

# Resettlement Due Diligence Report

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May 2017

**BAN: South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation  
Dhaka-Northwest Corridor Road Project, Phase 2**

Prepared by the Roads and Highways Department, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for the Asian Development Bank.

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 12 May 2017)

|               |   |                       |
|---------------|---|-----------------------|
| Currency unit | – | Bangladesh Taka (BDT) |
| BDT1.00       | = | \$.0123               |
| \$1.00        | = | BDT 81.300            |

## ABBREVIATIONS

|       |   |  |
|-------|---|--|
| ADB   | : | Asian Development Bank                             |
| AH    | : | Affected Household                                 |
| AP    | : | Affected Person                                    |
| COI   | : | Corridor of Impact                                 |
| CPR   | : | Common Property Resources                          |
| CCL   | : | Cash Compensation under Law                        |
| CCDB  | : | Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh |
| DC    | : | Deputy Commissioner                                |
| DPP   | : | Development Project Proposal                       |
| EA    | : | Executing Agency                                   |
| EC    | : | Entitlement Card                                   |
| FGD   | : | Focus Group Discussion                             |
| GOB   | : | Government of Bangladesh                           |
| GRC   | : | Grievance Redress Committee                        |
| GRM   | : | Grievance Redress Mechanism                        |
| ILRP  | : | Income and Livelihood Restoration Program          |
| INGO  | : | Implementing Non-Government Organization           |
| LA    | : | Land Acquisition                                   |
| LAP   | : | Land Acquisition Plan/Proposal                     |
| NTH   | : | Non-Titled Holder Household                        |
| MORTB | : | Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges             |
| PAPs  | : | Project Affected Persons                           |
| PAVC  | : | Property Assessment and Valuation Committee        |
| PIC   | : | Project Implementation Consultant                  |
| RB    | : | Resettlement Benefit                               |
| RHD   | : | Roads and Highways Department                      |
| RP    | : | Resettlement Plan                                  |
| ROW   | : | Right of Way                                       |
| SASEC | : | South Asian Sub-regional Economic Cooperation      |
| TH    | : | Titled Holder Household                            |

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## I. OBJECTIVE OF THE DUE DILIGENCE REPORT

### A. Introduction

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved the South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Road Connectivity Project (SASE I) in November 2012.<sup>1</sup> The civil works are currently ongoing. In 2017, ADB will provide additional financing of USD 150 million to cover the cost overrun and additional design features through the approval of a new project, the South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Dhaka-Northwest Corridor Road Project –Phase 2 (SASEC II). The project is being implemented by the Roads and Highway Department (RHD).

2. This report presents the due diligence of the resettlement plan (RP) related to the project. The objective of this due diligence report (DDR) is to verify the compliance of the RP implementation with ADB *Safeguard Policy Statement* (SPS) 2009 and to account for all land acquisition and resettlement activities (LAR) at field level. Compliance with SPS is a requirement for the project to be eligible to additional financing.

### B. Project Description

3. The original components of SASEC I are:

- Upgrading the existing 70 km Joydebpur-Chandra-Tangail-Elenga (JCTE) 2-Lane Road into a four-lane highway;
  - ✓ Package 1: Joydebpur-Kaliakoir Bypass N4-18.9 km;
  - ✓ Package 2: Kaliakoir Bypass- Dula Mari Road N4-18.0 km;
  - ✓ Package 3: Dula Mari Road – Tangail N4-22.4 km;
  - ✓ Package 4: Tangail - Elenga N4-10.0 km
- Constructing the RHD Headquarters Building Complex at Tejgaon, Dhaka.
- Improving the Benapole Land Port and Burimari Land Port.

4. In addition to the components above, ADB will finance the cost overrun of the project, new features and design adjustments as part of SASEC II, expected to be approved in the last quarter of 2017. The breakdown details of the new features to be included are outlined in **Annex 1**.

5. Of all the project components including the additional features and design adjustment, only one, the 70 km highway upgrade will lead to resettlement impacts. As a result, this report will solely focus on this component. More details are presented in the Table below:

**Table 1: The impacts of Resettlement are shown as per Project Components.**

| Project Components  | Resettlement impact |    | Remarks  |
|---|---------------------|----|--|
|   | Yes                 | No |  |
| 70 km Joydebpur-Chandra-Tangail-Elenga (JCTE) 2-Lane Road to a 4-Lane Highway |                     |    | As per approved RP February 2014.                                      |
| Construction of the RHD Headquarters Building Complex at Tejgaon, Dhaka       |                     |    | No impacts due to change of gates or entrance to the RHD Headquarters. |
| Benapole Land Port and Burimari Land Port                                     |                     |    | No resettlement impacts have been identified as the ports are within a |

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.adb.org/projects/40540-014/main>

| Project Components  | Resettlement impact |    | Remarks   |
|---|---------------------|----|---|
|   | Yes                 | No |   |
|   |                     |    | walled compound of the Land Port Authority  |
| Additional design features to be financed through the 2017 additional financing |                     |    | All feature drawings were revised and checked at field level and no resettlement impacts have been identified |

## II. APPROVED SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENT AND METHODOLOGY

### A. Original and Approved Resettlement Documents

6. Two RPs were prepared for this project:

- **Resettlement plan for the improvement of Joydevpur-Chandra-Tangail-Elenga Road to a 4 Lane Highway.** This was done by the design consultant team initially in 2012 and disclosed on ADB website<sup>2</sup> prior to project approval. An update was conducted in 2014 with the finalization of the detailed design. The RP was approved by the then Ministry of Communications (presently the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges or MORTB) vide memo No. 35.00.0000.029.07.062.13-94 date 06 March 2014. The updated RP February 2014 was disclosed on ADB's website.<sup>3</sup>
- **RP for the RHD Headquarters building.** During the due diligence in 2012, minor resettlement impacts were identified at the proposed entrance of the building according to the original design. A resettlement plan was thus prepared and disclosed on ADB website in 2012.<sup>4</sup> However, the entrance site of the building was changed to another location in the updated building design, which avoided resettlement impacts entirely. This has been documented in the Social Monitoring Report disclosed for SASEC I.<sup>5</sup>

### B. Methodology

7. The DDR was prepared by the Project Implementation Consultant (PIC) International Resettlement Consultant, ADB Social Safeguards Specialists and ADB Staff Consultant. It is based on the information gathered during the field visits, consultations with affected persons (APs), consultation with key staff from RHD, as well as the review of key resettlement documentation including data verification at the Deputy Commissioner's Office and at the INGO's office.

8. The following documents were reviewed as part of the due diligence: (i) The approved Resettlement Plan February 2014 for 70 km Joydebpur-Chandra-Tangail-Elenga (JCTE) 2-Lane Road to a 4-Lane Highway, (ii) The Resettlement Plan August 2012 for the RHD Headquarters building, (iii) the Land Acquisition Plans (LAPs) submitted to and revised by the Deputy Commissioners, (iv) the Land Acquisition Estimates, (v) the Revised DPP, (vi) documentation

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/sasec-road-project-joydevpur-chandra-tangail-elenga-road-subproject-rp>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/40540/40540-014-rp-en.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/sasec-road-connectivity-project-multistory-rhd-headquarters-building-rp>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/ban-sasec-road-connectivity-aug-2016-smr>

from the Property Assessment and Valuation Committee 's (PAVC) Joint Verification Survey of affected properties, (vii) the INGO's monthly progress reports, (ix) the Project Implementation Consultant's Report, (x) the Resettlement Benefits Payments documents and (xi) ADB Mission's Aide Memoires.

9. The ADB Resettlement Staff Consultant visited the project site on 15/08/2016, 16/08/2016, 31/08/2016 and 03/09/2016. During the visit, he held consultation meetings at Gazipur and Tangail area, conducted individual meetings with over 30 affected persons, had discussions with INGO field officials, reviewed the documents of the Deputy Commissioners' Offices and attended the payment of Resettlement Benefits in the field.

10. The ADB safeguards staff conducted site visits and consultations in May 2016.

11. In addition to the field visits conducted last year, the Project Implementation Consultants (international and national resettlement specialists) conducted field visits and consultations with the affected people including non-title holders (NTHs) and title holders (THs) to provide inputs to the DDR. These consultations took place in January-February 2017, and on March 7, 9, 16, 18 and 25, 2017. The summary of the consultation meetings and some pictures taken during the site visits is included in **Annexes 6**. Over 300 affected persons were consulted during these visits.<sup>6</sup>

### III. HIGHLIGHTS

#### A. Key Findings

12. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) impacts for the 70 km stretch have been divided into 12 Land Acquisition Plans (LAPs). Overall, a total of **87.34 acres** of private land will be required for the construction of the entire 70 km upgrade.

13. Compensations and Resettlement Benefits payments are being made for LAPs 1 to 7. For LAPs 8, 9 and 11 the verification survey and notification from the Deputy Commissioner is still in process, and payments to affected persons have not started. LAP 10 and 12 only concern government-owned land and properties. The details of the LAPs' implementation progress are presented in Annex 2.

14. As of the end of February 2017, the key findings are the following:

- 5,001 affected titled -holders have been identified by the joint verification survey for LAP 1 to 7.
- 6,275 non-titled holders have been identified by the joint verification survey for LAP 1 to 7.
- 62% of the title-holders for LAP 1 to 7 have been paid their compensation by the Deputy Commissioners as required by law.

