

Improvement of Sylhet-Tamabil Road to a 4 Lane Highway and Construction of Slow- Moving Vehicular Traffic (SMVT) Lane on Both Sides” Project.

Final



GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND BRIDGES



ROADS AND HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT

Resettlement Action Plan

for

Improvement of Sylhet-Tamabil Road to a 4 Lane Highway and Construction of Slow- Moving Vehicular Traffic (SMVT) Lane on Both Sides” Project.

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Improvement of Sylhet-Tamabil Road to a 4 Lane Highway and Construction of Slow- Moving Vehicular Traffic (SMVT) Lane on Both Sides” Project.

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of November 13, 2019)

Currency unit	–	Bangladesh Taka (BDT)
BDT1.00	=	\$ 0.012
\$1.00	=	BDT 84.850

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AP	Affected Person
ARIPA	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDT	Bangladesh Taka
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CPR	Common/Community Property Resources
CMP	Current Market Price
CCL	Cash Compensation under Law
CLAC	Central land Allocation Committee
CRO	Chief Resettlement Officer
DAE	Department of Agriculture Extension
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DLAC	District Land Allocation Committee
DLR	Directorate Land & Revenue
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
EP	Entitled Person
EC	Entitlement Card
EA	Executing Agency
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IGA	Income Generation Activities
IWM	Institute of Water Modelling
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus

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HTG	House Transfer Grant
IMT	Independent Monitoring Team
PIA	International Non-Governmental Organization
IWM	Institute of Water Modelling
JVC	Joint Verification Committee
JVS	Joint Verification Survey
KMC	Knowledge Management Consultants Ltd.
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan/Proposal
LARS	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist
LCS	Labour Contracting Societies
LEC	Loss and Entitlement Card
LGI	Local Government Institutions
LMS	Land Market Survey
ME	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MIS	Management Information System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRS	National Resettlement Consultant
PD	Project Director
PDP	Project Displaced Person
PIA	Project Implementing Agency
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PVAC	Property Value Assessment Committee
PWD	Public Works Department
RP	Resettlement Plan
RCC	Reinforced Cement & Concrete
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RAP	Resettlement Plan
RV	Replacement Value
RoW	Right of Way
RHD	Roads and Highways Department

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SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SMVT	Slow Moving Vehicular Traffic
SRG	Structure Reconstruction Grant
STG	Structure Transfer Grant
TA	Transition Allowance
UP	Union Parishad
VNR	Vested and Non-Resident
XEN	Executive Engineer

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DEFINITION OF SELECTED TERMS

Compensation: Payment made in cash to the project affected persons/households for the assets acquired for the project, which includes the compensation provided under the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 in this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Cash Compensation under Law (CCL): Refers to the compensation assessed for the acquired lands and other assets, such as houses/structures, trees, crops, fish, etc., by different government agencies as per the methods provided in the Land Acquisition Act 2017, and paid by the Deputy Commissioners (DC).

Consultation Framework: In view of their stakes and interests in the project interventions the framework is prepared to guide the project preparation/detail design team about who are to be consulted about the project and the positive and negative social impacts of the interventions, and to seek their inputs and feedback in different stages of the project cycle.

Cut-off Dates: These are the dates on which censuses of the project affected persons and their assets to be affected are commenced in a particular area (mauza/village). In case of private land acquisition the notice under section 4 of the ARIPA 2017 is the Legal “Cut-off Dates” whereas in case of unauthorized occupants the date of commencement of Census or any designated date declared by the Executing Agency is the Social Cut-Off Date. Assets like land, houses/structures and others which are changed in nature or constructed after the cut-off dates, and the persons or groups claiming to be affected, become ineligible for compensation and assistance.

Encroacher: Households or persons having land of their own attached to the public land or elsewhere but occupy the land proposed for acquisition or in the government land (for residence and/or income earning) without legal arrangements with the GoB or any of its concerned agencies are defined as encroacher.

Entitlement: Refers to mitigation measures, which includes cash payments by DCs and RHD, as well as any non-cash measures stipulated in this RR e.g., allowing the project affected persons to keep felled trees, salvaged building materials, employment in civil works construction, etc.

Household: A household is a group of persons who commonly live together with common incomes and take their meals from a common kitchen.

Income Restoration: Refers to re-building the capacity of the project affected households to re-establish income sources at least to restore their living standards to the pre-acquisition levels.

Involuntary Resettlement: The situation arises where the States power of eminent domain requires people to acquiesce their rights to personal properties and re-build their lives and livelihood in the same or new locations.

Khas Land: Khas lands are public lands those are not recorded in the name of any private citizen/entity of the country as per latest settlement record or owned by any government agencies. Deputy Commissioner in a respective district is the custodian of all khas lands in a district.

Khai-khalashi Right: It is a usufructuary right to a land for a specified period obtained through a loan given to the land owner that is recovered through produces from the land during that period. The lender cultivates the land or leases it out either to the borrower or to any other

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farmer. Though the land is mortgaged against a specific amount of credit, no interest is paid to the lender for this loan.

NGO: Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) are private voluntary organizations registered in Bangladesh with the Department of Social Welfare or with the Joint Stock Company.

Participation/Consultation: Defined as a continuous two-way communication process consisting of feed-forward“ the information on the project’s goals, objectives, scope and social impact implications to the project beneficiaries, and their „feed-back“ on these issues (and more) to the policymakers and project designers. In addition to seeking feedback on project specific issues, the participatory planning approach also serves the following objectives in all development projects: public relations, information dissemination and conflict resolution.

Physical Cultural Resources: Defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Physical cultural resources may be located in urban or rural settings, and may be above or below ground, or under water. Physical cultural resources are important as sources of valuable scientific and historical information, as assets for economic and social development, and as integral parts of a people’s cultural identity and practices. Their cultural interest may be at the local, provincial or national level, or within the international community.

Project-Affected Persons: Project Affected Persons (PAPs) refer to all persons impacted by the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, including all members of a household (women, men, girls, boys, incl. several generations in the case of extended households); the owner and employees of a business; members of an ethnic minority group; tenants; land owners and sharecroppers; informal settlers (i.e. lacking formal titles); holders of customary land-rights; informal business-operators and their employees/assistants. Eligible PAPs may be in any of the following situations: (i) have formal legal rights to the land/structure they occupy; (ii) do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under the national laws (e.g. ancestral, traditional lands); (iii) are dependent on the impacted land for their livelihood by way of customary access to natural resources; (iv) have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or structure they occupy; and/or (v) economically displaced persons who face loss of assets or access to assets.

Rehabilitation: Refers to improving the living standards or at least re-establishing the previous living standards, which may include re-building the income earning capacity, physical relocation, rebuilding the social support and economic networks.

Relocation: Moving the project-affected households to new locations and providing them with housing, water supply and sanitation facilities, lands, schools and other social and health care infrastructure, depending on locations and scale of relocation. [Homestead losers may also relocate on their own in any location they choose.]

Resettlement Plan: Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is the document in which the promoter of a project or other responsible competent authority describes the impacts of the involuntary resettlement, specifies the procedures that will be followed to identify, evaluate and compensate the impacts and defines the actions to be undertaken during all phases of the resettlement.

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Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF): Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is a document similar to a RAP carried out when the exact physical and/or economic displacement is unknown due to the nature (existence of multiple components or sub-projects) and/or stage of development of the project. This is typically the case for linear infrastructures. The document should include a commitment for the later implementation of a RAP, outline the general principles of resettlement that shall apply to the (sub-) project(s) and establish the criteria that shall make it necessary to develop a RAP for the underlying (sub-) project(s).

Replacement Cost: Involuntary Resettlement Replacement Cost refers to the value determined to be fair compensation for: (i) land, based on its productive potential; (ii) houses and structures, based on the current market price of building materials and labor without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material, and (iii) residential land, crops, trees, and other commodities, based on their market value. Such cost needs to further account for any removal costs, utility connection costs, taxation costs imposed on new housing/re-established businesses etc. Where markets do not exist, surrogate values must be determined. Replacement Cost would be determined following the AIIB ESS-2

Squatter: Household or person occupying public lands without legal arrangements with the GoB or any of its concerned agencies is a squatter to the lands. Households/persons those displaced by riverbank erosion, cyclones or landlessness squat embankment /road slopes for residential, commercial and community purposes. In this project, many road squatters have their own land elsewhere for residing but they built structure beside the road for mostly commercial purposes. .

Stakeholder: Refers to recognizable persons, formal and informal groups who have direct and indirect stakes in the project, such as local government representatives, government officials associated with the project, women groups, beneficiaries, affected persons/households, shop owners, traders, squatters, community-based and civil society organizations.

Top-Up Payment: Refers to RHD’s payment to supplement replacement cost of land and other assets where the cash compensation under law (CCL) determined and paid by DCs is less than the replacement cost.

Tribal Peoples: Tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities living in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and dispersed in other plain districts in Bangladesh are distinct indigenous cultural groups having customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions separate from those of the mainstream society and culture; and they have their own indigenous language different than the mainstream Bangla language. These small groups of peoples have similar characteristics of indigenous peoples recognized in the AIIB Environmental and Social Standard-3 (ESS-3).

Vulnerable Household: Vulnerable groups or individuals refers to people who, by virtue of factors beyond their control: (a) are more likely to be adversely affected by the Project’s environmental and social impacts; and (b) are more likely to be limited than others in their ability to claim or take advantage of Project benefits. Such an individual or group is also more likely to be excluded from or unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and may require specific measures or assistance (or both) to do so.

Pucca structure: A structure with reinforced cement concrete (RCC) roof, cement-sand-brick wall and cement-sand-brick or earthen floor is defined as a pucca structure. Any other structure

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made of cement, sand, and brick (with or without iron rods) is also considered as a pucca structure.

Semi-pucca structure: A structure with tin (corrugated iron sheet) roof, cement-sand-brick wall and cement-sand-brick or earthen floor is defined as a semi-pucca structure.

Tin-made structure (double barreled or one slanting roof): A tin house with or without additional top floor with tin roof and fence as well as cement, sand, brick, wooden or earthen floor is defined as a tin-made structure.

Kutchra structure: A structure with tin roof, mud/ straw/ bamboo wall and wooden/bamboo/mud floor is defined as a *kutchra* structure or house.

Thatched structure: A house structure with materials other than tin, talli or RCC roof and wall/fence with earthen floor is defined as a thatched structure.

Big tree: The common trees (except some particular species such as palm, dates, coconut, betel nut, guava, lemon, sharifa/sofeda, etc.) which is more than 4 feet of girth at the chest position has been classified as big category of tree. In the case of palm, dates, coconut, betel nut, etc. 20 feet or above height is called big. In the case of guava, lemon, sharifa/sofeda, etc. the age of the trees and judgment of the surveyor and trees owners has been imposed to classify the size. More than 10 years of age of such species of trees has been categorized as big.

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

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

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. The Project

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is considering finance to the ‘Roads and Highways Department (RHD)’, People’s Republic of Bangladesh, for “Design Review, Updating Resettlement Action Plan and Other Preparatory Works for Improvement of Sylhet-Tamabil Road to a 4 Lane Highway and Construction of Slow- Moving Vehicular Traffic (SMVT) Lane on Both Sides” Project. The financial support will be used for upgrading the Sylhet- Tamabil Road (56.95 km) from an existing 2-lane highway to a 4-lane one. The road is part of the Dhaka-Sylhet-Tamabil National Highway (N2) and the Asian Highway Network.

The project is aiming to increase revenue through diversified aspects of development through special economic zone (SEZ) established by the Government of Bangladesh in Sylhet division. The road will explore dynamism in the economy with faster and safer movements of passenger and cargo, export and import through Bangladesh to India through Tamabil-Eastern India gateway and able to maintain extended pressure of traffic within this region. Also, it helps people to be involved in various incomes generating activities with a better communication and transportation system with the capital city Dhaka.

Proposed Alignment

The proposed 4 lane Project Road, namely the Improvement of Sylhet-Tamabil Road to a 4-Lane Highway will connect the Sylhet with Tamabil Land Port of Sylhet district. Project starting from Humayan Rashid Chattar about 2.5 km away to existing bypass under Sylhet Sadar Upazialof Sylhet district. The road will cover a distance of around 56.95 Km through Sylhet Sadar, Golapganj, Gainghat and Jaintapur upzillia of Sylhet district. There are three new bypass roads along the proposed alignment for avoiding adverse impact on the centers which are:

New bypass 1 will be from chainage 253+500 to 254+100=000+600m.

New bypass 2 will be from chainage 266+500 to 270+200=000+3+00m.

New bypass 3 will be from chainage 272+250 to 273+800=1+500m

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B. Land Acquisition and resettlement Impacts

The Project will require acquisition of 322.18 acres (130.43 ha) of private land under the proposed alignment. Due to the acquisition of land, a total of 2155 affected units have been identified that include 1961 HHs (residence and shops) and 194 various offices and community properties. Some of the offices and community properties are losing more than 50% of the primary structures that require relocation elsewhere and remaining are losing only secondary structures or less than 50% of their primary structure and having sufficient land to be relocated in the present location. Out of the total HHs (1961), 699 are losing residential premises (titled HHs-510, and squatters HHs-189) among them 620 HH are required relocation ((titled HHs-484, and squatters HHs-136) and 79 ((titled HHs-26, and squatters HHs-53) HHs do not need relocation since they are losing small portion of the premises. The survey revealed that 1132 shops are affected by the project from which 576 shops are on private land and 566 shops are on RHD land as squatters). Among the affected 1132 shops, 914 (titled 410 and squatters 504) require relocation and remaining 218 shops (titles HHs 166 and squatters 52) can continue their business at the present location without displacement since they have enough land or space to restructure their premises. A total of 130 HHs (titled 91, Squatters 39) are losing both residence and shops among which 107 HHs require relocation. (titled 89 and squatters 18) and remaining 23 HHs do not need relocation (titles HHs 2 and squatters 21). Apart from these, tenants, business labors and vendors will also be affected by different losses.

