

Resettlement Plan

May 2017

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

Improvement of Hatikamrul-Rangpur Road to a 4-Lane Highway

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 19 April 2017)

Currency unit	–	Bangladesh Taka (BDT)
BDT1.00	=	\$.01276
\$1.00	=	BDT 78.3750

ABBREVIATIONS

AB	-	Acquiring Body
AC Land	-	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
BIWTA	-	Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority
CBE	-	Commercial and Business Enterprise
CCL	-	Cash Compensation under Law
CMP	-	Current Market Price
CPR	-	Common Property Resources
CRO	-	Chief Resettlement Officer
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
DAE	-	Department of Agriculture Extension
DC	-	Deputy Commissioner
DCI	-	Direct Calorie Intake
DCRO	-	Deputy Chief Resettlement Officer
DOF	-	Department of Forest
DoF	-	Department of Fisheries
EA	-	Executing Agency
EC	-	Entitlement Card
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	-	External Monitoring Agency
EP	-	Entitled Person
FGD	-	Focused Group Discussion
ft.	-	foot / feet (3.28 ft. = 1 m)
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GOB	-	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
Ha	-	hectare
HIES	-	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HH	-	Household
ID card	-	Identity Card
IOL	-	Inventory of losses
INGO	-	Implementing Non-Governmental Organization
IR	-	Involuntary Resettlement
JVS	-	Joint Verification Survey
Km	-	kilometre
KMC	-	Knowledge Management Consultants Ltd.
LA	-	Land Acquisition
LA&R	-	Land Acquisition and Resettlement

LAO	-	Land Acquisition Officer
LAP	-	Land Acquisition Plan
LGI	-	Local Government Institution
LMS	-	Land Market Survey
LIRP	-	Livelihood and Income Restoration Program
MARV	-	Maximum Allowable Replacement Value
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	-	Management Information System
MoL	-	Ministry of Land
MoRTB	-	Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges
NGO	-	Non-government Organization
NRS	-	National Resettlement Specialist
PAH	-	Project Affected Household
PAU	-	Project Affected Unit
PAVC	-	Property Assessment and Valuation Committee
PIC	-	Project Implementation Committees
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
PD	-	Project Director
PDB	-	Power Development Board
PIB	-	Public Information Brochure
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PPR	-	Project Progress Report
PPTA	-	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PRA	-	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
PWD	-	Public Works Department
R&R	-	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAC	-	Resettlement Advisory Committee
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
RB	-	Requiring Body
RF	-	Resettlement Framework
RHD	-	Roads and Highways Department
RO	-	Resettlement Officer
RoR	-	Record of Rights
ROW	-	Right-of-Way
RU	-	Resettlement Unit
RV	-	Replacement Value
SEC	-	Social and Environment Circle
SES	-	Socioeconomic Survey
Sft	-	Square feet
S RTP	-	Sub-Regional Transport Project Preparatory Facility
TA	-	Technical Assistance
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
VAH	-	Vulnerable Affected Households
VAP	-	Vulnerable Affected Persons
VH	-	Vulnerable Household
XEN	-	Executive Engineer

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 ha	–	2.47 acre
1 ha	–	10,000 sqm
1 acre	–	100 decimal

GLOSSARY

Affected Person (AP)	- any person who, as a result of the project, will lose physical assets (land, structures, trees and crops), income (business income, wage,, access to resources (pond, forest, etc...), either partially or fully, permanently or temporarily.
Assistance	- 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	- payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost at current market value.
Cut-off date	- refers to the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will not be considered is the cut-off date. Date of service of notice under Section 3 of Land Acquisition Ordinance is considered to be the cut-off date for recognition of legal compensation and the start date of carrying out the census/inventory of losses is considered as the cut of date for eligibility of resettlement benefits.
Decimal	- Decimal is the lowest unit of measurement of land which is equivalent to 435.6 square feet. 247 decimal is equal to one hectare while 100 decimal is equal to one acre.
Displaced Person (DP)	- As per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009- 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.
Encroachers	- refer to those people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project. The term also refers to those extending attached private land into public land or constructed structure on public land for only renting out
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.
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.
Hectare (Ha):	- One hectare is equal to 2.47 acre and 247 decimal (one acre = 100 decimal). It is also measured as 1 ha = 10,000 square meter
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 the inventory of the affected properties during census survey for record of affected or lost assets for preparation of the

	resettlement plan.
Non-titled	- means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or public land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied resettlement assistance.
Project	- refers to widening of the project roads from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and straightening them where necessary for smoother transportation; reduce accidents and safer road communications in the northern and southern part of Bangladesh
Project Affected Units (PAUs)	- collectively indicate residential households (HHs), commercial and business enterprises (CBEs), common property resources (CPRs) and other affected entities as a whole.
Project Affected Family	- includes residential households and commercial and business enterprises except CPRs.
Relocation	- means displacement or physical moving of the affected persons 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	- includes (i) fair market value (ii) transaction costs (iii) interest accrued (iv) renovation costs and (v) other applicable payments if applicable. The replacement cost does not take into account depreciation value.
Resettlement	- mitigation of all the impacts associated with land acquisition including relocation and reconstruction of physical assets such as housing and restoration of income and livelihoods in post-relocation period.
Significant impact	- refers to severity of impact with regard to loss of housing and productive assets of affected persons/families.
Squatters	- refers to non-titled and includes households, business and common establishments on public land (including those acquired earlier). Under the project this includes land on part of the crest and slopes of flood control embankments, and similar areas of the drainage channels.
Structures	- refers to all buildings including primary and secondary structures including houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls, tube wells latrines etc.
Vulnerable Households	- include households that are (i) headed by single woman or woman with dependents and low incomes; (ii) headed by over 65 elderly/disabled people; (iii) households that fall on or below the poverty line ¹ (iv) households of Indigenous population or ethnic minority; (v) persons without title to land; (v) headed by children (younger than 18 years) and (vi) households of low social group or caste.

¹ The poverty line (updated for 2016)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction

1. The Government of Bangladesh is expected to receive a loan from the Asian Development Bank for the South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Dhaka-Northwest Corridor Road Project –Phase 2 (SASEC Road Project II) Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) time-slice approach. The key activities financed by this loan are the following:

- The expansion of the Hatikumrul- Rangpur Highway (156.43 km)
 - The expansion of the Elenga-Hatikumrul Highway (30.300 km)
 - The Hamtikamrul Interchange
- The USD 150 million cost overrun and new safety and design features related to the upgrading of the Phase 1: SASEC Road Connectivity Project (i.e. the Joydebpur-Chandra-Tangail-Elenga section of 110 km approved by ADB in 2012 and currently ongoing).²

2. The project will require the acquisition of a total of 198.94 ha of private land. It is expected to affect 17,200 households (around 48,000 persons), among whom 6,383 (40%) will be physically displaced. Most affected households (70%) are non-titled-holders and 16% are vulnerable.³ The project will also affect 390 community structures. Given the significant resettlement impacts described above, Tranche 1 is expected to be categorized as A for Involuntary Resettlement. The same categorization is expected for the subsequent tranches given that this is a time-sliced approach MFF and all activities have been appraised up front.

3. Three resettlement plans and a resettlement framework were prepared for the MFF. All resettlement documents are disclosed on ADB website.⁴ The entitlement matrix shared by all resettlement plans reflects the lessons learned from the implementation of the SASEC Road Connectivity Project for which the resettlement process is ongoing. It includes measures to ensure compensations at replacement cost, shifting and reconstruction assistance, special measures for vulnerable households and assistance in identifying alternative plots of land to buy or rent. In addition, it includes a livelihood improvement program. Below are the details of the three resettlement plans related to the MFF:

- (i) The Resettlement Plan for the Hamtikamrul to Rangpur Road Improvement into Four Lanes
- (ii) The Resettlement Plan for the Elenga to Hamtikamrul Road Improvement into Four Lanes
- (iii) The Resettlement Plan for the Hamtikamrul Interchange

4. RHD will implement the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities with the support of an implementation NGO (INGO). As of April 2017, the INGO selection process was completed and the organization was expected to mobilize its staff in May 2017. The cost of LAR activities is estimated at USD 256.56 million and USD 1.1 million for the INGO costs. The budget, which will be entirely financed by the Government of Bangladesh, has already been approved through a DPP in 2016.

² <http://www.adb.org/projects/40540-014/main#project-pds>

³ Over half of the vulnerable households are male-headed households living under the poverty line.

⁴ Link to RP

5. The following document is the resettlement plan for the Hatikamrul-Rangpur Highway (156.43 km) expansion into four lanes. The subproject road starts from Hatikamrul (intersection with N 405) in Ullapara Upazila, Sirajganj District and ends at Rangpur Modern *Morh* (intersection with N 517) in Rangpur Sadar, Rangpur District. A total of 184.43 ha of land will be required for widening the highway to four-lane along the project alignment involving four districts (Sirajganj, Bogra, Gaibandha, Rangpur). The four-laning of the Hatikamrul-Rangpur Highway Project is very important, as it will increase the connectivity between the capital Dhaka and the northern region of Bangladesh through the Jamuna Bridge. It will thus enhance communications and businesses within the country and regionally with neighbouring countries.

6. The Project right-of-way (ROW) uses RHD land on both sides of the existing 2-lane, typically available as “borrow pits” from past acquisition to minimize impacts. However, the major impacts of the Project will be on roadside shops, tea stalls and small businesses on RHD land. The numbers of shops and businesses are more in Bogra and Rangpur sections. The proposed highway expansion will affect 16,095 households (approximately 48,000 persons), among whom 6,308 households (around 20,000 persons) will be physically displaced. Among the physically displaced households 78% are small-scale shop owners. These shop owners and 4,265 employees are expected to temporarily lose their wages due to the relocation or disruption of these shops.

B. Land Acquisition

7. The proposed road will use RHD and available government land. The additional acquisition of 184.43 ha will largely be used for straightening and adjusting existing curves for higher speed. Although land acquisition requirement is higher in Rangpur (37.22%), the impacts of LA in terms of affected households will be greater in Bogra District. However, given that this is a linear acquisition, the majority of the HHs will lose 50 decimal (0.20 ha) or less of their plot to the Sub-project. Of the total land to be acquired, 38.89% is agricultural/cropped land, and about 29.05% is used for commercial purposes.

C. Sub-Project Description and Area

8. The subproject alignment runs through the four districts of Sirajganj, Bogra, Gaibandha and Rangpur.

9. The design is the following: a 4-lane highway with 2 lanes each direction, with a concrete barrier along the road center. There will be 17 girder bridges covering 1113.540 meters length in total, 1 flyover with 411.250 meters length, 134 culverts covering total of 881.50 meters, and 10 pedestrian overpasses for a total length of 361 meters. A single slow moving vehicle transport (SMVT) lane (Service lane) is provided on both outer sides of the road. The width of design is 24.8 meters including the shoulder: it is 14.60 meters for the motorized lane (7.3x2=14.60m), 7.2 meters for the SMVT lane (3.6x2=7.2m) and 3 meters for the shoulder (1.5x2=3m).

D. Sub-Project Impacts

10. Improvement of the Hatikamrul-Rangpur highway will ease traffic congestion and reduce travel time and facilitate transport and access for road users. The four-lane with a median, and separate lanes for slow moving vehicles, will reduce road accidents.

11. The total land required to improve this road section is 790.43 ha, from which 606 ha is

existing RHD land and 184.43 ha is private land. Impacts on large scale businesses, multi-storied buildings have been limited by minimizing private land acquisition to the extent possible.

12. The survey findings indicate that a total of 16,095 households (about 48,000 persons) will be affected by the sub-project including landowners, government and community structures, structure owners, roadside shops and business owners and tree owners. Out of these, 6308 households (38%) will be physically displaced, including 1,140 residential and 4,941 roadside shops & businesses and 227 residence-cum-business units.

13. A total of 230 community properties (CPRs) will be affected, including 72 mosques, 44 primary schools, 17 colleges and 03 graveyards. Most of the CPRs are on RHD land and only partially affected. There are 185 households losing trees only. A total of 4890 titled-holders are expected to be affected, but the Deputy Commissioners will have the final say in identifying and confirming the legal ownership of title-holders during the land acquisition process. The most important resettlement impacts will be on roadside shops and businesses, out of which the majority are small businesses located on RHD land. Table 1 presents a summary of the Sub-Project impacts.

Table 1: Summary of Key Impacts

SI. No.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No. HH	Total
A	Private land to be acquired (in Ha.)	Homestead	27.75 Ha.	184. 43 ha
		Agriculture	71.73 Ha.	
		Other	84.95 Ha.	
	Government land (in Ha.)	Cantonment	-	
		Municipal Corporation	-	
		Other	-	
RHD Existing land	Road	606.00 ha	606.00	
Total (ha)			790. 43 ha	790.43
B	Impacts on households			
	Title-holders losing Land and Structure	Land		4890
		Land & Structure	4890	
	Non-Titled Holders	Squatters	2028	11200
		Encroachers	-	
		Only Trees	185	
		Renters	4722	
Employees	4265			
Total Affected				16,090
C	Extent of Impacts			
	Physically displaced	Titled	4640	6308
		Non-Titled	1668	
	Vulnerable affected	-	5,168	5,168
	Losing 10% or more of productive assets	Losing 10% or more of land	-	-
Losing 10% or more of other assets		7108	7108	
D	Community Structures			
	CPRs affected (private)		39	366
	CPRs affected (public)		60	
	Religious Structures affected		131	
Government Structures		136		

E. Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

14. Overall, twenty-six (26) major formal consultation meetings with the participation of 959 people and nine (9) Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) with the participation of 151 persons (male 87 and female 54) were conducted along the alignment. Moreover, many informal consultations took place during the census survey. In general people are well informed about the potential sub-project impacts and mitigation measures. Additional consultation took place during the preparation of the poverty and social assessment survey, affordability analysis and transport & mobility survey along the alignment.

15. Public disclosure of sub-project impacts and consultations were carried out to obtain stakeholders' inputs to the sub-project design. The affected population expressed their full support to the sub-project, while expressing their views, concerns and feedback on key issues, such as land acquisition, compensation. People stated they wanted to be compensated for land and other assets at replacement costs and without any hassles. They also expressed their views and expectations on the sub-project scope. The consultation process paid particular attention to local issues and demands, and consultation meetings were held in sensitive areas, such as Graveyard, Mosque, Bazaar, Cantonment, Intersections, etc... Key local concerns from these sections have been incorporated in this resettlement planning document.

16. Consultations will continue during the implementation of the RP and the sub-project. The RP will be made available at RHD local offices and at local Union and Upazila Parishads. Key features of the RP, particularly the entitlements, institutional arrangements for grievance redress, and the contact information of the RHD local officer and RP implementation NGO area manager will be summarized in a booklet and distributed among the affected persons and the broader communities along the sub-project alignment. The RP will be disclosed on RHD and ADB websites.

F. Policy, Objectives and Entitlements

17. The primary objective of this resettlement plan is to identify impacts and to plan measures to mitigate the various adverse impacts and restore and/or improve the overall standards of living of the people in the post-project period. Mitigation measures have been proposed to comply with the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance II (1982) and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement's (2009) Involuntary Resettlement Policy (IR Policy) requirements. The RP outlines the (i) type and extent of loss of assets, including land, structures, tree, crops and income; (ii) principles and legal framework applicable to mitigate these losses; (iii) entitlement matrix, (iv) implementation arrangement including monitoring and evaluation, and (v) budget. The entitlement matrix covers all losses at replacement costs, irrespective of titles and ownership rights.

G. Cost and Budget

18. The total estimated cost of implementing the RP is BDT 18,728,371,682 million equivalent to USD 240 million (1 USD=78 BDT). Of this, land acquisition alone will require an estimated amount of BDT 8,720 million (46.57% of the total budget) due to the high value of land along the proposed alignment.

19. The budget includes 4% of contingency to meet unforeseen expenses during implementation of the RP. The budget allocated for land and structures is presented in two parts:

Budget for “Cash Compensation under Law (CCL)” budget to be paid by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) as per law (DC budget) and “Top up” budget, which is the additional amount on top of DC’s compensation to match replacement cost – this will be provided directly by RHD. The budget estimated in this RP also includes the administrative cost of the Deputy Commissioner, the RHD PIU and the Income and Livelihood Training Program.

20. The budget does not include the cost for the RP implementation NGO which will implement all land acquisition and resettlement activities under the entire MFF and for which resources have been allocated separately. Nor are the Third Party Monitoring activities included as these will be borne by the ADB-financed CDTA associated with the MFF.

21. The budget for this RP as well as all land acquisition and resettlement activities under the MFF (a total of 3 RPs) have been approved by the government of Bangladesh (DPP approved in 2016). The total amounts to USD 253.5 million for the implementation of the three RPs associated with the MFF and USD 1,100,000 for the implementation NGO.

Table 2: Indicative Budget for Land Acquisition and Resettlement by District

Item No.	Category of losses	Sirajganj	Bogra	Gaibandha	Rangpur	Total budget in BDT	Total budget in USD
A	CCL for land	232,450,881	4,297,743,871	524,818,627	1,049,149,670	6,104,163,048	77,267,887
	“top up” to match RC	99,621,806	1,841,890,231	224,922,269	449,635,573	2,616,069,878	33,114,809
	Total Compensation for land	332,072,687	6,139,634,102	749,740,895	1,498,785,243	8,720,232,926	110,382,695
B	Other Resettlement Benefits for land	8,284,704	132,636,332	18,550,893	35,594,820	195,066,750	2,469,199
C	RV of standing crops & fish stock	807,181	2,282,894	1,888,229	2,588,572	7,566,876	95,783
D	Compensation for structure (on private and GOB land)	325,740,600	3,306,746,000	2,097,706,200	1,411,362,000	7,141,554,800	90,399,428
E	Other Resettlement Benefits	24,807,532	239,169,924	149,505,367	99,395,438	512,878,261	6,492,130
F	Compensation for Tube- well & Toilet	3,182,500	7,395,000	1,480,000	1,512,500	13,570,000	171,772
G	Compensation for Trees	4,194,150	18,137,090	21,360,800	47,819,550	91,511,590	1,158,375
H	Compensation for Trees on Gob. Land	361,240	7,107,600	189,884,610	1,574,180	198,927,630	2,518,071
I	Other Resettlement Benefits for tree	1,958,740	6,483,860	4,070,670	10,477,550	22,990,820	291,023
J	Resettlement Benefits for business	58,680,000	264,960,000	129,360,000	126,840,000	579,840,000	7,339,747
K	Resettlement Benefits for wage labours	7,749,000	70,524,000	30,375,000	6,507,000	115,155,000	1,457,658
L	Other Resettlement Benefits for tenants & vulnerable	16,106,500	84,784,000	44,935,500	50,520,000	202,514,000	2,485,392
M	Administrative cost on all land acquisition, Compensation for structure & Tree budget for DC	7,990,307	119,385,079	31,900,651	36,053,004	195,329,041	2,472,520
N	Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	12,658
O	Training on Income & Livelihood Restoration					2,000,000	25,316
P	Operation cost for External Monitoring Agency					10,000,000	126,582
	Total (BDT)	791,935,141	10,399,245,881	3,470,758,814	3,329,029,857	18,008,049,694	230,872,432
	Contingency 4% of the total	31,677,406	415,969,835	138,830,353	133,161,194	720,321,988	9,234,897
	Grand Total	823,612,547	10,815,215,716	3,609,589,167	3,462,191,051	18,728,371,682	240,107,329

H. Institutional Arrangement and Grievance Redress

22. The Roads and Highway Department (RHD) will be responsible for the land acquisition and resettlement activities. RHD is familiar and experienced with ADB's resettlement activity requirements: it is currently conducting land acquisition and resettlement activities for the SASEC Road Connectivity Project and the Greater Dhaka Sustainable Transport Project both approved in 2012. Both of these investments are financed by loans from ADB.

23. RHD will establish a project implementation unit (PIU), headed by a Project Director in Dhaka and 3 Additional Project Directors (APDs) who will be overseeing the work of 8 Project Managers, based in the field and supervising the 9 packages related to the MFF. The 3 APDs will act as Resettlement Chief Officers and supervise the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities related to the packages under their supervision. The APDs will be assisted by the implementation NGO (INGO) specifically recruited to implement the day-to-day LAR activities and by the CSC resettlement experts. As of April 2017, the selection process of the INGO was just completed and the agency was expected to mobilize in early May 2017.

24. RHD will establish a three-tiered grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to voice and resolve all concerns related to the project and ensure accountability towards affected persons. This mechanism will be readily accessible to all segments of affected or other concerned people. The GRM will be composed of a series of local-level committees (at municipality or local administration level), convened by the Project Manager at the rank of Executive Engineer and one project-level committee (at the Project Director level) and another at the Chief Engineer level. The cases that are not resolved at the local-level will be escalated to the project-level committee. The contact information of the local level committee focal person will be posted on sign boards in different relevant locations along the alignment.

I. Monitoring and Evaluation

25. RHD and the RP implementing NGO will establish a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for collecting and analyzing information on the RP implementation in a systematic and continuous manner. Monitoring will be done both internally and externally to provide feedback to RHD as well as to assess the effectiveness of the RP and its implementation.

26. Internal daily monitoring will be carried out by the RP implementing NGO under the supervision of RHD. It will be supported by the resettlement experts from the CSC.

27. An External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will verify the monitoring information generated by RHD and the INGO by carrying out semi-annual, mid-term, and a post RP implementation final evaluation. The scope of external monitoring will cover compliance monitoring and social impact evaluation of the RP implementation. During its assessment, the EMA will recommend actions to ensure the implementation of the RP is in compliance with the entitlement matrix and ADB's SPS IR requirements. The EMA will be financed by ADB through the CDTA attached to the MFF loan agreement.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background and Description of the Project

1. The Government of Bangladesh is expected to receive a loan from the South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Dhaka-Northwest Corridor Road Project –Phase 2 (SASEC Road Project II) Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) time-slice approach. The key activities financed by this loan are the following:

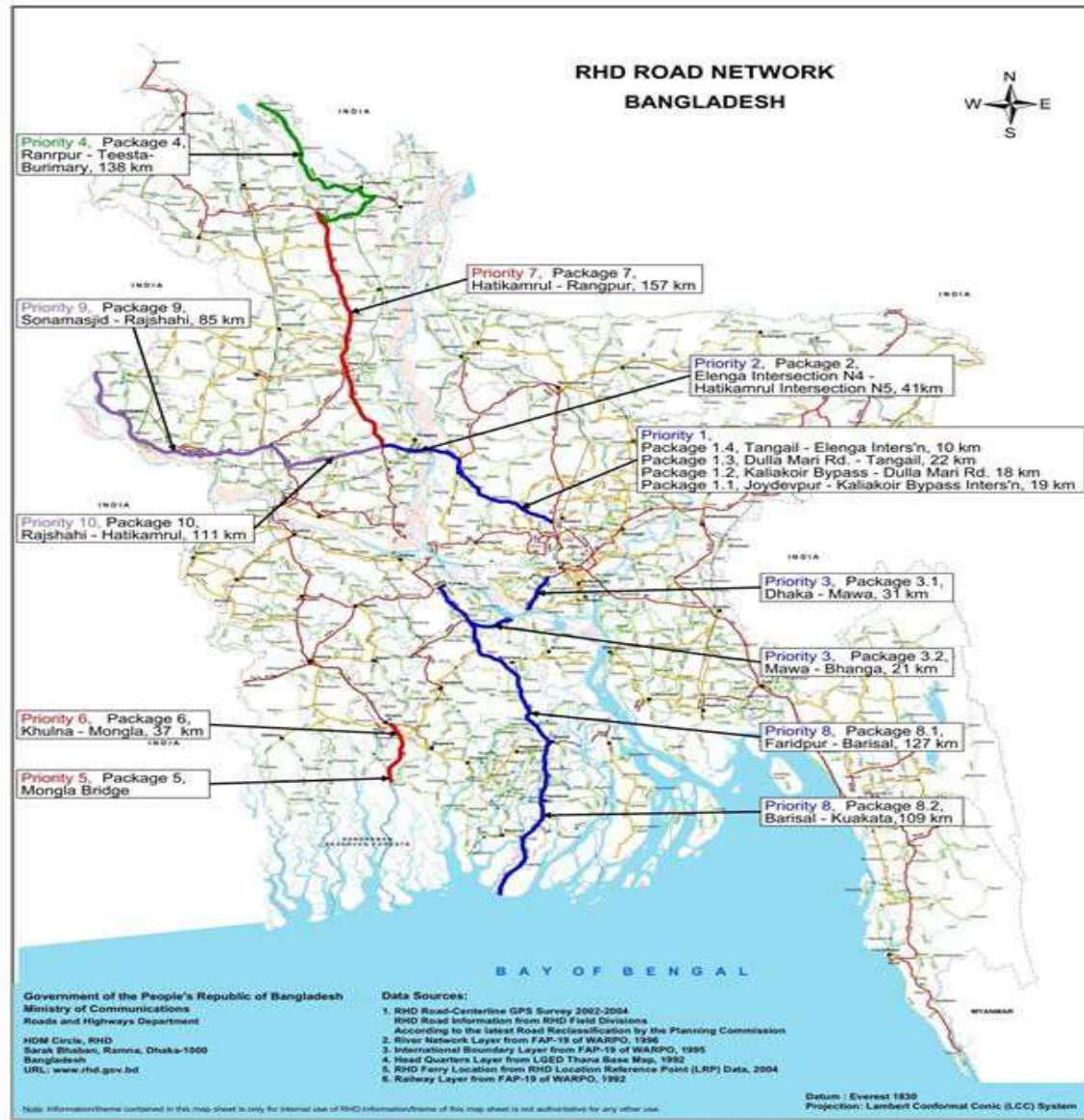
- The expansion of the Hatikumrul- Rangpur Highway (156.43 km)
- The expansion of the Elenga-Hatikumrul Highway (30.300 km)
- Additional financing for the SASEC Road Connectivity Project I, approved by ADB in 2012 and currently ongoing. This project involves the expansion of Joydebpur-Chandra-Tangail-Hatikumrul Road into 4 lanes (110 km)

2. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for the Hatikumrul-Rangpur Highway (156.43 km) expansion into four lanes. The sub-project road starts from Hatikumrul (intersection with N 405) in Ullapara Upazila, Sirajganj District and ends at Rangpur Modern *Morh* (intersection With N 517) in Rangpur District. The four-laning of the Hatikumrul-Rangpur Highway sub-project is very important as it will increase the connectivity between the capital Dhaka and northern region of Bangladesh through the Jamuna Bridge.

3. The acquisition of a total of 184.43 ha of land will be required for widening the highway to four-lane along the sub-project alignment involving four districts (Sirajganj, Bogra, Gaibandha, Rangpur). The proposed road expansion will mostly use available RHD land that lie beside the existing highway and borrow pit areas from past acquisitions. The additional fresh acquisition of some 184.43 ha is primarily to straighten the curves and adjustments called for in the design that are necessary to allow vehicles to go at higher speed.

4. Under this sub-project there will be 17 girder bridges covering 1113.540 meters length in total, 1 flyover with 411.250 meters length, 134 culverts covering total of 881.50 meters and 10 pedestrian overpasses which has a total length of 361 meters. The overall design is the following: a 4-lane highway with 2 lanes each direction, with a concrete barrier along the road center. A single slow moving vehicle transport (SMVT) lane (Service lane) is provided on both outer sides of the road. The width of design is 24.8 meters including the shoulder: it is 14.60 meters for the motorized lane ($7.3 \times 2 = 14.60\text{m}$), 7.2 meters for the SMVT lane ($3.6 \times 2 = 7.2\text{m}$) and 3 meters for the shoulder ($1.5 \times 2 = 3\text{m}$).

Figure 1: Location Map with Priority Details



B. Benefits and Impacts

5. The sub-project road intends to upgrade links to strengthen domestic trade in the regions that will also promote economic activity by enhancing transport facilities in Sirajganj- Bogra- Gaibandha and Rangpur region. The goal of the highway improvement is to provide efficient, safe, and environmentally sustainable road transport in the region. The improved connectivity will enhance communication and business within the country, and with the northern region and with neighbouring countries.

6. However, improving the sub-project road will involve acquisition of private land at some locations and impact non-title holders using RHD or other government land. The proposed highway will affect 16,095 households among whom 6308 households (33,179 persons) will be physically displaced. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy.

7. Statement (2009) and guided by the legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh to mitigate any adverse impact caused by the sub-project.

C. Measures to Minimize Impact

8. Extensive efforts have been made to minimize physical and economical resettlement impacts in the highway design. These include (i) the use of the available road reserve (land) owned by RHD as much as possible; and (ii) in congested area where there are many permanent, multi-storied buildings, the corridor of impact was reduced by 3 meters and flyovers where included when possible.

D. Objectives of the RP

9. The RP applies to the full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from the widening the existing road to a four-lane highway. The key objective of the RP is to provide mitigation measures in terms of compensation for land, and other assets at replacement cost, and other necessary assistance to ensure that affected persons (APs) are better off in the post-project period.

10. This RP establishes the provisions for the payment of the replacement cost and resettlement assistance to affected households (AHHs), including roadside shops and businesses and the poor and vulnerable affected households. It provides a description of the socio-economic characteristics of AHHs. Finally, it sets out the implementation schedule, and provides the budget and cost estimate for implementation. Apart from the RP, separate reports such as the poverty and social assessment, a rental and real estate affordability analysis, a consultation participation report, and a property valuation report have also been prepared to supplement or inform this RP.

11. This RP will be reviewed and, if necessary, the budget will be revised during implementation to reflect any changes in the number of affected households or losses compared to those identified during the census and IOL.

E. Methodology for Preparing the Resettlement Plan

12. During sub-project preparation, a census and inventory of loss (IOL) survey was carried out in March 2015 through the 156.43 km (Hatikamrul-Rangpur highway) of the road section. The census survey and IOL survey was done in conjunction with stakeholder consultations, focused group discussion and a property valuation survey.

1. Verification of ROW ownership:

13. The land ownership along the right of way has been checked and verified through consultations with local RHD offices, the collection of record of rights from the local RHD offices and the Directorate of Land Records and Zonal Settlement Offices. Field-level verification was also carried out to physically identify the existing right of way of the RHD. These activities have been done during preparation of the LAP by the land survey team. The RHD ROW has thus been identified, confirmed and physically demarcated by the census survey team

14. The objective of the census and socioeconomic survey was to establish a detailed inventory of the households and physical assets likely to be affected by the sub-project based on the corridor of impact of the highway design and develop a socioeconomic profile of the affected households (AHs). The survey also included impact on economic activities as well as public and community structures. The surveys will also serve as a benchmark for monitoring and evaluation.

15. The census survey was conducted among the physically displaced HHs that include residential, commercial, community property, tenants, wage laborers and vulnerable people. Only land owners are not covered during census survey since land owners will be finally identified by the DC offices through legal process following the land acquisition proposals to be submitted by the RHD.

16. As the census survey started on 01 March 2015, which is the cut-off date for non-title holders. Any persons moving onto public and RHD land required for the highway expansion after this date will not be entitled for resettlement assistance from RHD. Discretionary measures shall be taken to account for absentee owners/renters during the census survey.

17. The Cut-off date for title-holders will be established as the date of the serving notice under section 3 by the concerned Deputy Commissioner under the Acquisition and Requisition of the Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (ARIPO).

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Introduction

18. This chapter focuses on the sub-project road's involuntary resettlement impacts: the loss of land, primary and secondary structures, CPRs, income and other assets, based on the census and inventory of losses (IOL) data (March, 2015).

1. Summary of impacts

19. The sub-project road will require the acquisition of 184.43 ha of land. According to the census and IOL survey, 16,090 households (around 48,000 persons) will be affected, among whom 4890 are titled-holder losing structure on their own land, and 2028 are non-titled holders losing structures on the GoB land. About 6,308 HHs will be physically displaced from residential or commercial premises. Moreover, 4,722 tenants and 4,265 wage laborers will be affected. The survey indicates that among affected households, 2,581 are categorized as vulnerable.