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<sup>6</sup> The ADB mission conducted site visit and consultations on 11 May 2016 and consulted over 20 affected persons. ADB Resettlement Consultant conducted site visits and consultations on 31 August 2016 and 03 September 2016. A total of 34 affected persons were consulted, among whom 10 are women. The PIC's international and national resettlement specialists conducted field visits and consultations on 23 August, 1 September 2016 and March 2017. A total of 307 people (APs) were consulted in January and February 2017. Of which, 281 are males and 26 were females.

- 22% of the titled-holders for LAP 1 to 7 have been paid their additional compensation and resettlement benefits by RHD
- 60% of the non-titled holders have been paid their compensation and resettlement benefits by RHD

15. Table 2 below compares the estimates in the RP February 2014 to the revised estimates and actual delivery.

**Table 2: RP February 2014 Estimates vs. Revision and Actual Delivery**

| Impact                                  | 2014 RP Estimates | Revised Estimates | Delivery | Remarks                                      |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|----------|--|
| Required LA (in acres)                  | 87.51             | 87.34             | 86.48    | Paid to DC                                   |
| No. of Households                       | 7,015             | 12,191            | 11,276   |  |
| No. of Titled Holders Paid by DC        | n/a               | 5,001             | 3,103    |  |
| No. of Titled Holders Paid by RHD       | n/a               | 5,001             | 692      |  |
| No. of Non-Titled Holders Paid by RHD   | n/a               | 6,275             | 3,766    |  |
| No. of Wage Earners Paid by RHD         | 2,205             | 3,289             | 1,422    |  |
| No. of CPR Paid by RHD                  | 85                | 289               | 107      |  |
| No. religious structure paid by DC/RHD  | 31                | 30                | 12       |  |
| No. of Vulnerable Households            | 490               | 578               | 0        |  |
| No. of Business owners affected         | 2,885             | 3,378             | 0        |  |
| No. of participants in ILRP             | 0                 |                   | 0        | ILRP training will start from May 2017       |
| No. of participants received ILRP Grant | 490               | 578               | 0        | ILRP grant will be distributed from May/2017 |

Source: CCDB March 2017. Note: The quantity of TH and NTH EPs will be plus/minus as per DC's final payment of CCL and finalization of Central Line for construction work.

## **B. Efforts to Minimize Impacts**

16. Although the road upgrade causes significant resettlement impacts, the project team tried to minimize resettlement impacts to the extent possible through the following measures:

- The widening was conducted on only one side of the road instead of both sides to avoid doubling the number of affected households.
- A longer and higher flyover will be constructed at Konabari and Chandra intersection to avoid the relocation of many garment factories, commercial centers and other big business establishments.
- A flyover is being constructed at Tangail to avoid congested areas.
- In LAP 2 (WP-01), the road alignment was shifted on the other side of the road to avoid high costs for the multistoried concrete building (Korean Garments Factory). Only the fence and part of the building will be affected but the damage is minor compared to the previous plan.
- One Hindu graveyard and cremation facility in LAP-5 will no longer be affected by the project because the road alignment was shifted on the other side.



## IV. RESETTLEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### A. Key implementation Actors

17. The following describes the key actors in the implementation of the RP.
18. **Roads and Highways Department (RHD).** The Roads and Highways Department (RHD) is the Executing Agency. A project management unit, run by a project director has been setup to implement the project. The additional project director is the chief Resettlement Officer, responsible to oversee the implementation of the RP. Three project managers are managing the four works contract package. The project managers are part of the Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (see below) and are signatories to all payments of resettlement benefits.
19. **Resettlement implementation non-governmental organization (INGO).** RHD recruited Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh (CCDB) in February 2014 to assist in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan. CCDB set up two field offices in the Gazipur and Tangail districts, in addition to CCDB team leader's office in Dhaka. The following staff have been assigned for the implementation of this RP: Team Leader/Resettlement Specialist – 1 person, Database Manager – 1 person and Area Manager – 2 persons. The INGO's key activities are included in **Annex 4**. CCDB's contract will expire on 30 June 2017. Their performance has been very satisfactory.
20. **Project Implementation Consultant (PIC).** The PIC resettlement experts (International and Local) were engaged on an intermittent basis to provide guidance on the RP implementation, monitor its activities, and prepare the bi-annual monitoring reports to RHD and ADB.
21. **Asian Development Bank (ADB).** The ADB is monitoring the project, including safeguards, through its Headquarter Mission and Bangladesh Resident Mission.

### B. Grievance Redress Mechanism

22. The Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) were constituted according to the government order No. 35.00.0000.029.07.062.13-483 dated 15/09/2014. The details of their composition are provided in **Annex 3**.
23. Based on consultations with RHD, CCDB and the Field Staff/Officers (contractors and consultants) and affected persons, grievances tend not to be formally submitted to the GRCs. Although affected persons are aware of the GRCs' existence and role, and know how to contact them, they have not used this mechanism to voice their complaints or get clarifications. The key reason for this is that CCDB has substantial staff based in the field and has been able to clarify issues with the affected persons on a daily and face-to-face basis. Overall, grievances were resolved before they reached the GRC. There is one case of an affected mosque, which has been submitted to the GRC.
24. However, some complaints have been made in the court of law, usually related to land ownership and handled by the Deputy Commissioner's offices. Below are two of the most prevalent cases:
- *The mosque committee in Gorai (Hatubangan in LAP 4) expressed that there is still an unsettled LA issue, as the land is claimed by another group (government WAQHFD). The mosque committee plans to have consultation with the Tangail*

District (DC) to resolve the issue. The committee claims that they have proof of land ownership, and that they will not allow that mosque be demolished without being paid the compensation for the affected structure and the land first.

- *The mosque located beside Shovollya Primary school.* Two mosque committees are claiming ownership of the mosque. The case is being handled by the DC.

### C. Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC)

25. The PAVCs is responsible for determining the current market rates of all losses and undertaking a plot to plot survey in the affected areas. They were formally approved since 15 September 2014 by an administrative order No. 35.00.0000.029.07.062.13-483, but only 7 PAVCs have been operational since July 2016. They are composed of the following members:

- (i) Project Manager (EE) RHD, SASEC Road Connectivity Project - Convener
- (ii) Representative of the concerned Deputy Commissioner -Member
- (iii) Area Manager of INGO (CCDB)-Member-Secretary

26. To date the PAVCs conducted the following tasks:

- (i) Verified the data generated through plot to plot survey in the affected area as per approved set questionnaire and determined the quantum of loss (Land, structures and others) suffered by the affected persons;
- (ii) Determined the compensation amount the losses of affected persons;
- (iii) Authenticated the rate.

27. CCDB provided assistance for data collection, which included the verification, tabulation, computerization, and valuation of losses and finally the preparation of the compensation estimates.

28. On the basis of joint verification survey and replacement cost rates approved by the Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC), CCDB prepared the resettlement budgets for LAP 01 to 07. The budget was approved by the MORTB vide Memo No: 35.00.0000.029.07.062.13-262 dated. 19 June 2016.

## V. COMPENSATIONS AND BENEFITS PAYMENTS TO AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

### A. Payment of Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) to Titled Holders

29. A total of 5,001 titled-owners have been identified as per the joint survey and land records. This quantity may change as the payments of LAP 7, 8, 9 and 11 progress and as the award payments are being finalized.

30. The Deputy Commissioners of Gazipur and Tangail districts are disbursing the Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for land, structure, trees and businesses to the titled holders. As of the end of February 2017, a total of 3,103 titled holders (62%) have been paid the CCL. Table 3 shows the details of the CCL payment progress.

**Table 3: Status CCL Payment as of 28 February 2017**

| LAP No. | District | Quantity of Title Holder/ EPs | Paid Compensation to Title Holder EPs | Progress in % |
|---------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1       | Gazipur  | 477                           | 232                                   | 48.64         |

| LAP No. | District     | Quantity of Title Holder/ EPs | Paid Compensation to Title Holder EPs | Progress in % |
|---------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 2       | Gazipur      | 852                           | 199                                   | 23.36         |
| 3       | Gazipur      | 664                           | 382                                   | 57.53         |
| 4       | Tangail      | 94                            | 659                                   | 69.51         |
| 5       | Tangail      | 66                            | 633                                   | 94.62         |
| 6       | Tangail      | 69                            | 580                                   | 83.94         |
| 7       | Tangail      | 70                            | 418                                   | 59.71         |
|         | <b>Total</b> | <b>5,001</b>                  | <b>3,103</b>                          | <b>62.05%</b> |

Source: CCDB Monthly Progress Report. Feb. 2017. Note: EP's quantity will be minor changed as per correction of DC's documents.

31. The total amount disbursed by the DCs is BDT 2,984,859,260 (equivalent to USD 36.26 million), which amounts to 64% of the funds placed into their account for LAP 1 to 7. The table below shows the details.

