

Resettlement Plan

May 2017

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

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

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 21 April 2017)

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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
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

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
A. Subproject (Interchange) Impacts	ii
B. Disclosure, Consultation and Participation	ii
C. Policy, Objectives and Entitlements	ii
D. Cost and Budget	iii
E. Institutional Arrangement and Grievance Redress	iii
F. Monitoring and Evaluation.....	iv
I. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	1
A. Impact on households.....	1
B. Impact on land	2
C. Impact on primary structures:.....	2
D. Impact on secondary structures	2
E. Impact of Common Property Resources	2
F. Impact on Trees	3
II. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS	4
A. Occupation.....	4
B. Poverty Level.....	4
III. DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	5
IV. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	6
A. Introduction	6
B. GoB Legal Framework	6
C. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009	6
D. Legal and Policy Commitments.....	9
E. Compensation Payment Procedure.....	11
F. Property Valuation and Compensation.....	13
V. POLICY, OBJECTIVES AND ENTITLEMENTS	15
VI. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS	27
A. Introduction	27
B. Scope of Displacement and Relocation.....	27
C. Options for Relocation.....	27
VII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION	28
A. Introduction	28
B. Impacts on Livelihood and Income	28
C. Rehabilitation Measures.....	28
D. Employment in Construction	29
VIII. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS, THE LANDLESS AND WOMEN.....	30
A. Vulnerability Allowance	30
B. Livelihood Improvement Training Program.....	30
C. Special Considerations for Landless Affected Households.....	30
IX. COST AND BUDGET.....	31
A. Introduction	31
B. Compensation and Resettlement Budget for Land	32
C. Compensation and Resettlement Budget for Structures.....	32
D. Compensation and Resettlement Benefits for Trees	34
E. Resettlement Benefits for Loss of Income	34
F. Budget for Resettlement Benefits for Business Loss.....	35
G. Budget for Resettlement Benefits for Affected Employees	35
H. Budget for other Resettlement Benefits.....	35
I. Administration Costs	36

X.	IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	37
A.	Introduction	37
B.	Project Implementation Unit – RHD.....	37
C.	Details of Implementation Arrangements.....	37
XI.	MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	41
A.	Internal Monitoring System	41
B.	External Monitoring	42
C.	Institutional Arrangements for M&E.....	43
D.	Reporting Requirements	43

ANNEXURES

Annex 1: List of Affected Persons	45
Annex 2: Draft Leaflet for Project Information Disclosure	46
Annex 3: Sample Outline of RP Monitoring Report.....	48

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Summary of Key Impacts.....	ii
Table 2: Summary of Key Impacts.....	1
Table 3: Households vulnerable category	1
Table 4: Impact on land per land type	2
Table 5: Summary of Gaps and Additional Gap-filling Measures	7
Table 6: Social Cut-off Dates for Non-Title Holders Based on Census.....	9
Table 7: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix.....	16
Table 8: Relocation Requirements of the physically displaced HHs	27
Table 9: Description of Allowances for Physically Displaced	27
Table 10: Type of Income Impact on Affected Households	28
Table 11: Income Restoration Measures.....	28
Table 12: Vulnerable Affected Households	30
Table 13: Budget Summary.....	31
Table 14: Compensation Benefit for Land	32
Table 15: Resettlement Benefit for Land	32
Table 16: Compensation rates for structures.....	33
Table 17: Compensation for CPRs.....	33
Table 18: Other Resettlement Benefits for Structures	33
Table 19: Compensation for Trees on Private Land	34
Table 20: Compensation for private trees on public land.....	34
Table 21: Other Resettlement Benefits for loss of trees	34
Table 22: Resettlement Benefits for Business Loss	35
Table 23: Budget for wage labour	35
Table 24: Other Resettlement Benefit Cost	35
Table 25: Administration Costs	36
Table 26: Monitoring Indicators	41
Table 27: Scope of External Monitoring.....	42
Table 28: Reporting Requirements.....	43
Table 29: Summary of Key Impacts	46

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Project Implementation Schedule	39
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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 Hatikumrul Interchange, which will have resettlement impacts along 1.5 km. The construction of the Hatikumrul interchange will ease

¹ <http://www.adb.org/projects/40540-014/main#project-pds>

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

³ Link to RP

traffic congestion and facilitate transport and access for road users.

