for primary structures	1,272.05	16.31
	Compensation for secondary structures	83.35	1.07
	<b>Sub-total (B)</b>	<b>1,355.40</b>	<b>17.38</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Compensation for trees</b>	214.00	2.74
<b>D</b>	<b>Compensation for crop and fish</b>	25.47	0.33
<b>E</b>	<b>Resettlement Allowance</b>		
	Resettlement benefits	133.69	1.71
	Income Generation and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP)	7.63	0.10
	<b>Sub-total (E)</b>	<b>141.32</b>	<b>1.81</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>RP Implementation &amp; Monitoring</b>		
	Cost for hiring RP Implementing Agency/ INGO	21.33	0.27
	RP External Monitoring Agency	5.98	0.08
	Reacquisition cost (by DC)	146	1.87
	Stamp duty and resistration cost	136.45	1.75
	<b>Sub-total (F)</b>	<b>309.76</b>	<b>3.97</b>
	<b>Total (A to F)</b>	<b>6,076.55</b>	<b>77.90</b>
<b>G</b>	Contingency @ 2% of the sub-total (A-F)	121.53	1.56
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,198.08</b>	<b>79.46</b>

#### 9.4 Assessment of Unit Value for Compensation

118. The cost is estimated on the basis of inventory of losses determined through census & IoL and property valuation/market surveys. Replacement value of land, structures and trees are calculated using the average of DC rate. Additional top-up value (as 25% of CCL of land) is considered for preparing the budget of land because in some cases, Current Market Price (CMP) is higher than the DC rate (CCL) in different categories of lands. The Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) will finally decide the rates by types of land and location during RP implementation. The costs for relocation and special assistance are



consistent with the resettlement policy framework and entitlement matrix. Details of the compensation cost estimation are presented sequentially below in **Table 9.2**.

**Table 9.2: Average Actual Rate of land in Project area**

Type	Mouza rate per decimal	CCL per decimal (mouza rate+50%)	Top-up rate per decimal (25% of CCL)	Actual estimated replacement cost/ decimal (CCL+Top-up)
Homestead	92,659	138,989	34,747	173,736
Vita/ highland	133,618	200,426	50,107	250,533
Crop land	55,488	83,232	20,808	104,040
Fruit garden (orchard)	73,545	110,318	27,579	137,897
Timber garden	69,567	104,350	26,088	130,438
Bamboo thicket	33,694	50,540	12,635	63,175
Pond	66,545	99,818	24,954	124,772
Wet land/ ditch	15,833	23,749	5,937	29,687
Fallow & others	20,033	30,050	7,512	37,562

Source: Property Valuation Survey, Census & IoL Survey, 2015 & 2016

## 9.5 Replacement Value of Land

119. The replacement value of land for different categories i.e., homestead land, high land, agricultural land, banana and bamboo groves, fruit orchards, timber orchard, ponds, wetland, fallow land and other commercial land for the total proposed Project is presented in **Table 9.3**. The total estimated amount for land compensation is about BDT 4,030.60 million (USD 52.08 million).

**Table 9.3: Estimated Amount for Land Compensation for the Project**

Category of loss	Quantity in decimal	Actual rate in BDT Per decimal	Estimated cost (Million BDT)	Estimated cost (Million USD)
Compensation for land				
Homestead	1,924.3	173,736	334.32	4.30
Vita/ Highland	1,050.9	250,533	263.28	3.39
Cultivable land	31,073.4	104,040	3,232.86	41.61
Fruit Garden (Orchard)	104.7	137,897	14.44	0.19
Timber Garden	412.3	130,438	53.78	0.69
Bamboo Groves	21.7	63,175	1.37	0.02
Pond	613.8	124,772	76.58	0.99
Wet land/ Ditch	633.1	29,687	18.79	0.24
Fallow & others	936.1	37,562	35.16	0.45
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>36,770.2</b>		<b>4,030.60</b>	<b>52.08</b>

Source: Property Valuation Survey, Census & IoL Survey, 2015 & 2016

## 9.6 Replacement Value of Structures

120. The replacement value of primary and secondary structures for Project is presented in **Table 9.4** and **Table 9.5**, respectively. For the primary structures the estimated budgets are BDT 1272 million (USD 16.31 million) and BDT 83.35 million (USD 1.07 million), respectively. The total estimated amount of costs for all structures is BDT 1,355.40 million (USD 17.38 million).

**Table 9.4: Estimated Compensation Amount for Primary Structures**

Sl. No.	Primary Structures	Quantity in sft.	Rate in BDT	Estimated amount of Compensation in BDT
1	<i>Pucca</i> ( <i>pucca</i> floor) sft	189,657	2,300	436,211,100
2	<i>Pucca</i> ( <i>kutcha</i> floor) sft	659	1,800	1,186,200
3	Semi- <i>pucca</i> ( <i>pucca</i> floor) sft	141,294	1,700	240,199,800
4	Semi- <i>pucca</i> ( <i>kutcha</i> floor) sft	4,355	1,600	6,968,000
5	Double-barreled tin house ( <i>pucca</i> floor) sft	89,071	1,500	133,606,500
6	Double-barreled tin house ( <i>kutcha</i> floor) sft	238,249	1,400	333,548,600
7	Tin house with only one slanting roof ( <i>pucca</i> floor) sft	10,107	1,400	14,149,800
8	Tin house with only one slanting roof ( <i>kutcha</i> floor) sft	24,625	1,200	29,550,000
9	<i>Kutcha</i> double-barreled, sft	66,162	1,000	66,162,000
10	<i>Kutcha</i> house with only one slanting roof, sft	12,351	800	9,880,800
11	Thatched, sft	5,072	115	583,280
	Total	781,602		1,272,046,080
	Total (In Million BDT)			1,272.05

Source: Property Valuation Survey, Census & IoL Survey, 2015 & 2016

**Table 9.5: Estimated Compensation Amount for Secondary Structures**

Secondary Structures	Quantity in sft/rft/cft/No.	Rate in BDT	Estimated amount of Compensation in BDT
Boundary wall (5") (rft)	10,309	1,191	12,281,094
Boundary wall (10") (rft)	2,827	1,806	5,104,768
Tin boundary wall (rft)	11,563	376	4,342,211
Gate (rft)	2,392	1,000	2,392,000
Drain (rft)	185	1,044	193,163
Family Graveyard(rft)	14	900	12,600
Tubewell (no.)	418	9,077	3,794,267
Sanitary latrine (no)	177	43,965	7,781,789
Slab latrine (no)	413	5,212	2,152,672
<i>Kutcha</i> latrine (no)	7	2,747	19,232
Water Motor (no.)	41	2,500	102,500
Urinal Place (no.)	8	5,000	40,000
R.C.C Pillar (no.)	64	1,000	64,000
Husking/flour & Rice mill (foundation) (cft)	4,753	900	4,277,700
Water tank/choubaccha (cft)	1,155	134	154,770

Secondary Structures	Quantity in sft/rft/cft/No.	Rate in BDT	Estimated amount of Compensation in BDT
Water Pump/Power Pump (No.)	83	5,000	415,000
Minar/Gombuz (No.)	1	30,000	30,000
Engine (No.)	6	40,000	240,000
Sitting Place (rft)	282	768	216,576
Gas Line/Water Line (rft)	3420	100	342,000
Chatal (sft)	16,570	768	12,725,760
Stair (rft)	829	2,000	1,658,000
Sewerage Line (RFT)	445	1,265	562,925
Shashan Ghar (sft)	400	3,565	1,426,000
Oxygen Tank (No.)	1	25,000	25,000
Pond wharf( rft)	30	3,000	90,000
Tower house (sft)	120	4,600	552,000
Mausoleum (No.)	19	25,000	475,000
Septic tank (cft)	67,261	350	23,541,350
Total (secondary structure)			83,354,376
Total (In Million BDT)			83.35

Source: Property Valuation Survey, Census & IoL Survey, 2015 & 2016

## 9.7 Value of Trees

121. The compensation values of trees on private land of Project are presented in **Table 9.6**. The estimated amounts for compensation of trees on private land are BDT 214million (USD 2.74 million).

**Table 9.6: Estimated Amount of Compensation for Trees on Private Land**

Compensation for Trees	Quantity in sft/rft/cft/No.	Rate in BDT	Estimated amount of Compensation in BDT
<b>Fruit bearing</b>			
Big	3,946	7,000	27,622,000
Medium	5,852	3,500	20,482,000
Small	12,671	1,500	19,006,500
Plant	3,891	66	256,699
<b>Sub-total</b>	26,360		67,367,199
<b>Timbers types</b>			-
Big	1,067	12,000	12,804,000
Medium	5,491	10,300	56,557,300
Small	29,059	2,500	72,647,500
Plant	3,208	32	103,033
<b>Sub-total</b>	38,825		142,111,833
<b>Medicinal Plant</b>			-
Big	22	15,494	340,863
Medium	11	8,703	95,734
Small	122	4,523	551,859
Plant	16	26	413
<b>Sub-total</b>	171		988,869
<b>Banana</b>			
Big	1,015	407	412,817

Compensation for Trees	Quantity in sft/fft/cft/No.	Rate in BDT	Estimated amount of Compensation in BDT
Medium	1,116	241	268,538
Small	1,014	125	126,433
Plant	143	28	4,041
<b>Sub-total</b>	3,288		811,829
<b>Bamboo (B)</b>	14,656	186	2,724,744
<b>Total of trees</b>	83,300		214,004,474
<b>Total of tree (in million BDT)</b>			214

Source: Property Valuation Survey, Census & IoL Survey, 2015 & 2016

## 9.8 Market Value of Crops/Fish

122. The budget for compensation of standing crops and fish stocks has been estimated based on a fixed rate for total crop land and pond/low lying area. It is standard practice in Bangladesh for calculating crop compensation on the basis of per decimal single crop rate BDT 400/-. As the crop land of the Project area is considered as double crop therefore crop compensation for per decimal land will be BDT 800 (400/-x2). For fish compensation the rate is BDT 1,000/- per decimal. For requisition purposes, compensation of crop land will be compensated for two years. The standing crops and fish stock values of the Project area are presented in **Table 9.7**.

**Table 9.7:** Estimated Amount of Compensation for Standing Crops and Fish

Sl. No	Category of loss (Acquisition)	Quantity in dec.	Rate in BDT	Estimated amount of compensation in BDT
D	Compensation for crop production @ BDT 800 per decimal/year	31,073	800	24,858,708
E	Compensation for fish stock @ BDT 1000 per decimal in the case of cultivated ponds /water bodies	614	1,000	613,772
	Sub-Total			<b>25,472,480</b>
<b>Requisition</b>				
	Compensation for crop production @ BDT 800 per decimal/year for 2 years	66,970		146,000,000
	Total (acquisition and requisition)			<b>171,472,480</b>
	Total (in million BDT)			<b>171.47</b>

Source: Property Valuation Survey, Census & IoL Survey, 2015 & 2016

## 9.9 Provision for Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

123. In accordance with the resettlement and rehabilitation assistance plan all displaced households and persons will be compensated with different compensation packages and additional resettlement assistance (refer to **Table 9.8**). It will depend on the nature of ownership rights on the lost assets, scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are predicted. The displaced persons will be able to receive the following:

- Structure Transfer Grant (STG);
- Rental Allowance (RA);
- Assistance for loss of business/ wage income;
- Assistance for utility services (i.e. gas, electricity, water, sewage, etc.);
- One time cash assistance to women headed and vulnerable households;
- Support to livelihood and income restoration.

### **9.9.1 Structure Transfer Grant (STG)**

124. Structure transfer grant for shiftable structures will be @ 5% (five percent) of the replacement cost of commercial and residential structures. For non-shiftable residential and commercial structure STG will be @10% of replacement cost of the structure. For community structures, STG will be 10% of the replacement cost of those structures. Shifting grant for tenants will be paid as BDT 5,000 for residential or commercial premises.

### **9.9.2 Rental Assistance**

125. Rental assistance of BDT 3,000 will be ensured for both residential and commercial EPs (or owners) for renting out households and at the same time BDT 3,000 worth of assistance will be ensured for owner of households losing vested property. Tenants of residential or commercial premises will get one month rental allowance @ BDT 3,000 (three thousand).

### **9.9.3 Assistance for loss of business/ wage income**

126. For wage labour and business units, compensation or grant has also been considered in the budget for income loss. Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income will be BDT 9,000 for a labourer/employee. Further an amount of BDT 30,000 will be given to affected large business trader/operator as grant for commercial/business income loss and an amount of BDT 15,000 to affected small or medium trader/operator for losing commercial/business income.

### **9.9.4 Assistance for utility services**

127. Assistance for new/reconnection of utilities will be BDT 12,000 for gas supply, BDT 7,000 for electricity connection, BDT 6,000 for water supply and BDT 6,000 for sewerage services. None of the affected households is eligible for water supply and sewerage services. Utilities for gas supply and electricity connection are required for this project.

### **9.9.5 One-Time Special Assistance**

128. One-time special assistance in addition to other compensation for vulnerable households has been incorporated in the budget. One-time cash grant at the rate of BDT 10,000 for affected vulnerable households have been considered.

### **9.9.6 Income Generation and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP)**

129. Income Generation and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP) will be provided to the vulnerable households whose livelihood will be highly affected due to implementation of the project. BDT 16,000 is considered as seed money for each household who will get this ILRP support

**Table 9.8: Estimated Amount of Allowance and Grant**

SI No.	Other Resettlement Benefits	Quantity in sft/rft/cft/No.	Rate in BDT	Estimated amount of Compensation in BDT
1	Structure Transfer Grant (STG) for shiftable structures @ 5% of replacement cost of structures	587,480,980	5% of replacement cost of shiftable structures	29,374,049
2	Structure Transfer Grant (STG) for non-shiftable structures @ 10% of replacement cost of structures	684,565,100	10% of replacement cost of non-shiftable structures	58,526,128
3	Structure Transfer Grant for small shops (i.e. pan-biri, teastall, groceries etc.) @ 10% of replacement cost of structures	168,000	10% of replacement cost of small shop structures	16,800
4	Shifting grant for 'Tenants' of residential or commercial premises @ BDT 5000	207	5,000	1,035,000
5	Rental Allowance for vested property in homestead land @ BDT 3000	1,270	3,000	3,810,000
6	Rental Allowance for 'Tenants' of residential or commercial premises @ BDT 3000	207	3,000	621,000
7	Assistance for loss of business income from large scale businesses @ BDT 1000/day for 30 days	3	30,000	90,000
8	Assistance for loss of business income from small and medium businesses @ BDT 500/day for 30 days	74	15,000	1,110,000
9	Rental assistance to the owners of rented-out premises on private land @ BDT 3000/month for two months	207	6,000	1,242,000
10	Grant to cover temporary loss of income of wage earners @ BDT 300/day for 30 days	70	9,000	630,000
11	Value of fruits for the grown up trees @ 30 of the timber value for one year	67,367,199	30% timber cost of fruit trees	20,210,160
12	Structure Transfer Grant (STG) for community structures @ 10% of replacement cost of structures	36,356,500	10% of replacement cost of community structures	3,635,650
13	Assistance for	101	12,000	1,212,000

SI No.	Other Resettlement Benefits	Quantity in sft/rft/cft/No.	Rate in BDT	Estimated amount of Compensation in BDT
	new/reconnection of utilities will be @ BDT 12000 for gas supply services			
14	Assistance for new/reconnection of utilities will be @ BDT 7000 for electricity supply services	1,028	7,000	7,196,000
15	Assistance for new/reconnection of utilities will be @ BDT 6000 for water supply services	31	6,000	186,000
16	Assistance for new/reconnection of utilities will be @ BDT 6000 for sewage services	4	6,000	24,000
17	One time cash assistance @ BDT 10000/- in addition to other compensation for vulnerable households excluding FHHs	368	10,000	3,680,000
	<b>Total</b>			<b>133,688,787</b>
	<b>Total (in million BDT)</b>			133.69

## **10 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

### **10.1 Overview**

130. Gas Transmission Company Ltd. (GTCL) is the executing agency (EA) responsible for implementation of the subproject. Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Minerals Corporation (Petrobangla) will be the coordinating agency. A steering committee, chaired by the Secretary of the Energy and Mineral Resources Division (EMRD), comprised representatives from Economic Relations Division (ERD), Planning Commission, Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission (BERC), and Petrobangla, will guide GTCL, monitor and review progress and results. Project implementation unit (PIU) will be set up in GTCL for the ADB funded project. The PIU will have Project Management Unit (PMU) and will conduct and oversee procurement, accounting, reporting, quality assurance, and social and environmental issues.

131. GTCL has implemented resettlement programs in all its gas projects including two ongoing gas projects of ADB. The resettlement budget has been reflected into the detailed project plan (DPP) for counterpart financing. The training requirement is indicated in ToR of implementing NGO and the ToR is included not only in the RP but also in the PAM. External monitor will also provide training to GTCL for capacity building.

### **10.2 Institutional Framework for RP Implementation**

132. GTCL will establish necessary institutional setup for land acquisition and implementation of resettlement activities. GTCL will be responsible for finalization, updation, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement plan. Core institutions responsible for land acquisition and resettlement activities are described in the following section.

#### **10.2.1 Project Implementation Unit/Project Management Unit in GTCL**

133. The GTCL will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU) in its project implementation unit for the implementation of the subproject including land acquisition and resettlement. The PIU will consist of technical, financial, procurement and safeguard staff. GTCL will hire a social safeguard specialist or designate staff responsible for social safeguards issues in the PIU/PMU. The PMU will be headed by a Project Director (PD), whose office will be set up within the GTCL HQ for execution of the Project. The PIU/PMU will be responsible for implementation of the RP in terms of compensation disbursement and resettlement of the project affected peoples including livelihood restoration in the process of construction of the pipeline-valve station and resettlement of the APs. The PIU/PMU will carry out the following broad tasks relating to RP implementation:

- Liaison with district administration to support land acquisition and RP implementation activities;
- Discharge overall responsibility of planning, management, monitoring and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation program;
- Ensure availability of budget for all activities;
- Synchronise resettlement activity and handover land with construction schedule;
- Develop RP implementation tools and form necessary committees; and
- Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement packages and payment modality.



134. During implementation of the RP, the social staff (or Consultant) of the PMU/PIU in GTCL will be responsible for ensuring that the draft RP is finalized and updated based on RF and SPS 2009, and applicable national laws and regulations. The social staff based on RF and SPS 2009, and applicable national laws and regulations. The social staff will also ensure that the RP and the social monitoring plan are followed and will provide technical support to director, PIU in dealing with social issues related to the project components. The social staff will coordinate with relevant government agencies on social matters, will prepare social monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB, and draft any updates/revision to the RP and corrective action plan in case of unanticipated social and involuntary resettlement impacts resulting from change in design, location, etc. The social staff should have up-to-date knowledge of various social safeguards policies of Government of Bangladesh and ADB with specific importance to land acquisition and resettlement. Specific tasks and responsibilities of the social staff of the PIU/PMU will include the following:

- Responsible for overall planning, co-ordination and implementation of social safeguards and resettlement activities including land acquisition.
- Overall coordination in all social issues in the PIU/PMU and ensuring that the subprojects comply with Government and ADB social safeguard policy.
- Assist the PIU/PMU in finalizing and updating RP.
- Ensure the implementation of RP is consistent with Government and ADB policies.
- Coordinate valuation by the valuation committees and finalization of compensation packages.
- Ensure comments from ADB are integrated in finalized documents.
- Coordinate monitoring of RP implementation including reporting.
- Endorsement of RP and obtaining the approval from ADB.
- Responsible for internal project monitoring with review and finalization of progress reports.
- Liaising with funding agency, executing agency for smooth functioning and implementation of social safeguards issues, i.e., land acquisition, resettlement, etc.
- Help GTCL to make the necessary budgetary arrangements available in advance for the preparation, updating and implementation of RP.
- Will be responsible for addressing the grievance in a timely manner.