Table 3: Summary of Key Impacts

SI. No.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No. HH	Total
A	Private land to be acquired (in Ha.)	Homestead	27.75 ha.	184.43 ha
		Agriculture	71.73 ha.	
		Other	84.95 ha.	
	Government land (in Ha.)	Cantonment	-	
		Municipal Corporation	-	
		Other	-	
RHD Existing land	Road	606.00 ha	606.00	
Total (ha)			790.43 ha	790.43
Impacts on households				
B	Title-holders losing Land and Structure	Land only		4890
		Land & Structure	4890	
	Non-Titled Holders	Squatters	2028	11200
		Encroachers	-	
		Only Trees	185	
		Renters	4722	
Employees	4265			
Total Affected				16,090
Extent of Impacts				
C	Physically displaced	Titled	4640	6308
		Non-Titled	1668	
	Vulnerable affected			2,581
		Losing 10% or more of commercial structure	5168	5168 ⁵
Community Structures				
D	CPRs affected (private)		39	366
	CPRs affected (public)		60	
	Religious Structures affected		131	
	Government Structures affected		136	

⁵ These include the 4,941 losing their businesses and the 227 losing their residence-cum-businesses

20. The proposed highway will use RHD and available government land. The additional acquisition of 184.43 ha will largely be used for straightening and adjustments of existing curves for higher speed. Given that this is a linear acquisition, the large majority of title- holders affected will only lose a marginal amount of land (50 decimal or less). Of the total land to be acquired, 38.89% is agricultural/cropped land and 29.05% is used for commercial purposes.

21. A total of 6,308 HHs will experience physical displacement due to the sub-project from whom 1,140 households will lose their residences, 227 will lose their residential cum commercial structure and 4,941 will lose their shops. 55 major businesses (including 35 filling stations) will be partially affected. The bulk of resettlement impacts will be on roadside shops and businesses, the majority of which are running on the RHD land. As per the census, 4,996 shops/units will be affected that include shops/small and large businesses, which is 78% of the physically displaced households. In addition, 230 CPRs will be affected by the sub-project. A total number of 2,581 vulnerable HHs is also expected to be affected by the sub-project of whom 155 HHs are female-headed. The sub-project will affect 105,337 trees on private and government land. A summary of sub-project impact data is in Table 4.

Table 4: Displacements and Other Impacts

	Impacts/Types of losses	Sirajganj	Bogra	Gaibandha	Rangpur	Total
1	Total length of alignment/km					156.43
2	Required Land acquisition in hectare	19.56	54.33	41.89	68.65	184.43
3	Affected Residential HHs on private land	118	446	238	231	1,033
	Affected Residential HHs on GoB land	15	48	24	20	107
4	Affected Residential & Business HHs on private land	12	84	84	34	214
	Affected Residential & Business HHs on GoB land	3	5	3	2	13
5	Affected roadside shops and business HHs only (small scale)	335	2,255	1,027	1,324	4,941
6	Affected business HHs only (large scale) filling station, cold storage etc.	2	31	6	16	55
7	Affected offices (NGO, bus counter etc.)	6	35	13	28	82
10	Affected CPRs	21	102	35	72	230
11	Affected GOB offices and others	9	66	15	46	136
12	Number of HHs losing secondary structures only	11	29	19	53	112
13	Only trees affected HHs	01	15	53	116	185
15	Total quantity of structure affected (In sqft)	337,493	2,537,795	1,598,872	1,150,808	5,624,968
16	Total no. of toilets affected	120	215	36	41	412
17	Total no. of tube wells affected	112	217	58	61	448
18	Total no. of trees on private land affected	1016	5558	4560	18356	29490
19	No of trees on government land affected	100	2573	72839	335	75847
20	Number of female headed	10	66	49	30	155

	Impacts/Types of losses	Sirajganj	Bogra	Gaibandha	Rangpur	Total
	HHs affected					
21	Number of Vulnerable HHs affected	163	975	585	703	2426
22	Number of Wage Laborers	287	2612	1125	241	4265
23	Number of Residential Tenants	222	601	186	339	1348
24	Number of Commercial Tenants	263	1545	839	727	3374

Source: Census and IOL survey March 2015

Table 5: Affected Entities

Category of HHs and entities	Sirajganj	Bogra	Gaibandha	Rangpur	Total
A. HHs Losing structures					
Residential HHs	133	494	262	251	1140
Roadside shops and business (small scale)	335	2255	1027	1324	4941
Roadside shops and business (large scale)	2	31	6	16	55
Residence cum Commercial HHs	15	89	87	36	227
Sub-total A	485	2869	1382	1627	6363
B. HHs losing structure without physical relocation					
HHs losing secondary structures only	11	29	19	53	112
Affected bus counter, NGO offices etc.)	6	35	13	28	82
Affected CPRs	21	102	35	72	230
Affected GOB offices and others	9	66	15	46	136
Sub-Total B	47	232	82	199	560
C. HHs losing only land/trees without structures					
Losing Trees only	1	15	53	116	185
Sub-Total C	1	15	53	116	185
Total (A-D)	533	3116	1517	1942	7108

Source: Census and IOL survey March 2015

B. Scope of Land Acquisition

1. Ownership of Land

22. A total of 790.43 ha land will be required for the sub-project from which 606 ha (76.67%) belongs to RHD and the remaining 184.43 ha (23.33%) is to be acquired from private individuals (Table 6).

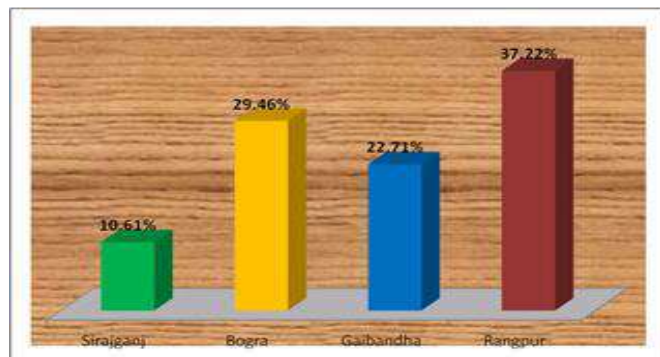
Table 6: Land ownership status

Sl. No.	Category of Land by Ownership	Land/ha	Percentage
1	Private Land	184.43	23.33
2	GoB Land (Road and others)	606.00	76.67
Total		790.43	100

23. A total of 184.43 ha of fresh land acquisition is required for expanding the Hatikamrul-Rangpur road into a four-lane highway. Given that this is a linear project, only a small portion of individual land plots will be acquired for the sub-project except in areas where by-passes are required. Only the survey of landowners who are also losing a structure has been

conducted This information along with the updated list of affected persons will have to be conducted by the INGO recruited to implement this resettlement plan and submitted to ADB as an RP Addendum during the RP implementation. Land acquisition impacts were minimized in congested sections with important business development, where there is a presence of permanent structure multi-storied buildings. In these areas, the corridor of impact required for the sub-project was reduced by 3 meters to minimize these impacts.

Figure 2: Land Acquisition Requirements by district



24. Private land acquisition is more important in Rangpur with 68.65 ha of land required, followed by Bogra (54.33 ha), Gaibandha (41.89 ha) and Sirajganj (19.56 ha). Land price along the alignment varies due to accessibility, location and commercial hubs. Comparatively, land prices are higher in Bogra district than in the other three districts.

2. Type of Land

25. The affected land distribution according to its category is presented in the table below. It shows that cropped/agricultural land will be more affected (38.89%) than any other category of land. Subsequent to this, homestead and commercially used land comprises the second majority of affected land (29.05%). Also, 15.05% vita/high land has been identified during the census survey. The rest of the categories of affected land are minimal in quantity. A total of eight categories of land have been affected as per census and IOL survey (see table 7).

Table 7: Category of Land Affected

Sl. No.	Category of land	Quantity of land in Ha.					%
		Sirajganj	Bogra	Gaibandha	Rangpur	Total	
1	Homestead	3.04	8.15	6.28	10.28	27.75	15.05
2	Vita/High Land	1.26	2.71	2.52	8.24	14.72	7.98
3	Crop Land	7.72	21.74	18.25	24.03	71.73	38.89
4	Orchard	0.41	1.09	1.02	3.44	5.96	3.23
5	Pond	0.57	1.63	1.26	2.07	5.53	3.00
6	Wet Land/Ditch	0.20	0.54	0.48	1.36	2.58	1.40
7	Fallow Land	0.20	0.54	0.48	1.37	2.59	1.40
8	Commercial used	6.17	17.92	11.61	17.86	53.57	29.05
Total (Ha)		19.56	54.33	41.89	68.65	184.43	100

Source: Land Acquisition Plan (Draft) 2015

C. Affected Structures

26. The sub-project implementation will involve the physical relocation of residences, road side shops, business enterprises (including petrol/ CNG filling stations), Common Property Resources (CPRs) government structures, as well as affect cropped land, trees.

27. The table 6 below represents impacts on various types of structures caused by the sub-project. In total 6,923 establishments will be affected by the sub-project of which the biggest

impact will be on small scale roadside shops and business (71.37%) followed by residential structures (16.47%). The roadside shops and business are on RHD land, of which 55 (0.79%) are large-scale business (including portion of 35 filling stations). In addition, 230 CPRs will be affected by the sub-project, most of them only partially. The majority of affected structures are in Bogra district.

Table 8: Impact on HHs and other entities due to loss of Structures

Impact Category	Sirajganj	Bogra	Gaibandha	Rangpur	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
HHs losing Residential Structures	133	494	262	251	1140	16.47
HHs losing Roadside shops and business (small scale)	335	2255	1027	1324	4941	71.37
HHs losing Roadside shops and business (large scale)	2	31	6	16	55	0.79
HHs losing Residence cum Commercial premises	15	89	87	36	227	3.28
HHs losing secondary structures only	11	29	19	53	112	1.62
Affected offices (bus counter, NGO etc.)	6	35	13	28	82	1.18
Affected CPRs	21	103	36	75	230	3.32
Affected GOB offices and others	9	65	14	43	136	1.96
Sub-Total A	532	3101	1464	1826	6,923	100

Source: Census and IOL survey March 2015

1. Affected structures by Ownership Status

28. According to the census and IOL survey about 72.25% of the structures are affected on privately owned land while 27.75% are on the government land. Among the total affected primary structures (6308) more than 18% is residential 78% commercial and remaining 3.60% is residential cum commercial structures. A total of 230 community structures are affected from which 112 are located on private land and 118 are on government land. Some 112 auxiliary (secondary) structures such as tube well, toilets, etc. are affected on the private land. None of the affected structures are owned by encroachers.

Table 9: Type of Affected Structures by Ownership Status

Type of HH/Entities	Structures on Privately Owned Land	Structures Owned by Squatters	Structures by Encroachers	Total	%
A					
Residential	1033	107	-	1140	18.07
Commercial/shops ⁶	3413	1528	-	4941	78.33
Res-cum-Commercial	214	13	-	227	3.60
Sub-Total of A	4660	1648	-	6308	100
%	73.87	26.13			

⁶ This does not take into account the 17 business owners who are renting the structure that will be fully affected.

Type of HH/Entities	Structures on Privately Owned Land	Structures Owned by Squatters	Structures by Encroachers	Total	%
CPR ⁷	112	118	-	230	
Other/auxiliary Structure	112	0	-	112	
Large Business structures	35	20	-	55	
Affected bus counter, NGO offices etc.)	43	39		82	
Affected GOB offices and others	40	96		136	
Sub-Total of B	342	273		615	
%	55.61	44.39		100	
Grand Total	5002	1921		6923	
%	72.25	27.75		100	

2. Physically displaced households

29. A total of 6308 households will be physically displaced by the sub-project, among which most of them are due to loss of their commercial structures (titled - 4660 and non-titled – 1648). A total of 4,722 tenants will lose tenancy right from residential/commercial structure on private and government land. For the purpose of the RP preparation, the number of physically displaced households has been estimated based on the working definition of “fully impacted” structure (unviable), which was considered whenever a primary structure was impacted. Table 10 shows the details.

Table 10: Physically Displaced and Renters

Type of HH	No	Percentage
Title-Holders	4660	70.70
Non-Title holders	1648	29.30
Total HH losing full res/comm struct	6308	100

3. Quality of affected Primary Structures:

30. **Affected Primary Structures.** The survey findings indicate that 7,542,037 sft of primary structures (i.e. residential or commercial) will be affected by the sub-project, of which the majority are semi-permanent or semi pucca structures (46.60%). The other important categories are pucca and tin made structures.

Table 11: Quantity of Affected Structures (floor area in sqft)

Structure Type by construction materials	Sirajganj	Bogra	Gaibandha	Rangpur	Total	
	Sq. ft.	Sq. ft.	Sq. ft.	Sq. ft.	Sq. ft.	%
Pucca	140,524	1,156,577	1,384,670	289,832	2,971,603	39.40
Semi Pucca	106,573	1,592,604	943,566	872,118	3,514,861	46.60
Made of CI sheet in roof and fence	189,901	267,173	144,275	164,389	765,738	10.15
Katcha	18,013	95,936	52,702	57,294	223,945	2.97
Thatched	4,332	34,335	8,194	15,529	62,390	0.83

⁷ These excludes CPR affected by loss of land only

Structure Type by construction materials	Sirajganj	Bogra	Gaibandha	Rangpur	Total	
	Sq. ft.	Sq. ft.	Sq. ft.	Sq. ft.	Sq. ft.	%
Only floor pucca or Chatal	00	2,700	00	800	3,500	0.05
Total	459,343	3,149,325	2,533,407	1,399,962	7,542,037	100
Percentage	6.09	41.76	33.59	18.56	100	

Source: Census and IOL survey March 2015

4. Affected Secondary Structures

31. Secondary structures are the ones that are not attached with the primary establishments and affecting those will not have any impact on the primary structures. The secondary structures to be affected by the sub-project interventions are listed below according to utility distribution. Among them, 5" boundary walls (76,725 rft), bill board (15,704 sft) and septic tanks (2000 cft) are the most affected secondary structures. Other than that, tube wells (448), 1,600 rft tin made boundary wall, sanitary and slab latrines (369), total 58 CNG point, etc. are other significant affected secondary structures.

Table 12: Quantity of Affected Secondary Structures

Category of structure	Sirajganj	Bogra	Gaibandha	Rangpur	Total
Bill board (sft.)	24	5,300	4,920	5,460	15,704
Gate of the house (rft.)	124	385	212	483	1,204
Boundary Wall Pucca(5") (Rft)	1,840	30,488	9,186	35,211	76,725
Tin Made Boundary Wall (Rft)	00	00	1,600	00	1,600
Tube – Well (No.)	112	217	58	61	448
CNG Point	00	26	14	18	58
Motor (No.)	06	11	11	09	37
RCC Pillar (No.)	24	4	20	826	874
Mobile Tower (no.)	00	00	02	00	02
Sanitary Latrine (No.)	45	133	24	24	226
Slab Latrine (No.)	60	73	06	04	143
Katcha Latrine (No.)	15	09	06	13	43
Septic Tank (Cft.)	00	00	1000	1000	2,000

Source: Census and IOL survey March 2015

D. Impact on Community Properties

32. According to the survey findings, 230 CPRs are likely to be affected by the sub-project, including 72 mosques, 44 schools and 17 colleges, 11 health clinics and three graveyards. Most of the CPRs will only be partially affected. The sub-project will not hamper the operations of the partially affected educational and health institutions. In addition to CPRs, 136 government structures are expected to be affected. The following tables 9 and 10 shows details. The list of sensitive areas (hotspots) is presented in Annex 1.

Table 13: Affected CPRs and Communities (by Name)

Name of CPR	Sirajganj	Bogra	Gaibandha	Rangpur	Total	Fully affected
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
School (Elementary, Primary and High school)	01	20	09	14	44	
College	01	07	01	08	17	
Community Clinic	00	05	01	05	11	
Mosque	09	31	12	20	72	

Name of CPR	Sirajganj	Bogra	Gaibandha	Rangpur	Total	Fully affected
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Mandir (Hindu temple)	01	00	01	02	04	
Eid Gah	01	11	01	10	23	
Graveyard	00	03	00	00	03	
Madrasha	03	13	04	00	20	
Club	02	07	02	04	15	15
Mazar	00	03	00	06	09	
Passenger Sunshade	01	01	04	02	08	
Public Toilet	02	01	00	01	04	
Total	21	102	35	72	230	

Source: Census and IOL survey March 2015

Table 14: Affected Government office and others (by Name)

Sl. No.	Name of the Offices	Sirajganj	Bogra	Gaibandha	Rangpur	Total
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
01	Family Planning Directorate	00	01	00	00	01
02	Agriculture Extension Department	00	02	01	00	03
03	BRRRI (Bangladesh Rice Research Institute)	00	00	00	01	01
04	Bangladesh Scout	00	01	00	00	01
05	Monument	00	00	00	02	02
06	Press Club	00	01	00	01	02
07	Station	00	00	01	00	01
08	Police Fari	00	01	01	02	04
09	Bogra Polli Biddut	00	01	00	01	02
10	Army Cantonment	00	01	00	00	01
11	Cotton Development Board	00	02	00	03	05
12	DGFI Office (Directorate General of forces Intelligence)	00	02	00	00	02
13	Fire Service Office	00	01	01	01	03
14	GAFSP (Global Agriculture & Food security program)	00	00	00	01	01
15	Custom Complex	00	01	00	00	01
16	Upazila Parishad	00	03	00	02	05
17	Food Godown	00	01	00	00	01
18	Fishery Extension Center	00	01	00	00	01
19	Polly Unnayan Academy	00	01	00	00	01
20	Post office	00	00	00	02	02
21	RHD office	01	02	01	02	06
22	Social well fare office	00	01	00	02	03
23	Public Library	00	01	00	00	01
24	Sub-Registrar's Office	00	01	00	00	01
25	Water Development Board	00	00	01	00	01
26	BADC (Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation)	00	01	00	00	01
27	Co-operative Society/ NGO	03	14	01	06	24
28	Political party office	01	01	01	01	04
29	Labor Union	03	14	05	10	32
30	Training Center	00	01	00	00	01
31	Mosque Committee	00	02	00	00	02
32	Bogra Central Committee	00	01	00	00	01
33	Donation Box	00	00	00	01	01

Sl. No.	Name of the Offices	Sirajganj	Bogra	Gaibandha	Rangpur	Total
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
34	Farm	00	01	01	00	02
35	Rehabilitation Centre	00	01	00	00	01
36	IAPP(Integrated Agriculture Productivity project)	00	00	00	02	02
37	Islamic Relief	00	00	00	01	01
38	Ozone Neantron Kandro	00	01	00	00	01
39	Child Home	00	00	01	00	01
40	Others	01	04	00	05	10
	Total	09	66	15	46	136

Source: Census and IOL survey March 2015

E. Affected Trees

33. The trees affected by the sub-project are divided into two components based on ownership status as well as category type of tree. Trees are categorized into four different types based on their size,⁸ and subdivided further into three categories based on their usage: fruit bearing, timber and medicinal based. Banana and bamboo groves are kept separate from this distribution.

1. Trees on Private Land

34. A total of 29,490 trees on private land are expected to be affected by the sub-project. Among them, 64% are fruit trees, 36% timber trees and the rest are medicinal plants. The highest number of trees will be affected in Rangpur and only 1,016 trees will be affected in Sirajganj.

Table 15: Number of Trees Affected by the sub-project on Private Land

District	Type of Tree	Large	Medium	Small	Saplings	Total
Sirajganj	Fruit	168	294	216	58	736
	Timber	51	103	88	13	255
	Medicinal Plant	07	08	10	00	25
Bogra	Fruit	549	874	1350	182	2955
	Timber	181	546	1236	592	2555
	Medicinal Plant	21	20	06	01	48

⁸ **Large Tree:** A commonly found tree (except some particular species such as palm, dates, coconut, betel nut, guava, lemon, sharifa/sofeda, etc) with more than 4 feet of girth at the chest position has been classified as big tree. In case of fruit bearing trees (Mango, Jackfruit, Litchi, Black Berry, etc.) the girth size 3.5 feet and above are also considered as big category. In case of Palm, dates, coconut, betel nut, etc. 20 feet or above height is considered big. In case of guava, lemon, sharifa/sofeda, etc the age of the trees and judgment of the surveyor and trees owners has been imposed to classify the size. More than 10 years of age of such species of trees has been categorized as large.

Medium Tree: Trees having 2-4 feet girth is classified as medium. In case of palm, dates, coconut, betel nut species, the height between 10-20 feet is medium and for guava, lemon, sharifa/sofeda, etc the age of the trees between 5-10 years are classified as medium.

Small Tree: Three having less than 2 feet girth is classified as small. In case of palm, dates, coconut, betel nut species, the height between 5-10 feet is small and for guava, lemon, sharifa/sofeda, etc the age of the trees between 2-5 years are classified as small

Sapling/plant: Tree planted for gardening or growing up is classified as sapling. The plant still in nursery or eligible for shifting is classified as seedling

District	Type of Tree	Large	Medium	Small	Saplings	Total
Gaibandha	Fruit	381	520	756	72	1729
	Timber	469	974	1268	120	2831
	Medicinal Plant	00	00	00	00	00
Rangpur	Fruit	1077	1318	6531	4477	13403
	Timber	818	1097	2555	438	4908
	Medicinal Plant	02	20	18	05	45
Total	Fruit	2175	3006	8853	4789	18823
	Timber	1519	2720	5147	1163	10549
	Medicinal Plant	30	48	34	06	118

Source: Census and IOL survey March 2015

35. In addition to other tree species, 6,436 banana and 25,936 bamboo groves on private land are expected to be affected by the project.

Table 16: Affected Bamboo and Banana Groves on Private Land

Type of Tree	Sirajganj	Bogra	Gaibandha	Rangpur	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Banana	212	623	1,022	4,579	6,436
Bamboo	1,193	3,209	6,359	15,175	25,936
Nursery	00	43,000	00	5,500	48,500

Source: Census and IOL survey March 2015

2. Affected trees on GoB land

36. A total of 75,847 trees are expected to be affected on government land due to the sub-project, 75% of them are timber trees, 22% are fruit trees and rest are medicinal plants. Compensation for these public trees will be paid to the concerned governmental departments. A local institution, Samity, planted trees on RHD land under a tripartite agreement and will be compensated accordingly. Moreover, 48,500 saplings in nurseries are expected to be affected by the sub-project.

Table 17: Number of Trees Affected in GoB Land (by type and area)

District	Type of Tree	Large	Medium	Small	Saplings	Total
Sirajganj	Fruit	10	28	10	00	48
	Timber	07	14	23	04	48
	Medicinal Plant	01	02	01	00	04
Bogra	Fruit	131	238	397	35	801
	Timber	108	475	689	500	1,772
	Medicinal Plant	00	00	00	00	00
Gaibandha	Fruit	852	3,387	4,905	6,322	15,466
	Timber	5,507	14,723	26,101	8,330	54,661
	Medicinal Plant	92	353	2,238	29	2,712
Rangpur	Fruit	130	07	56	03	196
	Timber	81	18	39	00	138
	Medicinal Plant	01	00	00	00	01
Total	Fruit	1,123	3,660	5,368	6,360	16511
	Timber	5,703	15,230	26,852	8,834	56,619
	Medicinal Plant	94	355	2,239	29	2717

Source: Census and IOL survey March 2015

37. In addition, 31,349 bananas and 13,795 bamboo groves are also expected to be affected

by the sub-project. These trees along with some fruit bearing trees (Guava, Papaya, Lemon, etc.) were planted by private individuals on government land. They will be compensated according to the entitlement matrix.

Table 18: Affected bamboo-banana groves;

Type of Tree	Sirajganj	Bogra	Gaibandha	Rangpur	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Banana	00	38	31,311	0	31,349
Bamboo	45	3,040	10,650	60	13,795

Source: Census and IOL survey March 2015

F. Impact on Wage Earners

38. The sub-project will affect wage labourers. Among the affected labourers, 61 % of them are in Bogra district. Most of the wage labours work in the roadside shops and businesses. According to interviews with business and shop owners, the wage labourers will get their job back when their businesses are re-established. As part of the Entitlement Matrix, the RP will provide financial assistance for the loss of income equivalent to PWD rates in the project area of 300Tk/day for 90 days.

Table 19: Affected Wage Laborers

Sl. No.	Category of wage laborers	No. of wage earners affected by Section				Total
		Sirajganj	Bogra	Gaibandha	Rangpur	
Total:		287	2,612	1,125	241	4,265

Source: Census and IOL survey March 2015

G. Impact on Shop and Business Owners

39. A total of 5,223 shop and business owners will be affected by the sub-project from which 4941 small business, 227 residences cum business and 55 large scale businesses. The RP has provisions to compensate for their loss of income – equivalent to 3 months' income based on tax revenue certificates or an average lump sum of 360,000 (BDT 120,000 per months for 3 months).

H. Vulnerability Status of Affected Households

40. The sub-project will provide special assistance to vulnerable APs⁹ during implementation. Vulnerable APs are defined as the landless, indigenous households, households below poverty level, female-headed, elderly-headed and disabled-headed household. It is also worthwhile to note that the studies and surveys did not bring forth impacts on indigenous households nor identified the presence of any Indigenous groups in the sub-project area.

41. A total of 2581 vulnerable households are expected to be affected by the sub-project, which represents 36.33% of the total entities (7108) that includes 155 female headed households, 2306 male-headed households below-poverty line and 120 squatters having no land and are living on the GOB land. Vulnerable HHs will receive additional grants on top of their

⁹ Headed by below poverty level (income below 108,000/year/family; Headed by indigenous person; Female-headed households (FHH); Headed by Elderly people; Disabled headed households; the landless

normal compensation or receive other assistance depending on their vulnerability status.

Table 20: Affected vulnerable HHs

Category	No.	%
Male below poverty level	2306	89%
Female-headed	155	6%
Disabled-headed	00	00
Orphan-headed (less than 18 year old)	00	00
Elderly (over 65 and not already included in the categories above)	0	-
Squatters (not already included in the categories above)	120	4%
Total Households	2,581	100

Source: Census and IOL survey March 2015

I. Subproject Impact on Gender

42. Bangladesh has showed positive development in gender parity throughout the last decade. The country has been recognised to be on track to promote gender parity and empowering women according to the MDG country report 2012 except women's wage employment in the non-agricultural sector. The country has already achieved gender parity in primary and secondary level education¹⁰. According to UNICEF statistics, youth literacy rate for female (80.4%) is higher than that for male (77.1%)¹¹. During the consultation and FGD's opinion of the female group taken carefully and positively about the sub-project.

43. The survey findings revealed that only 155 HHs (2.33%) are affected women-headed household (WHH) who will be getting additional grants for vulnerable HHs.

Table 21: Number of Affected Persons

Sl. No.	Categories of APs	Number of Affected Persons	Percentage (%)
1	Male	17,225	51.92
2	Female	15,954	48.08
	Total	33,179	100

44. All of the female headed households have been identified as structure owners on private or government land. Land ownership will be identified by the DC offices during land acquisition process following the record of rights to the property. A total of 155 female structure owners have been identified during census survey.

Table 22: Number of Women Headed Households likely to be affected

Sl. No.	Properties	No. of Women Headed Household	Percentage
1	Land	0	0
2	Structure	155	100
	Total	155	100

45. Among the affected 155 women headed households, more than 90% (140 WHH) are losing more than 10% of their productive assets and 9.68% (15) are losing less than 10%. Table 20

¹⁰ The Millennium Development Goals: Bangladesh Progress Report 2012; Source: (www.un-bd.org/pub/MDG%20Report_2012_Final_11_06_2013.pdf)

¹¹ Unicef statistics: Education; Source: www.unicef.org/infobycountry/bangladesh_bangladesh_statistics.html#117

presents severity of impacts of WHHs.

Table 23: Female Headed Households Land loss

Extent of impact	No. of FHH	%
Losing more than 10%	140	90.32
Losing less than 10%	15	9.68
Total	155	100

46. Among the affected Women Headed Households 94 HHs are losing commercial premises, 57 HHs are losing residential structure and four HHs are losing residence cum commercial establishments on private of GoB land. Table 24 shows details.

Table 24: Physically displaced Women Headed Households

	Commercial Structure	Residential-cum-Commercial	Residential
Physically Displaced WHH	94	4	57
Partially affected	0	0	0

47. Women-headed households tend to be the only income-earner in the household. Almost half (47.74%) of the affected WHHs run a business while 30.32% are housewives. About 11% of the WHHs are in the service sector and 8.39% are doing agricultural work to provide for their household expenses. Table 25 presents the occupation of the WHHs.

Table 25: Women Headed Households Occupation

Occupation	Number	%
Agriculture	13	8.39
Teacher	1	0.65
Service	17	10.97
Housewife	47	30.32
Fisherman	0	0.00
Business	74	47.74
Day Labor	3	1.94
Total	155	100.00

48. The RP has the following provisions:

- (i) Identify the socio-economic conditions, needs, and priorities of women, and monitor and evaluate the impact of land acquisition and resettlement on women separately;
- (ii) Identify the female headed households who are affected and setting of entitlement criteria to recognize female-headed households;
 - Provision of such entitlements that women are not disadvantaged by the process of land acquisition and resettlement;
 - Provision of resources in-kind (allotment of land, compensation for structures and other assistances) in the name of both spouses of affected household;
 - Encourage the employment of women during project construction as well as hiring female staff in the resettlement NGO to assist female-headed households and women during resettlement activities, including planning and implementation of income restoration programs; and
 - Involvement of women's groups in resettlement planning, management, and operations and in job creation and income generation.

III. PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

A. Introduction

49. The socio-economic profile of the affected HHs is presented below. A total of 6,605 HHs comprising of 33,179 people have been surveyed. The average HH size is 5.02, which is much higher than the national average (4.35) according to BBS¹² 2011, Bangladesh.

Table 26: General Profile of Sampled Affected Population

Number of surveyed affected Households/Units	6,605
Number of total Population surveyed	33,179
Average HHs Size	5.02

Source: Census and IOL survey March, 2015

B. Demographic Profile of Affected HHs

50. Demographic profile of the affected community has been analyzed as a part of socio- economic profile of the sub-project area. This comprises of gender profile and age-sex distribution of the subproject affected persons.

51. Only 2.36% (155) of the affected HHs are headed by women, whereas the rest of the HHs are headed by men. This scenario is similar to the trends at national level.

52. The majority of affected persons are aged between 15 to 29. The number of affected persons steadily decreases after that. This trend is similar to what is found at national level.



Figure 3: HH Gender Distribution in project area

53. The percentage of men among affected persons is higher than women. The overall male-female ratio of the subproject area is 108:100.

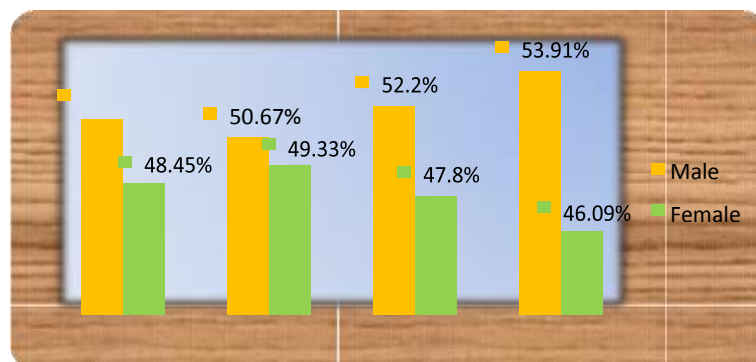


Figure 4: Sex profile of affected HHs

¹² Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

C. Socio-Economic Profile of Affected Population

54. The socio-economic profile of the affected area was analyzed based HH size, level of education, religion, occupation, per capita income and marital status.

1. Population by Religion

55. The figure shows that the majority of the population is Muslim (95.88%), with some followers of Hindu religion (4.12%). No other religion members were found in the subproject area during the survey.