A. Subproject (Interchange) Impacts

5. The total of private land required for the interchange is 9.88 acres. The survey findings indicate that a total of 182 households (about 500 persons) will be affected by the new Hamtikamrul interchange, mostly titled and non-titled roadside shops and business owners. Out of these 182 households, 78 (42%) will lose their commercial structures and will be physically displaced. Five (5) Common Property Resources (CPRs) are also affected.

Table 1: Summary of Key Impacts

Sl. No.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No. HH	Total
A	Private land to be acquired (in acres)	Homestead	1.5	9.88
		Agriculture	0.5	
		Commercial use	7.88	
B	Impacts on households			
	Title-holders	Residential	7	31
		Commercial	22	
		Residential Commercial	2	
	Non-Titled Holders	Residential	0	120
		Commercial	47	
		Residential Commercial	0	
		Renters	70	
		Employees	3	
	Total Households Affected			
C	Extent of Impacts			
	Physically displaced			78
	Vulnerable affected			65
D	Community Structures			
	CPRs affected (private)		1	5
	CPRs affected (public)		4	
E	Religious structures affected among CPR			1

B. Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

7. Due to the inclusion of this component in the sub at the latest stage of the MFF preparation process, no consultations were undertaken for this specific section besides for the informal interviews with each affected households. The INGO that is being recruited to implement resettlement activities will conduct specific consultations in this sections once it is mobilized (expected May 2017).

C. Policy, Objectives and Entitlements

8. 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 (iv) budget. The entitlement matrix covers all losses at replacement costs, irrespective of titles and ownership rights.

D. Cost and Budget

9. The total estimated cost of implementing this RP is BDT 666,098,692 equivalent to USD 8.54 million (1 USD=78 BDT). Of this, land acquisition alone will require an estimated amount of BDT 442 million (66% of the total budget) due to the high value of land along the proposed alignment.

10. The budget includes 4% of contingency to meet unforeseen expenses during the 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.

11. 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.

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

E. Institutional Arrangement and Grievance Redress

13. 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.

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

15. RHD will establish a three-tiered grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to voice and resolve all concerns related to the project and ensure accountability towards affected persons. This mechanism will be readily accessible to all segments of affected or other concerned people. The GRM will be composed of a series of local-level committees (at municipality or local administration level), convened by the Project Manager at the rank of Executive Engineer and one project-level committee (at the Project Director level) and another at the Chief

Engineer level. The cases that are not resolved at the local-level will be escalated to the project-level committee. The contact information of the local level committee focal person will be posted on sign boards in different relevant locations along the alignment.

F. Monitoring and Evaluation

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

1. The total of private land required for the interchange is 9.88 acres. The survey findings indicate that a total of 182 households (about 500 persons) will be affected by the new Hamtikamrul interchange, mostly titled and non-titled roadside shops and business owners. Out of these 182 households, 78 (42%) will lose their commercial structures and will be physically displaced. Five (5) Common Property Resources (CPRs) are also affected.

Table 2: Summary of Key Impacts

SI. No.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No. HH	Total
A	Private land to be acquired (in acres)	Homestead	1.5	9.88
		Agriculture	0.5	
		Commercial use	7.88	
Impacts on households				
B	Title-holders	Residential	7	49
		Commercial	22	
		Residential Commercial	2	
		Trees only	18	
	Non-Titled Holders	Residential	0	133
		Commercial	47	
		Residential Commercial	0	
		Renters	70	
		Employees	3	
		Trees only	13	
Total Households Affected			182	
C	Extent of Impacts			
	Physically displaced			78
	Vulnerable affected			65
D	Community Structures			
	CPRs affected (private)		1	5
	CPRs affected (public)		4	
E	Religious structures affected among CPR			1

A. Impact on households

2. Out of the 182 affected households, the majority (73%) is non-titled holders and the most important category of affected households is renters (38%). Only 40% of them are significantly impacted as they have to physically relocate.

3. The survey confirmed the presence of 65 vulnerable households, all belonging to the below poverty level category. No household of indigenous or minority background has been identified.

