

Resettlement Plan

May 2017

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

Improvement of the Elenga to Hatikamrul Road to a 4-Lane Highway

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 21 April 2017)

Currency unit	–	Bangladesh Taka (BDT)
BDT1.00	=	US\$ 0.13
\$1.00	=	BDT 78

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
EBBIP	-	Eastern Bangladesh Bridge Improvement Project
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
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
MOC	-	Ministry of Communications
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
RAP	-	Resettlement Action 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 or sq ft	-	Square foot / square feet
SRTPF	-	Sub-Regional Transport Project Preparatory Facility
TA	-	Technical Assistance
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
VDH	-	Vulnerable Displaced Households
VDP	-	Vulnerable Displaced Persons
VH	-	Vulnerable Household
XEN	-	Executive Engineer

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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

GLOSSARY

Affected Person (AP)- i includes 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. ncludes any person, affected households (AHs), firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with physical or economic displacement.

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

Awardee- refers to person with interests in land to be acquired by the project after their ownership of said land has been confirmed by the respective Deputy Commissioner's office as well as persons with interests in other assets to be acquired by the project. Compensation for acquired assets is provided to 'awardees' through notification under Section 7 of the Land Acquisition Ordinance.

Compensation- means 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 lane to 4 lane 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 APs from the affected area to a new area/site and rebuilding homes, infrastructure, provision of assets, including productive land/employment and re-establishing income, livelihoods, living and social systems

Replacement cost- 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- means mitigation of all the impacts associated with land acquisition including relocation and reconstruction of physical assets such as housing and restoration of income and livelihoods in post-relocation period.

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.

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 line¹ (iv) households of indigenous population or ethnic minority; (v) persons without titled to land; (v) headed by children (younger than 18) and (vi) households of low social group or caste.

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¹ The poverty line (updated for 2016)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
A. Introduction	i
B. Project Impacts	ii
C. Policy, Objectives and Entitlements	iii
D. Disclosure and Participation	iii
E. Cost and Budget	iii
F. Institutional Arrangement and Grievance Redress	iv
G. Monitoring and Evaluation	iv
I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT	1
A. Project Background	1
B. Benefits and Impacts	3
C. Measures to Minimize Impact	3
D. Objectives of the RP	3
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	5
A. Summary of impacts	5
B. Scope of Land Acquisition	6
C. Affected Structures	6
D. Affected Trees on Private Land	9
E. Impact on Shop and Business Owners	10
F. Impact on Wage Earners	10
G. Vulnerability Status of Affected Households	10
H. Project Impact on Gender	11
III. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS	13
A. Demographic characteristics of the affected population	13
B. Population by Religion	14
C. Household Size Distribution	14
D. Education Level of Affected Population	14
E. Primary Occupation of Affected Population	15
F. Level of Per Capita Income of Affected Households	16
G. Presence of Indigenous People in the project area	16
IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE	17
A. Introduction	17
B. Consultation and Participation Framework and Methodology	17
C. Summary of key public consultation meetings	17
D. Disclosure Plan	21
E. Community Consultation during RP Implementation	22
V. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	23
A. Introduction	23
B. GoB Legal Framework	23
C. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009	24
D. Legal and Policy Commitments	27
VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	29
A. Introduction	29
B. Compensation entitlement Policy	29
C. Compensation and Entitlement Matrix	29
D. Compensation Payment Procedure	41
E. Property Valuation and Compensation	43
VII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS	45
A. Scope of Displacement and Relocation	45
B. Options for Relocation	45

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION	47
A. Introduction	47
B. Impacts on Livelihood and Income	47
C. Rehabilitation Measures	47
D. Employment in Construction	48
IX. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS, THE LANDLESS AND WOMEN	49
A. Vulnerability Allowance	49
B. Livelihood Improvement Training Program	49
C. Special Gender Considerations	49
D. Special Considerations for Landless Affected Households	50
X. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	51
A. Introduction	51
B. Complaints and Grievance Mechanism	51
C. Grievances Redress Committees	51
D. Documentation of and Monitoring of the GRC	53
XI. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET	55
A. Cost of Land	55
B. Compensation for Standing Crops and Fish Stocks	57
C. Budget for compensation of Structures	57
D. Compensation for Trees	59
E. Compensation for loss of income	60
F. Other resettlement benefits	61
G. Assessment of Unit Cost for Land And Assets	63
H. Compensation and Other Benefits	63
I. Approval of the Resettlement Budget	64
J. Management of Compensation and Flow of Awards	64
XII. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	66
A. Key implementation arrangements	66
B. Implementation Schedule	68
XIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	70
A. Internal Monitoring System	70
B. External Monitoring	71
C. Institutional Arrangements for M&E	72
D. Reporting Requirements	72

ANNEXURES

Annex 1: List of affected household, CPR, Large-Scale Business losing structure.....	74
Annex 2: Draft Leaflet for Project Information Disclosure	86
Annex 3: Sample Outline of RP Monitoring Report.....	88
Annex 4: Terms of Reference for the External Monitoring Team	90

TABLES

Table 1: Summary of SubProject Impacts.....	ii
Table 2: Indicative Budget for Land Acquisition and Resettlement.....	iv
Table 3: Summary of Key Impacts.....	5
Table 4: Category of Land	6
Table 5: Impact on Structures.....	6
Table 6: Quantity of Affected Structures (floor area in sq ft).....	7
Table 7: Quantity of Affected Secondary Structures	8
Table 8: Affected CPRs and Communities.....	8

Table 9:	Major Affected CPRs	8
Table 10:	Number of Trees Affected in RoW and Size on Private Land	9
Table 11:	Number of Trees Affected in RAP on Private Land (by type and area).....	9
Table 12:	Affected Bamboo and Banana Groves	9
Table 13:	Affected Wage Labourers	10
Table 14:	Vulnerable Affected Households	11
Table 15:	Number of Women Headed Households likely to be affected.....	11
Table 16:	Primary Occupation of Affected Population (15 years and above).....	15
Table 17:	Project Stakeholder Consultations	18
Table 18:	Opinion of the Participants During the Focus Group Meetings	20
Table 19:	Summary of Gaps and Additional Gap-filling Measures	24
Table 20:	Social Cut-off Dates for Non-Title Holders Based on Census.....	26
Table 21:	Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix.....	30
Table 22:	Relocation Requirements.....	45
Table 23:	Description of Allowances for Physically Displaced.....	46
Table 24:	Relocation Preferences of the Displaced Residential and Commercial Households.....	46
Table 25:	Type of Income Impact on Affected Households.....	47
Table 26:	Vulnerable Affected Households	49
Table 27:	Hierarchy of GRCs	51
Table 28:	Grievance Redress Procedures.....	53
Table 29:	Compensation Budget for Land	56
Table 30:	Resettlement Benefits Associated with Land Compensation.....	56
Table 31:	Estimated Budget for Standing Crops and Fish Stocks	57
Table 32:	Estimated Budget for Structures	57
Table 33:	Resettlement Benefits Due to Loss of Primary Structures.....	58
Table 34:	Estimated Budget for Tube Wells and Latrines	59
Table 35:	Compensation for Trees on Private Land	59
Table 36:	Estimated Budget Trees on GOB Land but Planted by Local People	60
Table 37:	Resettlement Benefits for Loss of Business	60
Table 38:	Estimated Budget for Wage Labourers.	61
Table 39:	Other Resettlement Benefits	61
Table 40:	Estimated Budget for Associated Costs of RP Implementation	62
Table 41:	Estimated Summary Budget for Compensation and Resettlement.....	62
Table 43:	LAR Implementation Arrangements Table	66
Table 45:	Monitoring Indicators.....	70
Table 46:	Scope of Independent Monitoring.....	71
Table 47:	Reporting Requirements	72

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Location Map with Priority Details	2
Figure 2:	Affected population by Age and Sex	13
Figure 3:	Sex profile of displaced population.....	13
Figure 4:	Population by Religion	14
Figure 5:	HH Size Distribution.....	14
Figure 6:	Education Level of Affected Population	15
Figure 7:	Per Capita Income of Affected HHs	16

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction

1. The Government of Bangladesh is expected to receive a loan from the Asian Development Bank for the Bangladesh SASEC Dhaka Northwest Corridor – Phase 2 (SASEC Road II). 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
- 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. 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 53,000 persons), among whom 6,780 (40%) will be physically displaced. Most affected households (70%) are non-titled-holders and 16% are vulnerable.² 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.³ 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.

5. This resettlement plan has been prepared for the Elenga-Hatikumrul highway (30.300km). The Elenga-Hatikumrul Road, which is about 30.300 km in length, passes through Tangail District (Elenga to Jamuna Bangabandhu Bridge) and Sirajganj districts (Bangabandhu Bridge-

² Over half of the vulnerable households are male-headed households living under the poverty line.

³ Link to RP

Hatikamrul) in the North Central region of Bangladesh. The road improvement will ease traffic congestion and reduce travel time and increase in the availability of transports for the road users. It will also reduce road accidents to a large extent due to the inclusion of separate lanes for slow moving vehicles and foot over bridge, underpass, overpass, etc.

B. SubProject Impacts

6. The proposed improvement of the Elenga-Hatikamrul Road will require acquisition of 21.9269 acre of land (8.5 ha). The road crosses a number of built up areas and commercial settlements in the Sirajganj portion. No private land acquisition will be required at Tangail district due to available width of the road constructed for the Jamuna Bridge (now called Bangabandhu Bridge). The road improvement will affect 963 households representing around 3852 persons. Among the 963 affected households, 321 households will be physically displaced. Most affected households (89%) are non-titled holders, including 451 wage earners and 151 tenants. The summary of the subproject impacts for the Elenga-Hatikamrul RP is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of SubProject Impacts

Sl. No.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories		Total
A	Private land to be acquired (in acres.)	Agriculture	13.5287	21.9269
		Commercial	2.8945	
		Homestead	1.27	
		Other	4.2337	
B	Impacts on households			
	Title-holders losing Land and Structure	Land	8	106
		Land & Structure	96	
	Non-Titled Holders	Squatters	254	857
		Encroachers	0	
		Only Trees	1	
		Renters	151	
Employees		451		
Total Affected				963
C	Extent of Impacts			
	Physically displaced	Residential	35	321
		Commercial	271	
		Residential cum commercial	15	
	Vulnerable affected			144
D	Community Structures			
	Religious Structures		5	20 (out of which 2 land only)
	Educational institutions		1	
	Community based (samity, clubs, associations)		7	
	Government Structures affected		4	
	Other (e.g. bus shelter, toilet)		3	

Source: KMC census and IOL survey February-March 2014

C. Policy, Objectives and Entitlements

7. 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.

D. Disclosure and Participation

8. Public disclosure of project impacts and consultations were carried out to obtain stakeholders' inputs to the project design. The affected population expressed their full support to the project, while expressing their views, concerns and feedback on key issues, such as land acquisition, compensation. Overall, three (3) major formal consultation meetings with the participation of 182 people and six (6) Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) with the participation of 70 persons were conducted along the alignment. Moreover, many informal consultations took place during the census survey. In general people are well informed about the potential project impacts and mitigation measures. Additional consultations also took place during the preparation of the poverty and social assessment survey, affordability analysis and transport & mobility survey conducted in early 2016.

9. The consultation will continue during the implementation of the RP and the 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 project alignment. The RP will be disclosed on RHD and ADB websites.

E. Cost and Budget

10. The total estimated cost of implementation of the RP is BDT 616,964,461 million equivalent to USD 7.9 million (1 USD=78 BDT). Of this, land acquisition alone will require an estimated more than BDT 320 million (52% 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).

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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 650,000 for the implementation NGO.

Table 2: Indicative Budget for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Item No.	Category of losses	Total budget (BDT)	Percentage
A	Compensation for land	320,531,391	52.0%
B	Other Resettlement Benefits for land	27,663,547	4.5%
C	RV of standing crops & fish stock	47,350,450	7.7%
D	Compensation for structure	123,196,360	20.0%
E	Other Resettlement Benefits	9,450,357	1.5%
F	Compensation for Tube-well & Toilet	880,800	0.1%
G	Compensation for Trees	1,916,090	0.3%
H	Compensation for Trees on Gob. Land	373,900	0.1%
I	Other Resettlement Benefits for tree	169,392	0.0%
J	Resettlement Benefits for business	34,800,000	5.6%
K	Resettlement Benefits for wage labourers	10,809,000	1.8%
L	Resettlement Benefits for tenants and structure owners	5,735,500	0.9%
M	Administrative cost on all land acquisition, Compensation for structure & Tree budget for DC	9,877,502	1.6%
N	Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency	500,000	0.1%
	Total (BDT)	593,254,289	96.15
	Contingency 4% of the total	23,730,172	3.85
	Grand Total	616,984,461	100

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

F. Institutional Arrangement and Grievance Redress

14. 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 otherconcerned 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.

G. Monitoring and Evaluation

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

A. Project Background

1. The Government of Bangladesh is expected to receive a loan from the Asian Development Bank for the Bangladesh SASEC Dhaka Northwest Corridor – Phase 2 (SASEC II). The key activities financed by this loan are the following:

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- 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-Hatikamrul Road into 4 lanes (110 km)

2. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for the Elenga-Hatikamrul Road, which consists of a section of 30.300 km of road located in Tangail and Sirajganj districts. The Elenga-Hatikamrul Road section starts at Elenga, right after design the Joydebpur-Elenga section (which is currently being financed by ADB through the project named SASEC Road Connectivity Project mentioned above) which originates from Elenga and ends at Hatikamrul intersection under Sirajganj district. It follows the approach road of the Bangbandhu (Jamuna) Bridge at both ends. The road follows an existing developed road corridor.