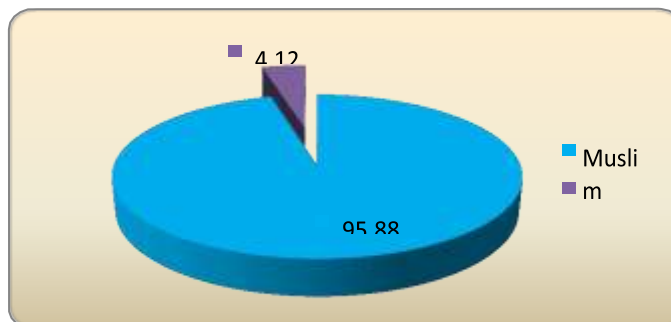


Figure 5: Percentage of affected population by religion

2. Distribution of Household Population

56. The illustration indicates that the majority (41.64%) of the HHs have 5-6 members, followed by 3-4 (40.11%).

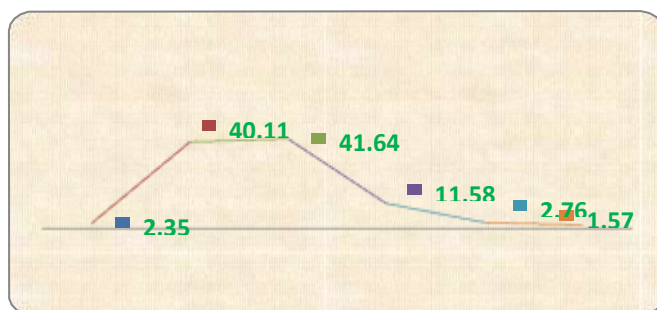


Figure 6: Distribution of HH population

3. Education Level of Affected Population (7 Years and above)

57. The figure demonstrates that primary and secondary level education entrance is high in the area. But enrolments sharply decrease after secondary school. The survey shows that more boys are enrolled than girls and that illiteracy is higher among women.

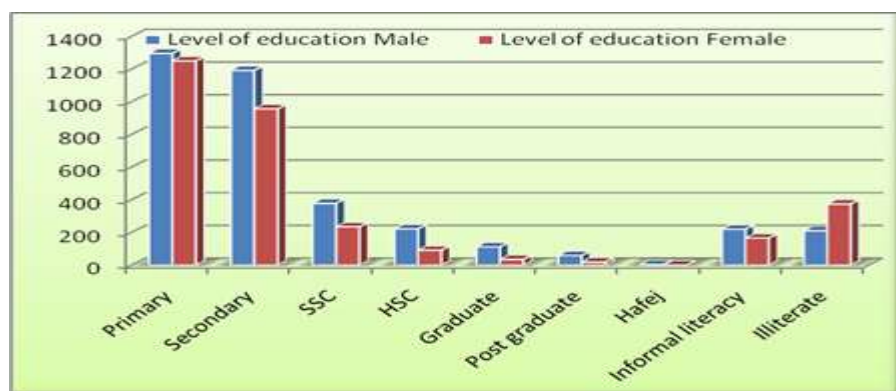


Figure 7: Level of education of affected population (7 Years and above)

4. Primary Occupation of Affected Population

58. A total of 6,605 people from different types of occupation will be affected by the subproject. The majority (80%) of the affected population work in business (either own the business or is hired to work in the business), mainly in the roadside shops. In addition to business, other significant occupations are in agriculture (8%) and services (7%). Apart from these, a large number of the population are housewives, students, unemployed or aged persons.

Table 27: Primary Occupation of Affected Population (15 years and above)

District	Sirajganj		Bogra		Gaibandha		Rangpur		Total		Both Sex
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Agriculture	50	2	164	4	179	3	152	4	545	13	558
Teacher	4	1	11	00	12		1	00	28	1	29
Oversees Employed	00	00	6	00	1	00	1	000	8	000	8
Service	27		186	2	146	9	120	6	479	17	496
Housewife	00	4	00	17	00	21	00	5	0	47	47
Fisherman	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	01	00	01
Business	389	3	2326	43	1012	14	62	15	5189	75	5264
Day Labor	11	00	27	1	5	2	00	00	43	3	46
Diver	00	00	24	00	7	00	2		33	00	33
Mason	00	00	08	00	1	00	10		19	00	19
Carpenter	00	00	01	00	1	00	1		3	00	3
Unemployed	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	00	1
Tailor	00	00	3	00	00	00	00	00	3	00	3
Doctor	1	00	13	00	6	00	00	00	20	00	20
Student	00	00	3	00		00	00	00	3	00	3
Rickshaw/ Van Polar	3	00	9	00	5	00	00	00	17	00	17
Retired	00	00	3	00	1	00	00	00	4	00	4
Barber	00	00	3	00		00	00	00	3	00	3
Aged person	00	00	18	00	20	00	1	00	39	00	39
Mechanic	00	00	5	00	1	00	00	00	6	00	6
Journalist	00	00	3	00		00	00	00	3	00	3
Singer	00	00	1	00	1	00	00	00	2	00	2
Total	485	10	2815	67	1399	49	50	30	6449	156	6605

Source: Census and IOL survey March, 2015

5. Per Capita Income of Affected Households

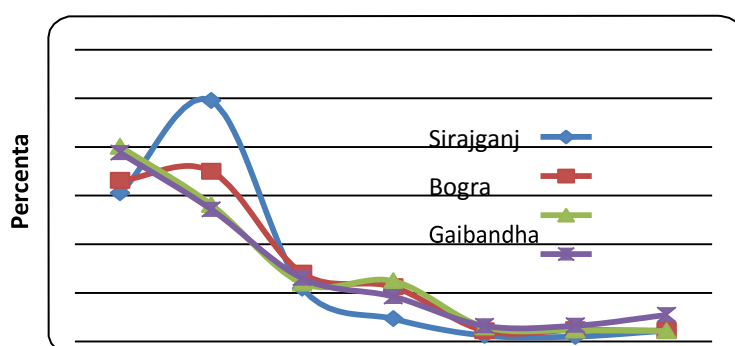


Figure 8: District wise per capita income distribution

59. The total affected population has been divided into 7 sections based on per capita income. The level starts from BDT 108,000 which is classified as Below Poverty Level. According to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) the upper poverty line for HH size of 4.72 in 2011 for the subproject districts was Tk 6,458.86 per HH/month. Acknowledging the national inflation rates by BBS based on consumer price for the country (Average 6.66% per year from 2011 to 2016) and an average HH size for the affected population being 5.02, BDT 108,000 annual income, equivalent to Tk 8,890 income (say 9,000) per HH/month has been adopted as the poverty line for the project. A total of 2,374 HHs have been identified to be poor based on this criterion. Figure 07 shows the district wise per capita income distribution. It represents that in Bogra, the majority of the population is earning up to BDT 15,000 a month.

6. Presence of Indigenous People in the project area

60. According to the census survey, there is no Indigenous People (IP) in the project area and no IP household has been identified during the survey. The project does not pass through tribal lands and the areas and districts with indigenous population are far from the project site. According to the BBS, there are some IPs, namely Santal, in Rangpur district although far from the project site, as well as in the districts of Dinajpur, Naogaon, Rajshahi and Chapai Nawabganj which are to the north of the project. In this perspective, the project does not affect Indigenous People (neither positively nor negatively) and thus does not trigger ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) Safeguards on Indigenous People and no IP Plan needs to be prepared

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

A. Introduction

61. For the preparation of this resettlement plan, four (4) public consultation meetings were held in 2015, and nine (9) focus groups discussions (FGDs) and 21 sensitive locations consultations were conducted in January and February 2016. The key objectives of the consultation meetings were to disclose the positive and negative impacts of the subproject with the community and stakeholders as well as to ensure to assess and include the views and opinions from subproject affected persons about its impacts on their livelihood and wellbeing. A total of 959 people participated to the two stages of consultations held in 2015 and 2016 among whom 08 were women. A total of 25 consultation meetings were held from which 04 meetings in 2015 and 21 meetings in 2016.

B. Consultation and Participation Framework and Methodology

62. Stakeholders were informed about the consultations time and place through personal contact, informing the market owners' association, phone communication, etc. Prior notice (personal contact, announcement in market places and through the LGI people) was given to road residents on the date, time and venue of the meetings. All the consultation meetings were organized in convenient locations near the alignment. Women participated less than men, because most of the affected businesses are owned by men. Women were separately interviewed during informal consultations, census and Inventory of Loss Assets (IoL) surveys. In addition to the above, the opinions from respected local representatives, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups were actively sought.



Pictures: Consultation meetings with stakeholders

63. The consultation meetings intensely focused on the process of land acquisition, positive and negative impacts of the project, the DC's payment procedure, the ADB involuntary resettlement policy, the cut-off-date to be eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance, resettlement benefits, and the roles and responsibilities of the project authority. Stakeholders expressed their views on the project, more specifically about their perception on the land acquisition process, the compensation process, relocation requirements, and views on alternative design options for the road to avoid or minimize private land acquisition and displacement. During consultation meetings, relevant issues of the project were discussed to let the people know about the project goals and objectives, principles, etc.

C. Summary of key public consultation meetings

64. A total of 25 consultation meetings were held along the Hatikamrul-Rangpur road section from which four public consultation meetings were held in 2015 and remaining 21 consultation meetings in 2016. The census and survey started on 1st March 2015, which is considered as the cut-off date for non-title-holders for this RP. The Project design, alignment options, benefits and adverse social impacts have been discussed with the affected persons and their community. Participants were asked for their views on the project, and their perception on the land acquisition and compensation process, relocation requirements, and views on alternative options. Women and other vulnerable groups were also consulted through FGDs and during the census. The key principles of ADB policy and Government laws on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement were also disclosed to the displaced persons and their community. Participants were also informed that during the project implementation period, a RP Booklet will be prepared in Bangla to be distributed locally among the APs. This will accurately describe the project including its impact, policy framework, compensation, mitigation measures as well as implementation procedure, institutional arrangement for resettlement plan implementation, grievances redress of APs, information dissemination to the entitled APs, and the contact information of the area manager of the RP implementing agency/NGO.

65. The participants expressed their expectation and concerns about the project during the consultation process. They welcomed the project as they viewed it as a conduit to improve business opportunities in the area. They also expected that the value of land around the project would increase and benefit from an increased valuation of their property. On the other hand, they expressed concerns about the loss of income and perspective for business restoration as well as proper compensation of land and structure at market rate. They demanded appropriate compensation without harassment. They expressed particular concerns about congested areas, usually around the market places (Bazaar) and recommended that the project allocate a space to establish a market place, so that the affected business entities can re-establish their business and carry on their source of income.

Table 28: Community level project stakeholder consultations

Date and Venue	Total particip.	Expectation of the stakeholders	Project responses
12 March, 2015 (10.00 am) Sherpur Bazar <i>Local Business owners, business workers and tenants, local chairman, teacher, local elites, etc.</i>	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% people ask for compensation at present market price and harassment free handover of compensation. • 100% land owners suggested to ensure best use of government land to minimize private land acquisition. • 90% business owners opted land for land in case of relocation of business. • 100% male & female wage labourers are worried about losing their job. 	Compensation will be paid at present market price. Project tried to best use of the government land. Roadside shops and business will receive compensation for business loss, shifting cost and re-construct cost of their business. Labours will get job opportunity during the construction period on a priority basis. Affected wage labours will receive 300tk for 90 days as compensation.
12 March, 2015 (12.30 pm) Noymile	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% people ask for compensation at present market price and harassment free handover of compensation. 	Compensation will be paid at present market price. Project tried to best use of the government land. Roadside shops and business will

Date and Venue	Total particip.	Expectation of the stakeholders	Project responses
<i>Local business owners, business workers, local chairman, teacher and local elite</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% landowners suggested ensuring best use of government land to minimize private land acquisition. • 0% business owners opted land for land in case of relocation of business. • 100% male & female wage labourers are worried about losing their job. 	receive compensation for business loss, shifting cost and re-construct cost of their business. Labours will get job opportunity during the construction period on a priority basis. Wage labours will receive 300tk for 90 days.
12 March, 2015 (02.00 pm) Charmatha <i>Local Business owners, business workers and tenants, local chairman, etc.</i>	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The locals requested to the project to reconsider the quantity of land to be needed by the project. They also expressed that compensation process should be fair and transparent and requested for job replacements of the affected labors by the project. 	Compensation will be paid at present market price. Project tried to best use of the government land. Roadside shops and business will receive compensation for business loss, shifting cost and re-construct cost of their business. Labours will get job opportunity during the construction period on a priority basis. Affected wage labours will receive 300tk for 90 days as compensation.
12 March, 2015, (4.00 pm) Dhaper hat <i>Land owners, business owners, Tenants, Wage labourers, local elites, etc.</i>	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The stakeholders asked for the fair compensation and job opportunities during the construction period. Roadside shops and business owners are worried about their business loss. 	Compensation will be paid at present market price. Project tried to best use of the government land. Roadside shops and business will receive compensation for business loss, shifting cost and re-construct cost of their business. Labours will get job opportunity during the construction period on a priority basis. Affected wage labours will receive 300tk for 90 days as compensation.
Total	96		

D. Summary of the 21 special consultation meetings in sensitive areas

66. In 2016, 21 special consultation meetings were held at various locations mainly hotspots and sensitive areas (i.e. graveyards, markets), along the alignment in January and February 2016. The table below shows the location and category and number of participants.

Date and time	Location of meetings	Type of Participants	Number of participants		
			Male	Female	Total
5 February, 2016 (11:30 am)	Koddar Morh (Package 2)	Local leaders, business tenants, service holders, students, farmers, businessmen, mason, day labour etc.	39	00	39
23 January, 2016 (10:30 am)	Hatikamrul Intersection (Package-2)	Local chairman, local business owners, business workers and tenants, house-wives, teacher, local elites, etc.	52	05	57

Date and time	Location of meetings	Type of Participants	Number of participants		
			Male	Female	Total
23 January, 2016 (12:30 pm)	Chandaikona (Package-7)	Local business owners, business workers and tenants, local chairman, teacher, local elites, etc.	72	00	72
23 January, 2016, (03:30 pm)	Sherpur (Package-7)	Local business owners, business workers and tenants, local chairman, former UP chairman, teacher etc.	29	00	29
25 January, 2016, (11:00am)	Shonka Bazar (Package-7)	Local chairman, teacher, local elites, students, housewives, rickshaw- puller, business holders, house owners ,etc.	20	00	20
25 January, 2016 (12:30pm)	Mirjapur Bazar (Package-7)	Land owners, business owners, local chairman, teacher, secretary, rickshaw puller etc.	30	00	30
26 January, 2016, (11:00 am)	Shima Bari Bazar (Package-7)	Local leaders, service holders, Business tenants, businessmen, housewives, teacher etc.	33	00	33
25 January, 2016, (04:00pm)	Mirjapur central Graveyard (Package-7)	Land owners, business owners, local chairman, teacher, rickshaw- puller, students etc.	69	00	69
26 January, 2016 (09:00am)	Banani (Package- 7)	Representatives of UP, social worker, service holder, teacher, student, business tenant, businessmen, day labour, fishermen, barber, boatmen, driver etc.	16	00	16
28 January, 2016, (11:00 am)	Majhira Cantonment, B- block (Package-7)	Local leaders, service holder, business tenant, businessmen, rickshaw puller, day labour, agricultural worker etc.	73	00	73
28 January, 2016 (03:00 pm)	Banani Bazar (Package-7)	Teacher service holders, driver, agricultural workers, business, rickshaw puller etc.	16	00	16
1 February, 2016 (04:30 pm)	Mohasthan gor Bus-stand (Package-7)	Day labour, farmers, aged people, service holder, electrician, businessmen, local political leaders etc.	20	00	20
24 January, 2016 (10:30 am)	Mordan Mumpi Morh (Package-7)	Land owners, business owners, local chairman, teacher, local elites, women etc.	76	02	78
24 January, 2016 (12:00 am)	Domdoma Bazar (Package-7)	Land owners, business owners, local chairman, teacher, farmers etc.	67	00	67
23 January, 2016 (03:30pm)	Jaigir hat (Package-7)	Land owners, business owners, local chairman, teacher, farmer etc.	27	00	27
30 January, 2016 (03:00 pm)	Mitha pukur	Business tenants, service holder, student, agriculture, business, mason, day labour etc.	36	00	36
28 January, 2016 (01:30 pm)	Borodorgah (Package-7)	Land owners, business owners, local chairman, teacher, secretary, rickshaw - puller etc.	42	00	42
30 January, 2016 (12:00 pm)	Pirgonj (Package- 7)	Representatives from up chairman, service holder, driver, agriculture, business etc.	30	00	30
1 February, 2016 (04:00 pm)	Khejmotpur Bazar (Package-7)	Teacher, mason, service holder, business tenant, businessmen, tailor, student, agricultural workers etc.	49	01	50

Date and time	Location of meetings	Type of Participants	Number of participants		
			Male	Female	Total
2 February, 2016 (05:00 pm)	Dhaper Hat (Kancha Bazar) (Package-7)	Tenants, fishermen, service holder, housewife, agriculture, day labour, loom businessmen etc.	29	00	29
4 February, 2016 (03:00 pm)	Polash Bari (BTC Morh) (Package-7)	Teacher, mason, service holder, business tenant, businessmen, tailor, student, agricultural worker etc.	30	00	30
Total			855	8	863

67. Below is a table with the most recurrent concerns and responses during the 2016 consultations.

Sl. No.	Comments of the participants	Taken into consideration: if yes, how? If not, why not?
1	People wanted to know that who will execute and fund the project.	The project will be executed by Roads and Highways Department (RHD) of Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges. And financed by ADB and Government of Bangladesh.
2	People are worried about further land acquisition plan because their land was acquired few years ago for this project.	Land will be acquired as per requirement of the project. If land is acquired the land owners will get compensation for loss of land, structures, trees, pond, fishes, standing crops, etc. at replacement cost/current market price as per policy of the ADB SPS 2009. This is incorporated in the Resettlement Plan.
3	Many people may be vulnerable due to this project, and wanted to know whether there is any special planning for them or not.	Project will look into the income and livelihood status of the affected people. Any affected vulnerable household is eligible to participate in the special program on income and livelihood restoration (ILRP) implemented by the project.
4	Disable people want to be trained for employment opportunities and to improve their socioeconomic condition as well as livelihood restoration.	Yes, this issue has been taken in to account during preparation of the resettlement plan. Affected people especially vulnerable people will be brought under income and livelihood restoration program and they will be trained on various income generating alternatives after need assessment survey.
5	They wanted more Govt. health facilities because the present facilities are not sufficient for them. They wanted to know if there are any special economic or safety net programmes for them.	Health facilities are not a component of the project.
6	It would be better if women have separate bus services and employment opportunities especially in case of women headed family.	The local buses have already designated seats for women and vulnerable. This is not part of our project rather it is issue of Bangladesh Road Transport Authority.
7	Local people demand foot over bridge so that they can move safely and reduce the accidents.	Road safety will be ensured in this project as it is an international corridor. Lanes for slow moving vehicles and overpass will be provided.

E. Summary of the FGD outcome

68. A total of 9 focused group discussion (FGD) meetings were conducted in 2016 along the alignment with affected people from various subgroups. The groups were selected based on

project impacts with special emphasis on vulnerability. A total of 141 persons participated to the FGDs, among which 54 were women and 14 were disabled persons.

Table 28: Focused Group Meetings (FGDs)

Sl.	Venue/Upazila/District	Date & Time	Participant Group	Male	Female
1	Charmatha Bus-stand, Bogra	31.01.16 (10:30 am)	Elderly People	19	00
2	Doshmayel, Garidah, Shahjahanpur	28.01.16 (09:30 am)	Women headed household	00	19
3	Shonka Bazar	25.01.16 (12:30 pm)	Elderly People	12	00
4	Mirzapur Bus-stand, Bogra	25.01.16 (02:50 pm)	Women group	00	24
5	Binod Lulurekha, Goyalia Bari, kalihati	05.02.16 (04:00 pm)	Elderly People	17	00
6	Pochalia bazaar (Bus-stand), Hati kumrul, Ullapara	05.02.16 (10:00 am)	Physically Disabled people	14	00
7	Khejmotpur Bazaar, Pirgonj	31.01.16 (03:30 pm)	Elderly People	15	00
8	Rasulpur Cold Storage, Sadulyapur	08.02.16 (03:30 pm)	Extreme Poor	10	00
9	Gobindogonj bazaar, Gobindogonj	30.01.16 (12:00 pm)	Women headed household	00	11
Total				87	54
					141

69. A summary of the discussion and concerns raised by the participants to the FGDs is presented in the Table below.

Table 29: Summary Outcomes of FGDs

SL.	Group	Number of Group	Number of participants			Opinion of Participants in Focus Group Discussion
			Male	Female	Total	
1	Physically Disabled	1	14	00	14	There is no special facility for the disabled people during transportation to anywhere. But they want separate place in bus terminals/shade for their easy movement. Sufficient facilities are available only for patients and for emergency situations. They want more facilities in the health center as well as hospital such as wheel chair, medicine, and bed etc. There rarely found doctors permanently on duty. Disabled persons want proper safety and security in terminal and road as well. They want more disability allowance from the Govt. and please ensure that allowance for all disable people. Most of the people demand for over bridge, prohibition of unfit transport, separate lane for the small vehicles, strict traffic rules, etc. for their safe and secured journey. They want separate space/seat for them in the bus and easy riding facility such as smooth way, wheel chairs, etc. If such facilities are provided for the disable people then they may comfortably use the highway transport. They want proper compensation

SL.	Group	Number of Group	Number of participants			Opinion of Participants in Focus Group Discussion
			Male	Female	Total	
						according to present market value on time without any harassment.
2	Women group	3	00	54	54	Female particularly women who are engaged in different occupation fields (Govt./ private job, brick fields, agriculture) for family support of the project routes move here and there mostly by bus and other vehicles (CNG, vhotvoti, nosimon, rickshaw, van etc.) along with husband or even only with children for their needs. But they feel insecure due to rough driving and overtaking of the drivers breaking the traffic rules, sexual harassment during journey. Sometimes women face sexual harassment during journey. Safety and security, separate space for them in the bus terminals separate ticket counter, over bridge, etc. are their needs. Sometimes they hear about human trafficking specially women in the name of job opportunity, please look over the matter. They want skill developmental program to develop them as well as to contribute to the family expenditure and for better livelihood restoration. Extreme poor women demand for proper three times food security, widow and old age allowance, job opportunity under this project etc. for secured life
3	Elderly people	4	46	00	63	There have 20% elderly people. According to their opinion there have no any facilities in transport. So, they want facilities in transport under this project. There have no extra facilities e.g. Passengers' camp and toilet system is not available here. Women, child, disable and elderly people enjoy a little facility in transport. In public transport only a few seats are reserved for them but those are maintained properly. Women harassment in public transport is infrequent. They said that there should be different seats for woman and elderly people in transport. They opined that skilled driver, safe road facilities and social awareness on transport facilities can ensure the road safety and better communication facilities.
4	Extreme poor (Farmer)	1	10	00	10	Most of the people in this area are farmer. 20% of them are extreme poor. There is no scope for work facilities. According to their opinion there have no working facilities. So, they want working facilities under this project. After implementation

SL.	Group	Number of Group	Number of participants			Opinion of Participants in Focus Group Discussion
			Male	Female	Total	
						this area will be developed. They are demand for working facilities after implementation. Land owners requested that about the appropriate compensation for lands to consideration of crop price. They also urged for assurance that they will be harassed during payment of compensation. They expressed that they would prefer cash compensation at the present market value. It will helpful for them to restore their standard of living.

F. Disclosure Plan

70. The following activities will be conducted as part of the disclosure plan:
- (i) The Final RP will be uploaded in the ADB website for all and this information will be mentioned in the brochure of the implementing NGO for affected persons of the project. The RP will also be made available at RHD local offices and at local Union and Upazila Parishads.
 - (ii) RHD will organize public meetings and will apprise the communities about the progress in the implementation of resettlement, and social activities.
 - (iii) RHD 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 placed for public display at the local level RHD office and at local Union Parishad Office.
 - (iv) All monitoring and evaluation reports of the RP components of the project will be disclosed in the same manner as that of the RP.
 - (v) Key features of the RP particularly the entitlements and institutional arrangements for grievance redress and contact information of the RHD local officer and RP implementing agency area manager will be summarized in a 1- 2 pages booklet and distributed among the APs and their communities along the project corridor.
 - (vi) RHD will conduct information dissemination sessions at major intersections and solicit the help of the local community leaders to encourage the participation of the APs in RP implementation.
 - (vii) All efforts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and to take their specific needs into account.

71. A one or two-page information booklet with key project impacts, entitlements, grievance redress and contact information of the RHD local officer and RP implementing agency area manager will be designed in Bengali and distributed among the affected persons and other stakeholders, including local government representatives at the start of implementation as a key disclosure tool. A draft leaflet is presented in Annex 3. Since some of the APs may not be literate, community level group discussions focusing on project policies, entitlement matrix and project delivery framework and timeline will also be undertaken by the RP implementing agency at the same time. Besides photographs on project impacts (types and categories) and mitigation measures including policy matrix will be arranged by the INGO.

G. Community Consultation during RP Implementation

72. RHD will continue the consultation process during implementation. Further steps will be taken to (i) keep the affected people informed about land acquisition plan, compensation policies and payments, resettlement plan, schedules and process, and (ii) ensure that project-affected persons are involved in making decisions concerning their relocation and implementation of the RP. The consultation and participation will be instrumented through individual contacts, FGDs, open meetings and workshops. The larger goal of this plan is to ensure that adequate and timely information is made available to the project affected people and communities and sufficient opportunities are provided to them to voice their opinions and concerns and participate in influencing upcoming project decisions.

73. During the implementation stage, union based Resettlement Advisory Committees (RACs) will be formed to seek cooperation from various stakeholders in the decision-making and implementation of the RP. Through public consultations, the APs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redress from the RHD. The APs can call upon the support of RP Implementing NGO/agency (INGO) to assist them in presenting their grievances to the GRCs. The representatives of Union/Municipality and affected people will play role in grievance redress committee and resettlement advisory committee. They will have a vital role in grievance mechanism of the affected people. So the affected people will have full representation in the RP implementation process.

V. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. Introduction

74. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) does not have a national policy on involuntary resettlement. Eminent domain law is applied for the acquisition of land for infrastructure projects of public interest. However, in projects with external financing, the GoB adopts a project-specific approach on land acquisition and resettlement.

75. For this project, the legal and policy framework for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is based on:

- (i) The Government of Bangladesh's Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (ARIPO) and its subsequent amendments in 1993 and 1994. ARIPO regulates any public land acquisition process in the country.
- (ii) ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009, which applies to all ADB-financed and/or administered projects, regardless of the country of where the project is located or financing modality (i.e. loan, a grant, or other means)¹³.

B. GoB Legal Framework

76. 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 1982 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 Ordinance provides certain safeguards for the owners and has provision for payment of "fair value" for the property acquired.

77. The Deputy Commissioners (DC) in all the cases, determine the rate of the acquired assets on the date of notice of acquisition (notice under section 3 of the Ordinance). The DCs then adds 50% premium of the assessed value for cash compensation under law (CCL) of all acquired assets except standing crops due to compulsory acquisition. The CCL paid for land is generally less than the market value as owners customarily report undervalued land transaction prices to avoid higher stamp duty and registration fees. If the 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. Officially registered places of worship, graveyard and cremation grounds are not to be acquired for any purpose. Households and assets moved from land already acquired in the past for project purposes and/or government khas land are not included in the acquisition proposal and therefore excluded for considerations for compensation under law. Lands acquired for development of road and bridge cannot be used for other purposes by the RHD.

78. Under the 1982 Ordinance, the Government is obliged to pay compensation only for the assets acquired. The Ordinance does not deal with social and economic impacts as a consequence of land acquisition. For instance, the Ordinance does not cover project- displaced persons without titles such as informal settler (squatters), occupiers, and informal tenants and lease-holders (without registration document). Further, the Ordinance has no provision for loss of livelihood and income.

¹³ <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/32056/safeguard-policy-statement-june2009.pdf>

C. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009

79. The Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards requirements outlined in Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) directs how any social impacts resulting from a project that is financed by ADB should be managed. The SPS Involuntary Resettlement key principles are summarized below:

- (iii) Determination of scope of involuntary resettlement through a social impact assessment
- (iv) Consultation & participation, grievance mechanism set up
- (v) Improve or at least restore livelihoods
- (vi) Provide transitional and relocation assistance
- (vii) Improve standards of living of vulnerable and poor affected persons
- (viii) Ensure transparent procedures for negotiated settlement
- (ix) Eligibility of Non-Title Affected Persons for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets
- (x) Careful planning of the resettlement process through the development of a resettlement plan
- (xi) Transparency: local and international disclosure of resettlement documentation
- (xii) Conceive of the RP as a development program (pro-poor)
- (xiii) Pay compensation and resettlement assistance prior to physical/economic displacement
- (xiv) Monitoring and evaluation of the RP's impacts

80. There are discrepancies between the two applicable legal frameworks mentioned above. Unlike the requirements of ADB's SPS, the government's ARIPO regulations do not cover project-affected persons without titles or ownership record, such as informal settler/squatters, tenants and leaseholders, and has no provision for loss of income, livelihood restoration, transfer, reconstruction and vulnerability assistance measures. Further, in most cases, the compensation paid under the ARIPO regulation does not constitute market or replacement cost of the property acquired, but is based on predetermined rates defined by the government. A summary of discrepancies between ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy under SPS and ARIPO can be found in table 30.

Table 30: Summary of Gaps and Additional Gap-filling Measures

Issue	GoB	ADB	Gap-filling Measures in this RP
Timing of compensation	Land is handed over to requiring body once payment of awards has initiated	Prior to land acquisition and displacement	No physical or economic displacement will occur until compensation at full replacement cost or resettlement benefits have been paid.
Valuation of land	ARIPO determines the land price as average value during the twelve months preceding the date of publication of the notice under section no.3. During payment, Tax is deducted from the total land value. Then 50% premium is	ADB SPS policy calls for replacement cost of land	Provisions have been adopted for additional top up payments to ensure compensations at replacement cost

Issue	GoB	ADB	Gap-filling Measures in this RP
	added.		
Valuation of structures	The 1982 Ordinance determines the Structure price by deducting construction profit, overhead charge, Value Added Tax and Depreciation. Then 50% premium is added.	ADB SPS policy calls for market value of assets. Depreciation should not be taken into account during calculation.	
Eligibility criteria	Non-title holders are not eligible for compensation	Non-title holders are eligible for compensation for loss of assets and income	All affected persons irrespective of titles have been identified for compensation and assistance
Relocation assistance	No provision to support relocation	Households must be assisted in the relocation process	Affected households and businesses will receive relocation assistance in the form of additional lump sum as well as support from the project in identifying and negotiating an alternative place to stay.
Economic displacement	No compensation for loss of income	Livelihood must be restored or improved for the vulnerable affected households	Households must be compensated for loss of income. Vulnerable households are eligible to participate in livelihood improvement training, which includes seed grants or to other assistance measures depending on the type of vulnerability
Consultations/disclosure	No consultation/disclosure requirement	Affected persons must be consulted during project design and RP preparation. All documents must be disclosed locally and on ADB's website	Extensive consultations were carried out during design and RP preparation and similar efforts will continue during implementation. The RP documents and entitlement matrix will be disclosed locally and on ADB/EA's websites
Special assistance to vulnerable groups	No special assistance to vulnerable groups required	RP must have provisions for vulnerable groups	The RP has special assistance measures to vulnerable groups.

81. Thus, the RP and the policy framework presented here ensure compliance with both GoB legal framework for public purpose acquisition and the ADB SPS 2009. The entitlement matrix I Eligibility, Special Considerations and Entitlement Matrix.