Table 3: Households vulnerable category

Vulnerable category	No.
Female Headed HH	0
Disabled HH	0
Poor HH (income up to BDT 108,000)	56
Indigenous or minority background	0
Individual 18 years old or younger	0
Elderly (over 65 not already included in the categories above)	0

Vulnerable category	No.
Landless (not already included in the categories above)	TBD
Total (in HHs)	65

B. Impact on land

4. A total of 9.88 acres of land will be required for the interchange. Most of the land is for commercial use, which is of very high value in the subproject area.

Table 4: Impact on land per land type

Type of Land	Quantity (acre)	Percentage
Home Stead	1.5	15%
Vita/High Land	0.5	5%
Commercial used	7.88	79%
Total	9.88	100%

5. No standing crops nor fish stock were identified during the inventory of loss assets.

C. Impact on primary structures:

6. A total of 78 households will lose primary structures. Although most of the affected households who lose structures are non-titled holders (60%), affected titled holders tend to lose bigger structures that are made of concrete (pucca).

Category of Primary Structure	Titled	Non-titled	Total (sqft)
Pucca	49100	5600	54,700
Semi-Pucca	13800	-	13,800
Tin made	8290	11910	20,200
Katcha	-	400	400
Thatched	100	220	320
Total	71,290	18,130	89,420

D. Impact on secondary structures

7. Impacts on secondary structures related to the interchange are minor. Only boundary walls and three tuber wells have been identified to be affected.

Category of secondary structure	Total
Boundary wall (sqft)	200
Tube well (No.)	3

E. Impact of Common Property Resources

8. The majority of affected CPRs are community-based offices. Only one religious structures (the Aman Jame mosque) is affected. Most affected CPRs are located on public land.

CPR	category of structure	quantity of structure (sqft)	own/govt of structure
Awamilugue party office	semi pucca	250	non-titled
Golap pur baytul aman jame mosque	tin made	200	titled
Mesars somobay petrolioma	tin made	400	non-titled
Shomobay office	tin made	150	non-titled
Jela prosashok	thatched	200	non-titled

F. Impact on Trees

9. A total of 31 trees were identified during the inventory survey. The majority (60%) belong to titled holders.

	Big	Medium	Small	Total
Private	0	16	2	18
Public land		4	9	13
Total	0	20	11	31

II. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

A. Occupation

10. The occupation of all heads of households who had to physically relocate was discussed during the survey. The majority of affected households own a business in the subproject area. No female heads of households are affected by the interchange.

Occupation of HH Head	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	6	0	6
Service	6	0	6
Business	63	0	63
Day Labour	2	0	2
Mason	1	0	1
Total	78	0	78

B. Poverty Level

11. Most affected households (80%) earn below the poverty level as defined as 108,000 per year for the purpose of this RP. 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.

Level of annual income	No.
Below 108,000	56
108,000-240,000	12
240,000-360,000	6
360,001-480,000	2
480,001-600,000	2
600,000 +	0

III. DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

12. Public disclosure of project impacts and consultations were carried out during the preparation of the Elenga to Hamtikamrul RP and the Rangpur to Hamtikamrul RP, with a total of 1,362 participants. One-on-one informal consultations were conducted with the affected households on the specific 1.5 km stretch of the Hamtikamrul interchange during the inventory of loss assets survey, which was conducted in March 2014.

13. Consultations 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 sample leaflet can be found in Appendix 2 of the Resettlement Framework prepared for the project and also disclosed on ADB website.⁴ This RP will be disclosed on RHD and ADB websites.

⁴ Link to disclosed RF

IV. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. Introduction

14. 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.

15. 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)⁵.

B. GoB Legal Framework

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

C. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009

⁵ <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/32056/safeguard-policy-statement-june2009.pdf>

19. 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 assets 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

20. 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 5.

Table 5: 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
Valuation of structures	The 1982 Ordinance determines the Structure price by deducting	ADB SPS policy calls for market value of assets.	

Issue	GoB	ADB	Gap-filling Measures in this RP
	construction profit, overhead charge, Value Added Tax and Depreciation. Then 50% premium is added.	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.

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

22. **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 6: Social Cut-off Dates for Non-Title Holders Based on Census

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

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. 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.

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

27. 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.

28. Entitlement Matrix: The entitlement matrix (see Table 7) 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

29. 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.

30. 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.

E. Compensation Payment Procedure

1. Procedures to be undertaken under the RP

31. 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.