Table 0:1 Summary of Impact

No.	Project Impact	Total		
A	Amount of Private Land acquisition (acre)	322.18		
B	Probable Impacts on Households	Legal Title	Squatter	Total
BI	Commercial Structure Require Relocation	410	504	914
BII	Residential Structure Require Relocation	484	136	620
BIII	Both Structure Require Relocation	89	18	107
BIV	Commercial Structure NO Require Relocation	166	52	218
BV	Residential Structure NO Require Relocation	26	53	79
BVI	Both Structure NO Require Relocation	2	21	23
B(I-VI)	No of Affected Households (HHs)	1177	784	1961
C	Number of CPR, Govt. and other official and Social institution.	194		
C-1	CPRs require relocation	33		
	B+C Total Affected Units	2150		
D	Tenants	1044		
E	Number of business affected	932		

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No.	Project Impact	Total
F	Number of wage laborer	673
G	Number of vendors	59
H	Number of trees affected	158,225

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019

C. Socioeconomic profile of the affected HHs

The total project affected unit is 2155 (including CPRand social institutions), of them the Households number is 1961

- In percentage ratio, 52.83% are male (4,660 no.) and 47.17% are female (3,952no.)
- The average household size among the affected people is 4.4
- A total of 5.65% of the people (3.75% male and 1.90 female) were recorded as being over 60 years old
- The education level in the project-affected area is about 82%
- Business is the main profession dominated by male

D. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Responses

The primary stakeholders of the Project are land owners, traders, farmers, service holders, day laborers, tenants, lessee, as well as small shop owners. Stakeholder consultation meetings were held before during (i) social surveys (e.g. census, IOL, market survey, and video filming), followed by formal community-wide Stakeholder Consultation Meeting (SCM), and (iii) Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The cut-off dates for land owners and squatters/unauthorized occupants for resettlement benefits were discussed during the consultation meetings. A total of Eight (08) consultation meetings and Nine (09) focus group discussions were held at various hotspots along the project alignment. Necessary project information including process of land acquisition and compensation payment mechanism, assessment of compensation and resettlement benefits, relocation requirements, grievance redress mechanism for affected people and construction workers, gender based violence and remedy, etc. were disseminated to the people in the consultation meetings. People raised concerns over timely and fair compensation as well as availability to relocate their businesses in proximity to the stations. Their concerns have been integrated with the compensations and resettlement measures outlined in the RAP. Local people including local government representatives and others from various cross sections will be part of decision making process during planning and implementation of the RAP though consultation, focus group discussion (FGD), property valuation assessment committee (PVAC), grievance redress committee (GRC) and physical relocation assistance committee (PRAC).

A Project information brochure will be distributed to every affected household unit prior to RAP implementation. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be put in place prior to the implementation of the RAP to ensure complaints and feedbacks from affected people are adequately and timely addressed.

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E. Legal and Policy Framework

The entitlement matrix summarizes the main types of losses and the corresponding entitlements in accordance with the legal framework of the government and AIIB safeguard standards. The matrix provides for compensation at replacement cost for all losses on private and government lands. Affected persons will be entitled for compensation irrespective of their title to land, enabling restoration of living conditions to a better or equal to the pre-project situation. All affected persons who are identified in the project-affected areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets and rehabilitation measures. The legal cut-off date will be the date of issuing of section 4 Notice under ARIPA 2017 by Deputy Commissioner (DC) for title holders affected by land acquisitions. The social cut-off date is the date of commencement of the census survey conducted based on the final design and detailed measurement survey for non-titledholders affected by the project interventions. Those who encroach into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to receive compensation or any other assistance.

F. Entitlements, Assistance and Income-Restoration Measures

Entitlement Matrix: The Entitlement Matrix has been prepared following the prevalent GoB practices and Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs)-2019 of AIIB.

Table 0:2: Entitlement Matrix

Heads of Compensation	Proposed Compensation Package
Land of all types	<p>For agricultural land, pond and garden: present market value + 10% of it as registration & other costs + another 10% for one year production of crops, fish, fruits etc;</p> <p>For homestead & commercial land: Present market value + 10% of it as registration and other costs +another 10% of it for land development; and</p> <p>In each project district, one committee namely, Property Value Assessment Committee (PVAC) will be formed for assessing the present market value of land, and</p> <p>Compensation for crops, fish, fruits and land development of the affected land.</p>
Structures of all types	<p>Present value of structures as per the rates of Public Works Department (PWD);</p> <p>12.5% of the value as Structure Transfer Grant (STG);</p> <p>12.5 % of the value as Structure Reconstruction Grant (SRG); and</p> <p>The owners will be allowed take away all the salvageable materials free of cost within the period fixed by the Project Executing Agency (PEA).</p> <p>Community Property will be additionally entitled to have BDT</p>

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Heads of Compensation	Proposed Compensation Package
Trees of all types	<p>Present market value of trees as determined by the Property Value Assessment Committee (PVAC),</p> <p>Compensation for fruits will be determined by the (PVAC)</p> <p>Owners will be allowed to take the salvageable materials free of costs within the period fixed by the Project Implementing Agency (PEA).</p>
Loss of Income From Business Enterprises	<p>Cash compensation equivalent of six months net income from business</p> <p>Net income per month will be determined by the PVAC.</p>
Income loss from rented out structures	The owners will be given the amount equivalent to six months' rent.
Tenants of residential and commercial premises	The tenants will be given the amount equivalent to six months rent
Employees of business	Each employee of business enterprises will be given Tk 18,000: Tk 6,000X3 months.
Householdfacilities	For each type of facility, the amount of cash compensation will be determined by the (PVAC).
Vulnerable Project Displaced Persons (VPDP)	<p>For each type of vulnerability, each VPDP will get Tk 5,000 as cash grant.</p> <p>If any VPDP is considered vulnerable by more than one indicator, he/she will get the amount equivalent to Tk 5,000X number of indicators.</p>
Indigenous people	<p>All Indigenous people will be considered as Vulnerable and each victim will get Tk 5,000 as cash grant.</p> <p>In addition, they will also get the grants as per Clause-8, above.</p>
Affected community properties	<p>All the affected community properties will be relocated at the places desired by the community</p> <p>If the community asks for cash compensation instead, the amounts will be determined under Clauses: 1-7.</p>
When a part of the land is within RoW	<p>PDPs those lose only part of their physical assets will not be left with a portion that will be inadequate to sustain their current standard of living.</p> <p>The inadequate size of remaining land and structures will be included for compensation during the resettlement planning process.</p>

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Heads of Compensation	Proposed Compensation Package
Support to income and employment losers	<p>Resettlement assistance will be provided not only for immediate loss, but also for a transition period needed to restore livelihood and standards of living of PDPs.</p> <p>Such support could take the form of short-term jobs, subsistence support, and salary of employees in affected business, income loss from business & rented out structures or similar arrangements.</p>
Financial assistance to nontitled and vulnerable PDPs	<p>The resettlement action plan must consider the needs of those most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of displacement, poor, those without legal title to land, ethnic minorities, women, children, elderly and disabled and ensure they are considered in resettlement planning and mitigation measures identified.</p> <p>Assistance should be provided to help them improve their socio-economic condition</p>
Time of vacating the acquisition homestead and commercial land	<p>Displacement must not occur before receipt of the full compensation and other assistance required for relocation.</p> <p>Sufficient civic infrastructure must be provided in resettlement site prior to relocation.</p> <p>After receipt of full compensation, the PDPs are needed to be given 6 months for land development and constructing new structures at the place of relocation.</p>
Sufficiency and efficiency in RAP and its implementation	<p>Organization and administrative arrangements for the effective preparation and implementation of RAP will be made by the PEA and PIA. This will include the provision for adequate human resources for implementation, supervision, consultation, and monitoring of land acquisition and rehabilitation activities.</p>
Shifting of inside goods and materials of structures	<p>Those who will lose home and/or business will be given grant of an amount equivalent to 5% of the compensation for structures</p>
Tax on compensation money	<p>All the compensations and grants will be exempted from all types of GoB taxes</p>
Relocation of the displaced homes and business enterprises	<p>Relocation is done when a sizable number of PDPs are displaced in a contiguous form. In road projects it is a very rare situation. If there is any relocation site, the incumbent PDPs will have to buy land there at market price and the size of plot at the relocation site must not exceed the size lost by the incumbent</p>

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Note: Any unforeseen impacts and issues not defined in these matrixes will be placed to the notice of the GRC for assessment and decisions with technical assistance from the JVC and the PVAC.

G. Cost Estimate and total Budget

The total estimated cost for implementation of the RAP is BDT **11,880,209,763** or BDT 11880.21 million (Eleven thousand eight hundred eighty point two one million), equivalent to USD 139.77 million (1 USD= 85 BDT). It includes payment of compensation for land, structure, trees, fish stock, resettlement benefits, capacity building for PEA, civic amenities for resettlement sites, stamp duty, land development cost etc. Highest percentage (64.69%) of compensation will be paid for private land which will be acquired from the private land owners through the acquisition process by concern Deputy Commissioners (DCs). Second highest (25.39%) compensation will be paid for displacement of structures by the intervention of the project which is mostly built on the private land.

Table 0.3 presents the entire cost estimate and total budget for the prospective project:

S. N	Category of loss	DC Amount (BDT)	RHD(BDT)	Estimated RC amount in BDT	Percentage
0	1	2	3	4	5
1	Compensation for land	7,685,457,143	0	7,685,457,143	64.69
2	Compensation for structure	2,694,363,393	321,941,075	3,016,304,467	25.39
3	Compensation for Trees	195,983,600	0	195,983,600	1.65
4	Compensation for Standing Crops	8,187,600		8,187,600	
5	Land development Cost for Homestead and Commercial land (@10% of land valuse)	0	307,921,952	307,921,952	2.59
6	Stamp Duty and Registration Cost @10% of land value for 20% probable cases	0	115,281,857	115,281,857	0.97
7	Crop Production Cost for Agricultural land and Pond @ 10% of land value	0	177,346,108	177,346,108	1.49
8	Other Resettlement Benefits	0	308,727,036	308,727,036	2.60
9	Operation costs for RP implementation	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	0.25
10	Operation cost for External Monitoring Agency		5,000,000	5,000,000	0.04
11	IGA Training for Vulnerable HHs	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	0.08

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S. N	Category of loss	DC Amount (BDT)	RHD(BDT)	Estimated RC amount in BDT	Percentage
12	Civic Amenities in relocation site in case of self relocation in cluster manner	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	0.08
13	Meetings of PVAC, GRC PRAC and Training, Workshop for capacity enhancement of PIA	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	0.08
Grand Total		10,583,991,736	1,296,218,028	11,880,209,763	100

H. Land Acquisition Budget

The total estimated budget for implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan is BDT 11,880,209,763 from which BDT 10,583,991,736 to be paid by DC for the compensation of land, structure, trees etc. Highest percentage (72.61%) compensation will be paid for land and second highest compensation payment will go to compensation for structures which is mostly built on the private land. Almost 1% compensation will pay for the standing crops. The budget will be updated and adjusted once the land acquisition boundaries is finalized and the Government adopts a price of land and other assets based on the recommendations of the PVAC prior to implementation.

Table 0:4 Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement cost

Sl. No	Category of loss	DC Amount (BDT)	Percentage (%)
<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1	Compensation for land	7,685,457,143	72.61
2	Compensation for structure	2,694,363,393	25.46
3	Compensation for Trees	195,983,600	1.85
4	Compensation for Standing Crops	8,187,600	1
Total=		10,583,991,736	100

I. Resettlement Benefits provided by RHD

Apart from the land acquisition cost, the project has provision to pay resettlement benefits following the resettlement planning framework and guideline of the AIIB (Environmental and Social Standards-II). The resettlement benefits include stamp duty & registration costs on purchasing of alternative lands, land development costs, transfer and reconstruction grants, business restoration grants, grants for wage laborers, tenants and vulnerable groups. Roads and Highways Department will pay the resettlement benefit to the eligible displacement people with assistance from the RAP implementing agency. Budget

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under RHD head includes compensation for land development, IGA training for vulnerable HHs, and other resettlement benefits, PEA operation cost, civic amenities cost and External Monitoring Agency operation cost etc. Highest percent (24.84%) will be paid for the compensation of structures which is mostly built in the government land and nearly 23.76% compensation payment will be paid for the land development cost for homestead and commercial land. Almost 1% compensation will be paid separately for the IGA training for vulnerable HH & civic amenities for resettlement sites. Table 0.4 presents the estimated cost for resettlement benefits.

Table 0.4 Summary of only Resettlement cost to be paid by RHD

Sl. No	Category of loss	RHD(BDT)	Percentage (%)
<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1	Compensation for structure	321,941,075	24.84
2	Land development Cost for Homestead and Commercial land (@10% of land values)	307,921,952	23.76
3	Stamp Duty and Registration Cost @10% of land value for 20% probable cases	115,281,857	8.89
4	Crop Production Cost for Agricultural land and Pond @ 10% of land value	177,346,108	13.68
5	Other Resettlement Benefits	308,727,036	23.82
6	Operation costs for RP implementation	30,000,000	2.31
7	Operation cost for External Monitoring Agency	5,000,000	0.39
8	IGA Training for Vulnerable HHs	10,000,000	0.77
9	Civic Amenities in relocation site in case of self relocation in cluster manner	10,000,000	0.77
10	Meetings of PVAC, GRC PRAC and Training, Workshop for capacity enhancement of PIA	10,000,000	0.77
	Total=	1,296,218,028	100.00

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J. Grievance Redress Mechanism

An IT based grievance redress mechanism will be established in this project to facilitate the affected people and other stakeholders to easily submit their grievances. Aggrieved people will submit their grievance through SMS (Toll free) to a fixed number to communicate with the Project Authority expressing their problems to be resolved. The project authority will promptly recognize the problems and will send the issue to the grievance redress committee. People can also submit their grievance in writing directly to the PIA local office. In both cases the GRC will take measures to resolve the problems within their purview. A five-member committee will be formed at local level to resolve the grievance. The GRC will hear the grievance in presence of the aggrieved persons and resolve it within 21 days of lodging the complaints. Decision of the meeting will be communicated to the aggrieved person. The aggrieved person can go to the court of law at any time for seeking legal support.

K. Implementation Arrangement

The RAP implementation period has been designed for 48 Months. A Project Implementing Agency (PIA)- an experienced NGO/Consulting Firm, will be recruited by the RHD for implementation of the RAP. The Project Director (Chief Resettlement Officer), Deputy Project Director, Project Manager and Deputy Project Manager will be on board for the RAP implementation. Various committees such as Joint Verification Committee (JVC), Property Valuation Assessment Committee (PVAC), Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), Physical relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) will be formed for facilitating smooth implementation of the RAP. PIA would be recruited at the initial stage of the land acquisition process so that they can take part in the joint verification and other activities.