82. **Eligibility and cut-of date:** Any person, whose asset and income is affected by the project, whether permanently or temporarily, and regardless of whether or not s/he has legal title to the affected land or asset, is eligible to receive compensation and other entitlements. For title-holders, eligibility will be defined by the publication of the notification of section 3 by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) as per the ARIPO, which it defined as the cut-off date for legal owners. This will be done once the Land Acquisition Plans (LAPs) are submitted by RHD to the respective DCs. For non-title holders, eligibility is defined as the start of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS). The census survey was started in 4 locations along the alignment

on the same day, and therefore the cut-off date for non-title holders was declared to be March 01, 2015. The census has identified and established the households owning assets or earning income in the project's corridor of impacts and includes squatters/informal settlers on public land, mostly from the Bangladesh Forest. The table below lists the cut-off dates for non-title holders to be used in different sections for eligibility by any non-title persons. These dates were clearly mentioned during the local consultation meetings and during one-on-one interviews for the survey. Any persons moving into the Project area after the cut-off dates will not be entitled for compensation from DCs or any assistance from RHD. Discretionary measures shall be taken to account for absentee owners/renters during DMS.

Table 31: Social Cut-off Dates for Non-Title Holders Based on Census

Legal Status	Location	Cut-off Date
Title Holders	Hatikamrul-Rangpur	Date of notification of ARIPO section 3 (the date can change according to concerned DC and alignment section)
Non-title holders	Hatikamrul-Rangpur	01 March 2015

83. Special considerations for certain groups of affected households: special assistance measures for vulnerable affected households are included in this RP. These include additional allowances as well as participation to a livelihood improvement-training program, which includes a start-up seed grant. Vulnerable households are defined as: (i) headed by single woman or woman with dependents and low incomes; (ii) headed by elderly/disabled people without means of support; (iii) households that are below the poverty line as earning BDT 108,000 or below per year; (iv) headed by an indigenous person or someone from an ethnic minority; (v) headed by orphans (below 18 years old); (vi) landless.

84. Full plot acquisition in case of unviability: In the process of acquisition, if any plot of land acquired becomes unviable (for example, if less than 10% remains or if the plot is divided into two) and at the request of the owner(s), RHD will acquire the entire plot and pay compensation as per the set entitlements in this project before physical or economic displacement.

85. Full structure acquisition in case of unviability: any structure which is impacted for 25% or more of its total surface or that is no longer viable will be fully acquired.

86. Physically displaced households: any household whose residential or commercial structure is fully affected or is no longer viable will be considered as physically displaced.

87. Compensation and assistance payment before any physical impact on assets: As per ADB's SPS, all affected persons will be given their compensations and/or resettlement assistance before civil works impacts their assets.

88. Entitlement Matrix: The entitlement matrix (see Table 33) summarizes the types of possible losses, eligibility criteria and corresponding entitlements in accordance with ADB policies, based on the principle of "replacement cost." In addition to the estimated potential temporary impacts, the entitlement matrix safeguards unforeseen damages to structures that may take place during construction, and any temporary losses to shops and businesses that may occur as a result of full closure of roads that may be necessary/known during construction, as well as other unforeseen impacts.

D. Legal and Policy Commitments

89. The RP has the following specific principles based on the government provisions and ADB SPS 2009 :

- i. The land acquisition and resettlement impacts on persons displaced by the projects (physically or financially) would be avoided or minimized as much as possible through alternate design options;
- ii. Where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the persons displaced by the project and vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living.
- iii. Information related to the preparation and implementation of Resettlement Plan will be disclosed to all stakeholders and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation. The Resettlement Plan will be disclosed to the APs in local language;
- iv. The displaced persons who does not own land or other properties, but have economic interests or lose their livelihoods will be assisted as per the broad principles described in this document.
- v. Before starting civil works, compensation and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) assistance will be paid in accordance with the provisions described in this document;
- vi. An entitlement matrix for different categories of people displaced by the project has been prepared. People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance.
- vii. For titled holders the date of serving notice under section 3 of the Acquisition and Requisition of the Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 will be treated as the cut-off date.
- viii. For non-titleholders such as informal settlers / squatters and encroachers the date of commencement of census survey i.e. 13 October, 2014 or a similar designated date declared by the project Executing Agency (RHD) will be considered as cut-off date.
- ix. Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.
- x. All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring would ensure the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups.
- xi. Consultations with the APs will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works.
- xii. There should be a clause in the contract agreement that the construction contractor will compensate any loss or damage in connection with collection and transportation of borrow-materials.

90. In accordance with the resettlement principles adopted in this Project, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The displaced persons will be entitled to

- (i) Compensation for loss of land at replacement cost
- (ii) Compensation for loss of structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (iii) Compensation for trees, crops and fish stock to legally or socially recognised owners at current market price
- (iv) Assistance for loss of business/ wage income;
- (v) Assistance for shifting and reconstruction of structure,

- (vi) Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities and
- (vii) Special assistance to women headed and vulnerable households with support to livelihood and income restoration.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

91. Affected persons who are entitled for compensation or at least rehabilitation provisions under the Project are those losing their land, tenants of agricultural land (irrespective of registered deeds), owners of buildings (titled or non-titled), crops, trees and objects attached to the land and those losing business, income and salaries. Any households or persons identified on the alignment's corridor of impact during this process will be eligible for compensation and assistance from the project. Non-title affected persons who settled in the project's corridor of impact after the cut-off date of 01 March 2015 will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice to vacate premises and dismantle their affected structures prior to construction.

B. Compensation entitlement Policy

92. The entitlements are based on provisions for compensation for land and other assets following the Ordinance II of 1982 and replacement cost and other assistance and allowances following the ADB SPS 2009. The entitlements matrix for the project complies with the policy framework for the project harmonizing the national law with ADB SPS 2009 and has benefited from good practice examples on involuntary resettlement of externally funded development projects in Bangladesh.

C. Compensation and Entitlement Matrix

93. An Entitlement Matrix has been prepared on the basis of census and inventory of losses survey conducted for the households, shops and common/community properties affected within the project's corridor of impact. It identifies the categories of impact based on the census and IOL and shows the entitlements for each type of loss. The matrix describes the units of entitlements for compensating the loss of land, structure, business and various resettlement benefits. The resettlement benefits for indirect losses will be directly paid by RHD through the RP implementing NGO (INGO), recruited by RHD for that purpose. INGO will assist the RHD in preparation of necessary papers (ID cards, EP/EC, indent, debit voucher, etc.) for making payment of additional compensation and resettlement benefits to the EPs. The APs will be allowed to fell and take away trees and salvaged materials of affected structures free of cost without delaying the project works. The crops owners will be given one-month prior notice to harvest the crops if it is at or near harvesting stage. If the project damages the standing crops, the actual owners of crops will be entitled to compensation for crops at market price. Some local people have planted different species (fruit bearing and timber) of trees on RHD land. As per engineering design, if the trees are needed to fell down for the project work, the actual owners of the trees will be entitled for compensation.

Table 32: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Loss Item 1: Loss of Agricultural Land			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application	Additional Services
Legal owner/ titleholder as identified by the Deputy Commissioner (DC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost¹⁴ (RC) of agricultural land. • Relocation Allowance of Tk. 300 per decimal • Stamp duty and registration cost on purchasing of replacement land using an amount not exceeding the RC. Stamp duty and transaction costs will be paid if the replacement land is purchased within 12 months of receiving “top up”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC will be recommended by PAVC. • DC will pay (cash compensation under law) CCL for the land. • If RC is higher than CCL, the difference (i.e. “top up”) will be paid by RHD/INGO • The Relocation allowance will be paid by RHD/INGO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owners will be assisted by INGO to organize legal documents in support of their ownership and retitle their plots. • INGO will identify loss and entitlement of female owners and co-sharers upon receipt of payment data from DC office. • NGO will provide support to AP purchasing land on how to register with DC office.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons entitled will be informed of the details about the land acquisition and compensation process, resettlement package and payment procedure. • PAVC will recommend the RC for land based on current market price (CMP) assessed by the Consultant at the time of the preparation of the RP, including the cost of titling. The RC may be updated at the time of dispossession, if required. CMP will be assessed for each affected mouza for each type of land averaging (i) the minimum approved price of land available in the respective Sub-registrars’ offices, (ii) reported price, and (iii) transacted price of land at those mouzas (CMP should not be less than minimum approved price of land). The Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges will approve the RC. • DC will determine the rate of land averaging last 12 months sale prices (from the date of service of notice u/s 3) as per registration deeds in affected mouzas for each type of land obtained from respective sub-registrar’s offices. For all private land, the market price will be enhanced by 50% for CCL. For khas land (DC is the owner at respective districts on behalf of the government) the rate will also be determined by the DC with a 50% premium. Title updating for usufruct and other rights will be done before issuance of notice under section 6 with assistance 			

¹⁴ The replacement cost includes (i) fair market value (ii) transaction costs (iii) interest accrued (iv) renovation costs and (v) other applicable payments if applicable. The replacement cost does not take into account depreciation value.

Loss Item 2: Loss of homestead, commercial, industrial land and common property resources			
Persons	Entitlements	Application	Additional Services
Legal owner/ titleholder as identified by the DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC of land. • Relocation Allowance of Tk. 300 per decimal • Stamp duty and registration cost on purchasing of replacement land using an amount not exceeding the RC. Stamp duty and transaction costs will be paid if the replacement land is purchased within 12 months of receiving the "top up". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAVC will recommend the RC. • DC will pay CCL for the land. • If RC is higher than CCL, the difference (i.e. "top up") will be paid by RHD • The relocation allowance will be paid by RHD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owners will be assisted by the INGO to organize legal documents in support of their ownership. • INGO will identify loss and entitlement of female owners and co-sharers upon receipt of payment data from the DC office.
Implementation Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons entitled will be informed of the details of the compensation policy, resettlement package and payment procedure. • The RC will be determined and approved for the project following the procedure as stated under Loss Item 1. • CCL for private and khas land will be determined by DC as stated under Loss Item 1. • Title updating for usufruct and other rights will be done before the issuance of notice under Section 6 with the assistance from the INGO. • The INGO will encourage and motivate eligible APs to purchase homestead/ commercial / community or industrial land or invest the compensation money in productive or income generating activities. 			

Loss Item 3: Loss of water bodies (ponds, both cultivated and non-cultivated)			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Legal owner/ titleholder as identified by the DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC of the water body (private land). • Relocation Allowance of TK. 300 per decimal for perennial water-body • Stamp duty and registration cost on purchasing of replacement land using an amount not exceeding the RC. Stamp duty and transaction costs will be paid if the replacement land is purchased within 12 months of receiving "top up". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAVC will recommend RC of private land. • DC will pay CCL for the land. • If the RC is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by RHD. • The relocation allowance will be paid by RHD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owners will be assisted by the INGO to organize legal documents in support of their ownership. • INGO will identify loss and entitlement of female owners and co-sharers upon receipt of payment

Loss Item 4: Loss of residential structures with title to land			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Legal owner/ titleholder as identified by the DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC of residential structure. • Transfer Grant @ 2% of RC. • Reconstruction Grant @ TK. 5% of RC. • 60-day advance notice • Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost within RHD declared deadline. 	<p>Applicable to all structures located on the Right of Way (ROW) at cut-off dates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAVC will recommend the RC of the structures. • DC will pay CCL for structure and if CCL is less than RC, RHD/INGO will pay the difference (i.e. “top up”) directly • RHD will provide other resettlement benefits directly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in relocation and reconstruction.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Verification (DC and RHD) and/or Census will identify (records floor areas and category) structure for titled owners. • PAVC will recommend RC of structure considering the cost of materials, labour inputs and land development cost at current market rates. Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges will approve the RC of structures recommended by PAVC. • DC office with assistance from district Public Works Department (PWD) office will determine the market price of structures and enhance it by 50% for cash compensation under law (CCL). • Compensation must be paid before AP dismantles and removes the structures as per civil works requirement. • The date of service of notice u/s 3 will be the cut-off date for titled owners and the commencement date of Census or any designated date declared by RHD will be the cut-off date for structures not covered by DC. 			

Loss Item 5: Loss of commercial/industrial structures with title to land			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Legal owner/ titleholder as identified by the DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC of commercial, industrial structure. • Transfer Grant @ 2% of RC of structure • Reconstruction Grant @ 5% of RC of structure • 60-day advance notice • Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials free of cost within RHD declared deadline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable to all structures located on ROW at cut-off dates. • PAVC will recommend the RC of structures. • DC will pay CCL for structure and if CCL is less than RC, RHD will pay the difference (i.e. “top up”) with assistance from INGO. • RHD will provide other resettlement benefits with assistance from INGO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in relocation and reconstruction.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Verification identifies (records floor areas and category) structure for titled owners and Census identifies structure for non-titled owners. • RC of structure will be determined and approved in the process as stated in Loss Item 4. • CCL will be determined in the process as stated in Loss Item 4. 			

- Compensation must be paid before DP dismantles and removes the structures as per civil works requirement.
- The cut-off dates for titled owners and socially recognized owners as stated in Loss Item 4.

Loss Item 6: Loss of residential, commercial and other physical structures without title to land (Non-title holders, including squatters and

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional
Non-title holders who are socially recognized owners of structures built on the ROW as identified during census and verified by the PAVC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC of structure. • Transfer Grant @ 2% of RC of structure • Reconstruction Grant @ 5% of RC of structure • 60-day advance notice • Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials free of cost within RHD declared deadline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable to all structures located on ROW at cut-off dates. • PAVC will recommend the RC of structures. • RHD will provide other resettlement benefits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in relocation and reconstruction.

- Implementation Issues:**
- Census identifies structure on the RHD or any Government land within project right of way.
 - RC of structure will be determined and approved as stated in Loss Item 4.
 - Compensation must be paid before AP dismantles and removes the structures as per civil works requirement.
 - The cut-off dates for titled owners and socially recognized owners as stated in Loss Item 4.

Loss Item 7: Loss of community properties on private or public lands

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application	Additional Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owners identified by the DC in the process of CCL payment. • Non-title holders who are socially recognized owners of structures built on the ROW as identified by PAVC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC of structure. • Transfer Grant @ 2% of RC of affected structure • Reconstruction Grant @ 10% of RC of affected structure. OR • Reconstruction of community property by the project <p>In both options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60-day advance notice • Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials free of cost within RHD declared deadline. 	Joint Verification Committee will identify (records floor areas and category) for titled owners and Census identifies structures for non-titled owners	Assistance in relocation and reconstruction.

Loss Item 8: Loss of graves			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by the DC • Non-title holders who are socially recognized owners of trees grown on public or other land, as identified by PAVC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDT 30,000 per grave to cover the cost of relocation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grave owners must be consulted and given 3 months' notice to relocate • If graveyard is affected, community and grave owners must be consulted and assisted in identifying an alternative relocation site 	INGO to explain RP policies regarding compensation for the trees of different categories and size and make the EPs aware that they could take the timber and fruits free of cost.

Loss Item 9: Loss of trees with title to land and owner of trees on public land or lessees			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by DC • Non-title holders who are socially recognized as owners of trees grown on public or other land, as identified by PAVC. • Owners of trees such as Forest Department, Zilla Parishad, Society, Union Parishad, Lessee on public land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC of timber/ bamboo trees determined by PAVC. • Replacement cost of fruit tree sapling and annual fruit production for 3 years¹⁵ • Owner of the tree will be allowed to fell and take the trees free of cost within the RHD declared deadline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable to all trees and plants located on ROW at cut-off dates. • DC will pay CCL as applicable for trees/plants. • If CCL is less than RC or there is no CCL (for socially recognized owners), the RC of different species of trees will directly be paid by RHD. • PAVC will recommend RC of trees and fruits. 	INGO to explain RP policies regarding compensation for the trees of different categories and size and make the EPs aware that they could take the timber and fruits free of cost.
Implementation Issues:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard rates for trees of different species available with the Department of Forestry will be considered by PAVC in calculating the RC. • DCs will determine the market price of trees with assistance from district Department of Forest and enhance it by 50% to fix compensation under law (CCL). • The INGO will provide guidance in plantation and post-plantation care. 			

¹⁵ Time it takes for new fruit tree to grow

Loss Item 10: Loss of standing crops/fish stock with title to land			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Owner cultivators as identified in joint verification by the DC, RHD and PAVC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC of standing crops/fish stock. Owners will be allowed to take crops and fish stock within RHD declared deadline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable for all crops/fish stock standing on land/pond within ROW at the time of dispossession. DC will pay CCL for crops/fish stock. RHD will pay the difference directly if CCL is less than RC. PAVC will recommend RC of crops/fish stock at take away. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INGO will assist APs in the process of claiming compensation from DC offices for organizing necessary documents.
Implementation Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC of crops/fish stock will be recommended by PAVC (based on data obtained from district agriculture extension office and district marketing officer) for those identified through joint (DC/RHD) on-site verification before taking over land. DCs will determine the market price of crops with assistance from district Department of Agriculture Extension and District Agriculture Marketing Officer and market price of fish with assistance from district fisheries officer. 			

Loss Item 11: Loss of leased or mortgaged land or ponds			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Leaseholder with legal papers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC of crops/fish stock. Relocation Allowance will be paid to the actual cultivator of the acquired land by RHD with assistance from INGO @ Tk. 300/Dec. The cultivator will be allowed to take the crops/fish within the RHD declared deadline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owner and mortgagee/ leaseholder will be paid CCL by DC in accordance with the law. With customary tenancy agreements, including socially-recognized verbal agreements: Legal owner will receive CCL from DC. The legal owner will pay the outstanding liabilities to the lessee/mortgagee. Under the following conditions: (i) all contractual liabilities are already paid up; (ii) if not, the legal owner will get the residual payment after all liabilities are paid up. RHD will ensure RC of crops to the cultivator with direct payment of the difference, if CCL is less than RC, with assistance from INGO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INGO will assist in ensuring that the lessee receives all eligible payments. INGO will mediate refund of outstanding lease money by the owner to the lessees.
Implementation Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAVC will identify each land owner and any persons who presently have interest in the acquired land due to mortgage, lease or khai - khalashi right. Any disputes over status of present interest in the land will be resolved through grievance redress procedure. Once resolved, INGO will assist in processing payments of all outstanding liabilities on the land to the appropriate persons. Dislocation Allowance to cover loss of income will be paid to the tenant as per project-specific policy provisions 			

Loss Item 12: Loss of income from dismantled commercial and industrial premises			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional
Any proprietor or businessman or artisan operating in premises, at the time of issuance of Notice u/s 3 for title-holders and/or as per the census identified by PAVC for non-title holders who are physically displaced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lump sum of BDT 240,000¹⁶ or three months' income,¹⁷ whichever is higher for large-scale businesses Lump sum of 120,000¹⁸ or three months' income as per census and other supportive documents, whichever is higher for other businesses 	RHD will directly pay the entitlement to the eligible displaced persons	Vulnerable APs will be brought under income generating program.
Implementation Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary eligibility to be based on businessmen identified by the Census and/or DC/RHD joint verification. Large scale businesses are defined as wholesale dealer, CNG/Petrol Station and industries. Other businesses are defined as any businesses located on the Corridor of Impact and identified by the census, PVAC or has been issued a Notice u/s 3. Three months net income will be based on three years average income as per TIN certificate. The businessmen will produce TIN certificate before the RHD/INGO during RP implementation as proof of income. 			

Loss Item 13: Loss of income (wage earners in agricultural, small business and industry (excluding owners or employers))			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Regular wage earners affected by the census or by the PAVC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income @ TK. 300 x 90 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AP must be an employee of landowner or business located on the corridor of impact of the project, as identified by Joint Verification and/or Census. The wage grant will be paid by RHD with assistance from INGO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable APs will be brought under income and livelihood regenerating program. Involvement of qualified APs in construction work. Involvement of qualified APs in tree plantation and social afforestation.

¹⁶ Equivalent of BDT 80,000/month for 3 months

¹⁷ Based on three year average income as per TIN certificate

¹⁸ Equivalent to BDT 40,000/month for 3 months

Loss Item 14: Loss of income from rented-out and access to rented-in residential and commercial premises			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owner/ titleholders of the rented-out premises (i.e. “landlords”) as identified by the PAVC. • Household/person rented-in (i.e. “tenant”) any such structure as identified by PAVC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rental assistance for both residential and commercial rented-out owner of the structure (i.e. “landlord) for the amount equivalent to 2 months’ rent • Rental assistance for both residential and commercial rented-in APs (i.e. “tenants”) for the amount equivalent to 1 month rent • Moving assistance for residential and commercial tenant’s equivalent to 20% of monthly rent. • Additional structures erected by tenant will be identified by the PAVC and compensated as Item No. 4 • Right to salvage materials from demolished structure erected by tenant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Census and/or joint verification will identify the owner and renter of the residential and commercial premises • The owners of rented out premises will be entitled for dislocation allowance for each unit of premises rented out to separate households or persons. • Allowance will be paid by RHD. • In case of any advance deposited by the tenant, an agreement on non-claim or outstanding balance should be certified by the local government representative between owner and tenant. The agreement will have to be submitted by both parties at the time of payment of resettlement assistance. It will be considered an essential part of the payment procedure. 	

Loss Item 15: Loss of Tube-well			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by DC • Non-title holders who are owners of structures built on the ROW as identified during the census and by the PAVC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC compensation or grant for tube-well • Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost within RHD declared deadline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RHD will pay the difference between RC and CCL directly 	INGO will guide the installation of arsenic free tube-well
Grant in full will be determined by PAVC and RHD will pay full grant for Title and Non-title holders.			

Loss Item 16: Loss of Toilet			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by DC • Non-title holders who are owners of structures built on the ROW as identified by census and the PAVC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC compensation/grant for toilet. • Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost within RHD declared deadline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional grant over and above the CCL will be paid by RHD 	INGO will ensure Water Sealed toilet.
Grant will be determined by PAVC and RHD will pay full grant for loss of Toilet. There is no indication for loss of Toilet of squatters.			

Loss Item 17: Disconnection of utilities (gas, electricity, telephone, water, sewage, etc.)			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by the DC • Non-title holders as identified by PAVC as per evidence of utilities connection documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lump sum equivalent to the cost of a new connection as determined by PAVC 	This additional entitlement will be paid to the head of the household by RHD as new connection assistance.	INGO will help reinstallation of the line

Loss Item 18: Impact on vulnerable households			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male-headed households whose annual income is under Tk. 108,000/- and other households with disabled/ handicapped /widow/elderly-headed orphan (under 18), or female headed identified by census and PAVC. • APs losing 10% or more of their income and who have no alternative source of income as identified by PAVC. • Squatters who do not own any land and who are not already included in the above category 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tk. 10,000/- as one time grant in addition to other compensations for male headed vulnerable households earning less than Tk. 108,000/year. • Tk. 12,000/- as one time grant in addition to other compensation for female headed including disabled/ handicapped/ widow member family/ where male headed/elderly-headed and orphan-headed (under 18) family having income up to BDT 108,000. • Participation to Skill Training for vulnerable households (one member per household). Cost of training not exceeding Tk. 8,000 for one member and seed grant of Tk. 16,000. 	The APs will be identified as per the census and income and livelihood support will be provided by RHD with assistance from INGO. Cost of trainer will be borne by RHD.	INGO will motivate the APs for appropriate skill training
<p>Implementation Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households losing income from business, employment, livelihood resources and for the transitional time up to permanent settlement will be assessed by INGO-RHD joint verification. • These persons will be covered under the skill training program and the allowances will be paid upon performance following the entitlement package. 			

Loss Item 19: Impacts on Landless Affected Households			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected households who are landless prior to the project or who become landless as a result of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance in finding alternative places to stay or rent. 	The INGO will compile a database of places to rent or buy in the project area and support eligible affected households in lease or purchase negotiation, compiling appropriate documents, etc.	INGO will motivate the landless households to relocate outside of public land
Implementation Issues: Landless households will have to demonstrate their landless status through appropriate documentation or confirmation by affected persons' representatives.			

Loss Item 20: Loss of government agency provided residence			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Households/ persons residing in government agency assigned housing as identified by the Accommodation Board and Administration Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shifting to housing of equal or better condition provided by the government agency Shifting cost covered by the government agency Right to salvage materials from demolished structure erected/ extended by the government employee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable to all government employees residing in government assigned housing on ROW on cut off dates Shifting cost will be covered by the government agency under the regulation of government. PVAC will identify and recommend the additional infrastructure erected/ extended by the government employee 	RO, RHD will identify the government employee and corresponding assigned structure from respective office

Loss Item 21: Temporary Impact during Construction			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households/persons and/or community affected by construction impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All temporary use of lands outside proposed RoW to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor and fees paid to owner as per written agreement. Land will be returned to owner rehabilitated to original preferably better standard. If land condition is degraded, contractor will pay compensation for land rehabilitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Implementation Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitled Persons will be identified by the Contractor, CSC or RP INGO 			

Loss Item 22: Mobile Vendors			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Mobile vendors affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60-day advance notice to relocate 	Mobile vendors will be notified through posters and consultations by INGO/RHD	As appropriate

Loss Item 22: Unforeseen adverse impacts			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Households/persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RP implementation (titled or non-titled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensations/ allowance and assistance depending on type of loss will follow entitlement matrix and SPS. 	The unforeseen impacts will be identified through special survey by RHD as per request from impacted population. The entitlements will be approved by MORTB and ADB	As appropriate
Implementation Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unforeseen impacts and displaced persons will be identified with due care as per policy framework and proposed to the MORTB and ADB for approval including quantity of losses, their owners and the entitlements. 			

D. Compensation Payment Procedure

1. Procedures to be undertaken under the RP

94. Various committees will have to be formed by the Ministry of Railways through a gazette notification for the implementation of this RP at field level. They will be formed with representatives from RHD, the DCs, the implementing NGO and affected persons. They are described in the section below.

95. **Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC):** A PVAC will be formed at each upazila concerned with the project. Its role is to (i) provide guidance for the valuation of properties at replacement cost, and (ii) recommend the replacement cost to the Project Director for approval of GoB. Proceedings of all their deliberations will be recorded. More details on the PVAC can be found in chapter IX (Budget).

96. **Joint Verification Committee (JVC)** will be formed at each of the Union Parishads within the project area to compare and review the physical verification data (IOL and list of affected person) for titled **and** non-titled holders. All verification will be documented a signed in a Joint Verification Form to be submitted to the Project Director and Deputy Commissioners.

97. **Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)** for each upazila will be formed for addressing grievances of the affected persons in the resettlement process. More information on the GRC can be found in chapter VIII.

98. The project will follow the national land acquisition regulations as well as comply with ADB's SPS in the following manner: titled households (TH) will be compensated as per ARIPO 1982, but the project will bridge the difference between compensations given by the government and market value of the asset by giving additional "top up" payments directly to the TH. In addition, the project will directly give TH their resettlement allowances. The procedures for compensation and allowances disbursements for TH are described in Box 1 below. As for the affected non-titled holders (NTH), the project will give them their compensations and entitlement allowances directly. Procedures related to NTH are described in Box 2. Finally, all entitlements related to loss of income and the livelihood improvement training program for both TH and NTH will be provided directly by the project. More information about this is provided in Box 3.

Box 1: Compensation and Resettlement Procedures for Titled Households

Deputy Commissioner's (DC) Compensation to Titled Holders (TH)

1. RHD produces land acquisition proposal (LAP) to the deputy commissioner (DC).
2. The DC will carry out a feasibility study of the acquisition and submit the 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.
3. Upon approval of the LAP from Ministry of Land (MOL) or from Divisional Commissioner, the DC will issue notice under section 3 of ARIPO to the recorded owner of the affected property
4. Representative from the acquiring body (DC) and requiring body (here RHD) will conduct a joint verification survey of the affected property within 3 days of serving notice u/s-3 and wait 15 days to receive any complain from land owners.
5. The DC will issue notice u/s 6 to entertaining claims from affected persons.
6. On the basis of the joint verification survey data, the DC will request valuation of structures, trees and crops from the Public Works Department (PWD), the Forest Department and Agriculture Department, respectively.
7. The DC will collect recorded land price from the concerned Sub- register's office from the last 12 months previous to the date of notice under section 3.
8. After receiving the rates from PWD, Forest and Agriculture Departments, the DC will prepare an estimate, adding 50% premium where applicable and send it to the requiring body for placement of fund within 60 days.
9. The DC will prepare the award for compensation in the name of recorded owner.
10. Upon placement of fund, the deputy commissioner will issue notice u/s 7 to the titled owners for receiving cash compensation under law (CCL) within 15 days from the date of issuing notice us 7.
11. The affected persons will need to produce record of rights to the property with updated tax receipt of land, declaration on non-judicial stamp, photograph etc. to the DC office with the claim.
12. Upon fulfillment of documentation requirements, the DC office disburses CCL in the office or at field level issuing prior notice to the landowners.

Additional Measures from the Project

RHD will:

13. Set up the Project Valuation Assessment Committees (PVACs) in all upazila concerned by the project to verify the estimates of land, structures and trees presented in the RP and propose the final replacement cost to RHD. For more information on the PVACs see section 4.4.

RHD /INGO will:

1. Assist the TH in opening bank account in their names (if necessary).
2. Prepare ID card with photograph of the affected titled holders based on the CCL award list. These will be attested by concerned local administration representatives.
3. Prepare entitlement files for each affected TH.
4. Prepare the list of tenants with official lease attested by the concerned local administration representatives.
5. Prepare the list of affected TH losing income (i.e. shop owners, wage laborers) attested by the concerned local administration representatives.
6. Prepare necessary documents and papers (payment debit voucher, etc.) to disburse "top ups" (i.e. difference between replacement cost and CCL) as well as other resettlement benefits (income loss allowances, transfer, reconstruction and vulnerability grants) to TH.

Box 2: Compensation and Resettlement Procedures for Non-Titled Households (NTH)

RHD will:

1. Use the PVACs estimates to calculate compensation for losses of structures and trees.
2. Conduct a Joint Verification Survey with local administration and INGO to confirm final list of affected persons and assets affected

RHD /INGO will:

1. The final list of non-titled affected households (NTH) and their affected assets will be prepared by a tripartite joint verification survey (RHD -PIU, INGO, local administration).
2. The INGO will create individual identity cards with photographs against the name of each NTH
3. The INGO will prepare entitlement file for each NTH.
4. The INGO will assist the NTH in opening a bank account in their names (if necessary).
5. The INGO/ RHD will prepare list of eligible affected tenants without lease documentation. These will be attested by landlord/community representative.
6. The INGO will assist the RHD/PIU in preparing payment debit voucher as per the NTH file and disburse checks to NTH in public place or office of the local administration chairman.

Box 3: Procedures for disbursing income restoration, vulnerability and training allowances

1. Preparation of list of TH and NTH eligible for income compensation (shop owners, wage laborers). Verification of value of income lost with concerned affected individual, employers (if wage labourer) and local representative.
2. Preparation of list of TH and NTH eligible for vulnerability allowance.
3. Preparation of list of TH and NTH eligible for livelihood improvement training.
4. Conduct of the training program
5. Payment of seed grant after successful completion of the training.

E. Property Valuation and Compensation

1. Principles and Methodology

99. The principles of valuation of acquired land and assets are devised as per ADB policy on involuntary resettlement (SPS 2009). The policy states that all losses of the displaced persons have to be paid at full replacement cost at the time of dispossession of the property acquired for the purpose of infrastructure projects. The calculation of replacement costs will be based on (i) fair replacement cost at the time of dispossession, (ii) transaction/legalization costs, (iii) transitional and restoration (land preparation and reconstruction) costs, and (v) other applicable payments. In order to ensure compensation at replacement cost, good practice examples in compliance with ADB policy were followed for determining the replacement cost of acquired assets.

100. The calculation of unit value is done keeping in consideration the current market rate so as to meet the replacement cost of the land and lost assets etc. The Knowledge Management Consultants Ltd. Has been engaged as sub-consultant for conducting census and IOL survey,

determining replacement cost of land, structure, trees and other affected assets and preparation of resettlement plans and budgets for land acquisition and resettlement.

2. Valuation by Deputy Commissioners

101. Deputy Commissioners of respective districts will determine mouza-wise market price of land averaging sale price of land parcels for 12 preceding months. Sale price will be collected for each type of land (homestead, vita, arable, pond, fallow and the like) in each lowest land administrative unit called "mouza". The prices will be averaged for each type in each mouza and a 50% premium will be added to determine the compensation under law. For acquired structures, the DCs will take assistance from the Public Works Department (PWD) for unit rates and again add 50% for compensation under law. For determining compensation for trees, Divisional Forest Office will be approached for assistance. Departments of Agriculture Extension and Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM) will assist the DCs in determining compensation for standing crops. Fisheries Department at the district level will assist in determining compensation for fish stock.