3. The existing road suffers from capacity constraints caused by the geometric configuration (two lanes with shoulders but with no separate service road/non-motorized vehicle facility) compounded by areas of congestion at junctions and in built-up areas particularly in the Sirajganj portion. The Elenga-Hatikamrul Road will be upgraded from two-lane to four-lane including a separate service road for slow moving vehicles on each side of the highway. Passage over the bridges and culverts on the route will be improved. In Figure 1, the subproject is labelled as “Package 2”.

B. Benefits and Impacts

4. The project aims to improve major transportation network through the widening and straightening of the road networks and link the Jamuna Bridge to central and southeast Bangladesh. 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.

5. The design of this section was completed. It shows that the proposed improvement will require the acquisition of 21.9269 acre of private land (8.5 ha). The proposed road expansion will mostly use available RHD and Bridge Authority land that lie beside the existing highway and borrow pit areas from past acquisitions. The additional fresh acquisition will serve to straighten the curves and adjustments called for in the design that are necessary to allow vehicles to go at higher speed.

6. A total of 388 entities are expected to be affected by the subproject including land owners, structure owners, vendors, etc... Among them, 349 households are losing structure (both residential and commercial) and the remaining will be losing trees, income (wage workers and businesses) etc. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy. Statement (2009) and guided by the legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh to mitigate any adverse impact caused by the subproject.

C. Measures to Minimize Impact

7. 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 and the Bridge Authority as much as possible; and (ii) adjusting the alignment to avoid some multistoried buildings and avoiding acquiring an additional 3 meters of land as would have been required for standards design.

D. Objectives of the RP

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

1. Methodology for Preparing the Resettlement Plan

11. During project preparation, a census and inventory of loss (IOL) survey was carried out in February-March 2014 and was updated in December 2016 through the 30.3 km (Elenga-Hatikamrul) 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.

12. The census survey (CS) and IOL survey was done in conjunction with stakeholder consultations, focused group discussion and a property valuation survey. The Cut-off date for title-holders will be established as the date of serving notice under section 3 by the concerned Deputy Commissioner under the Acquisition and Requisition of the Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (ARIPO). During consultation meetings, the cut-off-date for non-title holders (commencement date of the survey of 4th February, 2014) was disseminated. After that date, no new structure or other assets was included in the survey. Video filming of the affected structures on the subproject right of way was carried out and all entities (households, shops and community properties) were numbered with red marks during the survey to prevent fraudulent claims in the future and restrict policy abuse and influx of outsiders into the subproject right of way out of malafide⁴ intention.

13. The alignment was repeatedly checked and verified by the designated surveyors of the 3D Consultants (LA survey team) and Knowledge Management Consultants Ltd. during conducting census and IOL survey. Demarcation pillars along the alignment in 100 m intervals in both sides have been put to ensure actual right of way (ROW) of the subproject and make aware of the people about the subproject needs in terms of land acquisition and displacement. The census and IOL survey were conducted following the demarcation of the subproject ROW. 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 subproject 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. An affordability analysis report is prepared in 2016 based on information collected from 10% of the displaced people.

⁴ In bad faith, with the intention only of profiting by doing so

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

17. This chapter focuses on the subproject 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 2014).

A. Summary of impacts

18. According to the census and IOL survey, 963 households (an estimated 3852 persons) will be affected by the subproject. Most households are non-title holders (89%), including tenants and wage earners. A third of households (321 households) will be physically displaced as a result of losing their residence or commercial structure. The survey identified 142 vulnerable households, representing 15% of all affected households.

Table 3: Summary of Key Impacts

SI. No.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories		Total
A	Private land to be acquired (in acres.)	Agriculture	13.5287	21.9269
		Commercial	2.8945	
		Homestead	1.27	
		Other	4.2337	
B	Impacts on households			
	Title-holders losing Land and Structure	Land	8	106
		Land & Structure	96	
	Non-Titled Holders	Squatters	254	857
		Encroachers	0	
		Only Trees	1	
		Renters	151	
	Employees	451		
Total Affected				963
C	Extent of Impacts			
	Physically displaced	Residential	35	321
		Commercial	271	
		Residential cum commercial	15	
Vulnerable affected			144	
D	Community Structures			
	Religious Structures		5	20 (out of which 2 land only)
	Educational institutions		1	
	Community based (samity, clubs, associations)		7	
	Government Structures affected		4	
	Other (e.g. bus shelter, toilet)		3	

19. Efforts have been made to minimize subproject impacts caused by road widening. In addition, foot over bridge, under pass and other facilities based on local demand and subproject scope at various locations along the subproject road have been integrated in the design, based on consultation with local communities.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition

20. The proposed improvement of the Elega-Hatikamrul Road will be carried out mainly using available government land. However, additional land will be required where existing road reserve is not adequate to accommodate the second two lanes and slow moving vehicle lane, and where the road will be substantially straightened. The 30.300 km requires acquisition of 21.9269 acre private land (8.5 ha) from Sirajganj district. No land acquisition is required in Tangail district.

21. 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.

22. Out of the total proposed land to be acquired for the Elega-Hatikamrul road section (21.9269 acre) about 61.70% land have been fallen in agriculture category followed by commercially used land 13.20% and homestead land 5.79% (Table 4).

Table 4: Category of Land

Sl. No.	Category of land	Quantity of land in acre	
		Total	%
1	Home Stead	1.27	5.79
2	Vita/High Land	0.84	3.83
3	Crop Land	13.5287	61.70
4	Bamboo Thicket	0.00	0.00
5	Orchard	0.25	1.14
6	Pond	0.00	0.00
7	Wet Land/Ditch	1.1437	5.22
8	Fallow Land	2.00	9.12
9	Commercial used	2.8945	13.20
	Total	21.9269	100.00

Source: KMC census and IOL survey February-March 2014

C. Affected Structures

23. Apart from land acquisition, the road upgrade will cause displacement of residential and commercial households and community properties, cutting of trees, loss of livelihood, etc. The physical structures are mostly found on government land. The majority are temporary sheds (CI sheet) and the structures on private land are concrete/brick and temporary sheds. The list of households, businesses, government entities structures and common property resources is included in Annex 1.

24. A total of 321 households will lose their primary structures. The biggest impact is on 271 commercial structures (77.65%), followed by 35 residential structures (10.03%) and 15 residential cum commercial structures. In addition to that, 9 large-scale business enterprises will be affected by the subproject. Moreover, 18 community structures as well as the land of 2 CPRs will be affected.

Table 5: Impact on Structures

Section	No.	%
Residential Structures	35	10.03
Commercial Enterprise (CE)	271	77.65
Residential cum Commercial Enterprise	15	4.30

Section	No.	%
Large-Scale Enterprise	8 ⁵	2.29
Community Property Resources (CPRs)	18	5.16
Total	348	100

Source: KMC census and IOL survey February-March 2014

1. Affected Primary Structures

25. A total of 181,083 square feet (sq ft) of primary structures⁶ have been affected by the design package 2. This is due to lots of business establishment beside the subproject road in Sirajganj district. For all types of structures, subproject will allow the APs to take away salvage materials free of cost. In this RP, the primary structures are referred to the structures that are used for dwelling and commercial purposes. Affected housing structures are largely made of corrugated iron (CI) sheet. The other types of structures include katcha, pucca and semi-pucca structures. Pucca structures are house structures with cement-concrete in roof and wall while semi-pucca structures are houses with CI Sheet in roof with brick wall. Tin-house has CI sheet in both roof and fence on wooden/bamboo poles and frames. Katcha structures are houses with CI sheet in roof with bamboo or straw walls. Thatched structure is completely made of straw, bamboo and mud. Details of the structures affected in four sections are shown in Table 6 **Error! Reference source not found.** below.

Table 6: Quantity of Affected Structures (floor area in sq ft)

Structure Type by construction materials	Total	
	Sq ft	%
Pucca (Floor Pucca)	32,888	18.16
Pucca (Floor katcha)	196	0.11
Semi Pucca (Floor Pucca)	27,524	15.20
Semi Pucca (Floor Katcha)	251	0.14
Tin Made Double Barrelled House (Floor Pucca)	26,487	14.63
Tin Made Double Barrelled House (Floor Katcha)	11,336	6.26
Tin Made House with only one slanting roof (Floor Pucca)	17,219	9.51
Tin Made House with only one slanting roof (Floor Katcha)	14,726	8.13
Katcha Double Barrelled	1,230	0.68
Katcha House with only one slanting roof	1,911	1.06
Thatched	2,296	1.27
House with only polythene made roof	2,949	1.63
House with only one Slanting tin roof without wall	21,833	12.06
Floor carpeting	19,512	10.78
House with only pucca roof (without Wall)	727	0.40
Total	181,083	100

Source: KMC census and IOL survey February-March 2014

2. Affected Secondary Structures

26. Apart from the primary structures, some secondary structures are also affected by the subproject interventions. Among the secondary structures, there are 1,708 feet long Pucca (5" width) boundary wall, 53 tube wells, 20 sanitary latrines and 21 slab latrines and only 01 katcha latrines are affected. It means the health and hygiene awareness among the affected people is much better. A total of 24 bill boards are also affected which used for commercial purpose. On an

⁵ A total of 9 large scale businesses are affected, among which for one of them, only its land is affected.

⁶ Structure used for residential (bed room, kitchen, store room, etc.) and commercial purposes or community interest those are measured in square feet/square meters.

average most of the Bill boards are 600 square feet. Most of the billboards are owned by private organisations and few of the bill boards are private owned. Details of the secondary structures are presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Quantity of Affected Secondary Structures

Category of structure	Unit	Total
Boundary Wall Pucca(5")	(Rft)	1708
Boundary Wall Pucca(10")	(Rft)	80
Tin Made Boundary Wall	(Rft)	618
Gate of the house	(Rft)	24
Pucca Bench	(Rft)	32
Tube – Well	No	53
Sanitary Latrine	No	20
Slab Latrine	No	21
Katcha Latrine	No	1
Deep tube well	No	7
Bill board	No	24
Petrol Pump (Compressor machine)	No	9
Urinal Place	No	1
Monument	No	2
Motor	No	1
Car Washing Ramp	No	1
Septic Tank	Cft	252

Source: KMC census and IOL survey February-March 2014

3. Impact on Community Properties

27. According to the census and IOL survey, a total of 4 mosques and one Mazar will be affected due to the subproject intervention. One school will also be affected. Details about affected CPRs are described in

28. Table 8.

Table 8: Affected CPRs and Communities

Sl. No.	Category of community resources	No. of CPRs
1	Religious institutions/structures (e.g. mosque, Dorbar sharif)	4
2	Educational institutions (school)	1
3	Community based associations/institutions (e.g. samity, club)	6
4	Public offices/institutions (e.g. BR,RHD, Police stations)	4
5	Others (e.g. Shelter house, Public toilet)	3
Total		18⁷

Source: KMC census and IOL survey February-March 2014

29. The majority of affected CPRs are built on public land. Please see details in the Table below.

Table 9: Major Affected CPRs

CPR	Titled	3
	Non-Titled	17

⁷ In addition to the 18 CPR structures, the land of one mosque and one community-based institutions will also be affected, bringing the impact to 20 affected CPRs.

D. Affected Trees on Private Land

30. It is revealed from the survey that a total of 1,288 trees of different categories located on private land would be required fell down due to the subproject. Out of the total affected trees, the highest number 553 (42.93%) belong to sapling followed by 322 (25.00%) medium, 271 (21.04%) small and 142 (11.02%) large. Details of the trees affected on private land in 4 sections are shown in Table 10 below:

Table 10: Number of Trees Affected in RoW and Size on Private Land

Type of Trees	Tangail (No)	Sirajganj (No)	Total	
			No.	%
Large	0	142	142	11.02
Medium	25	297	322	25.00
Small	1	270	271	21.04
Sapling	0	553	553	42.93
Total	26	1,262	1,288	100

Source: KMC census and IOL survey February-March 2014

1. Category of Affected Trees

31. In continuation to Table 10, it is observable from Table 11 below that a total of 355 fruit trees (26 in Tangail and 329 in Sirajganj), 803 timber (only in Sirajganj) and only 5 medicinal plants (only in Sirajganj) have been affected on private land. A total of 553 saplings are going to be affected in Sirajganj section.

Table 11: Number of Trees Affected in RAP on Private Land (by type and area)

Type of Tree	Tangail				Sirajganj				Total
	Large	Medium	Small	Saplings	Large	Medium	Small	Saplings	
Fruit	0	25	1	0	56	110	120	43	355
Timber	0	0	0	0	28	139	126	510	803
Medicinal Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5

Source: KMC census and IOL survey February-March 2014

2. Trees Affected on Government Land

32. The trees affected on Government land (RHD and others) are not counted during preparation of this RP. According to the experience of design package 1 (JCTE) these trees will be counted separately by the main consultant as per requirements of the Client (RHD).