32. **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).

33. **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.

34. **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.

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

Box 1: Compensation and Resettlement Procedures for Titled Households

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

1. RHD produces land acquisition proposal (LAP) to the deputy commissioner (DC).
2. The DC will carry out a feasibility study of the acquisition and submit the report to the Ministry of Land (if the land is more than 16.67 acres) or to the divisional commissioner (if the land is less than 16.67 acres) for approval.
3. Upon approval of the LAP from Ministry of Land (MOL) or from Divisional Commissioner, the DC will issue notice under section 3 of ARIPO to the recorded owner of the affected property
4. Representative from the acquiring body (DC) and requiring body (here RHD) will conduct a joint verification survey of the affected property within 3 days of serving notice u/s-3 and wait 15 days to receive any complain from land owners.
5. The DC will issue notice u/s 6 to entertaining claims from affected persons.
6. On the basis of the joint verification survey data, the DC will request valuation of structures, trees and crops from the Public Works Department (PWD), the Forest Department and Agriculture Department, respectively.
7. The DC will collect recorded land price from the concerned Sub- register's office from the last 12 months previous to the date of notice under section 3.
8. After receiving the rates from PWD, Forest and Agriculture Departments, the DC will prepare an estimate, adding 50% premium where applicable and send it to the requiring body for placement of fund within 60 days.
9. The DC will prepare the award for compensation in the name of recorded owner.
10. Upon placement of fund, the deputy commissioner will issue notice u/s 7 to the titled owners for receiving cash compensation under law (CCL) within 15 days from the date of issuing notice us 7.
11. The affected persons will need to produce record of rights to the property with updated tax receipt of land, declaration on non-judicial stamp, photograph etc. to the DC office with the claim.
12. Upon fulfillment of documentation requirements, the DC office disburses CCL in the office or at field level issuing prior notice to the landowners.

Additional Measures from the Project

RHD will:

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

RHD /INGO will:

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

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

RHD will:

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

RHD /INGO will:

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

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

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

F. Property Valuation and Compensation

1. Principles and Methodology

36. 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.

37. 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

38. 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

39. 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.

40. 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.

41. 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.

V. POLICY, OBJECTIVES AND ENTITLEMENTS

42. 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 (iv) budget. The entitlement matrix covers all losses at replacement costs, irrespective of titles and ownership rights. Appendix 2 shows the Entitlement Matrix.

Table 7: 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 cost⁶ (RC) of agricultural land. Relocation Allowance of Tk. 300 per decimal Stamp duty and registration cost on purchasing of replacement land using an amount not exceeding the RC. Stamp duty and transaction costs will be paid if the replacement land is purchased within 12 months of receiving “top up”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC will be recommended by PAVC. DC will pay (cash compensation under law) CCL for the land. If RC is higher than CCL, the difference (i.e. “top up”) will be paid by RHD/INGO The Relocation allowance will be paid by RHD/INGO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owners will be assisted by INGO to organize legal documents in support of their ownership and retitle their plots. INGO will identify loss and entitlement of female owners and co-sharers upon receipt of payment data from DC office. NGO will provide support to AP purchasing land on how to register with DC office.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons entitled will be informed of the details about the land acquisition and compensation process, resettlement package and payment procedure. PAVC will recommend the RC for land based on current market price (CMP) assessed by the Consultant at the time of the preparation of the RP, including the cost of titling. The RC may be updated at the time of dispossession, if required. CMP will be assessed for each affected mouza for each type of land averaging (i) the minimum approved price of land available in the respective Sub-registrars’ offices, (ii) reported price, and (iii) transacted price of land at those mouzas (CMP should not be less than minimum approved price of land). The Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges will approve the RC. DC will determine the rate of land averaging last 12 months sale prices (from the date of service of notice u/s 3) as per registration deeds in affected mouzas for each type of land obtained from respective sub-registrar’s offices. For all private land, the market price will be enhanced by 50% for CCL. For khas land (DC is the owner at respective districts on behalf of the government) the rate will also be determined by the DC with a 50% premium. Title updating for usufruct and other rights will be done before issuance of notice under section 6 with assistance from the INGO. The INGO shall encourage Affected Persons (APs) purchase replacement land or invest the money in productive/ income generating alternatives. 			