#### **10.2.2 Implementing Non Government Organization (INGO)**

135. It has now been generally recognized that the task of successfully implementing a RP requires special attitude, experience and skills in dealing with the grassroots level people. Therefore, it has been adopted as a Government policy to commission the services of such an NGO to assist in the implementation of this RP. GTCL will hire an implementing nongovernment organization (NGO), having experience in planning and implementation of resettlement plan to help GTCL and its PIU/PMU to update and implement the subproject RP and strengthen GTCL's capacity. The principal task of the Implementing NGO would be to identify the Project affected households/business enterprises and persons relating to the enterprises, estimating their losses and dislocations, and processing their entitlement as per the packages. The next main task would be to assist GTCL in disbursing entitlements, which are outside the purview of CCL. The INGO would also play an important role in addressing

legitimate grievances of the APs and vulnerable groups. INGO would also undertake income and livelihood restoration activities. The sample Terms of Reference (ToR) for INGO is provided in **Appendix 7**. Specific tasks of the implementing NGO related to RP implementation are as follows:

- Work under close coordination of the GTCL and its PIU/PMU to implement the RP.
- Involve the elected representatives and local leaders, wherever necessary to implement the RP to facilitate transparency in the process and public participation.
- Assist the PIU/PMU in dissemination of the RP and other resettlement related information.
- Take lead in joint verification and identification of APs.
- Carry out a census of the APs and identify the vulnerable households in case there is a gap in the RP.
- Identify training needs of APs for income generation activities and ensure that they are adequately supported.
- Through counseling and awareness generation, resolve the grievances of the affected persons.
- Put forth the unresolved grievances of the APs to the GRC.
- Generate awareness about the livelihood restoration activities, and help the APs to make informed choices. Including assisting APs in participating in government development programs.
- Prepare sub-project level plans for implementation of RP and issue ID cards.
- Assist in disbursement of compensation checks.
- Participate in public meetings as and when required.
- Submit periodic RP implementation report to the GTCL/PIU/PMU.

### **10.3 Other Agencies in Land Acquisition and Resettlement Process**

136. In addition to the GTCL's PIU/PMU and the INGO, there would be several other line agencies that will be responsible for land acquisition involuntary resettlement activities in the Project.

#### **10.3.1 Roles of Deputy Commissioners' Office(s)**

137. The Deputy Commissioner (DC) has a key role to play in land acquisition (LA) and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) processes. He/she has the legal responsibility of acquiring land and paying compensation directly to the APs as per the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 and subsequent amendments made thereafter. Furthermore, he/she has access to official records and the Legal/Administrative authority for title of land and eligibility of APs for Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for land as well as for other assets, covered by the law. GTCL and the Implementing NGO, will work with the representatives of the DCs during the joint verification of affected properties and the market survey of the properties, for ascertaining the current replacement value, before budgeting the total compensation payable to the APs. The DC offices will receive funds for CCL payment from GTCL and make payment of CCL to the directly affected persons immediately, following issuance of notice under section 7 to facilitate quick

disbursement of differentials, if any, by the GTCL. Similarly DC's intervention/assistance will be required in matters such as land requisition, disposal of land ownership disputes, allotment of *khas* land and other surplus land.

### 10.3.2 Property valuation Advisory Committee

138. A Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) at the upazila level will be formed for determination of replacement market value of land and assets for compensation. It is necessary to form Property Valuation Advisory Committees (PVACs) to (i) provide guidance for the valuation of properties at replacement cost, and (ii) recommend the replacement value to the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) for approval. The Secretary, EMRD under Ministry of MPEMR, will authorise the formation of PVACs in each of the upazilas covered by the Project. The PVACs, which should record proceedings of all their deliberations, shall comprise the following:

- Representative from GTCL preferably the Project director, PIU
- Chairman, Upazila Parishad, concerned upazila (Member)
- LAO, concerned district (Member)
- Sub-Divisional Engineer, PWD, to be nominated by the Executive Engineer PWD, concerned district (Member)

139. GTCL will assist the PVACs by providing technical expertise in assessing the replacement value for properties (land by type and mouza, structure by basic construction type, trees by broad species-type, and crops by type). GTCL will undertake consultations, as needed, with affected persons to obtain adequate information about property values, review, as needed, past reports on replacement value. For land, DC will seek to reconcile those values with the land market survey data obtained under the census surveys conducted during the preparation of RP. The PVACs will review and verify, as needed, through additional field investigations, the replacement values assessed by type in all concerned districts will be submitted to EMRD for approval. GTCL will pay the difference between CCL and replacement value to the eligible persons (EPs) with the assistance from the INGO.

140. Details on roles and responsible of various agencies for RP activities for Chittagong-Bakhrabad Gas Transmission Pipeline subproject of GTCL are given below in **Table 10.1**.

**Table 10.1: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Land Acquisition and Resettlement Activities**

Activity	Responsible Agency
<b>Sub-Project Initiation Stage and Institutional Setup</b>	
Establishing PIU/PMU	GTCL
Designating safeguard Specialist in PIU/PMU	GTCL
Hiring of implementing NGO	GTCL
Setting up of GRC	GTCL
Setting up of PVAC	GTCL through EMRD
Hiring of External Monitoring Agency	GTCL
<b>RP Finalization and Updating Stage</b>	
Finalization of sites for sub-projects	GTCL and PIU/PMU
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	GTCL and PIU/PMU
Preparation of Land Acquisition Plan based on final design	GTCL and PIU/PMU
Joint Verification Survey of all affected land and assets	GTCL, PIU/PMU and DC Office
Updating of Census survey of all APs	GTCL and PIU/PMU and INGO

Activity	Responsible Agency
Conducting consultation/FGDs/meetings	GTCL and PIU/PMU and INGO
Finalizing/revising of draft RP based on the final detailed survey and land acquisition plan	GTCL and PIU/PMU and INGO
Updating of RP in case of change in design	GTCL, PIU/PMU and INGO
Computation of replacement values of land/properties	GTCL, PIU/PMU and PVAC
Finalizing compensation packages and entitlements	GTCL, PIU/PMU and PVAC
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	GTCL, PIU/PMU and INGO
Approval and disclosure of RP	GTCL and ADB
<b>RP Implementation Stage</b>	
Distribution of ID cards	GTCL, PIU/PMU and INGO
Disbursement of Compensation and Assistance	GTCL, PIU/PMU, DC Office and INGO
Taking possession of land	GTCL through DC Office
Implementation of rehabilitation measures	GTCL, PIU/PMU and INGO
Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities	GTCL, PIU/PMU and INGO
Grievances redress	GTCL, PIU/PMU, GRC and INGO
Internal monitoring	GTCL, PIU/PMU and INGO
External monitoring <sup>14</sup>	External Monitoring Agency

ADB= Asian Development Bank, DC= Deputy Commissioner, EMRD= Energy and Mineral Resources Division, GRC= Grievance Redress Committee, GTCL= Gas Transmission Company Limited, INGO=Implementing NGO, PIU= Project Implementation Unit, PMU= Project Management Unit and PVAC= Property Valuation Advisory Committees.

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<sup>14</sup> External monitoring is required for significant IR impact especially for category 'A' component.

## **11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

### **11.1 General**

141. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. This being a liner project, it might be difficult to complete the implementation of resettlement activities for the entire gas pipeline section at one time which might delay the civil work construction. Therefore, a phase wise approach can be adopted for civil work construction, i.e., construction can be initiated in the section where compensation is paid.

142. GTCL will ensure that no physical/or economic displacement of affected households will occur until: (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan are provided to the displaced persons; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons, improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods. Furthermore, the draft RP will be finalized and updated during final design/change of design. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of sub-project sites and the start of civil works. The implementation of RP will include: (i) identification of cut-off-date and notification, (ii) verification of losses and extent of impacts, (iii) finalization of entitlements and distribution of identity cards, (iv) consultations with APs on their needs and priorities, and (v) resettlement, provision of compensation and assistance and its disbursement, and income restoration for DPs/APs. Construction works can then begin on sections where compensation has been paid.

### **11.2 Final Design Stage and Finalization of Resettlement Plan**

143. Setting up relevant institutions for the land acquisition and resettlement will be the major task during the final design and finalization of RP. GTCL will initiate the process to issue the section-3 gazette notification under the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 and initiate the joint verification survey following which the census survey will be updated and the draft RP will be finalized which will include final impact assessment and updating of compensation rates etc. The final RP will be sent to ADB for approval and upon the approval, the final RP will be disclosed again. The pre implementation LAR activities during this final design stage will include the following:

- Establishment of relevant Institutions such as PIU/PMU, INGO, PVAC and GRC etc
- Final AP Census Surveys
- Updating of LAR Budgets
- Confirmation of updated impact data and of compensation amounts;
- Approval of final RP by ADB and GTCL and subsequent disclosure

### **11.3 RP Implementation Stage**

144. Upon the approval of final RP, all the arrangements for fixing the compensation and the disbursement needs to be done which includes issuance of Identity cards (IDs), payment of all eligible compensation and assistance; initiation of rehabilitation measures; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally commencement of the civil work. Payment of compensation and allowances under final RP will commence after a number of preparatory tasks have been completed. These tasks are as below:

- Signing of contacts with APs
- Disclosure and consultation
- Grievance resolution
- Deposit of compensation amount by GTCL to the DC office
- Transfer of compensation and allowance to APs' bank account
- Compliance review and reporting
- Notice to proceed for Civil works construction
- Internal Monitoring

### **11.4 Post Implementation and Evaluation Stage**

145. The post-implementation evaluation will start immediately after the completion of the RP implementation and upon start of the civil construction and will be carried out intermittently on a yearly basis by an independent external monitoring agency.

### **11.5 Implementation Schedule**

146. This is a tentative schedule for RP implementation for the subproject. However, section wise implementation mechanism may be followed in order to start the civil work in the completed section and to simultaneously proceed with the implementation of RP for other sections. The schedule can be adjusted during final design and implementation. The tentative implementation Schedule is provided in **Table 11.1**.

**Table 11.1: Implementation Schedule**

#	Activity	Months																							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
<b>A</b>	<b>Final Design and LA Process</b>																								
1	Final Design	★	★	★	★																				
2	Preparation of LAP and Submission to DCs		★	★	★	★																			
3	Land Acquisition Processing by DCs			★	★	★	★																		
4	Notice u/s 3, Joint Verification, Notice u/s 6			★	★	★	★	★	★	★															
5	Mobilization of INGO			★						★															
6	Finalization of RP									★															
7	Disclosure of Final RP									★															
<b>B</b>	<b>RP Implementation</b>																								
1	Identification of EPs/Issuance of ID Cards									★	★														
2	Determination of Entitlements									★	★	★													
3	LA Estimate and Fund Placement with DCs											★	★	★	★										
4	Payment of compensation to APs													★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
5	Payment of all eligible assistance													★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
6	Rehabilitation and income restoration measures													★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
7	Consultation and grievance redress							★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
8	Takeover possession of acquired property																		★	★	★	★	★	★	★
9	Handover land to contractors																								★
10	Schedule for Civil Work																								★
<b>C</b>	<b>Monitoring</b>																								
1	Internal Monitoring by GTCL								★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
2	External Monitoring								★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★





## **12 MONITORING AND REPORTING**

### **12.1 Overview**

147. GTCL will monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the RP. The extent of monitoring activities will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. In addition to recording the progress in compensation payment and other resettlement activities, GTCL will prepare monitoring reports to ensure that the implementation of the RP has produced the desired outcomes.

### **12.2 Level of Monitoring**

148. Monitoring of resettlement task in the Project will be carried out at two levels. Regular internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PIU/PMU of GTCL. The social safeguard specialist with assistance from the INGO will carry out regular internal monitoring for the GTCL. GTCL will retain qualified and experienced external monitoring agency to verify GTCL's internal monitoring information. External monitoring will be commissioned by GTCL by engaging an independent external monitoring agency (EMA).

#### **12.2.1 Internal Monitoring**

149. Monitoring will be the responsibility of GTCL. The implementation of RP will be closely monitored. Regular monitoring activities will be carried out internally by GTCL through its PIU/PMU to provide ADB with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. Monitoring will involve (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey undertaken during project sub-preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess status of affected persons. GTCL is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit semiannual monitoring reports on their implementation performance. GTCL through its PIU/PMU will (i) monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans, (ii) verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes, (iii) document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports, (iv) follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes, and (v) submit semiannual monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB.

150. Monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and troubleshooting, individual affected person file maintenance, community relationships, dates for consultations, number of appeals placed and progress reports. GTCL through its PIU/PMU will be responsible for managing and maintaining affected person databases, documenting the results of the affected person census. Monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and resettlement plan completion reports will be provided by EA through its PMU to ADB for review. The monitoring reports will be posted to ADB website. The report of internal monitoring will contain: (i) accomplishment to-date, (ii) objectives attained and not attained during the period, (iii) problems encountered, and (iv) suggested options for corrective measures. The internal monitoring report will primarily be

prepared by the PIU/PMU with assistance from INGO. A sample monitoring report format is provided in **Appendix 8**.

### **12.2.2 External Monitoring**

151. GTCL will engage the services of an independent external monitoring agency (Terms of Reference of EMA is provided in **Appendix-9**), not associated with project implementation, to undertake external Monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The external monitor will monitor and verify RP implementation to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, livelihood and living standards have been restored, and provide recommendations for improvement. The external monitor will also evaluate the performance of PIU/PMU of GTCL, and implementing NGO related to resettlement issues. The external agency will report its findings simultaneously to GTCL and to ADB semi-annually. Additionally, ADB will monitor projects on an ongoing basis until a project completion report is issued.

152. External monitoring will be carried out by an External Monitoring Agency (EMA). The tasks assigned to the EMA will be the external monitoring of RP implementation. The EMA will advise on safeguard compliance issues, and if any significant involuntary resettlement issues are identified, a corrective action plan will be prepared by the EMA to address such issues. Until such planning documents are formulated, disclosed and approved, GTCL will not proceed with implementing the specific project components for which involuntary resettlement impacts are identified. The EMA will closely monitor the implementation of the RP and engage in the following tasks:

- review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by GTCL
- review of RP and Information pamphlet disclosure
- assessment of the way the compensation has been carried out in relation of the stipulations of the RP;
- verification that all APs have been compensated in the amounts stipulated in the RP
- assessment of the accuracy of survey and asset valuation
- review of complaint and grievance cases and of their solution
- assessment of the rehabilitation program for severely affected and vulnerable APs
- assessment of the satisfaction of the APs; and
- lesson learnt to be applied to the next projects.

153. The external monitor(s) shall submit independent monitoring and appraisal reports of the resettlement plan implementation. At any of these stages, if any significant issues are identified, a corrective action plan will be prepared to address such issues by GTCL and submitted to the ADB. In addition, the external monitor shall document the good practices as well as the difficulties encountered in resettlement plan implementation, which shall provide lessons on the subject for subsequent projects.

### **12.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators**

154. Fulfillment of the RP policy and targets in the implementation process will be monitored through setting up indicators. The vital indicators to be monitored will include the contents of the activities and entitlement matrix. The RP contains indicators for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement program. These indicators shall be assessed for the

implementation process, outcomes and impacts. Indicative monitoring indicators are presented in **Table 12.1**.

**Table 12.1: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators**

Type	Examples of Indicators
Process Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of consultation and participation programmes held with various stakeholders on entitlement</li> <li>Grievance mitigation</li> <li>Setting up Resettlement Unit (RU)</li> <li>Placement of Project staff</li> <li>Deployment of implementing agencies</li> <li>Training of RU staff</li> <li>Survey for the identification of APs and Non APs</li> <li>Household Census, Baseline and Socio-Economic Survey</li> <li>Placement of funds for land acquisition</li> <li>Expenditure of implementing agencies</li> <li>Deployment of independent agency for external monitoring</li> <li>Procedure of determining loss and entitlements</li> <li>Inventory of losses</li> <li>Procedure of allocation of resettlement plots</li> <li>Development of livelihood and income restoration programme</li> <li>Disclosure and consultation events</li> <li>Objection redress procedures in-place and functioning</li> <li>Public awareness on RP policy and provisions</li> <li>Cost of compensation collection by APs</li> <li>Monitoring reports submission</li> </ul>
Outcome Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of households relocated</li> <li>Number of vulnerable households resettled</li> <li>Number of households compensated and assisted</li> <li>Number of businesses relocated</li> <li>Number of affected persons purchasing replacement agricultural land</li> <li>Amount of compensation disbursed</li> <li>Amount of resettlement benefits disbursed</li> <li>Number of eligible persons identified for training</li> </ul>
Impact Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in housing of the resettlement area</li> <li>Changes in water and sanitation</li> <li>Changes in land holding</li> <li>Changes in occupation</li> <li>Changes in communication</li> <li>Changes in income and expenditure</li> <li>Changes in attending health problems</li> <li>Nutrition of women and children</li> <li>Women empowerment</li> <li>Changes in ethnic households socio-economic condition (if any)</li> <li>Changes in women headed households</li> </ul>

## 12.4 Reporting Arrangements

155. Monitoring report will be prepared and submitted by GTCL to ADB on a semi-annual basis. The monitoring report will be disclosed at GTCL and ADB website.



## **Appendix-1**

### **Social Due Diligence Report**

**(Installation of wellhead gas compressor at Titas Field -Location A)**

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

### **B. Objective, Scope and Methodology**

1. The Project aims to increase the contribution of the energy sector to low-carbon and sustainable economic growth by financing the augmentation of gas production from existing gas field, construction of gas transmission lines, rehabilitation of and strengthening of transmission networks, and improvement of gas use efficiency through metering and regulating facility, and reduction of systems loss. This social due diligence has been prepared for the subproject, "Installation of wellhead gas compressor at Titas Field (Location A)".

2. The scope and objective of this due diligence<sup>15</sup> study is to assess the status on land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and indigenous people for the subproject. The report is based on review of available documents of the EA which is Bangladesh Gas Fields Company Limited (BGFCL), and site assessment through project site visits by the experts to assess and verify the current status on safeguards. The review of documents included engineering layout of the project, and previous records.

## **II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT**

3. Bangladesh Gas Fields Company Limited (BGFCL) is entrusted with production of natural gas from its producing fields and processing of gas to the transmission pipeline system. Due to long time gas production from existing producing fields wellhead pressure of various wells have come gradually down with time.

4. Wellhead pressure of the producing wells at Location-A of Titas gas field is being decreasing gradually due to gas production for a long period. It is observed that wellhead pressure of the wells is being decreased gradually at an average rate of 90 psi per year. So within next 3-5 years, gas flow from the wells in maintaining the grid line pressure at Titas Location-A cannot be continued without installation of compressors. As such, it is necessary to install wellhead gas compressors before the gas process plants for maintaining the design pressure of existing gas process plants as well as optimum condensate recovery from the raw gas and also to maintain sales line gas pressure of 1000 ±50 psig for continuation of gas flow from the field. At present, daily 230-235 MMscf gas from 8 wells (Titas # 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 15, 20 & 22) is being processed & supplied from Titas Location-A. Moreover, by workover of suspended titas well no. 21, approximately daily 12-15 MMscf gas is expected to be processed & supplied from this well.

5. Under this project, Installation of 7 nos. of Wellhead Gas compressors having capacity of 60 MMscfd each (5 nos. for operation & 2 nos. for standby) at location-A of Titas gas field has been considered for increasing wellhead pressure of existing wells of Titas# 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 15, 20, 21 & 22 and to sustain the current production of natural gas from this location.

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<sup>15</sup> A due diligence is usually prepared when the land is already acquired and in possession of the EA prior to start of ADB's intervention for possible financing to any investment program or project.