**Table 4: Status of Disbursement as of February 2017**

| LAP No. | District     | Approved Estimate    | Disbursement of Compensation | Progress in (%) |
|---------|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1       | Gazipur      | 789,608,045          | 414,681,008                  | 53              |
| 2       | Gazipur      | 533,423,510          | 324,319,388                  | 61              |
| 3       | Gazipur      | 452,416,685          | 270,805,699                  | 60              |
| 4       | Tangail      | 1,462,384,407        | 979,619,163                  | 67              |
| 5       | Tangail      | 406,352,435          | 353,432,875                  | 87              |
| 6       | Tangail      | 535,978,677          | 397,960,316                  | 74              |
| 7       | Tangail      | 477,356,699          | 244,040,808                  | 51              |
|         | <b>Total</b> | <b>4,657,520,461</b> | <b>2,984,859,260</b>         | <b>64</b>       |

Source: CCDB Monthly Progress Report. Feb. 2017

## **B. Payment of Resettlement Benefits to Titled Holders**

32. In addition to compensations under law received from the Deputy Commissioners, title-holders will receive another series of resettlement benefits (RB) directly from RHD through. The RBs to the title-holders are being paid on the basis of the DCs' CCL payment and list of landowners. Resettlement benefits include:

- The difference between the replacement cost of the affected asset and the CCL
- Moving and Reconstruction Grant
- Financial Assistance for Loss of Income from business or rented property

33. The payment of resettlement benefits started on 02 August 2016. Overall, 22% of titled-holders identified and paid by the DCs have received their resettlement benefits payment from the project.

**Table 5: Payment of Resettlement Benefits to Title Holders**

| LAP No. | District     | Nos. Of Title- holder EPs | Paid Compensation to Title Holder by DCs | Payment of Differential between RC and CCL | Payment for loss of income | Total Paid | Progress made |
|---------|--------------|---------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|------------|---------------|
| 1       | Gazipur      | 477                       | 232                                      | 84   | 23                         | 107        | 46.12         |
| 2       | Gazipur      | 852                       | 199                                      | 49   | 11                         | 60         | 30.15         |
| 3       | Gazipur      | 664                       | 382                                      | 68   | 29                         | 97         | 25.39         |
| 4       | Tangail      | 948                       | 659                                      | 63   | 167                        | 230        | 34.90         |
| 5       | Tangail      | 669                       | 633                                      | 98   | 60                         | 158        | 24.96         |
| 6       | Tangail      | 691                       | 580                                      |  | 40                         | 40         | 6.90          |
| 7       | Tangail      | 700                       | 418                                      | 0  | 0                          | 0          | -             |
|         | <b>Total</b> | <b>5,001</b>              | <b>3,103</b>                             | <b>362</b>                                 | <b>330</b>                 | <b>692</b> | <b>22.30</b>  |

Source: CCDB Monthly Progress Report. Feb. 2017.

### C. Payments of Resettlement Benefits (RB) to Non-Titled Holders

34. A total of 6,275 non-titled holders were identified during the joint verification survey for LAP 1 to 7. The payment of resettlement benefits to non-titled holders also started on 02 August 2016. The RBs are being paid by RHD directly through the INGO. The disbursements of the resettlement benefits are being paid as per the priority area for the construction work. In the case of non-title holders, resettlement benefits include:

- The replacement cost (RC) of the affected asset
- Moving and Reconstruction Grant
- Financial Assistance for Loss of Income from business or rented property

35. Overall, 3,766 non-title holders were paid their resettlement benefits and compensation for their affected assets, representing 60% of all non-title holders identified in LAP 1 to 7.

**Table 6: Payment of RB to Non-Title holders as of February 2017**

| LAP No. | District     | Nos. of Non- Titleholder | Payment of RC and Resettlement Benefits | Progress (%) | Remarks                           |
|---------|--------------|--------------------------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1       | Gazipur      | 1238                     | 568                                     | 46           | Payment started on 02 August 2016 |
| 2       | Gazipur      | 1525                     | 749                                     | 49           |                                   |
| 3       | Gazipur      | 980                      | 421                                     | 43           |                                   |
| 4       | Tangail      | 1034                     | 786                                     | 76           |                                   |
| 5       | Tangail      | 295                      | 281                                     | 95           |                                   |
| 6       | Tangail      | 819                      | 638                                     | 78           |                                   |
| 7       | Tangail      | 384                      | 323                                     | 84           |                                   |
|         | <b>Total</b> | <b>6,275</b>             | <b>3,766</b>                            | <b>60</b>    |                                   |

Source: CCDB Monthly Progress Report. Feb. 2017.

### D. RB Amount Disbursed for both Titled and Non-Titled Holders

36. As of the end of February 2017, the total amount disbursed for resettlement benefits for both title and non-title holders was BDT 411,566,116 (equivalent to USD 5,276,488 million), representing 36% of the total estimated amount. The Table below shows the details per LAP.

**Table 7: Amount Disbursed in RB for both Titled and Non-Titled**

| LAP No. | District           | Approved estimate excluding contingency and others | Disbursement of Compensation and Resettlement | Progress (%) |
|---------|--------------------|--|---|--------------|
| 1       | Gazipur            | 235,551,484  | 112,471,271                                   | 48           |
| 2       | Gazipur            | 222,947,953  | 98,006,942                                    | 44           |
| 3       | Gazipur<br>Gazipur | 60,00,00,000<br>118,923,859.55                     | 47,520,421                                    | 40           |
| 4       | Tangail            | 255,099,722  | 68,599,022                                    | 27           |
| 5       | Tangail            | 86,841,911   | 38,520,007                                    | 44           |
| 6       | Tangail            | 103,872,478  | 22,967,594                                    | 22           |
| 7       | Tangail            | 117,102,867  | 23,480,859                                    | 20           |
|         | Total              | <b>1,140,340,277</b>                               | <b>411,566,116</b>                            | <b>36</b>    |

Source: CCDB Monthly Progress Report. Feb. 2017

## VI. COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES

37. A total of 40 sensitive Common Property Resources (CPRs) have been identified to be affected by the project. Regular consultations have taken place with the committees managing these CPRs and the users of these properties to identify the best approach and solutions in the resettlement process. As of April 2017, 21 out these 40 PCR were paid and had relocated.

38. A key strategy in the resettlement process of the PCRs has been to pay the resettlement benefits in cheques in the name of the managing committees in order to ensure that the compensation would be used to rebuild the properties. CCDB supported opening bank accounts in the managing committees' names.

**Table 8: Sensitive CPRs relocation process as of February 2017**

| Name of Item | No. of Community Structure Identified | No. Paid  | No. Relocated | Remarks   |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|---|
| Mosque       | 24                                    | 11        | 11            | 1 Mosque is 2 storied Building under GRC        |
| Temple       | 1                                     | 1         | 1             |   |
| Graveyards   | 5                                     | 4         | 4             | 1 Graveyard is containing 183 graves and owners |
| School       | 10                                    | 5         | 5             |   |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>40</b>                             | <b>21</b> | <b>21</b>     | <b>-</b>  |

39. Of note is the relocation of the Jamurky Graveyard with 183 graves that took place in 2016. The affected grave owners (non-titled holders) were extensively consulted and the relocation happened without any complains. The project helped the grave owners to relocate to a private land after receiving their payment.

40. Some mosques have already constructed temporary structure, after receiving their payment, and others will buy a new lot to construct a new mosque. No major issues were raised.

41. However, many mosque committees and school management boards suggested that road safety measures be included in the road design (i.e. U-Turn and other rad signs, foot bridge, etc.) to ensure the safety of pedestrians crossing the road to go to their site.

42. For more information on the resettlement process of specific sensitive CPRs, consult **Annex 5**.

## VII. OTHER ASSISTANCE MEASURES IN THE RESETTLEMENT PROCESS

### A. Vulnerable Affected Household

43. A total of 578 vulnerable households in LAPs 1 to 7 have been identified by the joint verification survey for both titled and non-titled households. Of this number, 438 are male headed households below poverty level (76%), 140 are female-headed households (24%), and 11 are heads of household with disability. Table 9 presents the breakdown of the vulnerable households affected by the project. The data are presented by category of vulnerability and LAP.

**Table 9: Total Number of Vulnerable Households (Title & Non-Title Holder HHs)**

| No.           | Particulars<br>(Vulnerable<br>Category) | Unit      | Quantity as per Joint Verification by PAVC |            |           |           |            |           |           | Total<br>Affected<br>Household<br>(HHs) |
|---------------|---|-----------|--|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|---|
|               |   |           | LAP-<br>1                                  | LAP-<br>2  | LAP-<br>3 | LAP-<br>4 | LAP-<br>5  | LAP-<br>6 | LAP-<br>7 |   |
| 1.            | Female<br>Headed (HH)                   | No        | 16   | 31         | 35        | 35        | 45         | 66        | 57        | 285                                     |
| 2.            | Male Headed                             | No        | 8  | 118        | 41        | 13        | 51         | 11        | 40        | 282                                     |
| 3.            | Disabled                                | No        | 4  | 0          | 0         | 0         | 5          | 1         | 1         | 11                                      |
| <b>Total:</b> |   | <b>No</b> | <b>28</b>                                  | <b>149</b> | <b>76</b> | <b>48</b> | <b>101</b> | <b>78</b> | <b>98</b> | <b>578</b>                              |

Source: CCDB Monthly Progress Report. Feb. 2017.

44. As stated in the RP, the vulnerable households are eligible to get a one-time grant of Tk.12,000 for female headed households and Tk.10,000 for male-headed and other vulnerable groups. None of these payments have yet been made. They are expected to be made along with the income and livelihood restoration program expected to take place in late 2017.

### B. Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP)

45. The income and livelihood restoration program (ILRP) will be arranged for one member of each vulnerable households thus 578 participants for the stretch from LAP 1 to 7. An assessment of skills needs is being conducted and the training is expected to start in late 2017. Tk.8,000 is budgeted for training cost for each participants and Tk.5,000 will be provided upon training completion.