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

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

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

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

Loss Item 6: Loss of residential, commercial and other physical structures without title to land (Non-title holders, including squatters and			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional
Non-title holders who are socially recognized owners of structures built on the ROW as identified during census and verified by the PAVC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC of structure. • Transfer Grant @ 2% of RC of structure • Reconstruction Grant @ 5% of RC of structure • 60-day advance notice • Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials free of cost within RHD declared deadline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable to all structures located on ROW at cut-off dates. • PAVC will recommend the RC of structures. • RHD will provide other resettlement benefits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in relocation and reconstruction.
Implementation Issues: <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. OR • Reconstruction of community properties by the project <p>In both options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60-day advance notice • Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials free of cost within RHD declared deadline. 	Joint Verification Committee will identify (records floor areas and category) for titled owners and Census identifies structures for non-titled owners	Assistance in relocation and reconstruction.

Loss Item 8: Loss of graves			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional
<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 years⁷ • 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 	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.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <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. 			

⁷ Time it takes for new fruit tree to grow

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

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

Loss Item 12: Loss of income from dismantled commercial and industrial premises			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional
Any proprietor or businessman or artisan operating in premises, at the time of issuance of Notice u/s 3 for title-holders and/or as per the census identified by PAVC for non-title holders who are physically displaced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lump sum of BDT 240,000⁸ or three months' income,⁹ whichever is higher for large-scale businesses Lump sum of 120,000¹⁰ or three months' income as per census and other supportive documents, whichever is higher for other businesses 	RHD will directly pay the entitlement to the eligible displaced persons	Vulnerable APs will be brought under income generating program.
Implementation Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary eligibility to be based on businessmen identified by the Census and/or DC/RHD joint verification. Large scale businesses are defined as wholesale dealer, CNG/Petrol Station and industries. Other businesses are defined as any businesses located on the Corridor of Impact and identified by the census, PVAC or has been issued a Notice u/s 3. Three months net income will be based on three years average income as per TIN certificate. The businessmen will produce TIN certificate before the RHD/INGO during RP implementation as proof of income. 			

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

⁸ Equivalent of BDT 80,000/month for 3 months

⁹ Based on three year average income as per TIN certificate

¹⁰ Equivalent to BDT 40,000/month for 3 months

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

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

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

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

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. 	<p>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.</p>	<p>INGO will motivate the APs for appropriate skill training</p>
<p>Implementation Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households losing income from business, employment, livelihood resources and for the transitional time up to permanent settlement will be assessed by INGO-RHD joint verification. • These persons will be covered under the skill training program and the allowances will be paid upon performance following the entitlement package. 			

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

Loss Item 20: Loss of government agency provided residence			
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<p>Households/ persons residing in government agency assigned housing as identified by the Accommodation Board and Administration Unit</p>	<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 	<p>RO, RHD will identify the government employee and corresponding assigned structure from respective office</p>

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

VI. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Introduction

43. On the site for the interchange, 78 households will be physically displaced from their residential, commercial and residential-cum structures.

B. Scope of Displacement and Relocation

44. The majority of the physically displaced households (90%) are small and medium size roadside shops and businesses.

Table 8: Relocation Requirements of the physically displaced HHs

Nature of displacement	Sirajganj
Residential households affected	7
Roadside shops and business (small scale)	2
Residence cum Commercial HHs	69
Total	78

Source: Census and IOL survey March 2014

C. Options for Relocation

45. Given that RHD already needs to acquire land to build the interchange and therefore that its available land is limited there will not be any relocation site under this RP. The INGO will assist affected households in purchasing alternative land or renting relocation spaces for houses and shops. The INGO will liaise with local government institutions, Upazilas (Sub-district) and District Administration offices, as well as conduct survey among project residents and make a list of purchase or renting options.

46. In addition to payment of compensation for affected structures at full replacement cost, all affected households who have to physically relocate will be eligible to the following assistance measures from the project.

Table 9: 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.

VII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Introduction

47. 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

48. The survey identified 144 HHs who will be losing income as a result of the project. All these affected households, whether they have legal title or not to the asset affected - will be eligible for income restoration allowance. Details are presented in the Table below:

Table 10: Type of Income Impact on Affected Households

Type of Loss	No. HH
Loss of commercial shops	71
Loss of rented commercial structures	70
Loss of wage labor	3
Total	144

49. 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

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

Table 11: Income Restoration Measures

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

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

D. Employment in Construction

51. 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.