L. Monitoring and Evaluation

RAP implementation will be monitored internally by the PIA itself and the PEA through field level officials, A National Resettlement Specialist will be in the construction supervision team who will be regularly monitoring RAP implementation. The PIA will submit monthly progress report to update the Project Executing Agency (PEA) on the land acquisition and resettlement plan implementation activities. Necessary budget for operational cost of EMA has been kept in the budget. External monitoring will be carried out by an Independent External Monitoring Agency (EMA) and the Development Partner i.e. AIIB. The EMA will be recruited by the PEA for the RAP implementation period. They will submit semi-annual monitoring report on progress and compliance issues of RAP implementation. AIIB will oversee the RAP implementation procedure and guide the PIA, EMA and PEA to keep everything on track and carry out final evaluation on the RAP implementation.

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CHAPTER 1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is a newly established multilateral development bank that aims to support the building of infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific region and its mission is to improve social and economic outcomes in its region, Asia, and beyond. AIIB is providing finance to the ‘Roads and Highways Department (RHD)’, People’s Republic of Bangladesh, ("the Client") for “Design Review, Updating Resettlement Action Plan and Other Preparatory Works for Improvement of Sylhet-Tamabil Road to a 4 Lane Highway and Construction of Slow- Moving Vehicular Traffic (SMVT) Lane on Both Sides” Project. The financial support will be used to finance for upgrading the Sylhet- Tamabil Road (56.95 km) from an existing 2-lane highway to a 4-lane Highway with the provision of slow moving vehicular traffic (SMVT) lane on both sides. It would serve as an important part of the Asian Highway (AH1 & AH2), BIMSTEC Corridor (Corridor 3) and the SAARC Highway Corridor (SHC 5). The development of the road will enhance the facilitation of faster and safer movements of passenger and cargo. The border crossing at Tamabil, between Bangladesh and India, has the potential to generate significantly increased traffic volumes within this region. Such increased traffic volumes would have a positive economic effect for the people who live and work within the project road corridor.

Although various positive project impacts and benefits are expected from the proposed project moreover this project would involve a large-scale physical displacement of both businesses and residences within the Right-of-Way (RoW), the AIIB has assigned it a Category A. which means that the Bank must undertake an environmental and social due diligence of the Project in accordance with its Environmental and Social Policy (ESP). Therefore, the RHD is intended to hire consultancy services for “Updating the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Development of an IT System” for this project. As per project document the project is expected to bring quite a few benefits. These are:

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- Establishing Sub-Regional connectivity through Dhaka-Sylhet-Tamabil corridor;
- Providing accessibility to land ports, Export Processing Zones (EPZ), and Economic Zones (EZ);
- Promoting new investments in the areas and the EPZ, EZ etc.;
- Promoting economic growth;
- Opening opportunities for the development of new tourism zones;
- Providing access to better health care and education institutions;
- Generating employment.
- Reduced risk of highway related diseases;
- Time savings for passengers and goods in transit
- Savings in vehicle operating and road maintenance costs.

There are some expected socio-economic benefits of the project. Namely-

- ✦ Development of tourism;
- ✦ Contribute to the growth of GDP;
- ✦ Development of industries;
- ✦ Promoting new investments in the areas;
- ✦ Generating huge employment;
- ✦ To improve the socio-economic condition of the people;
- ✦ Increase of mobility of people which results a positive impact on national economy.

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1.2 Proposed Alignment

The proposed 4 lane Project Road, namely the Improvement of Sylhet-Tamabil Road to a 4-Lane Highway will connect the Sylhet with Tamabil Land Port of Sylhet district. Project starting from Humayan Rashid chattar about 2.5 km away to existing bypass Sylhet sadar Sylhet district, the road will cover a distance of around 56.95 Km through Sylhet sadar, Golapganj, Gainghat and Jaintapur upzillia of Sylhet districts. To reach the Tamabil Land Port from Sylhet, the road will have to pass through two upzilla of Sylhet. The Present assignment includes the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan for the Project Displaced Persons due to widening of road from the present 2 lanes to 4 lanes. Moreover, there will be one more lane on each side for the slow moving vehicles / transports. The project road is a part of sub regional road development from two to four lane highways.

The existing alignment passes through plain terrain. As per the engineering survey, the geometric features are fairly satisfactory except for some sections of curves that may require improvement. The existing available RoW is around 30 m and part of it is occupied by the illegal occupiers throughout almost the entire project road. In addition to clearing the squatters from the existing RoW, additional land acquisition will be **needed to raise the present RoW from 30 m to around 60 m (within the range of 30m)** that is the minimum requirement for 4 lanes and another 2 lanes for slow moving vehicles and shoulders. Three new bypass roads are designed to be constructed in the alignment with existing one bypass road for avoiding adverse impact on the centers which are:

- i. New bypass 1 at Chainage 253+500 to 254+100=000+600m.
- ii. New bypass 2 at Chainage 266+500 to 270+200=000+3+00m.
- iii. New bypass 3 at Chainage 272+250 to 273+800=1+500m.

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The project road is shown below in a partial map of Bangladesh



Figure 1:1 Proposed alignment for Sylhet Tamabil 4 lane project.

The RAP is prepared following the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017 and AIIB Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). The RAP contains project information, socioeconomic profile of the PAPs, project impacts on land & other properties and livelihoods, consultation and participation outcomes, legal framework, policy matrix based on impacts, relocation and livelihood restoration strategy, grievance redress mechanism, institutional arrangement, budget and flow of funds and monitoring & evaluation mechanism.

1.3 Impacts of the project

The Project will require acquisition of 322.18acre (130.43 ha) land under the project. Due to the acquisition of land, a total of 2155 affected units including 1961 HHs and 194 institutions including CPR ,Govt. and other offices.. Some of the offices and community properties are losing more than 50% of the primary structures that require relocation elsewhere and remaining are losing only secondary structures or less than 50% of their primary structure and having

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sufficient land to be relocated in the present location. Out of the total HHs (1961), 699 are losing residential premises (titled HHs-510, and squatters HHs-189) among them 620 HH are required relocation ((titled HHs-484, and squatters HHs-136) and 79((titled HHs-26, and squatters HHs-53) HHs do not need relocation since they are losing small portion of the premises. The survey revealed that 1132 shops are affected by the project from which 576 shops are on private land and 566 shops are on RHD land as squatters). Among the affected 1132 shops, 914 (titled 410 and squatters 504) require relocation and remaining 218 shops (titles HHs 166 and squatters 52) can continue their business at the present location without displacement since they have enough land or space to restructure their premises. A total of 130 HHs (titled 91, Squatters 39) are losing both residence and shops among which 107 HHs require relocation. (titled 89 and squatters 18) and remaining 23 HHs do not need relocation (titles HHs 2 and squatters 21). Apart from these, tenants, business labors and vendors will also be affected by different losses. Summary of the impacts are presented in table 1.1 below.

Table 1:1 Summary of Impact

No.	Project Impact	Total		
A	Amount of Private Land acquisition (acre)	322.18		
B	Probable Impacts on Households	Legal Title	Squatter	Total
BI	Commercial Structure Require Relocation	410	504	914
BII	Residential Structure Require Relocation	484	136	620
BIII	Both Structure Require Relocation	89	18	107
BIV	Commercial Structure NO Require Relocation	166	52	218
BV	Residential Structure NO Require Relocation	26	53	79
BVI	Both Structure NO Require Relocation	2	21	23
B(I-VI)	No of affected HH.	1177	784	1961
C	Number of CPR ,Govt. and other official and Social institution.	194		
C-1	CPRs require relocation	33		
	B+C Total Affected Units	2150		
D	Tenants	1044		
E	Number of business affected	932		
F	Number of wage labour	673		
G	Number of vendors	59		
H	Number of trees affected	158225		

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019

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1.4 Methods adopted to Update the Resettlement Plan

Standard methodologies were adopted in this project to update the RAP following other development projects. Tasks based methodologies are presented underneath-

- ***Conducted Stakeholder Consultation meetings***

The consultation was held with the primary stakeholders along the RoW or near the RoW in any public place. Consultation meetings were held at the hotspots covering all of the Mouzas and Bazar areas/stations so that all level people can be aware of the project including potential impacts of the project and mitigation measures. A total of eight consultations meetings with various stakeholders and nine focus group discussions were held with affected people. Cut off dates¹ for the titled and non-titled persons were declared in the consultation meetings. The social cut-off date for the non-titled APs is the commencement date of census and IOL survey. The meeting minutes of each consultation meetings were recorded and preserved. The feedback from the stakeholders were duly respected and addressed in the Resettlement Plan. The attendance sheets of the consultation meetings are attached in Annex-2.

- ***Marking of potential displaced HHs***

Each affected households/commercial enterprises/ community property resources were marked and numbered with permanent ink (Red). Census form number has been treated as HH ID number which was retained in the data base and video film as well. For cropped land or vacant land, the census form number was treated as ID number and the land owners were informed of the HH number (IOL number) for their understanding.

- ***Inventory of losses (IOL) survey***

IOL survey was conducted on 100% HHs (residential, commercial and community properties) to quantify actual losses of properties due to the project. One set of questionnaire was used for census and IOL survey. The methods adopted to conduct IOL are as follows-

- a) Field staff members visited house to house to collect information of the affected properties using structured questionnaire

¹ Legal cut-off date is the date of serving noting under section 4 of the ARIPA 2017 while social cut-off date for the Non-titled persons were the date of commencement of census and IOL survey.

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- b) Affected people (household head or senior proxy) were personally consulted during conducting survey
- c) All affected households, shops/business entities and community properties within the project right of way were covered by the survey
- d) All tenants, wage laborers and other categories of losses identified during census survey were covered in IOL survey.
- e) All affected properties were defined and categorized and presented in tabular form using menu-driven software for impact analysis of the project during preparation of the RAP.

- ***Focus Group Discussion***

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) meetings were arranged with various occupational groups identified during census and IOL survey. A total of nine Focus Group Discussions were held with affected people including land owners, squatters, businessmen, day laborers, tenants, women and vulnerable groups. The meeting minutes of each consultation meetings were recorded and preserved. The feedback from the various occupational groups was duly addressed in the RAP. The attendance sheets of the FGDs are attached in Annex-3.

- ***Property Valuation Survey***

Property Valuation Survey (PVS) was conducted in the affected Mouzas with structured questionnaires among the people from various cross sections. To ascertain the replacement cost of land along the alignment in 52 Mouzas reported price and actual transacted price were collected from potential seller and buyer, deed writer, religious leader and teacher. Around 5-6 persons of each mouza from various occupation were consulted to obtain current land prices. Mouza rates of each Mouza (Declared by the Government for 2019) were also collected from the concerned Sub-Registrar’s offices. DC price for land have been calculated based on the Mouza rates for 2019 including 200% premium whereas replacement cost has been calculated based on the rates collected from various cross sections of the people. Maximum rate per acre among these two sources have been taken into account for preparation of the land budget. Price of Structures and Trees were collected from different sources including PWD and Forest Department. At the same time rates of Structures and Trees adopted in recent projects were also taken into account for preparation of the budget. Supervisors and Land Surveyors were responsible to conduct the property valuation survey.

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- ***Video Filming***

Video filming was carried out along the alignment and all affected properties including structures, trees, etc. were captured. HH head or senior proxy declared his/her identity during vide capturing. Video filming has been done to keep the record of affected properties and to protect fraudulent claims in future during implementation of the RAP. Video film has been edited and converted into DVD and submitted to the client as evidence. GPS Coordinates of each of the affected HHs have been taken and pasted at the bottom of the video film for easy reference.

- ***Updating of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)***

The Resettlement Action Plan has been updated based on the census and IOL data and outcomes of the consultation meetings and FGDs at the field level. The Resettlement Action Plan prepared in 2015 was also taken into account to adopt the entitlement policy, grievance mechanism and implementation arrangement in the current RAP. This RAP contains total 14 Chapters including land acquisition and resettlement Impacts, socioeconomic profile, consultation participation and disclosure, legal policy framework, entitlement matrices, relocation and resettlement, grievance redress mechanism, income & livelihood restoration strategy, implementation arrangement, cost estimate and budget and monitoring & evaluation.

- ***Cut-off-dates***

Cut-off-date is recognized as the date of the commencement of the Census and IOL survey of the affected non-tilted HHs. The date is endorsed during the consultation meeting before commencement of the census and IOL survey and also recognized by the APs and other stakeholders. As of the cut-off-date a video filming was conducted along the ROW of the affected assets to verify any cases in case of any further claim during implementation of the RAP.

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CHAPTER 2 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

2.1 Scope of Land Acquisition

A total of 322.18 acres (130.43 ha) of land is required to acquire for upgrading of the 56.95 km Sylhet –Tamabil road. This land will be acquired from 52 Mouzas under Five Upazila (Sub-district) of Sylhet district. Different categories of land in each Upazila (based on census and IOL survey) are presented in table 2.1 below. Deputy Commissioner will finally determine the category of land following the record and joint verification after submission of the land acquisition proposals.

Table 2:1 Quantity of affected land by Upazila

S.L	Name of Upazila	Land (in acre)	%
1	Dakkhin Surma	19.926	6.18
2	Golapganj	8.207	2.55
3	Sylhet Sadar	36.476	11.32
4	Joyntapur	226.48	70.30
5	Goainghat	31.085	9.65
Total=		322.18	100

Source: Census and IOL, 2019

2.2 Severity of land acquisition

It is known that 322.18 acres (130.43 ha) of land of various categories will be acquired for upgrading of the project road. The survey revealed that more than 41% (132.32 acres) of the total acquired land parcels is cropped category (mostly single cropped) while 22.47% is homestead that will cause displacement of more than 2000 households and shops. Land acquisition is required for widening of the existing road into four-lane and for three new bypasses. Acquisition of such 132.32 acres of cropped land will have very limited impact on the crop production in Bangladesh since these land are mostly single cropped. To mitigate adverse impacts on land owners and potentially displaced household and shops this Resettlement Action Plan has been developed ensuring payment of replacement cost for land and stamp duty & registration cost to purchase alternative land. Compensation for structures and resettlement benefits will be paid to the non-titled holders affected on the GOB land following Resettlement Policy Framework and ESS of AIIB.