3. Affected Bamboo and Banana Groves

33. Apart from other categories of affected trees banana (105) and bamboo (20) groves have been affected in Sirajganj. Both the bamboo bushes and banana groves are on private land planted by the local people nearer to their houses. Section wise affected bamboo and banana groves are presented in Table 12.

Table 12: Affected Bamboo and Banana Groves

Type of Tree	Tangail	Sirajganj	Total
Banana	0	105	105
Bamboo	0	20	20

Source: KMC census and IOL survey February-March 2014

E. Impact on Shop and Business Owners

34. A total of 288 business owners will be affected by the subproject from which 271 small and medium-scale businesses, 15 residences cum business and 2 large scale businesses⁸. The RP has provisions to compensate for their loss of income – equivalent to 3 months income based on tax revenue certificates or BDT 120,000 for most business owners and BDT 240,000 for large-scale businesses.

F. Impact on Wage Earners

35. Apart from the direct impact households (incurring impact on structures and land), a total of 451 wage earners will also be indirectly affected due to impact on shops and large scale commercial enterprises. Among the affected wage earners a good number is skilled⁹ (147) workers although mostly (304) unskilled. Table 13

Table 13: Affected Wage Labourers

Sl.No.	Category of wage labourers	Tangail	Sirajganj	Total
1	Skilled Wage labourers	8	139	147
2	Unskilled Wage labourers	8	296	304
Total		16	435	451

Source: KMC census and IOL Survey February-March 2014

G. Vulnerability Status of Affected Households

36. The subproject will provide special assistance to vulnerable Aps. Vulnerable households are defined as those who are:

- Landless
- Of indigenous or ethnic minority background
- Headed by a woman
- Headed by men below poverty level. The poverty level has been defined as BDT 108,000 per year. For more details on the rationale, please see the explanation in Chapter 3.
- Headed by Orphans (individual aged 18 years or less).

37. A total of 144 affected vulnerable households have been identified, the majority of them (89%) being households headed by men below the poverty level. 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 subproject area. It was not possible to define the landless households at this stage, as many of the non-titled commercial affected households do own land even if it is not in the subproject corridor. The assessment on landlessness will be carried out by the INGO during implementation.

⁸ Although 8 structures and 1 land only belonging to 9 large scale businesses will be affected, only the commercial structures of 2 large-scale businesses will be affected (the other structures being secondary structures).

⁹**Skilled:** A skilled worker is one who is capable of working efficiently of exercising considerable independent judgment and of discharging his/her duties with responsibility. He must possess a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of trade, craft or industry in which he is employed. According to database: masons, carpenters, motor mechanic, manager, cook, teacher, doctor, barber, lineman and weaver etc. are treated as skilled workers.

Table 14: Vulnerable Affected Households

Vulnerable category	Total Affected Households (HHs)	
	In No.	%
Female Headed HH	15	10.42
Disabled HH	1	0.69
Poor HH (income up to BDT 108,000)	128	88.89
Indigenous or minority background	0	
Individual 18 years old or younger	0	0.00
Elderly (over 65 not already included in the categories above)	0	
Landless (not already included in the categories above)	TBD	
Total (in HHs)	144	100.00

Source: KMC census and IOL survey February-March 2014

38. The majority of vulnerable households are non-title holders. Please see the breakdown below:

Vulnerable affected	Titled	32	144
	Non-Titled	112	

39. The list of the vulnerable households is available in Volume 3 of this RP.

H. Subproject Impact on Gender

40. Based on the information provided in the census, women account for 47.38% of affected population and 4.18% of affected households are headed by women. About 40.31% of the economically active women are engaged in household chores as housewives without any cash income. Only 0.36% found service holder and 0.18% are business women. Only 0.09% of affected women are working in Garment industries.

41. The survey findings revealed that only 15 HHs are affected women-headed household (WHH) who will be getting additional grants for vulnerable HHs. All of the affected female headed households will be physically displaced and losing a primary structure. Most of the affected female-headed households (60%) are title-holders. Four (4) female-headed households are below poverty level, representing 26% of all female-headed households.

Table 15: Number of Women Headed Households likely to be affected

	Land	Land and structure	Structure	Total
Titled Holders Female Headed		9		9
Non- Titled Female Headed			6	6
				15

42. 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;

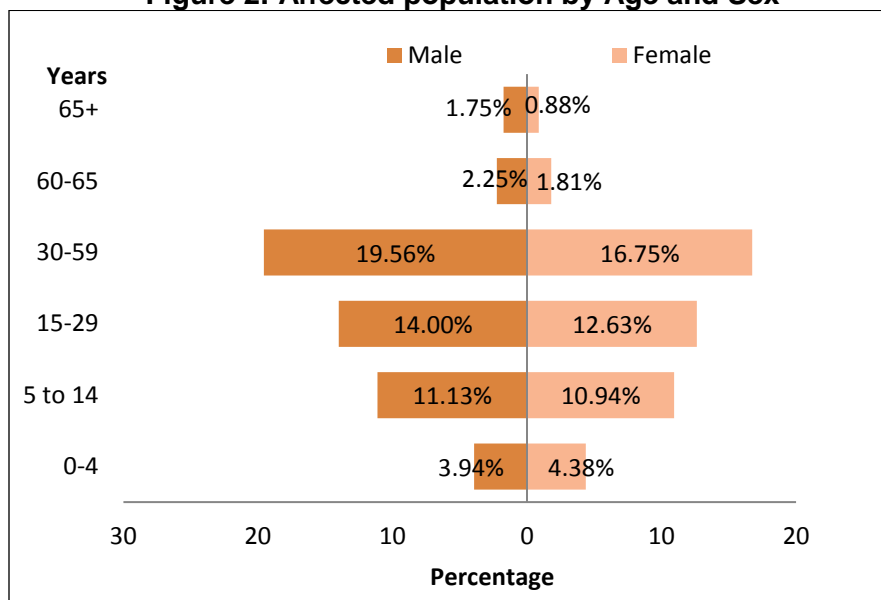
- Provision of resources in-kind (allotment of land, compensation for structures and other assistances) in the name of both spouses of affected household;
- Encourage the employment of women during project construction as well as hiring female staff in the resettlement NGO to assist female-headed households 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. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

43. A total of 963 households (HHs) are affected by the subproject (321 physically displaced households, 451 wage earners and 151 tenants), representing 3852 persons. The socioeconomic survey was based on the socioeconomic characteristics of 1114 affected persons.

A. Demographic characteristics of the affected population

Figure 2: Affected population by Age and Sex

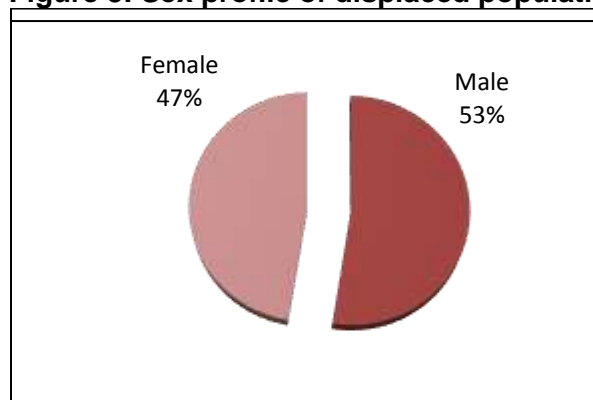


Source: KMC census and IOL survey February-March 2014

44. The male population is higher in number than the female population. Population from the age groups 60-65 and 65+ are significantly low compared to the abovementioned age groups. A significant amount of affected area on the Elenga-Hatikamrul Road is used for commercial purpose. The age distribution also corresponds to the fact that majority of the affected population are at their operational age.

45. Out of the total 1114 affected population, most are male (52.63%).

Figure 3: Sex profile of displaced population

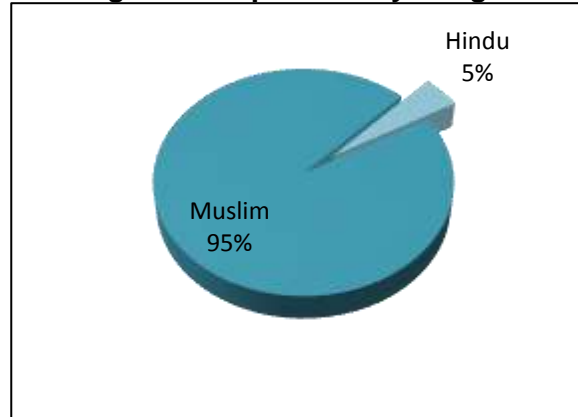


Source: KMC census and IOL survey February to March 2014

B. Population by Religion

46. Although some Hindu communities were located during consultation and FGD, the census reveals that 95.44% of affected persons follow Muslim religion. The rest of the population is dominated by Hindu communities 4.56%. No other religion was found in the subproject area.

Figure 4: Population by Religion

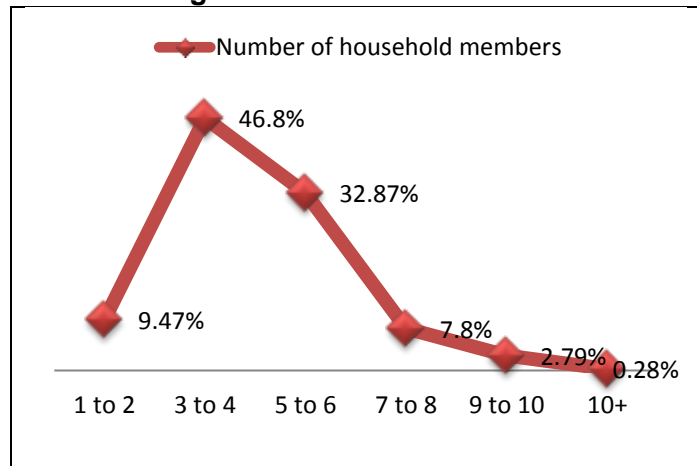


Source: KMC census and IOL survey February to March 2014

C. Household Size Distribution

47. On average, the highest numbers of households (HHs) (46.80%) has 3 to 4 members in their HHs. 32.87% members have 5-6 members in their HH and 9.47% have only 1-2 members. The percentages of HHs having 7-8 members are only 7.80%. Only 2.79% HHs have 9-10 members and 0.28% HHs have more than 10 members.

Figure 5: HH Size Distribution

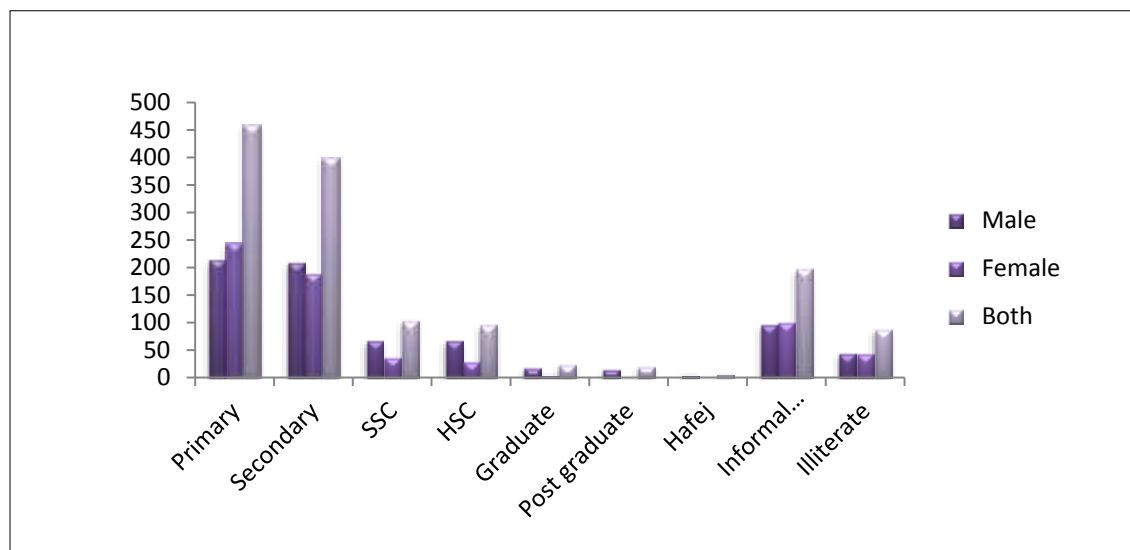


Source: KMC census and IOL survey February to March 2014

D. Education Level of Affected Population

48. The figure below describes the level and type of education of the affected population. The overall statistics of formal education represents an average situation of the country.

49. A considerable share of affected persons had achieved primary and secondary level of education, but the number gradually decreases as they proceed for higher studies. A total 198 people were found to have informal education. The survey findings assert that a few of the affected population have crossed the boundary of secondary education (399) than primary education (459). But the number of female population in each section of education level is comparatively lower than the male population of the area. Hafez (Hifzul Qur-An) among male and female are found among the affected people.

Figure 6: Education Level of Affected Population

Source: KMC census and IOL survey February-March 2014

E. Primary Occupation of Affected Population

50. The table below represents section wise primary occupation of the affected population. It is remarkable that although most of the affected population is from commercial HHs, the largest number of population 449(40.31%), which is above 15 years of age are housewives. The second largest number is employed in business 310 (27.83%), followed by 118(10.59%) students and 57(5.12%) service holders. But magnitude of female input in any of the profession is significantly lower compared to that of male population. Although there are versatile job opportunities in the area, female are engaged in service, business, technical work, day labours etc. Only 1.62% population represents aged persons and only one female was found to be engaged in transport work. Table 16.