6. The proposed compressor site is located at Ghatara mauza in Sadar upazilla under Brahmanbaria district. The compressors and ancillary facilities will be installed at company's own premises and no land acquisition will be needed. Total area of Titas location-A is 138,928.57 square meter. About 6000 square meter empty land is ready for this project. The project includes mainly installation of 7 nos. gas compressors, few generators, auxiliary equipment, control room and related civil works. The proposed compressors will be driven by gas engine and natural gas will be used as fuel. Instrument workshop, existing process plant, fire hydrant, waste pond and heater are located on the north side; scrape area, existing generator house & office building are located on the west side and existing wellheads are located on the east side of the proposed compressor site. Titas location-A is restricted area and public entry is prohibited. Total area of Titas location-A: 138,928.57 square meter and the proposed project area is 6000 square meter. The Project lay out and photographs are shown below.

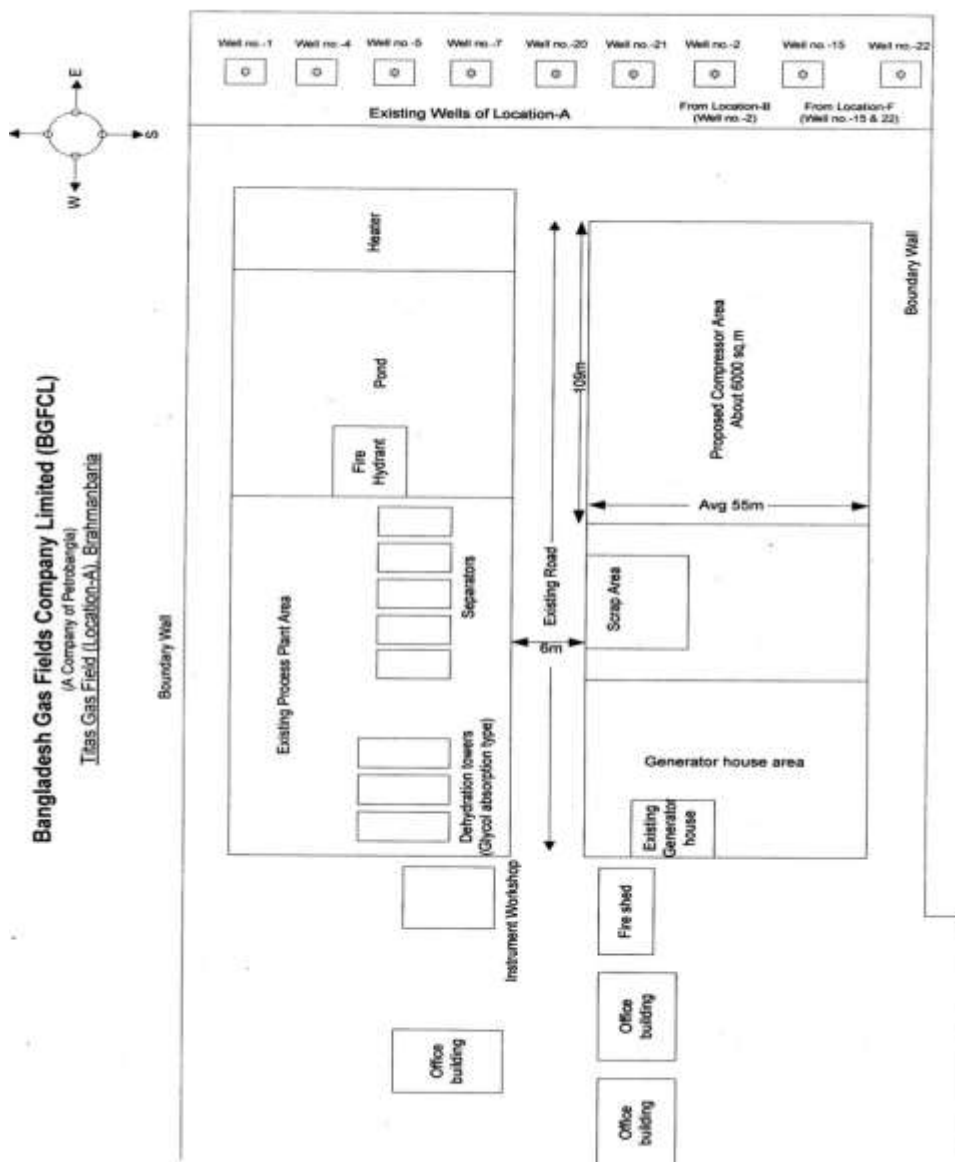


Fig : Location map of the project



**Bangladesh Gas Fields Company Limited (BGFCL)**  
 (A Company of Petrobangla)  
 Titas Gas Field (Location-A), Brahmanbaria

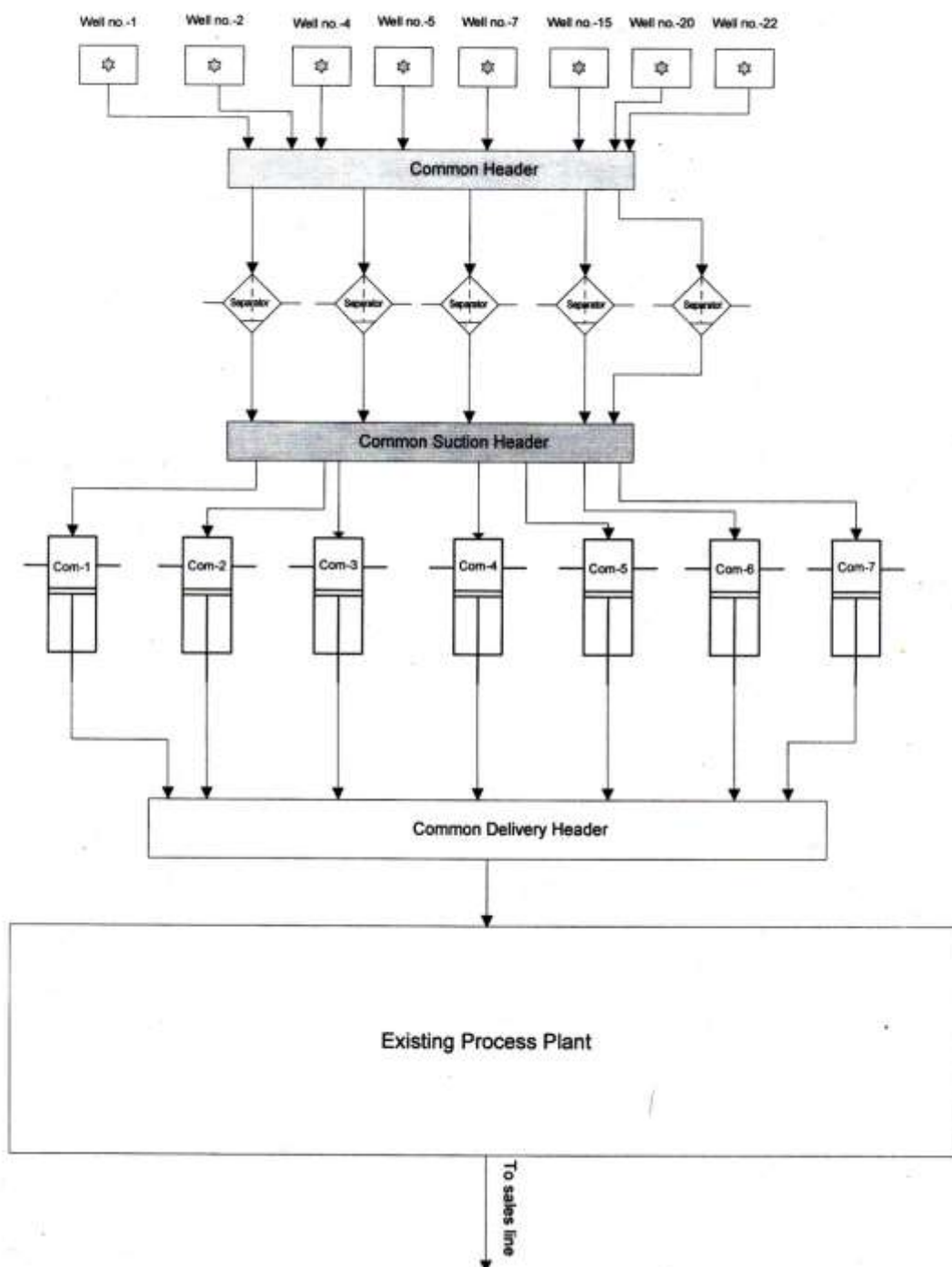


Fig : Layout plan of the compressor



### **III. IMPACT ON LAND ACQUISITION, INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE**

7. Pakistan Shell Oil Company acquired the land of total area 138,928.57 square meter (Titas Location-A) in 1964 for drilling of wells & gas processing and other facilities. BGFCL derives its origin from Pakistan Shell Oil Company. With emergence of Bangladesh and promulgation of Petroleum Act, 1974 the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) bought all the shares of the Pakistan Shell Oil Company with effect from August 09, 1975. The Company was renamed as Bangladesh Gas Fields Company Limited (BGFCL) on September 12, 1975. Since acquiring there is no claim/dispute arise from outside people.

8. The proposed Installation of wellhead gas compressor at Titas Field (Location A) will be installed within the existing boundary complex. Therefore, no additional land will be required resulting no impact on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The subproject will be installed within the existing premises BGFCL land. The land is fenced and there is no other use of land except BGFCL's operation. The project site is well demarcated and boundary has already been placed and there are no encroachments or squatters. The site visits also confirmed that there is no impact on indigenous people. Therefore, no action is required as far as preparation of Resettlement Plan (RP) or Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) are concerned)

### **IV. CONCLUSION**

9. The subproject is expected to generate employment opportunities for local community for the semi skilled and unskilled workers during the construction and maintenance phase. The investments will support the Government's goal of reliable and better gas supply in the area. Considering the possible presence of laborers from outside in the project area for construction work, EA will take proper care during construction supervision to conduct information and education campaigns on the risks of HIV/AIDS and human trafficking, targeting construction workers at campsites. The EA will ensure that the contracts for civil works require contractors: (i) not to employ or use children for labor; (ii) to disseminate information at worksites on risks of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS as part of health and safety measures for those employed during construction; and (iii) to follow and implement legally mandated provisions on labor (including equal pay for equal work), health, safety, sanitation, and working conditions. The project will not have any such impact on women except some potential employment scope. Therefore, this subproject will not have any impact on land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and indigenous people.

## Appendix-2: Mouza List

SI No.	JL No	Mouza Name	Upazila Name	District Name	Paurashova Name
1	284	Chowri	Barura	Comilla	
2	285	Danishshor	Barura	Comilla	
3	294	Ghoshoa	Barura	Comilla	
4	222	Joynagar	Barura	Comilla	
5	295	Shialora	Barura	Comilla	
6	103	Nizkunzura	Chagolnaiya	Feni	
7	272	Arjuntala	Chandina	Comilla	Barura Paurasava
8	90	Audhata	Chandina	Comilla	
9	30	Bakhrabad	Chandina	Comilla	
10	293	Bankara	Chandina	Comilla	
11	277	Bellvhoge	Chandina	Comilla	Barura Paurasava
12	91	Bhomorkandi	Chandina	Comilla	
13	282	Bhoura	Chandina	Comilla	
14	256	Boromoheshpur	Chandina	Comilla	
15	224	Chitadda	Chandina	Comilla	
16	280	Dakshin Panch Pukuria	Chandina	Comilla	Barura Paurasava
17	219	Dewra	Chandina	Comilla	Barura Paurasava
18	283	Fanua	Chandina	Comilla	
19	85	Faoi	Chandina	Comilla	
20	89	Kortola	Chandina	Comilla	
21	29	Kutumbapur	Chandina	Comilla	
22	214	Maddhya Lakshmipur	Chandina	Comilla	
23	53	Maijkhara	Chandina	Comilla	
24	36	Mohichal	Chandina	Comilla	
25	225	Muriara	Chandina	Comilla	
26	32	Nawtala	Chandina	Comilla	
27	226	Panikhora	Chandina	Comilla	
28	52	Ramchandrapur	Chandina	Comilla	
29	88	Salucho	Chandina	Comilla	
30	279	Shomargaon	Chandina	Comilla	
31	34	Showratoli	Chandina	Comilla	
32	287	Tarabaria	Chandina	Comilla	
33	273	Tolagram	Chandina	Comilla	Barura Paurasava
34	393	Boro Khyajla	Chouddagram	Comilla	
35	495	Alkora	Chouddogram	Comilla	
36	456	Baichamuri	Chouddogram	Comilla	
37	495	Bakgram	Chouddogram	Comilla	
38	449	Budra	Chouddogram	Comilla	
39	450	Chapania Para	Chouddogram	Comilla	
40	444	Choto Khyajala	Chouddogram	Comilla	
41	451	Gojariatola	Chouddogram	Comilla	

SI No.	JL No	Mouza Name	Upazila Name	District Name	Paurashova Name
42	461	Gunamoti	Chouddogram	Comilla	
43	446	Khatra	Chouddogram	Comilla	
44	459	Sreepur	Chouddogram	Comilla	
45	448	Tekkatajola	Chouddogram	Comilla	
46	242	Surjapur	Debidwar	Comilla	
47	32	Abupur	Feni	Feni	
48	45	Bagair	Feni	Feni	
49	65	Bathania	Feni	Feni	
50	46	Bhaskar	Feni	Feni	
51	69	Bijoysingh	Feni	Feni	Feni Paurasava
52	268	Boro Dhalia	Feni	Feni	
53	276	Chadpur	Feni	Feni	
54	311	Char Kalidas	Feni	Feni	
55	304	Dakshin Dhormopur	Feni	Feni	
56	34	Dakshin Khanebari	Feni	Feni	
57	50	Darpatti	Feni	Feni	
58	134	Dhonshahaddha	Feni	Feni	
59	20	Dorkhi	Feni	Feni	
60	312	Farhadnagar	Feni	Feni	
61	66	Illiaspur	Feni	Feni	
62	63	Jahanpur	Feni	Feni	
63	305	Kasba	Feni	Feni	
64	43	Kashimpur	Feni	Feni	
65	125	Katalia	Feni	Feni	
66	36	Kumara	Feni	Feni	
67	44	Lakshmiara	Feni	Feni	
68	302	Lemua	Feni	Feni	
69	131	Madhuai	Feni	Feni	
70	126	Marurar Char	Feni	Feni	
71	301	Mirgonj	Feni	Feni	
72	316	Mobarakghona	Feni	Feni	
73	124	Modhupur	Feni	Feni	Feni Paurasava
74	135	Mothiara	Feni	Feni	
75	67	Pochsnia	Feni	Feni	
76	70	Purba Bijoysingh	Feni	Feni	
77	318	Purba Sultanpur	Feni	Feni	
78	272	Sarashia	Feni	Feni	
79	35	Shindua	Feni	Feni	
80	313	Subolpur	Feni	Feni	
81	123	Uttar Gabindapur	Feni	Feni	
82	491	Ashwadia	Laksham	Comilla	
83	114	Bakoi	Laksham	Comilla	
84	188	Banchatia	Laksham	Comilla	Laksam Paurasava
85	36	Bijra	Laksham	Comilla	

SI No.	JL No	Mouza Name	Upazila Name	District Name	Paurashova Name
86	189	Borotupa	Laksham	Comilla	Laksam Paurasava
87	290	Chiloian	Laksham	Comilla	
88	182	Dombaria	Laksham	Comilla	
89	187	Duria Bishnupur	Laksham	Comilla	
90	185	Gopalpur	Laksham	Comilla	
91	183	Gunti	Laksham	Comilla	
92	130	Horish Char	Laksham	Comilla	
93	35	Kapastola	Laksham	Comilla	
94	191	Kumardoga	Laksham	Comilla	Laksam Paurasava
95	327	Madhobpur	Laksham	Comilla	
96	486	Mariagaon	Laksham	Comilla	
97	131	Mojlishpur	Laksham	Comilla	
98	493	Nangalkot	Laksham	Comilla	
99	190	Paikpara	Laksham	Comilla	Laksam Paurasava
100	113	Paschim Alokdia	Laksham	Comilla	
101	326	Purba Chandpur	Laksham	Comilla	
102	186	Shurain	Laksham	Comilla	Laksam Paurasava
103	42	Uttor Nurpur	Laksham	Comilla	
104	94	Boro Komoldah	Mirshorai	Chittagong	
105	77	Duaru	Mirshorai	Chittagong	
106	52	Durgapur	Mirshorai	Chittagong	
107	88	Gachbaria	Mirshorai	Chittagong	
108	47	Gopalpur	Mirshorai	Chittagong	
109	14	Hazisarai	Mirshorai	Chittagong	
110	48	Horihorpur	Mirshorai	Chittagong	
111	20	Jamalpur	Mirshorai	Chittagong	Baroiar Paurashava Hat
112	90	Khajuria	Mirshorai	Chittagong	
113	85	Kurua	Mirshorai	Chittagong	
114	87	Maizgaon	Mirshorai	Chittagong	
115	54	Mithachara	Mirshorai	Chittagong	
116	61	Mithanala Rajapur	Mirshorai	Chittagong	
117	71	Moddho Moghadia	Mirshorai	Chittagong	Mirsharai Paurashava
118	22	Poschim Hinguli	Mirshorai	Chittagong	Baroiar Paurashava Hat
119	72	Poschim Khoiyachara	Mirshorai	Chittagong	
120	78	Purba Mayani	Mirshorai	Chittagong	
121	51	Purbo Matbaria	Mirshorai	Chittagong	
122	93	Shathbaria	Mirshorai	Chittagong	
123	13	Sonapahar	Mirshorai	Chittagong	
124	234	Banshkait	Muradnagar	Comilla	
125	226	Dakshin Ampal	Muradnagar	Comilla	
126	238	Gandra	Muradnagar	Comilla	
127	18	Gangatia	Muradnagar	Comilla	
128	19	Jahapur	Muradnagar	Comilla	

SI No.	JL No	Mouza Name	Upazila Name	District Name	Paurashova Name
129	185	Kaziatal	Muradnagar	Comilla	
130	170	Keotagaon	Muradnagar	Comilla	
131	233	Paharpur	Muradnagar	Comilla	
132	174	Palasuta	Muradnagar	Comilla	
133	237	Panti	Muradnagar	Comilla	
134	20	Ranimuri	Muradnagar	Comilla	
135	21	Satmora	Muradnagar	Comilla	
136	225	Suranandi	Muradnagar	Comilla	
137	235	Urishwar	Muradnagar	Comilla	
138	227	Uttar Ampal	Muradnagar	Comilla	
139	169	Aliara	Nangolkot	Comilla	
140	146	Beralla	Nangolkot	Comilla	
141	174	Hasanpur	Nangolkot	Comilla	
142	180	Jamurail	Nangolkot	Comilla	
143	165	Mayura	Nangolkot	Comilla	
144	176	Mogra	Nangolkot	Comilla	
145	167	Mokara	Nangolkot	Comilla	
146	206	Naluakandi	Nangolkot	Comilla	
147	175	Pochhair	Nangolkot	Comilla	
148	144	Sihar	Nangolkot	Comilla	
149	170	Surpur	Nangolkot	Comilla	
150	166	Telip	Nangolkot	Comilla	
151	179	Urkuti	Nangolkot	Comilla	
180	42	Masajidda	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
152	25	Amirabad	Sitakunda	Chittagong	Sitakunda Paurashava
153	4	Baharpur	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
154	41	Bashbaria	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
155	60	Bhatiari	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
156	54	Dakshin Sonaichhari	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
157	13	Dakshin Tereail	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
158	6	Faradpur	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
159	15	Jafarnagar	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
160	55	Jahanabad	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
161	18	Kaderkhil	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
162	32	Katgar	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
163	14	Lalanagar	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
164	34	Madaritola	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
165	48	Maddhya Sonaichhari	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
166	27	Mohadebpur	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
167	5	Mohalanga	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
168	26	Muradpur	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
169	33	Nayakhali	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
170	28	Shitakundu	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
171	53	Sitalpur	Sitakunda	Chittagong	

SI No.	JL No	Mouza Name	Upazila Name	District Name	Paurashova Name
172	61	Tulatali	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
173	62	Uttar Chhilimpur	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
174	47	Uttar Sonaichhari	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
175	7	Uttar Tereail	Sitakunda	Chittagong	
176	33	Kashimpur	Barura	Comilla	
177	87	Modonpur	Barura	Comilla	
178	159	Kendra	Barura	Comilla	
179	393	Lakshmipur Jola	Barura	Comilla	
181	142	Perul	Comilla Sadar	Comilla	
182	143	Kholilpur	Comilla Sadar Dakshin	Comilla	
183	236	Rajamehar	Debidwar	Comilla	
184	157	Bara Fatehpur	Nangolkot	Comilla	
185	162	Narua	Nangolkot	Comilla	
186	123	Tatua	Nangolkot	Comilla	
187	490	Dakshin Jorpukuria	Nangolkot	Comilla	Nangalkot Paurashava
188	485	Makrabpur	Nangolkot	Comilla	
189	492	Mandra	Nangolkot	Comilla	Nangalkot Paurashava
190	487	Shahedapur	Nangolkot	Comilla	
191	328	Tulagaon	Nangolkot	Comilla	



## **Appendix 4: Report on Stakeholder Consultation Meeting and Focus Group Discussion**

### **Stakeholder Consultation Meeting**

#### **Objectives of Consultation Meetings**

- To inform local people about the goal and objective of the proposed project
- To make people know about the components of the proposed project
- To aware people about the problems that could be created from the proposed project
- Collect suggestions (mitigation measures, enhancement measures, contingency measures, compensation measures) to resolve those problems
- Encourage local communities to participate in the planning and implementation process, and to assist the beneficiaries to provide suggestions on the gas line project
- Find out people's concerns and perceptions on the impacts of the project; gather their recommended solutions on the perceived problems from the project as well as their ideas on mitigation/minimization of negative impacts.