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Table 2:2 Frequency of land acquisition (by Category)

Upazila	No. of Mouza	Category of land (As per Census survey)								Total
		Nul	Vita	Home stead	Orchar d	Pond	Commercia l	Ditch	Others	
Dakkhin Surma	4	14.166	0.5	1.1	1	0	0.4	2.75	0.01	19.926
Golapganj	1	0.517	2.3	3.29	1	0	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.207
Sylhet Sadar	7	8.151	3.934	7.087	2	1.5	6.013	0.551	7.24	36.476
Joyntapur	37	94.61	30.73	54.42	12.78	2.64	9.25	8.25	13.814	226.484
Goainghat	6	14.877	1.55	6.5	5.5	0	0.868	1.25	0.54	31.085
Total	55	132.324	39.009	72.396	22.284	4.136	16.828	12.898	22.304	322.18
Percentage		41.07	12.11	22.47	6.92	1.28	5.22	4.00	6.92	100.00

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019

2.3 Affected Primary Structure of households

Inventory of Losses (IOL) survey revealed that different types of structures such as Pucca (concrete roof with brick wall), Semi-pucca (CI sheet roof with brick wall), Tin made (roof and fence are made of CI sheet), Katcha (CI sheet roof with wooden/bamboo/earthen fence) and Thatched (roof and fence are made of straw) are fallen within the project right of way on private and Government land. Some multistoried residential buildings on private land are also affected by the project. Apart from the private structures some government/NGO offices and institutions are also found affected by losing their primary and secondary structures. A total of 4329 numbers of primary structures containing 1,867,471 square feet (sft) will be affected by the project on private land (1,583,433 sft) and Govt. land (284,038 sft) including 683,090 sft pucca, 649,750 sft semi-pucca, 375,758 sft tin made, 156,052 sft Katcha and 2,821 sft thatched structures. Loss of primary structure more than 50% will cause displacement and require relocation. Compensation for affected structures will be assessed based on PWD scheduled rate and recommendation of the Property Valuation Assessment Committee (PVAC). Project will have no provision of relocation site for the displaced households and shops rather to encourage them for self-managed relocation after payment of compensation and resettlement benefits. Affected structure owners will be

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allowed to take away salvageable materials free of cost after payment of compensation as per AIIB ESS.

Table 2:3 Quantity of affected primary structure of the HHs

Sl. No	Category of Structures	Unit	Legal Titled holder	Non-titled
			Quantity	Quantity
1	Pucca	sft	672947	10,143
2	Semi-pucca	sft	561261	88,489
3	Tin-made	sft	231619	144,139
4	Katcha	sft	116281	39,771
5	Thatched	sft	1325	1,496
			1583433	284038
			Total (sft)	1867471

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019

2.4 Affected Secondary Structure of households

Apart from the primary structures some secondary/auxiliary structures will also be affected on private land and Government land by the project such as bill board, gate, stair, culvert boundary wall, drain, monument, deep tube well, hand tube well, RCC Pillar, toilets, water pump, septic tank and others. Some of the households and institutions are losing only secondary structures and some are losing both primary and secondary structures. Losing only secondary structure will not require displacement.

Table 2:4 Quantity of affected secondary structure of household

Sl. No	Secondary Structure	Unit	Legal titled holder		Non-titled	
			No.	Quantity	No.	Quantity
1	Bill Board	Sft.	4	392	3	204
2	Gate	Sft.	88	8963	14	288
3	Service Road (Paved)	Sft.	14	6720	0	-
4	Stair	Sft.	37	4513	6	775
5	Culvert	Rft.	10	1720	3	137
6	Bench	Rft.	1	15	1	20
7	Boundary Wall (10’)	Rft.	68	9156	7	322
8	Boundary Wall (5’)	Rft.	191	19366	10	966
9	Boundary Wall (Tin)	Rft.	22	1712	0	35

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Sl. No	Secondary Structure	Unit	Legal titled holder		Non-titled	
			No.	Quantity	No.	Quantity
10	Drain	Rft.	5	255	45	3,411
11	Grill	Rft.	0	0	7	529
12	Statue	Sft.	0	0	1	20
13	Deep tube well	No.	97	101	10	11
14	Hand Tube well	No.	111	117	17	21
15	Katcha Toilet	No.	18	19	5	6
16	Mobile tower	No.	3	3	0	0
17	RCC Pillar	No.	118	1296	19	415
18	SanitaryToilet	No.	155	256	39	120
19	Slab Toilet	No.	89	108	33	40
20	Water pump	No.	26	54	25	52
21	Monument	Cft.	0	0	19	17,752
22	Machine Foundation	Cft.	14	644	0	-
23	Oil Tank	Cft.	1	17920	0	-
24	Septic Tank	Cft.	202	209743	16	4,256
25	Water tank	Cft.	17	31385	8	13,330

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019

2.5 Impacts on Community properties and offices/institutions

Apart from the residential and commercial units, a total of **194** entities have been found affected within the project right of way from which 33 nos. are community properties (mosque, graveyards, etc.) that require relocation since more than 50% of the total structures are affected and remaining portion is non-viable. Government and NGO offices and other institutions losing more than 50% of their primary structures are also require relocation. The RAP has provision for relocation of the community properties in consultation with the management committee. The physical relocation assistance committee (PRAC) will assess the integrity and commitment of the management committee to allow them for reconstruction of the new CPRs. If the integrity/commitment of the committee is found dissatisfactory to PRAC. Project will reconstruct the respective CPR with better condition on the land to be provided by the CPR management committee. In that case compensation for structure will not be paid. A mass graveyard of the

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freedom fighters at Kohaigor Mouza under Jointapur Upazila and one community graveyard at Ashampara Mouza under Jointapur Upazila and one cremation ground of Hindu community at Choilakhel Mouza (Third part) under Goainghat Upazila are affected within the right of way due to land acquisition. Relocation plan for graveyard has been furnished in the Chapter 9 of this RAP. Example from other development project particularly SASEC project of RHD will be taken into account during relocation of these sensitive community properties.

Table 2:5 Impact on Community Properties and Offices/Institutions

CPR , Govt. and other offices and Social institutions	Number	Only Secondary Str. Affected	Affected Primary Structure		Comments
			Less than 50%	More than 50%	
Offices/Non-Government & Government Institutions					
Government offices	28	3	1	24	Structures affected more than 50% will require relocation
NGO Office	2	1		1	
Trade Union offices	88	33	0	55	
Health Clinic	2	0	0	2	
School/college	20	6	1	13	
Sub-total offices	140	43	1	95	
Community Property Resources (CPRs)					
Grave yard	2	0	0	2	Project will take care of relocation issues of these 33 Community Properties
Mazar	5	0	0	5	
Mandir (Temple)	1	0	0	1	
Mosque	39	17	1	21	
Mosque Cum Madrasah	7	3	0	4	
Sub-total CPRs	54	20	1	33	
Total Offices & CPRs	194	63	3	128	

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019

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2.6 Affected Primary Structure of CPR & others institute

Community properties and other institutions are affected by losing primary and secondary structures on their own (100,284 sft) land and Government land (140,280).Some government offices/ agencies are also affected by the project. Primary structures include main building whereas secondary structures include boundary wall, drain, ablution point, toilet, tube well, etc. Various sizes and categories of primary structures including pucca, semi pucca, tin-made, katcha and thatched are affected by the project. A total of 305 primary structures containing 240,564sft are recorded as affected including 139,006 sft pucca, 46,800 sft semi-pucca, 47,094sft tin made,and 7,664 sft Katcha structures. In case of displacement, owner/management committee will dismantle structure and take away salvageable materials free of cost within the deadline given by the project after payment of compensation and resettlement benefits. In case of CPRs (33 Nos) project authority may reconstruct a new one based on recommendation of physical relocation assistance committee (PRAC).

Table 2:6 Quantity of affected primary structure of CPR and other offices/institutes

	Affected Primary Structure (CPR+ Social)	Legal Titled Entity (Sft.)	Non-titled entities (Sft.)
1	pucca	105,728	33,278
2	Semi-pucca	30,273	16,527
3	Tin-made	14,419	32,675
4	Katcha	4,068	3,596
	Total	154,488	86,076

2.7 Affected Secondary Structure of CPR & others institutes

Apart from the primary structures some 26 categories of secondary/auxiliary structures are also found affected within the project right of way that include bill board , stair,culvert ,gate, grave yard wall, ablution point,play-ground, boundary wall, drain, deep tube well, hand tubewell toilet,Gas line, RCC pillar and others. Such secondary structures have been measured in cft, rft and numbers based on type and use, In case of affecting only secondary structures the CPRs/Offices/Institutes will not require displacement but they will be in trouble for couple of

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weeks or months. Compensation and benefits would be paid before dismantling so that they reconstruct the new one immediately after dismantling.

Table 2:7 Quantity of affected secondary structure of CPRs and Offices/Institutes

Sl. No.	Secondary Structure	Unit	Legal titled holder		Non-titled	
			No.	Quantity	No.	Quantity
1	Bill Board	Sft.	2	120	8	158
2	Culvert	Sft.	0	0	1	6000
3	Gate	Sft.	43	1183	33	3988
4	Grave yard	Sft.	0	0	2	1344
5	Ablution Point	Sft.	5	2392	7	1207
6	Play ground	Sft.	3	2762	0	0
7	Stair	Sft.	5	1032	7	2233
8	Statue	Sft.	0	0	1	4
9	Boundary Wall (10’)	Rft.	0	0	14	4230
10	Boundary Wall (5’)	Rft.	24	5153	20	6901
11	Boundary Wall (Tin)	Rft.	1	40	1	500
12	Drain	Rft.	2	360	4	386
13	Mobile tower	Rft.	0	0	1	50
14	Deep tube well	No.	5	5	5	5
15	Grill	No.	0	0	1	5
16	Hand Tube well	No.	4	5	1	1
17	Katcha Toilet	No.	2	2	0	0
18	RCC Pillar	No.	8	91	13	178
19	Sanitary Toilet	No.	10	18	13	25
20	Slab Toilet	No.	3	5	3	5
21	Water pump	No.	2	2	3	3
22	Bedy	Cft.	3	2240	4	277
23	Septic Tank	Cft.	21	1032	13	59829
24	Water tank	Cft.	7	1907	2	740

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019

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2.8 Affected Trees

Along the project right of way a total of 152,697 trees of various species and sizes are affected on private and government land. Out of total affected trees, 81,133 fruit bearing, 19,258 timber type, 4,458 firewood category, 14,804 timber cum fruit bearing, 1,248 medicinal, 21,162 bamboo, 3,702 banana, 652 Papaya and 3,797 other categories of trees. It is revealed that about 63% of the total affected trees are fruit trees with or without timber value. This will have a significant impact on the fruit production and therefore project can distribute saplings of suitable species of fruit trees (at least five saplings to each tree-losing households and CPRs) to supplement fruit production. Apart from this Environmental Management Plan (EMP) would have indication to plant trees at least five against one affected tree. Compensation for trees will be paid by DC and RHD (in case of affected on GOB land with social recognition) following the scheduled rate of Department of Forest. Additional payment on top of DC’s payment will not be required since the trees owners will be allowed to fell and take the trees as per AIIB ESS after payment of compensation.

Table 2:8 Types and numbers of trees affected

Type of Tree	Unit	No.	%
Fruit Bearing	Nos.	81,133	53.13
Timber	Nos.	19,258	12.61
Fruit cum Timber	Nos.	14,804	9.70
Firewood	Nos.	44,58	2.92
Medicinal	Nos.	12,48	0.82
Bamboobush	Nos.	21,162	13.86
Canebush	Nos.	2,483	1.63
Banana	Nos.	3,702	2.42
Papaya	Nos.	652	0.43
Others	Nos.	3,797	2.49
Total	Nos.	152,697	100

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019

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2.9 Size of the affected trees

Out of the total 158,225 affected trees, 26,999 are large, 24,208 medium, 30,183 small, and 76,835 plants are affected by the project. Size of trees has been determined based on the girth category but the DoF will further assess it during land acquisition process. It is revealed that 152,697 trees are owned by HHs and 5,528 are under ownership of CPR and Social Institutes. Size of trees have been defined in the glossary of terms of this RAP.

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Table 2:9: Size of the affected trees

Sl.	Trees	Unit	HHs	CPR and Social Institute	Total
1	Large (no.)	No.	25,923	1,076	26,999
2	Medium (no.)	No.	23,017	1,191	24,208
3	Small (no.)	No.	28,623	1,560	30,183
4	Plant (no.)	No.	75,134	1,701	76,835
	Total		152,697	5,528	158,225

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019

2.10 Displaced Businesses

The IOL survey identified that 932 business operators will be affected by the project out of which 41 are large business, 252 are medium and 639 are small business. Due to impacts on the business premises a business restoration grants including moving assistance will be provided to the business operators as a part of resettlement activities. As per ARIPA 2017 titled owners of business to be identified by the DC during joint verification survey will be paid compensation for loss of business. Nature of business (Large, medium and small) has been defined based on other development projects of Bangladesh. Although size of business is different but as per AIIB Policy all categories of business will be paid compensation @ same rate.

Table 2:10: Affected Business Owners

Category of Business	Structure Owners		Tenants		Both		Total	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Small Business (Capital up to BDT 50,000)	129	13.84	38	4.08	1	0.11	168	18.03
Medium Business (Investment between 50,001 to 250,000 BDT)	159	17.06	165	17.70	0	0.00	324	34.76
Large Scale Business (Investment Above 250,000)	225	24.14	214	22.96	1	0.11	440	47.21
Total	513	55.04	417	44.74	2	0.21	932	100

Source: Census and IOL Survey, October 2019

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2.11 Loss of Rental Income and Tenancy

The IOL survey revealed that a total of 1044 tenants of shops (1004) and residence (37) and both shops and residence (03) will lose their tenancy rights due to the project. In case commercial tenants they paid advance money with or without written agreement with the structure owners. Although AIIB ESS doesn't have policy for the tenant but taking into account of significance of the impacts on the tenants resettlement benefits for the tenants have been calculated for six months following the AIIB ESS applied for the structure owners.