### C. Participation in construction activities

46. Initial reports from CCDB and consultants at the construction sites (PIC) stated that only a few affected persons had been employed in the civil works of the project. A total of 14 have been identified (8 males and 6 females) working in work package 1 (WP-01) and work package 4 (WP-04), from February to December 2016 and January to March 2017. The contractors will be encouraged to recruit more affected persons who are interested to participate in the civil works. A more rigorous monitoring of the employment of affected people is required to get more reliable data.

## VIII. PROGRESS IN THE RELOCATION OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

47. Most affected households are relocating by themselves. Titled owners who have been paid have started rebuilding on their remaining land and many non-titled holders are self -relocating near their original location. Most non-titled owners who have been paid have relocated.

48. During consultations with non-titled holders in March 2017, they expressed their gratitude to the government agencies for the payment received which they have used to repair and/or reconstruct the shops/houses and structures that were affected.

49. Some CPRs that are not yet demolished are still waiting for payment from the DCs. During the consultation with the committee leaders of the mosques and school committees, the concerned CPRs will be demolished as soon as the concerned government agencies (i.e., DCs, etc.) are paid the compensation for the affected structures and/ or the affected land so that they can purchase a new to transfer and reconstruct the CPRs (i.e., mosques and schools). Most have already identified a place to relocate and reconstruct their CPRs.

50. Overall, there is a need for stronger monitoring of the relocation process and of the use of the compensation and resettlement benefits to gather some lessons learned from the RP implementation.

## **IX. CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE**

51. At the onset of the RP implementation, CCDB prepared a booklet in Bangla with the following information: (ii) Project description; (iii) LA Impacts; (iv) Mitigation Measures; (v) Resettlement Programs/ Activities, (vi) Resettlement entitlement matrix, functions of the following agencies/bodies: PAVC, GRC and how to address/ whom to contact if APs have complaints; (vii) Requirements/ documents needed for disbursement of payment to the APs; (viii) How APs could be assisted by RHD/ CCDB and other agencies; where to obtain information/assistance; and (ix) Address/contact details of INGO and RHD. A total of 7,895 copies have been distributed to affected persons since December 2015 to end of February 2017.

52. In 2016, over 22 formal focus group discussions (FGDs) with affected persons were conducted and 64 meetings were held in the Gazipur and Tangail areas. During these meetings, information about CCL payment procedures, GRC management, taking photographs for the Entitlement ID card, RB payments documents, Bank Account Opening, assisting and opportunities during construction work etc. have been discussed. Moreover, the information booklet in Bangla was also discussed.

53. Moreover, in the process of carrying out resettlement activities, RHD and CCDB conducted regular formal and informal consultations with affected communities, through different mechanisms like public stakeholders meetings, personal communication etc.

54. In the May 2016 ADB mission to the project site, the social safeguards specialist confirmed through interviews with affected persons the high level of consultation in the implementation of this RP. This is primarily due to a strong field presence of the INGO. Affected persons can easily reach the INGO Area Managers, who are well known to them.

## **X. GRIEVANCES**

55. There are no formal grievances submitted for this projects, but ownership cases are pending in the formal courts. Below is the table of all the court cases submitted, resolved and pending since the beginning of the RP implementation.

**Table 10: Status of Court Cases for ownership dispute**

| LAP No.      | Total No. of Court Case | Resolved | Pending   |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1            | 2                       | 0        | 2         |
| 3            | 2                       | 0        | 2         |
| 4            | 10                      | 0        | 10        |
| 6            | 6                       | 1        | 5         |
| 7            | 6                       | 0        | 6         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>26</b>               | <b>1</b> | <b>25</b> |

## XI. CHALLENGES AND LESSON – LEARNED

### A. Challenges in the RP implementation:

56. The following challenges have been encountered in the RP implementation.

- The 2012 RP approved along with the project documents and original 2012 LAPs were not based on verified plan and profile and the land records and mouza. As a result, this led to important discrepancies between the LAPs and the field reality. All the LAPs had to be revised during project implementation by the Deputy Commissioners, RHD and the INGO (CCDB). This led to significant delay in the RP implementation.
- The original RP was based on an underestimated cost for land and structures, which led to insufficient budget to conduct the land acquisition and resettlement process. The resettlement budget had to be revised twice through revisions of the Development Project Proposal (DPP), which is the main financial approval process for public projects in Bangladesh. This process led to significant delays and was time-consuming.
- The delayed approval of the budget for the resettlement benefits resulted in the delayed payment of affected persons, in particular non-titled holders. The ADB mission in May 2016 identified one case of several non-titled holders in the Vogra area who had been requested to relocate without compensation in order to make ways for the construction works. The practice was stopped immediately after this finding and all concerned non-titled holders have now been duly compensated.<sup>7</sup> The contractors were asked to provide a schedule of works highlighting priority areas to ensure resettlement payments would first be paid in sections where civil works are priority areas.
- The LA process was slow, including the payment of Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) mostly due to a lack of human and financial resources from the Deputy Commissioner's Office, which required CCDB to step in and provide logistical support to the DC (vehicle, meals, surveyors, etc...). This activity went beyond the TOR of the INGO.
- Many entitlements of the Entitlement Matrix of the RP (both 2012 and 2014 is the same) were not practical in many respects and did not reflect the situation in the

<sup>7</sup> Vogra, Gazipur (LAP-1). The results of the interview conducted by the PIC's resettlement specialists with the NTHs in Vogra, Gazipur confirmed that they have already received the resettlement entitlements (compensation for the affected structures) in the last quarter of 2016 and some in January and February 2017. All of the previously relocated NTHs whose shops constructed on the ROW and were already demolished were interviewed and they are now happy with the resettlement process, including the compensation received. Many of them have already reconstructed their shops on their owned titled land located along the SASEC Road but outside the ROW. Some have opted to go to their respective districts located outside the SASEC 1 area, after receiving compensation for the affected structures. Others have rented shops along the SASEC 1 road not affected by the project.



field. Foremost among which is the entitlement for wage earners/employees and business owners. The entitlement for the employee was higher than the one for the business owners, in which the employee worked. This led to tensions during project implementation including refusal from business owners to accept the entitlement out of spite. An example is provided below: Affected Persons ID No. 5000#00543 – Jogodish Chandra Sheel, Kodimdolla, Tangail is a Business Loser EP. He received total Entitled BDT 19,700.00 But his employee ID No.5555#00591- Nitho Sheel received BDT 22,500.00.

- Opening bank accounts in accredited banks for all the affected persons remained a time-consuming process that contributed to delays in the payment of resettlement benefits. This took a lot of resources and time from CCDB. The process remained important and empowering process for the affected persons, as most of them have experienced opening bank account for the first time.
- There is a need to orient the contractors of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and relevant LAR policies of the Government of Bangladesh prior to mobilization of the contractors, consultants and project implementers.

## **XII. GOOD PRACTICES**

57. The implementation of this RP was also an opportunity to learn good practices, some of which were integrated in the Resettlement Plan of the Dhaka Northwest International Corridor – Phase 2 (SASEC II):

- The review/correction of all the LAPs during project implementation and update of the original RP created an opportunity to minimize resettlement impacts as much as possible. Many properties, in particular multi-story building and industries were avoided from being impacted by the project.
- The entitlement matrix that will be used for SASEC II integrates the lessons-learned from SASEC I and ensures sufficient provision for the relocation of graves and loss of income at a rate acceptable to the affected persons.
- Logistical support to the DCs and support has been integrated into the TOR of the INGO for SASEC II.
- In the case of common properties, the project's practice of giving compensation of resettlement benefits in the name of the CPR Committee and not a private individual ensured that the properties were rebuilt rather than simply cashed in by one individual.

## **XIII. CONCLUSION**

58. Overall, as of April 2017, the implementation of the resettlement plan is compliant with the Safeguards Policy Statement.

**ANNEX 1: DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF NEW FEATURES AND COST OVERRUN OF SASEC I**

1. Difference in Estimated Value and Award Value of the Contracts
2. Provision of separate SMVT bridges for Kodda- 1 and Bymail under WP-01.
3. Inclusion of Flyover near ICT Park at Kaliakoir (L=400 m including ramp) at Ch 18+800 in WP-02
4. Inclusion of a 400 m Fly Over (including ramp) at Naojuri at Ch. 3+000 km under WP -01
5. Construction of footpath on both sides in Contract WP-01
6. Integration of the existing road with proposed new 2 Lane roads along with SMVT Lanes
7. Inclusion of Underpass along JCTE road
8. Maintenance during Construction
9. Removal of Garbage/ Unsuitable soil in WP-01 and WP- 02
10. Adjustment of Quantities of lane changing underpasses and culverts
11. Inclusion of Additional Features for Roads and Highways Department Headquarters Building at Tejgaon, Dhaka.
12. Contract wise cost of various components
13. Revised Bill of Quantities
14. Price Adjustment