#### **a) Stakeholder Consultation**

Site/Location: Budhura Government Primary School, Gunoboti, Comilla

Date of Consultation: 29/12/2015

Type of Area (Urban/Rural/Highly Congested Urban): Rural

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
1	Have you heard about the Project or Do you have any information about the project	Yes, we heard about the project few days back.
2	If yes, how did you know about the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff of EA/IA</li> <li>• News (i.e., TV, radio, local dailies)</li> <li>• Friend/neighbour/local resident</li> <li>• Government official</li> <li>• Previous/ongoing similar project</li> </ul>	We heard it through RAP survey team.
3	What is your opinion about this Project	We always respect any kind of governmental activity. We believe this type of activities will change the

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
		economic condition of this country but may affect our village.
4	Do you support this Project	We support this project for national interest.
5	What is your interest in the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directly affected landowner</li> <li>• Adjacent landowner</li> <li>• Interested individual and/or local resident</li> <li>• Government staff/official</li> <li>• Member of NGO/CBO</li> <li>• Others (please specify)</li> </ul>	1. Directly affected landowner 2. Adjacent landowner
6	How do you think the project will affect you (or your organization)?	People will directly be affected by this project. Some people will have to be displaced either permanently or temporarily.
7	Do you face any problem regarding current gas supply	No, there is no supply of gas for the local people.
8	Do you think that the Project is necessary	Yes, the project is necessary for the betterment of the country as well as for this area.
9	What are your main concerns/issues about the project	Pollution & environmental related issues have to be controlled and a monitor if needed have to be arranged but we want supply of gas.
10	Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	The line should be shifted to the south side instead of present line. It will need to shift 0.5 km. from the existing line.
11	Impact	
11-a	Community health and safety	Community sector will be hampered for generation of dust. Children & people will suffer for fever & cough.
11-b	Land	Land will be acquired and which will be polluted too. Cultivation will not be possible for a certain period of time .
11-c	Agricultural production	Land will be acquired for completion of the project. So, agricultural land will be reduced with reduction of agricultural cultivation.
11-d	Air quality	Air quality will be changed. Dust will increase.
11-e	Water quality	Water quality is good but would be changed.
11-f	Vegetation	Every house has common trees like fruits, flowers for

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
		beauty, & some medicinal trees here & there.
11-g	Wildlife	We do not find any wildlife here.
11-h	Noise	Noise will increase during implementation period.
11-i	Cultural heritage	There is no cultural heritage in this area.
11-j	Traffic	To implement this project many instruments will have to be carried. Traffic congestion will increase and probability of accident will be extend.
11-k	Waste	People of implementing company should manage the waste materials so to avoid any kind of unwanted accident.
11-L	Displacement	Due to acquisition & requisition, few people will have to be displaced.
11-m	Loss of income and business	Affected persons have to shift their placement so they will have temporary loss of income & business.
11-n	Others (Specify)	
12	What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	Industrial sector of greater Comilla of Bangladesh will improve.
13	What negative impacts do you think the project will have	No negative impact is expected found here.
14	How important do you think is the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• very important</li> <li>• important</li> <li>• somewhat important</li> <li>• not important</li> <li>• No Idea</li> </ul>	Very important. The project is very important for the development of our economic sector & job creation.
15	On a scale of 1 to 5 (1=unsafe; 5=very safe), how safe do you think or consider the natural gas pipeline?	4
16	On a scale of 1 to 5 (1=unsafe; 5=very safe), how safe do you think or consider the existing natural gas pipeline?	4
17	Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and	Is it possible to carry the pipeline from the south-west side of the Budhura village under Gunoboti union and go through to cultivable land. Residential structure will be saved and no need for extra compensations

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
	operation stage?	
18	How long have you been living in this area	We are living here more than 200 years.
19	Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area	No, there are no indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area.
20	The Project might need small scale land acquisition and resettlement. What would be your opinion to address the issue	Compensation must be made fairly.
21	What kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind)	Cash.
22	Is the consultation useful	It was an useful meeting & we got the chance to know about this project & clarify about having compensation through this consultation meeting.
23	Do you think that the local people would like to get regular information regarding the Project	At every stage of this project the local people would like to get regular information regarding the activities.
24	Would you support and participate during the implementation of Project	It's a Governmental project and we will support and participate during implementation of the project as much as possible on our part.
25	Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	

#### **b) Stakeholder Consultation**

Site/Location: Elashpur, Pachgacia, Feni

Date of Consultation: 28/12/2015

Type of Area (Urban/Rural/Highly Congested Urban): Rural

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
1	Have you heard about the Project or Do you have any information about the project	Yes, we heard about the project 6-7 days back.
2	If yes, how did you know about the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staff of EA/IA</li> </ul>	We heard it through RAP survey team.

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• News (i.e., TV, radio, local dailies)</li> <li>• Friend/neighbor/local resident</li> <li>• Government official</li> <li>• Previous/ongoing similar project</li> </ul>	
3	What is your opinion about this Project	We always respect any kind of government activity. We believe that this type of activates change the economic condition of his country but may affect our village.
4	Do you support this Project	We support this project for national interest.
5	What is your interest in the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directly affected landowner</li> <li>• Adjacent landowner</li> <li>• Interested individual and/or local resident</li> <li>• Government staff/official</li> <li>• Member of NGO/CBO</li> <li>• Others (please specify)</li> </ul>	1. Directly affected landowner 2. Adjacent landowner
6	How do you think the project will affect you (or your organization)?	People will directly be affected by this project. Some people will have to be displaced.
7	Do you face any problem regarding current gas supply	No, there is no supply of gas for the local people.
8	Do you think that the Project is necessary	Yes, the project is necessary for the betterment of the people and the industrial sectors in the country as well as for the area.
9	What are your main concerns/issues about the project	Pollution & environmental related issues have to be controlled and a monitor if needed have to be arranged.
10	Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Compensation issue is the main concern to the local people. They need their compensation money in easy way without any harassment. GTCL & CEGIS will have to monitor during the project Implementation period
11	Impact	
11-a	Community health and safety	Community sector will be hampered for generation of dust. Children & people will suffer for fever & cough.
11-b	Land	Land will be acquired and which will be polluted too.

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
		Cultivation will not be possible for a certain period of time.
11-c	Agricultural production	Land will be acquired for completion of the project. So, agricultural land will be reduced with reduction of agricultural cultivation.
11-d	Air quality	Air quality will be changed. Dust will increase.
11-e	Water quality	Water quality is good but would be changed.
11-f	Vegetation	Every house has common trees like fruits, flowers for beauty, & some medicinal trees here & there.
11-g	Wildlife	We do not find any wildlife here.
11-h	Noise	Noise will increase during implementation period.
11-i	Cultural heritage	There is no cultural heritage in this area.
11-j	Traffic	To implement this project many instruments will have to be carried. Traffic congestion and probability of accident will be extending.
11-k	Waste	People of implementing company should manage the waste materials so as to avoid any kind of unwanted accident.
11-L	Displacement	Due to acquisition & requisition, few people will have to be displaced.
11-m	Loss of income and business	Affected persons have to shift their placement so they will have temporary loss of income & business.
11-n	Others (Specify)	
12	What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New industry will build</li> <li>2. People will get job opportunity</li> </ol>
13	What negative impacts do you think the project will have	We will have to lose our home, agricultural land, reduce income and hamper our present business.
14	How important do you think is the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• very important</li> <li>• important</li> <li>• somewhat important</li> <li>• not important</li> <li>• No Idea</li> </ul>	Very important. The project is very important for the development of our economic sector & job creation.
15	On a scale of 1 to 5 (1=unsafe; 5=very safe), how safe do you think or consider the natural gas pipeline?	5
16	On a scale of 1 to 5 (1=unsafe; 5=very safe),	4

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
	how safe do you think or consider the existing natural gas pipeline?	
17	Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	Try to protect green plantation project in Elashpur village. If possible to install the pipeline by the sides of road.
18	How long have you been living in this area	We are living here for more than 200 years.
19	Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area	No, there are no indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area.
20	The Project might need small scale land acquisition and resettlement. What would be your opinion to address the issue	Try to escape residential and business structures as much as -- possible.
21	What kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind)	Cash.
22	Is the consultation useful	It was an useful meeting & we got the chance to know about this project & clarify about -having compensation through this consultation meeting.
23	Do you think that the local people would like to get regular information regarding the Project	At every stage of this project the local people would like to get regular information regarding the activities
24	Would you support and participate during the implementation of Project	It's a Governmental project and we will support and participate during implementation of the project as much as possible on our part.
25	Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Be careful of giving compensation to the legal owner</li> <li>2. In case of immigrant owner, confirm abbot their legal owner</li> <li>3. Before paying the compensation a legal notice should send to the victim</li> </ol>

### c) Stakeholder Consultation

Site/Location: Kumira Union Parishad

Date of Consultation: 26/12/2015

Type of Area (Urban/Rural/Highly Congested Urban): Rural

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
1	Have you heard about the Project or Do you have any information about the project	Yes, We heard about the project a few weeks back through RAP survey.
2	If yes, how did you know about the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff of EA/IA</li> <li>• News (i.e., TV, radio, local dailies)</li> <li>• Friend/neighbor/local resident</li> <li>• Government official</li> <li>• Previous/ongoing similar project</li> </ul>	We heard it through RAP team.
3	What is your opinion about this Project	We always respect any kind of government activities. We believe this project is necessary for the betterment of the country as well as the area. We appreciate it. But this project may affect our village.
4	Do you support this Project	Every citizen should support any kind of developmental activity and as a responsible citizen, we support this project.
5	What is your interest in the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directly affected landowner</li> <li>• Adjacent landowner</li> <li>• Interested individual and/or local resident</li> <li>• Government staff/official</li> <li>• Member of NGO/CBO</li> <li>• Others (please specify)</li> </ul>	1. Directly affected landowner
6	How do you think the project will affect you (or your organization)?	People and impact will directly be affected by this project. Some people will have to be displaced either permanently or temporarily.
7	Do you face any problem regarding current gas supply	No, there is no supply of gas for the local people.



#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
8	Do you think that the Project is necessary	Yes, The project is necessary for the betterment of the people and the development of industrial sectors of our country.
9	What are your main concerns/issues about the project	Some people's concern is, they will be landless and they cannot use their remaining land properly. Pollution and environmental related issues have to be controlled and monitored if needed. But we want supply of gas.
10	Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	The line should be taken on the previous requisition area.
11	Impact	
11-a	Community health and safety	People suffer from environment pollutions which may cause different typed of diseases. . Even people may die due to gas explosion.
11-b	Land	Land will be acquired and which will be polluted too. Cultivation will not be possible for certain period of time.
11-c	Agricultural production	For the completion of the project, land will be acquired. So, agricultural land will also be reduced. Hence, agricultural production may be decreased.
11-d	Air quality	Air quality will be changed. People suffer from air pollution. Dust will increase.
11-e	Water quality	Now, water quality is good but would be changed.
11-f	Vegetation	Every house has common trees like fruits, flowers for beauty, and some medicinal trees here and there.
11-g	Wildlife	We do not find any wildlife.
11-h	Noise	During implementation period, noise will increase.
11-i	Cultural heritage	There is no cultural heritage in this area.
11-j	Traffic	To implement this project many instruments will have to be carried. Traffic jam congestion will increase.
11-k	Waste	As we have previous experience of implementing gas pipeline so, we know that we do not get much waste materials and implementing company can be able to manage the waste materials.
11-L	Displacement	Due to acquisition and requisition, few people will have to be displaced.
11-m	Loss of income and business	Affected persons have to shift their placement so they will have temporary loss of income and business.
11-n	Others (Specify)	
12	What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the	1. New industry will build

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
	project will have	2. People will get job opportunity
13	What negative impacts do you think the project will have	We will lose homes and lands.
14	How important do you think is the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• very important</li> <li>• important</li> <li>• somewhat important</li> <li>• not important</li> <li>• No Idea</li> </ul>	Very important. The project is very important for the development of our economic sector and job creation.
15	On a scale of 1 to 5 (1=unsafe; 5=very safe), how safe do you think or consider the natural gas pipeline?	4
16	On a scale of 1 to 5 (1=unsafe; 5=very safe), how safe do you think or consider the existing natural gas pipeline?	3
17	Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	Designing of map should be changed.
18	How long have you been living in this area	We are living here form more than 250 years.
19	Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area	No, there are no indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area.
20	The Project might need small scale land acquisition and resettlement. What would be your opinion to address the issue	No idea.
21	What kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind)	Cash.
22	Is the consultation useful	It was a useful meeting and we got the chance to know about this project and clarify about having compensation through this consultation meeting.
23	Do you think that the local people would like to get regular information regarding the Project	At every stage of this project the local people would like to get regular information regarding the activities.

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
24	Would you support and participate during the implementation of Project	It's a Governmental project and we will support and participate during the implementation of project as much as possible on our part.
25	Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Local people will select a local Govt. representative who will distribute ADB's compensation</li> <li>2. The line need to be drag on previous requisition area</li> <li>3. To want a written commitment about compensation</li> <li>4. Compensation types need to categorized as A, B, C, D etc</li> <li>5. To desire full compensation for home</li> <li>6. Local people want to connect point of gas line, so that in future they can use supply gas from the connecting points.</li> </ol>

#### **d) Stakeholder Consultation**

Site/Location: Kutumbopur, Madaia Union, Comilla

Date of Consultation: 30/12/2015

Type of Area (Urban/Rural/Highly Congested Urban): Rural

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
1	Have you heard about the Project or Do you have any information about the project	Yes, We heard about the project few days back.
2	If yes, how did you know about the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Staff of EA/IA</li><li>• News (i.e., TV, radio, local dailies)</li><li>• Friend/neighbor/local resident</li><li>• Government official</li><li>• Previous/ongoing similar project</li></ul>	We heard it through RAP survey team.
3	What is your opinion about this Project	The aim of this project sounds good. Hope it would be beneficial for local people as well.
4	Do you support this Project	For national interest, we support this project.
5	What is your interest in the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Directly affected landowner</li><li>• Adjacent landowner</li><li>• Interested individual and/or local resident</li><li>• Government staff/official</li><li>• Member of NGO/CBO</li><li>• Others (please specify)</li></ul>	1. Directly affected landowner 2. Adjacent landowner
6	How do you think the project will affect you (or your organization)?	People and impact will directly be affected by this project. Some people will have to be displaced either permanently or temporarily.
7	Do you face any problem regarding current gas supply	No there has no supply gas for local people.
8	Do you think that the Project is necessary	Yes, The project is necessary for the betterment of the country.
9	What are your main concerns/issues about the	People concern about pollution & displacement related issues. Nonetheless, we want supply gas.

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
	project	
10	Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	No idea.
11	Impact	
11-a	Community health and safety	Community sector will be hampered for generation of dust. Children & people will suffer for fever & cough.
11-b	Land	Land will be acquired and which will be polluted too. Cultivation will not possible for certain period of time.
11-c	Agricultural production	For the completion of the project, land will be acquired. So, agricultural land will also be reduced. Hence, agricultural production may be decreased
11-d	Air quality	Air quality will be changed. People suffer from air pollution. Dust will increase.
11-e	Water quality	Now water quality is good but it would be changed.
11-f	Vegetation	Every house has common trees like fruits, flowers for beauty, and some medicinal trees here and there.
11-g	Wildlife	We do not any find wildlife here.
11-h	Noise	During implementation period noise will increase.
11-i	Cultural heritage	There is no cultural heritage in this area.
11-j	Traffic	To implement this project many instruments will have to be carried. Traffic jam congestion will increase with increased probability of accident.
11-k	Waste	People of implementing company should manage the waste materials so as to avoid any kind of unwanted accident.
11-L	Displacement	Due to acquisition and requisition, few people will have to be displaced.
11-m	Loss of income and business	Affected persons have to shift their placement so they will have temporary loss of income and business.
11-n	Others (Specify)	
12	What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	Many new industries may be established. Livelihood of local people will improve.
13	What negative impacts do you think the project will have	Some people will lose their home and agricultural land.
14	How important do you think is the project • very important	Very important. The project is very important for the development of our economic sector and job creation.