Table 2:11: Displaced Tenants in Residential and Commercial Premises

Category of affected persons	Number of tenants			
	Male	Female	Total	%
Residential tenants	32	5	37	3.54
Commercial Tenants	995	9	1004	96.17
Both (Residential and Commercial)	3	0	3	0.29
Total=	1030	14	1044	100.00

Source: Census and IOL Survey, October 2019

2.12 Project Affected Wage Employees

The survey identified that 673 employees of affected shops will lose their job temporarily due to closure of the business for the time being. Among the affected wage laborers 648 are male and 25 are female. Female employees are mostly found affected in the restaurant and tea stalls while male employees are found affected in the crushing plants. There are good numbers of skilled employees of Workshops and saloon and restaurant (cook) in this project. Although all categories of employees will be entitled to have equal benefits @18000 but based on nature of assignment employees have been segregated into skill and un-skill categories.

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Table 2:12: Affected employees

Category of employees	Number of employees		
	Male	Female	Total
Skilled	492	19	511
Un-skilled	156	6	162
Total =	648	25	673

Source: Census and IOL Survey, October 2019

2.13 Vulnerable Project Displaced Persons

According to the ESS of AIIB vulnerable project displaced persons (VPDP) have been identified among the affected people. Taking into account of the criteria set forth in the resettlement policy framework, i.e. Female headed households, Elderly headed households, very poor and disabled headed households. In case of multiple indicators applicable for one VPDP, resettlement benefit has been calculated for all of the fit indicators against each VPDP. A total of 869 VPDPs have been identified. Vulnerable people will be entitled for resettlement benefits on top of compensation for their lost assets.

Table 2:13: Number and Type of Vulnerable Household

Type of Vulnerable household	Number
Female headed household	149
Elderly age 60+ Male headed household(without poverty line)	275
Male headed under poverty line	332
Disable person (Mental, physical, both, chronic illness)	113
Total	869

Source: Census and IOL Survey, October 2019

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CHAPTER 3 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

3.1 Introduction

Socioeconomic profile of the affected households has been generated from the primary data collected through census and socioeconomic survey in October 2019 and secondary data obtained from the published documents. This chapter describes about the demographic information, age, sex, occupation, income, household size, population, gender and other issues of the affected households.

3.2 Demographic Characteristics in Project Affected Area

The total project affected unit is 2155 including 1961 residential households and shops and remaining 194 units are community properties and other social institutes and offices. Among the 1961 affected households 149 are female headed and 1812 are male headed households. The male population 4660 (54.11%) is higher than that of the female 3952 (45.89%) population. This ratio is similar to the national male-female ratio (109:100). The average household size among the affected people is 4.40 which is almost similar to the national average household size 4.41². No ethnic group is affected by the project. All of the affected people are local Bangali with Muslim majority.

Table 3:1: Distribution of households and Population

Total Affected Unit	HH	Male HH	Female HH	Male No		Female No		Total Population		HH Size
				No	%	No	%	No.	%	
2155	1961	1812	149	4660	54.11	3952	45.89	8612	100	4.4

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019

3.3 Age Composition

According to National demography, there are 109 males for every 100 females in Bangladesh (BBS 2011). This area is also following the regular trend of Bangladesh and male population is higher in almost all age groups. About 5.65% of the people were recorded as being over 60 years old. The survey also identified about 28.63% are children (age 1-14) and about 10.35% are adolescent (age 15-18) of the total population. It is to be noted that more than 65% of the total

²BBS 2011

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population is within the working group 15 to 60 years. Project will keep provision for preferential employment of the eligible affected people, both male and female, in the civil construction.

Table 3:2: PAPs age composition by sex

Age group	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Up to 14	1323	15.36	1143	13.27	2466	28.63
15-18	467	5.42	424	4.92	891	10.35
19-20	166	1.93	137	1.59	303	3.52
21-30	799	9.28	708	8.22	1507	17.50
31-40	599	6.96	574	6.67	1173	13.62
41-50	573	6.65	514	5.97	1087	12.62
51-60	410	4.76	288	3.34	698	8.10
Above 60	323	3.75	164	1.90	487	5.65
Total=	4660	54.11	3952	45.89	8612	100.00

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019

3.4 Marital Status

Among the total population affected by the project, about 71% are adult (15 years and above) and remaining 28.62% belong to under-aged (up to 14 years) category. Among the adult affected people (but not officially allowed to get married i.e. 15 to 18 years) 35 got married (male 4 and female 31) which is about 3.39% of the total population of this age group. This is treated as child marriage as per Bangladesh law. Divorce rate in the project area is not that much; only 7 women within the age group 21 to 60 found divorced. Table underneath details the marital status by age male and female affected people.

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Table 3:3: Marital Status by sex

Age	Married		Unmarried		Divorced		Separated		Widow/ Widower		Grand Total	%
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Up to 14			1322	1143							2465	28.62
15-18	4	31	463	393							891	10.35
19-20	6	74	160	62				1			303	3.52
21-30	276	581	521	121		3	2	1		2	1507	17.5
31-40	547	546	50	9	1	2	1		1	17	1174	13.63
41-50	567	459	5	9	1	1				45	1087	12.62
51-60	404	213	5	4		1			1	70	698	8.1
Above 60	309	91	2						12	73	487	5.65
Total	2126	1997	2515	1739	2	7	3	2	14	207	8612	100

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019

3.5 Household by Religion

The project district (Sylhet) is historically Muslim dominated region. In the project area Muslim people is about 95.52% while Hindu people is about 4.28%, and Christian is only 0.20% although overall scenario of the country in terms of religion is Muslim 90%, Hindu 9% and other religion 01%. Among the Muslim people 141 (7.52%) female headed while among the affected Hindu families it is 9.52% and all of the affected Christian households are female headed. Eligible female, heading the HHs, will be preferentially deployed in the project civil construction.

Table 3:4: Household by Religion

House Hold By Religion		Male	Female	Total	%
1	Muslim	1732	141	1873	95.52
2	Hindu	76	8	84	4.28
3	Christian	0	4	4	0.20
	Total	1808	153	1961	100.00

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Source: Census and IOL Survey, October 2019

3.6 Education

Education level of the affected people is found higher than the national average education level. According to Bangladesh Economic Review 2018, the average literacy rate of the country is about 76% while in the project area it is about 82%. Among the illiterate people about 10.7% didn't go to school and 4.47% can only sign by virtue of adult education program of the GoB/NGO. More than 78% of the affected people stopped their study after passing secondary school among them 47.69% male and remaining 35.89% female. Higher education (Graduation and above) rate is significantly low very low among the female population. Some squatters dealing in the project ROW are mostly illiterate while among the land owners more than 90% are educated as per census and IOL survey.

Table 3:5: Education level of the PAPs (7 years and above)

Education	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
No Schooling	361	4.19	506	5.88	867	10.07
Sign Only	201	2.33	184	2.14	385	4.47
Upto Primary	1560	18.11	1439	16.71	2999	34.82
VI-IX	1198	13.91	974	11.31	2172	25.22
SSC or equivalent	477	5.54	386	4.48	863	10.02
HSC or equivalent	442	5.13	292	3.39	734	8.52
Degree or equivalent	241	2.80	126	1.46	367	4.26
Master or equivalent	180	2.09	45	0.52	225	2.61
Total=	4660	54.11	3952	45.89	8612	100.00

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019

3.7 Income and Expenditure of HHs

The survey identified that about 17% of the affected people are living below the national poverty line³(BDT 11000/month) based on the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The highest percentage (50.13%) of the people is earning BDT 11001-30000 per month. About 18.61% household's income is above BDT 30,000, 8.36% earn more than BDT 50,000/month and 5.97%

³According to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) the upper poverty line for HH size of 4.41 in 2011 was Tk. 6,626 per HH/month. Acknowledging the national inflation rates by BBS based on consumer price for the country (Average 6.5% per year for 8 years up to 2019) and an average HH size for the affected population being 4.4, BDT 10,966 (say 1BDT 1,000) income per HH/month has been adopted as the 2019 poverty line for the project. Therefore, HHs with average income up to BDT 10,966 per month or BDT 131,592 say 132,000 per year is considered to be living under the poverty line

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have income more than BDT1,00000 per month. Taking into account of the income and expenditure level among the very poor and poor people it is found that expenditure is higher than income level and it is common scenario among the low-income group in Bangladesh. Among the middle and high income group expenditure is much lower than income level. Generationally many people from Sylhet region have been living in abroad particularly in United Kingdom. Remittance from the abroad is the main income source of many local residents. It is seemed from the census & IOL survey that substantial numbers of people belong to middle income group and most of the local people are well off. The HHs belong to the below poverty line will be eligible for resettlement grants as per ESS of AIIB.

Table 3:6: Income and Expenditure of HHs

Range	Income		Expenditures	
	HH No.	%	HH No.	%
Upto 11000	332	16.93	363	18.51
11001-30000	983	50.13	1087	55.43
30001-50000	365	18.61	311	15.86
50001-100000	164	8.36	127	6.48
More than 100000	117	5.97	73	3.72
Total=	1961	100.00	1961	100.00

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019

3.8 Occupation Pattern

Survey found a diverse occupation pattern in the project area. More than twenty occupational groups have been found active. Business, day laboring, Expatriate, Agriculture, and service are the main occupations. Female persons are mostly house wife, although some female were found engaged in business, day laboring, service and domestic maid for their livelihood. Unemployment rate in the project area is significantly low. Among the affected adult people only 8.20% (combining male and female) are found unemployed. Income and livelihood restoration program can enhance capacity of the people particularly female and vulnerable people for doing more income generating activities.

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Table 3:7: Occupation of the Surveyed Population (15 years and above)

Occupation	Male		Female			Total	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos	%	
Agriculture	139	1.61	2	0.02	141	1.64	
Business	1289	14.97	20	0.23	1309	15.20	
Carpenter/Electrician/Mason/Tailoring	50	0.58	9	0.10	59	0.69	
Day labor	263	3.05	25	0.29	288	3.34	
Domestic maid	0	0.00	19	0.22	19	0.22	
Driver (Rickshaw/Motor/CNG)	106	1.23	0	0.00	106	1.23	
Expatriate	177	2.06	5	0.06	182	2.11	
Housewife	0	0.00	2022	23.48	2022	23.48	
Imam/Priest/Father	8	0.09	0	0.00	8	0.09	
Medical practitioner	3	0.03	2	0.02	5	0.06	
Professional	11	0.13	3	0.03	14	0.16	
Retired	63	0.73	23	0.27	86	1.00	
Service (Private /Government/NGO)	240	2.79	37	0.43	277	3.22	
Student	1821	21.14	1486	17.25	3307	38.40	
Teacher	15	0.17	5	0.06	20	0.23	
Unemployed	435	5.05	271	3.15	706	8.20	
Old	40	0.46	23	0.27	63	0.73	
Total=	4660	54.11	3952	45.89	8612	100.00	

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019

3.9 Access to Various Civic Amenities

Affected people enjoy various civic facilities including access to safe drinking water, access to sanitary toilet and supply of electricity. In case of fuel for cooking, people mostly use fire wood (60%) and Gas (36%). It is good sign that 47% of the affected people use hand tube well and 29.3% use deep tube well and about 7% get water from Municipality through pipe. This is due to the alignment is passing through mostly rural settings. Health and hygiene condition among the affected people is significantly high. More than 87% of the affected HHs use sanitary latrine and 9.28% use water sealed Slab Toilet while only 3.57% use Katcha toilet. None of the HHs was found using open space of hanging toilet. Electricity coverage in the project area is about 98.68% through Power Development Board and Rural Electrification Board while 1.22% HHs are still out of coverage and therefore they use Kerosene and 0.10% use solar panel.

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Table 3:8: Access of different Amenities

Civic Amenities	Consumption from sources	Number	%
Source of Drinking Water	Deep Tube Well	783	39.93
	Hand Tube Well	921	46.97
	Shallow Tube Well	200	10.20
	Well	57	2.91
	Total	1961	100
Use of Toilets	Sanitary	1709	87.15
	Slab toilet	182	9.28
	katcha Toilet	70	3.57
	Total	1961	100
Source of Fuel for Cooking	Electricity	23	1.17
	Gas	760	38.76
	Wood	1178	60.07
	Total	1961	100.00
Access to electricity	Electricity	1935	98.67
	Diesel/Kerosene	24	1.22
	Solar	2	0.10
	Total	1961	100.00

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019

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CHAPTER 4 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 Introduction

It is very important to conduct prior and informed consultation with affected persons and communities in the context of safeguard planning and for continued consultation during project implementation to identify and help address safeguard issues that may arise. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation,

The consultants have undertaken community/stakeholder consultations meetings to disseminate objectives of the project, the details of the proposed land-based activities and the possible impacts that would be caused for the project and probable mitigation measures. Community consultation were conducted with the affected parties, others interested parties, and disadvantage/vulnerable individual and groups. During the consultations people of various socioeconomic statuses, occupation and religion freely expressed their opinions and receive feedbacks to enhance the project's social outcomes and diminish potential adverse impacts.

Consultations were conducted through formal stakeholder consultation meeting with all level stakeholders (affected and non-affected) including local government representatives, land owners, community leaders and other interested parties. Focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted with only affected people with special emphasize on the disadvantage/vulnerable individual and groups, and different occupational groups.

4.2 Key Stakeholders in Project area

Affected people including land owners, structure owners, share croppers, business men etc. irrespective of title to the land along the proposed alignment were treated as the primary stakeholders of the project. The people who have a great influence in the project were taken as secondary stakeholders such as public administrator, local government representatives (Municipal Mayor, Councilor and UP Chairmen, Members) Local Elites, and influential personnel and other people who have stakes in the project. Total 778 participated in the

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consultation meetings (639) and focus group discussion (139) including the affected parties, other interested groups, women groups, disadvantage/vulnerable groups, and other occupational groups were consulted through Eight (08) stakeholder/ community consultation meetings and Nine (09) FGDs.