## ANNEX 2: STATUS OF LAPS AS OF 28 FEBRUARY 2017

| Sl. No.   | LAP No. | LA Case No.            | Chainage in km      | Land Acquired in Acre                  | District | Within Work Package | LA Estimates in Taka / Million Taka     | Total Fund Placed to DC office Taka/ Million Taka | Status   |
|---|---------|------------------------|---------------------|--|----------|---------------------|---|---|--|
| 01.   | LAP-1   | 04/2014-15             | 0+000 to 8+730 Km   | 4.553 Acres                            | Gazipur  | WP-1                | Tk.789608045.09 (MTk.789.608)           | Tk.789608045.09 (MTk.789.608)                     | Land handed over to RHD by DC office on 23/02/2016   |
| 02.   | LAP-2   | 03/2013-14             | 8+730 to 20+20 Km   | 7.140 Acre                             | Gazipur  | WP-1<br>WP-2        | Tk.533423510.78 (MTk.533.4235)          | Tk.533423510.78 (MTk.533.4235)                    | Land handed over to RHD by DC office on 25/06/2015   |
| 03.   | LAP-3   | 08/2013-14             | 20+250 to 25+035 Km | 8.016 Acre                             | Gazipur  | WP-2                | Tk.452416685.10 (MTk.452.4166)          | Tk.452416685.10 (MTk.452.4166)                    | Land handed over to RHD by DC office on 11/08/2015   |
| 04.   | LAP-4   | 06/2013-14             | 25+035 to 34+470 Km | 11.8049 Acre                           | Tangail  | WP-2                | Tk.1462384407.61 (MTk.1462.384)         | Tk.1462384407.61 (MTk.1462.384)                   | Land handed over to RHD by DC office on 29/09/2016   |
| 05.   | LAP-5   | 08/2013-14             | 34+470 to 42+000 Km | 15.508 Acre                            | Tangail  | WP-2<br>WP-3        | Tk.406352435.46 (MTk.406.3524)          | Tk.406352435.46 (MTk.406.3524)                    | Land handed over to RHD by DC office on 16/11/2015   |
| 06.   | LAP-6   | 01/2014-15             | 42+000 to 48+680 Km | 16.1005 Acre                           | Tangail  | WP-3                | Tk.535978677.28 (MTk.535.9786)          | Tk.535978677.28 (MTk.535.9786)                    | Land handed over to RHD by DC office on 20/10/2015   |
| 07.   | LAP-7   | 02/2014-15             | 48+680 to 69+300 Km | 14.733 Acre<br>0.260 =<br>14.993 Acres | Tangail  | WP-3<br>WP-4        | Tk.477356699.09 (MTk.477.3566)          | Tk.477356699.09 (MTk.477.3566)                    | Land handed over to RHD by DC office on 29/09/2016   |
| <b>Sub-Total:</b>   |         |                        |                     | <b>78.1154 Acres (31.6256 ha)</b>      |          |                     | <b>Tk.4657520461.24 (MTk.4657.5204)</b> | <b>Tk.4657520461.24 (MTk.4657.5204)</b>           |  |
| <b>Acquisition of additional quantities of Land under New LA cases are in Process</b> |         |                        |                     |  |          |                     |   |   |  |
| 08.   | LAP-8   | LA case no. 10/2015-16 | 0+000 to 25+035 km  | 3.319 Acre (1.343 ha)                  | Gazipur  | -                   | -                                       | Tk.20000000.00                                    | Notice u/s-3 and joint survey started from 21/03/2017. Video have been done and revised proposal including Forest / Horticulture recorded land included in the proposal and expecting to be handover the land by DC office on or before 30/06/2017 |
| 09.   | LAP-9   | LA case no. 11/2015-16 | 25+035 to 69+300 km | 3.841 Acre (1.555 ha)                  | Tangail  | -                   | -                                       | Tk.22507596.00                                    | Notice u/s-3 and joint survey have been done and notice u/s-6 issued and joint survey completed. Pricing of land completed and estimate of   |

| Sl. No. | LAP No. | LA Case No.       | Chainage in km                               | Land Acquired in Acre   | District | Within Work Package | LA Estimates in Taka / Million Taka | Total Fund Placed to DC office Taka/ Million Taka | Status  |
|---------|---------|-------------------|--|-------------------------|----------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
|         |         |                   |  |                         |          |                     |                                     |   | structure is going on and expecting to handover the land to RHD by DC office on or before 30/06/2017  |
| 10.     | LAP-10  | New (to be given) | 0+000 to 18+900 km                           | 0.213 Acre (0.0862 ha)  | Gazipur  | -                   | -                                   | -   | It is under process of new proposal as per instruction of MORTB and MOL. Previous no LA reference and recorded as Reshom Board. Process is going on and for approval it is to be sent to CLAC due to City Corporation area it is expecting that a Govt. property will be handed over by concerned authority to RHD on or before 30/06/2017. |
| 11.     | LAP-11  | New (to be given) | 25+0835 to 69+300 km                         | 1.718 Acre (0.6955 ha)  | Gazipur  | -                   | -                                   | -   | DLAC completed and notice u/s-3 to be issued and remaining steps of LA from concerned DC office will have to be completed and a expecting to handover the land by DC office to RHD on or before 30/06/2017.   |
| 12.     | LAP-12  | New (to be given) | 6+800 to 7+000 km and 18+100 km to 18+300 km | 0.2781 Acre (0.1126 ha) | Gazipur  | -                   | -                                   | -   | Land activities started need Inter-Ministerial meeting to take consent forms both Govt. authorities (Ansar Academy and Fire Brigade). Acquisition process is going on jointly by RHD and concerned DC office and expecting to handover the land by the concerned  |

| SI. No.           | LAP No. | LA Case No. | Chainage in km | Land Acquired in Acre | District | Within Work Package | LA Estimates in Taka / Million Taka     | Total Fund Placed to DC office Taka/ Million Taka | Status                                    |
|-------------------|---------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------|---|---|---|
|                   |         |             |                |                       |          |                     |   |   | authority to RHD on or before 30/06/2017. |
| <b>Sub-Total:</b> |         |             |                | <b>9.3691 Acres</b>   |          |                     | -                                       |   |   |
| <b>Total:</b>     |         |             |                | <b>87.4845 Acres</b>  |          |                     | <b>Tk.4657520461.24 (MTk.4657.5204)</b> | <b>Tk.4700028057.24 (MTk.4700.028)</b>            |   |

Source: CCDB Feb.2017 Monthly Progress Report. Note: CCDB's total is 87.3475 acres (as of end of Feb. 2017). Note:\* The total was based on the discussion by the national resettlement specialist with Md. Rezaul Alam, Project Manager-2 (RHD SASEC Road Connectivity Project on 20 March 2017).

**ANNEX 3: GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE COMPOSITION****The Community Level Committee (GRC –Level 1):**

- (i) The Project Manager (EE) RHD, SASEC Road Connectivity Project – Convener
- (ii) Deputy Project Manager (SDE) RHD, SASEC Road Connectivity Project –Member
- (iii) City Mayor/UP Chairman or authorized City Commissioner/UP Member - Member
- (iv) Representative of the Affected Persons (Woman representative in case of women applicant) - Member
- (v) Representative of INGO (CCDB) Member-Secretary

**The Project Level Committee (PIU-level)(GRC –Level 2):**

- (i) Project Director, RHD, SASEC Road Connectivity Project – Convener
- (ii) Addl. Project Director (Chief Resettlement Officer) RHD, SASEC Road Connectivity Project –Member
- (iii) Project Manager (EE) RHD, SASEC Road Connectivity Project - Member

**The RHD Level GRC (GRC –Level 3):**

- (i) Additional Chief Engineer of RHD appointed by Chief Engineer of RHD – Convener
- (ii) Chief of Environment and Resettlement, RHD – Member

#### **ANNEX 4: KEY ACTIVITIES OF THE INGO**

**Key responsibilities of INGO:** Key responsibilities of INGO are:

- Conduct information campaign and consultations
- Assist in Land Acquisition;
- Collection of Land related documents;
- Assist EP in the documentation for receiving CCL from deputy Commissioners;
- Arrangement and participation in Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC);
- Conduct Joint Verification of affected properties and Identification of APs;
- Preparation of Data Base of titled Holder and Non-title holder Entitled Persons (EPs);
- Preparation of Project ID Cards for EPs with individual ID Numbers;
- Assist PAVC to determine the Resettlement Value;
- Preparation of Resettlement Budget;
- Collection of CCL and attestation for Deputy Commissioner's Office;
- Preparation of EP and EC;
- Preparation of EP,s Payment documents for RB and submission to respective Project Manager of RHD;
- Arrangement of Payment of RB with Local Government elected Representatives and RHD;
- Assist in Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Supervise and Monitor the LA and Resettlement activities;
- Coordinate livelihood trainings and
- Prepare monthly/periodical reports

## ANNEX 5: SPECIAL SECTION ON SENSITIVE COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES

1. A total of 28 Common Property Resources were highlighted as sensitive. There are also common property resources (CPRs) affected by the project such as 8 schools and college, 19 mosques and 1 Hindu temples (mandir), although mostly will only be partially affected (only boundary walls or fence). There are 258 individual graves in a cemetery without land titles that will be affected within the 7 LAPs. Grave owners have already shifted or transferred the graves to the new location, after the affected persons/ households (through the graveyard committee) have received the compensation.

2. **Hindu graveyard LAP-2** is located in WP-02 has been relocated after the Hindu Graveyard Committee has received the payment from CCDB. The cremation facility has been retained, and the concrete boundary wall will be reconstructed after the road construction has been completed.



Left: The Hindu Graveyard (Mirdewhata Cremation Center), NTH in LAP 4.