Table 16: Primary Occupation of Affected Population (15 years and above)

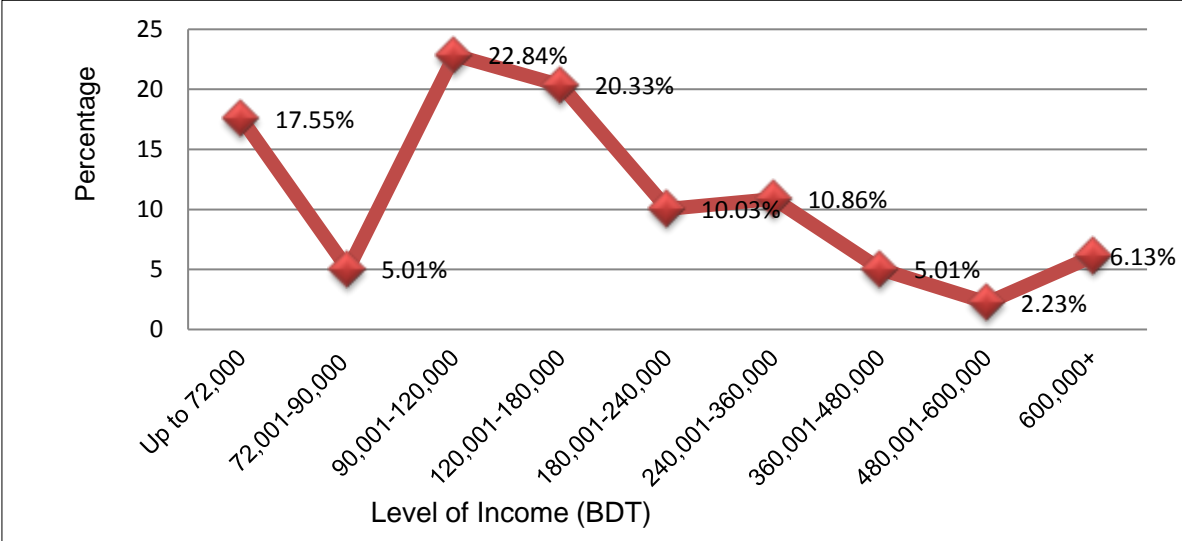
Occupation	Male		Female		Both	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture	42	3.77	0	0.00	42	3.77
Transport Worker	26	2.33	1	0.09	27	2.42
Expatriate	9	0.81	0	0.00	9	0.81
Service	53	4.76	4	0.36	57	5.12
Housewife	0	0.00	449	40.31	449	40.31
Self Employed	14	1.26	0	0.00	14	1.26
Business	308	27.65	2	0.18	310	27.83
Day Labourers	25	2.24	1	0.09	26	2.33
Technical Worker	7	0.63	2	0.18	9	0.81
Unemployed	24	2.15	11	0.99	35	3.14
Student	81	7.27	37	3.32	118	10.59
Aged person	12	1.08	6	0.54	18	1.62
Total	601	53.95	513	46.05	1,114	100

Source: KMC census and IOL survey February to March 2014

F. Level of Per Capita Income of Affected Households

51. The census reveals that the largest band of HHs is living under per capita income level of (BDT) 90,001-180,000. 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 subproject.

Figure 7: Per Capita Income of Affected HHs



Source: KMC census and IOL survey February-March 2014

G. Presence of Indigenous People in the subproject area

52. According to the census survey, there is no Indigenous People (IP) in the subproject area and no IP household has been identified during the survey. The subproject does not pass through tribal lands and the areas and districts with indigenous population are far from the subproject site. According to the BBS, there are some IPs, namely Santal, in Rangpur district although far from the subproject site, as well as in the districts of Dinajpur, Naogaon, Rajshahi and Chapai Nawabganj which are to the north of the subproject. In this perspective, the subproject 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 DISCLOSURE

A. Introduction

53. For the preparation of this resettlement plan, a total of 03 stakeholder consultation meetings and 06 focused group discussion (FGDs) were held in February-March 2014.

54. The key objectives of the consultation meetings were to disclose the positive and negative impacts of the project 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 252 people participated among whom 9 were women.

B. Consultation and Participation Framework and Methodology

55. 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.

56. 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

57. A total of 3 public consultation meetings and 6 FGDs were held for the preparation of this RP. A total of 182 attended the public consultations and 70 people attended the FGDs.

58. 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. The key project impacts and principles of ADB policy and Government laws on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement were discussed. 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.

59. 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.

60. The participation of women in public consultation meetings was really low. Only one FGD with women was undertaken. However, all female-headed HH were interviewed individually.

Table 17: Project Stakeholder Consultations

Date and time	Location	Type of Participants	Number of participants		Expectation of the affected people and other stakeholders	Briefly discuss responses made at the stakeholders meetings
			Male	Female		
February 14, 2014 (11.00am)	Guyaliabari Bazar, Sirajganj	local elites, leader of business community, businessmen, squatters, stationary shopkeepers, hotel owners, vegetable sellers, land owners	20	00	The stakeholders opined that the Guyaliabari Bazar is a very busy area and therefore the land price is high. The locals and members of the area requested to construct an over-pass/ foot over bridge for the safety of the pedestrians and school children. They also demanded adequate compensation for business loss, so that they can restart business immediately after displacement and wanted compensation in present market price without any harassment. Compensation payment at replacement value for land was also their expectation.	Request for overpass/Foot-over pass will be informed to the project authority. As the road is designed for widening to four lanes and the residence and shops will be affected along the project road, so the displaced households and shops are encouraged for self-relocation. Financial assistance and training support will be proposed for restoration of their lost income. The land compensation will be paid based on current market price obtained from the local knowledgeable persons.
February 18, 2014 (04.00pm)	Muktijoddha Sangsad, Koddamor, Sirajganj	Squatters, businessmen, land owners, wage labourers (both men and women), local elites	54	00	The participants requested that project to move the alignment to the other side of the road. They opined that the government should revise the design and utilize already acquired land from the other side of the road by Roads and High ways (RHD). On the other hand, some private lands are being affected by the present alignment. Land owners demanded compensation at	According the ADB and GoB policy project will use government land as much as possible but as one of the main objective of the project is to straighten the road to keep the vehicles speed within 8- to 100 km, in some cases private land needed to be acquired. The land compensation will be paid based on

Date and time	Location	Type of Participants	Number of participants		Expectation of the affected people and other stakeholders	Briefly discuss responses made at the stakeholders meetings
			Male	Female		
					current market price so that they purchase alternative lands. The businessmen are unauthorised occupying government land but the business is their only source of livelihood. They demanded business restoration assistance and they also requested to get opportunity to utilize government acquired land as much as possible and leave a space for them or running business after the implementation of project. Wage labourers stated that in some time it takes 2-3 months to find a suitable job. The male workers can be deployed in project construction work but all categories of construction works are not suitable for women and therefore women workers require special assistance and training on income generating alternatives and preferential employment in project work if available.	current market price. The project will keep provision for training and will give preference to locals in project construction work. Compensation will be paid for the business loss according to the ADB and GoB policies. Structures and other affected assets are also valued based on current market price and considering recent externally funded development projects.
February 19, 2014 (04.00pm)	Panchlia Govt. Primary School, Sirajganj	Land owners, local elites, squatters, leader of business community, tenants, wage labourers.	108	00	The land owners, tenants and squatters were consulted about the best way of receiving compensation. The participants wanted to know about the land value of residential and commercial places to be same. In addition to that, they wanted to know about the actual width of the alignment road. They also raised the compensation issue of the staffs who will be lost their They want business restoration assistance for a certain period so that they can restart business immediately after displacement. They also job due to this project. wanted compensation without hassle.	As the road is designed for widening to four lanes and the residence and shops will be affected along the project road, so the displaced households and shops are encouraged for self-relocation. Financial assistance and training support will be proposed for restoration of their lost income. The land compensation will be paid based on current market price obtained from the local knowledgeable persons. The project will keep provision for training and will give preference to locals in project construction work.

Date and time	Location	Type of Participants	Number of participants		Expectation of the affected people and other stakeholders	Briefly discuss responses made at the stakeholders meetings
			Male	Female		
						Compensation will be paid for the business loss according to the ADB and GoB policies. Structures and other affected assets are also valued based on current market price and considering recent externally funded development projects. AP's will be able to collect the compensation without any hassle

1. Focused Group Discussion (FGD)

61. Discussions were held with a total of 6 special focus groups for a total of 70 participants (including 9 women). Focused group sessions and opinion of the participants are presented in Table 18.

Table 18: Opinion of the Participants During the Focus Group Meetings

Date and venue	Focused Group	Opinion of the Participants
March 02,2014 (11:00am) Dhopkandi, Hatikumrul, Sirajganj	Land losers: Businessmen, farmers, teachers, rickshaw pullers and day labours (Participants: 15 male)	The agricultural land and business owners of Dhopkandi opined that those amounts of land acquisition only will be done which actually need after the previous land acquisition. RHD should reconsider the alignment and avoid acquisition of the private land and commercial structures so that the resettlement impacts would be minimized. In terms of compensation, instead of land replacements, they expressed that they would prefer cash compensation at the present market value of commercial land in the area so that they can purchase alternative lands and continue their business. Farmers land owners requested that about the appropriate compensation for lands to consideration of crop price. They also urged for assurance that they will not be harassed during payment of compensation.
March 04,2014 (02:30pm) Panchlia Gamsa Factory, Sirajganj	Labourers (Participants: 10 male)	The day labourers from transport, restaurant, shops, etc were consulted in this group. It was known from the discussion that their income level is BDT 8,000-10,000 per month. According to their views, it would require another 2-3 months to find a suitable job after displacement. As the displacement is mandatory due to the project with immediate effect, so they may search alternative job from now. They requested keep provision of their deployment in a suitable position for male and female in the project construction works. It will helpful for them to restore their standard of living.
March 04,2014 (04:30-5.30pm) Alokdia, NolkaSirajganj	Wage labourers: Weavers (Participants: 11 male)	The participants opined that their factory totally affected by this project and this affected factory is their main means of livelihood, so that they are much worried about their physical displacement as well as lose of livelihood opportunities. Some of the weavers have taken loans from Grameen Bank, ASHA and S.D.F for running their business properly. They were worried that once land is acquired, it will be impossible to get

Date and venue	Focused Group	Opinion of the Participants
		another suitable commercial position. According to labours views, it would require at least 6 months to find a suitable job after displacement and taking into account of financial contribution to their family they want adequate resettlement benefits from the project and suitable job, if possible. It will help them to restore their standard of living.
March 03,2014 (10.00-11.00am) Solla mor, Solla ,Sirajganj	Farmers (Participants: 13 male)	The farmers opined that their agricultural land entirely affected by this project so that they were worried about their physical displacement and loss of livelihood opportunities. They wanted adequate compensation for affected standing crops as well as agricultural lands. They suggested that their compensation should be paid by the cheques and under supervision on NGOs. They should get special financial and institutional assistance to rebuild their income and livelihood status.
March 05, 2014 (11.30-12:30pm) Hatriya Bazar, Sirajganj	Businessmen (Participants:1 2 male)	The tenant's business operators were consulted about the best way of receiving compensation. In their views, the best way would be delivering compensation for their business through NGOs. They want business restoration assistance for a certain period so that they can restart business immediately after displacement. They also wanted compensation without hassle. They advised RHD to use government land and avoid acquisition of private land.
March 05, 2014 (02:30-03:30pm) Panchlia Bazar, Sirajganj	Female headed households: Housewives and labours (Participants: 09 female)	The females are traditionally involved in household chores. They were worried about their physical displacement and loss of livelihood opportunities. The participants opined that their factory totally affected by this project so that they are much worried about their physical displacement as well as lose of livelihood opportunities. They suggested that it would require at least 5 months to find a suitable job after displacement and taking into account of financial contribution to their family they want adequate resettlement benefits from the project and suitable job, if possible. It will help them to restore their standard of living.

D. Disclosure Plan

1. Disclosure Plan

62. 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.

63. 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 2. 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.

E. Community Consultation during RP Implementation

64. 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.

65. 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

66. 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.

67. 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).¹⁰

B. GoB Legal Framework

68. 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.

69. 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.

70. 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.

¹⁰ <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/32056/safeguard-policy-statement-june2009.pdf>

C. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009

71. 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:

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

72. 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 19.

Table 19: 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 added.	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
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.

73. 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 iEligibility, Special Considerations and Entitlement Matrix.

74. **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 20: Social Cut-off Dates for Non-Title Holders Based on Census

Legal Status	Location	Cut-off Date
Title Holders	Elenga-Hamtikamrul	Date of notification of ARIPO section 3 (the date can change according to concerned DC and alignment section)
Non-title holders	Elenga-Hamtikamrul	4 February 2014

75. 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.

76. 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.

77. 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.

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

79. 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.

80. 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

81. 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.

82. 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

83. 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

84. 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 been benefited from good practice examples on involuntary resettlement of externally funded development projects in Bangladesh.