3. Determination of Replacement Cost

102. Compensation for land and other physical assets has been determined based on current market price collected through interviewing different cross sections of the population and mouza rates collected from concerned sub-register's office. The compensation for land will be paid to the displaced persons at full replacement cost before the time of dispossession. Replacement cost of land will be determined based on existing market rates to the extent possible and adding the applicable transaction cost like applicable stamp duty and other cost for title registration. Replacement cost of houses/buildings has been determined based on construction type, cost of materials, transportation, types of construction, land preparation, labour, and other construction costs at current rates. No deduction for depreciation and transaction costs has been applied.

103. Replacement cost of trees has been determined according to methodologies depending on their timber and/or fruit values. Wood trees have been valued based on girth category (big, medium, small and plant/sapling), age, wood value and volume. Fruit/productive trees will be valued based on age and girth. Big and medium growth fruit trees have been valued considering timber and fruit value at net replacement cost of average annual productivity. Small and sapling fruit trees have been valued based on age without considering fruit productivity. Banana groves have been valued based on age i.e. big and medium are classified those are at or near fruit bearing stage and small and sapling are valued as premature class. Market price of standing crops will be determined at net market rates at the farm gate as per existing practice during handing over land to the RHD by DC.

104. As an example, let's say that Mr. Rahim's 5 decimal lands will be affected due to the project intervention. Current market price of the 5 decimal lands is BDT 200,000. Current mouza rate of the 5 decimal lands is BDT 100,000. So, According to the Ordinance II of 1982, the DC will pay BDT 150,000 to Mr. Rahim, which is 1.5 times of the mouza rate. The rest (BDT 50,000) will be paid by RHD through an NGO.

VII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Introduction

105. The Project will displace households from their residence, business-structures and productive resources like land, employment and income. The displaced households will be provided with compensation and assistance for relocation of their housing, productive assets and employment affected due to the project. Along the Hatikamrul-Rangpur Highway section 6308 HHs will be physically displaced from private and government land including residential, commercial and residential-cum commercial entities.

B. Scope of Displacement and Relocation

106. The majority of the 6308 displaced entities, 4941 (77.65%) are small and medium size roadside shops and business, 1140 (17.92%) are residential, 227 (3.57%) residential cum business units.). The majority of the displaced entities are from Bogra. The list of the community properties and large-scale business institutions is provided in the separate Property Valuation Survey report. Out of the affected 55 large-scale businesses, 35 are filling stations and RHD will lease them land to reconstruct the filling station and they will receive compensation as well. Affected residential HHs prefer to relocate by themselves if they receive adequate compensation.

Table 33: Relocation Requirements of the physically displaced HHs

Sl. #	Nature of displacement	Sirajganj	Bogra	Gaibandha	Rangpur	Total	%
1	Residential households affected	133	494	262	251	1140	18
2	Roadside shops and business (small scale)	335	2255	1027	1324	4941	78
3	Residence cum Commercial HHs	15	89	87	36	227	4
Total		485	2869	1382	1627	6308	100

Source: Census and IOL survey March 2015

C. Options for Relocation

107. Nearly 78% of the physically affected units are small shops and businesses. These shops and businesses may move back and rebuild to benefit from the expanding highway and access to the roads after completion of the road construction. As a result, there is hardly need for any planned resettlement of the shops and businesses. However, these affected units will receive assistance for relocation and re-establishment of businesses as per the matrix. Given that RHD already needs to acquire land to conduct the highway expansion and therefore that its available land is limited and that physically displaced household are scattered along 156 km alignment. Taking into account of the linear acquisition and location of the affected entities, there is no provision for the development of a resettlement site for them by the project. In addition to payment of compensation for affected structures at full replacement cost, the households will be provided with relocation and reconstruction assistance in cash. The INGO will assist Aps in purchasing alternative land or renting relocation spaces for houses and shops. The INGO will liaise with local government institutions, Upazilas (Sub-district) and District Administration offices, as well as conduct survey among project residents and make a list of purchase or renting options. Affected CPRs may be built at project cost and relocated on RHD land should land be available and the affected community agrees with the relocation site.

108. All affected households who have to physically relocate as a result of the project – whether they have title to the land or not, and including renters – will be eligible to the following assistance measures from the project.

Table 34: Description of Allowances for Physically Displaced

Type of Allowance	Description
Transfer Grant for CPRs, and private residential and commercial structures	Equivalent to 2% of RC of affected structure
Reconstruction Grant for private residential and commercial structures	Equivalent to 5% of RC of affected structure
Subsistence Grant for AHH losing their residence	Equivalent to 3 months' rent for AHH losing their residence
Reconstruction Grant for CPRs	Equivalent to 10% of RC of affected structure
Rental assistance for Renters	A lump-sum equivalent to 1 month rent for tenants Moving assistance lump sum equivalent to 20% of monthly rent
New Connection/ Reconnection Assistance	Lump sum equivalent to the cost of a new connection
Assistance in finding alternative places to stay or rent.	The INGO will compile a database of places to rent or buy in the project area and support eligible affected households in lease or purchase negotiation, compiling appropriate documents, etc.

109. A Land/Rental availability and Affordability and Relocation Preference Survey Report was prepared to support the preparation of this RP. The purpose of survey was to explore relocation preferences as well as the availability and affordability of alternative and residual land or rental spaces for relocation and re-establishment of businesses. The report is based on the analysis of a field survey questionnaire and consultations undertaken in January 2016 with affected persons who are expected to be physically displaced by the project. The data is based on area-wise randomized samples of 714 households, which represents 10% of physically displaced households under the project. 95% of sampled households were owners of urban shops and businesses. Among them, 53% were Leaseholder/tenants, 20% were shop owners without title to land and 18% were shop/business owners with title to land.

110. According to the survey, 67% of respondents in the rural area said that they would relocate on their residual land and/or purchase land for relocation. 21% of respondent said they had readily available alternative residual homestead land to rebuild and only 10% said they would relocate on nearby government land. The data shows that only about 3% of sampled households were interested in leasing land or living as tenants. Surveyed households highlighted that the value of land in the project area was high and that purchasing land for relocation would only be feasible if they were compensated for land at market rate.

Table 35: Relocation Preferences in Rural Section of the Alignment

Sl. No.	Relocation Preference	Number of HHs	%
1	Readily available alternative residual homestead land to rebuild	8	20.51
2	Relocate to nearby government/forestland	4	10.26
3	Lease land for relocation or live as tenant	1	2.56
4	Use residual agricultural land and/or buy new homestead land	26	66.67
	Total	39	100

Source: Field Survey, January 2016

111. The respondents were informed of the provisions for replacement cost for land, including

all transaction costs. In view of the above, 59% respondents answered that purchasing land with compensation money will be easy with additional support (e.g., stamp duty, fees, and registration costs), 23% thought that purchasing alternative land was possible by may difficult, and only 17% were of the opinion that it would be difficult to find alternative land since because of high land prices (see Table 37 below).

Table 36: Purchase of Land with Additional Support

SI. No.	Responses	Number of HHs	%
1	Purchase of land will be easy with additional support	23	58.97
2	Possible but may be difficult	9	23.08
3	No, it will be difficult	7	17.95
Total		39	100

Source: Field Survey, January 2016

112. The survey revealed that both land and rental spaces are available in the project area (both urban and rural). A key concern expressed by surveyed households was the high value of land and therefore, purchasing of land for relocation was considered difficult unless the project pays replacement cost for land and provided other support. Please see the Table 38 below for more information.

Table 37: Availability of Land and Rental Space in the Project Area

SI. No	Responses	Number of HHs	%
Availability of Land for Relocation			
1	Land available for purchase in the project area	16	41.03
2	Available, but land value is very high	15	38.46
3	Hard to find land for purchase	2	5.13
4	Not sure	6	15.38
	<i>Subtotal</i>	39	100
Alternative Space for Rent for Business Restoration			
1	Alternative rental space available in the market	359	53.19
2	Not available and/or hard to find	316	46.81
	<i>Subtotal</i>	675	100
Total		714	100

Source: Field Survey, January 2016

113. The respondents were informed of the provision of an INGO for implementation of resettlement program in the project. Table 7 lists the type of support the Aps expect from the INGO in finding alternative land and/or renting space. As per the survey data, the affected households both rural and urban areas will likely seek help from the INGO to purchase and/or lease land and rental space. Surveyed households were informed that the project will pay compensation and resettlement benefits for the affected properties, most thought (43%) that financial support was the most important type of assistance from the INGO, followed by support in verifying land papers and getting the proper documentation for land purchase and registration (35%). INGO support to the people will be provided from the very inception of the project implementation. Such support will be continued until end of the project period.

Table 38: Type of INGO Support in finding Alternative Land or Rental Space

SI. No.	Type of Support	Number of HHs	%
1	Information about land availability and a list of land plots available for lease and/or purchase	141	19.75
2	Assist affected persons in verifying land papers,	252	35.29

Sl. No.	Type of Support	Number of HHs	%
	documentation and registration of land upon purchase land		
3	Guidance and support in submitting legal papers to DC Office for compensation purposes	15	2.10
4	Do Not need any support	1	0.14
5	Financial Support	305	42.72
Total		714	100

Source: Field Survey, January 2016

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Introduction

114. The project will result in the disruption and loss of income and livelihood temporarily or permanently. The RP has provisions for interim support for loss of income and to mainstream alternative income generating schemes or enhancement of existing livelihood resources so that AHs can either continue their previous occupation, start a new venture or undertake an alternative occupation.

B. Impacts on Livelihood and Income

115. The survey identified 14,210 HHs who will be losing income as a result of the project. All these affected households, whether they have legal title or not to the asset affected - will be eligible for income restoration allowance. Details are presented in the Table below:

Table 39: Type of Income Impact on Affected Households

Type of Loss	No. HH
Loss of commercial shops	5223
Loss of rented commercial structures	4722
Loss of wage labor	4265
Total	14210

The number of households losing agricultural land and thus income from land has not been surveyed. This will be conducted during the Joint Verification Survey to be carried out by the INGO.

C. Rehabilitation Measures

116. The following assistance measures extracted from the entitlement matrix are expected to compensate for the loss of income.

Table 40: Income Restoration Measures

Type of Allowance	Description	Rationale
Loss of agricultural land	Tk. 300 per decimal of lost agricultural land	This is to take into account for loss of space to grow crops/trees
Loss of crops	Replacement cost for loss of crops at market rate	This is to take into account for loss of income from selling the crops
Loss of trees	For timber: RC for timber and bamboo trees For fruit trees: RC of fruit tree sapling RC of annual fruit production for 3 years	For timber: this is to take into account the loss of eventual selling of timber. For fruit trees: This is to take into account the loss of income coming from selling the fruit until the sapling tree grows to produce fruits.
Loss of water bodies	Tk. 300 per decimal of lost water bodies	This is to take into account for loss of space to fish farm
Loss of fish stock	RC of fish stock	This is to take into account for loss of income from selling the fish
Owner of large scale business fully affected (whole sale dealer, CNG/Petrol station,	Tk. 240,000.00 or three months' income based on TIN, whichever is higher.	This was based on the findings of the socioeconomic survey where average income of large-scale business owners was Tk. 80,000/month.

Type of Allowance	Description	Rationale
industries)		
Structure owner whose commercial premise is fully affected	Tk. 120,000.00 or three months' income based on TIN, whichever is higher.	This was based on the findings of the socioeconomic survey where average income of average business owners was Tk. 40,000/month.
Regular employees/ wage earners affected by the project	BDT 27,000.00 cash grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income (at Tk 300.00 x 90 days)	Equivalent to 3 months of regular wage income and estimated timeframe to find alternative job.
Owners of the rented-out premises.	Rented-out residential and commercial structure owners equivalent to 2 months' rent	

D. Employment in Construction

117. Local people whose livelihoods are impacted by the project will get preference in jobs associated with the project construction. Female affected people will form labour contracting society (LCS) with the help of the INGO and be deployed by the Contractor in road slope, turning, watering, tree plantation etc. or any other suitable works. Affected persons will get preferential employment in project civil works based on their eligibility. The jobs, in the semi-skilled and unskilled category, will be offered to APs to the extent possible. The general contract conditions with the civil contractor will clearly mention this for preferential employment in project work, to project affected people having ID cards. The contractor(s) will also integrate this in the monitoring system for compliance.

IX. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS, THE LANDLESS AND WOMEN

118. The survey has identified 2461 vulnerable households. In accordance with SPS, additional measures have been integrated in the RP to support these groups.

A. Vulnerability Allowance

119. It is estimated that a total of 2374 vulnerable households will be affected by the project. These households will receive additional financial assistance through the provision for a Tk. 10,000.00 vulnerability allowance for male-headed households below poverty level and Tk. 12,000.00 for female-headed, disabled-headed, and orphan (less than 18 year old) headed households. These households will also be eligible to participate to the Livelihood Improvement Training Program described below.

Table 41: Vulnerable Households per category

Category	No.	%
Male below poverty level	2306	89%
Female-headed	155	6%
Disabled-headed	00	00
Orphan-headed (less than 18 year old)	00	00
Squatters (Residential) having no land elsewhere for living	120	4%
Total Households	2,581	100

B. Livelihood Improvement Training Program

120. The Livelihood Improvement Training will be provided for one member of each 2461 vulnerable household. Training courses will be identified during the implementation of the RP through a needs assessment of the participants. Each participant will also receive a seed grant upon completion of the course designed to help them set up their own small business. It will be up to the eligible household to designate the family member who will participate to the training.

121. RHD will appoint a specialized livelihood training NGO (here onwards “Income and Livelihood Improvement NGO or ILRP NGO”) to assess potential livelihood development options and activities in the project area and prepare detailed training programs. This assessment will be submitted to RHD and ADB as addendum to this RP. The ILRP NGO will also be responsible for conducting the training programs. A total of USD 25,316 allocated to the livelihood and income restoration program.

C. Special Gender Considerations

122. **Gender considerations specific to the RP:** According to the poverty, social and gender assessment, women face various forms of discrimination in family and society, in particular with land ownership and wages in case of employment. The RP has the following specific provisions to support women in the resettlement process.

- Additional BDT 12,000 gender allowance for women-headed households
- Ensuring women owners receive equal share of benefits: Compensations and resettlement assistance will be made in the name of both husband and wife if both are owners of the assets.

123. **Gender considerations under the project:** Other gender mainstreaming measures that

are not limited to the resettlement plan have been included in the project. These include:

- (i) integration of elderly-women-children-disabled (EWCD)-friendly features in the highway design designs (crossings, foot-over-bridges, dedicated lanes for slow-moving vehicles, pedestrian footpaths);
- (ii) road safety awareness campaigns to communities along the corridor for pedestrians, professional drivers, parents, schoolchildren (with at least 30% of audience will have to be women and girls);
- (iii) public preventative STD and human trafficking awareness-raising campaign; and
- (iv) Non-discriminatory employment and equal pay for equal work provisions in bidding and contract documents for civil works.

D. Special Considerations for Landless Affected Households

124. Assistance from NGO in identifying alternative place to buy or rent: The INGO will assist all affected households losing land and structure (or rented structure) in identifying and securing an alternative space to rent or buy. Affected households who are landless or who become landless as a result from the project will have priority in accessing this support and database provided by the NGO. Once mobilized, the NGO will conduct a real estate and rental market assessment and establish a list of available plots and structures to rent or buy in the affected area. This information will be shared with households likely to be physically displaced early in the information dissemination process. Affected households should have an idea of available spaces in order to identify a place to relocate and finalize the negotiation process prior to being requested to dismantle their residential or commercial structure. The INGO will help affected households in negotiating a fair selling or rental price, lease agreement as well as in securing the required legal documentation for purchase or rent. For APs not interested in purchasing land or renting, they will be encouraged to invest the money in productive/income generating alternatives. Standards of living of physically displaced households, both titled and non-titled holders will be rigorously monitored to ensure they are not worse off.

X. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Introduction

125. The project expects that some affected people and road residents will have grievances regarding entitlements or other issues during implementation. RHD will establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project and ensure greater accountability of the project authorities towards all affected persons. This mechanism is not intended to bypass the government's own legal process, but is intended to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism that is readily accessible to all segments of the affected people. The aggrieved party should be free to approach national legal system at any time. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the Project. The GRM structure is described in Table 42 below.

Table 42: Hierarchy of GRCs

Level	Members of the GRC at Different Levels
Project Level (PIU)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Representative of Chief Engineer, RHD (convener) 2. Additional Project Director, SASEC II – (Member) 3. CSC Resettlement Specialist
Community Level at Union Parishad/ Municipality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project Manager, SASEC II (Convener) 2. Deputy Project Manager, SASEC II (member) 3. Representative of the RP Implementing NGO (Member Secretary) 4. Representative of concerned area (e.g. mayor, authorized councilor, union parishad chairman or authorized UP Member) (Member) 5. Representative of the affected people – Member Woman representative of affected people in case of women aggrieved persons (Member)

B. Complaints and Grievance Mechanism

126. Affected people may appeal any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land and assets and from construction related activities to the grievance redress committee. 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.

127. The project planning and implementation will be cautious enough and provide advance counselling and technical assistance to the APs in the land acquisition and compensation collection process to prevent grievances. This will be ensured through careful land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) design and implementation, by ensuring full participation and consultation with the APs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the affected communities, the RHD, and local governments in general.

C. Grievances Redress Committees

128. According to the Grievance Redress Mechanism, the Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be established at two levels: (i) Union/Municipal (Local) level and (ii) Project Level. GRCs will be formed with representatives from RHD at the Community level (Union/Municipal), local elected representatives from the Local Government Institutions (LGI), Affected Persons representatives (women representative in case of women APs), and

129. RP implementing NGO. GRC decisions will be publicized among the local communities

on a majority basis. Where the complaining parties are not satisfied with the GRC decisions at the Union/Municipal level, they can go to the Project-Level Committee with the Project Director for resolution. The convener's office will communicate with the aggrieved persons for ensuring the acceptance of the resolution. The PD then approves the resolution should it be accepted by the aggrieved person. Cases with all proceedings from any of the levels are placed with the PD, PIU with written resolutions within one month of receiving the complaints. The implementing NGO will process any entitlements related with the resolution and assists RHD in arranging payment.

130. The member secretary of GRCs will be regularly available and accessible for APs to address concerns and grievances. The legal Advisor of the INGO will support the GRC in the regular process.

1. Scope and Jurisdiction of GRC

131. The scope of work and jurisdiction of GRC are:

- Evaluate, consider and resolve grievances, related to social/resettlement and environmental mitigations during implementation, received by the committee.
- Any grievances presented to the GRC should ideally be resolved on the first day of the hearing or within a period of one month, in cases of complicated cases requiring additional investigations. Grievances of indirectly affected persons and/or persons affected during project implementation will also be reviewed by GRC.
- The GRC will not engage in any review of the legal standing of an "awardees" other than in direct losses or distribution of shares of acquired property among the legal owners and associated compensation or entitlement issues.
- GRC decisions should ideally be arrived at through consensus, failing which resolution will be based on majority vote. Any decision made by the GRC must be within the purview of social, resettlement and environmental policy framework.
- The GRC will not deal with any matters pending in the court of law. But if the parties agree on through a written appeal, GRC can mediate. The parties will withdraw the litigation.
- A minimum three (3) members shall form the quorum for the meeting of the GRC.

2. Disclosure and Procedures

132. Prior to the start of construction, RHD or its representative will make public the establishments of the grievance redress steps and the process, and advertise all via contact information and the grievance redress steps posted at every UP office involved. The poster(s) will be in the local language(s) and posted as soon as the RP implementing INGO is mobilized. Moreover, through community meetings, notices and pamphlets in the local language (Bangla) GRC contacts and procedures will be publicized widely, so that APSs are aware of their rights and obligations, and procedure of grievance redresses.

133. The RHD representative will check at least every month to ensure that the posters are prominently displayed and contact instructions and numbers are clearly provided. A complaint register of all grievances received will be kept, including contact details of complainant, date of complaint submission, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions, the date these were in effect, and final outcome.

134. The INGO and RHD will try as much as possible to address grievances locally before

these are submitted to the GRM. If grievances are not resolved, the following procedures and timeline are described in the Table 43 below:

Table 43: Grievance Redress Procedures

Step 1	The aggrieved party can also approach the court of law at any time. The complainant can also approach the NGO field level officials for clarification, or submits any formal complaints. The NGO will provide clarification to the affected person and try to resolve the problem at local level with the involvement of the PIU resettlement representative. If this is not resolved (maximum 7 days):
Step 2	The NGO will recommend that the affected person submit their complaints to the GRC (local level committee). NGO staff will assist the affected person in filing the complaints (maximum 3 days).
Step 3	The local-level GRC will evaluate applications, to determine whether the submitted cases are within their mandate. Cases related to compensation under the ARIPO will be referred to the DC through RHD for further review and action. Decision has to be made by the DC and complainant informed within 14 days
Step 4	If the complaint is within the GRC mandate and does not related to compensation under ARIPO, the Local-level Committee will hold a session with the aggrieved person, minutes recorded. A proposed action/decision will have to be made and complainant informed orally and in writing within 14 days.
Step 5	The complainant may accept the Local-level Committee decision; if not, he/she may want to submit the complaint to the project-level committee. The NGO will assist the complainant in filing the claim (maximum 3 days)
Step 6	The project-level committee will hold a session with the aggrieved person, minutes recorded. The approved verdict will be communicated to the complainant PD in writing.
Step 7 - A	If the complainant does not accept the project-level Committee decision, he/she may want to submit to the court of law. The NGO will assist the complainant in filing the claim (maximum 7 days).
Step 7 - B	If the complainant does not accept the project-level Committee decision, he/she may want to submit directly (in writing) to the ADB's Resident Mission or South Asian Transport and Communication Division (maximum 7 days)
Step 7 - B	Should efforts to resolve the issue fail, the affected person may submit their complaint in writing directly to the ADB Accountability Mechanism: http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp . ¹⁹

D. Documentation of and Monitoring of the GRC

135. The INGO will maintain all GRC documents by supervision consultants and ADB. INGO Field Office(s) will act as the Secretariat to the GRCs. Accordingly; the records will be up-to-date and easily accessible on-site.

136. GRC meetings will be held as agreed by the Committee, in the respective Field Office of RHD or other location(s). If required, GRC members may carry out field visits to verify and review the issues at dispute, including titles/shares, the reason for any delay in payments or other

¹⁹ **Accountability Mechanism.** Project-affected people can also submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-financed projects can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. The Accountability Mechanism comprises two separate, but related, phases, namely: (i) a consultation phase, led by ADB's special project facilitator who reports directly to the ADB President, to assist project-affected people in finding solutions to their problems; and (ii) a compliance review phase, led by a three-member panel that reports to the Board of Directors. The Compliance Review Panel investigates alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures, as defined by the Board of Directors, including safeguard policies, that have resulted or are likely to result in direct adverse and material harm to project-affected people and recommends how to ensure project compliance with those policies and procedures.

relevant matters. The GRM will be entirely financed by the project.

137. The PIU at RHD headquarters will keep records of complaints received for its use as well as for use by ADB during regular supervisions.

138. The Project Manager of PIU will keep records of all the grievances and their redress in monthly cumulative formats, which will be provided by the INGO and to be signed by the convener of the Grievance Redress Committee. The format will contain information on the number of grievances received with nature, resolved, and the number of unresolved grievances.

XI. RESETTLEMENT COST AND BUDGET

A. Introduction

139. The total estimated cost of implementation of the RP is BDT about BDT 18,728,371,682 million equivalent to USD 240 million (1 USD=78 BDT). Of this, land acquisition alone will require an estimated more than BDT 8,720 million (46% of the total budget). The budget may change after obtaining land cost from the DC office and assessing unit price by the Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC).

140. The budget includes 4% of contingency to meet unforeseen expenses during implementation of the RP. The budget allocated for land and structures is presented in two parts: Budget for “Cash Compensation under Law (CCL)” budget to be paid by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) as per law (DC budget) and “Top up” budget, which is the additional amount on top of DC’s compensation to match replacement cost – this will be provided directly by RHD. The budget estimated in this RP also includes the administrative cost of the Deputy Commissioner, the RHD PIU and the Income and Livelihood Training Program.

141. The budget does not include the cost for the RP implementation NGO which will implement all land acquisition and resettlement activities under the entire MFF and for which resources have been allocated separately. Nor are the Third Party Monitoring activities included as these will be borne by the ADB-financed CDTA associated with the MFF.

142. The budget for this RP as well as all land acquisition and resettlement activities under the MFF (a total of 3 RPs) have been approved by the government of Bangladesh (DPP approved in 2016). The total amounts to USD 253.5 million for the implementation of the three RPs associated with the MFF and USD 1,100,000 for the implementation NGO.

143. The costs for land acquisition and resettlement for this resettlement plan have been estimated at current market price for the year 2015 with necessary supplements to match the replacement cost for the same year, and additional assistance for relocation associated costs (i.e. transport and reconstruction), loss of income and additional vulnerability assistance as per the entitlement matrix. These costs will be updated and adjusted once the land acquisition boundaries are finalized and the government adopts a price of land and other assets based on the recommendations of the PAVC for replacement cost prior to implementation. The replacement cost of land and properties will be updated annually if the PAVC at the district level justifies the same at the time of dispossession for any considerable price escalation.

B. Budget and Financial Plan

144. All land acquisition and resettlement funds will be provided by RHD based on the financing plan agreed by the Government of Bangladesh and ADB. The costs associated with the relocation and rehabilitation of affected persons, including squatters, encroachers and lessees are considered as an integral component of the project costs. The rehabilitation and training of affected persons will be provided under the income and livelihood restoration program based on vulnerability and needs assessed through a special census and consultation exercise.

145. RHD will ensure that the land acquisition budget and the resettlement budget are delivered on time in the accounts of the DCs and RHD field offices, respectively. RHD will also ensure that entitlements under the RP are fully provided to APs prior to the award of the civil

work contract. Compensation and resettlement funds will be provided to the APs in two separate ways:

- a) Compensation under law for acquisition of land will be disbursed through the Deputy Commissioners;
- b) Additional assistance for resettlement of project-affected persons will be disbursed by RHD through NGO

146. Other costs involving project disclosure, public consultations and focus group discussions, surveys, training and income and livelihood restoration, and monitoring and evaluation have been included in the RP. There is also a budget allocation for RP implementation and a 04% contingency over the total budget to meet unforeseen expenditures. The cost estimate in this RP is based on inventory of losses documented as of March 2015 and replacement cost of assets for the year. This estimate will be revised based on changes on any additional impacts to be considered during implementation. Therefore, the budget will remain as a dynamic process for cost estimate during implementation.

Table 44: Estimated Summary Budget for Compensation and Resettlement

Item No.	Category of losses	Sirajganj	Bogra	Gaibandha	Rangpur	Total budget in BDT	Total budget in USD
A	CCL for land	232,450,881	4,297,743,871	524,818,627	1,049,149,670	6,104,163,048	77,267,887
	“top up” to match RC	99,621,806	1,841,890,231	224,922,269	449,635,573	2,616,069,878	33,114,809
	Total Compensation for land	332,072,687	6,139,634,102	749,740,895	1,498,785,243	8,720,232,926	110,382,695
B	Other Resettlement Benefits for land	8,284,704	132,636,332	18,550,893	35,594,820	195,066,750	2,469,199
C	RV of standing crops & fish stock	807,181	2,282,894	1,888,229	2,588,572	7,566,876	95,783
D	Compensation for structure (on private and GOB land)	325,740,600	3,306,746,000	2,097,706,200	1,411,362,000	7,141,554,800	90,399,428
E	Other Resettlement Benefits	24,807,532	239,169,924	149,505,367	99,395,438	512,878,261	6,492,130
F	Compensation for Tube-well & Toilet	3,182,500	7,395,000	1,480,000	1,512,500	13,570,000	171,772
G	Compensation for Trees	4,194,150	18,137,090	21,360,800	47,819,550	91,511,590	1,158,375
H	Compensation for Trees on Gob. Land	361,240	7,107,600	189,884,610	1,574,180	198,927,630	2,518,071
I	Other Resettlement Benefits for tree	1,958,740	6,483,860	4,070,670	10,477,550	22,990,820	291,023
J	Resettlement Benefits for business	58,680,000	264,960,000	129,360,000	126,840,000	579,840,000	7,339,747
K	Resettlement Benefits for wage labours	7,749,000	70,524,000	30,375,000	6,507,000	115,155,000	1,457,658
L	Resettlement Benefits for tenants & vulnerable	16,106,500	84,784,000	44,935,500	50,520,000	202,514,000	2,485,392
M	Administrative cost on all land acquisition, Compensation for structure & Tree budget for DC	7,990,307	119,385,079	31,900,651	36,053,004	195,329,041	2,472,520
N	Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	12,658
O	Training on Income & Livelihood Restoration					2,000,000	25,316
P	Operation cost for External Monitoring Agency					10,000,000	126,582
	Total (BDT)	791,935,141	10,399,245,881	3,470,758,814	3,329,029,857	18,008,049,694	230,872,432
	Contingency 4% of the total	31,677,406	415,969,835	138,830,353	133,161,194	720,321,988	9,234,897
	Grand Total	823,612,547	10,815,215,716	3,609,589,167	3,462,191,051	18,728,371,682	240,107,329

Source: Property valuation survey, recent development projects and policy matrix of the RP

C. Compensation and Resettlement Benefits for Land

147. A total of 184.43 ha land has been proposed for land acquisition in the Hatikamrul-Rangpur RoW. The compensation budget for land has been calculated based on Mouza-wise rate collected from local people. Details of the Mouza-wise rate of various categories of land has been described in the Property Valuation Survey Report, written as a base document to prepare this resettlement plan. It is assumed that 62% of the total land budget will be paid by the DC office and remaining 38% by RHD through the INGO (refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Items 1, 2, and 3).

Table 45: Compensation Budget for Land

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit / Quantity	Estimated budget in BDT
A	Compensation for land (in Acre)		
1	Home Stead	68.55	1,571,083,729
2	Vita/High Land	36.37	467,206,351
3	Crop Land	177.18	998,719,440
4	Bamboo Thicket	0.00	-
5	Orchard	14.73	115,802,715
6	Pond	13.66	59,795,747
7	Wet Land/Ditch	6.36	20,548,392
8	Fallow Land	6.39	25,459,389
9	Commercial used	132.32	5,461,617,163
	Total Compensation for Land	455.55	8,720,232,926

Source: Property valuation survey by KMC in March, 2015

148. The resettlement benefits for the loss of agricultural, homestead and other categories of land have been described in the policy matrix of this document. All of the items of the table 46 below will be paid by RHD through the INGO. This table refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Item 1, 2, 3, and 11.

Table 46: Resettlement Benefits Associated with Land Compensation

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit / Quantity	Rate in BDT in Acre	To be paid by RHD through INGO	Estimated budget (BDT)
1	Stamp duty and registration cost 10.50% of the replacement value to 20% land owners to facilitate them in purchasing alternative lands.	8,720,232,926	10.50% 20%		183,124,891
2	Relocation Allowance of Tk. 300 per decimal for agricultural land.	177.18	30,000		5,315,367
3	Relocation Allowance for homestead, commercial, industrial land and common property resources @ Tk. 300 per decimal	200.87	30,000		6,025,959
4	Relocation Allowance of TK. 300 per decimal for perennial water-body	20.02	30,000		600,532
	Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for land				195,066,750

Source: Policy Matrix of the RP

149. The Resettlement Plan prescribes compensation for the affected standing crops and fish stock at market price. The price of standing crops and fish stock has been assessed based on the property valuation survey conducted during the census and IOL survey. Rates of recent development projects i.e. Padma Bridge project, Padma Jashaldia Water Treatment Plant Project, etc. have also been consulted in this regards. Table 47 presents budget of the standing crops and fish stock and refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Item 10.