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

52. The survey has identified 56 vulnerable households. In accordance with SPS, additional measures have been integrated in the RP to support these groups.

A. Vulnerability Allowance

53. All vulnerable households affected by the interchange project are men below poverty level.

Table 12: Vulnerable Affected Households

Vulnerable category	
Female Headed HH	0
Disabled HH	0
Hard-core Poor HH (income up to BDT 108,000)	56
Indigenous or minority background	0
Individual 18 years old or younger	0
Landless	TBC
Total (in HHs)	

Source: KMC census and IOL survey February-March 2014

B. Livelihood Improvement Training Program

54. The Livelihood Improvement Training will be provided for one member of each 56 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 Considerations for Landless Affected Households

55. 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.

IX. COST AND BUDGET

A. Introduction

56. The total estimated cost of implementing this RP is BDT 666,098,692 equivalent to USD 8.54 million (1 USD=78 BDT). Of this, land acquisition alone will require an estimated amount of BDT 442 million (66% of the total budget) due to the high value of land along the proposed alignment.

57. The budget includes 4% of contingency to meet unforeseen expenses during the 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.

58. 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.

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

60. The budget summary table is included below:

Table 13: Budget Summary

Item No.	Category of losses	Total budget (BDT)	Percentage
A	Compensation for land	442,098,646	66
B	Other Resettlement Benefits for land	31,243,305	0.5
C	RV of standing crops & fish stock	0	
D	Compensation for structure	124,939,888	19
E	Other Resettlement Benefits for structures	8,804,442	1.32
F	Compensation for Tube-well & Toilet	81,000	-
G	Compensation for Trees on private land	48,620	-
H	Compensation for Trees on GoB. Land	15,020	-
I	Other Resettlement Benefits for tree	80,472	-
J	Resettlement Benefits for business	3,575,000	-
K	Resettlement Benefits for wage labourers	10,809,000	-
L	Resettlement Benefits for tenants and structure owners	5,735,500	=
	Total (BDT)	627,430,843	94.23
M	Administrative cost on all land acquisition, Compensation for structure & Tree budget for DC @2%	24,338,166	1.88
N	Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency	500,000	0.04
	Total (BDT)	640,479,511	96.15
	Contingency 4% of the total	25,619,180	3.85
	Grand Total	666,098,692	100

B. Compensation and Resettlement Budget for Land

61. A total of 9.88 acre of private land is required for the construction of the Hatikamrul interchange. The compensation budget for land has been calculated based on the 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. Tables 14 and 15 below refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Items 1, 2, and 3.

Table 14: Compensation Benefit for Land

SI No	Category of loss	Unit / Quantity in Acre	Rate per Acre	To be paid by DC office	To be paid by RHD	Budget in BDT
A	Compensation for land					
1	Home Stead	1.5	25,004,200	26,254,410	11,251,890	37,506,300
2	Vita/High Land	0.5	21,512,500	7,529,375	3,226,875	10,756,250
3	Commercial used	7.88	49,979,200	275,685,267	118,150,829	393,836,096
	Total Compensation for Land	9.88		309,469,052	132,629,594	442,098,646

Table 15: Resettlement Benefit for Land

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT	To be paid by RHD through INGO	Estimated budget (BDT)
B	Other Resettlement Benefits for land				
1	Stamp duty and registration cost 7.5% of the replacement value to 20% land owners to facilitate them in purchasing alternative lands.	442,098,646	7.50% 20%	6,631,480	6,631,480
2	Dislocation Allowance for Agricultural Land of Tk. 300 per decimal	0	300	0	0
3	Dislocation Allowance for homestead, commercial, industrial land and common property resources @ Tk. 300 per decimal	988	300	296,400	296,400
4	Dislocation Allowance of TK. 300 per decimal for perennial water-body	0	300	0	0
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	309,469,052	10%	30,946,905	30,946,905
	Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for land			31,243,305	31,243,305

C. Compensation and Resettlement Budget for Structures

62. 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. The Tables below refer to Entitlement Matrix Loss Item 5 and 6.