Right Picture: The Burner was retained to mitigate resettlement impacts (located on RHD land).  
Picture taken on March 18, 2017):

3. **Jamurky Graveyard LAP-6:** with 183 graves belonging to Non-titled Holders was relocated to a private land after the AHs have received the payment. The process went smoothly after extensive consultations with affected grave owners. The Graveyard Committee Officers have expressed that they need help for the processing of the registration of the lot (new graveyard). One of the graves belongs to a national hero whose remains were already transferred to the new location, with a ritual (see picture below in the middle). There were no other complaints from the APs, and they have expressed gratitude for the payment made by the RHD through CCDB.



Left: The new graveyard (previously located on RHD property, within the ROW).



Right: The officers of Jamurky Graveyard Committee are having a meeting with the PIC resettlement specialists and CCDB

4. **A multi-story building and a mosque (in LAP -4 Vogra Junction)** will be partially affected by the road project located. The Mosque Committee Officers plan to demolish the



building and construct a new mosque in another location within the same community, less than 1.0 km from the road and existing location of the mosque. There is an issue as regards to the ownership of the land where the mosque is located. The Mosque Committee mentioned that they have the legal documents to prove that it was constructed on a private property. The lot is owned by the father of one of the officers of the Mosque Committee. However, the Government Community Committee called WAQHFD also claimed ownership of the land where the mosque is constructed, and they said they have control over the property (mosque) thus, payment for resettlement entitlements should be paid to WAQHFD Committee and not to the Mosque Committee (Vogra Junction Mosque Committee). The Deputy Commissioner's Office of Tangail district has still to settle the issue, and a meeting was set on the last week of March 2017. Once the issue on ownership has been settled, the DC will pay for the land and the RHD through the INGO CCDB will pay the compensation for the affected mosque/ structure (replacement cost). The Mosque Committee has already indentified the location of the mosque (a private lot) which will be purchased once they received payment from the DC and CCDB. See pictures below for additional information.



*Left picture:* The existing mosque which has a pending issue on ownership located in Hatubanga, Gorai, Tangail district



*Right picture:* The Mosque Committee Officers with the Project Implementation Consultant's Resettlement Specialist (18 March 2017)



*Left picture:* Proposed location of the new mosque that will be constructed by the Committee, after the issue on ownership has been settled by the DC Office in Tangail and received the compensation from the DC and the RHD through CCDB.



5. **Chandra Junction Mosque and Market located in LAP -2** on the government land (RHD) with 24 Shops within the two-storey concrete building constructed. The mosque will be relocated on government land (RHD property) few meters from the existing location of the. The mosque will be constructed by the contractor for Work Package - 01. Works to build the new mosque have started. The groundbreaking ceremony led by the Minister of the the Ministry of Religion and Culture (MRC) and attended by the RHD officers and staff, Project Implementation Consultants (PIC) for SASEC I Road Connectivity Project, and local people was held on 16 March 2017.

6. There are 24 - shop owners who are renting the shops located at the ground floor of the Chandra Mosque Building. The Mosque Committee Officers and the shop owners confirmed that

they have already received the resettlement compensation, and they will look for another place to rent and/or will put up new shops in another location.

7. **The Mirdewhata Jonab Ali High School (a 2-storey concrete building) in LAP – 4** located on government land is affected. The school management committee expressed that they are happy and satisfied with the compensation costs/ value of the affected structures they received and will be able to construct a new 4-storey concrete secondary school, as the concrete fence (boundary wall) and part of the school that was demolished last year (affected by the project) was already old. The school management committee hired local people including women in reconstruction civil works (i.e., breaking stones, bricks, clearing, etc.). The students were also given regular orientation on road safety by the teachers, and their plan is to construct a concrete fence as soon as possible to ensure the safety of the students. A temporary school made of galvanized iron sheets has been constructed in the meantime, which also serves as a boundary fences/ wall for the safety of the students. Shown below are pictures of the Mirdewhata Jonab Ali High School during the site visit on 18 March 2017



*Left picture:* The international social resettlement specialist interviewing the female worker in the school affected by the road project last Aug. 2016).



*Middle picture:* The School Committee already started the construction of a 4-storey school building on the land owned by the school (government property). The committee received the payment last year.



*Right picture:* A temporary school made of galvanized iron sheets has been constructed, while the concrete school building is not yet finished.

8. **Telirchala Dakkin Para Jame Mosque Located in LAP - 2.** The mosque is partially affected by the road project. The Mosque Committee has already received the compensation for the affected structure. The affected area of the mosque will just be repaired/ improved and will remain on the same location (outside the RoW).



9. **Government Primary School in LAP-3 (located in Chainage 15+400).** The school will be relocated to the vacant lot a few meters away from the existing school (outside the RoW). The proposed location is far from the road and safer compared to the existing location, which is too close to the road and has no boundary wall.



*Left picture:* The Government Primary School that will be affected by the road project.



*Right picture:* The proposed location of the school (vacant lot located adjacent to the existing school). Construction will start once payment has been received.

10. **Uttar Gozaria Jame Mosque Located in LAP - 3 (Chainage 23 +900).** The Mosque Committee has already received payment for resettlement entitlements and has already identified the location where the new mosque will be constructed. The mosque is a concrete building and is not yet demolished. The Mosque Committee Officers mentioned that the amount they received is not enough to construct a new mosque. They also asked if the contractor could help them to fill-up soil on the proposed location of the new mosque, as it is located on lower grounds and is a flood-prone area. They will raise funds through solicitation from the local people. They are happy with the resettlement process and are in favor of the road project.

11. **Post Kamury Charpara Jame Mosque (Pucca Building) - LAP 5** (included in LAP-5 and now under the new LAP- 9). The land acquisition (LA) process is in progress at the DC Office. The DC will pay for the land and structure, and additional amount (differential) will be paid by the RHD through the INGO CCDB. Previous meetings with the Mosque Committee Officers and the DC, and CCDB were held in August 2016 and another meeting 2 years ago. Joint assessment has been conducted, and the Mosque Committee plans to construct a new mosque in an adjacent location (outside the RoW) after they receive the resettlement entitlements. The land where the mosque is located is private owned.

12. **Dulla Monsur Bottola Jame Mosque (“Pucca” or Concrete Building), NTH located in LAP-5 (Chainage 36+360).** The mosque that was demolished last year was constructed on RHD land. A new mosque has been constructed on a private land purchased by the mosque committee after they received payment for resettlement from RHD last November 2016. The new mosque (construction is in progress) is much bigger than the mosque (1-storey only) that was demolished. The current mosque will be a 2-storey building. They proposed that a U-Turn road sign and safety measures (i.e., U-turn road sign, foot bridge and/or pedestrian lane, etc.) be installed in front of the existing mosque to ensure that the people who will go to the mosque will be safe when crossing the road. The mosque committee secretary will prepare a letter of request addressed to the RHD Project Manager.

13. **Shuvollya Government Primary School (Pucca Building), TH located in LAP-5 (Chainage 38+650).** The school committee has already received the payment from the DC last December 2016. The school has 215 students (110 girls and 105 boys), and 6 teachers and staff (100% female). The school will be totally affected by the project, and they will construct a new school that is in a safer location, located further away from the existing road. The teachers suggested constructing a foot bridge to ensure the safety of the students when crossing the road. The teachers always provide road safety awareness to the students (as there is no boundary wall

as of now). The principal will send a letter to RHD to request for the construction of a footbridge to ensure the safety of the students when crossing the road (see pictures below).



*Left and Middle pictures: The Government primary School located along the road project*

*Right picture: Consultation with the teachers and staff on 18 March 2017.*

14. Shuvollya Shahi Jame Mosque (Pucca Building) as TH-LAP-5 (Chainage 38+650). There is still a dispute on the ownership of the mosque (as 2 committees are claiming ownership or control over the mosque). The case is being settled by the DC (in progress), and payment will be done by DC once the issue has been settled.

15. Choydara Shuvollya Jame Mosqu NTH in LAP -5. The old mosque has been demolished and the mosque committee has already received the payment, and constructed a temporary mosque.

## ANNEX 6: SELECTED PICTURES OF THE STRUCTURES AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT AND CONSULTATIONS WITH THE AFFECTED PERSONS (NTHS) IN LAP – 1

### 1. Affected Structures and Consultations with the NTHs in Vogra (LAP- 1). Pictures taken during the site visit conducted on March 25, 2016



*Left picture:* A two-storey building concrete shop located in Vogra, Gazipur district affected by the SASEC I Road Connectivity Project (“the project”). The structure is constructed on an RHD government property. (non-title holder or NTH) The owner of the structure has received the payment early this year thus, demolition of the structure commenced and is in progress. The owner will construct a new shop in another location (private land).



*Right picture:* The shops were already vacated by the tenants, who rented in other places after they were informed by the owner of the building prior to demolition. Some local residents use the space in front of the building for selling goods/ food items (mobile peddlers) while the road is not yet constructed. No major issues were raised related to this structure, as the NTH of the structure knows that the land belongs to the government and the road improvement is essential for the country as a whole.



*Left picture:* Shops located along the SASEC I road sides partially affected by the project (outside the RoW). The owners of the shops were NTHs/ occupants of the temporary structures/ shops demolished last year when the road was cleared, for the start of the road construction. The NTHs received payment for the demolished structures last quarter of 2016 and in Jan-Feb. 2017, and they used the amount received to repair partly damaged shops due to project. Some owners of the existing shops along the road are the same NTHs whose shops were demolished/ affected when road clearing started last year. They owned the land/ shops along the existing road (outside the RoW).