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• important</li> <li>• somewhat important</li> <li>• not important</li> <li>• No Idea</li> </ul>	
15	On a scale of 1 to 5 (1=unsafe; 5=very safe), how safe do you think or consider the natural gas pipeline?	4
16	On a scale of 1 to 5 (1=unsafe; 5=very safe), how safe do you think or consider the existing natural gas pipeline?	4
17	Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	
18	How long have you been living in this area	For more than 150-200 years we are living here.
19	Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area	No, there are no indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area.
20	The Project might need small scale land acquisition and resettlement. What would be your opinion to address the issue	
21	What kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind)	Cash.
22	Is the consultation useful	It was a useful meeting and we got the chance to know about this project and clarify about having compensation through this consultation meeting.
23	Do you think that the local people would like to get regular information regarding the Project	At every stage of this project the local people would like to get regular information regarding the activities.
24	Would you support and participate during the implementation of Project	It's a Governmental project and we will support and participate during implementation of the project as much as possible on our part.
25	Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	

### e) Stakeholder Consultation

Site/Location: Purba Durgapur, Durgapur

Date of Consultation: 27/12/2015

Type of Area (Urban/Rural/Highly Congested Urban): Rural

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
1	Have you heard about the Project or Do you have any information about the project	Yes, We heard about the project three years ago but recently we have heard about the line again.
2	If yes, how did you know about the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff of EA/IA</li> <li>• News (i.e., TV, radio, local dailies)</li> <li>• Friend/neighbor/local resident</li> <li>• Government official</li> <li>• Previous/ongoing similar project</li> </ul>	We heard it through RAP team and staff of EA/IA.
3	What is your opinion about this Project	We always respect any kind of government activities. We believe this project is necessary for the betterment of the country as well as the area. We appreciate it. But this project may affect our village.so, while dragging gas pipeline try to minimize the losses as much as possible.
4	Do you support this Project	For national interest, we support this project.
5	What is your interest in the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directly affected landowner</li> <li>• Adjacent landowner</li> <li>• Interested individual and/or local resident</li> <li>• Government staff/official</li> <li>• Member of NGO/CBO</li> <li>• Others (please specify)</li> </ul>	Directly affected landowner
6	How do you think the project will affect you (or your organization)?	People and impact will directly be affected by this project. Some people will be homeless.
7	Do you face any problem regarding current gas supply	No, there is no supply of gas for the local people.
8	Do you think that the Project	Yes, The project is necessary for the betterment of the

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
	is necessary	people and the development of industrial sectors in our country.
9	What are your main concerns/issues about the project	Sometimes line going through the middle of the agricultural land but they get the compensation only for that portion while the rest of the land becomes worthless, in that case we want full compensation of the land.
10	Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Mouza no.-52, Durgapur, we all of them request to lay the pipeline to the west side of Mr. Amir Hossain's home.
11	Impact	
11-a	Community health and safety	Community sector will be hampered for generation of dust. Children and people will suffer for fever & cough.
11-b	Land	While land will be acquired which hampers on agricultural production for certain period of time.
11-c	Agricultural production	For the completion of the project, land will be acquired. So, agricultural land will also be reduced. Hence, agricultural production may be decreased.
11-d	Air quality	Air quality will be changed. Dust will increase.
11-e	Water quality	Water quality is good but would be changed.
11-f	Vegetation	Every house has common trees like fruits, flowers for beauty, and some medicinal trees here and there.
11-g	Wildlife	We do not find any wildlife.
11-h	Noise	During implementation period, noise will increase.
11-i	Cultural heritage	There is no cultural heritage in this area.
11-j	Traffic	To implement this project many instruments will have to be carried. Traffic jam congestion will increase with increased probability of accident.
11-k	Waste	As we have previous experience of implementing gas pipeline. So, we know that we do not get much waste materials and implementing company manage the waste materials.
11-L	Displacement	Due to acquisition & requisition, few people will have to be displaced.
11-m	Loss of income and business	Affected persons have to shift their placement so they will have temporary loss of income and business.
11-n	Others (Specify)	
12	What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	3. New industry will build 4. People will get more job opportunities
13	What negative impacts do	We may lose homes & lands.



#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
	you think the project will have	
14	<p>How important do you think is the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• very important</li> <li>• important</li> <li>• somewhat important</li> <li>• not important</li> <li>• No Idea</li> </ul>	<p>Very important.</p> <p>The project is very important for the development of our economic sector and job creation.</p>
15	On a scale of 1 to 5 (1=unsafe; 5=very safe), how safe do you think or consider the natural gas pipeline?	4
16	On a scale of 1 to 5 (1=unsafe; 5=very safe), how safe do you think or consider the existing natural gas pipeline?	4
17	Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	Local people get the opportunities to work as wage labor during construction period.
18	How long have you been living in this area	All the people are living here more than 150 years.
19	Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area	No, there are no indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area.
20	The Project might need small scale land acquisition and resettlement. What would be your opinion to address the issue	Try to avoid structure as much as possible.
21	What kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind)	Cash.
22	Is the consultation useful	It was a useful meeting and we got the chance to know about this project and clarify about having compensation through this consultation meeting.
23	Do you think that the local people would like to get regular information regarding the Project	At every stage of this project the local people would like to get regular information regarding the activities.
24	Would you support and	It's a Governmental project and we will support and

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
	participate during the implementation of Project	participate during implementation of the project as much as possible.
25	Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	Please try to implement the project as it is (....)

#### f) Stakeholder Consultation

Site/Location: 9 no. Bhatiary Union Council, Sitakunda, Chittagong

Date of Consultation: 24.12.15

Type of Area (Urban/Rural/Highly Congested Urban): Urban

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
1	Have you heard about the Project or Do you have any information about the project	Yes, We heard about the project a week back.
2	If yes, how did you know about the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff of EA/IA</li> <li>• News (i.e., TV, radio, local dailies)</li> <li>• Friend/neighbor/local resident</li> <li>• Government official</li> <li>• Previous/ongoing similar project</li> </ul>	Primarily we did not know about the project. We knew it through RAP survey team.
3	What is your opinion about this Project	For the betterment of the country obviously it is a good initiative And we appreciate it.
4	Do you support this Project	Every citizen should support any kind of developmental activity and as a responsible citizen, we support this project.
5	What is your interest in the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directly affected landowner</li> <li>• Adjacent landowner</li> <li>• Interested individual and/or local resident</li> <li>• Government staff/official</li> <li>• Member of NGO/CBO</li> <li>• Others (please specify)</li> </ul>	Landowner will be directly affected in this project.  It is a densely populated area. Many people will be affected badly who are already been suffered several times by previous gas pipeline and other acquisition by BMA and Bangladesh NAVY.
6	How do you think the project will	It is densely populated area. Living area is

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
	affect you (or your organization)?	congested, we are surrounding by hill and Bay of Bengal. So when we will directly be affected and be displaced and there is no alternative way to resettle in the nearby area.
7	Do you face any problem regarding current gas supply	There is no supply of gas for the locality.
8	Do you think that the Project is necessary	This project is necessary for the betterment of the country but local people will not be benefited out of it.
9	What are your main concerns/issues about the project	If this project implemented through the narrow (.5km) settlement area, a large number of people will have to be displaced. Although Govt. will pay a huge amount of compensation to the affected people to build up new settlement in the area, but it is impossible to make settlement for lack of lands.
10	Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	There are many available Govt. areas beside the Railway station Swandip channel through the Ship Breaking Yard; and Roads & Highway areas might also be the best place to lay the gas pipeline.
11	Impact	
11-a	Community health and safety	Community health and safety hazards associated with the construction and operation of gas distribution systems include public exposure to gas leaks and explosions. Also Construction Traffic, Transport of materials, Fires, Electrocution, Emergency spills of materials, and Unauthorized entry by the villagers into dangerous working areas must be brought under consideration.
11-b	Land	Excavated soils and debris such as discarded construction materials, cement bags, wood, steel, lubricants, fuels, and vegetation debris will generated by construction activities. Domestic solid wastes will also be generated from the construction camp. These will have great Impact on the surrounding lands.
11-c	Agricultural production	The Gas Line alignment is mostly going through the Agricultural Land avoiding Settlement. In some cases it goes straight through the middle of the land. As a result agricultural production will be highly impacted during the implementation time.
11-d	Air quality	Air quality will be impacted by construction activities including Ddst arising during

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
		excavation and transport of materials. and Air pollution due to exhaust gases from construction equipment and transport vehicles. Also emission of Methane Gas in the Biosphere due to pipeline leakage may also be caused degradation of air quality.
11-e	Water quality	Domestic sewage from construction camp, spillage of oil and other lubricants, disposal of construction wastes and wastewater from washing of construction equipment and vehicles will potentially pollute the surrounding water bodies.
11-f	Vegetation	The pipe line alignment covers a huge amount of vegetation and forest which will be impacted. Also a large number of surrounding trees will be cut down during the Project implementation. These may cause Environmental Degradation on the adjacent areas.
11-g	Wildlife	By cutting Forests in the project implementation time, many wildlife animals will lost their Habitat. The noise generation due to movement of vehicles, transportation of construction materials, generators, excavators and welding pipes can frighten the local wildlife away.
11-h	Noise	During implementation period, noise will increase.
11-i	Cultural heritage	The pipe line alignment carefully avoids religious and cultural heritages. But Sitakundo is crammed with cultural and natural sites and earn a great transaction by tourism. Tourism may somehow be hampered by the gas line work.
11-j	Traffic	To implement this project many instruments will have to be carried. Traffic jam congestion will increase with increased probability of accident.
11-k	Waste	Excavated soils and debris such as discarded construction materials, cement bags, wood, steel, lubricants, fuels, and vegetation debris will generated by construction activities. Domestic solid wastes will also be generated from the construction camp.
11-L	Displacement	There is no space for dislocation or resettlement of the settlement. Local people's livelihood depends on the area and they don't want to leave their community and be settled in

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
		a distant place.
11-m	Loss of income and business	The community people's livelihood mostly depends on the area specifically the ship breaking industries has great influence on their income. If local people have to resettle they will have to face a huge difficulty to secure their business and livelihood.
11-n	Others (Specify)	The previous underground gas transmission pipeline which runs parallel with the new gas line may be impacted by the construction activities.
12	What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	Gas pressure will be increased; many industries may be established in the area.
13	What negative impacts do you think the project will have	People will be displaced, they will have to leave their community, and People will face environmental degradation. We will face negative impact on our businesses.
14	How important do you think is the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• very important</li> <li>• important</li> <li>• somewhat important</li> <li>• not important</li> <li>• No Idea</li> </ul>	Not important./No Idea??
15	On a scale of 1 to 5 (1=unsafe; 5=very safe), how safe do you think or consider the natural gas pipeline?	4
16	On a scale of 1 to 5 (1=unsafe; 5=very safe), how safe do you think or consider the existing natural gas pipeline?	4
17	Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	There is enough space alongside the Railway and inside Bangladesh Military Academy to construct the gas line. It can also be constructed alongside the embankment on the west side through the Govt. land (used by ship breaking industries). This may cause less damage to the local people and also save a lot of compensation money.
18	How long have you been living in this area	Around 150-200 years, we are living here.

#	Issues	Participants' opinion, comments and suggestions
19	Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area	No, there are no indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area.
20	The Project might need small scale land acquisition and resettlement. What would be your opinion to address the issue	There is no more land left that could be use for acquisition & resettlement.
21	What kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind)	Cash
22	Is the consultation useful	It is a useful consultation. By this consultation meeting now we know about the detail of the project and compensation as well.
23	Do you think that the local people would like to get regular information regarding the Project	Yes, local people must get regular information regarding the project.
24	Would you support and participate during the implementation of Project	It's a Govt. related project so we will support and participate during the implementation of the project.
25	Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	Sometimes the govt. acquired few portion of a land as a consequence whole land become valueless and we got only compensation on acquired portion. That time neither we use the land nor sell. We must get the full compensation of the land.

### 3.2 Focus Group Discussion

#### Objectives of Discussion

- To inform local people about the goal and objective of the proposed project
- To make people know about the components of the proposed project
- To aware people about the problems that could be created from the proposed project
- Collect suggestions (mitigation measures, enhancement measures, contingency measures, compensation measures) to resolve those problems
- Encourage local communities to participate in the planning and implementation process, and to assist the beneficiaries to provide suggestions on the gas line project
- Find out people's concerns and perceptions on the impacts of the project; gather their recommended solutions on the perceived problems from the project as well as their ideas on mitigation/minimization of negative impacts.

#### Discussion -1

Site/Location: Ilashpur, pachgachia, Feni

Date of Consultation: 28.12.2015

Type of Area (Urban/Rural/Highly Congested Urban): Semi Urban

SI No	Issues	Response/Opinions/Suggestions
<b>Introductory</b>		
1	To Open the discussion an 'ice-breaking ', question which is easy to answer is to be made to make the people at ease. Ask each person: "Where you do live and how long are you living here?"	We are living in this area for long back. We are living in this area approximately for 100-150 years.
2	Further ask a question to warm up: "What do you like most about living in this area?"	First & most important thing for living here is: The environment of this area is very calm and quiet. People of this area are very friendly and supportive.
3	Initiate the discussion by asking the group on their primary occupation?	Here most of the household are businessmen and the women are housewives.
4	Please tell us how do you spend your time (daily routine)? (Try to find out whether they get any leisure time or not and what	Saying prayers, cooking food for family, sending children to school, teaching our children, giving feed to domestic animal and growing vegetables in the yard etc is our

SI No	Issues	Response/Opinions/Suggestions
	activities do they usually do during the leisure hours.	regular works. Usually do not get any free time without any exception. We pass our leisure time through watching television, sharing feelings with relatives & neighbours.
<b>Education:</b>		
5	Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your area.	We don't differentiate between boys & girls in this respect Encouraging is that we are gradually getting aware of girl's education. Rate of girl's education is increasing.
6	Educational level of community people in your locality/area.	Education level in this area is: SSC: 90% HSC: 40% Honours: 35-40% Masters: No idea
7	Types of education facilities (formal and non formal education, its distance) available in the village / neighbourhood and parent's perception on quality of education (pre-school, primary, elementary and secondary/higher secondary). Try to know access and services to the girls.	Most of the educational institute are formal. There are: Primary school, High school & College here. The distance of these institutes are within 1.5 km.
8	Reasons for non-enrolment and dropout amongst children & youth. (Male & Female)	Have no idea about drop out from education, the reason of dropout may be due to: Financial problem, Bad association, Lack of willing, Responsibility towards family
	Perceived importance of girls education reasons for sending/not sending girls to school	We wanted & still want to send our daughter to school for the following reasons 1. Can have bright future, 2. To be independent. 3. To get job
9	Type of engagement of children in household activities (try to know about the girls) for the (type) and extent to which they directly contribute to the earning of the household (type of occupations engaged in).	We have so many restrictions to go out of residence. Generally parents want us to stay at home.
<b>Vocational Education:</b>		
10	Existing skills and traditional skills amongst the adolescent girls and women must be revived /encouraged. (Try to prove the skills those are economically	Usually we just do household chores. Few are working out & contribute but the percentage is very poor.



SI No	Issues	Response/Opinions/Suggestions
	productive for the women).	
11.	What are the barriers in terms of resources, availability, transport, locations of trainings if any, for pursuing vocational courses by women of your community? Also prove for the barriers from the family side, (like lack of time, etc)	There is no vocational training centre for woman.
12	Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Prove for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	There is no NGO or organization like this.
<b>Economic Activities:</b>		
13	Do the women of the households in the community have ownerships of the property in the community, like houses, land, etc. Prove for the reasons for having or not having ownership rights.	No, generally they don't have it from their parents
14	Please tell us what are the natures of jobs mainly performed by the women of your community? (Try to Prove for besides household work their engagement in government / private sectors, small scale business, agriculture, animal husbandry).	Just household chores.
15	Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, rewards, etc for the work that the women perform. (Try to understand the nature of inequalities prevailing). What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	Every family do not like to do these types of work so they have no comments.
16	Are the woman who are working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money? (Try to probe the pattern of using the money earned, part saved, used for them, etc.)	Yes, every woman who is involved in earning has the right to spend their earnings in their own way.
<b>Decision Making &amp; community Participation</b>		

SI No	Issues	Response/Opinions/Suggestions
17	What role do the women of the household have in the decision making process of the household? Do you feel you have equal share along with the male counterpart any household decisions? Does it vary among the earning and non earning women? (How).	Husband and wife irrespective of earnings, discuss among themselves for taking any decision. But women give the responsibilities to their husband
18	Is there any form of inequality or the cases of male dominating the women in the decision making process at the household level? Please try to probe for the different household decisions and the role of the women (Decisions may be financial matters, education & health care of the child, purchase of assets, day to day activities, on social functions and marriages).	It varies from family to family. Now a day's women are conscious of their rights and education as well. In some families dominating behaviour is also found in this area. Any kind of decision is always taken by the husband and the wife but priority is given to the elderly person of the family
19	Is there any community based organization (like NGO's, SHGs, etc) for the women of your community? If yes, Probe what are the activities those organizations are performing, what is the role of the women, is there any positions that they possess, like president, secretary, etc).	No, there is no community based organisation here.
20	Do the women of your community are members of any political bodies, like village Panchayat, village committee, etc. what role actually played by them in terms of their involvement and participation. Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.	No, women are involved in any kind of politics and hold no political position. It does not mean that they do not have the right women don't not like to attend any village panchayat or committee.
<b>Health</b>		
21	General health facilities available and the perceive satisfaction on the quality of services (government and private) & affordability	Here we have private clinic & government hospital. Doctor & medicine are always available. Quality of their services are good so, we are satisfied of their service.
22	Types of commonly prevalent diseases among the community, is there any specific ailments affecting the women of your community? Probe for the problems and the facilities	Major: High blood pressure, Heart attack Minor: Fever, catch cold, cough There are no specific ailments of woman.

SI No	Issues	Response/Opinions/Suggestions
	available for the treatment.	
23	Is there any provision of special provision of health care available near to your village/ neighbourhood? Probe for the nearest maternity and child health care facilities available, problems faced and the perception on the quality of care.	No, we do not have. So, everyone likes to go to the govt. hospital.
<b>Social and Physical Security</b>		
24	Do the women feel safe in going outside in the neighbourhood during day time? Also probe for the situation during the night time? What are the problems or fears they perceived for their movements?	We all feel safe in going outside in their neighbourhood during day and night. No bad incidents had yet occurred here.
25	Do the women in the community face any kind of domestic violence at their home? If yes probe for the reasons.	Yes, some women of some families face domestic violence in this community. If any woman is unable to give birth of a child or delay in the pregnancy related issue then it becomes a serious matter & they have to face many problem.
26	Is the system of dowry is prevalent among your community. Do the women of your community feel insecure for getting their girls married due to the reasons of dowry? What are the problems and challenges they perceive for this system?	No dowry system is prevalent in our community. So, we do not feel insecure for having daughter. But as a tradition parents gives a lot of gifts to their daughters while .wedding

## Discussion – 2

Site/Location: Kumira Union Council

Date of Consultation: 26.12.2015

Type of Area (Urban/Rural/Highly Congested Urban): Urban

SI no	Issues	Response/opinions/suggestions
<b>Introductory</b>		
1	To Open the discussion an 'ice-breaking ', question which is easy	We are living in this area for long back. We are living in this area approximately for 100-150

Sl no	Issues	Response/opinions/suggestions
	to answer is to be made to make the people at ease. Ask each person: "Where you do live and how long are you living here?"	years.
2	Further ask a question to warm up: "What do you like most about living in this area?"	First & most important thing for living here is: 1. We lives in neuclear family but our siblings and relatives reside closely to each other.  2. School, College, Hospital, Bazar, grocery shop are very close to us.
3	Initiate the discussion by asking the group on their primary occupation?	Here most of the household are businessmen & women are housewives and a very few number of women are service holder.
4	Please tell us how do you spend your time (daily routine)? (Try to find out whether they get any leisure time or not and what activities do they usually do during the leisure hours.	Saying prayers, cooking food for family, sending child to school, teach our children, feeding to our domestic animal, grow vegetables in the yard are our regular work. Usually we do not get leisure time. But We pass little time by watching television, sharing feelings with relatives & neighbours when we get slight free time.
<b>Education:</b>		
5	Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your area.	Though we don't differentiate between boys & girls. But still girls are less prioritised in our area. Good thing is now we are gradually getting aware of girl's education. Percentage of girl's education is increasing.
6	Educational level of community people in your locality/area.	Education level in this area is: SSC: 100% HSC: 50% Honours: 40-45% Masters: No idea
7	Types of education facilities (formal and non formal education, its distance) available in the village / neighbourhood and parent's perception on quality of education (pre-school, primary, elementary and secondary/higher secondary). Try to know access and services to the girls.	Most of the educational institute are formal. There are Kinder Garden school, Primary school, High school & College here. The distance of all these institutes is within 0.5-2 km.
8	Reasons for non-enrolment and dropout amongst children & youth. (Male & Female)	Have no idea about dropped out from education, The reasons of dropped out may be due to

Sl no	Issues	Response/opinions/suggestions
		Financial problem, Bad Association, Lack of Willing, Responsibility towards family.
	Perceived importance of girls education reasons for sending/not sending girls to school	We wanted & still want to send our daughter to school for following reasons 1. Can have bright future, 2. Everybody will respect them, 3. To be independent.
9	Type of engagement of children in household activities (try to know about the girls) for the (type) and extent to which they directly contribute to the earning of the household (type of occupations engaged in).	Those who work in school, hospital & outside of home get handsome amount of salary can contribute for household.
<b>Vocational Education:</b>		
10	Existing skills and traditional skills amongst the adolescent girls and women must be revived /encouraged. (Try to prove the skills those are economically productive for the women).	We do not know much more about it.
11.	What are the barriers in terms of resources, availability, transport, locations of trainings if any, for pursuing vocational courses by women of your community? Also prove for the barriers from the family side, (like lack of time, etc)	There is no vocational training centre for woman.
12	Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	There is no NGO or organization like this.
<b>Economic Activities:</b>		
13	Do the women of the households in the community have ownerships of the property in the community, like houses, land, etc. Prove for the reasons for having or not having ownership rights.	It depends on the household or family member. But generally they don't have it from their parents.
14	Please tell us what is the nature of jobs mainly performed by the women of your community? (Try to	Most of the women work in the schools & hospitals.