Table 47: Estimated Budget for Standing Crops and Fish Stocks

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in acre	Rate in BDT Per Acre/sqft/ha	To be paid by RHD through INGO	Estimated budget (BDT)
C	RC of standing crops & fish stock				
1	RC of standing crops	177.18	35,000	6,201,261	6,201,261
2	RC of fish stock	1365.62	1,000	1,365,615	1,365,615
	Total Compensation for crops & fish stock			7,566,876	7,566,876

Source: Property valuation survey, March 2015

D. Compensation and Resettlement Benefits for Structures

150. The resettlement plan prescribes compensation for affected structures, both primary and secondary, at replacement cost. According to the inventory of losses survey, 35 categories of structures comprising living quarters, shops, kitchen, boundary wall, drain, etc. are expected to be affected by the project. The rates of the structures have been assessed in the property valuation survey. Recent development projects in the same districts (i.e. Padma Bridge project, Padma Jashaldia Water Treatment Plant Project, etc...) were also consulted to make these estimates. The following table shows the estimated budget for affected structures. It is estimated that DC office will pay 50% of the total structure value while remaining 50% will be paid by RHD through the INGO. This table refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Item 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Table 48: Estimated Budget for Structures

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit / Quantity in sqft/rft/cft/ no.	Rate in BDT Per unit	50% to be paid By DC	50% to be paid by RHD through INGO	Estimated budget (BDT)
D	Compensation for structure					
1	Pucca	1709288	1,800	1,538,359,200	1,538,359,200	3,076,718,400
2	Semi Pucca	2898107	1,200	1,738,864,200	1,738,864,200	3,477,728,400
3	Tin Made	727138	500	181,784,500	181,784,500	363,569,000
4	Katcha	223945	300	33,591,750	33,591,750	67,183,500
5	Thatched	62990	200	6,299,000	6,299,000	12,598,000
6	Only floor pucca or Chatal (Paddy Drying Field)	3500	50	87,500	87,500	175,000
7	Bill board (sft.)	15704	500	3,926,000	3,926,000	7,852,000
8	Gate of the house (rft.)	1204	1,000	602,000	602,000	1,204,000
9	Boundary Wall Pucca(5") (Rft)	76725	1,600	61,380,000	61,380,000	122,760,000
10	Tin Made Boundary Wall (Rft)	1600	100	80,000	80,000	160,000
11	CNG Point	58	180,000	5,220,000	5,220,000	10,440,000

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit / Quantity in sqft/rft/cft/ no.	Rate in BDT Per unit	50% to be paid By DC	50% to be paid by RHD through INGO	Estimated budget (BDT)
12	Motor (No.)	37	2,500	46,250	46,250	92,500
13	RCC Pillar (No.)	874	1,000	437,000	437,000	874,000
14	Mobile Tower (no.)	2	100,000	100,000	100,000	200,000
15	Septic Tank (Cft.)	2000	130	130,000	130,000	260,000
	Total compensation for Structure			3,570,907,400	3,570,907,400	7,141,814,800

Source: Property valuation survey, March 2015

151. The resettlement plan incorporates additional resettlement benefits associated with the loss of primary structures, such as transfer grants, reconstruction grants, etc. for both residential and commercial structures. Table 49 presents resettlement benefits related to the loss of structures (please refer to Entitlement Matrix Loss Item 4, 5, 6 and 7).

Table 49: Resettlement Benefits Due to Loss of Primary Structures

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in soft/rft/cft/no	Rate in BDT	To be paid by RHD through INGO	Estimated budget (BDT)
Other Resettlement Benefits					
1	Transfer Grant @ 2% of RC of residential, commercial/industrial & community properties structure title & without title to	6,997,797,300	2%	139,955,946	139,955,946
2	Reconstruction Grant @ 5% of RC of residential & commercial/industrial structure title & without title to land	6,551,548,300	5%	327,577,415	327,577,415
3	Reconstruction Grant @ 10% of RC of affected structure for community properties on private or public lands	446,249,000	10%	44,624,900	44,624,900
4	BDT 30,000 per grave to cover the cost of relocation	24	30,000	720,000	720,000
	Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for structure			512,878,261	512,878,261

Source: Entitlement Matrix of the RP

152. The affected people are entitled for compensation of affected toilets and tube well as per policy of the resettlement plan. A total of 448 tube wells, 226 sanitary latrines, 143 slab latrines and 43 Katcha latrines are expected to be affected by the project (please refer to Entitlement Matrix Loss Items 15 and 16 of the RP).

Table 50: Estimated Budget for Tube Wells and Latrines

Sl. No	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in no's	Rate in BDT	To be paid by RHD through INGO(BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)
F	Compensation for Tube-well & Toilet				
11	Hand Tube – Well (No.)	448	10,000	4,480,000	4,480,000
16	Sanitary Latrine (No.)	226	35,000	7,910,000	7,910,000
17	Slab Latrine (No.)	143	7,500	1,072,500	1,072,500
18	Katcha Latrine (No.)	43	2,500	107,500	107,500
	Total compensation for Tube-well & Toilet			13,570,000	13,570,000

Source: Property valuation survey by KMC in March, 2015

E. Compensation and Resettlement Benefits for Trees

153. Affected trees on private land have been valued based on the property valuation survey and considering rates of other development projects recently implemented. The classification of the trees has been explained in Chapter 2. This rate represents current market price which is equivalent to CCL that includes 50% premium as per LA law land (please refer to Entitlement Matrix Loss Item 1 of the RP). For the compensation of the loss of fruit production for fruit tree, see the table 51 below.

Table 51: Compensation for Trees on Private Land

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit / Quantity in no's	Rate in BDT (current market price)	To be paid by DC(BDT)	Additional compensation to be paid by RHD	Estimated budget (BDT)
G	Compensation for Trees					
G.1	Fruit Bearing					
1	Big	2175	6,300	13,702,500	00	13,702,500
2	Medium	3006	3,300	9,919,800	00	9,919,800
3	Small	8853	1,400	12,394,200	00	12,394,200
4	Plant	4789	100	478,900	00	478,900
	Sub-total G-1	18823	-	36,495,400	00	36,495,400
G.2	Timber Type					
1	Big	1519	11,800	17,924,200	00	17,924,200
2	Medium	2720	6,100	16,592,000	00	16,592,000
3	Small	5147	2,500	12,867,500	00	12,867,500
4	Plant	1163	50	58,150	00	58,150
	Sub-total G-2	10549	-	47,441,850	00	47,441,850
G.3	Medicinal Plant					
1	Big	30	9,200	276,000	00	276,000
2	Medium	48	4,200	201,600	00	201,600
3	Small	34	1,700	57,800	00	57,800
4	Plant	6	40	240	00	240
	Sub-total G-3	118	-	535,640	00	535,640
G.4	Banana	6436	250	1,609,000	00	1,609,000
G.5	Bamboo	25936	200	5,187,200	00	5,187,200
G.6	Nursery	48500	5	242,500	00	242,500
	Total of Trees (G- 1 to G-6)	110362	-	91,511,590	00	91,511,590

Source: Property valuation survey March, 2015

154. Some of the fruit trees without timber value such as guava, papaya, sofeda, banana, etc. and some bamboo bushes have been identified on the government land and are expected to be affected. These were planted by the local people for their own consumption. The RP has provision to compensate the actual growers, who have been identified in the census and IOL survey. The rates for these trees are same as those on private land.

155. Table 52 presents estimated budget for the trees on government land. This table refers to the Entitlement Matrix Loss Item 1 and 9 of the RP.

Table 52: Estimated Budget for Trees on GOB Land but Planted by Local People

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in no's	Rate in BDT	To be paid by RHD through INGO (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)
H	Compensation for Trees on GoB Land				
1	Big	6,920	6,000	41,520,000	41,520,000
2	Medium	19,245	4,000	76,980,000	76,980,000
3	Small	34,459	2,000	68,918,000	68,918,000
4	Plant	15,223	60	913,380	913,380
5	Banana	31,349	250	7,837,250	7,837,250
6	Bamboo	13,795	200	2,759,000	2,759,000
7	Nursery	-	-	-	-
Total compensation for trees on Gob. Land		120,991		198,927,630	198,927,630

Source: Property valuation survey, March, 2015

156. The Resettlement Plan prescribes some resettlement benefits associated with loss of trees, such as fruit compensation for the grown up (large and medium) fruit trees. Table 53 describes estimated budget for annual fruit production for 3 years and sapling of fruit trees. This table refers to Entitlement Matrix loss Item 9 of the RP.

Table 53: Estimated Budget for Fruits trees

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in no's	Rate in BDT	To be paid by RHD through INGO(BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)
I	Other Resettlement Benefits for tree				
1	RC for annual fruit production for 3 years and sapling of fruit trees @ 30%/year of timber value for each	23,622,300	90%	21,260,070	21,260,070
	Compensation for sapling of fruit trees for each affected HHs (5 sapling to	7108	250	1,777,000	1,777,000
	Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for tree			23,037,070	23,037,070

Source: Policy Matrix of the RP

F. Compensation and Resettlement Benefits for Loss of Income

157. The business enterprises are classified as large-scale and small and medium business based on nature of business and investment. A total of 55 large-scale businesses and 4,722 small and medium size businesses are expected to be affected. Compensation/resettlement benefits have been calculated based on policy matrix of the RP (Entitlement Matrix Loss Item 12 of the RP), see Table 54 for more details.

Table 54: Resettlement Benefits for Loss of Business

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit / Quantity in no's	Rate in BDT	To be paid by RHD through INGO(BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)
J	Resettlement Benefits for business loss				
1	Lump sum of BDT 240,000 or three months' income, whichever	55	240,000	13,200,000	13,200,000

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit / Quantity in no's	Rate in BDT	To be paid by RHD through INGO(BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)
2	Lump sum of 120,000 or three months' income as per census and other supportive documents, whichever is higher	4722	120,000	566,640,000	566,640,000
	Total Resettlement Benefits for business			579,840,000	579,840,000

Source: Policy Matrix of the RP

158. The wage labourers are entitled to have resettlement benefits as per entitlement matrix of the resettlement plan. Wage laborers both skilled and unskilled (Cook, Computer Operator, Driver, sales boy/girls, waiter, etc.) are entitled to Tk.300/day for 90 days and unskilled. A total 4265 labourers are expected to be affected by the project. Table 55 presents the estimated budget for wage labourers. Refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Item 13 of the RP.

Table 55: Resettlement Benefits for loss of wages

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in no's	Rate in BDT	To be paid by RHD through INGO (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)
K	Resettlement Benefits for wage labors				
1	Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income @ TK. 300 x 90 days	4,265	27,000	115,155,000	115,155,000
	Total Resettlement Benefits for wage labors			115,155,000	115,155,000

Source: Policy Matrix of the RP

G. Other Resettlement Benefits

159. The resettlement plan prescribes other resettlement benefits such as one time moving assistance to tenants, rental assistance for structure owners and tenants, grants for vulnerable people, etc. Table 56 presents estimated budget of resettlement benefits for entitled persons. This table refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Item 14, 17 and 18 of the RP.

Table 56: Other Resettlement Benefits

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit / Quantity in nos.	Rate in BDT	To be paid by RHD through INGO (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)
L	Resettlement Benefits for tenants & structure owners				
1	Moving assistance for residential & Commercial tenant's equivalent to 20% of monthly rent.	4,722	5,000		23,610,000
2	Rental assistance for both residential and commercial rented-out EPs or owner of the structure for the amount equivalent to 2 months' rent but not exceeding Tk. 7,500	4,722	7,500		35,415,000
3	Rental assistance for both residential and commercial rented-in EPs for the amount equivalent to 1 month rent but not exceeding Tk. 5,000	4,722	5,000		23,610,000

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit / Quantity in nos.	Rate in BDT	To be paid by RHD through INGO (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)
4	New connection assistance as determined by PAVC	6,363	5,000		31,815,000
5	Tk. 10,000/- as one time grant in addition to other compensations for male headed vulnerable households.	2426	10,000		24,260,000
6	Tk. 12,000/- as one time grant in addition to other compensation for female headed vulnerable households including disabled/ handicapped/widow member family.	155	12,000		1,860,000
7	Participation to Skill Training for vulnerable households (one member per household). Cost of training not exceeding Tk. 8,000 for one member and Tk and seed grant of BDT 16,000.	2581	24,000		61,944,000
	Total Resettlement Benefits for tenants & structure owners				202,514,000

Source: Policy Matrix of the RP

160. The resettlement plan also recognizes some other associated costs for implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement program such as Administrative cost of DC for land acquisition, capacity building training of the RHD (Executing Agency) officials, Income and Livelihood program, operation cost for External Monitoring Agency. Apart from these the RP has kept provision of contingency at a rate of 4% of the total budget provision to meet unforeseen expenses during implementation of the RP. Table 57 presents the associated costs of the RP.

Table 57: Estimated Budget for Associated Costs of RP Implementation

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in no's	Rate in BDT	To be paid by DC	To be paid by RHD through INGO (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)
M	Administrative cost on all land acquisition, Compensation for structure & Tree budget for DC (Compensation for structure & Tree budget for DC @ 2% of BDT 9,068,833,405)	9,766,452,040	2%	195,329,041		195,329,041
N	Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency				1,000,000	1,000,000
O	Training on Income & Livelihood Restoration				2,000,000	2,000,000
P	Operation cost for External Monitoring Agency				10,000,000	10,000,000
	Sub Total (M_P)			195,329,041	13,000,000	208,329,041

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in no's	Rate in BDT	To be paid by DC	To be paid by RHD through INGO (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)
	Total (A-P)			3,857,618,031	5,426,118,737	18,003,969,694
	Contingency @ 4% of the total (A-P)			154,304,721	217,044,749	720,158,788
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)=			4,011,922,752	5,643,163,487	18,724,128,481

Source: Other project experience

161. All funds for land acquisition and resettlement will be entirely provided by the Government of Bangladesh from the revenue budget.

H. Assessment of Unit Cost for Land and Assets

162. The budget estimate of the Resettlement Plan has been calculated based on the Property Valuation Survey rates that aim at reaching the replacement cost of structures.

1. Replacement Cost for Land

163. The price of land in Bangladesh varies substantially depending on productivity, commercial utility, and proximity to urban centers and access to roads. Therefore land price, also varies within a given geographical boundary like the smallest land administrative unit called "Mouza". The Deputy Commissioners, determines mouza-wise price by "Land Categories" which differ from mouza to mouza. For the budget estimate of this RP.

164. The land types identified during census and IOL survey are as follows: (i) homestead; (ii) vita/high land; (iii) crop/null land; (iv) orchard; (v) pond; (vi) wet land/ditch; (vii) fallow land and (viii) commercially used land.

165. The land losers purchasing replacement land will be provided with replacement cost that includes the current market price and reimbursement of titling and registration cost if land is purchased during the implementation of the RP.

166. The replacement cost of all categories of land has been established through a market survey among knowledgeable persons through the project area. The Mouza rates²⁰ (fixed for 2015) from the concerned Sub-registers offices have also been taken into account to assess DC's price including 50% premium. The market survey rate and Mouza rates (including 50%) can vary significantly from mouza to mouza. Out of total budget for land, 62% is expected to be paid through the CCL²¹ and 38% is expected to be the "top up" required to match replacement cost. This will be paid by RHD through the INGO. The mouza rates of particular categories of land are not always available in some mouzas. In that circumstance mouza rates of land from adjacent mouzas were considered.

167. A property valuation survey report has been submitted to RHD in support of the

²⁰ The Mouza Rate denotes the mouza-wise minimum threshold determined by the Government under which land registration is not permitted. Each of the categories of land under a particular Mouza has unique rate. The Mouza rate is generally calculated based on average deed value for one preceding year of a particular mouza and this rate is updated in every year

²¹ Cash Compensation under Law to be assessed by DC based on average deed value of a particular mouza for 12 month previous time from the date of notice under section 3 of the LA law

methodology adopted. However, the rates recommended will be reviewed and evaluated further by the duly constituted PAVC prior to payment of additional compensation by RHD to match market prices. The general findings of the property valuation survey are as follows. For land, the rates are much higher than the CCL. In case of compensation for structures, a depreciation cost is deducted from the value assessed for the structure. The affected households get the compensation plus the structure and all salvages. As a result, the total value received (CCL from DC and the affected structure itself) is typically more than the replacement cost. This is also true in case of trees as the trees are given to the owners. In sum, replacement value is more relevant in case of land only.

I. Compensation and Other Benefits

- Houses/buildings have been valued at replacement cost based on cost of materials, type of construction, labour, and transport and other construction costs. Experience and best practices from other externally funded development projects have been applied in this regard.
- Trees have been valued based on age and girth category (a. big b medium c. small and d. sapling) separately for timber and fruit bearing trees. Experience and best practices from other development project have been taken into account in this regard.
- Banana groves have been valued as one time crop of each grown up tree (big and medium) and small or plant at the market rates.
- Fruits have been valued for grown up trees (big and medium) as 30% of the timber value X three year.
- Transfer Grant (TG) for residential, commercial and community structures has been calculated @ BDT 2% of the RC
- Reconstruction grant for structures for residential, commercial and community structures has been calculated at 5% of the RC
- Crop value has been determined on the basis of current market price of paddy per mound (40 Kg) and gross production.
- Additional one-time cash grant for vulnerable households i.e. BDT 12,000 for female headed and BDT 10,000 for male headed households.
- Training on income generating alternatives will be arranged by the INGO for the poor and vulnerable households
- Local people especially affected poor and vulnerable people will be preferentially employed in project civil works
- APs will be allowed to take salvage materials free of cost

J. Approval of the Resettlement Budget

168. The land acquisition and resettlement budget included in this RP will need to be approved by the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges. Upon approval, the DC will prepare estimates for compensation including service charge and submit to RHD for the placement of fund within 60 days.

169. The rates for compensation and cash entitlements for rehabilitation as well as allowances payable to AHs will be adjusted annually, based on the actual annual inflation rate. RHD will determine the annual inflation rates to be applied to all cash entitlements in each year.

170. The RP implementing NGO will assist RHD to prepare a final resettlement budget covering all eligible loss and entitlements confirmed through a joint verification and the determination of land and property rates by the PAVC. The payment of additional compensation

and resettlement benefits will start after the approval of such budget.

K. Management of Compensation and Flow of Awards

171. The RHD does not have any set of codified rules for the payment of resettlement benefits to APs. Under these circumstances, administrative payment modality guidelines will be prepared by RHD-PIU with the support of the PIC resettlement experts. The Project Director will approve the administrative guideline/payment modality and these will be followed by RHD and the RP implementing INGO during the entire resettlement process. The modality should include the definition of various resettlement terms, the entitlements, detail procedure for the identification of eligible persons, the process of payment and documentation. The payment modality applied in the Padma Bridge Project may be taken into account with the necessary modifications (to draft these guidelines).

172. Compensation under law (CCL) for land acquisition will be paid to the legal owners of land and property by the concerned Deputy Commissioner's. The DCs will prepare individual cheques accompanied by receiving copies of payment.

173. The INGO will collect copies of CCL payments from the DCs' offices and prepare the title holders' affected person's file, entitlement card and other necessary documents to disburse resettlement benefits. In case of non-titled holders, the INGO will prepare all necessary documents based on the joint verification survey data and arrange the payment of resettlement benefits to eligible affected persons directly with RHD. The payment debit voucher will be quadruplicated of which one will be the original with revenue stamps and the remaining 3 will be photocopies of the original. The original will be submitted to the PIU on a monthly basis by the INGO. The second copy will be kept in the INGO head office and the remaining two will be at the INGO field office and affected persons.

XII. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Introduction

174. The Roads and Highway Department (RHD) will be responsible for the land acquisition and resettlement activities. RHD is familiar and experienced with ADB's resettlement activity requirements: it is currently conducting land acquisition and resettlement activities for the SASEC Road Connectivity Project and the Greater Dhaka Sustainable Transport Project both approved in 2012. Both of these investments are financed by loans from ADB. Capacity-development measures will be included as part of the inception of the project, provided by ADB safeguards specialist and the CSC resettlement experts.

B. Project Implementation Unit – RHD

175. For the implementation of activities related to the MFF, RHD will establish a project implementation unit (PIU), headed by a Project Director in Dhaka and 3 Additional Project Directors (APDs) who will be overseeing the work of 8 Project Managers, based in the field and supervising the 9 packages related to the MFF. The 3 APDs will act as Resettlement Chief Officer and supervise the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities related to the packages under their supervision. The APDs will be assisted by the implementation NGO (INGO) specifically recruited to implement the day-to-day LAR activities and by the CSC resettlement experts.

Table 58: Details of Implementation Arrangements

Agency	HR resources	Key activities
PIU Office in Dhaka	3 Additional Project Directors	Overall responsibility for implementation of RF. Key activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supervise the INGO activities ▪ support the survey verification and update of affected persons and prepare identification and entitlement cards ▪ provide assistance and logistical support to the District Commissioner's office for land acquisition activities ▪ provide support to the affected persons in gathering their documentation to collect their award payment at the district's office ▪ Distribute resettlement benefits ▪ support the field data gathering for the preparation of RP addendums and updates ▪ conduct and document regular and meaningful consultations with affected persons – including the dissemination of entitlement benefits ▪ conduct internal monitoring of RP activities and prepare monthly progress reports ▪ convene grievance redress committee ▪ Place budget to DC's offices.
RP NGO Offices in Dhaka and	Team of 8-10 professional staff (team leader, area managers,	Day-to-day implementation of the land acquisition process and resettlement activities.

Agency	HR resources	Key activities
project site	gender specialist, data manager) and 20 field and support staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ support the survey verification and update of affected persons and prepare identification and entitlement cards ▪ provide assistance and logistical support to the District Commissioner's office for land acquisition activities ▪ provide support to the affected persons in gathering their documentation to collect their award payment at the district's office ▪ support the PIU in the distribution of resettlement benefits ▪ support the field data gathering for the preparation of RP addendums and updates ▪ conduct and document regular and meaningful consultations with affected persons – including the dissemination of entitlement benefits ▪ conduct internal monitoring of RP activities and prepare monthly progress reports ▪ address grievances at local level ▪ act as secretary in grievance redress mechanism ▪ support affected persons in filing grievances ▪ conduct livelihood and skills enhancement training program
Deputy Commissioner in Bogra, Tangail, Rangpur, Siranjanj and Gaibandha	Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ participate in the joint verification survey ▪ Issues all notices related to the land acquisition process ▪ conduct payment of CCL to the affected persons ▪ allocate khas land and assist in identifying alternative land for relocation of sensitive groups and community structures ▪ maintain all official records and legal and administrative authority for land titles.
Supervision Consultant Office in Dhaka	1 Intern. resettlement expert (12 months) 2 National resettlement expert (48 months)	<p>Guide the land acquisition process and resettlement activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ help the PIU an RP implementing NGO in setting up a baseline and monitoring system ▪ review and finalize RP addendums when necessary ▪ monitor activities of the NGO ▪ conduct internal monitoring of the resettlement process to ensure smooth implementation ▪ ensure that timely payments of compensation and other entitlements as per the RP are made before physical relocation or the commencement or civil works occurs

XIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. Internal Monitoring System

177. An internal monitoring system will be established by the PIU and INGO with the support of the PIC resettlement experts. A set of process, outcome and baseline indicators will be developed and the baseline gathered at the onset of RP implementation. Monitoring indicators for the project can be found in Table 59. Moreover, the NGO will develop a resettlement-related Management Information System (MIS) to manage land acquisition and resettlement data (records of compensation and disbursements) as well as maintaining records of consultations and grievances. Semi-Annual Monitoring Reports will be submitted to ADB. An outline of these reports is included in Annex 4.

178. The chief Resettlement officer and additional Project Director will be responsible, for executing the M&E of the RP implementation, including performance monitoring to be exact, physical progress of the work and impact monitoring and evaluation. The semi-annual, midterm, and final evaluation will be conducted by RHD with the support of the PIC resettlement experts. External Monitoring will be conducted by External Monitor to be engaged by RHD and cover compliance monitoring and social impact evaluation of RP implementation.

179. All resettlement related data, including land acquisition and census will be collected and computerized by the NGO to prepare a resettlement databank and made available to RHD. The data bank will act as the key source of information for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the RP implementation success or failure. AP files on individual households will be prepared for processing entitlement, checking and verifying the losses. The file will contain detailed socio-economic and data on individual households and lost assets. An entitlement card will be prepared containing the summarized losses but detailed entitlement. A payment statement will also be prepared to reflect the entitlement has been provided.

Table 59: Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Budget and time frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Has all resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized for field and office work on schedule? ▪ Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule? ▪ Have the GRCs, PAVCs and RACs been established? ▪ Has the Joint verification survey been conducted? ▪ Has the list of affected persons been updated? ▪ Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved according to agreed implementation plan? ▪ Are funds for resettlement being allocated to resettlement agencies on time? Have resettlement offices received the scheduled funds? ▪ Have funds been disbursed according to RP? ▪ Has the land been made encumbrance-free and handed over to the contractor in time for project implementation?
Delivery of entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have all affected persons received entitlements according to
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix? ▪ How many affected households have relocated and built their new structures at new locations? ▪ Are income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as planned? Have affected businesses received entitlements? ▪ Have the community structures (e.g. mosque, club, etc.) been compensated and rebuilt at new sites?

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have all processes been documented? ▪ Are there discrepancies between the estimated number of affected persons as per the RP/RP addendum and actual numbers ▪ Share of CCL disbursement vs total TH affected ▪ Share of TH who have received total TH at Share of TH who have received entitlement benefits ▪ Share of NTH who have been compensated market value for loss of structure, tree or crops ▪ Share of NTH who have received entitlement benefits.
Relocation assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Has NGO prepared a list of alternative places to rent/buy? ▪ Have affected households benefitted from support of NGO to find alternative place to rent/buy? If so, how many and what services were provided?
Consultation, grievances, and special issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed? Have consultations taken place as scheduled, including meetings, groups, and community activities? ▪ Have any affected persons used the grievance redress procedures? What grievances were raised? What were the outcomes? ▪ Have conflicts been resolved? ▪ Have grievances and resolutions been documented? Have any cases been taken to court?
Resettlement Benefit/ Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation? ▪ What changes have occurred in income, expenditure and livelihood patterns compared to pre-project situation? ▪ How many physically displaced households have relocated? Where are they relocated (i.e. remaining plot of land, newly purchased plot, rented plot/structure) ▪ How many households have purchased plot? ▪ What was compensations/resettlement benefits spent on? ▪ Have the participants of the livelihood-training program used their new skills? What was the seed grant spent on?

B. External Monitoring

180. An independent external monitor will be engaged by ADB through the CDTA attached to the MFF to monitoring the implementation of the RP. The overall scope of the external monitoring is presented in table 60.

Table 60: Scope of External Monitoring

External Monitor	1 professional staff 3 surveyors/assistants	Conduct a field-based assessment of the implementation of the resettlement plan on a bi-annual basis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reconciliation data provided by NGO, RHD with field and records verification; ▪ Assess progress of land acquisition and resettlement activities; ▪ Assess progress vis-à-vis indicators; ▪ Assess compliance of RP implementation with SPS and RF; ▪ Interview affected persons to assess their views on the resettlement process; and ▪ Propose corrective/remedial actions.
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181. Monitoring tools for the external monitoring will include both quantitative and qualitative methods as follows:

- a. Sample household survey: a baseline household survey of a representative sample (20% of affected households requiring relocation), disaggregated by gender and vulnerability to obtain information on the key indicators of entitlement delivery, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.
- b. Focused Group Discussions (FGD): Consult with a range of stakeholder groups (local government, resettlement field staff, NGOs, community leaders and APs including women and vulnerable groups).
- c. Key informant interviews: Consult individuals like local leaders, persons with special knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation.
- d. Community public meetings: Open public meetings at resettlement sites to elicit information about the performance of various resettlement activities.
- e. Structured direct observations: Field observations on the status of resettlement implementation, plus individual or group interviews for cross checking purposes.
- f. Informal surveys/interviews: Informal surveys of APs, host village, workers, resettlement staff, and implementing NGO personnel using non-sampled methods.
- g. In the case of special issues, in-depth case studies of APs and host populations from various social classes will be undertaken to assess the impact of resettlement.

C. Institutional Arrangements for M&E

182. M&E of RAP implementation will be carried out internally by the RHD field offices and implementing NGO, with the support of the resettlement experts from the PIC and the Supervision Consultant. An external monitor will be hired by RHD to monitor the progress and compliance of resettlement activities on a bi-annual basis. ADB will conduct annual review missions to assess the compliance of the RP implementation process.

D. Reporting Requirements

183. Below is a table indicating the internal and external monitoring requirements.

Table 61: Reporting Requirements

Type of Report	Content	Frequency	Responsibility
Monthly progress report	Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities, progress on indicators, results, issues affecting performance, constraints, variation from RP (if any) and reason for the same and corrections recommended	Monthly	INGO
Semi-annual resettlement monitoring report	Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities, indicators, and variations if any with explanation and outcome, recommended corrective actions.	Semi-annually	RHD/CSC
External monitoring report	Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities, indicators, variations if any with explanation and outcome, affected person's satisfaction with process, compliance with ADB's SPS, corrective actions recommended	Semi-annually	External Monitor ADB/RHD
Resettlement	Overall narrative of the land acquisition and	Once	BR/CSC

Type of Report	Content	Frequency	Responsibility
completion report	resettlement process, outputs and outcomes of indicators from baseline, key variations/changes, lessons learned		
Resettlement evaluation report	Overall assessment of the land acquisition and resettlement process, compliance with ADB's SPS, indicators achievement when compared to baseline, lessons learned	Once	EMonitor ADB/RHD

ANNEX 1: LIST OF HOTSPOTS AND GRAVEYARD

District	Place	Area Criteria
Bogra	Koddar Morh	Market/Commercial place
	Hatikumrul	Market/Commercial place
	Chandaikona	Market/Commercial place
	Sherpur	Market/Commercial place
	Shonka Bazar	Market/Commercial place
	Mirjapur Bazar	Market/Commercial place
	Shima Bari Bazar	Market/Commercial place
	Mirjapur central	Graveyard
	Banani	Market/Commercial place
	Majhira Cantonment, B- block	Cantonment
	Banani Bazar	Market/Commercial place
	Mohasthan garh Bus-stand	Market/Commercial place/ Bus-stand
Rangpur	Modern Mumpi Mor	Market/Commercial place
	Domdoma Bazar	Market/Commercial place
	Jaigir hat	Market/Commercial place
	Mitha pukur	Market/Commercial place
	Borodorgah	Market/Commercial place (Mosque and Graveyard)
	Pirgonj	Market/Commercial place
	Khejmotpur Bazar	Market/Commercial place
	Dhaper Hat (Kancha Bazar)	Market/Commercial place
Polash Bari (BTC More)	Market/Commercial place	

ANNEX 2: LIST OF AFFECTED PERSONS

[To be provided separately upon request]

ANNEX 3: DRAFT LEAFLET FOR PROJECT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A. Project Description

1. The Government of Bangladesh has received a loan from the Asian Development Bank to expand the Hatikamrul- Rangpur Highway (156.43 km) into a four-lane highway. The project road starts from Hatikamrul (intersection with N 405) in Ullapara Upazila, Sirajganj District and ends at Rangpur Modern *Morh* (intersection With N 517) in Rangpur District. The four- laning of the Hatikamrul-Rangpur Highway Project is very important as it will increase the connectivity between the capital Dhaka and northern region of Bangladesh through the Jamuna Bridge. The project is expected to impact around 16,000 households, among which 6,300 will have to physically relocate.

B. Social impacts of the project

2. Below is the summary of impacts. More information can be found in the project office or on the following website: www.rhd.gov.bd.