4.3 Identified Impacts by stakeholders consultations

▪ Identified Positive Impacts

- ✓ Local people is very enthusiastic about the implementation of the project
- ✓ The project will establish easy transportation system with Sub-Regional connectivity through Dhaka-Sylhet-Tamabil corridor.
- ✓ Easy access to India for the local people as a result of improved communication and trade
- ✓ Accessibility of health care and institutional strengths of educational system will be developed
- ✓ PAPs believe that they will get adequate compensation from the project authority and utilize their money in income generating alternatives
- ✓ The easy communication will foster different employment generating options through installations of new business and industries, and market extension of business after implementation of the project
- ✓ Land value will be increased and importance of the project area will improve
- ✓ Consultations with the PAPs and other stakeholders have eventually engaged people in project planning and implementation process
- ✓ People could express their opinion regarding compensation and resettlement as per their requirement
- ✓ The project will have long term positive effect on their economy and standard of living
- ✓ Deployment of PIA will be effective for getting compensation from DC office and finding alternative income generating activities.

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▪ ***Identified Negative Impacts***

Apart from the positive impacts the people have identified some adverse impacts that are required to mitigate for better implementation of the project and ensure improved or at least previous standard of living of the affected people.

- ✓ The project will cause displacement of remarkable number of residential and business premises from private and Government land.
- ✓ About 14 bazars⁴ (various scale) will be partially affected which will have significant impact on the income level of the businessmen (structure owners and tenants).
- ✓ The current market price of lands have been increased over the years and due to the project. It will be difficult to find alternative land and purchase with compensation money if the amount is not adequate.
- ✓ The project has no provision for relocation facilities for the physically displaced HHs
- ✓ It would be tough for disadvantage/vulnerable individual or groups to adopt with changed situation due to adverse impacts on them
- ✓ They cannot relocate by themselves if the compensation is not adequate or relocation is not provided by the project
- ✓ Affected people suffer from non-cooperation of the DC Officials during payment of compensation. They will be in trouble if they don't get compensation prior to their displacement.

4.4 Stakeholder Consultation Meetings

The consultants organized eight community level stakeholder consultation meetings along the construction right of way (ROW) covering all project area to disseminate the project information and update, safeguard policies to be adopted for this project, and getting feedback and opinion from the local people to incorporate in the project planning. A total of 639 people from various cross sections were consulted through the consultation meetings. As consultation meetings were organized in bazar or hotspots in an open place so that female participation were zero. But in the focus group meetings, female participation was ensured. Location wise outputs of community/stakeholder consultation have been outlined to understand specific feedback and comments on the project activities. Tables underneath present the numbers of participants and

⁴ Muradpur, Daspara, Pargona, Piner bazar, Bateshwar, Sukrobari, Chiknagul, Haripur, Bather Sarak, Darbast, Changail, 4 No Bangla bazar, Asam Para Ashrayon bazar, Tamabil bazar

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major issues raised by the participants and responded by the consultant in the consultation meetings.

Table 4:1: Location, time, date and participants of SMC

Sl	Location	Date	Time	Participants		Total
				Male	Female	
1	Batashawr Bazar, Sylhet sadar-	04-08-19	10.00	97	00	97
2	Pirar Bazar, Sylhet sadar-	04-08-19	4.00	102	00	102
3	Daspara Bazar, Sylhet sadar	05-08-19	10.00	76	00	76
4	Darbost Union Parishad	05-08-19	3.30	65	00	65
5	Haripur Bazar, Jaintapur	06-08-19	10.00	88	00	88
6	4 No. Banglabazar, Jaintapur	06-08-19	4.00	57	00	57
7	Darbost Bazar	17-09-19	10.30	79	00	79
8	Surma gate	17-09-19	5.30	75	00	75
Total=				639	00	639

List of participants of consultation meetings are appended in Annex.-5 & outcome of SMC are appended in Annex 6

Table 4:2: Major issues raised by the participants and responses of the consultants

Sl. No	Location of the meetings	Major Issues raised by the participants	Responses of the Consultants
1	Batashwar Bazar, Sylhet Sadar Upazila	Most of the participants raised voices about design of the road. They wanted to know whether road will be widened in both sides of the road equally or one side. They requested to avoid existing road and construct bypass road at Batashwar Bazar area.	It was disseminated that road will be mostly widened in both sides covering available RHD land and by acquiring private land where necessary. Engineers will check necessity of bypass based on traffic and other parameters.
2	Pirer Bazar, Sylhet SadarUpazila	Adequate compensation is to be paid to land owners and squatters so that affected people can purchase alternative land with the compensation money and relocate their business/houses. The project authority should allow to take away salvageable materials of structures after getting compensation and to ensure proper compensation before	Project will pay replacement cost for affected land and other properties and assist through implementing agency to find alternative land to purchase. As per Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) of the EIIB people will be allowed to take away salvageable materials after payment of compensation.

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Sl. No	Location of the meetings	Major Issues raised by the participants	Responses of the Consultants
		displacement.	
3	Daspara Bazar, Sylhet Sadar Upazila	People wanted to know about the cross sections of road and how much of the land on either side of the roads will be acquired. In a number of cases the people have said that a marginal reduction in the corridor might save their houses.	Final design of the road section will be disseminated to the people before construction is started. It is to be noted that project will try to avoid mass displacement and acquire private land as minimum as possible to avoid or minimize adverse impacts. But in case of urgency of land acquisition, project will pay replacement cost for purchasing alternative land.
4	Darbost Union Parishad	Demanded easy and hassle-free procedure of getting compensation from DC office and RHD. Current price of land is much higher than the official Mouza rates. Compensation should be assessed based on the current market prices.	According to the AIIB Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) Project will pay replacement cost for affected land and other properties and assist through implementing agency to prepare/update record of rights and to get compensation from DC office and RHD without hassle.
5	Haripur Bazar, Jaintapur Upazila	Ensure adequate time and notice before displacement. Compensation should be given in fair and transparent manner so that villagers will not face any hassle. Adequate compensation based on current market price is to be paid since recently price of land have been increased due to the project inducement.	People will be given sufficient time to dismantle their structure after payment of compensation. DC office will pay compensation as per existing land acquisition law (ARIPA, 2017). Replacement cost for land and other assets will be paid based on the current market price. Project will engage Implementing Agency to assist the affected people in getting compensation and livelihood restoration.
6	4 No. Banglabazar, Jaintapur Upazila	Some of the displaced squatter have requested that the project should take care of their livelihood – as they will be left with no alternative livelihoods. This is especially in the case of those losing their business and will not have any other source	People affected on private land and GOB land will be paid compensation for their lost assets in such a way so that they restore their livelihood. Businessmen, irrespective of tile to the land, will get assistance to restore their

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Sl. No	Location of the meetings	Major Issues raised by the participants	Responses of the Consultants
		of livelihood.	business.
7	Darbost Bazar, Jointapur Upazila	Ensure adequate time and notice before displacement. Compensation should be given in fair and transparent manner so that villagers will not face any hassle. Adequate compensation based on current market price is to be paid since recently price of land have been increased due to the project inducement. RHD to assist them to catalogue required documents from DC and also assist DC official to resolve land related issues very smoothly so that they can get compensation easily.	People will be informed by the project about tentative date of making the alignment encumbrance-free after payment of compensation. DC office will pay compensation as per existing land acquisition law (ARIPA, 2017). Replacement cost for land and other assets will be paid based on the current market price. Project will engage Implementing Agency to assist the affected people in updating record of rights to the property and getting compensation and livelihood restoration.
8	Surma gate, Sylhet Sadar Upazila	The people wanted to know what safety measures will be adopted by the project in villages and built up area. The people are apprehending that an improved road will lead to vehicles moving at greater speeds, leading to accidents in the village. Suggestions were given on locations of underpass, junction improvement etc. in the congested locality, schools/madrassa, religious institutions, and market centers etc.	Necessary safety measures with cautionary signs including health safety, road safety, pedestrian crossing, Bazaar area, etc. will be displayed during construction and operation phase of the project. Cautionary measures and public awareness will reduce accidents. Necessity of underpass or over pass will be assessed by the engineers and implemented accordingly.

4.5 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Total (Nine) 09 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held with affected people with particular emphasize on different occupational groups such as disadvantage/vulnerable groups including Female Headed HHs, Day Laborers group, Farmers group, Businessmen group etc. to know in-depth information and project impacts on them including feedback/suggestions and recommendations by them to overcome the adverse effects. The project has taken into account of the comments/concerns and feedbacks of the FGDs during preparation of the resettlement plan.

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Total 139 affected people from various groups were participated in the nine9 FGDs including 123 male and 16 female. Resettlement preparation team was consulted with women HH and disable HH. Information about the FGDs are presented in the following table.

Table 4:3: Location, date, time and participants of FGD with different groups

Sl No.	Location	Major Participant Group	Date	Time	Number attended		
					M	F	Total
01	Changil bazaar, Jaintapur	Day labour group	29.10.19	10.00am	13	00	13
02	Naia khal House of Intiaj.	Land owner group	29.10.19	11.00am	15	00	15
03	House of Giasuddin	Squatter group	29.10.19	10.00am	17	3	20
04	Jaintapur Nizpat Kadarhat, house of Samsul Haque	Land owner group	29.10.19	3.30 pm	16	00	16
05	Asampara Adasha gram, Asraoin bazar	Squatter shop owner group	30.10.19	10.00am	19	00	19
06	Asampara Asraoin Kendra	Vulnerable group	30.10.19	3.30 pm	6	13	19
07	Haripur Shop of Salman Ahmed	Businessman group	31.10.19	10.00am	11	00	11
08	Chiknagul Bazar	Businessman group	31.10.19	3.30 pm	14	00	14
09	Pargona bazaar	Tenants businessman group	31.10.19	10.30am	12	00	12
Total=					123	16	139

List of participants of FGDs are appended in Annex-5 & outcome of FGD are appended in Annex 6

Major concerns raised by the various affected occupational groups in the focus group discussion (FGDs) are summarized in the table below.

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Table 4:4: Major outcomes of the FGDs

Focused groups	Major Issues	Concerns raised by the affected groups
Businessman group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Dislocation of business ii. Compensation iii. Loss of livelihood iv. Restoration of income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Ensure adequate compensation for the affected business premises and loss of business ii Ensure notice for at least 3-4 months ahead of displacement so that they iii Can collect dues from customers who have taken or cash iv Ensure compensation before displacement v Should allow to take salvageable materials vi Display adequate safety signs and diversion mark during construction vii Arrange a location for the businessmen since they run their family on the business
Squatter group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Displacement from the GOB land ii Loss of Income iii Prior notice before displacement iv Compensation and benefits v Relocation of HHs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Ensure present market value of the structure on GOB land ii Ensure notice for at least 3-4 months ahead of displacement iii Ensure compensation before displacement. iv Should allow to take salvageable materials v Arrange a location for the residential where they can live with family members.
Vulnerable group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Compensation and prior notice before displacement ii. Employment opportunity in the project iii. Equal wage for male and female iv. Additional benefits for VPDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure notice for at least 3-4 months ahead of displacement ii. Ensure compensation before displacement iii. Employment opportunities for the eligible women during implementation of the project iv. Ensure equal wage for women during construction work v. Should allow to take salvageable materials vi. Vulnerable HHs would have additional benefits
Day Laborer group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Employment opportunity in the project ii. Benefits for loss of income iii. Payment before displacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Employment opportunities during implementation of the project ii. Ensure payment for loss of employment iii. Ensure compensation before starting construction work
Tenants businessman group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Compensation for business before displacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure compensation before displacement ii. Need to give notice with a sufficient time to dismantle structures and business of the people so that they

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Focused groups	Major Issues	Concerns raised by the affected groups
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Benefits for tenancy rights iii. Allow to take accessories and belongings iv. Employment opportunity in the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> easily collect dues from customers who have goods or cash iii. Should allow to take salvageable materials iv. Employ the local educated youths in civil works and other official works of RHD
Land owner group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Compensation at replacement cost for land and other assets ii. Other resettlement benefits iii. Payment before displacement iv. Allow to take away salvageable materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure present market value of land. ii. Ensure compensation for land development and registration cost. iii. Ensure adequate compensation for the affected structure and trees iv. Should allow to take salvageable materials v. Ensure compensation for transfer and replacement cost of structure vi. Ensure compensation before displacement vii. Display adequate safety signs and diversion mark during construction
Squatter shop owner group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Compensation for business on GoB land ii. Prior notice ahead of displacement iii. Employment opportunity iv. Relocation of business v. Allow to take away belongings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure adequate compensation for the affected business premises and loss of business ii. Need to give notice with a sufficient time to relocate structures and business of the people so that they can easily collect dues from customers who have taken goods or cash iii. Ensure compensation before displacement iv. Employment opportunities during implementation of the project v. Should allow to take salvageable materials vi. Arrange a location for the businessmen since they run their family on the business
Women group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Compensation and prior notice before displacement ii. Employment opportunity in the project iii. Equal wage for male and female iv. Additional benefits for FHH v. Income generating activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure notice for at least 6 months ahead of displacement ii. Ensure compensation before displacement iii. Employment opportunities for the eligible women during implementation of the project iv. Ensure equal wage for women during construction work v. Female HHs would have additional benefits vi. Opportunity of need base training for income generating activities. vii. Ensure involve women PDP at GRC

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Focused groups	Major Issues	Concerns raised by the affected groups
	vi. Involvecommittee	
Disable Group	i. Additional benefits for Disable HH ii. Income generating activity ii. Relocation	i. Disable person would have additional benefits. ii. Opportunity of need base training for income generating activities at least one eligible member from disable HH. iii. Arrange a permanent location for business.

4.6 Consultation Outcomes and Policy Issues

The outcomes of the consultation meetings were taken into account to prepare the Resettlement Plan. Replacement cost of the affected land and other properties has been assessed based on the current market price collected from various cross sections of the people. People will be allowed to take away salvaged materials free of cost. The alignment has been drawn by avoiding settlement in most cases and tried to minimize the adverse impacts on the houses and community properties. Displaced people will be encouraged for self relocation after payment of compensation and benefits. People will be allowed to harvest the crops if it is at or near harvesting stage. They will also be entitled to have resettlement benefits for transitional period. Businessmen will be entitled for business restoration grants and wage laborers will get grants for wage loss. Tenants will get rental allowance equivalent to structure owners. Female headed and other vulnerable HHs will be entitled for special grants on top of other compensation/benefits. Community properties will get some additional benefits to rebuild structures or the project authority will reconstruct the community properties based on the recommendation of the physical relocation assistance committee (PRAC).