C. Compensation and Entitlement Matrix

85. 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 21: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Loss Item 1: Loss of Agricultural Land			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Legal owner/ titleholder as identified by the Deputy Commissioner (DC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement cost¹¹ (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.
Implementation Issues:			
<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 from the INGO. The INGO shall encourage Affected Persons (APs) purchase replacement land or invest the money in productive/ income generating alternatives. 			
Loss Item 2: Loss of homestead, commercial, industrial land and common property resources			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	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 	<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.

¹¹ 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 Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
	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".		
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable to all structures located on the Right of Way (ROW) at cut-off dates. • PAVC will recommend the RC of the structures. • DC will pay CCL for structure and if 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in relocation and reconstruction.

Loss Item 4: Loss of residential structures with title to land			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
	RHD declared deadline	CCL is less than RC, RHD/INGO will pay the difference (i.e. "top up") directly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RHD will provide other resettlement benefits directly. 	
Implementation Issues: <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.
Implementation Issues: <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 encroachers)			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Guidelines	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. <p>OR</p> <p>Reconstruct of community property with by the project</p> <p>In both instances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials free of cost within RHD declared deadline. • 60-day advance notice 	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 years¹² • 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. 			

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 	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INGO will assist APs in the process of claiming compensation from DC offices for

¹² Time it takes for new fruit tree to grow

Loss Item 10: Loss of standing crops/fish stock with title to land			
	deadline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAVC will recommend RC of crops/fish stock at take away. 	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 Services
Any proprietor or businessman or artisan operating in premises, at the time of issuance of Notice u/s 3 for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lump sum of BDT 240,000¹³ or three months' income,¹⁴ whichever is higher for large-scale businesses 	RHD will directly pay the entitlement to the eligible displaced	Vulnerable APs will be brought under income generating

¹³ Equivalent of BDT 80,000/month for 3 months

¹⁴ Based on three years average income as per TIN certificate

Loss Item 12: Loss of income from dismantled commercial and industrial premises			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
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 120,000¹⁵16 or three months' income as per census and other supportive documents, whichever is higher for other businesses 	persons	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.

Loss Item 14: Loss of income from rented-out and access to rented-in residential and commercial premises			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<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 	<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 	

¹⁵ 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 Services
	<p>be identified by the PAVC and compensated as Item No. 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to salvage materials from demolished structure erected by tenant. 	<p>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.</p>	

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 	<p>INGO will guide the installation of arsenic free tube-well</p>
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 	<p>INGO will ensure Water Sealed toilet.</p>
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. 	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
Implementation Issues: <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
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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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
Implementation Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected 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 23: 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

86. 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.

87. **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).

88. **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.

89. **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.

90. 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:

1. 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.
7. Distribute checks to the titled owners in a public place in the presence of concerned local administration representatives.

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). The INGO/ RHD will prepare list of eligible affected tenants without lease documentation
5. 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. Preparation of list of TH and NTH eligible for livelihood improvement training. Conduct of the training program
3. Payment of seed grant after successful completion of the training.

E. Property Valuation and Compensation

1. Principles and Methodology

91. 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.

92. 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

93. 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

94. 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.

95. 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.

96. 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

97. 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 Elenga-Hatikamrul Highway section 321 HHs will be physically displaced from private and government land including residential, commercial and residential-cum commercial entities.

A. Scope of Displacement and Relocation

98. Out of 321 physically displaced entities 35 (11%) will lose their home, are residential, 271 (84%) will lose their commercial structure and 15 (5%) will lose their residential cum commercial structures.

Table 22: Relocation Requirements

Sl. #	Nature of displacement	Total	%
1	Residential households affected	35	11
2	Commerce and business enterprises (CBEs) affected (Small & Medium scale ¹⁶)	271	84
3	Residential cum CBEs affected (Small & Medium scale)	15	5
Total		321	100

Source: KMC census and IOL survey February-March 2014

B. Options for Relocation

99. Around 84% 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 30 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.

100. However, 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 (see Table below). The INGO will also 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 a 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.

¹⁶ Small and medium businesses are found in temporary sheds made of CI sheet and wood/bamboo and mostly found on government land. Grocery shop, tea stall, motor mechanics, vegetables, mobile vendors who has no TIN number are classified as small and medium scale business.

Table 23: 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.

101. According to the survey, 91% of respondents said that they would prefer financial assistance from the project and relocate on their own.

Table 24: Relocation Preferences of the Displaced Residential and Commercial Households

Category of physically displaced HHs	Self-relocation with financial help from project		Project-sponsored resettlement sites		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Residential HHs	29	82.86	6	17.14	35	100
Commercial enterprises/Shops	248	91.51	23	8.49	271	100
Residence cum Commercial HHs	14	93.33	1	6.67	15	100
Total	291	90%	30	10%		

Source: KMC census and IOL survey February-March 2014

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Introduction

102. 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

103. The survey identified 890 households who will lose 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. The households who will be losing agricultural land have not been affected and as such as not included in the Table below. They will be identified during the RP implementation and mitigation measures have been included in the entitlement matrix and are discussed below.

Table 25: Type of Income Impact on Affected Households

Type of Loss	No. HH
Loss of small and medium scale commercial shops	286
Loss of income from Large-Scale Businesses	2 ¹⁷
Loss of rented commercial structures for landlords	151
Loss of wage labor	451
Total	890

104. 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

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

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.

¹⁷ Out of the 9 affected large-scale businesses, only 2 will see their commercial structure affected, leading to the loss of income. Six (6) other large scale businesses are losing secondary structures and one (1) commercial land

Type of Allowance	Description	Rationale
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, industries)	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.
Structure owner whose commercial	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

106. 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

107. The survey has identified 144 vulnerable households. In accordance with SPS, additional measures have been integrated in the RP to support these groups.

A. Vulnerability Allowance

108. It is estimated that a total of 144 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 26: Vulnerable Affected Households

Vulnerable category	Total Affected Households (HHs)	
	In No.	%
Female Headed HH	15	10.42
Disabled HH	1	0.69
Hard-core Poor HH (income up to BDT 108,000)	128	88.89
Indigenous or minority background	0	
Individual 18 years old or younger	0	0.00
Landless	TBD	
Total (in HHs)	144	100.00

Source: KMC census and IOL survey February-March 2014

B. Livelihood Improvement Training Program

109. The Livelihood Improvement Training will be provided for one member of each 144 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.

C. Special Gender Considerations

110. **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.

111. **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

112. 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

113. 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 43 below.

Table 27: 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. 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

114. 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.

115. 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

116. 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 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.

117. 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

118. 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

119. 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.

120. 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.

121. 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 outcomes.

122. 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 28 below:

Table 28: 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	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 8	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 . ¹⁸
Step 9	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).

D. Documentation of and Monitoring of the GRC

123. 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.

¹⁸ **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.

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

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

XI. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

126. The total estimated cost of implementation of the RP is BDT 616,964,461 million equivalent to USD 7.9 million (1 USD=78 BDT). Of this, land acquisition alone will require an estimated more than BDT 320 million (52% 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).

127. 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.

128. 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.

129. 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 650,000 for the implementation NGO.

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

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

A. Cost of Land

131. A total of 21.9913 acre land (8.5 ha) has been proposed for acquisition in the Elenga-Hatikamrul rout. The compensation budget for land has been calculated based on average Mouza rates collected from Sub-registrar’s Offices. DC’s rate has been assessed considering 50% premium on top of the average mouza rates and replacement value has been assessed by adding more 50% on the DC’s rates. Details of the Mouza-wise rate of various categories of land has been described in Property Valuation Survey Report. Summary of the budget for land is presented in **Error! Reference source not found.**Table 29. It is assumed that 70% of the total land budget will be paid by DC office and remaining 30% by RHD through INGO. Land compensation will be assessed by the DC office following land acquisition law of Bangladesh. Table 29 refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Items 1, 2, and 3.

Table 29: Compensation Budget for Land

Category of loss	Unit / Quantity in Acre	Rate per Acre	To be paid by DC office	To be paid by RHD	Budget in BDT
Home Stead	1.27	25,004,200	22,228,734	9,526,600	31,755,334
Vita/High Land	0.84	21,512,500	12,649,350	5,421,150	18,070,500
Crop Land	13.5287	7,533,300	71,341,029	30,574,727	101,915,756
Bamboo Thicket	0	12,181,300	0	0	-
Orchard	0.25	14,183,300	2,482,078	1,063,748	3,545,825
Pond	0	7,208,300	0	0	-
Wet Land/Ditch	1.1437	7,741,700	6,197,927	2,656,255	8,854,182
Fallow Land	2	5,862,500	8,207,500	3,517,500	11,725,000
Commercial used	2.8945	49,979,200	101,265,356	43,399,438	144,664,794
Total Compensation for Land	21.9269		224,371,974	96,159,417	320,531,391
			70%	30%	

Source: Property valuation survey by KMC in March-April 2014

132. The cost of the resettlement benefits for the loss of agricultural, homestead and other categories of land have been described in the policy matrix of this close to BDT 28,000,000. All of the items of Table 30 will be paid by RHD through INGO. This table refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Item 1, 2, 3, and 10.

Table 30: Resettlement Benefits Associated with Land Compensation

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT	To be paid by RHD through INGO	Estimated budget (BDT)
<i>B</i>	<i>Other resettlement benefits for land</i>				
1	Stamp duty and registration cost 7.5% of the replacement value to 20% land owners to facilitate them in purchasing alternative lands.	320,531,391	7.50%	4,807,970	4,807,970
2	Dislocation Allowance for Agricultural Land of Tk. 200 per decimal, not exceeding Tk. 20,000	1352.87	300	405,861	405,861
3	Dislocation Allowance for homestead, commercial, industrial land and common property resources @ Tk. 300 per decimal	416.45	300	124,935	124,935
4	Dislocation Allowance of TK. 300 per decimal for perennial water-body	114.37	300	34,311	34,311
5	Dislocation Allowance will be paid to the actual cultivator of the acquired land by RHD with assistance from IA @ Tk. 300/dec.	0	300	0	0
6	10% of CCL per decimal as land development cost	224,371,974	10%	22,437,194	22,437,194
	TOTAL			27,663,547	27,810,271

Source: Policy Matrix of the RP

B. Compensation for Standing Crops and Fish Stocks

133. The price of standing crops and fish stock has been assessed based on the property valuation survey conducted during census and IOL survey. Rates of recent development projects have also been included in the valuation methodology. The estimated cost for the compensation of standing crops is BDT 47,350,450. No Fish stock was identified in the IOL survey. Table 31 presents budget of the standing crops and fish stock and refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Item 10.

Table 31: Estimated Budget for Standing Crops and Fish Stocks

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in acre	Rate in BDT Per Acre/soft/no	To be paid by RHD through INGO	Estimated budget (BDT)
C	RC of standing crops & fish stock				
1	RC of standing crops	1352.87	35000	47,350,450	47,350,450
2	RC of fish stock	0	100000		0
	Total Compensation for crops & fish stock			47,350,450	47,350,450

Source: Property valuation survey by KMC in March-April 2014 and other recent projects

C. Budget for compensation of Structures

134. The resettlement plan prescribes compensation for the affected structures both primary and secondary at replacement cost. According to the inventory of losses survey about 38 categories of structures comprising living quarters, shops, kitchen, boundary wall, drain, etc. have been affected by the project interventions. Rates of structures have been assessed through property valuation survey. Recent development projects in the region were also consulted in this respect. Table 32 shows the estimated budget for affected structures. The total for the structures is expected to be around BDT 123 million. The total below includes the cost for PCRs. It is estimated that DC office will pay 50% of the total structure value while remaining 50% will be paid by RHD through INGO. This table refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Item 5 and 6.