Table 62: Summary of Key Impacts

SI.No.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No. HH	Total
A	Private land to be acquired (in Ha.)	Homestead	27.75 Ha.	184. 43 ha
		Agriculture	71.73 Ha.	
		Other	84.95 Ha.	
	Government land (in Ha.)	Cantonment	-	
		Municipal Corporation	-	
		Other	-	
RHD Existing land	Road	606.00 ha	606.00	
Total (ha)			790. 43 ha	790.43
B	Impacts on households			
	Title-holders losing Land and Structure	Land		4890
		Land & Structure	4890	
	Non-Titled Holders	Squatters	2028	11200
		Encroachers	-	
		Only Trees	185	
		Renters	4722	
		Employees	4265	
Total Affected				16,090
C	Extent of Impacts			
	Physically displaced	Titled	4640	6308
		Non-Titled	1668	
	Vulnerable affected	Titled	1433	2461
		Non-Titled	1028	
	Losing 10% or more of productive assets	Losing 10% or more of land	-	-
Losing 10% or more of other assets		7108	7108	
D	Community Structures			
	CPRs affected (private)		39	366
	CPRs affected (public)		60	
	Religious Structures affected		131	
Government Structures affected		136		

C. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

	Title Holders	Non-title holders (i.e. squatters)
Eligibility criteria	Identified as per ARIPO section 3 issued by Deputy Commissioner	Identified by census survey conducted March 2015
Compensation for assets (Land, structures, trees, crops)	Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) provided by Deputy Commissioner Additional cash compensation to ensure total compensation is equivalent to replacement cost of asset	Replacement cost for all assets but land
Assistance for loss of income	Equivalent to three months' income	
Other assistance measures	<p>Vulnerable households defined as headed by women, disabled, elderly or below poverty level will get additional BDT 10,000</p> <p>Physically displaced households will get</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) moving grant equivalent to 2% of the replacement cost of the structure; (ii) reconstruction grant equivalent to 5% of replacement cost of the structure; (iii) Assistance from NGO in finding an alternative place to buy or rent through sharing list of available plots and structures to rent or buy and support with legal documentation for lease or purchase. 	
Participation in Livelihood improvement program	Trade and skills training program offered to all vulnerable households with seed grant of BDT 16,000 for participants upon completion of course	

D. Grievance Redresses Mechanism

3. RHD will establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to voice and resolve all concerns linked to the project and ensure accountability towards affected persons. This mechanism will be readily accessible to all segments of affected or other concerned people. The GRM will be composed of a series of local-level committees (at municipality or local administration level) and one project-level committee (based in Dhaka). The contact information of the local level committee focal persons is provided below.

E. Contact Details for Inquiry/Grievances

Name: Designation: PIU Resettlement Officer RHD Project Implementation Unit Fix Line No: Cell phone No: Email: Address:	Name: Designation: INGO Area Manager RP Implementation NGO Fix Line No: Cell phone No: Email: Address:
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ANNEX 4: SAMPLE OUTLINE OF RP MONITORING REPORT

Following requirements of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), RHD is required to establish and maintain procedures to monitor the status of implementation of safeguard plans and ensure progress is made toward the desired outcomes. Semi-annual monitoring reports of the RP must be submitted for ADB review. The level of detail and comprehensiveness of a monitoring report is commensurate with the complexity and significance of social safeguards impacts (IR) and with the current status of project implementation phase. The RP monitoring report may include the following elements:

- A. Executive Summary:** This section provides a concise statement of project scope and impacts, key findings and recommended actions (as applicable).
- B. Background of the Monitoring Report:** This section provides:
- (i) Background/context of the monitoring report which includes information on the project, project components, safeguards categorizations and general scope of the social safeguards impacts;
 - (ii) Information on the implementation progress of the project activities, scope of monitoring report and requirements, methodology used, reporting period;
 - (iii) Changes in project scope, if any.
- C. Scope of Impacts:** This section outlines the detail of
- (i) Scale and scopes of the project impacts on involuntary resettlements or indigenous people as identified in the approved RP,
 - (ii) Adjusted safeguard measures due to changes in project scope, if applicable. Any update or addendum should be included here
 - (iii) Vulnerability status of the affected people,
 - (iv) Entitlements matrix and other rehabilitation measures, as applicable, as described in the approved final RP(s).
- D. Status of RP/IPP Implementation:** This section provides detail and progress for the implementation of the RP. This includes various activities and institutional arrangements required prior the finalization and implementation of the RP. This section should have descriptions on:
- (i) **Institutional Arrangement and Capacity:** This section describes the actual implementation or any adjustment made to the institutional arrangement for implementing and managing the social safeguards issues. This includes the establishment of safeguards unit/ team and appointment of staff in RHD; implementation of the GRM and its committee; supervision and coordination between institutions involved in the management and monitoring of safeguards issues, the roles of NGO and women's groups in the monitoring and implementation of the plan, if any; budget/fund availability for implementing the GRM, RP; adequacy of RHD capacity to manage safeguards issues; updated RP implementation schedule, etc.
 - (ii) **Compensation and Rehabilitation:** This section describes the process and progress of the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) and impacts mitigation activities as determined in the RP. This includes payment of the affected assets compensation, allowances, loss of incomes, etc. to the entitled persons; provisions of other types of entitlement as described in the matrix and implementation of livelihood rehabilitation activities as determined in the plan. Quantitative as well as qualitative results of the monitoring

parameters should be provided. (e.g., adequacy of compensation rates and timeliness of payments, adequacy and timeliness of IR rehabilitation measures including preparation of the replacement housing sites, house reconstruction, livelihood support measures, and training, etc.). Any discrepancies that may occur from the approved RP during the implementation should be explained.

- (iii) **Disclosure and public consultation:** This section describes public disclosure and consultations activities during the project's implementation as agreed in the plan. This includes final consultations with APs during RP finalization after the completion of detail design and final DMS survey; the numbers of activities conducted; issues raised during consultations and responses provided by the project team, implementing NGOs, project supervision consultants, contractors; project reports posted on website, etc.
 - (iv) **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM):** This section described the implementation of project GRM as design in the approved RP. The monitoring and evaluation include its readiness, effectiveness, procedures, complaints receive, timeliness to resolve issues/ complaints and adequacy of resources provided to solve the complaints. Special attentions should be given if there are complaints received from the affected people or communities.
- E. Summary Monitoring Results and Key Findings:** This section describes the summary and key findings of the monitoring activities. The results are compared against previously established benchmarks and compliance status or resolutions/follow up of previously identified issues. It also compared against the objectives of safeguards or desired outcomes (e.g. IR impacts avoided or minimized; livelihood restored or enhanced).
- F. Compliance Status:** This section summarizes the compliance status of the project activities with the loan covenants, ADB SPS (2009) on SR2.
- G. Follow up Actions, Recommendation and Disclosure:** This section describes recommendations and further actions or items to focus on for the remaining monitoring period. If noncompliance or any major gaps identified, include the recommendation of corrective action plan. It also includes lesson learned for improvement for future safeguards monitoring activities. Disclosure dates of the monitoring report to the affected communities should also be included and, as needed, a time-bound summary table for required actions.
- H. Appendices:**
- (v) List of Affected Persons and Entitlements
 - (vi) Summary of the survey results (from the external monitor)
 - (vii) Copies of AP's certification of payment (signed by the APs)
 - (viii) Summary of minutes of meetings during public consultations
 - (ix) Summary of complaints received and solution status
 - (x) Photographs of the affected areas, consultation meetings, housing reconstruction activities, etc.

ANNEX 5: LIST OF VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLD HEAD BASED ON INCOME LEVEL

Sl. No.	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
1	3	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	60000
2	4	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
3	5	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	60000
4	6	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
5	7	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
6	11	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	60000
7		-	-	Male	Sirajganj	80000
8	17	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
9	20	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
10	21	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
11	22	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
12	23	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
13	24	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
14	25	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
15	27	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	80000
16	28	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	60000
17	31	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	70000
18	40	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	108000
19	41	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
20	42	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
21	43	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
22	44	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	60000
23	48	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
24	49	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
25	50	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
26	51	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
27	52	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	108000
28	54	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
29	55	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
30	59	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
31	60	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	24000
32	66	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
33	67	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
34	97	-	-	Female	Sirajganj	48000
35	98	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
36	99	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	36000
37	106	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
38	107	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	60000
39	108	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
40	111	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
41	112	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
42	113	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
43		-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
44	134	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
45	135	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	60000
46	137	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	60000
47	138	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
48	139	-	-	Female	Sirajganj	48000
49	140	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	108000
50	156	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
51	157	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
52	158	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
53	159	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	18000
54	162	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	60000
55	171	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000

Sl. No.	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
56	174	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	108000
57	175	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	48000
58	178	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	48000
59	180	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	60000
60	210	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
61	223	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
62	224	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
63	227	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
64	229	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
65	598	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
66	600	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
67	530	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	42000
68	411	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
69	413	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
70	438	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
71	439	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
72	440	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	12000
73	429	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
74	417	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
75	418	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
76	422	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
77	372	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
78	347	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
79	348	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
80	351	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	12000
81	354	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
82	359	-	-	Female	Sirajganj	48000
83	361	-	-	Female	Sirajganj	36000
84	345	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
85	346	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
86	335	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
87	311	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
88	312	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
89	318	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
90	333	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
91	331	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
92	307	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
93	294	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	48000
94	283	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
95	284	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
96	286	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	108000
97	289	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
98	256	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
99	273	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
100	242	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
101	263	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
102	266	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
103	253	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
105	251	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
106	237	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
107	214	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
108	215	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
109	216	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
110	457	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
111	512	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
112	513	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
113	515	-	-	Female	Sirajganj	96000

Sl. No.	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
114	516	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
115	556	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
116	121	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
117	203	-	-	Female	Sirajganj	72000
118	204	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
119	194	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	90000
120	195	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	90000
121	144	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	100000
122	150	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
123	151	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
124	94	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	90000
125	103	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	90000
126	88	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
127	89	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
128	70	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
129	71	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
130	72	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
131	76	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
132	84	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	90000
133	464	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	48000
134	485	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	60000
135	486	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	48000
136	487	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	60000
137	488	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	48000
138	489	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
139	566	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
140	568	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
141	569	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
142	572	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	108000
143	635	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
144	381	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
145	382	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	8400
146	383	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
147	406	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	96000
148	407	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	84000
149	409	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
150	390	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	48000
151	396	-	-	Male	Sirajganj	72000
152	889	-	-	Male	Bogra	76000
153	892	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
154	897	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
155	922	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
156	927	-	-	Male	Bogra	18000
157	947	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
158	950	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
159	951	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
160	952	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
161	960	-	-	Male	Bogra	100000
162	966	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
163	967	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
164	992	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
165	1004	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
166	1007	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
167	1008	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
168	1033	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
169	1040	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
170	1044	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000

Sl. No.	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
171	1045	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
172	1047	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
173	1049	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
174	1050	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
175	1051	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
176	1061	-	-	Female	Bogra	35000
177	1070	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
178	1080	-	-	Male	Bogra	28000
179	1081	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
180	691	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
181	692	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
182	696	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
183	697	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
184	700	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
185	701	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
186	702	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
187	703	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
188	704	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
189	706	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
190	709	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
191	710	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
192	723	-	-	Female	Bogra	24000
193	727	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
194	728	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
195	729	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
196	730	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
197	734	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
198	1040	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
199	746	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
200	750	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
201	758	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
202	760	-	-	Male	Bogra	108000
203	761	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
204	788	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
205	796	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
206	797	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
207	798	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
208	800	-	-	Male	Bogra	108000
209	805	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
210	808	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
211	809	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
212	825	-	-	Male	Bogra	108000
213	830	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
214	832	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
215	833	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
216	835	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
217	836	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
218	857	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
219	859	-	-	Male	Bogra	108000
220	860	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
221	873	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
222	877	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
223	878	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
224	879	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
225	882	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
226	676	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
227	677	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000

Sl. No.	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
228	661	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
229	662	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
230	685	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
231	689	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
232	632	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
233	633	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
234	628	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
235	643	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
236	608	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
237	612	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
238	1089	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
239	1116	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
240	1117	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
241	1121	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
242	1122	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
243	1124	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
244	1125	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
245	1127	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
246	1128	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
247	1129	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
248	1135	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
249	1137	-	-	Male	Bogra	24000
250	1151	-	-	Male	Bogra	30000
251	1153	-	-	Male	Bogra	12000
252	1155	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
253	1176	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
254	1195	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
255	1198	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
256	1199	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
257	1202	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
258	1219	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
259	1231	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
260	1236	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
261	1238	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
262	1239	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
263	1240	-	-	Male	Bogra	27000
264	1260	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
265	1266	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
266	1267	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
267	1269	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
268	1270	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
269	1271	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
270	1273	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
271	1274	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
272	1279	-	-	Male	Bogra	108000
273	1280	-	-	Male	Bogra	108000
274	1357	-	-	Male	Bogra	24000
275	1383	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
276	1385	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
277	1393	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
278	1394	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
279	1418	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
280	1419	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
281	1420	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
282	1421	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
283	1422	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
284	1423	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000

Sl. No.	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
285	1428	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
286	1439	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
287	1440	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
288	1441	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
289	1442	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
290	1444	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
291	1445	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
292	1447	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
293	1448	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
294	1449	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
295	1464	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
296	1469	-	-	Male	Bogra	24000
297	1498	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
298	1499	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
299	1500	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
300	1501	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
301	1503	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
302	1507	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
303	1522	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
304	1523	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
305	1524	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
306	1525	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
307	1526	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
308	1527	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
309	1528	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
310	1529	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
311	1540	-	-	Female	Bogra	60000
312	1541	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
313	1542	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
314	1543	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
315	1544	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
316	1545	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
317	1548	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
318	1552	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
319	1564	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
320	1565	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
321	1566	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
322	1567	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
323	1568	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
324	1571	-	-	Male	Bogra	18000
325	1582	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
326	1584	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
327	1592	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
328	1593	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
329	1594	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
330	1596	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
331	16454	-	-	Male	Bogra	18000
332	1665	-	-	Male	Bogra	18000
333	1668	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
334	1669	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
335	1676	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
336	1694	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
337	1695	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
338	1696	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
339	1698	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
340	1703	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
341	1721	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000

SI. No.	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
342	1722	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
343	1732	-	-	Female	Bogra	60000
344	1734	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
345	1736	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
346	1758	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
347	1759	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
348	1760	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
349	1761	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
350	1766	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
351	1769	-	-	Male	Bogra	12000
352	1770	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
353	1773	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
354	1774	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
355	1775	-	-	Male	Bogra	24000
356	1777	-	-	Male	Bogra	12000
357	1789	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
358	1792	-	-	Female	Bogra	48000
359	1801	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
360	1802	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
361	1803	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
362	1804	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
363	1805	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
364	1806	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
365	1807	-	-	Male	Bogra	40000
366	1808	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
367	1813	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
368	1817	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
369	1818	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
370	1819	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
371	1820	-	-	Male	Bogra	108000
372	1822	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
373	1823	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
374	1834	-	-	Male	Bogra	108000
375	1835	-	-	Male	Bogra	24000
376	1336	-	-	Female	Bogra	60000
377	1839	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
378	1842	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
379	1843	-	-	Male	Bogra	24000
380	1844	-	-	Male	Bogra	24000
381	1844	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
382	1859	-	-	Male	Bogra	12000
383	1912	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
384	1927	-	-	Male	Bogra	12000
385	1932	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
386	1955	-	-	Male	Bogra	24000
387	1968	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
388	1974	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
389	1975	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
390	1982	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
391	1995	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
392	1996	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
393	2014	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
394	2021	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
395	2025	-	-	Male	Bogra	40000
396	2026	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
397	2027	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
398	2028	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
399	2033	-	-	Male	Bogra	30000
400	2037	-	-	Male	Bogra	24000
401	2043	-	-	Male	Bogra	40000
402	2040	-	-	Male	Bogra	108000
403	2063	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
404	2064	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
405	2067	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
406	2068	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
407	2078	-	-	Male	Bogra	100000
408	2079	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
409	2087	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
410	2088	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
411	2089	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
412	2091	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
413	2092	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
414	2093	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
415	2094	-	-	Male	Bogra	100000
416	2095	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
417	2096	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
418	2097	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
419	2099	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
420	2100	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
421	2101	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
422	2102	-	-	Female	Bogra	48000
423	2103	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
424	2105	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
425	2106	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
426	2114	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
427	2127	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
428	2128	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
429	2129	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
430	2130	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
431	2132	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
432	2138	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
433	2139	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
434	2140	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
435	2143	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
436	2145	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
437	2146	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
438	2157	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
439	2159	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
440	2160	-	-	Male	Bogra	70000
441	2164	-	-	Male	Bogra	100000
442	2189	-	-	Female	Bogra	20000
443	2190	-	-	Male	Bogra	100000
444	2207	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
445	2204	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
446	2205	-	-	Male	Bogra	24000
447	2206	-	-	Male	Bogra	24000
448	2206	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
449	2207	-	-	Male	Bogra	24000
450	2208	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
451	2209	-	-	Male	Bogra	24000
452	2210	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
453	2212	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
454	2213	-	-	Male	Bogra	24000
455	2233	-	-	Male	Bogra	100000
456	2235	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
457	2239	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
458	2243	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
459	2244	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
460	2245	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
461	2246	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
462		-	-	Male	Bogra	30000
463	2248	-	-	Female	Bogra	30000
464	2253	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
465	2254	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
466	2256	-	-	Male	Bogra	40000
467	2257	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
468	2258	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
469	2259	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
470	2262	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
471	2263	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
472	2264	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
473	2265	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
474	2266	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
475	2277	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
476	2279	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
477	2250	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
478	2282	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
479	2285	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
480	2289	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
481	2290	-	-	Male	Bogra	70000
482	2291	-	-	Male	Bogra	100000
483	2296	-	-	Male	Bogra	40000
484	2297	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
485	2228	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
486	2299	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
487	2300	-	-	Male	Bogra	40000
488	2301	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
489	2302	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
490	2203	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
491	243	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
492	246	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
493	248	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
494	249	-	-	Male	Bogra	50000
495	250	-	-	Male	Bogra	30000
496	252	-	-	Male	Bogra	30000
497	253	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
498	254	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
499	255	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
500	257	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
501	258	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
502	262	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
503	265	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
504	266	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
505	268	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
506	270	-	-	Female	Bogra	90000
507	271	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
508	282	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
509	283	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
510	285	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
511	286	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
512	288	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
513	289	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
514	290	-	-	Male	Bogra	70000
515	292	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
516	293	-	-	Male	Bogra	70000
517	294	-	-	Male	Bogra	100000
518	295	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
519	296	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
520	298	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
521	299	-	-	Male	Bogra	100000
522	300	-	-	Male	Bogra	100000
523	301	-	-	Male	Bogra	8000
524	302	-	-	Male	Bogra	100000
525	303	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
526	307	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
527	720	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
528	724	-	-	Male	Bogra	30000
529	725	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
530	728	-	-	Female	Bogra	36000
531	729	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
532	731	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
533	732	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
534	734	-	-	Male	Bogra	42000
535	735	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
536	738	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
537	740	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
538	741	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
539	744	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
540	745	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
541	746	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
542	747	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
543	750	-	-	Male	Bogra	14400
544	751	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
545	753	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
546	755	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
547	756	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
548	758	-	-	Female	Bogra	36000
549	759	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
550	763	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
551	764	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
552	768	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
553	769	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
554	770	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
555	771	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
556	772	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
557	773	-	-	Female	Bogra	36000
558	774	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
559	776	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
560	778	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
561	779	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
562	780	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
563	781	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
564	782	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
565	783	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
566	786	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
567	787	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
568	788	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
569	789	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
570	56	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
571	58	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
572	61	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
573	72	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
574	74	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
575	75	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
576	76	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
577	77	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
578	79	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
579	82	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
580	83	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
581	84	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
582	87	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
583	90	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
584	91	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
585	92	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
586	93	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
587	94	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
588	99	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
589	105	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
590	107	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
591	110	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
592	111	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
593	113	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
594	115	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
595	117	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
596	118	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
597	119	-	-	Male	Bogra	12000
598	119	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
599	121	-	-	Male	Bogra	12000
600	122	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
601	123	-	-	Male	Bogra	12000
602	124	-	-	Male	Bogra	12000
603	125	-	-	Male	Bogra	12000
604	126	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
605	5	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
606	7	-	-	Male	Bogra	70000
607	9	-	-	Male	Bogra	65000
608	11	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
609	14	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
610	15	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
611	19	-	-	Male	Bogra	100000
612	23	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
613	25	-	-	Male	Bogra	50000
614	26	-	-	Female	Bogra	70000
615	27	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
SI. No	HH Number	-	-	Sex	District	Yearly Income
616	32	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
617	33	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
618	35	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
619	37	-	-	Male	Bogra	50000
620	38	-	-	Male	Bogra	30000
621	39	-	-	Male	Bogra	40000
622	40	-	-	Male	Bogra	30000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
623	41	-	-	Male	Bogra	50000
624	44	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
625	45	-	-	Male	Bogra	40000
626	46	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
627	48	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
628	49	-	-	Male	Bogra	50000
629	50	-	-	Male	Bogra	70000
630	51	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
631	53	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
632	54	-	-	Male	Bogra	50000
633	55	-	-	Male	Bogra	100000
634	136	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
635	138	-	-	Male	Bogra	108000
636	139	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
637	149	-	-	Male	Bogra	108000
638	155	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
639	156	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
640	157	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
641	162	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
642	167	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
643	176	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
644	177	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
645	790	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
646	793	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
647	794	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
648	799	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
649	805	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
650	806	-	-	Female	Bogra	72000
651	807	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
652	811	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
653	813	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
654	821	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
655	823	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
656	831	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
657	832	-	-	Female	Bogra	60000
658	836	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
659	837	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
660	838	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
661	839	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
662	840	-	-	Male	Bogra	50000
663	841	-	-	Male	Bogra	45000
664	842	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
665	844	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
666	845	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
667	847	-	-	Male	Bogra	45000
668	849	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
669	851	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
670	852	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
671	853	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
672	855	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
673	83	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
674	866	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
675	869	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
676	427	-	-	Male	Bogra	12000
677	428	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
678	429	-	-	Male	Bogra	18000
679	469	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
680	465	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
681	475	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
682	484	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
683	491	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
684	509	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
685	510	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
686	511	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
687	518	-	-	Male	Bogra	108000
688	526	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
689	528	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
690	529	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
691	533	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
692	534	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
693	535	-	-	Male	Bogra	108000
694	537	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
695	541	-	-	Male	Bogra	34000
696	542	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
697	543	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
698	550	-	-	Female	Bogra	60000
699	558	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
700	560	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
701	561	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
702	562	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
703	567	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
704	570	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
705	572	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
706	579	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
707	583	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
708	584	-	-	Male	Bogra	24000
709	585	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
710	586	-	-	Male	Bogra	12000
711	588	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
712	594	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
713	596	-	-	Male	Bogra	108000
714	598	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
715	605	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
716	607	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
717	617	-	-	Male	Bogra	12000
718	619	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
719	1445	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
720	1446	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
721	1447	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
722	1448	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
723	1449	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
724	1450	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
725	1451	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
726	1452	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
727	1454	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
728	1455	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
729	1456	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
730	1457	-	-	Male	Bogra	24000
731	1458	-	-	Male	Bogra	24000
732	1459	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
733	1460	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
734	1461	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
735	1462	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
736	1463	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
737	1464	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
738	1465	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
739	1466	-	-	Male	Bogra	24000
740	1467	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
741	1468	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
742	1469	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
743	1470	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
744	1471	-	-	Male	Bogra	14400
745	1472	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
746	1473	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
747	1474	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
748	1475	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
749	1476	-	-	Female	Bogra	96000
750	1477	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
751	1478	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
752	1209	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
753	1212	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
754	1213	-	-	Male	Bogra	108000
755	1214	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
756	1216	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
757	1225	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
758	1226	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
759	1227	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
760	1228	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
761	1229	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
762	1230	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
763	1241	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
764	1242	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
765	1243	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
766	1245	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
767	46	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
768	1247	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
769	49	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
770	52	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
771	1253	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
772	1254	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
773	1256	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
774	1260	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
775	1261	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
776	1264	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
777	1269	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
778	1270	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
779	1271	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
780	1275	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
781	1276	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
782	1276	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
783	1277	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
784	1279	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
785	1282	-	-	Female	Bogra	60000
786	87	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
787	1288	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
788	89	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
789	1290	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
790	1291	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
791	1294	-	-	Male	Bogra	108000
792	1297	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
793	1303	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
794	1304	-	-	Male	Bogra	108000
795	1306	-	-	Male	Bogra	15000
796	1310	-	-	Male	Bogra	12000
797	632	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
798	635	-	-	Male	Bogra	12000
799	648	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
800	650	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
801	654	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
802	662	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
803	663	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
804	664	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
805	665	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
806	667	-	-	Male	Bogra	12000
807	668	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
808	669	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
809	570	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
810	671	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
811	67	-	-	Female	Bogra	72000
812	374	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
813	678	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
814	684	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
815	685	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
816	686	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
817	688	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
818	690	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
819	695	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
820	696	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
821	697	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
822	699	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
823	701	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
824	704	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
825	705	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
826	706	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
827	708	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
828	375	-	-	Male	Bogra	108000
829	384	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
830	392	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
831	393	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
832	396	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
833	400	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
834	405	-	-	Male	Bogra	12000
835	406	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
836	190	-	-	Male	Bogra	100000
837	202	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
838	203	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
839	210	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
840	213	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
841	214	-	-	Male	Bogra	100000
842	217	-	-	Male	Bogra	100000
843	220	-	-	Male	Bogra	20000
844	221	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
845	225	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
846	227	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
847	230	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
848	235	-	-	Male	Bogra	100000
849	241	-	-	Male	Bogra	50000
850	313	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
851	316	-	-	Male	Bogra	12000
852	317	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
853	318	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
854	320	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
855	322	-	-	Male	Bogra	18000
856	323	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
857	324	-	-	Female	Bogra	60000
858	325	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
859	326	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
860	327	-	-	Male	Bogra	50000
861	329	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
862	330	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
863	332	-	-	Male	Bogra	70000
864	335	-	-	Male	Bogra	45000
865	337	-	-	Male	Bogra	40000
866	339	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
867	340	-	-	Male	Bogra	40000
868	343	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
869	350	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
870	354	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
871	355	-	-	Female	Bogra	45000
872	356	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
873	357	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
874	358	-	-	Male	Bogra	50000
875	359	-	-	Female	Bogra	50000
876	360	-	-	Female	Bogra	80000
877	361	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
878	362	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
879	363	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
880	364	-	-	Male	Bogra	45000
881	365	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
882	367	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
883	368	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
884	369	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
885	370	-	-	Male	Bogra	70000
886	965	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
887	970	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
888	971	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
889	974	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
890	975	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
891	976	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
892	977	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
893	979	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
894	980	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
895	981	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
896	982	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
897	983	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
898	984	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
899	986	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
900	988	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
901	989	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
902	990	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
903	991	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
904	1021	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
905	1028	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
906	1044	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
907	1045	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
908	1047	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
909	1048	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
910	1049	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
911	1050	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
912	1051	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
913	1052	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
914	1053	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
915	1054	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
916	1055	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
917	1056	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
918	1057	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
919	1062	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
920	1063	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
921	1065	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
922	1070	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
923	1071	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
924	1072	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
925	1073	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
926	1074	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
927	1075	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
928	1076	-	-	Male	Bogra	86000
929	1077	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
930	1078	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
931	1079	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
932	1080	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
933	1082	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
934	1083	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
935	1084	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
936	1088	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
937	1089	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
938	1091	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
939	1093	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
940	1094	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
941	1096	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
942	1097	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
943	1098	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
944	1099	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
945	1112	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
946	1113	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
947	1114	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
948	1115	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
949	1116	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
950	1117	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
951	1118	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
952	1119	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
953	1119	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
954	1120	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
955	1121	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
956	1124	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
957	1125	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
958	1126	-	-	Male	Bogra	24000
959	1127	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
960	1129	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
961	1132	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
962	1133	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
963	1135	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
964	1136	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
965	1137	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
966	1138	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
967	1139	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
968	1140	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
969	1141	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
970	1143	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
971	1144	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
972	1145	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
973	1146	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
974	1149	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
975	1150	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
976	1151	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
977	1152	-	-	Female	Bogra	72000
978	1153	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
979	1154	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
980	1156	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
981	1157	-	-	Male	Bogra	98000
982	1158	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
983	1160	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
984	1161	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
985	1162	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
986	1163	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
987	1166	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
988	1170	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
989	1173	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
990	1174	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
991	1175	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
992	1177	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
993	1178	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
994	1179	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
995	1180	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
996	1181	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
997	1182	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
998	1183	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
999	1184	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
1000	1185	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1001	1186	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
1002	1187	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1003	1188	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
1004	1196	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
1005	1197	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
1006	1198	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
1007	1199	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
1008	1203	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1009	1204	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
1010	1205	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
1011	1206	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1012	1316	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
1013	1333	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1014	1336	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1015	1338	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1016	1340	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1017	877	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1018	878	-	-	Male	Bogra	50000
1019	879	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1020	880	-	-	Female	Bogra	45000
1021	881	-	-	Male	Bogra	12000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
1022	882	-	-	Male	Bogra	90000
1023	885	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1024	886	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
1025	887	-	-	Male	Bogra	88000
1026	889	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1027	892	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1028	893	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1029	894	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
1030	895	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
1031	896	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1032	901	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
1033	903	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1034	904	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1035	905	-	-	Male	Bogra	46000
1036	906	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
1037	907	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1038	911	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
1039	912	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1040	913	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1041	914	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
1042	916	-	-	Female	Bogra	96000
1043	918	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1044	920	-	-	Female	Bogra	65000
1045	921	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1046	922	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
1047	923	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1048	924	-	-	Male	Bogra	80000
1049	926	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1050	927	-	-	Female	Bogra	96000
1051	932	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1052	937	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1053	938	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1054	589	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1055	591	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1056	594	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1057	595	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
1058	663	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
1059	458	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1060	459	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1061	543	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1062	544	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1063	625	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1064	626	-	-	Male	Bogra	13000
1065	641	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1066	647	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1067	678	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1068	375	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1069	376	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1070	377	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
1071	378	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
1072	379	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
1073	380	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1074	420	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
1075	425	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1076	426	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
1077	441	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
1078	442	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000

Sl. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
1079	443	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
1080	444	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
1081	469	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
1082	473	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1083	475	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
1084	476	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1085	477	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1086	478	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
1087	479	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
1088	480	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
1089	481	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1090	637	-	-	Male	Bogra	48000
1091	638	-	-	Male	Bogra	36000
1092	639	-	-	Male	Bogra	24000
1093	666	-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1094	668	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1095	668	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
1096	673	-	-	Male	Bogra	84000
1097	674	-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1098	675	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
1099	410	-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
1100		-	-	Male	Bogra	60000
1101		-	-	Male	Bogra	96000
1102		-	-	Male	Bogra	72000
1103		-	-	Female	Bogra	48000
1104		-	-	Female	Bogra	36000
1105	1479	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1106	1480	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1107	1483	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1108	1484	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1109	1485	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1110	1486	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1111	1487	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	56000
1112	1488	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1113	1489	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1114	1490	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1115	1491	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1116	1494	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1117	1495	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1118	1496	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1119	1497	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1120	1500	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1121	1501	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1122	1504	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	24000
1123	1505	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1124	1506	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	14400
1125	1507	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1126	1515	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1127	1516	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1128	1517	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1129	1518	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1130	1519	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1131	1520	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1132	1521	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1133	1522	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1134	1523	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1135	1524	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000

Sl. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
1136	1526	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1137	1527	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1138	1528	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1139	1529	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1140	1530	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1141	1531	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1142	1532	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1143	1533	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1144	1534	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1145	1535	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1146	1536	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1147	1537	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1148	1538	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1149	1539	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1150	1540	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1151	1541	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1152	1542	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1153	1543	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1154	1544	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1155	1547	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1156	1548	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	12000
1157	1549	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1158	1550	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1159	1551	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1160	1552	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1161	1553	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1162	1554	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1163	1555	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1164	1556	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1165	1557	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1166	1558	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1167	1559	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1168	1560	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1169	1561	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1170	1562	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1171	1567	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1172	1568	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	24000
1173	1569	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	24000
1174	1570	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1175	1571	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	48000
1176	1572	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	24000
1177	1573	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1178	1574	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1179	1575	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1180	1576	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1181	1577	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1182	1578	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1183	1579	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	21000
1184	1580	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1185	1581	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1186	1583	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1187	1584	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1188	1585	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1189	1586	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1190	1587	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1191	1588	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1192	1589	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000