4.7 Consultation and Participation during Project Implementation

During the preparation of the RAP, PAPs and their communities have been informed, closely consulted, and encouraged to participate in the meeting. Consultation is a continuous process and will also be carried out during implementation and monitoring. During the implementation phase, Physical relocation Assistance Committees (PRACs) will be formed at Union or Municipality level to seek cooperation from various stakeholders in the decision-making and implementation of the RAP. Through public consultations, the PAPs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redress from the RHD. The PAPs can call upon the support of RAP

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implementing agency to assist them in presenting their grievances to the GRCs. The GRCs will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation and other assistance. Union/Municipality based grievance redress committees (GRCs) will be formed and the grievances will be redressed within a month from the date of lodging the complaints. The GRC as well as the Property Valuation Assessment Committee (PVAC) will be formed by the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridge and activated during RAP implementation process to allow PAPs sufficient time to lodge complaints and safeguard their recognized interests.

The areas for participation of the primary stakeholders include: (i) identify alternatives to avoid or minimize resettlement; (ii) assist in inventory and assessment of losses; (iii) assist developing alternative options for relocation and income restoration; (iv) provide inputs for entitlement provisions; and (v) identify likely conflict areas with resettles.

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

4.8 Disclosure of the RAP

RHD will disclose the RAP in a summarized form as an Information Brochure to the local stakeholders immediately. Copies of the RAP and the Booklet will be available in Project area for the general public and civil society members. In disclosure sessions, the extent of Project impacts on their communities and individual households will be fully disclosed to the directly affected persons and communities. The policies for mitigation of adverse social impacts will also be disclosed to the affected persons. In this regard, meaningful consultations will be arranged by the RAP implementing agency with affected persons for enabling their participation in preparing, implementing, and monitoring of the RAP. The RAP will be disclosed on the RHD and AIIB

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website and at the field level by the RAP implementing agency and RHD officials in public meetings.

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CHAPTER 5 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 Introduction

The government does not have a national policy on involuntary resettlement. The law of eminent domain is applied for the acquisition of land for infrastructure projects of public interest. The legal and policy framework for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement for the project will be based on the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017 and AIIB's Environmental and Social Standard 2019, which applies to all AIIB financed and/or administered projects, regardless of the country of where the project is located or the financing modality (i.e. loan, a grant, or other means).

5.2 Legal Framework for Land Acquisitions in Bangladesh

The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act of 2017. Land acquisitions for the Sylhet Tamabil road will be carried out in accordance with the ARIPA 2017. The ARIPA 2017 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 Act also provides for the acquisition of properties belonging to religious organizations like mosques, temples, pagodas and graveyards if they are acquired for public interest. The Act stipulates certain safeguards for the landowners and provides for payment of “fair value” for the properties acquired.

The Ministry of Land (MOL) has overall responsibility to enforce land acquisition. The MOL delegates some of its authority to the Commissioner at the Divisional level and to the Deputy Commissioner at the District level. The Deputy Commissioners are empowered by the MOL to process land acquisition and pay compensation to the legal owners of the acquired property. The burden to establish his/her legal rights to the acquired property in order to be eligible for compensation under the law is on the landowner. The Deputy Commissioner is empowered to acquire a maximum of 50 standard bigha (16.50 acres) of land without any litigation for which he/she would obtain the approval of the Divisional Commissioner. Acquisition of land exceeding 16.50 acres must be approved from the central land allocation committee (CLAC) headed by the prime minister of the Government of Bangladesh. In the case of acquiring Khas land (government owned land), the land will be transferred through an inter-ministerial meeting following an acquisition proposal submitted to DC or MOL.

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Under the ARIPA 2017, The Deputy Commissioner determines the value of the acquired assets as at the date of issuing the notice of acquisition under section 4(1) of the Act. The premium for land is 200%, thus 3 times of the mouza value in case of government requiring body and 300% (meaning 4 times) in case of private requiring body for the affected land is provided as compensation. In addition, if there are other asset and income/livelihood losses caused by the land acquisition, 100% as premium to reach market rate for these items is provided as compensation. The compensation such determined is called the Cash Compensation under Law (CCL). If the land acquired has standing crops cultivated by a tenant (Bargadar) under a legally constituted written agreement, the law requires that compensation money be paid in cash to the tenants as per the agreement. Households and assets moved from land already acquired in the past for project purposes, and/or government has land are not included in the acquisition proposal, and therefore, excluded for considerations for compensation under the law. Lands acquired for a public purpose cannot be used for any other purpose. The new Act under section 4 (2) also facilitates the private organizations to request from the government to acquire the land for their development activities. Furthermore, the new Act under its section 15 provides for the acquisition of entire houses/buildings, if their owners request to acquire the entire house or building against partial acquisition.

The government is obliged to pay compensation for the assets acquired. The ARIPA 2017 has incorporated provisions to address the above gaps, and therefore, it reduces the gaps between the national legislative framework of the government and AIIB’s policies.

Table 5-1 describes the land acquisition process under ARIPA 2017. The process generally takes minimum of 13 months for a priority project and minimum 16 months for a nonpriority general project. This includes the time taken by DC to award compensation for affected persons which is stipulated as 2 months.

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Table 5:1 Land Acquisition Process under ARIPA, 2017

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the Process	Responsibility
Section 4 (1)	Publication of preliminary notice of acquisition of property for a public purpose	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (3) (1)	Prior to the publication of section 4(1) notice; Identify the present status of the land, structures and trees through videography, still pictures or appropriate technology.	Deputy Commissioner
	After the publication of the section 4(1) notice, a joint verification is conducted with potentially affected households and relevant organizations.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (7)	After publication of preliminary notice under the section 4(1), if any household has changed the status of the land for beneficial purposes, changed status will not be added to the joint verification notice.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (8)	If the affected person is not happy with the joint verification assessment, he/she can complain to Deputy Commissioner within seven days of issuing sec 4(1) notice.	Affected Person
Section 4 (9)	Hearing by Deputy Commissioner within 15 working days after receiving the complaints. In case of government priority projects, hearing will be within 10 working days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 5 (1)	Objections to acquisition by interested parties, within 15 days of the issue of section 4 (1) Notice	Affected Person
Section 5 (2)	Deputy Commissioner submits hearing report within 30 working days after the date of the section 5(1) notice. In the case of government priority projects, it will be within 15 working days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 5 (3)	DC submits his report to the (i) government (for properties that exceed 16.50 acres; (ii) Divisional Commissioner for properties that do not exceed 16.50 acres. Deputy Commissioner makes the final decision, if no objections were raised within 30 days of inquiry. In case of government priority project, it will be 15 days	Deputy Commissioner
Section 6 (1) (1)	Government makes the final decision on acquisition within 60 working days after receiving report from the Deputy Commissioner under section 5(3) notice.	Divisional Commissioner
Section 6 (1) (2)	Divisional Commissioner makes the decision within 15 days or with reasons within 30 days since the submission of the report by Deputy Commissioner under section 5(3) notice.	Divisional Commissioner

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Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the Process	Responsibility
Section 7 (1)	Publication of the Notice of final decision to acquire the property and notifying the interested parties to submit their claims for compensation.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 7 (2)	Interested parties submit their interests in the property and claims for compensation within 15 working days (in case of priority project 7 days).	Affected Person
Section 7 (3)	Individual notices have to be served to all interested persons including the shareholders within 15 days of issuing Section 7(1) notice	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (1)	Deputy Commissioner makes a valuation of the property to be acquired as at the date of issuing Section 4 Notice; determine the compensation; and apportionment of compensation among parties interested.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (3)	Deputy Commissioner informs the award of compensation to the interested parties and sends the estimate of compensation to the requiring agency/person within 7 days of making the compensation decision.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (4)	The requiring agency deposits the estimated award of compensation with the Deputy Commissioner within 120 days of receiving the estimate.	Requiring Agency
Section 9 (1)	During valuation of assets, Deputy Commissioner will consider the following: (i) Average market price of land of the same category in the last 12 months; (ii) Impact on existing crops and trees; (iii) Impact on other remaining adjacent properties; (iv) Impact on properties and income; and (v) Relocation cost for businesses, residential dwellings etc.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (2)	Additional 200% premium on transacted deeds collected from Sub-Registrar’s office is added to the estimated value. If land is acquired for private organizations, added premium will be 300%.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (3)	Additional 100% compensation on top of the market price for impacts mentioned under sections 9(1) and (2)	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (4)	Appropriate action will be taken for relocation on top of the above-mentioned subsections.	
Section 11 (1)	Deputy Commissioner awards the compensation to entitled parties within 60 days of receiving the deposit from the requiring agency/person.	Deputy Commissioner

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Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the Process	Responsibility
Section 10 (2)	If an entitled person does not consent to receive compensation, or if there is no competent person to receive compensation, or in the case of any dispute with the title to receive compensation, Deputy Commissioner deposits the compensation amount in a deposit account in the Public Account of the Republic. Thereafter, Deputy Commissioner acquires the land. (Landowners can obtain such deposited money at any time, having appealed to the Deputy Commissioner, and providing evidence in support of his/her claim.	Deputy Commissioner Affected Persons
Section 12	When the property acquired contains standing crops cultivated by Bargadar (registered tenants), the apportion of compensation due to him will be determined by the Deputy Commissioner and will be paid to the bargadar in cash.	Deputy Commissioner

5.3 Valuation of Assets and Payment of Compensation

The ARIPA 2017 provides for the payment of compensation for land and other assets permanently acquired, including standing crops, trees, and houses and any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Deputy Commissioner determines the market value of acquired assets as per its value on the date of issuance of the notice of acquisition (Section 4 (1) Notice under ARIPA), based on the registered value of similar property bought and/or sold in the area over the preceding 12 months. The market value of the property determined by the Deputy Commissioner is reinforced by 200% due to compulsory nature of acquisition. The law specifies methods for calculation of market value of property based on recorded prices obtained from relevant Government departments such as Registrar (for land), Public Works Department (for structures),

Department of Forests (for trees), Department of Agriculture (for crops) and Department of Fisheries (for fish stock). The following factors will be considered by the Deputy Commissioner in determining the market value of the property to be acquired.

- i. The market value of the property at the date of publication of the notice under section 4 (1) under ARIPA. (In determining such market value, the Deputy Commissioner shall consider the average value of the properties of similar description and with similar

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- advantages in the vicinity during the twelve months preceding the date of publication of the notice under section 4 (1);
- ii. Damages caused to any standing crops or trees on the property as a result of acquisition;
 - iii. Any severance of the property from other property held by the interested parties;
 - iv. Any injurious affection on other properties, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or the earnings of the interested parties;
 - v. Any possibilities that compel the person interested in the property (to be acquired) to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change; and
 - vi. Any damages that may result from diminution of the profits of the property between the date of serving the notice under section 7 (ARIPA) and the date of taking possession of the property by the Deputy Commissioner.

AIIB aims to improve social and economic outcomes in its region so that they believe the policy and act addresses in ARIPA 2017 is not covering all the social aspects of project affected persons. For example: without titles or ownership record or informal settler/squatters, occupiers, and informal tenants and lease-holders (without document) and does not ensure replacement value of the property acquired. The Act has no provision of resettlement assistance and transitional allowances for restoration of livelihoods of the non-titled project affected persons.

The Deputy Commissioner (DC) determines “market value” of acquired assets on the date of notice of acquisition served (under Section 4 of the Act 2017). The DC then adds 200% premium of the assessed value of land for cash compensation under law (CCL) for government acquisitions. The CCL paid for land is generally less than the “market value” as owners customarily report lower values during registration to avoid and/or pay fewer taxes. If acquired land 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. The DC adds 100% premium of the assessed value to pay as compensation for loss of structures, crops and trees.

If there is a dispute over the amount of compensation, there is an option for arbitration and the procedures for such are in place. Places of worship, graveyard and cremation grounds are not to

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be acquired for any purpose, unless the acquisition of these places is deemed unavoidable for the bestof interest of the people. The proponents will be allowed to acquire such areas given that it funds the replacement and rebuilding of such places.

Many “good practices” have been adopted in development projects in Bangladesh that include but not limited to, (i) identification of all displaced persons and issuance of ID cards; (ii) cut-off date established by census; (iii) preparation of automated Loss Files and Entitlement Card (iv) Preparation of payment statement (v) compensation for losses irrespective of title to land; (vi) paying replacement cost of land and other assets; (vii) resettlement of the affected households; (viii) special provisions for assistance to poor women and vulnerable groups; (ix) training/livelihood programs for income and livelihood restoration; (x) project benefits for “host” villages; (xi) management information system for processing resettlement benefits, monitoring and evaluation; and (xii) involvement of NGOs in RAP implementation – which has influenced many other projects. Involuntary resettlement has also been successfully addressed in other Donor financed projects including Jamuna Bridge Railway Link Project, Coastal Embankment Improvement Project, Mass Rapid Transit development Project, Southwest Road Network Development Project and Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management Project.

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5.4 AIIB Policies

AIIB has a policy in the form of "Environmental and Social Standards (ESS)" for the purpose of addressing issues relating to environmental and social sustainability as AIIB considers it as a fundamental aspect of achieving outcomes consistent with its mandate to support infrastructure development and enhance interconnectivity in Asia. The objective of this overarching policy is to facilitate achievement of these development outcomes, through a system that integrates sound environmental and social management into Projects.

AIIB has three associated environmental and social standards (ESSs), which set out more detailed mandatory environmental and social requirements relating to the following:

- ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management (ESS 1);
- ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement (ESS 2);
- ESS 3: Indigenous Peoples (ESS 3).

AIIB follows internationally applicable principles in case of any involuntary resettlement. AIIB carefully screens each and every project to determine whether or not it instigates any involuntary resettlement due to the project interventions. This includes both physical and economic displacement, as defined in the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) 2: ‘Involuntary Resettlement’ under AIIB’s Environmental and Social Framework (Approved Feb, 2016; Amended Feb, 2019).

ESS 2 clearly acknowledges that there are cases where no alternatives can be found to avoid involuntary resettlement. In such cases, AIIB requires the Client to ensure that resettlement activities are conceived and carried out as sustainable development programs. The Client is required to provide sufficient resources to ensure that the people who are made to face involuntary resettlement share the benefits of the project.