Sl no	Issues	Response/opinions/suggestions
	prove for besides household work their engagement in government / private sectors, small scale business, agriculture, animal husbandry).	
15	Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, rewards, etc for the work that the women perform. (Try to understand the nature of inequalities prevailing). What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	Every family do not like to do these types of work so they have no comments.
16	Are the woman who are working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money? (Try to probe the pattern of using the money earned, part saved, used for them, etc.)	Yes, every woman who is involved in earning has the right to spend their earnings In their own way. They use the money for their educational purpose & personal issues.
<b>Decision Making &amp; community Participation</b>		
17	What role do the women of the household have in the decision making process of the household? Do you feel you have equal share along with the male counterpart any household decisions? Does it vary among the earning and non earning women? (How).	Husband and wife irrespective or earnings discuss among themselves for taking any decision. Husband gave the priority to their wife to take decision. Generally it does not vary on earning or non-earning.
18	Is there any form of inequality or the cases of male dominating the women in the decision making process at the household level? Please try to probe for the different household decisions and the role of the women (Decisions may be financial matters, education & health care of the child, purchase of assets, day to day activities, on social functions and marriages).	It varies from family to family. Now a day's women are conscious of their rights and education as well. So dominating behaviour is not found in the area. Any kind of decision is always taken by husband & wife consulting with the elderly member of family.
19	Is there any community based organization (like NGO's, SHGs, etc) for the women of your community? If yes, Probe what are the activities those organizations	No, there is no community based organisation here.

Sl no	Issues	Response/opinions/suggestions
	are performing, what is the role of the women, is there any positions that they possess, like president, secretary, etc).	
20	Do the women of your community are members of any political bodies, like village Panchayat, village committee, etc. what role actually played by them in terms of their involvement and participation. Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.	No, women are not involved in any kind of politics and hold no political position. It does not mean they do not have the right; women do not like to attend any village panchayat or committee. It's true that now women are taking part in politics.
<b>Health</b>		
21	General health facilities available and the perceive satisfaction on the quality of services (government and private) & affordability	Here we have private clinic & government hospital. Doctor & medicine always are available. Quality of their services is good so, we all are satisfied of their services. Village people prefer to go govt. Hospital because it's affordable for them.
22	Types of commonly prevalent diseases among the community, is there any specific ailments affecting the women of your community? Probe for the problems and the facilities available for the treatment.	Major: High blood pressure, Heart attack Minor: Fever, catch cold There are no specific ailments of woman.
23	Is there any provision of special provision of health care available near to your village/ neighbourhood? Probe for the nearest maternity and child health care facilities available, problems faced and the perception on the quality of care.	Yes, but quality is not as good as govt hospitals. So they like to go govt. hospital.
<b>Social and Physical Security</b>		
24	Do the women feel safe in going outside in the neighbourhood during day time? Also probe for the situation during the night time? What are the problems or fears they perceived for their movements?	We all feel safe in going outside in their neighbourhood during day and night. No bad incidents had yet occurred here.
25	Do the women in the community face any kind of domestic violence	No, we do not face any domestic violence in this community. Almost every husbands

Sl no	Issues	Response/opinions/suggestions
	at their home? If yes probe for the reasons.	respect their wives but if any woman unable to give birth of a child or delay in the pregnancy related issue then it becomes a serious matter & they have to face many problem.
26	Is the system of dowry is prevalent among your community. Do the women of your community feel insecure for getting their girls married due to the reasons of dowry? What are the problems and challenges they perceive for this system?	No dowry system is prevalent in our community. So, we do not feel insecure for having daughters But as a tradition parents gives lot of gifts to their daughter while .Wedding.



### Discussion-3

Site/Location: Purba Durgapur, Durgapur Union (Ward no.-05), Mirshorai

Date of Consultation: 27.12.2015

Type of Area (Urban/Rural/Highly Congested Urban): Rural

SI No.	Issues	Response/opinions/suggestions
<b>Introductory</b>		
1	To Open the discussion an 'ice-breaking', question which is easy to answer is to be made to make the people at ease. Ask each person: "Where you do live and how long are you living here?"	We are living in this area for long back. We are living in this area approximately for 100 years.
2	Further ask a question to warm up: "What do you like most about living in this area?"	First & most important things for living here are: The environment of this area is very calm and quiet. People of this locality are very friendly and supportive.
3	Initiate the discussion by asking the group on their primary occupation?	Here most of the household are businessmen & women are housewives and a very few number of women are service holder.
4	Please tell us how do you spend your time (daily routine)? (Try to find out whether they get any leisure time or not and what activities do they usually do during the leisure hours.	Saying prayers, cooking food for family, sending children to school, teaching our children, feeding to domestic animal and growing vegetables in the yard etc are our regular works. Usually we do not get any free time without any exception. We pass our leisure time through watching television, sharing feelings with relatives & neighbours.
<b>Education:</b>		
5	Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your area.	We don't differentiate between boys & girls in this respect Encouraging is that we are gradually getting aware of girl's education. Rate of girl's education is increasing.
6	Educational level of community people in your locality/area.	Education level in this area is: SSC: 100% HSC: 45% Honours: 40-45% Masters: No idea
7	Types of education facilities (formal and non formal education,	Most of the educational institute are formal. There are Kinder Garden school, Primary

SI No.	Issues	Response/opinions/suggestions
	its distance) available in the village / neighbourhood and parent's perception on quality of education (pre-school, primary, elementary and secondary/higher secondary). Try to know access and services to the girls.	school, High school & College here. The distance of all these institutes is within 0.5-2 km. But primary school is very far from away.
8	Reasons for non-enrolment and dropout amongst children & youth. (Male & Female)	Have no idea about dropped out from education, The reasons of dropped out may be due to Financial problem, Bad Association, Lack of Willing, Responsibility towards family.
	Perceived importance of girls education reasons for sending/not sending girls to school	We wanted & still want to send our daughter to school for the following reasons Can have bright future, Everybody will respect them, To be independent. To get job
9	Type of engagement of children in household activities (try to know about the girls) for the (type) and extent to which they directly contribute to the earning of the household (type of occupations engaged in).	Those who work in school, hospital & outside of home, get handsome amount of salary can contribute for household.
<b>Vocational Education:</b>		
10	Existing skills and traditional skills amongst the adolescent girls and women must be revived /encouraged. (Try to probe the skills those are economically productive for the women).	Preparing wicker items like mora, basket, and plate are an attractive task of this locality.
11.	What are the barriers in terms of resources, availability, transport, locations of trainings if any, for pursuing vocational courses by women of your community? Also probe for the barriers from the family side, (like lack of time, etc)	There is no vocational training centre for woman.
12	Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (probe for the agencies,	There is no NGO or organization like this.

SI No.	Issues	Response/opinions/suggestions
	nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	
<b>Economic Activities:</b>		
13	Do the women of the households in the community have ownerships of the property in the community, like houses, land, etc. prove for the reasons for having or not having ownership rights.	No, generally they don't have it from their parents
14	Please tell us what is the nature of jobs mainly performed by the women of your community? (Try to prove for besides household work their engagement in government / private sectors, small scale business, agriculture, animal husbandry).	Most of the women work in the schools & hospitals.
15	Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, rewards, etc for the work that the women perform. (Try to understand the nature of inequalities prevailing). What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	Every family do not like to do these types of work so they have no comments.
16	Are the woman who are working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money? (Try to probe the pattern of using the money earned, part saved, used for them, etc.)	Yes, every woman who is involved in earning has the right to spend their earnings money in their own way. They use the money for their educational purpose & personal issues.
<b>Decision Making &amp; community Participation</b>		
17	What role do the women of the household have in the decision making process of the household? Do you feel you have equal share along with the male counterpart any household decisions? Does it vary among the earning and non earning women? (How).	Husband and wife irrespective of earnings discuss among themselves for taking any decision. Husband gave the priority to their wife to take decision. Generally it does not vary on earning or non-earning.
18	Is there any form of inequality or the cases of male dominating the	It varies from family to family. Now a day's women are conscious about their rights and

SI No.	Issues	Response/opinions/suggestions
	women in the decision making process at the household level? Please try to probe for the different household decisions and the role of the women (Decisions may be financial matters, education & health care of the child, purchase of assets, day to day activities, on social functions and marriages).	education as well. So dominating behaviour is not found in the area. Any kind of decision is always taken by husband & wife consulting with the elderly member of family.
19	Is there any community based organization (like NGO's, SHGs, etc) for the women of your community? If yes, Probe what are the activities those organizations are performing, what is the role of the women, is there any positions that they possess, like president, secretary, etc).	No, there is no community based organisation here.
20	Do the women of your community are members of any political bodies, like village Panchayat, village committee, etc. what role actually played by them in terms of their involvement and participation. Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.	No, women are not involved in any kind of politics and hold no political position. It does not mean they do not have the right; women do not like to attend any village panchayat or committee. It's true that now women are taking part in politics.
<b>Health</b>		
21	General health facilities available and the perceive satisfaction on the quality of services (government and private) & affordability	Here we have private clinic & government hospital. Doctor & medicine always are available. Quality of their services is good so, we all are satisfied of their services. Village people prefer to go govt. hospital because they easily can afford.
22	Types of commonly prevalent diseases among the community, is there any specific ailments affecting the women of your community? Probe for the problems and the facilities available for the treatment.	Major: High blood pressure, Heart attack Minor: Fever, catch cold, cough There are no specific ailments of woman.
23	Is there any provision of special provision of health care available near to your village/ neighbourhood? Probe for the nearest maternity and child health care facilities available, problems	Yes, but quality is not so good so we like to go to the govt. hospital.

SI No.	Issues	Response/opinions/suggestions
	faced and the perception on the quality of care.	
<b>Social and Physical Security</b>		
24	Do the women feel safe in going outside in the neighborhood during day time? Also probe for the situation during the night time? What are the problems or fears they perceived for their movements?	We all feel safe in going outside in their neighbourhood during day and night. No bad incidents had yet occurred here.
25	Do the women in the community face any kind of domestic violence at their home? If yes probe for the reasons.	No, we do not face any domestic violence in this community. Almost every husbands respect their wives but if any woman unable to give birth of a child or delay in the pregnancy related issue then it becomes a serious matter & they have to face many problem.
26	Is the system of dowry is prevalent among your community. Do the women of your community feel insecure for getting their girls married due to the reasons of dowry? What are the problems and challenges they perceive for this system?	No, dowry system is not prevalent in our community. So, we do not feel insecure for having daughters. But as a tradition parents gives lot of gifts to their daughter while Wedding.

#### Discussion -4

Site/Location: Vill: Shaharpar, Union: Bani, Upazila: Debirdar, Comilla

Date of Consultation: 30.12.2015

Type of Area (Urban/Rural/Highly Congested Urban): Rural

SI No	Issues	Response/opinions/suggestions
<b>Introductory</b>		
1	To open the discussion an 'ice-breaking', question which is easy to answer is to be made to make the people at ease. Ask each person: "Where you do live and how long are you living here?"	We are living in this area for long back. We are living in this area approximately for 100 years.
2	Further ask a question to warm up: "What do you like most about living in this area	The most important facts are to live here <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Relatives are living around them</li><li>• Environment is very calm and quiet.</li><li>• People of this locality are very friendly and supportive.</li><li>• Bus stand, grocery shops, Bazaar, School and colleges are very close to us.</li></ul>
3	Initiate the discussion by asking the group on their primary occupation?	Here most of the household are businessmen & women are housewives.
4	Please tell us how do you spend your time (daily routine)? (Try to find out whether they get any leisure time or not and what activities do they usually do during the leisure hours.	Saying prayers, cooking food for family, sending children to school, teaching our children, feeding to domestic animal and growing vegetables in the yard etc are our regular works. Usually we do not get any free time without any exception. We pass our leisure time through watching television, sharing feelings with relatives & neighbours.
<b>Education:</b>		
5	Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your area.	We don't differentiate between boys & girls in this respect Encouraging is that we are gradually getting aware of girl's education. Rate of girl's education is increasing.
6	Educational level of community people in your locality/area.	Education level in this area is:  SSC: 100% HSC: 60%

SI No	Issues	Response/opinions/suggestions
		Honours: 45-50% Masters: 20%
7	Types of education facilities (formal and non formal education, its distance) available in the village / neighbourhood and parent's perception on quality of education (pre-school, primary, elementary and secondary/higher secondary). Try to know access and services to the girls.	Most of the educational institute are formal. There are: 2 Primary school, 2 High schools & 1 College here. The distance of these institutes are within 1km.
8	Reasons for non-enrolment and dropout amongst children & youth. (Male & Female)	Have no idea about dropped out from education, the reason of dropped out may be due to Financial problem, Bad association Lack of willing Responsibility towards family
	Perceived importance of girls education reasons for sending/not sending girls to school	We wanted & still want to send our daughter to school for following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can have bright future,</li> <li>• To be independent.</li> <li>• To get job</li> <li>• Get respect from others</li> </ul>
9	Type of engagement of children in household activities (try to know about the girls) for the (type) and extent to which they directly contribute to the earning of the household (type of occupations engaged in).	Basically girls are engaged themselves in cooking, cleaning, sometimes they look after younger brothers & sisters others household chores that is helpful for their mother. Some are engaged in tuition but students like to go to those who are involved in their school.
<b>Vocational Education:</b>		
10	Existing skills and traditional skills amongst the adolescent girls and women that must be revived /encouraged. (Try to prove the skills those are economically productive for the women).	We do not know much more about it.
11.	What are the barriers in terms of resources, availability, transport, locations of trainings if any, for pursuing vocational courses by	BRAC is only one vocational training centre for woman.

SI No	Issues	Response/opinions/suggestions
	women of your community? Also prove for the barriers from the family side, (like lack of time, etc)	
12	Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Prove for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	Yes, BRAC provide few training.
<b>Economic Activities:</b>		
13	Do the women of the households in the community have ownerships of the property in the community, like houses, land, etc. prove for the reasons for having or not having ownership rights?	Yes, they have but not in all family. But women get the ownership in banking related facts. Because, they stay in the home & look after everything & as well as parsimonious. So, they can easily save money.
14	Please tell us what is the nature of jobs mainly performed by the women of your community? (Try to prove for besides household work their engagement in government / private sectors, small scale business, agriculture, animal husbandry).	Rearing domestic animal, growing vegetables in yard.
15	Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, rewards, etc for the work that the women perform. (Try to understand the nature of inequalities prevailing). What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	Every family do not like to do these types of work so they have no comments.
16	Are the woman who are working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money? (Try to probe the pattern of using the money earned, part saved, used for them, etc.)	Yes, every woman who is involved in earning has the right to spend their earning. In their own way. They spend the money for their personal and educational purposes.
<b>Decision Making &amp; community Participation</b>		
17	What role do the women of the household have in the decision making process of the household? Do you feel you have equal share along with the male counterpart any household decisions? Does it	Husband and wife irrespective or earnings discuss among themselves for taking any decision. Husband gave the priority to their wife to take decision. Generally it does not vary on earning or non-earning.



SI No	Issues	Response/opinions/suggestions
	vary among the earning and non earning women? (How).	
18	Is there any form of inequality or the cases of male dominating the women in the decision making process at the household level? Please try to probe for the different household decisions and the role of the women (Decisions may be financial matters, education & health care of the child, purchase of assets, day to day activities, on social functions and marriages).	It varies from family to family. Now a day's women are conscious about their rights and education as well. So dominating behaviour is not found in the area. Any kind of decision is always taken by husband & wife consulting with the elderly member of family.
19	Is there any community based organization (like NGO's, SHGs, etc) for the women of your community? If yes, Probe what are the activities those organizations are performing, what is the role of the women, is there any positions that they possess, like president, secretary, etc).	No idea.
20	Do the women of your community are members of any political bodies, like village Panchayat, village committee, etc. what role actually played by them in terms of their involvement and participation. Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.	No, women are not involved in any kind of political position. It does not mean they do not have the right women do not like to attend any village panchayat or committee.
<b>Health</b>		
21	General health facilities available and the perceive satisfaction on the quality of services (government and private) & affordability	Here we have private clinic & government hospital. Doctor & medicine are always available. Quality of their services are good so, we all are satisfied of their services
22	Types of commonly prevalent diseases among the community, is there any specific ailments affecting the women of your community? Probe for the problems and the facilities available for the treatment.	Major: High blood pressure, Heart attack Minor: Fever, catch cold, cough There are no specific ailments of woman.
23	Is there any provision of special provision of health care available near to your village/ neighbourhood? Probe for the nearest maternity and child health	Yes, we have. But it's very far from here. So, everyone likes to go nearest clinic or govt. hospital.

SI No	Issues	Response/opinions/suggestions
	care facilities available, problems faced and the perception on the quality of care.	
<b>Social and Physical Security</b>		
24	Do the women feel safe in going outside in the neighbourhood during day time? Also probe for the situation during the night time? What are the problems or fears they perceived for their movements?	We all feel safe in going outside in their neighbourhood during day and night. No bad incidents had yet occurred here.
25	Do the women in the community face any kind of domestic violence at their home? If yes probe for the reasons.	No, we do not face any domestic violence in this community. Almost every husbands respect their wives.
26	Is the system of dowry is prevalent among your community. Do the women of your community feel insecure for getting their girls married due to the reasons of dowry? What are the problems and challenges they perceive for this system?	No, dowry system is not prevalent in our community. So, we do not feel insecure of having daughter. But as a tradition parents gives a lot of gifts to their daughters while Wedding.

## Discussion-5

Site/Location: Bhatary Union parishad, Sitakunda, Chittagong

Date of Consultation: 24.12.15

Type of Area (Urban/Rural/Highly Congested Urban): Congested Urban

SI No	Issues	Response/opinions/suggestions
<b>Introductory</b>		
1	To Open the discussion an 'ice-breaking ', question which is easy to answer is to be made to make the people at ease. Ask each person: "Where you do live and how long are you living here?"	We are living in this village after getting married. But my in laws are living here for 150 years.
2	Further ask a question to warm up: "What do you like most about living in this area?"	It's my in law house and that the most important fact I'm living here. Others are : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We live in nuclear family but our siblings and relatives reside closely to each other</li> <li>• School, College, Hospital, Bazar, grocery shop are very close to us.</li> </ul>
3	Initiate the discussion by asking the group on their primary occupation?	Here most of the husbands are businessmen & women are housewives around 40% women are service holder.
4	Please tell us how do you spend your time (daily routine)? (Try to find out whether they get any leisure time or not and what activities do they usually do during the leisure hours.	Saying prayers, cooking food for family, sending child to school, teach our children, feeding to our domestic animal, grow vegetables in the yard are our regular work. Usually we do not get leisure time. But We pass little time by watching television, sharing feelings with relatives & neighbours when we get slight free time.
<b>Education:</b>		
5	Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your area.	Though we don't differentiate between boys & girls. But still girls are less prioritised in our area. Good thing is now we are gradually getting aware of girl's education. Percentage of girl's education is increasing and the percentage is approximately 50%.
6	Educational level of community people in your locality/area.	In our area comparatively girls are more educated than boys. SSC: 100% HSC: 65%

SI No	Issues	Response/opinions/suggestions
		Honours: 50% Masters: No idea
7	Types of education facilities (formal and non formal education, its distance) available in the village / neighbourhood and parent's perception on quality of education (pre-school, primary, elementary and secondary/higher secondary). Try to know access and services to the girls.	We prefer formal education. Most of the educational institute are formal. There are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Kinder Garden school (0.5-1 km away)</li> <li>• 1 Primary school (maximum 2 km away)</li> <li>• 1 High school ( 2 km away)</li> <li>• 1 College (2 km away)</li> </ul>
8	Reasons for non-enrolment and dropout amongst children & youth. (Male & Female)	Have no idea about dropped out from education, The reasons of dropped out may be due to Financial problem Bad Association Lack of Willing Responsibility towards family.
	Perceived importance of girls education reasons for sending/not sending girls to school	We wanted & still want to send our daughter to school for the following reasons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can have bright future,</li> <li>• Everybody will respect them,</li> <li>• Have a chance to get job.</li> </ul>
9	Type of engagement of children in household activities (try to know about the girls) for the (type) and extent to which they directly contribute to the earning of the household (type of occupations engaged in).	Those who work in school, hospital & outside of home get handsome amount of salary can contribute for household.
<b>Vocational Education:</b>		
10	Existing skills and traditional skills amongst the adolescent girls and women must be revived /encouraged. (Try to probe the skills those are economically productive for the women).	We do not know much more about it.
11.	What are the barriers in terms of resources, availability, transport, locations of trainings if any, for pursuing vocational courses by women of your community? Also probe for the barriers from the family side, (like lack of time, etc)	There is no vocational training centre for woman.
12	Is there any organization,	There is no NGO or organization like this.