Table 32: Estimated Budget for Structures

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in sqft/rft/cft/ no.	Rate in BDT Per unit	To be paid By DC	To be paid by RHD through INGO (50% of the budget)	Estimated budget (BDT)
				(50% of the budget)		
D	Compensation for structure					
1	Pucca (Floor Pucca) sq ft.	32,888	1850	30,421,400	30,421,400	60,842,800
2	Pucca (Floor katcha) sq ft.	196	1730	169,540	169,540	339,080
3	Semi Pucca (Floor Pucca) sq ft.	27,524	790	10,871,980	10,871,980	21,743,960
4	Semi Pucca (Floor Katcha) sq ft.	251	640	80,320	80,320	160,640
5	Tin Made Double Barreled House (Floor Pucca) sq ft.	26,487	500	6,621,625	6,621,625	13,243,250
6	Tin Made Double Barreled House (Floor Katcha) sq ft.	11,336	450	2,550,488	2,550,488	5,100,975
7	Tin Made House with only one slanting roof (Floor Pucca) sq ft.	17,219	410	3,529,793	3,529,793	7,059,585
8	Tin Made House with only one slanting roof (Floor Katcha) sq ft.	14,726	270	1,988,010	1,988,010	3,976,020
9	Katcha Double Barreled (soft.)	1,230	190	116,850	116,850	233,700
10	Katcha House with only one slanting roof (sq ft.)	1,911	160	152,880	152,880	305,760

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in sqft/rft/cft/ no.	Rate in BDT Per unit	To be paid By DC	To be paid by RHD through INGO (50% of the budget)	Estimated budget (BDT)
				(50% of the budget)		
11	Thatched (soft.)	2,296	70	80,360	80,360	160,720
12	House with only polythene made roof (sq ft.)	2,949	10	14,745	14,745	29,490
13	House with only one Slanting tin roof without wall sqft.	21,833	150	1,637,475	1,637,475	3,274,950
14	Floor Carpeting	19,512	40	390,240	390,240	780,480
15	House with only pucca roof (Without Wall) sqft.	727	820	297,865	297,865	595,730
	Subtotal primary structures					117,847,140
16	Boundary Wall Pucca(5") (Rft)	1708	470	401,380	401,380	802,760
17	Boundary Wall Pucca(10") (Rft)	80	820	32,800	32,800	65,600
18	Tin Made Boundary Wall (Rft)	618	230	71,070	71,070	142,140
19	Gate (Rft)	24	1030	12,360	12,360	24,720
20	Pucca Bench (Rft)	32	1060	16,960	16,960	33,920
21	Deep tube well (No.)	7	23660	82,810	82,810	165,620
22	Bill board (No.)	24	59000	708,000	708,000	1,416,000
23	Petrol Pump compressor machine	9	277500	1,248,750	1,248,750	2,497,500
24	Urinal Place (No.)	1	5920	2,960	2,960	5,920
25	Monument (No.)	2	10850	10,850	10,850	21,700
26	Motor (No.)	1	15420	7,710	7,710	15,420
27	Car Washing Ram (no.)	1	105000	52,500	52,500	105,000
	Subtotal secondary structures					5,296,300
28	Septic Tank (Cft)	252	210	26,460	26,460	52,920
	TOTAL			61,598,180	61,598,180	123,196,360

Source: Property valuation survey by KMC in March-April 2014 and other recent projects

135. The resettlement plan incorporates some resettlement benefits associated with loss of primary structures such as structure transfer grants, reconstruction grants, etc. for both residential and commercial structures. Table 33 presents resettlement benefits due to loss of structures. This table refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Item 5 and 6.

Table 33: 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)
E	Other Resettlement Benefits				
1	Transfer Grant @2% of RC of residential, commercial/industrial & community properties structure title & without title to land	117,847,140	2%	2,356,943	2,356,943
2	Reconstruction Grant @5% of RC of residential & commercial/ industrial structure title & without title to land	117,847,140	5%	5,892,357	5,892,357
3	Reconstruction Grant @10% of RC of affected structure for community properties on private or public lands	12010570	10%	1,201,057	1,201,057
4	BDT 30,000 per grave to cover the cost of relocation		30000	0	0
	Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for structure			9,450,357	9,450,357

Source: Entitlement Matrix of the RP

136. The affected people are entitled for compensation of affected toilets and tube well as per policy of the resettlement plan. A total of 53 tube wells, 20 sanitary latrines, 21 slab latrines and 05 katcha latrines have been affected by the project in Elenga-Hatikamrul route. Table 34 presents the estimated budget for tube wells and latrines. This table refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Items 14 and 15 of the RP.

Table 34: Estimated Budget for Tube Wells and Latrines

Sl. No	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in Nos.	Rate in BDT	To be paid by RHD through INGO(BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)
F	Compensation for Tube-well & Toilet				
1	Tube – Well (No.)	53	6,080	322,240	322,240
2	Sanitary Latrine (No.)	20	22,860	457,200	457,200
3	Slab Latrine (No.)	21	4,740	99,540	99,540
4	Katcha Latrine (No.)	1	1,820	1,820	1,820
	Total compensation for Tube-well & Toilet				880,800

Source: Property valuation survey by KMC in March-April 2014 and other recent projects

D. Compensation for Trees

137. Affected trees on private land have been valued based on the property valuation survey and considering rates of other development projects recently implemented. Classification of the trees is also done as per other project experience. Table 35 describes estimated compensation budget for affected trees on private land. This table refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Item 9 of the RP.

Table 35: Compensation for Trees on Private Land

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit / Quantity in nos	Rate in BDT	To be paid by DC(BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)
G	Compensation for Trees				
G.1	Fruit Bearing				
1	Big	56	3,140	175,840	175,840
2	Medium	135	2,880	388,800	388,800
3	Small	121	1,270	153,670	153,670
4	Plant	43	160	6,880	6,880
	Sub-total G-1	355		725,190	725,190
G.2	Timber Type				
1	Big	28	7,200	201,600	201,600
2	Medium	139	5,260	731,140	731,140
3	Small	126	1,510	190,260	190,260
4	Plant	510	40	20,400	20,400
	Sub-total G-2	803		1,143,400	1,143,400
G.3	Medicinal Plant				
1	Small	5	2,200	11,000	11,000
	Sub-total G-3	5		11,000	11,000
G.4	Banana				
		105	300	31,500	31,500
G.5	Bamboo				
		20	250	5,000	5,000
	Total of Trees (G-1 to G-6)	1,288		1,916,090	1,916,090

Source: Property valuation survey by KMC in March-April 2014 and other recent projects

138. Some of the fruit trees without timber value such as guava, papaya, sofeda, banana, etc. and some bamboo bushes are found on the government land those are planted by the local people for

fruit consumption. The RP has allowed paying compensation for these trees to the actual grower. The census and IOL survey identified the actual owners of these trees. The rates for these trees are same as the trees on private land. Table 36 presents estimated budget for the trees on government land. This table refers to the Entitlement Matrix Loss Item 9 of the RP.

Table 36: Estimated Budget Trees on GOB Land but Planted by Local People

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in nos	Rate in BDT	To be paid by RHD through INGO(BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)
H	Compensation for Trees on GoB Land				
1	Big	23	2,770	63,710	63,710
2	Medium	38	1,910	72,580	72,580
3	Small	31	820	25,420	25,420
4	Plant	5	98	490	490
5	Banana	339	300	101,700	101,700
6	Bamboo	440	250	110,000	110,000
	Total	876		373,900	373,900

Source: Source: Property valuation survey by KMC in March-April 2014

139. 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. The table below 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.

SI No.	Category of loss	Unit/Quantity	Rate in BDT	To be paid by RHD/INGO	
H	Other resettlement benefits for trees	564,640	30%	169,392	169,392
	Sapling of tree	359	500	179500	179500
TOTAL				348,892	348,892

Source: Source: Property valuation survey by KMC in March-April 2014

E. Compensation for loss of income

140. The business enterprises have been classified as large-scale and small and medium business based on nature of business and investment. A total of 9 large scale business enterprises and 286 small and medium size business enterprises have been identified. Compensation/resettlement benefits have been calculated based on policy matrix of the RP. Table 37 presents business loss which refers to the Entitlement Matrix Loss Item 12 of the RP.

Table 37: Resettlement Benefits for Loss of Business

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in nos	Rate in BDT	To be paid by RHD through INGO(BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)
Resettlement Benefits for business loss					
1	Lumpsum of BDT 240,000 or three months' income, whichever is higher	2	240,000	480,000	480,000
2	Lumpsum of 120,000 or three months' income as per census and other supportive documents ,whichever is higher	286	120,000	34,320,000	34,320,000
	Total Resettlement Benefits for business			34,800,000	34,800,000

Source: Policy Matrix of the RP

141. 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 56 presents the estimated budget for wage labourers. Refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Item 13 of the RP.

Table 38: Estimated Budget for Wage Labourers.

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in nos	Rate in BDT	To be paid by RHD through INGO(BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)
J	Resettlement Benefits for wage labours				
1	Grant to cover temporary loss of wage earners@TK.300x90days	451	27,000	12,177,000	12,177,000
	Total Resettlement Benefits for wage labours			12,177,000	12,177,000

F. Other resettlement benefits

142. 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 39 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 39: 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)
K	Resettlement Benefits for tenants & structure owners				
1	Moving assistance for residential & Commercial tenant's equivalent to 20% of monthly rent.	151	1,000	151,000	151,000
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	151	15,000	2,265,000	2,265,000
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	151	5,000	755,000	755,000
4	New connection assistance as determined by PAVC	321	2,000	642,000	642,000
5	Tk.10,000/-as one time grant in addition to the compensations for male headed vulnerable households.	129	10,000	1,290,000	1,290,000
6	Tk.12,000/-as one time grant in addition to other compensation for female headed vulnerable households including disabled/handicapped/widowmemberfamily.	15	12,000	180,000	180,000
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.	144	24,000	3,456,000	3,456,000
	Total Resettlement Benefits for tenants & structure owners			8,739,000	8,739,000

Source: Policy Matrix of the RP

143. The resettlement plan also recognizes some other associated costs for implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement program such as operation cost for RP implementing NGO, capacity building training of the RHD (Executing Agency) officials. 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.

144. Table 40 presents the associated costs of the RP.

Table 40: Estimated Budget for Associated Costs of RP Implementation

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in nos	Rate in BDT	Estimated budget (BDT)
M	Administrative cost on of total budget for land structure, Tree, crops and fish (assumed CCL price) @ 2%	320,083,574	2%	6,401,671
N	Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency			500,000
	Sub Total (M_N)			6,901,671
	Total (A-N)			561,920,962
	Contingency @ 4% of the total A-N			22,476,838
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)=			584,397,800

Source: Other project experience

145. The total estimated cost of implementation of the RP is BDT 616,964,461 million equivalent to USD 7.9 million (1 USD=78 BDT). Of this, land acquisition alone will require an estimated more than BDT 320 million (52%% of the total budget). The budget may be changed after obtaining land cost from the DC office and assessing unit price by the Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC). The detailed budget breakdown can be found in Table 41

Table 41: Estimated Summary Budget for Compensation and Resettlement

Item No.	Category of losses	Total budget (BDT)	Percentage
A	Compensation for land	320,531,391	52.0%
B	Other Resettlement Benefits for land	27,663,547	4.5%
C	RV of standing crops & fish stock	47,350,450	7.7%
D	Compensation for structure	123,196,360	20.0%
E	Other Resettlement Benefits	9,450,357	1.5%
F	Compensation for Tube-well & Toilet	880,800	0.1%
G	Compensation for Trees	1,916,090	0.3%
H	Compensation for Trees on Gob. Land	373,900	0.1%
I	Other Resettlement Benefits for tree	169,392	0.0%
J	Resettlement Benefits for business	34,800,000	5.6%
K	Resettlement Benefits for wage labourers	10,809,000	1.8%
L	Resettlement Benefits for tenants and structure owners	5,735,500	0.9%
M	Administrative cost on all land acquisition, Compensation for structure & Tree budget for DC	9,877,502	1.6%
N	Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency	500,000	0.1%
	Total (BDT)	593,254,289	96.15
	Contingency 4% of the total	23,730,172	3.85
	Grand Total	616,984,461	100

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

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

G. Assessment of Unit Cost for Land And Assets

147. 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

148. 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,

149. 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.

150. 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.

151. The replacement cost of all categories of land has been established through a market survey among knowledgeable persons through the project area. The Mouza rates¹⁹ (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 CCL²⁰ 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.

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

H. Compensation and Other Benefits

- Houses/buildings have been valued at replacement cost based on cost of materials,

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ 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

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

I. Approval of the Resettlement Budget

153. 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.

154. 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.

155. 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.

J. Management of Compensation and Flow of Awards

156. 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

157. 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).

158. 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.

159. 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

160. 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.

A. Key implementation arrangements

161. 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 Assistant 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 an implementation NGO (INGO) specifically recruited to implement the day-to-day LAR activities and by the CSC resettlement experts .

Table 42: LAR Implementation Arrangements Table

Agency	HR resources	Key activities
PIU Office in Dhaka	3 Assistant 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 project site	Team of 8-10 professional staff (team leader, area managers, gender specialist, data	Day-to-day implementation of the land acquisition process and resettlement activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ support the survey verification and update of affected persons and prepare identification and entitlement cards

Agency	HR resources	Key activities
	manager) and 20 field and support staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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)	Guide the land acquisition process and resettlement activities: <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 ▪ consolidate monthly resettlement monitoring reports prepared by resettlement NGO into

XIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. Internal Monitoring System

163. 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 60. 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 3.

164. 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.

165. 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 43: 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 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? ▪ Have all processes been documented?

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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

166. An independent external monitor will be engaged by the RHD to monitoring the implementation of the RP. The overall scope of the external monitor is presented in table 46. The TOR is included in Annex 4.