Sl. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
1193	1590	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1194	1591	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	24000
1195	1592	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1196	1593	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1197	1594	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1198	1595	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1199	1596	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1200	1597	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1201	1599	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1202	1600	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1203	1601	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1204	1602	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1205	1603	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1206	1604	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1207	1605	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1208	1606	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1209	1607	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1210	1608	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	24000
1211	1609	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1212	1610	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1213	1611	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1214	1613	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1215	1614	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1216	1615	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1217	1616	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1218	1617	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1219	1618	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1220	1619	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1221	1620	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1222	1621	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1223	1622	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1224	1623	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1225	1626	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1226	1627	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1227	1628	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1228	1630	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1229	1631	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1230	1633	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1231	1634	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1232	1635	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1233	1636	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1234	1637	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1235	1338	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1236	2118	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1237	2117	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1238	2421	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1239	2422	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	70000
1240	2423	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1241	2424	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1242	2428	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1243	2431	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1244	2486	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1245	2439	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	80000
1246	2440	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1247	2443	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1248	2444	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1249	2445	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	8000

Sl. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
1250	2449	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1251	2452	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	70000
1252	2453	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	70000
1253	2454	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	80000
1254	2455	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	80000
1255	2456	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1256	2459	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	20000
1257	2460	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1258	2464	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1259	2470	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	100000
1260	2476	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1261	2483	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1262	2487	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	100000
1263	2494	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1264	2520	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1265	2524	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1266	2020	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1267	2025	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	24000
1268	2039	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1269	2040	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1270	2041	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1271	2042	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1272	2044	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1273	2045	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1274	2046	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1275	2047	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1276	2050	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1277	2051	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1278	2053	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	96000
1279	2063	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1280	2067	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1281	2071	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1282	2072	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1283	2073	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1284	2074	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1285	2084	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1286	2085	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1287	2086	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1288	2091	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1289	2103	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1290	2108	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1291	2109	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1292	1826	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	84000
1293	1827	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1294	1828	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1295	1829	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1296	1830	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1297	1831	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1298	1832	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1299	1833	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1300	1835	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1301	1836	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1302	1837	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1303	1838	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1304	1839	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1305	1840	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1306	1841	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000

Sl. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
1307	1842	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1308	1845	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1309	1846	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1310	1847	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1311	1848	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1312	1849	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1313	1850	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1314	1851	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1315	1852	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1316	1853	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1317	1854	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1318	1855	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1319	1857	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1320	1858	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1321	1859	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1322	1860	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1323	1861	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1324	1862	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1325	1863	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1326	1868	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1327	1870	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1328	1871	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1329	1872	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1330	1873	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1331	1874	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1332	1875	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	84000
1333	1877	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1334	1878	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1335	1879	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	94000
1336	1880	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1337	1882	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1338	1885	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1339	1886	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1340	1887	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1341	1888	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1342	1889	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1343	1890	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1344	1891	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	24000
1345	1892	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1346	1893	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1347	1894	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1348	1895	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1349	1897	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1350	1898	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1351	1899	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1352	1900	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1353	1901	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1354	1902	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1355	1903	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1356	1904	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1357	1905	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1358	1906	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1359	1907	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1360	1908	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1361	1909	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	24000
1362	1910	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1363	1911	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	24000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
1364	1912	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1365	1913	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1366	1916	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1367	1918	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1368	1920	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1369	1921	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1370	1922	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1371	1923	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1372	1924	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1373	1925	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1374	1926	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1375	1927	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1376	1928	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1377	1929	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1378	1931	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1379	1932	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1380	1933	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1381	1934	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1382	1935	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1383	1336	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1384	1937	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1385	1938	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1386	1939	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1387	1940	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1388	1942	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1389	1943	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1390	1944	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1391	1945	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1392	19476	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	44000
1393	1947	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1394	1948	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1395	1949	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1396	1950	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1397	1951	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1398	1953	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1399	1954	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1400	1955	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1401	1956	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1402	1957	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1403	1958	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1404	1960	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1405	159	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1406	1961	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	24000
1407	1962	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1408	1963	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1409	1964	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1410	1965	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1411	1966	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1412	1967	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1413	1968	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1414	1969	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1415	1971	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	12000
1416	1972	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1417	1973	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1418	1974	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1419	1975	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1420	1976	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
1421	1977	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1422	1978	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1423	1979	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1424	1980	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1425	1984	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	12000
1426	1987	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1427	1988	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1428	1989	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1429	1990	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1430	1991	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1431	1992	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1432	1993	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1433	1994	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1434	1995	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1435	1996	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1436	2295	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	60000
1437	2306	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1438	2321	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1439	2343	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1440	2379	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	80000
1441	2385	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1442	2401	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1443	2402	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1444	2413	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1445	2116	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1446	2115	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1447	2114	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1448	2113	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1449	2121	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1450	2120	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1451	2119	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1452	2130	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1453	2141	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1454	2139	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1455	2147	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1456	2145	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	24000
1457	2159	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1458	2158	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1459	2157	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1460	2156	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1461	2150	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	12000
1462	2166	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1463	2164	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1464	2173	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1465	2171	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1466	2170	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	30000
1467	2169	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	108000
1468	2177	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1469	2176	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1470	2175	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1471	2195	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1472	2194	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1473	2193	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1474	2192	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1475	2191	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1476	2189	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1477	2210	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000

Sl. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
1478	2209	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1479	2208	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1480	2207	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1481	2206	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1482	2205	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1483	2203	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1484	2202	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1485	2200	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1486	2199	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1487	2198	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1488	2196	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	108000
1489	2217	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1490	2216	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	14000
1491	2214	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1492	2211	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1493	2220	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1494	1343	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1495	1344	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1496	1346	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1497	1347	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1498	1348	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1499	1351	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	92000
1500	1354	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	30000
1501	1355	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	8400
1502	1368	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1503	1383	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1504	1396	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1505	1397	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1506	1405	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1507	1406	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1508	1412	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1509	1414	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1510	1426	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1511	2238	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1512	2239	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1513	2238	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1514	2236	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	18000
1515	2235	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1516	2245	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1517	2243	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	42000
1518	2242	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1519	2240	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1520	2238	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1521	2257	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	36000
1522	2256	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1523	2255	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1524	2254	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1525	2253	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1526	2252	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	12000
1527	2251	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	12000
1528	2266	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1529	2265	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1530	2264	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1531	2263	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	48000
1532	2262	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	40000
1533	2261	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1534	2275	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000

Sl. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
1535	2274	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1536	2272	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	20000
1537	2267	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	12000
1538	2285	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1539	2299	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1540	2297	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1541	2296	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	60000
1542	2295	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	48000
1543	2294	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1544	2293	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1545	2291	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1546	2290	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1547	2312	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1548	2310	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1549	2303	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	18000
1550	2327	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1551	2326	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1552	2325	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1553	2322	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1554	2335	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1555	2333	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1556	2332	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1557	2328	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1558	1738	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	104000
1559	1752	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	36000
1560	1758	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1561	1802	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1562	1806	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	30000
1563	1820	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1564	1641	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1565	1642	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	84000
1566	1645	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	60000
1567	1654	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	26000
1568	1657	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	16000
1569	1659	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	16000
1570	1660	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	80000
1571	1661	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	24000
1572	1664	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	82000
1573	1669	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	96000
1574	1672	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	22000
1575	1675	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1576	1677	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	22000
1577	1685	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	22000
1578	1714	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	96000
1579	1716	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	28000
1580	1718	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	22000
1581	1723	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	18000
1582	1724	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	72000
1583	1727	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	20000
1584	1654	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1585	1656	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1586	1662	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1587	1663	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1588	1664	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	70000
1589	1667	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1590	1670	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1591	1672	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000

Sl. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
1592	1673	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1593	1674	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1594	1682	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1595	1684	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1596	1685	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	40000
1597	1687	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1598	1688	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1599	1693	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1600	1702	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	70000
1601	1704	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1602	1706	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1603	1721	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1604	1728	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1605	1707	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1606	1754	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1607	1755	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1608	1757	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1609	1759	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1610	1763	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1611	1770	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1612	1771	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1613	1775	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1614	1777	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1615	1778	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1616	1780	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1617	1781	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1618	1785	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1619	1787	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1620	1790	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1621	1802	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	70000
1622	1803	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1623	1804	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1624	1809	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1625	2106	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1626	2107	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1627	2109	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1628	2110	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1629	2120	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1630	2122	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	12000
1631	2123	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1632	2181	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1633	2182	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	80000
1634		-	-	Male	Gaibandha	26000
1635		-	-	Male	Gaibandha	92000
1636		-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1637		-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1638		-	-	Male	Gaibandha	72000
1639	2190	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1640	2192	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	86000
1641	2197	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1642	2198	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1643	2199	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	55000
1644	2200	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1645	2201	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1646	2202	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1647	2203	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	74000
1648	2204	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
1649	2205	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	40000
1650	2206	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1651	2207	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1652	2208	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	75000
1653	2209	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1654	2211	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1655	2212	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	50000
1656	2216	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	20000
1657	2217	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1658	2218	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1659	2219	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	80000
1660	220	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1661	2222	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	12000
1662	2225	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1663	2226	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1664	2227	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	68000
1665	2228	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1666	2231	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1667	2234	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	80000
1668	2234	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	80000
1669	2238	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	60000
1670	2241	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1671	2252	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	100000
1672	2261	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	12000
1673	2263	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	80000
1674	2265	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	80000
1675	2265	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	80000
1676	2266	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	80000
1677	2267	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	60000
1678	2268	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	68000
1679	2269	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	68000
1680	2271	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	85000
1681	2272	-	-	Female	Gaibandha	68000
1682	2287	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	86000
1683	1441	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	60000
1684	1444	-	-	Male	Gaibandha	30000
1685	331	-	-	Male	Rangpur	84000
1686	338	-	-	Male	Rangpur	69000
1687	341	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1688	343	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1689	344	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1690	346	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1691	347	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1692	350	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1693	351	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1694	352	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1695	355	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1696	356	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1697	360	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
1698	363	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1699	364	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
1700	365	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
1701	366	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
1702	367	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
1703	368	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1704	369	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
1705	370	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000

Sl. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
1706	371	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1707	372	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1708	373	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1709	374	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1710	503	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1711	375	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1712	376	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1713	377	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1714	379	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
1715	380	-	-	Male	Rangpur	45000
1716	381	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1717	382	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1718	383	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1719	384	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1720	385	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1721	386	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1722	387	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1723	388	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1724	389	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1725	390	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
1726	391	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
1727	392	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
1728	393	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1729	394	-	-	Male	Rangpur	45000
1730	395	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
1731	396	-	-	Male	Rangpur	35000
1732	397	-	-	Male	Rangpur	36000
1733	398	-	-	Male	Rangpur	38000
1734	399	-	-	Male	Rangpur	35000
1735	400	-	-	Male	Rangpur	45000
1736	401	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
1737	402	-	-	Male	Rangpur	38000
1738	403	-	-	Male	Rangpur	37000
1739	404	-	-	Male	Rangpur	48000
1740	405	-	-	Male	Rangpur	45000
1741	406	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
1742	407	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
1743	408	-	-	Male	Rangpur	48000
1744	409	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
1745	410	-	-	Male	Rangpur	38000
1746	411	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
1747	412	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1748	413	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1749	416	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1750	424	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
1751	432	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1752	433	-	-	Male	Rangpur	45000
1753	435	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1754	61	-	-	Male	Rangpur	96000
1755	64	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1756	67	-	-	Male	Rangpur	52000
1757	68	-	-	Male	Rangpur	48000
1758	69	-	-	Male	Rangpur	36000
1759	71	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1760	82	-	-	Male	Rangpur	96000
1761	83	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1762	84	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000

Sl. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
1763	85	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1764	86	-	-	Male	Rangpur	96000
1765	87	-	-	Male	Rangpur	85000
1766	88	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1767	93	-	-	Male	Rangpur	48000
1768	94	-	-	Male	Rangpur	84000
1769	95	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1770	96	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1771	97	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1772	98	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
1773	99	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1774	100	-	-	Male	Rangpur	36000
1775	101	-	-	Male	Rangpur	36000
1776	102	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1777	110	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1778	111	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1779	114	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
1780	121	-	-	Male	Rangpur	14000
1781	128	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1782	130	-	-	Male	Rangpur	10000
1783	131	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
1784	133	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
1785	137	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
1786	138	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1787	139	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
1788	140	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
1789	141	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1790	142	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
1791	143	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1792	145	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
1793	146	-	-	Male	Rangpur	36000
1794	147	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1795	148	-	-	Male	Rangpur	20000
1796	160	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1797	166	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1798	167	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1799	168	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1800	171	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1801	172	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1802	174	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1803	193	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1804	195	-	-	Male	Rangpur	42000
1805	201	-	-	Male	Rangpur	10000
1806	210	-	-	Male	Rangpur	12000
1807	211	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1808	212	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1809	225	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1810	229	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1811	230	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1812	232	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1813	236	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1814	237	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1815	238	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1816	241	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1817	242	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1818	243	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
1819	244	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000

Sl. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
1820	247	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1821	248	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1822	264	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1823	266	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1824	267	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1825	269	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1826	270	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1827	271	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1828	272	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1829	274	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1830	2	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1831	3	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1832	26	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1833	28	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
1834	29	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
1835	39	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1836	51	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1837	277	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1838	290	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1839	291	-	-	Male	Rangpur	96000
1840	292	-	-	Male	Rangpur	96000
1841	294	-	-	Male	Rangpur	72000
1842	295	-	-	Male	Rangpur	72000
1843	310	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1844	311	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
1845	312	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
1846	313	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
1847	314	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
1848	315	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1849	319	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1850	321	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1851	322	-	-	Male	Rangpur	36000
1852	323	-	-	Male	Rangpur	36000
1853	325	-	-	Male	Rangpur	36000
1854	505	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1855	507	-	-	Male	Rangpur	20000
1856	511	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1857	512	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1858	515	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1859	517	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1860	524	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1861	529	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
1862	535	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1863	537	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1864	541	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1865	545	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1866	546	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1867	547	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1868	549	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1869	551	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1870	552	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1871	554	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1872	555	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1873	556	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
1874	557	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1875	558	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1876	559	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000

Sl. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
1877	560	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1878	561	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1879	562	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1880	563	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1881	564	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1882	566	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1883	567	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
1884	572	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1885	773	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1886	574	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1887	576	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1888	578	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1889	581	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1890	582	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1891	583	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1892	588	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1893	587	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1894	588	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1895	589	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1896	590	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1897	591	-	-	Female	Rangpur	70000
1898	593	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1899	595	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1900	596	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1901	597	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1902	598	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
1903	599	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1904	600	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1905	601	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1906	602	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1907	603	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1908	488	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1909	493	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1910	494	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1911	498	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1912	499	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1913	500	-	-	Male	Rangpur	10000
1914	501	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1915	502	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1916	179	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1917	180	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1918	181	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1919	182	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1920	183	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1921	185	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
1922	186	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1923	187	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
1924	188	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1925	904	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
1926	906	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1927	914	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1928	916	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1929	921	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1930	925	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1931	935	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
1932	936	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
1933	637	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000

Sl. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
1934	938	-	-	Male	Rangpur	85000
1935	939	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1936	941	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
1937	924	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1938	943	-	-	Male	Rangpur	68000
1939	944	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
1940	945	-	-	Male	Rangpur	45000
1941	948	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
1942	950	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1943	969	-	-	Male	Rangpur	85000
1944	970	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
1945	973	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1946	974	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
1947	975	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1948	976	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
1949	977	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1950	979	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1951	980	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1952	981	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1953	984	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
1954	985	-	-	Male	Rangpur	10000
1955	986	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1956	989	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1957	991	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1958	993	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1959	1009	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1960	1011	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1961	1012	-	-	Male	Rangpur	95000
1962	1013	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1963	1016	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1964	1018	-	-	Male	Rangpur	85000
1965	1019	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1966	1020	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
1967	1021	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
1968	1022	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
1969	1023	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1970	1024	-	-	Male	Rangpur	78000
1971	1025	-	-	Male	Rangpur	85000
1972	1026	-	-	Male	Rangpur	75000
1973	1027	-	-	Male	Rangpur	85000
1974	1028	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
1975	1029	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1976	1030	-	-	Male	Rangpur	55000
1977	1031	-	-	Male	Rangpur	68000
1978	1032	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
1979	1033	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1980	1034	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
1981	1035	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
1982	1036	-	-	Male	Rangpur	75000
1983	1037	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
1984	1038	-	-	Male	Rangpur	55000
1985	1039	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
1986	1040	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1987	1041	-	-	Male	Rangpur	55000
1988	1042	-	-	Male	Rangpur	66000
1989	1043	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
1990	1044	-	-	Male	Rangpur	75000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
1991	1047	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1992	1048	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1993	1049	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1994	1051	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
1995	1052	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
1996	1053	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
1997	1054	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1998	1056	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
1999	1057	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2000	1059	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
2001	1067	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2002	1069	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2003	1070	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2004	1078	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2005	1089	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2006	1091	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2007	1095	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2008	1098	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2009	1102	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2010	1103	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2011	1105	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2012	1106	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
2013	1107	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
2014	1108	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2015	1109	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2016	1110	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2017	1117	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2018	1119	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2019	1124	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2020	1127	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2021	1134	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2022	1140	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2023	1141	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2024	1142	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2025	1149	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2026	1154	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2027	1155	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2028	1156	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
2029	1157	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2030	1158	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2031	1159	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
2032	1161	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2033	1162	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2034	1174	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2035	1176	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2036	1178	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2037	1179	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2038	1181	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2039	1184	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2040	1185	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2041	1187	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2042	1192	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2043	1194	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2044	1195	-	-	Male	Rangpur	12000
2045	1206	-	-	Male	Rangpur	24000
2046	1233	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2047	1235	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
2048	1236	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2049	1237	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2050	1248	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2051	1251	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2052	1536	-	-	Female	Rangpur	60000
2053	1253	-	-	Male	Rangpur	36000
2054	1259	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2055	1262	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2056	1264	-	-	Male	Rangpur	38000
2057	1267	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2058	1270	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2059	1271	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2060	1277	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2061	1278	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2062	1279	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2063	671	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2064	672	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2065	688	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2066	707	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2067	708	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2068	713	-	-	Female	Rangpur	18000
2069	729	-	-	Male	Rangpur	24000
2070	735	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
2071	936	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2072	737	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
2073	738	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2074	739	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
2075	740	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2076	745	-	-	Male	Rangpur	20000
2077	792	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2078	795	-	-	Male	Rangpur	72000
2079	796	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2080	801	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2081	802	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2082	803	-	-	Female	Rangpur	24000
2083	814	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2084	814	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2085	816	-	-	Male	Rangpur	36000
2086	827	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2087	855	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2088	860	-	-	Male	Rangpur	12000
2089	861	-	-	Male	Rangpur	12000
2090	1545	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2091	1549	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2092	1555	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2093	1556	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2094	1557	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2095	1558	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2096	1559	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2097	1560	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2098	1561	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2099	1562	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2100	1563	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2101	1584	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2102	1587	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2103	1588	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2104	1589	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
2105	1590	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2106	1591	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2107	1599	-	-	Female	Rangpur	60000
2108	1603	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2109	1604	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2110	1605	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2111	1606	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2112	1607	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2113	1609	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2114	1610	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2115	1613	-	-	Female	Rangpur	40000
2116	1614	-	-	Female	Rangpur	40000
2117	1615	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2118	1616	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2119	1618	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2120	1620	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2121	1621	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2122	1622	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2123	1623	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2124	1625	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2125	1632	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2126	1635	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2127	1637	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2128	1638	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2129	1639	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2130	1643	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2131	1644	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2132	606	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2133	607	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2134	608	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2135	609	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
2136	610	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2137	612	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2138	613	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2139	614	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2140	615	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2141	616	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2142	617	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2143	618	-	-	Male	Rangpur	90000
2144	620	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2145	624	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2146	632	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2147	625	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
2148	633	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2149	634	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2150	635	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2151	637	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2152	641	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2153	642	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2154	643	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2155	645	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2156	646	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2157	440	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2158	445	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2159	447	-	-	Male	Rangpur	41000
2160	464	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
2161	465	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
2162	466	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2163	484	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2164	1792	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2165	1793	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2166	1796	-	-	Male	Rangpur	68000
2167	1797	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2168	1801	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2169	1818	-	-	Male	Rangpur	12000
2170	1815	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2171	1816	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2172	1817	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2173	1819	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2174	1820	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2175	1821	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2176	1822	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2177	1823	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
2178	1824	-	-	Male	Rangpur	46000
2179	1825	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2180	1826	-	-	Male	Rangpur	85000
2181	1827	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
2182	1831	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2183	1833	-	-	Male	Rangpur	48000
2184	1834	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
2185	1835	-	-	Male	Rangpur	36000
2186	1836	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2187	1838	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
2188	1842	-	-	Male	Rangpur	85000
2189	1845	-	-	Male	Rangpur	68000
2190	1846	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2191	1847	-	-	Male	Rangpur	86000
2192	1849	-	-	Female	Rangpur	60000
2193	1850	-	-	Male	Rangpur	48000
2194	1851	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
2195	1853	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2196	1855	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
2197	1859	-	-	Male	Rangpur	78000
2198	1856	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2199	1860	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2200	1861	-	-	Male	Rangpur	48000
2201	1862	-	-	Male	Rangpur	55000
2202	1863	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2203	1868	-	-	Male	Rangpur	55000
2204	1869	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2205	1870	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2206	1871	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
2207	1872	-	-	Male	Rangpur	75000
2208	1873	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2209	1874	-	-	Male	Rangpur	75000
2210	1875	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2211	1876	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2212	1877	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
2213	1878	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2214	1879	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2215	1880	-	-	Male	Rangpur	10000
2216	1882	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2217	1883	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2218	1884	-	-	Male	Rangpur	55000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
2219	1885	-	-	Male	Rangpur	55000
2220	1886	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2221	1887	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2222	1889	-	-	Male	Rangpur	68000
2223	1890	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2224	1891	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2225	1892	-	-	Male	Rangpur	20000
2226	1893	-	-	Male	Rangpur	20000
2227	1894	-	-	Male	Rangpur	56000
2228	1895	-	-	Male	Rangpur	64000
2229	1896	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2230	1897	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
2231	1899	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2232	1900	-	-	Male	Rangpur	68000
2233	1901	-	-	Male	Rangpur	68000
2234	1902	-	-	Male	Rangpur	68000
2235	1903	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
2236	1904	-	-	Male	Rangpur	68000
2237	1905	-	-	Male	Rangpur	68000
2238	1911	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2239	1912	-	-	Male	Rangpur	12000
2240	1913	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2241	1914	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2242	1917	-	-	Male	Rangpur	68000
2243	1920	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2244	1921	-	-	Male	Rangpur	78000
2245	1922	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2246	1923	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2247	1924	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2248	1925	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2249	1926	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2250	1930	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2251	1929	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
2252	1931	-	-	Male	Rangpur	46000
2253	1932	-	-	Male	Rangpur	46000
2254	1936	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2255	1938	-	-	Male	Rangpur	85000
2256	1939	-	-	Male	Rangpur	85000
2257	1940	-	-	Male	Rangpur	85000
2258	1941	-	-	Male	Rangpur	85000
2259	1434	-	-	Male	Rangpur	90000
2260	1435	-	-	Male	Rangpur	85000
2261	1437	-	-	Male	Rangpur	75000
2262	1440	-	-	Male	Rangpur	96000
2263	1442	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
2264	1444	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
2265	1446	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
2266	1446	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
2267	1447	-	-	Male	Rangpur	28000
2268	1449	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2269	1452	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2270	1454	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2271	1455	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2272	1457	-	-	Male	Rangpur	84000
2273	1458	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
2274	1459	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2275	1460	-	-	Male	Rangpur	55000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
2276	1461	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
2277	1462	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2278	1463	-	-	Male	Rangpur	55000
2279	1464	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2280	1465	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2281	1466	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2282	1467	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
2283	1468	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2284	1469	-	-	Male	Rangpur	55000
2285	1470	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2286	1471	-	-	Male	Rangpur	55000
2287	1473	-	-	Male	Rangpur	85000
2288	1474	-	-	Male	Rangpur	56000
2289	1425	-	-	Male	Rangpur	55000
2290	1476	-	-	Male	Rangpur	68000
2291	1477	-	-	Male	Rangpur	44000
2292	1478	-	-	Male	Rangpur	58000
2293	1479	-	-	Male	Rangpur	51000
2294	1480	-	-	Male	Rangpur	85000
2295	1418	-	-	Male	Rangpur	68000
2296	1482	-	-	Male	Rangpur	67000
2297	1483	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
2298	1485	-	-	Male	Rangpur	12000
2299	1488	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2300	1489	-	-	Female	Rangpur	40000
2301	1490	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2302	1491	-	-	Male	Rangpur	35000
2303	1493	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2304	1492	-	-	Male	Rangpur	38000
2305	1494	-	-	Male	Rangpur	35000
2306	1495	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2307	1497	-	-	Male	Rangpur	45000
2308	1499	-	-	Male	Rangpur	55000
2309	1501	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
2310	1502	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2311	1503	-	-	Male	Rangpur	48000
2312	1504	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
2313	1505	-	-	Male	Rangpur	45000
2314	1506	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
2315	1507	-	-	Male	Rangpur	25000
2316	1508	-	-	Male	Rangpur	25000
2317	1510	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
2318	1511	-	-	Male	Rangpur	35000
2319	1512	-	-	Male	Rangpur	36000
2320	1514	-	-	Male	Rangpur	36000
2321	1515	-	-	Male	Rangpur	37000
2322	1516	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2323	1513	-	-	Male	Rangpur	40000
2324	1518	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
2325	1519	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2326	1521	-	-	Male	Rangpur	35000
2327	1522	-	-	Male	Rangpur	48000
2328	1525	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
2329	1526	-	-	Male	Rangpur	68000
2330	1527	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
2331	1534	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
2332	1314	-	-	Male	Rangpur	12000

SI. No	HH Number	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Sex	District	Yearly Income
2333	1315	-	-	Male	Rangpur	10000
2334	1316	-	-	Male	Rangpur	12000
2335	1336	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2336	1339	-	-	Male	Rangpur	24000
2337	1347	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2338	1350	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2339	1351	-	-	Male	Rangpur	20000
2340	1352	-	-	Male	Rangpur	70000
2341	1353	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2342	1354	-	-	Male	Rangpur	90000
2343	1375	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
2344	1407	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2345	1408	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2346	1415	-	-	Male	Rangpur	30000
2347	1423	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2348	1430	-	-	Male	Rangpur	12000
2349	1946	-	-	Male	Rangpur	11000
2350	1948	-	-	Male	Rangpur	100000
2351	1950	-	-	Male	Rangpur	18000
2352	1952	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2353	1959	-	-	Male	Rangpur	12000
2354	1960	-	-	Male	Rangpur	18000
2355	1981	-	-	Male	Rangpur	12000
2356	1984	-	-	Male	Rangpur	50000
2357	1982	-	-	Male	Rangpur	12000
2358	1985	-	-	Male	Rangpur	28000
2359	1986	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2360	1987	-	-	Male	Rangpur	20000
2361	1988	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2362	1989	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2363	1990	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2364	2000	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2365	2001	-	-	Male	Rangpur	65000
2366	2003	-	-	Male	Rangpur	24000
2367	2004	-	-	Male	Rangpur	28000
2368	2014	-	-	Male	Rangpur	18000
2369	2060	-	-	Male	Rangpur	60000
2370	2075	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2371	2077	-	-	Male	Rangpur	20000
2372	2081	-	-	Male	Rangpur	80000
2373	2099	-	-	Male	Rangpur	20000
2374	328	-	-	Male	Rangpur	36000

ANNEX 6: TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE EXTERNAL MONITORING TEAM

I. Objective

1. RHD is upgrading the Elenga to Hamtikamrul to Rangpur corridor into a four-lane highway. This will lead to significant resettlement impacts. The investment will be financed through a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). RHD will recruit an implementing non-governmental organization (INGO) to support the day-to-day implementation of resettlement activities.

2. The ADB is hiring an independent monitoring team (IMT) to provide a third-party, independent assessment of the implementation progress and outcome of the resettlement plan and its compliance with ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS).

II. Social impacts of the project

3. Below is the summary of impacts. More information can be found in the project office or on the following website: [provide link to RHD website for the project]

Sl. No.	Project Impacts	Total
A	Amount of land to be acquired (ha)	
B	Total Number of households/Units to be affected	
C	Total Number of Affected Persons	
D	Common Property Resources affected	
	Total Number of private household affected	
E	No. of affected households requiring physical relocation	
	No. of households economically affected (i.e., loss of land, fish ponds, trees, wages – no relocation required)	
F	No. of affected titled-holders households (TH)	
	No. of affected non-titled-holders households (NTH)	
	No. of affected encroachers	
G	Total Number of vulnerable Households	

III. Key Tasks to be undertaken under the TOR

4. The external monitoring team will conduct a bi-annual assessment of the resettlement plan process, performance, outputs and outcomes and its compliance with ADB's SPS. The key tasks to be conducted for this purpose are the following:

a. Data verification:

- Verification of the internal monitoring data from the implementation NGO and RHD project implementation unit (PIU)
- Verification of the baseline monitoring data
- Verification of the data/official documentation from the Deputy Commissioners' offices and land revenue offices.
- Verification of Property Valuation Committees' (PVCAs) pricing methods
- Verification against the data from the Deputy Commissioner/land revenue record
- Direct verification with affected persons – of compensations and/or resettlement assistance received

b. Assessment of RP process:

- Assessment of performance of internal monitoring system
 - Assessment of the performance of the RP implementation NGO
 - Assessment of performance of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) or other complaint resolution system set up by the project
 - Assessment of information disclose and consultation process
 - Assessment of implementation of Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP) – to be implemented by separate NGO.
 - Assessment of RP implementation compliance with ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement
 - Provide recommendations and corrective actions if necessary
- c. Assessment of RP performance**
- Setting up parallel, sample baseline and monitoring system for post-project RP impact verification
 - Conduct satisfaction survey of the resettlement process
 - Assess whether RP and ILRP objectives have been met; especially whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced;
 - Evaluation of change in living standards pre/after resettlement process: assess whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate in meeting the objectives, and whether the objectives were suited to AP conditions.
 - Provide recommendations and corrective actions if necessary
 - Compiling of lessons-learned and best practices of RP design and implementation for future resettlement plans

IV. Methodology

5. The independent monitoring team will identify and select a set of appropriate process, output and outcome indicators and gather information on them to substantiate its assessment. This exercise will require formal and informal surveys, field level verification and consultation with affected persons. A combination of the following quantitative and qualitative methods should be used:

- **Sample Affected Household Survey:** a sample baseline of affected household survey (at least 20%) and representative (of different categories such as titled and non-titled, vulnerable, etc...) will be gathered 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; and

- 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.

V. Outputs

- **2 independent review reports per year:** to be developed for each year of the RP implementation. The reports should include (i) assessment of the RP implementation process (process and output/outcome indicators); (ii) compliance status with ADB's SPS; (iii) Corrective action plans and recommendations. These reports will be submitted to the project director (RHD project implementation unit) and ADB simultaneously.
- **Post-Completion RP Evaluation Report:** to be conducted within 6 months of the completion of the RP implementation process. This should include: (i) overall assessment of RP implementation process; (ii) assessment of RP outcomes; (iii) implementation of corrective action plans; (iv) lessons-learned and best practices. This report will be submitted to the project director (RHD project implementation unit) and ADB simultaneously.

VI. Institutional Arrangements

6. The Independent Monitoring Team will be recruited by ADB and report to ADB and RHD. RHD's project implementation unit and in particular its project director, will facilitate access to the internal monitoring system, the NGO team and affected persons and will serve as liaison for data to be checked with the Deputy Commissioners' offices.