SI No	Issues	Response/opinions/suggestions
	government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	
<b>Economic Activities:</b>		
13	Do the women of the households in the community have ownerships of the property in the community, like houses, land, etc. probe for the reasons for having or not having ownership rights?	It depends on the household or family member. But generally they don't have it from their parents.
14	Please tell us what is the nature of jobs mainly performed by the women of your community? (Try to probe for besides household work their engagement in government / private sectors, small scale business, agriculture, animal husbandry).	Most of the women work in the school & hospital.
15	Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, rewards, etc for the work that the women perform. (Try to understand the nature of inequalities prevailing). What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	Every family does not like to do these types of work so no comments.
16	Are the woman who are working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money? (Try to probe the pattern of using the money earned, part saved, used for them, etc.)	Yes, every woman who is involved in earning has the right to spend their earnings In their own way They use the money for their educational purpose & personal issues.
<b>Decision Making &amp; community Participation</b>		
17	What role do the women of the household have in the decision making process of the household? Do you feel you have equal share along with the male counterpart any household decisions? Does it vary among the earning and non earning women? (How).	Husband and wife irrespective or earnings, discuss among themselves for taking any decision. Husband gave the priority to their wife to take decision. Generally it does not vary on earning or non-earning.

SI No	Issues	Response/opinions/suggestions
18	Is there any form of inequality or the cases of male dominating the women in the decision making process at the household level? Please try to probe for the different household decisions and the role of the women (Decisions may be financial matters, education & health care of the child, purchase of assets, day to day activities, on social functions and marriages).	It varies from family to family. Now a day's woman is conscious about their rights and education as well. So dominating behaviour is not found in the area. Any kind of decision is always taken by husband & wife consulting with the elderly member of family.
19	Is there any community based organization (like NGO's, SHGs, etc) for the women of your community? If yes, Probe what are the activities those organizations are performing, what is the role of the women, is there any positions that they possess, like president, secretary, etc).	No, there is no community based organisation here.
20	Do the women of your community are members of any political bodies, like village Panchayat, village committee, etc. what role actually played by them in terms of their involvement and participation. Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.	No, women are not involved in any kind of politics and hold no political position. It does not mean they do not have the right; women do not like to attend any village panchayat or committee. It's true that now women are taking part in politics.
<b>Health</b>		
21	General health facilities available and the perceive satisfaction on the quality of services (government and private) & affordability	Here we have private clinic & government hospital. Doctor & medicine are always available. Quality of their services is good so, we all are satisfied of their service. Village people prefer to go govt. Hospital because it's not costly & affordable as well.
22	Types of commonly prevalent diseases among the community, is there any specific ailments affecting the women of your community? Probe for the problems and the facilities available for the treatment.	Major: High blood pressure, Heart attack Minor: Fever, catch cold There are no specific ailments of woman.
23	Is there any provision of special provision of health care available near to your village/	No, only govt. Hospital.

SI No	Issues	Response/opinions/suggestions
	neighbourhood? Probe for the nearest maternity and child health care facilities available, problems faced and the perception on the quality of care.	
<b>Social and Physical Security</b>		
24	Do the women feel safe in going outside in the neighbourhood during day time? Also probe for the situation during the night time? What are the problems or fears they perceived for their movements?	We all feel safe in going outside in their neighbourhood during day and night. No bad incidents had yet occurred here.
25	Do the women in the community face any kind of domestic violence at their home? If yes probe for the reasons.	No, we do not face any domestic violence in this community. Almost every husbands respect their wives but if any woman unable to give birth of a child or delay in the pregnancy related issue then it becomes a serious matter & they have to face many problem.
26	Is the system of dowry is prevalent among your community. Do the women of your community feel insecure for getting their girls married due to the reasons of dowry? What are the problems and challenges they perceive for this system?	No, dowry system is not prevalent in our community. So, we do not feel insecure for having daughter. But as a tradition parents gives a lot of gift to their daughters while wedding.

# List of the attendees

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CEGIS

Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources  
Gas Transmission Company Ltd (GTCL)  
(A Company of Petrobangla)

Place: ভূট্টা ও. প্রা. বিমানঘাট, সুলতান, কোকড়া, কুমিল্লা  
Date: ২৭.১২.১৫

## List of Participants:

Sl. No	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation	Signature
০১	মো: আলতাফ (আম) ৪৪	৪৪	মুরুব্ব	ইংল্যান্ড (মাস্টার)		
০২	মো: সফিকুল ইসলাম ৪০	৪০	মুরুব্ব	মাস্টার (মাস্টার)	মাস্টার	
০৩	মো: মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান ৬৪	৬৪	মুরুব্ব	১১	১১	
০৪	আবির (আবির) ২০	২০	মুরুব্ব	মাস্টার (মাস্টার)	মাস্টার	
০৫	মাস্টার ২৪	২৪	মুরুব্ব	মাস্টার (মাস্টার)	মাস্টার	
০৬	আবির (আবির) ২০	২০	মুরুব্ব	মাস্টার (মাস্টার)	মাস্টার	
০৭	মাস্টার (মাস্টার) ২০	২০	মুরুব্ব	মাস্টার (মাস্টার)	মাস্টার	
০৮	মাস্টার (মাস্টার) ২০	২০	মুরুব্ব	মাস্টার (মাস্টার)	মাস্টার	
০৯	মাস্টার (মাস্টার) ২০	২০	মুরুব্ব	মাস্টার (মাস্টার)	মাস্টার	
১০	মাস্টার (মাস্টার) ২০	২০	মুরুব্ব	মাস্টার (মাস্টার)	মাস্টার	
১১	মাস্টার (মাস্টার) ২০	২০	মুরুব্ব	মাস্টার (মাস্টার)	মাস্টার	
১২	মাস্টার (মাস্টার) ২০	২০	মুরুব্ব	মাস্টার (মাস্টার)	মাস্টার	
১৩	মাস্টার (মাস্টার) ২০	২০	মুরুব্ব	মাস্টার (মাস্টার)	মাস্টার	
১৪	মাস্টার (মাস্টার) ২০	২০	মুরুব্ব	মাস্টার (মাস্টার)	মাস্টার	
১৫	মাস্টার (মাস্টার) ২০	২০	মুরুব্ব	মাস্টার (মাস্টার)	মাস্টার	
১৬	মাস্টার (মাস্টার) ২০	২০	মুরুব্ব	মাস্টার (মাস্টার)	মাস্টার	
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২৪	মাস্টার (মাস্টার) ২০	২০	মুরুব্ব	মাস্টার (মাস্টার)	মাস্টার	
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২৬	মাস্টার (মাস্টার) ২০	২০	মুরুব্ব	মাস্টার (মাস্টার)	মাস্টার	
২৭	মাস্টার (মাস্টার) ২০	২০	মুরুব্ব	মাস্টার (মাস্টার)	মাস্টার	
২৮	মাস্টার (মাস্টার) ২০	২০	মুরুব্ব	মাস্টার (মাস্টার)	মাস্টার	
২৯	মাস্টার (মাস্টার) ২০	২০	মুরুব্ব	মাস্টার (মাস্টার)	মাস্টার	
৩০	মাস্টার (মাস্টার) ২০	২০	মুরুব্ব	মাস্টার (মাস্টার)	মাস্টার	



$C \approx GIS$

Date: 29.12.15

Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources  
Gas Transmission Company Ltd (GTCL)  
(A Company of Petrobangla)

**List of Participants:**

[illegible]

Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources  
Gas Transmission Company Ltd (GTCL)  
(A Company of Petrobangla)

List of Participants: স্বাক্ষরিত, সাক্ষরিত, সাক্ষরিত, (২০)

Sl. No	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation	Signature
১১	স্বাক্ষরিত					স্বাক্ষরিত
১২	স্বাক্ষরিত	৬২	মহা	ওয়েব ডেভেলপার	স্বাক্ষরিত	স্বাক্ষরিত
১৩	স্বাক্ষরিত	৩৬	মহা	ম.স.স	স্বাক্ষরিত	স্বাক্ষরিত
১৪	স্বাক্ষরিত	৬২	মহা	স.স.স	স্বাক্ষরিত	স্বাক্ষরিত
১৫	স্বাক্ষরিত	৩৬	মহা	স.স.স	স্বাক্ষরিত	স্বাক্ষরিত
১৬	স্বাক্ষরিত	৬৫	মহা	স.স.স	স্বাক্ষরিত	স্বাক্ষরিত
১৭	স্বাক্ষরিত	২৬	মহা		স্বাক্ষরিত	স্বাক্ষরিত
১৮	স্বাক্ষরিত	৫০	মহা		স্বাক্ষরিত	স্বাক্ষরিত
১৯	স্বাক্ষরিত	৬০	মহা		স্বাক্ষরিত	স্বাক্ষরিত
২০	স্বাক্ষরিত	৬০	মহা		স্বাক্ষরিত	স্বাক্ষরিত
২১	স্বাক্ষরিত	৬৫	মহা		স্বাক্ষরিত	স্বাক্ষরিত
২২	স্বাক্ষরিত	২৬	মহা	স.স.স	স্বাক্ষরিত	স্বাক্ষরিত
২৩	স্বাক্ষরিত	৩৬	মহা		স্বাক্ষরিত	স্বাক্ষরিত
২৪	স্বাক্ষরিত	৬৫	মহা		স্বাক্ষরিত	স্বাক্ষরিত
২৫	স্বাক্ষরিত	৬৫	মহা	স.স.স	স্বাক্ষরিত	স্বাক্ষরিত
২৬	স্বাক্ষরিত	২৬	মহা	স.স.স	স্বাক্ষরিত	স্বাক্ষরিত
২৭	স্বাক্ষরিত	৪০	মহা		স্বাক্ষরিত	স্বাক্ষরিত
২৮	স্বাক্ষরিত	২৬	মহা		স্বাক্ষরিত	স্বাক্ষরিত
২৯	স্বাক্ষরিত	৪০	মহা		স্বাক্ষরিত	স্বাক্ষরিত
৩০	স্বাক্ষরিত	২৬	মহা		স্বাক্ষরিত	স্বাক্ষরিত



**List of Participants:**

[illegible]

## Photographs of SCMs



**SCM at Vatiari UP, Shitakundo**



**SCM at Kumira UP, Shitakundo**



**SCM at Purbo Durgapur, Durgapur,  
Shitakundo**



**SCM at Ilashpur, Feni**



**SCM at Gunoboti, Comilla**



**SCM at Comilla**



## Photographs of FGDs



FGD at Kumira, Shitakundo



Alternative Site Visit, Shitakundo



FGD with Community Group, Ilashpur, Feni



FGD with women at Purbo durgapur



FGD with Women



FGD with Small Traders

## Appendix 5: Comparison between Government Policy and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement

No	ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles (SPS-2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) of 1982	Remarks (Gaps between ARIPO and ADB's SPS-2009)
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible	Not defined in the ARIPO	The ordinance does not deal with the minimization of involuntary resettlement. However, the Government uses this approach as a standard practice.
2	Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	Not so clearly defined in the ARIPO.  Sections 3 and 18 exempt the acquisition of property used by the public for religious worship, public or educational institutions, graveyards and cremation grounds.	The ordinance does not deal with these issues and it does not comply with ADB's SPS-2009 as the ARIPO has no provision for minimizing adverse impacts on private property or common resources, and does not deal with alternate design  The RP clearly mentions about how to minimize the involuntary resettlement through proper alternate engineering design and adequate consultation with stakeholders.
3	Conducting census of displaced persons and resettlement planning	The ARIPO spells out that Upon approval of the request for land by the Office DC, its own staff will conduct the physical inventory of assets and properties found in the land. The inventory form consists the name of person, quantity of land, the list of assets affected, the materials used in the construction of house. The cut-off date is the date of publication of notice that land is subject to acquisition, and that any alteration or improvement thereon will not be considered for compensation.	The ARIPO does not define the census survey. It only reflects on 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 DPs in order to assess the vulnerability and other entitlements as under. The RP for the project fills in this gap by incorporating the result of census survey for the DPs.
4	Carry out meaningful consultation with displaced persons and ensure their participation in planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement program	Section 3 of the ordinance provides that whenever it appears to the DC that any property is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, he shall publish a notice at convenient places on or near the property in the	The ARIPO does not directly meet ADB's IR Policy requirements as per the SPS-2209  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

No	ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles (SPS-2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) of 1982	Remarks (Gaps between ARIPO and ADB's SPS-2009)
		prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed for acquisition.	<p>purpose of land acquisition, its proposed use, or compensation, entitlements, or special assistance measures.</p> <p>The RP deals with proper consultation process which involves all stakeholders (DPs, Government Department/Line Agencies, local community, NGO etc) and the consultation will be a continuous process at all stages of the project development such as project formulation, feasibility study, design stage, implementation and post implementation phase including the monitoring phase.</p>
5	Establish grievance redress mechanism	Section 4 allows the occupant of the land to raise objections in writing. These should be filed to the DC within 15 days after the publication. The DC 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 DPs to file their objections.	The Section 4 provision is consistent with ADB's grievance and redress policy. The RPhas a special provision for Grievance procedures which includes formation of a Grievance Redress Committee and includes appointment of an arbitrator and publication of the notice of hearings and the scope of proceedings.
7	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons	The ARIPO does not address the issues related to income loss, livelihood or loss to the non-titleholders. This only deals with the compensation for loss of land, structures, buildings, crops and trees etc for the legal titleholders.	<p>ARIPO does not comply with SPS-2009 as there is also no provision to assess the impacts on incomes and livelihood from the loss of employment and business or to restore lost incomes and livelihoods.</p> <p>The RP keeps the provision for a census survey 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 DPs</p>
8	Land based resettlement strategy	ARIPO does not address these issues	<p>ARIPO does not meet the requirement of SPS-2009 of ADB.</p> <p>The RPjustified self-relocation based on the consultation result. 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. However, this option may be a difficult proposition looking at the urban development project in Bangladesh.</p>

No	ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles (SPS-2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) of 1982	Remarks (Gaps between ARIPO and ADB's SPS-2009)
9	All compensation should be based on the principle of replacement cost	The ARIPO states that the Deputy Commissioner (DC) 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 his earnings; and (v) the cost of change of place of residence or place of business. The DC also awards a sum of 50% on the market value of the property to be acquired.	<p>ARIPO is largely consistent with ADB policy. However there are differences in the valuation of land and prices of affected assets, where ADB prescribes the use of current market rates in the project area. The Ordinance does not ensure replacement value or restoration of pre-project incomes of the DPs.</p> <p>The RP addresses all these issues and spells out a mechanism to fix the replacement cost by putting an independent evaluator who will be responsible for deciding the replacement cost taking in to consideration the current market rate and the latest buying and selling deeds.</p>
10	Provide relocation assistance to displaced persons	No mention of relocation assistance to DPs in ARIPO	<p>The ARIPO does not define the additional relocation assistance to DPs other than the compensation for the direct loss of land and property. Hence, ARIPO does not comply with SPS-2009</p> <p>The project provides the eligibility and entitlement for the relocation of the DPs 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.</p>
11	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	The ARIPO does not have this provision	<p>The ARIPO does not comply with ADB's SPS-2009. This is a major drawback of the national law/policy compared to that of ADB's. The ARIPO only takes in to consideration the legal titleholders and ignores the non-titleholders.</p> <p>The project ensures compensation and assistance to all DPs whether physically displaced or economically displaced irrespective of their legal status. The end</p>



No	ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles (SPS-2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) of 1982	Remarks (Gaps between ARIPO and ADB's SPS-2009)
			of the census survey will be considered to be the cut-off date and DPs listed before the cut-off-date will be eligible for assistance.
12	Disclose the resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.	The Ordinance only ensures the initial notification for the acquisition of a particular property	ARIPO does not comply with ADB's SPS-2009 as there is no mention of disclosure of resettlement plan. The resettlement plan for each subproject along with the necessary eligibility and entitlement will be disclosed to the DPs in the local language (Bengali) in the relevant project locations and concerned government offices and the same resettlement plan will also be disclosed in the EA's website and in the website of ADB.
13	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.	ARIPO has a provision to include all the cost related to land acquisition and compensation of legal property and assets. However, it does not take in to account the cost related to other assistance and involuntary resettlement	ARIPO partially meets the requirement of ADB's SPS-2009 as it only deals with the cost pertaining to land acquisition. The RP provides the 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 the part of the project cost.
14	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	ARIPO has the provision that all the compensation will be paid prior to possession of the acquired land.	ARIPO meets the requirement of ADB's SPS-2009
15	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons.	This is not so clearly defined in ARIPO	ARIPO does not comply with ADB's safeguards policy. The RP has a detailed provision for monitoring system within the Executing Agency. The EA will be responsible for proper monitoring of the resettlement plan implementation and the internal monitoring will also be verified by an external expert

## Appendix 6: Land Acquisition and Compensation Payment Procedure for the Titled EPs

The procedures of land acquisition and compensation payment to the titled EPs follow a step-wise process as follows:

- GTCL produces land acquisition proposal to DCs with Administrative Approval from the Ministry of Power, Energy & Mineral Resources(MPEMR) on the acquisition.
- DCs carry out feasibility study of the acquisition and submit the land acquisition proposal with the feasibility report to the Ministry of Land (if the land is more than 16.67 acres) or to the Divisional Commissioner (if the land is less than 16.67 acres) for approval.
- Upon approval of the LAP from Ministry of Land (MoL) or from Divisional Commissioner, as the case may be, DC serves notice under section (u/s) 3 of the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) 1982 to the recorded owner of the affected property for public appraisal.
- Acquiring Body (DC) and Requiring Body (here GTCL) representatives conduct joint verification of the affected property within 3 days of serving notice u/s 3 and wait 15 days to receive any objection from land owners.
- After that the DC serves notice u/s 6 for entertaining claims from the potential affected persons.
- On the basis of joint verification survey data DC writes letter to Public Works Department (PWD) with information of affected structures, list of trees to the Forest Department and type of crops to the Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM) for valuation as per government rules.
- DC also collects recorded land price from the Sub-registrar's office concerned for 12 months prior to the date of notice under section 3.
- After receiving rates from the PWD, Forest and DAM the DC prepares estimate adding 50% premium where applicable and send it to the GTCL for placement of fund within 60 days.
- The DC prepares award for compensation in the name of recorded owner.
- Upon placement of fund, the DC serves notice u/s 7 to the titled DPs for receiving cash compensation under law (CCL) within 15 days from the date of issuing notice u/s 7.
- The affected people are noticed to produce record of rights to the property with updated tax receipt of land, declaration on non-judicial stamp, photograph etc before Land Acquisition section of DC office with the claim.
- Upon fulfillment of the criteria of the DC office i.e. requisite papers and document the LA section disburse CCL in the office or at field level issuing prior notice to the DPs.
- Local Government Institution representative identifies the affected people during receiving CCL.
- As per ARIPO 1982, DC pays compensation to the legal owner of the properties for land, structure, trees and crops.
- After receiving CCL from the LA office and obtaining clearance from the Treasury Section of the DC the entitled person (EP) deposits the CCL to his own bank account.