*Right picture:* In front of the shops (location of the demolished temporary shops last year), there are few vendors selling fruits, vegetables and other goods along the road project. They are mobile peddlers, could easily move or dismantle stalls anytime the road construction in Vogra commences. Information gathered from the people (some NTHs) through interviews and affirmed by the INGO CCDB’s Field Organizer (*Mr. Md. Sajid*), about 90 to 100 NTHs were affected in Vogra road section. Most of them returned to their districts outside Gazipur; some transferred location of shops in areas not affected by the project, after they received the compensation last quarter of 2016 to Jan-Feb. 2017. There were no major complaints or issues raised by the affected persons (NTHs), as they said - “we did not expect compensation for the affected structures because we know that the land belongs to the government”. They were happy of the compensation paid and the resettlement process. They said, they

were consulted and informed by RHD/ CCDB prior to demolishing the structures.

**2. Consultation Conducted by the Project Implementation Consultant (PIC) Resettlement Specialists (Ms. Ester Felix, International Res. Specialist and Mr. Saha, National Res. Specialist) with some Non-Title Holders (NTHs) on 25 March 2017 in Vogra, Gazipur.**



*Left picture: Mr. Abu Bakar (in the middle wearing pink shirt), a NTH and now owner of a furniture shop. He is renting the lot where he constructed the furniture shop. His old furniture shop constructed on the RoW was demolished last year. He affirmed that he received payment for the affected structure (also a furniture shop) last January 2017. He used the money to repair his current shop which he owned (lot and structure) that was partly affected by the project. Although he added amount to construct a new shop (as the compensation for the affected structure was not sufficient), he said - he is happy of the project as the businessmen will have more customers after the road has been improved. He is satisfied of the resettlement process, he was consulted and informed by RHD/CCDB prior to demolishing his furniture shop constructed on the RoW. In the picture are the PIC's resettlement specialist (Ms. Ester Felix and Ms. Saha) and INGO CCDB's Field Organizer (Mr. Md. Sajid).*



*Right picture: Consultation with some NTHs in Vogra at the furniture shop of Mr. Abu Bakar. There were no complaints raised related to resettlement process, and the people including the NTHs have expressed their gratitude to RHD (government) through CCDB for the payment received, which they did not expect to be paid, as they are aware that they were encroaching on a government land. They used the money received to repair the partly damaged/ affected shops which they owned outside the RoW, along the SASEC I road connectivity project.*



*Left picture: Mr. Zagangir Alam, standing in between Mr. Saha and Ester Felix. He is a NTH (owner of the Rickshaw Garage). The rickshaw garage was previously located on the RoW along Vogra and currently transferred the location outside the RoW, he is renting a private land for the rickshaw garage. He received payment last January 2017. He is happy with the resettlement*



*Right picture: Mr. Kabir Uddin, owner of the rickshaw spare parts shop. His old shop was constructed on the RoW and demolished last year, thus he is a NTH. After he received the payment for the affected structure, he used it to put a small new shop for the same type of business. Mr Uddin is wearing pink shirt standing in front of his shop. From Left to Right: Local resident of Vogra, Mr Sajid, Field Organizer of*

process and the payment received which he used to continue business operation (rickshaw garage).

CCDB, Mr. Uddin (NTH), Mr. Saha, Ester, and another staff of CCDB on the right side. He is satisfied of the resettlement process and the payment he received, which he said - was helpful to put up a new shop on a location outside the RoW. He also believed that the businessmen along Vogra will be benefited after the road has been improved, as there will be more customers.



*Left picture:* Mr. Atiur Rahman/ Momdel Hossian, owner of a Pharmacy shop (in lavender shirt standing in his shop). He is a NTH (his old pharmacy shop constructed on the RoW has been demolished last year). He put up a new pharmacy shop on a private land he is renting, after he received the resettlement benefits. He is the only one who is engaged in this business along the area; he is happy of the project and compensation received.



*Right picture:* Grocery shop owners (husband and wife, and assisted by their nephews and son. They are NTHs (old grocery shop demolished last year). They used the money received for the affected structure as capital for business and repair the shop constructed along the existing road but outside the RoW.



*Left picture:* Mr. Zahiirud Isam/ Eakub Ali, businessman (owned 15 stalls/shops rented out by tenants engaged in business). He is a NTH (with a tailoring shop and restaurant constructed on the RoW and demolished last year). He received payment for the affected shops last December 2016, which he used to improve shops made of concrete materials, which will be rented out by Wilcon/electrical appliances, phones, etc. and other tenants. He is satisfied of the resettlement process, the payment received which was used as capital for business (renting shops and some of his tenants are also NTHs). The concrete shop being improved is located along the road but outside the RoW. The shop as shown in the picture on the left side was partly affected by the project but has been improved after the owner received the payment for the affected structure constructed on the RoW.

*Middle picture:* Husband and wife owner of tea and grocery shop. They are NTHs (old shop located on the RoW and demolished last year). They used the money received as compensation for the affected structure to expand their grocery business and improve the shop located outside the RoW (along the existing road).

*Right picture:* A woman (NTH) selling rice cakes/ bread. Her old shop was constructed on the RoW and transferred her business along the existing road but outside the RoW.

Overall, all the NTHs interviewed in Vogra are happy of the compensation they received for the affected structures; they are in favor of the road project as they claimed it will benefit the people, and the businessmen like them, as they will have more customers after the road has been improved. Also, the amount they received has been used to improve their business, repair the shops that were partly damaged (which they also owned), in addition to the shops that were demolished / constructed on the RoW. They also affirmed that they were consulted, and informed prior to the demolition of their shops.



*Left picture:* A NTH wearing green shirt (grocery shop constructed on the RoW demolished last year). He already received payment for the affected structure which he used to increase capital for his grocery store business (located along the existing road but outside the RoW).

*Middle picture:* A NTH in stripes white shirt being interviewed by the PIC resettlement specialists and the CCDB staff. He used the amount received for compensation of the demolished shop constructed on the RoW for his business (restaurant/ grocery shop located along the existing road but outside the RoW).

*Right picture:* Mr. Md. Khabir, a NTH. His old barber shop was located on the RoW and demolished last year. After he received the payment for the affected structure, he used the money to expand his barber shop which he transferred to his own lot (located on the other side of the road not affected by resettlement).

### 3. Consultations with the NTHs and Some Local People (Men and Women) in Vogra, Gazipur on 25 March 2017



*Photos above:* All the NTHs interviewed are satisfied of the amount received for compensation of the affected structures. They were able to resume their business, now on their own land along the existing road but outside the RoW; and some transferred their business (same line of business) to a new location which they are renting and are still along the existing road. No negative comments or complaints were raised by the NTHs on the resettlement process.

The NTHs and local people consulted in Vogra are all in favor of the SASEC Road Project as it will provide better access for the people, easy to transport agricultural products and other goods to market/other places; and having improved/ wide roads will solve heavy traffic jam, and improve business/ economy.



### 1. Consultation with NTHs Affected by the SASEC Road Project under LAP -2



*Left picture:* Consultation with the NTHs in LAP - 2 (Tangail Road, Chandora Moor in Gazipur district) on 25 March 2017. One NTH, Mr. A. Hannan Sikder (also a managing director of Kiron Engineering and Construction, a Bangladeshi local construction firm), who is from the area and one the NTHs affected by the road project mentioned that there were around 80 NTHs affected by the project in the said road section. Mostly were shops and residential areas. He also confirmed what the INGO CCDB Field Coordinator (Mr. Gouranga Lal Barai), Resettlement Field Coordinator stated that all NTHs were already paid. They used the money to repair the affected shops or homes; and other NTHs whose primary livelihood is selling have rented shops in other location within the area not affected by the road project



*Right picture:* The NTHs consulted on 25 March 2017, in front of one shop cum residential area that was totally affected by the road project (demolished already). All the NTHs consulted affirmed that they received the compensation for the affected structures.

### 2. Pictures of the Affected Structures Affected by the Road Project in Chandora , Gazipur



*Left picture:* Mr. A. Hannan Sikder (NTH), owned a stock room (warehouse for rent) located along the road, constructed on the RoW. Part of the structure was affected (as shown by the demarcation line he is pointing at). However, he opted to demolish the entire structure and transferred it to a new location outside the RoW (he owned the lot)..



*Right picture:* Mr. Hannan Sikder confirmed that he already received the payment last December 2016 and he will use the money to improve/ construct a new stock room (warehouse for rent) soon. As shown in the picture, there is a temporary stock room made of galvanized iron sheets, which he will improve early this year. He was honest in expressing his views that the amount received for compensation of the affected / demolished structure was not enough to cover the costs for repair or construct a new stock room. Overall, he stated that he is in favor of the project as it will provide greater access to the people, and favorable to businessmen and regular commuters. He also affirmed that the RHD/CCDB staff informed and conducted consultations with the affected people/ households prior to the demolition of the structures

### A. Consultation with the Affected Persons (NTHs) in LAP - 3 (NTHs)



*Pictures above:* Consultation with the NTHs affected by the road project. Information provided by the INGO CCDB Field Coordinator, there are 20 affected persons (12 families) THs affected by the road project. They are classified as vulnerable due to their poor socio-economic condition. The residential areas along the road were partly affected, and demolished already. Road construction is in progress. The people consulted have received the payment of the affected structures last February 2017 from the DC office. For the assistance to vulnerable persons, they also received additional assistance last January 2017. The affected households have started renovating part of their houses that were partially demolished/ affected by the road project.