Table 16: Compensation rates for structures

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in sqft/rft/cft/ no.	Rate in BDT Per unit	Compensation
D	Compensation for structure			
	Primary structure			
1	Pucca (Floor Pucca) sq ft.	54,700	1850	101,195,000
3	Semi Pucca (Floor Pucca) sq ft.	13,800	790	10,902,000
4	Tin Made Double Barreled House (Floor Pucca) sq ft.	20,200	500	10,100,000
5	Tin Made Double Barreled House (Floor Katcha) sq ft.	11,336	450	2,550,488
6	Katcha Double Barreled (soft.)	400	190	76,000
7	Thatched (soft.)	320	70	22,400
	Total budget of Primary Structure			124,845,888
	Secondary Structure			
1	Boundary Wall Pucca(5") (Rft)	200	470	94,000
	TOTAL(BDT)			124,939,888

Table 17: Compensation for CPRs

CPR	Category of Structure	Quantity in sft	Rate per sft	Compensation budget (BDT)
Awamilugue party office	semi pucca	250	790	197,500
Golap pur baytul aman jame mosque	tin made	200	500	100,000
Mesars somobay petrolioma	tin made	400	500	200,000
Shomobay office	tin made	150	500	75,000
Jela prosashok	Thatched	200	70	14,000
	Total compensation			586,500

Table 18: Other Resettlement Benefits for 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	124,939,888	2%	2,498,798	2,498,798
2	Reconstruction Grant @5% of RC of residential & commercial/ industrial structure title & without title to land	124,939,888	5%	6,246,994	6,246,994
3	Reconstruction Grant @10% of RC of affected structure for community properties on private or public lands	586,500	10%	58,650	58,650
4	BDT 30,000 per grave to cover the cost		30000		0

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)
	of relocation				
	Total for other Resettlement Benefits for structure				8,804,442

D. Compensation and Resettlement Benefits for Trees

63. Affected trees on private and public 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. The Tables below describes estimated the compensation and resettlement benefit budget for affected trees on private land. This table refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Item 9 of the RP.

Table 19: 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				
2	Medium	16	2,880	46,080	46,080
3	Small	2	1,270	2,540	2,540
	Total of Trees (G-1 to G-6)	18		48,620	48,620

Table 20: Compensation for private trees on public land

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				
2	Medium	4	1,910	7,640	7,640
3	Small	9	820	7,380	7,380
	Total	13		15,020	15,020

Table 21: Other Resettlement Benefits for loss of trees

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in nos	Rate in BDT	To be paid by RHD through INGO(BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)
H	Benefits for tree				
1	RC for annual fruit production for 3 years and sapling of fruit trees @30%/ year of timber value for each grown up trees.	46,080	90%	41,472	41,472
	Compensation for sapling of fruit trees for each affected HHs (5 sapling to each HH)	78	500	39000	39000
	Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for tree			80,472	80,472

E. Resettlement Benefits for Loss of Income

64. The following sections details the budget for all types of loss of income

F. Budget for Resettlement Benefits for Business Loss

65. A total of 69 business owners will have to relocate their commercial structures. Most of them are small to medium scale business owners and only one is large scale. The Table below shows the resettlement benefits for the loss of business.

Table 22: Resettlement Benefits for Business Loss

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	For large Scale business: Lumpsum of BDT 240,000 or three months' income, whichever is higher	1	240,000	240,000	240,000
2	Lumpsum of 120,000 or three months' income as per census and other supportive documents ,whichever is higher	68	120,000	8,160,000	8,160,000
Total Resettlement Benefits for business loss				8,400,000	8,400,000

G. Budget for Resettlement Benefits for Affected Employees

66. A total of 3 employees are expected to be affected by the interchange civil works. Table 23 below shows the budget for their temporary loss of income.