- One copy of the CCL will be submitted to the INGO office for additional payment of compensation as per RP.
- The INGO will devise ID number for the CCL holder and prepare entitled persons file and entailment card (EP & EC) for payment.
- The INGO will prepare ID card with photograph of the EP.
- The ID card will be jointly signed by GTCL and INGO representative and photograph will be attested by the concerned UP Chairman/Mayor or Ward Councilor of the Municipality.
- The INGO will prepare necessary documents and papers (payment debit voucher, etc.) and submit to GTCL field office along with EP payment list (indent) and EP-EC.
- The GTCL field office will check and verify the list and other documents and send to PMU (PD office), and PMU will arrange preparation and distribution of compensation cheque through INGO.

## **Appendix 7: Terms of Reference for Implementing INGO**

### **PURPOSE OF THE TOR**

Gas Transmission Company Limited (GTCL) under the Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Minerals Corporation (Petrobangla) of the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (MPEMR), Government of Bangladesh (GoB) intends to engage a NGO for implementing the Resettlement Plan for the Chittagong-Bakhrabad Gas Transmission Pipeline Project. The Terms of Reference (ToR) is prepared for the Implementing NGO (INGO) to be engaged in implementing the RP. The ToR includes the approach and methodology of activities to be performed by the INGO. The ToR also includes a guideline to plan, implementation and evaluations of the activities within the Resettlement Plan along with the technical resources to be required for this purpose.

To become eligible for this purpose, the INGO must be a Resettlement Implementing Organization duly registered with the NGO Bureau and Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of Bangladesh, having the necessary expertise and experience in carrying out the implementation of the Resettlement Plan, and all other associated Resettlement activities to implement this ToR. The INGO in the process of RP implementation will carefully follow the ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy and Guidelines.

### **CRITERIA FOR INGO SELECTION**

The INGO to be selected must have proven experience in following tasks of resettlement planning and implementation:

- (i) The INGO shall have the demonstrated capacity to mobilize the required trained and experienced field staff.
- (ii) The INGO shall have the experience in implementation of large resettlement plan like the present project.
- (iii) INGO must have at least ten years of working experience in the implementation of resettlement and land acquisition under externally funded development program.
- (iv) The INGO must be registered under the Social Welfare Department or under NGO Affairs Bureau.
- (v) The INGO must present certificate/s from the concerned government department/agency to verify its satisfactory performance in resettlement social/census surveys, planning and implementation of resettlement plan, monitoring and evaluation through effective management information systems and preparation of analytical reports that meet the standards of co-financiers.
- (vi) The INGO shall have to present audit report for the past three years.

## SCOPE OF WORK AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibility for the effective, timely and efficient execution of the resettlement activities will lie with the Implementing NGO. The INGO will be responsible to the Project Director for payment of entitlement and relocation of the APs based on Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) would be made by concerned DCs within short period of time of signing the contract. The general scope of work for the selected INGO will include:

- Recruitment, deployment and training of the HQ and field staff;
- Setting of office, equipment and implementation tools;
- Information and communications campaign;
- Assist in collecting CCL;
- Carrying out additional census and IOL, if required for verification;
- Preparation of supplementary LAP during implementation for any “left out” land/plots or disputed area required for project implementation;
- Computerization of DC data (calculation sheet, DC Award, share determination);
- Identification of entitled persons (EPs);
- Participation in grievance redress committee (GRC);
- Preparation of EP file, preparation of entitlement card, preparation of payment statement;
- Disbursement of resettlement benefit;
- Sort of resettlement-related technical services, if required by the EA; and
- Preparation of monitoring and supervision reports to EA as agreed in the contract.

The general tasks and responsibilities for the selected INGO in three consecutive stages of the process for RP implementation; preparatory stage, relocation stage and rehabilitation stage will be as follows:

### **Preparatory Stage**

***Carry out census or and verify IOL:*** The INGO will carry out, where needed, additional census and/or verify existing IOL for compensation purposes. In case new areas are to be acquired, the NGO will have to carry out census for additional areas including need assessment for livelihood restoration.

### ***Collection of Award and creation of inventory of losses (IOL):***

(i) Collection and computerization of Land Acquisition (LA), joint verification data, payment of cash compensation under law data and resettlement benefit payment data, and reconciliation of all these;

(ii) Creation of an electronic database of inventory of losses and dislocations

***Preparation/updating of EP file:*** Prepare the entitled person files bringing together all her/his losses or update on a regular basis.

**Preparation/updating of entitlement card:** Prepare or update 'entitlement card' for the individual EPs as per their types of losses and the amount of compensation due for each types of losses from legal title and the amount of Resettlement Benefit to be paid by GTCL.

**Information campaign:** Design, plan and implement an information campaign in the project affected areas to inform the APs about the entitlement policy and how to avail of their respective entitlements. The campaign would include events such as distribution of information booklets, leaflets, notices among the APs, carrying out public consulting meeting, public announcements and any other measures necessary to provide information to all APs in the project area.

**Information dissemination and feedback:** Assist GTCL and the local representatives in organizing consultation and recording the outcome of the meetings. Ensure dissemination of information on the project and resettlement policy to the project-affected persons and others (community groups, local administration, etc.) who are instrumental in effective and transparent implementation of the RPs.

### **Implementation Stage**

**Identification of entitled persons (EPs) and issuance of ID card:** Assist GTCL field personnel in identifying and issuing ID cards to the entitled persons identified and duly certified by the UP members or ward councilor.

**Preparation/updating of payment statement:** Prepare and/or update payment statements for individual EPs as per their types of losses and the amount of compensation due for each type of losses from legal title and the amount of resettlement benefit paid by GTCL.

**Disbursement of resettlement benefit:** Process payment of additional benefits based on the price approved by MPEMR following recommendation of PVAC and ensures that all resettlement benefits are paid accordingly.

**Participation in grievance redress:** Build personal rapport and confidence with the APs and ensure that the APs are fully aware of the grievance redress procedure and the process of bringing their complaints to the GRCs. Investigate the veracity of the complaints and try to settle them amicably, fairly and transparently before they go to the redress committee or the courts of law. Assist GRC in settling the dispute and prepare minutes of the GRC meetings and communicate the decisions to the parties involved.

**Assistance to APs in the process of resettlement:** The EPs and their losses will be identified and recorded in EP file. The EPs will be informed of the resettlement benefits adequately. Payment of entitlement will be processed and assisted in collection of those. They should be guided in relocating and investing the compensation and resettlement benefit in an appropriate manner to support their livelihood restoration.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation Stage**

**Monitoring tools for implementation progress:** Prepare monitoring tools covering RP implementation issues as follows to monitor the progress:

- Land Acquisition (LA) progress;
- LA compensation payment (CCL) progress;
- Compensation payments (GTCL) progress;
- Preparation and distribution of Bengali version of brochures and booklets/leaflets; and

- Awareness level of the stakeholders including the APs by different awareness programs.

**Monitoring and supervision:** Generate progress reports for real-time monitoring of RP implementation progress using user-friendly menu driven software. The software will be simultaneously operated by the RU, INGO, the construction supervision contractor as well as by GTCL so that all the organizations are aware of the progress and problems instantly. Monitoring and supervision will include the following:

- Implementation progress;
- Utilization of manpower input;
- Internal coordination meetings; and
- Meeting with client and INGO.

**Progress Reporting:** The RP requires that all EPs are paid the stipulated compensations/entitlements before they are evicted from the properties and/or construction work begins. The INGO will provide GTCL monthly report on the progress in RP implementation, including any issue that might be hindering progress, separately for each civil works contract. The INGO will design tabular and other formats appropriate for reporting on the above information. To the extent possible, the Tables will have to be pre-programmed in the menu-driven MIS and the quantitative reports will have to be generated directly. The report will contain the following together with the progress reporting:

- A clear and complete account of work performed in each project component;
- Work planned for the next reporting period;
- Status of funding and expenditure;
- Identification of any problems encountered or anticipated that would affect the completion of the project within the time and money constraints set forth in the agreement, together with recommended solution to such problems.

**Technical services:** Prepare software for reconciliation of data bases, create database, prepare software for EP file and EC or their updating, calculating and processing payment, progress and performance and participatory monitoring. In this regard a computerized Management Information System (MIS) will be developed by the INGO for use by GTCL and ADB Review Missions.

## Appendix 8: Sample Social Safeguards Monitoring Checklist

### A. PROJECT INFORMATION

#### A-1: General

	Name of the Project	Natural Gas Infrastructure and Efficiency Improvement Investment Program
	Loan Number	
	Monitoring Period (Season/month)	
	Report No.	
	Report for the period	
	Date of reporting	

#### A-2: Subproject Details

S No	Name of sub-projects	Name of the EA

#### A-3: Overall Project Progress, Agreed Milestones and Implementation Schedules

S No	Name of Subprojects	Progress as on date of Report	Implementation Schedule

### B. CATEGORIZATION OF PROJECT



<b>Social Safeguards Categorization</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
Involuntary Resettlement			
Indigenous Peoples			

### C. DESIGN AND ENGINEERING STATUS

<b>Item</b>	<b>Status (Y/N)</b>	<b>Follow up Required (Y/N)</b>	<b>Type of Required Action</b>
Final detailed engineering design of the subproject completed			<input type="checkbox"/> Project re-categorization (IR) <input type="checkbox"/> Updating/revising of RP
Changes in project design / scope (Occurred or envisaged)			<input type="checkbox"/> Project re-categorization (IR) <input type="checkbox"/> IR impact assessment <input type="checkbox"/> Updating/revising of RP

### D. INSTITUTIONAL STATUS READINESS

<b>No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Status (Ready/ Not Ready/ NA)</b>	<b>Follow up Required (Y/N)</b>	<b>Completion Deadline</b>
1	Mobilization of civil works contractor			
2	Mobilization of Project Supervision Consultant (if applicable)			
3	EA's Safeguards Unit with designates staff			
4	Recruitment of External Monitoring Agency (if required)			

### E. SAFEGUARDS REQUIREMENTS

<b>No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Status (Ready/ Not Ready/ NA)</b>	<b>Follow up Required (Y/N)</b>	<b>Completion Deadline</b>
1	Safeguards monitoring included in the project progress report			
2	Updated RP prepared and submitted			
3	Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism established			

### F. RP MONITORING CHECKLIST

Item No.	Safeguards Requirements	Related	Status (Ready/ Not Ready/ NA)	Completion Deadline	Progress to Date/ Remarks
1	MANAGEMENT				
Institutional and Financing Arrangements					
1.1	Financing and budget: (i) Safeguard office and staff; (ii) RP cost				
1.2	Establish Safeguard Unit in PMU (i) Social Staff (ii) Safeguard's database facilities (iii) safeguards training				
Updating of DD/RP/IPP based on Detailed Design					
1.3	Update of RP: Revise based on DMS (II) Revise implementation Schedule (iii) revise budget.				
1.4	Compensation rates: (i) approved by the Government; (ii) Adequate as per RP; (iii) APs informed.				
Disclosure and Grievance Redress Arrangements					
1.5	Disclose updated RP (i) to the APs in local language; (ii) in ADB website; (iii) in EA's website				
1.6	Disclose project activities to affected communities: (i) put up a project signboards; (ii) Distribution of project leaflets and GRM to affected communities				
1.7	Grievance redress communities: (i) clear terms of reference; (ii) appointment decree; (iii) Publicly disclosed among APs.				
1.8	Grievance redress records: (i) list and numbers of grievances received; (ii) numbers of resolved issues; (iii) Numbers of cases under GRC review; (iv) outstanding cases (filed to court)				
Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements					
1.9	Set up internal monitoring system: (i) assessment on capacity and staff requirement; (ii) criteria of				

	safeguards assessment; (iii) reporting mechanism			
1.10	Appoint external monitoring agency (as relevant): (i) recruitment schedule; (ii) TOR; (iii) baseline survey (iv) reporting mechanism (v) action taken by management on reports.			
1.11	Reporting: (i) Frequency; (ii) timelines; (iii) identified issues; (iv) action taken and /recommendation.			
2.	PR IMPLEMENTATION			
Consultation				
2.1	Consultation: (i) responsibility; (ii) stakeholders identified; (iii) consultation and process; (iv) documentation			
Mapping and Assets Inventory				
2.2	AP Identity cards and affected assets records: (i) issuance and distribution of AP ID cards, (ii) detail measurements survey of affected assets and documentation			
2.3	Common property/ public assets: (i) final inventory; (ii) restoration plan and schedule; (iii) funding sources			
Compensation, Relocation and Rehabilitation				
2.4	Payment of compensation and entitlements (as stated in the RP): (i) schedule of payment; (ii) records / receipts of payment			
2.5	Relocation of process (relocation site readiness): (i) housing and associated facilities established; (ii) transfer of new land/ plot/ house ownerships completed.			
2.6	Provision of additional assistance for vulnerable APs: (i) per type of activities; (ii) schedule of implementation			
Monitoring and Reporting				

2.7	Submission of the reports: (i) semiannual monitoring reports; (ii) external monitoring and evaluation reports (as required); (iii) completion report			
2.8	Transfer of acquired assets to the acquiring agency			

#### **G. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS LOAN COVENANTS**

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Covenant</b>	<b>Status of Compliance</b>
List Relevant Schedule ( #, para #.)	(List of Relevant Covenants)	(Briefly describe status of compliance)
Involuntary Resettlement		
Human and Financial Resources to Implement Safeguards Requirements		
Safeguards and other Provisions in Bidding Documents and Works Contracts.		
Safeguards Monitoring and Reporting		
Prohibited List of Investments		
Labor Standards		
Gender and Development		

## **Appendix 9: Terms of Reference for Independent/External Monitoring Agency**

### **Introduction**

In order to implement the RP properly, independent monitoring by an External Monitoring Agency (EMA), independent of the project, with prior experience in resettlement and rehabilitation of developed induced displacements will be engaged to carry out the external Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) and reporting of the implementation of the RP.

### **Objectives**

The major objectives of engaging the External Monitoring Agency are to:

- assess the overall approach of resettlement plan implementation activities;
- verify the result of internal monitoring;
- assess whether resettlement objectives have been met; especially whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced;
- assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement policy making and planning; and
- ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate in meeting the objectives, and whether the objectives were suited to AP conditions.

### **Specific Tasks**

The EMA will carry out periodic review and assessment of resettlement implementation, verification of the results of internal monitoring in the field to assess the achievement of objectives of the RP against the performance impact indicators. A database for monitoring and evaluation, building upon the project's own M&E system, will be developed for external monitoring. It will optionally include maps, charts, photographs of affected property, copies of contracts and land titles, payments, and valuation documents relating to resettlement. The specific tasks of the external monitoring agency will be to:-

- Build up a system of internal monitoring to assess progress in order to fulfill the targets of the RP: budget and time frame, delivery the APs' entitlements, consultation, grievance and mitigation actions;
- Review of internal monitoring and evaluation reports on a regular basis to reach consensus on actions required to improve resettlement performance and implementation;
- Establish a system of external monitoring and evaluation to assess overall achievement of RP implementation;
- Establish monitoring and evaluation reporting methods and reporting requirements;
- Establish a participatory M&E system; and
- Include post evaluation of resettlement to be conducted by the independent monitor after completion of the project.

## **Monitoring Indicators and Information Needed**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Information</b>
Basic information on affected household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Location of the HHs</li><li>• HH structure, age, education, skills, occupation and employment pattern</li><li>• Access to health, education and other social services</li><li>• Land holdings and pattern of use</li><li>• Income source and levels</li><li>• Housing type</li><li>• Participation level in social activities</li><li>• Value of all assets forming entitlements and resettlement entitlements</li></ul>
Restoration of living standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cost of compensation and entitlements</li><li>• Undertaking housing option development</li><li>• Reinstatement of opinion of the community</li><li>• Replacement of social and cultural elements</li></ul>
Restoration of livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Creation of employment opportunities for the APs</li><li>• Sufficient assistance for re-establishment of entrepreneurship development</li><li>• Adequate income substitution allowance</li><li>• Sufficient transfer and relocation grants</li><li>• Availability of replacement land</li><li>• Sufficient compensation and entitlements</li></ul>
Satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Knowledge of RP procedure and entitlements</li><li>• Knowledge about the fulfillment of resettlement entitlements</li><li>• Assessment of living standard and their livelihoods</li><li>• Knowledge about grievance and mitigation actions</li></ul>
Effectiveness of RP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sufficient time and budget to meet the objectives of the RP</li><li>• Support provided to the land speculators</li><li>• Level of generosity of the entitlements</li><li>• Identification of the vulnerable groups</li><li>• Dealing with unforeseen problems by the PIU</li></ul>

## **Methodology and Approach**

The M&E approach will identify and select a set of appropriate indicators and gather information on them to assess the changes and variations. Participation of stakeholders especially the affected persons, women and vulnerable groups, will be ensured in the M&E process. The process will also undertake various formal and informal surveys for impact analysis. Assessment of resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability will be carried out through the M&E process.

## **Monitoring tools**

Monitoring tools would include both quantitative and qualitative methods as follows:

- **Sample household survey:** a baseline household survey of representative sample (20% of affected households), disaggregated by gender and vulnerability to obtain information on the key indicators of entitlement delivery, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

- **Focus Group Discussion (FGD):** Consultation with a range of stakeholder groups (local government, resettlement field staff, INGOs, community leaders and APs including women and vulnerable groups).
- **Key informant interviews:** Consultation with individuals like local leaders, village workers or persons with special knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation.
- **Public Consultation meetings:** Public consultation meetings at resettlement sites to elicit information about performance of various resettlement activities.
- **Structured direct observations:** Field observations on status of resettlement implementation, plus individual or group interviews for crosschecking purposes.
- **Informal surveys/interviews:** Informal surveys of APs, host village, workers, resettlement staff, and implementing agency personnel using non-sampled methods.
- **Case studies:** In the case of special issues, in-depth case studies of APs and host populations from various social classes will be undertaken to assess impact of resettlement.

### **Institutional Arrangements for M&E**

Internal monitoring will be carried out by the Resettlement Unit (RU) through their field level offices and implementing NGOs. An independent external monitoring agency will carry out M&E independent of the project. The project supervision consultant under the RU will oversee and monitor safeguard compliance of the Project. The project affected persons, their community and local level NGOs will also participate in the M&E process.

### **Office of the Project Director**

The Project Director (PD) will be responsible for overseeing proper and timely implementation of all activities of the RP. The PD will carry out internal monitoring through the Deputy Director M&E with the help of the implementing NGO. The resettlement unit within the office of the PD will operate and manage implementation of the RP with assistance from an appointed implementing NGO. The RU will establish an M&E Section at the head office headed by a Deputy Director in charge of Monitoring and Evaluation. The M&E Section will have sufficient staff having appropriate skills and capacity, and necessary resources. The Implementing NGO will collect appropriate data from the field and provide feedback to the RU on progress of RP implementation and the day to day problems arising out of the process. The implementing NGO will also prepare monthly/quarterly reports on the progress of RP Implementation. The RU of the M&E section will collect information from the project site and incorporate in the form of monthly/quarterly progress of RP implementation and adjust work program where necessary, in case of delays or problems.