Table 44: Scope of Independent 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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167. Monitoring tools for the external monitoring will include both quantitative and qualitative methods as follows:

- 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.
- 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).
- Key informant interviews: Consult individuals like local leaders, persons with special knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation.
- Community public meetings: Open public meetings at resettlement sites to elicit information about the performance of various resettlement activities.
- Structured direct observations: Field observations on the status of resettlement implementation, plus individual or group interviews for cross checking purposes.
- Informal surveys/interviews: Informal surveys of APs, host village, workers, resettlement staff, and implementing NGO personnel using non-sampled methods.
- 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

168. 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

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

Table 45: 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
Independent 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	Independent Monitor ADB/RHD

Type of Report	Content	Frequency	Responsibility
Resettlement completion report	Overall narrative of the land acquisition and resettlement process, outputs and outcomes of indicators from baseline, key variations/changes, lessons learned	Once	RHD/CSC
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	Independent Monitor ADB/RHD

ANNEX 1: LIST OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD, CPR, LARGE-SCALE BUSINESS LOSING STRUCTURE

Sl. No.	HHs. Number	Name of Household Head or CPR Name	F/H Name	Village Name	Union	Thana	District
1	30	MD. AYUB ALI	-	Binod Lulurikha	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
2	42	MD. NURUL ISLAM	-	Gohalia Bari	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
3	41	MD. ABDUL HAMID	-	Gohalia Bari	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
4	40	FAZLUL HAQUE	-	Binod Lulurikha	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
5	39	RAKIB	-	Binod Lulurikha	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
6	38	MD. ABDUL AZIZ	-	Binod Lulurikha	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
7	37	KURBAN ALI	-	Binod Lulurikha	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
8	234	MD. NAZRUL ISLAM	-	Gohalia Bari	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
9	43	MD. MUJAFAR ALI	-	Gohalia Bari	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
10	31	KHALED	-	Binod Lulurikha	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
11	34	MD. ASHRAFUL	-	Binod Lulurikha	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
12	29	NAJRUL ISLAM	-	Binod Lulurikha	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
13	28	JOHRUL ISLAM	-	Binod Lulurikha	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
14	27	ABDUL BASID PRAMANIK	-	Binod Lulurikha	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
15	26	MD. SOLAYMAN MONDAL	-	Binod Lulurikha	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
16	25	MOHAMMAD ALI	-	Binod Lulurikha	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
17	24	MD. HUMAUN	-	Binod Lulurikha	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
18	23	MD. SAIDUL ISLAM	-	Binod Lulurikha	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
19	33	MD. ANOWAR HOSSAIN SHARKER	-	Binod Lulurikha	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
20	55	MD. NAYA MIAH	-	Gohalia Bari	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
21	32	MD. SAYDE HOSSIAN	-	Binod Lulurikha	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
22	44	ZINNAH AKONDO	-	Gohalia Bari	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
23	56	MD. LIAKAT ALI	-	Gohalia Bari	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
24	218	MD. UMOR ALI	-	Gohalia Bari	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
25	54	ABU SAYED	-	Gohalia Bari	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
26	52	AKHIL GHOSH	-	Gohalia Bari	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
27	46	ABDULLAH AL MAMUN	-	Gohalia Bari	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
28	50	RAHIMA BEGUM	-	Gohalia Bari	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
29	49	MD. YOUSOB ALI	-	Gohalia Bari	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
30	48	MST. KHALEDA	-	Gohalia Bari	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
31	47	MUNSUR SAKH	-	Gohalia Bari	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
32	51	NURUZZAMAN	-	Gohalia Bari	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
33	105	NAZRUL	-	Binod Luhria	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
34	45	KALIM UDDIN MONDAL	-	Gohalia Bari	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail

Sl. No.	HHS. Number	Name of Household Head or CPR Name	F/H Name	Village Name	Union	Thana	District
35	10	ARIF KHAN	-	Sholla Bus Stand	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
36	9	RAHIZ UDDIN	-	Hatia Bus Stand	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
37	8	ALI AKABBAR	-	Hatia Bus Stand	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
38	7	NAZRUL ISLAM	-	Hatia Bus Stand	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
39	6	MD. HABIBUR RAHMAN	-	Hatia Bus Stand	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
40	4	NUR MOHAMMAD	-	Hatia Bus Stand	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
41	3	ABDUL BAREK	-	Hatia Bus Stand	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
42	11	HUMAUN	-	Sholla Bus Stand	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
43	2	AYEB ALI	-	Hatia Bus Stand	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
44	5	MD. HUMAUN KABIR	-	Hatia Bus Stand	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
45	12	RAFIQUL ISLAM	-	Sholla Bus Stand	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
46	13	MD. ISA TALUKDER	-	Sholla Bus Stand	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
47	14	MD. ALAM	-	Sholla Bus Stand	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
48	15	MD. ABDUL ALIM	-	Sholla Bus Stand	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
49	16	MD. SHAKHAWAT HOSSAIN	-	Sholla Bus Stand	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
50	17	MOHUMMOD TOFAZZAL HOSSAIN	-	Hatia Bus Stand	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
51	213	FAZLU TALUCDER	-	Sholla	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
52	212	MD. AZHARUL ISLAM	-	Sholla	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
53	211	MD. AKTER HOSSAIN	-	Sholla	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
54	210	MD. AKABBAR	-	Mirhamjini	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
55	1	MD. MOCKTEL MONDOL	-	Hatia Bus Stand	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
56	232	MD. ALI HOSEN	-	Sholla	Sholla	Kali Hati	Tangail
57	202	MD. ABU HANIF SARKER	-	Balukul	Baul	Kamar Khando	Shirajganj
58	208	MD. BADSHA MIAH	-	Sana Bari	Baul	Kamar Khando	Shirajganj
59	207	MST. KHODEJA	-	Sana Bari	Baul	Kamar Khando	Shirajganj
60	203	MD. ABU TALEB	-	Balukul	Baul	Kamar Khando	Shirajganj
61	201	MD. ABDUR RASHID	-	Jaul	Baul	Kamar Khando	Shirajganj
62	199	MD. SHAMSUL HAQUE	-	Jaul	Baul	Kamar Khando	Shirajganj
63	197	MD. JAMAT ALI SHEIKH	-	Jaul	Baul	Kamar Khando	Shirajganj
64	196	MD. JALAL UDDIN SHEIKH	-	Jaul	Baul	Kamar Khando	Shirajganj
65	195	MD. TAJUDDIN SHEIKH	-	Jaul	Baul	Kamar Khando	Shirajganj
66	189	REZAUL KARIM	-	Sholpo Muhammadpur	Baul	Kamar Khando	Shirajganj
67	188	MD. AMIR	-	Bania Ghata	Bhodroghat	Kamar Khando	Shirajganj
68	187	MD. ABDUL MANNAN	-	Bania Ghata	Bhodroghat	Kamar Khando	Shirajganj

Sl. No.	HHS. Number	Name of Household Head or CPR Name	F/H Name	Village Name	Union	Thana	District
69	177	RAZAK SHAKE	-	Sholpo Muhammadpur	Baul	Kamar Khando	Shirajganj
70	95	MD. ABDUS SLAM SHEIKH	-	Bania Ghata	Bhodroghat	Kamar Khando	Shirajganj
71	204	MD. ABDUL MANNAN	-	Bagbari	Baul	Kamar Khando	Shirajganj
72	247	MD. MODON SARKER	-	Hor Hati	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
73	248	MD. FARUK AMED	-	Hor Hati	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
74	249	MD. HALIM	-	Hor Hati	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
75	250	MD. ABU TAIUB SHEIKH	-	Hor Hati	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
76	259	MD. NURUNNOBY SARKER	-	Alok Dia	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
77	293	MD. MOJNU SARKER	-	Hor Hati	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
78	297	MD. ROJOB ALI	-	Hor Hati	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
79	300	MD. MENHAJ ALI	-	Fulzur College Road	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
80	219	MD. NOOR NABI AKONDO	-	Alok Dia	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
81	301	MD. HAIDER ALI	-	Fulzur College Road	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
82	302	MD. ABDUR ROUF	-	Alok Dia	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
83	303	MD. AMINUL ISLAM	-	Alok Dia	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
84	304	MD. ABDUL MOMIN	-	Alok Dia	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
85	305	MD. ABDUL MOTIN	-	Alok Dia	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
86	306	MD. LUTFOR RAHMAN	-	Alok Dia	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
87	307	JOBAYDA	-	Hor Hati	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
88	308	MST. KALPONA KHATUN	-	Hor Hati	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
89	299	MD. ABDUL JOLIL	-	Fulzur College Road	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
90	173	MD. OMED ALI	-	Jakri	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
91	183	BIMOL CHONDO ROBI DAS	-	Molka Bus Stand	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
92	184	MD. SHAH ALAM	-	Molka Bus Stand	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
93	185	MD. SHOFIQU L ISLAM	-	Molka Bus Stand	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
94	186	MD. ZUBBER SHEIKH	-	Molka Bus Stand	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
95	181	UZZAL THAQUR	-	Molka Bus Stand	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
96	180	MD. KORBAN ALI	-	Molka Bus Stand	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
97	179	SUKUMAR CHANDRO ROBI DAS	-	Molka Bus Stand	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
98	223	MD. MOZNU SARKAR	-	Alok Dia	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
99	174	MD. TOMSER ALI SHEIKH	-	Jakri	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
100	220	MD. KAMAL HOSSAIN	-	Alok Dia	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj

Sl. No.	HHS. Number	Name of Household Head or CPR Name	F/H Name	Village Name	Union	Thana	District
101	172	MST. MAJEDA BEGUM	-	Jakri	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
102	224	ASRAF ALI SHEIKH	-	Hor Hati	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
103	171	MD. BABUL HOSSAIN	-	Alok Dia	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
104	327	MD. ABUL KALAM AZAD	-	Hor Hati	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
105	115	MD. SAMIRUL ISLAM	-	Alok Dia	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
106	216	MD. JOHURUL ISLAM	-	Alok Dia	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
107	182	MD. SUKKUR ALI SHEIKH	-	Molka Bus Stand	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
108	178	MAKHON CHANDRO ROBI DAS	-	Molka Bus Stand	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
109	221	MD. ALI AKBAR	-	Alok Dia	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
110	349	MD. JOHURUL ISLAM	-	Hor Hati	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
111	368	MD. ABDUL AZIZ SARKER	-	Alok Dia	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
112	106	MD. LAL CHAD KHALIFA	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
113	160	MD. ABDUL KADER	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
114	161	MD. KHABIR UDDIN	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
115	113	MD. SHAHJAHAN ALI	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
116	112	MD. SOLIMAN SHEKHE	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
117	111	MD. HALIM	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
118	110	MOHAMMAD ALI KHANDAKAR	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
119	109	MD. ABU TALEB	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
120	165	MD. ZELHAQUE SHEIKH	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
121	162	MD. NURUL ISLAM	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
122	103	MD. MOZIBOR RAHMAN	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
123	229	MD. ABDUL KHALEK	-	Saydabad Mor	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
124	99	MD. SHOFIQUUL ISLAM	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
125	163	MD. ALAUDDIN	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
126	164	MD. FOZLUR RAHMAN	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
127	94	ZUBAER	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
128	108	MD. NANNU MONDAL	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
129	359	MD. HAIDER ALI	-	Kodda Krishno Pur	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
130	230	MD. SOHIDUL ISLAM	-	Saydabad Mor	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
131	231	MD. ZHORUL ISALM	-	Degree Chor	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
132	235	MD. ABDUL HALIM	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
133	228	MD. AMJAD HOSSAIN	-	Saydabad Mor	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
134	227	BANAT ALI	-	Saydabad Mor	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
135	225	MD. NIDAL SHEIKH	-	Saydabad Mor	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj

Sl. No.	HHS. Number	Name of Household Head or CPR Name	F/H Name	Village Name	Union	Thana	District
136	18	SONTAS CHANDRA DAS	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
137	190	MD. HELAL UDDIN	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
138	358	MD. EBRAHIM HOSSAIN	-	Kodda Krishno Pur	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
139	191	MD. SONAULLA KHAN	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
140	360	MD. SAIFUL ISLAM	-	Kodda Krishno Pur	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
141	361	MD. LIAKOT ALI SHEIKH	-	Kodda Krishno Pur	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
142	200	MD. BASED SARKER	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
143	362	MD. JOYNAL ABADIN	-	Kodda Krishno Pur	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
144	194	MD. BARAT ALI	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
145	193	MD. SAHADAT ALI	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
146	192	MD. ABDUL ALIM	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
147	98	MD. YOUNUS ALI	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
148	357	MD. ABDUS SATTAR SHEIKH	-	Kodda Krishno Pur	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
149	62	MD. BABU MUNSHI	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
150	71	MD. ABDUL ALIM	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
151	70	MD. KHALILUR RAHMAN	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
152	166	MD. LITON SARKER	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
153	68	MD. PANNA	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
154	101	MD. KAMRUZZAMAN	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
155	67	MD. ABDUL KUDDUS	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
156	66	MD. ALAAUDDIN	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
157	65	MD. MUSA MUNSHE	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
158	72	MD. ABDUL HALEM	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
159	63	MD. ASHRAF ALI	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
160	69	MD. ABDUL KADER	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
161	61	MD. LITON	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
162	60	MD. MOKADDESH ALI	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
163	59	MD. ABUL KASHEM	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
164	58	MD. FARHAD HOSSAIN	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
165	57	MD. FARIDUL ISLAM	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
166	22	BHOVESH CHANDRA DAS	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
167	21	MD. ABU HELAL	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
168	20	MD. TITAS AHAMED	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
169	19	MD. SELIM REJA	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
170	64	MD. SHAMIM HOSSAIN	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
171	83	MD. RUBEL HOSSAIN	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
172	167	MD. RUBEL SHEIKH	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj

Sl. No.	HHS. Number	Name of Household Head or CPR Name	F/H Name	Village Name	Union	Thana	District
173	168	MD. AMIRUL ISLAM	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
174	176	MD. FORIDUL ISLAM	-	Shimanto Bazar	Mia Lukul	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
175	175	SHEIKH MD. SIRJ-U-DAULLA	-	Shimanto Bazar	Mia Lukul	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
176	169	MD. YUNUS ALI	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
177	170	MD. NASHIR UDDIN	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
178	84	MD. RAZU SHEIKH	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
179	82	MD. SAIDUL ALI AKANDA	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
180	81	MD. BELAL SARKAR	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
181	80	MD. MIR REJAUL KARIM	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
182	78	MD. ASRAF TALUKDER	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
183	77	MD. ABUL KALAM	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
184	73	MD. BESHA SHEIKH	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
185	74	MD. MANIK SHAIKH	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
186	75	MD. ASHRAFUL ISLAM	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
187	79	MD. SOHEL RANA	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
188	76	MD. HASMOT ALI	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
189	154	MD. MOKLESUR RAHMAN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
190	158	MD. ABDUL MANAN TALUKDER	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
191	125	MD. NURUL ISLAM	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
192	146	MD. SOHEDUL ISLAM	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
193	152	MD. ABDUL GAFUR	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
194	148	MD. ZAHURUL ISLAM	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
195	149	MD. ABDUS SUKUR TALUKDER	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
196	150	MD. NURUL ISLAM	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
197	151	SHONTOS CHANDRO SHUTRADAR	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
198	155	MD. MONIRUZAMAN	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
199	153	MD. SHA ALAM	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
200	157	MD. SAIFUL ISLAM	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
201	147	MD. HABIBUR RAHMAN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
202	96	SRE PARES	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
203	127	MST. RABIYA KHATUN	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
204	121	MOHAMAD ALI	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
205	120	MD. NASIR UDDIN SARKAR	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
206	119	MD. BALAL HOSSAIN	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj

Sl. No.	HHS. Number	Name of Household Head or CPR Name	F/H Name	Village Name	Union	Thana	District
207	118	MD. ABUL HASAM	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
208	117	MD. SHORAHB ALI SARDER	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
209	116	MD. KORBAN ALI SARKER	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
210	386	MD. FARIDUL ISLAM	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
211	123	MD. AKBER ALI	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
212	97	MOHESH RABI DAS	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
213	124	MD. SHADAT HOSEN	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
214	387	MD. ABDUL KAFI	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
215	93	MD. ABDUR WAHAB	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
216	92	MD. NURA ALAM	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
217	91	MD. ABU BAKKAR SARKER	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
218	90	MD. AL MAHMUD	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
219	89	MD. MOJNO MIAH	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
220	87	MD. TARA MIA	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
221	86	MD. AL AMIN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
222	85	MD. ARSHAD ALI	-	Alok Dia	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
223	107	PARESH CHANDRO RABIDAS	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
224	134	SREE BASHUDEB KUMAR	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
225	144	MD. ABDUL KHALEK	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
226	143	MD. ABDUL KHALIL	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
227	142	MD. JAHIDUL ISLAM	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
228	141	MD. AMINUL ISLAM	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
229	140	MD. KHOKON	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
230	139	MD. ABUL HOSAIN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
231	138	MD. MUKUL HOSSAIN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
232	137	MD. OYAHED ALI	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
233	122	MD. HAIDAR ALI SORKAR	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
234	135	MD. MOJAMMEL HAQUE	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
235	145	MD. RAHUL AMIN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
236	133	MD. ARSHAD ALI SHEIKH	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
237	132	MD. GOLAM HOSSAIN SORKER	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
238	131	MD. YOUSUF ALI	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
239	130	ALHAZZ UDDIN MONDOL	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
240	129	MD. ANWAR HOSSAN	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
241	128	MD. ALA UDDEN FOKHER	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj

Sl. No.	HHS. Number	Name of Household Head or CPR Name	F/H Name	Village Name	Union	Thana	District
242	384	MD. ABDUL KADER	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
243	126	MD. ABUL KASHEM	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
244	370	MD. ZINNAH ALI	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
245	136	MD. HASSAN ALI	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
246	285	MD. SALIM RAZA	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
247	271	MIS. SARA KHATUN	-	Pachila	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
248	341	MD. ABDUL ALIM KHAN	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
249	296	MD. SIDDIC	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
250	295	MD. ABDUS SATTAR	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
251	294	MD. HOSEN ALI	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
252	343	RAYHAN GOFUR	-	Charia Shikar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
253	292	MST. RABEYA KHATUN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
254	291	MD. MONIRUZZAMAN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
255	290	MD. AMJAD HUSAIN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
256	289	MD. ALAMGIR	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
257	288	MST. HASINA KHATUN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
258	340	KARTIK KUMAR DASH	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
259	286	MD. SHAHIN RAJA	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
260	339	PORIMAL KUMAR SUR	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
261	283	MD. SAMSUL HAQUE	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
262	282	MD. ZAHURUL ISLAM	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
263	281	MD. NURUL ALAM TALUKDER	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
264	280	MD. ABDUR ROUF	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
265	279	MD. SONAULLA SARKAR	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
266	278	MD. ABDUL MANNAN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
267	277	MD. ABDUS SALAM AKONDO	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
268	276	MD. ABUL KASEM	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
269	275	MD. ABUL HOSEN	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
270	274	MD. ASHRAFUL AMBIA	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
271	273	MD. ABDUL KARIM	-	Pachila	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
272	374	MD. ABDUR RAHIM	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
273	287	MST. MOMTA KHATUN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
274	313	MD. RUHUL AMIN	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
275	329	NUR JAHAN	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
276	326	MD. JAHURUL ISLAM	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj

Sl. No.	HHS. Number	Name of Household Head or CPR Name	F/H Name	Village Name	Union	Thana	District
277	325	MD. SOFIQUL ISLAM	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
278	324	MD. ABDUL AZIZ	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
279	323	MD. ABUL KALAM	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
280	322	MD. AMZAD HOSSAIN	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
281	321	MD. ABU TALEB SHAK	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
282	320	MD. JAN BOXSHO	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
283	318	MD. SURUT ALI SHEKH	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
284	317	MD. AKHTER HOSEN	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
285	316	MD. MOZIBOR RAHMAN	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
286	298	MD. SHAHJADA HUSAIN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
287	314	MD. ABU BAKAR SIDDIK	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
288	270	MD. SHAMIM	-	Pachila	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
289	312	MD. ABDUL LATIF AKANDA	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
290	311	MD. HAFIZUR RAHMAN	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
291	310	MD. ABDUL HALEM	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
292	309	MD. ABDUL KARIM	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
293	330	SREE GOPAL CHANDRA DAS	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
294	331	MD. NANU MIAH	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
295	332	MD. SOHIDUL ISLAM	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
296	333	MD. JAHANDAR ALI	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
297	334	MOHAMMAD ALI	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
298	335	MD. SONAULLAH	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
299	336	MD. SHOHIDUL ISLAM SARKER	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
300	338	MD. YOUSUF ALI	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
301	315	MD. MONI MIAH	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
302	366	MD. ABUL BAKI	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
303	272	MD. SAIFUL ISLAM	-	Pachila	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
304	238	MD. ABDULLAH AL EMRAN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
305	237	MD. AOWAL	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
306	226	GULAM KIBRIA	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
307	388	MD. ALA ALAMIN	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
308	351	MD. RUBEL RANA	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
309	352	MD. AL- AMIN	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
310	353	MD. HAFIJUL ISLAM	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
311	354	MST. MOMOTA KHATUN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj

Sl. No.	HHS. Number	Name of Household Head or CPR Name	F/H Name	Village Name	Union	Thana	District
312	355	MD. ANWAR HOSSAIN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
313	363	MD. NAZRUL ISLAM	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
314	240	MD. SHAHJADA HOSSAIN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
315	365	MD. MONOWERUL ISLAM	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
316	241	MD. ABDUR RAHIM MONDAL	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
317	367	MST. MORIYOU M Khatun	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
318	369	MD. BAUSCOU MIA	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
319	328	MD. EASIN MONDUL	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
320	371	MD. ABDUL KALAM SARKER	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
321	375	MD. SAHIDUL ISLAM	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
322	376	MD. ARAFAT HOSSAIN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
323	377	MD. ABDUR RASHID TALUKDER	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
324	378	MD. ISMAIL	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
325	379	MD. ASAN ALI	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
326	380	MD. ABUL HASEM	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
327	381	MD. SHALOM	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
328	382	MD. OMAR FARUQUE	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
329	364	MD. MOJIBUR RAHMAN	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
330	255	HAZI ABDUS SAMAD	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
331	269	MD. FORIDUL ISLAM	-	Pachalia	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
332	268	A.B.M SHAFIQU L ISLAM	-	Pachalia	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
333	267	MST. MORIYAUM Khatun	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
334	265	MD. ABDUR RAZZAQUE	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
335	264	MD. ABDUL MAJID	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
336	263	MD. ABDUL MOTIN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
337	262	MD. LITON AKONDA	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
338	261	MD. MONZURUL ISLAM	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
339	260	MD AL FAUK	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
340	344	MD. SALAH UDDIN MIAH	-	Charia Shikar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
341	258	MD. SAIFUL ISLAM	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
342	239	MD. ABDUL MOTIN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
343	256	BASUDEB SAHA	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
344	383	MD. ABDUL MOTIN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
345	254	MD. OYAHED ALI	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
346	253	MD. JULHASEM SARKER	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
347	252	MD. SHAMSUL ALAM	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj

Sl. No.	HHS. Number	Name of Household Head or CPR Name	F/H Name	Village Name	Union	Thana	District
348	251	ABDULLAH AL MAMUN (SABUJ)	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
349	345	SREE AMOLLHO KUMAR SHAHA	-	Charia Shikar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
350	346	MD. NAZRUL ISLAM SOTON	-	Charia Shikar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
351	347	MD. ABDUL MANNAN MIA	-	Charia Shikar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
352	246	MD. NURUL ISLAM	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
353	245	MD. ABDUS SATTAR SARKAR	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
354	244	TAOHIDUL ISLAM	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
355	243	MD. ASRAF ALI	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
356	242	MD. AKTER HOSSAIN	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
357	257	MD. ABDULLAH AL BAKI	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
358	215	ROADS & HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT SIRAJGANJ	-	-	-	-	-
359	233	ROADS AND HIGH WAY DEPARTMENT TANGIL	-	Gohalia Bari	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
360	53	PRAKTON SENA SOMITY	-	Gohalia Bari	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
361	36	BUNGU BUNDU PORBO THANA POLICE BOX	-	Binod Lulurikha	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
362	35	BANGLADESH RAILWAY	-	Binod Lulurikha	Gohalia Bari	Kali Hati	Tangail
363	198	JHAOL RAIL OVER BRIDGE OHAKTIYA MOSQUE	-	Jaul	Baul	Kamar Khando	Shirajganj
364	209	SHALPO MAHMUDPUR ZAME MOSQUE	-	Sholpo Muhammadpur	Baul	Kamar Khando	Shirajganj
365	222	MS ABDUL AZIZ FILING STATION	-	Alok Dia	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
366	217	ALOKDIA BYPAS SONGLOGNO ZAMI MOSJID	-	Alok Dia	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
367	236	BRAC	-	Hor Hati	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
368	214	BANGLADESH MUKTIZODDAH SANGSOD NALKA UNION KOMANDO	-	Hor Hati	Nolka	Rayganj	Shirajganj
369	206	MD. ABDUL KADER	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
370	100	SIRAJGANJ ZILLA PARISHD GONO SOWCHAGAR	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj

Sl. No.	HHs. Number	Name of Household Head or CPR Name	F/H Name	Village Name	Union	Thana	District
371	102	SIRAJGONJ ZELA MOTOR SHROMIK UNION COUNTER	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
372	104	BANGLADESH MUKTI JODDHA SANGSAD	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
373	114	MD. SOBHAN	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
374	205	INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.	-	Kodda (Mor)	Saidabad	Shirajganj	Shirajganj
375	156	DHOPA KANDI FIVE STAR CLUB	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
376	159	RR CNG AND FUEL STATION	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
377	373	BURU BANGLADESH	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
378	88	PACHILA GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOL	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
379	348	POLICE DIPERTMENT SHIRAJ GONG	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
380	356	BESTWAY GROUP	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
381	385	UPVC & PPR PIPES FITTINGS, HATIM	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
382	350	G.T LUBRICANT SOLUTION	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
383	266	PACHLIYA BAZAR WAKTIYA MOSQUE	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
384	284	USID	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
385	319	ARISTOCRAT HOTEL	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
386	337	H.R.C LIMITED	-	Dhopa Kandi	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
387	342	SHERAJGONG ZILA PORISHAD JHATRI CHOUNI	-	Charia Shikar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj
388	372	KHAWAJA BABA FARIDPURI DARBER SHARIF	-	Pachalia Bazar	Hati Kamrul	Ulla Para	Shirajganj

ANNEX 2: DRAFT LEAFLET FOR PROJECT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A. Project description

1. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for the upgrading of the Elenga to Hamtikamrul to Rangpur corridor into a four-lane highway. The executing agency is the Roads and Highway Department (RHD) and 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.

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: [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	
E	Total Number of private household affected	
	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	

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
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	Vulnerable households defined as headed by disabled, elderly or below poverty level will get additional BDT 10,000. Households headed by women will get an additional BDT 12,000 Physically displaced households will get (i) moving grant equivalent to 2% of replacement cost of structure; (ii) reconstruction	

	Title Holders	Non-title holders (i.e. squatters)
	grant equivalent to 5% of replacement cost of 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	

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 3: 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).

ANNEX 4: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR 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.