Table 23: Budget for wage labour

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	Gran for temporary loss of regular wage income@TK.300x90days	3	27,000	81,000	81,000
Total Resettlement Benefits for wage labours				81,000	81,000

H. Budget for other Resettlement Benefits

67. 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 24 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 24: Other Resettlement Benefit Cost

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				

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in nos	Rate in BDT	To be paid by RHD through INGO (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)
1	Moving assistance for residential & Commercial tenant's equivalent to 20% of monthly rent.	70	1,500	105,000	105,000
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	70	15,000	1,050,000	1,050,000
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	70	5,000	350,000	350,000
4	New connection assistance as determined by PAVC	83	2,000	166,000	166,000
5	Tk.10,000/-as one time grant in addition to the compensations for male headed vulnerable households.	56	10,000	560,000	560,000
6	Tk.12,000/-as one time grant in addition to other compensation for female headed vulnerable households including disabled/handicapped/widowmemberfamily.	0	12,000	0	0
7	Participation to Skill Training for vulnerable households (one member per household). Cost of training not exceedingTk. 8,000 for one member and Tk and seed grant of BDT 16,000.	56	24,000	1,344,000	1,344,000
	Total		24,000	3,575,000	3,575,000
Total Resettlement Benefits for tenants & structure owners					

I. Administration Costs

68. The following are the administration cost for the implementation of this RP.

Table 25: Administration Costs

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%		2%	24,338,166
N	Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency			500,000

X. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Introduction

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

B. Project Implementation Unit – RHD

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

C. Details of Implementation Arrangements

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

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

XI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. Internal Monitoring System

72. 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 4.

73. 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.

74. 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 26: 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?

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

B. External Monitoring

75. An independent external monitor will be engaged by ADB through the CDTA attached to the MFF to monitoring the implementation of the RP. The overall scope of the external monitoring is presented in table 27.

Table 27: Scope of External Monitoring

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

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

C. Institutional Arrangements for M&E

77. 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

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

Table 28: Reporting Requirements

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

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	BR/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	EMonitor ADB/RHD

ANNEX 1: LIST OF AFFECTED PERSONS
[To be provided separately upon request]

ANNEX 2: DRAFT LEAFLET FOR PROJECT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A. Project Description

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

B. Social impacts of the project

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

Table 29: Summary of Key Impacts

SI.No.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No. HH	Total
A	Private land to be acquired (in Ha.)	Homestead	27.75 Ha.	184.43 ha
		Agriculture	71.73 Ha.	
		Other	84.95 Ha.	
	Government land (in Ha.)	Cantonment	-	
		Municipal Corporation	-	
		Other	-	
RHD Existing land	Road	606.00 ha	606.00	
Total (ha)			790.43 ha	790.43
Impacts on households				
B	Title-holders losing Land and Structure	Land		4890
		Land & Structure	4890	
	Non-Titled Holders	Squatters	2028	11200
		Encroachers	-	
		Only Trees	185	
		Renters	4722	
	Employees	4265		
Total Affected				16,090
Extent of Impacts				
C	Physically displaced	Titled	4640	6308
		Non-Titled	1668	
	Vulnerable affected	Titled	1433	2461
		Non-Titled	1028	
	Losing 10% or more of productive assets	Losing 10% or more of land	-	-
Losing 10% or more of other assets		7108	7108	
D	Community Structures			
	CPRs affected (private)		39	366
	CPRs affected (public)		60	
	Religious Structures affected		131	
	Government Structures affected		136	

C. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

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

D. Grievance Redresses Mechanism

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

E. Contact Details for Inquiry/Grievances

Name: Designation: PIU Resettlement Officer RHD Project Implementation Unit Fix Line No: Cell phone No: Email: Address:	Name: Designation: INGO Area Manager RP Implementation NGO Fix Line No: Cell phone No: Email: Address:
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ANNEX 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).
- F. Compliance Status:** This section summarizes the compliance status of the project activities with the loan covenants, ADB SPS (2009) on SR2.
- G. Follow up Actions, Recommendation and Disclosure:** This section describes recommendations and further actions or items to focus on for the remaining monitoring period. If noncompliance or any major gaps identified, include the recommendation of corrective action plan. It also includes lesson learned for improvement for future safeguards monitoring activities. Disclosure dates of the monitoring report to the affected communities should also be included and, as needed, a time-bound summary table for required actions.
- H. Appendices:**
- (i) List of Affected Persons and Entitlements
 - (ii) Summary of the survey results (from the external monitor)
 - (iii) Copies of AP's certification of payment (signed by the APs)
 - (iv) Summary of minutes of meetings during public consultations
 - (v) Summary of complaints received and solution status
 - (vi) Photographs of the affected areas, consultation meetings, housing reconstruction activities, etc.