*Pictures above:* Some residential houses that were partly affected by the road project, and are undergoing repair of demolished fences and walling of the houses. The people consulted have no complaints related to the resettlement process, they have expressed their gratitude to RHD/ DCs (government) for the payment they received, and for the additional amount received from RHD through the INGO CCDB. The land where the houses are currently constructed are already private land (which they owned) and is outside the RoW.

**ANNEX 7: SELECTED PICTURES OF THE AFFECTED STRUCTURES AND CONSULTATION WITH SOME AFFECTED PERSONS ALONG THE SASEC I ROAD CONNECTIVITY PROJECT (WP-02)**

| <b>1. Some of the affected structures (residential and shops)</b>  |   |
|--|---|
|   |   |
| <p><i>Left picture:</i> Partly affected residential unit affected by the project (TH). <i>Right picture:</i> Part of the shop/residential unit demolished/ affected by the project. In the pictures above are the DDC consultant, resettlement specialist and the CCDB field organizer/ coordinator. Pictures taken on March 16, 2017 during the site visit in selected project areas along the SASEC road project.</p>  |   |
|    |    |
| <p><i>Left picture:</i> The national resettlement specialist and CCDB staff conducting consultation with the affected persons in Work Package -02.</p>   | <p><i>Right picture:</i> The international resettlement specialist with the affected persons. They already received payment for the compensation from RHD through the INGO CCDB. They have no complaints on the resettlement process and payment received. Affected households stay / transferred residence within the same village</p> |
|   |   |
| <p><i>Left picture:</i> The shop owner (in the middle) who is renting the shop will transfer to a new location once shop is demolished. <i>Right picture:</i> Some of the residential units and shops partly affected by the road project; already demolished and reconstructing the affected parts of the building/ shops, after they received the payment. The owners are THs. The affected families have no complaints on the resettlement process, and they are happy of the compensation received, which the use to renovate the demolished part of the structures.</p> |   |
| <p><b>2. Additional Structures/ Shops Affected by the Road Project in LAP -4 (Hatubangan, Gorai, Gazipur district). Pictures taken during the site visit on 18 March 2017.</b></p>   |   |



*Left picture:* A four-storey building (commercial/residential building) partly affected by the SASEC road connectivity project in Gorai, Gazipur district under LAP -4. The CCDB Field Coordinator affirmed that the owner of the building has already received the compensation for the partly affected structure, and renovation of the affected parts of the building is in progress (as observed during the site visit on 18 March 2017).

*Right picture:* Some vendors are still using the vacant lot located in front of the partly affected four-storey building in Gorai, Gazipur district, while the road project has not yet commenced in this road section. This area is a market place but the stalls are made of light materials and set-up only during market days. The vendors interviewed are aware of the road project, which they are happy and in favor of due to positive benefits it will bring to them, farmers, businessmen and the people of Gazipur. They will just move the market place outside the RoW once the road construction starts.

### 3. Residential Units/ Shops Affected by the Road Project Located in LAP - 3



*Left picture:* Some structures (residential units and shops) along the road partly affected by the project has been demolished after the owners (THs) received compensation. Renovation of the affected structures is in progress (as shown in the picture).



*Right picture:* The house and land of one vulnerable family (TH) is partially affected by the road project. It is located adjacent to the bridge that is being constructed. The husband and wife (see picture above, beside the resettlement specialists) mentioned that they have no other land to transfer and construct a new house. They already received compensation for resettlement from RHD through CCDB but the couple mentioned that the amount is not enough to cover the costs of constructing a new house/purchase a new land. The location of the house is not safe (in case they decide to still occupy part of the house not affected by the project), as the house is located on a hill and part of the concrete walling has been damaged (weak foundation might collapsed).

### 1. Land Owned by the Department of Forestry in Gazipur District Under LAP -1

Update/ Status of this Land: Notice u/s-3 and joint survey started from 21/03/2017. Video have been done and revised the proposal including Forest / Horticulture recorded land included in the proposal and expecting to handover the land by DC office on or before 30/06/2017.



*Left picture:* The land and office (concrete structure) owned by the Department of Forestry. The property has a total length of around 30 meters from the gate to along the road stretch going to Chandora proper. *Right picture:* Some of the trees located within the fenced property of the Department of Forestry.

### 2. Bangladesh Scout 733 meters long Boundary and Other structures



*Left picture:* The boundary wall/ part of the land owned by the National Scout Training Center that will be affected by the road project (in the picture is the PIC's international resettlement specialist and the CCDB Field Coordinator) on 16 March 2017. *Right picture:* The PIC's national resettlement specialist and the CCDB Field Coordinator at the gate of the National Scout Training Center of Bangladesh. About 733 meters of the boundary wall/ fence and land will be affected by the road project. Payment for compensation of the affected structures/land has been paid. Boundary wall will be demolished as soon as the road construction starts.

### 1. Mosque Affected by the SASEC Road Connectivity Project Located in LAP -4 (Hatubanga, Gorai, Gazipur District).



*Left picture:* A multi-storey building where a mosque is located at the ground floor and some commercial shops in front of the mosque will be affected by the road project. Part of the mosque will be affected by the road project (as shown on the right side picture). However, the Mosque Committee Officers plan to demolish the building and construct a new mosque in another location within the same community, about 1 km from the road (existing location of the mosque). There is a pending issue on the ownership of the land where the mosque is located. The Mosque Committee has legal documents to prove that it is constructed on a private property. The lot is owned by the father of one of the officers of the Mosque Committee. The mosque has been existing for 37 years. There are over 5,000 families with 100,000 population in Gorai, Gazipur.

The Government Community Committee called WAQHFD claimed that they have control over the property (mosque) and the payment for the resettlement compensation should be paid to WAQHFD Committee and not to the Mosque Committee. The Deputy Commissioner's Office of Gazipur has still to settle the issue, and a meeting was set on the last week of March 2017 to settle the issue. Once the issue on ownership has been settled, the RHD through the CCDB will pay the compensation for the affected mosque/ structure (replacement cost). The Mosque Committee has already identified the location of the mosque (a private lot) which will be purchased once they received payment from the DC and CCDB.



*Left picture:* Proposed location of the new mosque that will be constructed in Hatubanga, Gorai, Gazipur (around 1 km from the road and existing mosque).



*Right picture:* Consultation with the Mosque Committee Officers in Gorai, Gazipur by the PIC's resettlement specialists and CCDB field coordinator on 18 March 2017.

**2. Chandra Junction Mosque and Market** located in LAP -2 with 24 Shops within the two-storey concrete building constructed on the government land (RHD). The mosque will be relocated to a government land (RHD) few meters from the existing location of the mosque and along the road. The proposed mosque will be bigger (3-storey concrete building). The groundbreaking ceremony led by the Minister of the Ministry of religion and Culture and attended by the RHD officers and staff, Project Implementation Consultants for SASEC I Road Connectivity Project, and local people was held on 16 March 2017 (see pictures below).



*Left picture:* The RHD Project Manager for the SASEC I Road Connectivity Project, PIC Team Leader, International Resettlement Specialist, RHD Officers/ Staff, and the National Resettlement Specialist



*Right Picture:* The Minister of the Ministry of Religion and Culture who led the Groundbreaking Ceremony for the construction of Chandra Mosque on 16 March 2017. The event was also participated by the RHD Manager/ project management officers/ staff; contractors, PIC team, local leaders and residents of Chandra, Gazipur district.



### 3. Telirchala Dakkin Para Jame Mosque Located in LAP -2.



*Left picture:* The PIC resettlement specialists and CCDB Field Coordinator during the consultation with the Mosque Committee leaders. *Middle picture:* The existing mosque partially affected by the road project.

*Right picture:* The Mosque Committee Leaders and local residents during the consultation with the PIC resettlement specialists and the CCDB Field Coordinator on 16 March 2017.

### 4. Mirwewhata Cremation Center (Shosan Ghat) with Burner (NTH) in LAP - 4



*Left picture:* The PIC's national resettlement specialist and the CCDB Field Coordinator during the site visit at the Mirwewhata Cremation Center (Shosan Gat), a Hindu Graveyard and Cremation/Burner. To reduce resettlement impacts, the Hindu graveyard has been moved outside the RoW area (*see right picture*) and the cremation/ burner facility was retained at the existing location (*see picture at the center*). The Hindu Graveyard Committee has already received the payment for resettlement entitlements last year, and the committee officers are satisfied of the compensation received and the resettlement process.

### 5. Mirdewhata Jonab Ali High School (Two-Storey Concrete Building), NTH in LAP 4



*Left picture:* The 2-storey school building partially affected by the road project, and demolished last year including the concrete boundary wall. The School Committee received the payment last year (information included in the Semi-Annual Social Monitoring Report, August 2016); *Right picture:* A new school building is being constructed on the vacant lot of the school.



*Left picture:* The students in Physical Education Class within the school campus.

The location is safe from potential road accidents (few meters away from the road).



*Right picture:* A temporary school made of galvanized iron sheets has been constructed and being used as temporary classrooms. This structure also serves as a temporary boundary wall to keep the students safe while within the school premises. The teachers provided orientation to the students on road safety to ensure their safety when crossing the road. Civil works in progress in front of the school.