In case of any involuntary resettlement, the Client is required to prepare a Resettlement Planning Framework and/or Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) that it is proportionate to the extent and degree of impacts of a project. The degree of impacts is determined by (a) the overall scope of displacement– both from economical and physical standpoint, and (b) the extent of vulnerability of the PAPs

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Wider analysis of social risks associated with the project and their impacts is complemented by the RAP for a comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the project. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) as well as the RAP for a project set put the principles to be followed to ensure that impacts associated with involuntary resettlement, including but, not limited to – any land acquisition from, the land use rights changes of, any displacement of, and the need for livelihood restoration of the PDPs are mitigated so as to ensure Project Affected People (PAP) are no worse off and where possible their lives are improved as a result of the resettlement.

As specified in the Environmental and Social Framework (2019), AIIB recognizes that a considerable part of the population in the countries in which the Bank operates live without land title or recognized land rights.. AIIB recognizes people without land title or legal rights to land are eligible for compensation. The Bank requires the Client to ensure that these people receive resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets; the procedure to ensure such would have to be in accordance with the cut-off dates established in the RAP for the project. Additionally, the Bank requires the Client to include these people in the resettlement consultation process.

5.5 GAPS BETWEEN GOB AND AIIB POLICIES AND GAP FILLING MEASURES

A brief description of the gaps between the Government laws and AIIB policy along with the summary of gaps and gap-filling measures is presented below:

- The Act 2017 does not recognize unauthorized occupants on the Government land and there is no clear indication about avoiding or minimizing displacement. AIIB policies strongly require avoidance or at least minimization of adverse impacts through exploring project alternatives.
- The adverse social impacts are not fully addressed by the Act 2017– for instance, there are no provisions to ensure that the compensations for resettlement and/ or relocation of the PAPs are adequate as the amounts of compensation are based on hard-rules and not on project basis; AIIB policies on the other hand, require to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels by screening the social impacts in a case by case process

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based on project benefits, project location, project type etc. The Act has no provision of resettlement assistance for restoration of livelihoods of affected persons except for legal compensation.

The Act 2017 pays no attention to public consultation, stakeholders engagements in project planning and execution and to monitoring of project affected persons. AIIB policies require meaningful consultation with the affected people and other stakeholders to disseminate project goals and objectives to obtain stakeholders’ views and inputs in project planning and implementation.

The Act 2017 provides a number of mechanisms for grievance redress in respect of individual interests in the property and issues related to compensation which get raised with the DC. But there is no provision to hear other resettlement related grievances arising from loss of livelihoods, loss of access to public infrastructure, damages to property causing from acquisition and construction related impacts. RHD will establish a grievance redress mechanism at the local level which is easily accessible and immediately responsive; which includes a variety of stakeholders including the DC.

Finally, AIIB policies pay special attention to gender issues and vulnerable groups in the resettlement processes, particularly the non-titled and the affected poor households. The policy gaps have been bridged by additional project-specific measures adopted in the RAP. While dealing with compensation, replacement cost (for lost assets and income), and rehabilitation and livelihood assistance, PAPs with no legal rights will be taken into consideration as well. The measures will include improvement or at least restoration of the PAPs standard of living at pre-project level. Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups including those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, the women and the children, indigenous peoples and those without legal title to land. In sum, the added measures in this Project fully comply with AIIB’s policy of involuntary resettlement - Environmental and Social Standard 2. Following Table provides a summary of the key measures taken to comply with AIIB Policy requirements.

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Table 5:2 Comparison between GoB laws and AIIB Safeguard Policies on Resettlement

S.N	AIIB ESS2	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017	Gaps Between Act 2017 and AIIB’s ESS2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible.	Not defined in the Act	Act 2017 does not deal with the Minimization of involuntary resettlement. However, the government uses this approach a standard practice.
2	Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives.	Not so clearly defined in the Act. Places of worship, graveyard and cremation grounds are not to be acquired for any purpose, unless the acquisition of these places is deemed unavoidable for the best of interest of the people.	Act 2017 does not deal with these issues and does not comply with AIIB ESS2, as the Act 2017 has no strong provision for minimizing adverse impacts on private property or common resources, and does not deal with alternate design. The RPF clearly mentions how to minimize the involuntary resettlement through proper alternate engineering design and adequate consultation with stakeholders.
3	Conducting census of displaced persons and resettlement planning	The Act 2017 spells out that upon approval of the request for land by the office of the deputy commissioner, the acquiring and Requiring body staff will conduct the physical inventory of assets and properties found in the land. The inventory form consists of the name of person, quantity and quality of land, asset assets affected, and the materials used in the construction of house. The cut-off date is the date of publication of notice that land is subject to acquisition, and that any alteration or improvement thereon will	The Act 2017 does not require the coverage of the census survey. It only reflects the inventory of losses which is more in physical terms and only includes the names of the owners, etc. The AIIB policy spells out a detailed census through household surveys of displaced persons in order to assess the loss of income and vulnerability of the persons going to be affected by land acquisition but also population displacement and other entitlements as per the entitlement matrix. The RPF fills this gap by incorporating the need for a census survey for the displaced persons.

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S.N	AIIB ESS2	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017	Gaps Between Act 2017 and AIIB’s ESS2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap
		not be considered for compensation.	
4	Carry out meaningful consultation with displaced persons and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement program.	Section 4 of the Act provides that whenever it appears to the DC that any property is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, he shall publish a notice at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed for acquisition.	The Act 2017 does not directly meet AIIB ESS2. This section of the Act establishes an indirect form of information disclosure/public consultation. However, it does not provide for public meetings and project disclosure, so stakeholders are not informed about the purpose of land acquisition, its proposed use, or compensation, entitlements, and special assistance measures. The RPF deals with the proper consultation process, which involves all stakeholders (DPs, government department/ line agencies local community, NGO, etc.), and the consultation will be a continuous process at all stages of the project development, such as project formulation, feasibility study, design, implementation, and post implementation including the monitoring phase.
5	Establish grievance redress mechanism.	Section 4 allows the occupant of the land to raise objections in writing. These should be filed to the DC within 15 days of the publication. The DC will then hear the complaints and prepare a report and record of proceedings within 30 days following expiry of the 15-day period given to DPs to file their objections.	The section 4 provision is consistent with AIIB's grievance and redress policy. The RPF has a special provision for grievance procedures, which includes formation of a grievance redress committee, appointment of an arbitrator, and publication of the notice of hearings and the scope of proceedings. The APs can raise any grievances relating to LA&R issues

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S.N	AIIB ESS2	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017	Gaps Between Act 2017 and AIIB’s ESS2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap
6	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons.	The Act 2017 does not address the issues related to income loss livelihood, or loss of the non-titleholders. This only deals with the compensation for loss of land, structures, crops and trees, etc. for the legal titleholders.	Act 2007 does not comply with AIIB ESS2 as there is no provision to assess the impacts on incomes and livelihood from the loss of employment and business, or to restore lost incomes and livelihoods. The RPF keeps the provision for a census survey that will have the data on the loss of income and livelihood and the same will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix for both physically and economically displaced persons.
7	Land-based resettlement strategy	The Act 2017 does not address these issues.	The Act 2017 does not meet the requirement of AIIB ESS2. The RPF proposes the land-for-land compensation as its priority if feasible. Attempt will be made to find alternative land for the loss of land in case it is available and if it is feasible looking at the concurrence of host community and land value. However, this option may be a difficult proposition, considering the urban development projects in Bangladesh.
8	All compensation should be based on the principle of Replacement cost.	The Act 2017 states that the Deputy commissioner (DC) Determines the amount of compensation by considering: (i) the replacement cost of the property based on the average sale value of last 12 months preceding the publication of 1st notice of acquisition; (ii) the damage to standing crops and trees; (iii) damage by severing such property f	Act 2017 is largely consistent with AIIB ESS2. However, there are differences in the valuation of land and prices of affected assets, where AIIB prescribes the use of current market rates in the project area. Act 2017 does not ensure replacement cost or restoration of pre-project incomes of the displaced persons. The RPF addresses all these issues and spells out a mechanism to fix the replacement cost by putting in an independent evaluator who will be responsible for deciding the replacement cost, taking into consideration the Current Market

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S.N	AIIB ESS2	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017	Gaps Between Act 2017 and AIIB’s ESS2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap
		the other properties of the person occupying the land; (iv) adverse effects on other properties, immovable or movable, and/or earnings; and(v) the cost of change of place of residence or place of business. The DC also awards a sum of 200% on the replacement cost of the property to be acquired.	Price and titling cost of the land.
9	Provide relocation assistance to displaced persons.	If DC considers that the structure can easily transferred, he/she will give relocation cost but not cash compensation under law,	The Act 2017 does not define the Additional relocation assistance to displaced persons, other than the compensation for the direct loss of land and property. Hence, Act 2017does not comply with AIIB ESS2.The RPF provides the eligibility and entitlement for the relocation of the displaced persons in the form of relocation assistance, which includes shifting allowances, right to salvage materials ,and additional transitional assistance for the loss of business and employment.
10	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	The Act 2017 does not have this provision.	The Act 2017 is not consistent with the requirements of AIIB’sESS2. This is a major difference in the national law/policy compared to that of AIIB. The Act 2017 only takes into Consideration the legal title holders and ignores the non-titleholders. The objective of the RPF is to ensure that compensation and assistance is provided to all displaced persons, whether physicallydisplaced or economically displaced, irrespective of their legal status of land on which the structure is built. The end of the census

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S.N	AIIB ESS2	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017	Gaps Between Act 2017 and AIIB’s ESS2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap
			survey will be considered to be the cut-off date, and displaced persons listed before the cut off-date will be eligible for assistance.
11	Disclose the resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation in an accessible place and a form and languages understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.	The Act 2017 only ensures the initial notification for acquisition of a particular property	There is no requirements under the Act, of disclosure of the RPF, whereas the AIIB’s ESS2 requires disclosure. This RPF will ensure that the resettlement plan for each project, along with the necessary eligibility and entitlement will be disclosed to the DPs in the local language (Bangla), in the project location and concerned government offices, and the same Resettlement Action Plan will also bedisclosed on the executing agency's website and on the website of AIIB.
12	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.	The Act 2017 has a provision to include all the costs related to land acquisition compensation of property and assets. However, it does not take into account the costs related to other assistance and involuntary resettlement.	The Act 2017 partially meets the requirement of AIIB ESS2 as it only deals with the compensation pertaining to land acquisition. The resettlement framework provides the eligibility to both titleholders and non-title holders with compensation and various kinds of assistance as part of the resettlement packages, and the entire cost will be the part of the project cost.
13	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements	The Act 2017 has the provision thatall the compensation will bepaid prior to possession of	The Act 2017 meets the requirement of AIIB ESS2.

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S.N	AIIB ESS2	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017	Gaps Between Act 2017 and AIIB’s ESS2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap
	before physical or economic displacement.	the acquired land by EA.	
14	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, and their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons.	This is not so clearly defined in the Act 2017.	<p>The Act 2017 does not comply with AIIB ESS2</p> <p>The RPF has a detailed provision for a Monitoring system within the executing agency. The executing agency will be responsible for proper monitoring of the resettlement plan implementation, and the internal monitoring will also be verified by an external monitoring expert.</p>

5.6 OVERALL POLICY of AIIB

The resettlement policy for the project is designed to (a) cover all displaced persons irrespective of their title to land, (b) compensation for lost assets, and (c) restoration or enhancing the livelihoods of all categories of displaced persons. The households/persons displaced by the project interventions will receive cash compensation for land and other assets at full replacement cost as per market price at the time of dispossession. Additional measures will be taken to ensure minimum disruption during the project construction period. Thus, households to be displaced physically and affected economically will receive due compensation, relocation assistance, and allowances in accordance with the following guidelines and policy:

- Land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- Where unavoidable, a time-bound RAP will be prepared and DPs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-project standard of living;
- Replacement cost of land and other assets will be paid at current market price and titling cost will be included in the replacement cost without any condition;
- Consultation with DPs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to DPs, and participation of DPs in planning and implementing of the project will be ensured;

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- Vulnerable and severely affected DPs will be provided special assistance;
- Non-titled DPs (e.g., informal dwellers or squatters, DPs without registration details) will receive a livelihood allowance in lieu of land compensation and will be fully compensated for losses other than land;
- Provision of income restoration and rehabilitation will be made;

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CHAPTER 6 ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

6.1 Introduction

Improvement of Sylhet Tamabil 4 lane Road Project will be implemented by Roads and Highways Department (RHD) following GoB laws and AIIB Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) for land acquisition and payment of compensation and resettlement benefits. The affected persons include both legal owners of the property and unauthorized occupants (Non-titled holders) such as squatters, encroachers, tenants, etc. ARIPA 2017 also addresses leaseholders/tenants, and share-croppers dependent on acquired land. Moreover land acquisitions can also affect people’s livelihoods and incomes In addition it would traverse several community property resources (CPRs) such as mosques, madrasa⁵graveyards, and school located within the clearing width of the RoW.

Though the legal and regulatory framework of Bangladesh does not recognize non-titleholders and their rights to compensation, this Resettlement Action Plan advocates compensation and/or R&R assistance to all persons affected by the project irrespective of their title in order to offset such losses and enabling restoration of living conditions to a state better or equal to the pre-project situation.

All affected persons who are identified in the project-affected areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures. The legal cut-off date will be the date of issuing of the Section 4 notice (ARIPA 2017) by the DC for titleholders affected by land acquisitions. The social cut-off date for non-title holders and affected people by the final date of the census of APs conducted based on the detailed measurement survey and the final engineering design. The land acquisition process has not commenced yet, and therefore, the legal cut-off dates have not been announced. Those, who encroach into the right of way after the cut-off date, will not be entitled to receive compensation or any other assistance. All entitlements will be paid to eligible households prior to physical and economic displacement and commencement of civil works. For those households who cannot be located, their compensation will be transferred to DC who will deposit this money in a special account until such time the claimants appear before him.

⁵ Religion teaching institute for the Muslim students

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6.2 Entitlement Matrix

The primary objective of this Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) is to provide for compensation payment of project affected properties (including common properties) and displaced persons in order to prevent their impoverishment (likely to be created) by the project, and wherever possible, to provide support services to sustain or improve their socioeconomic conditions or at least to restore them to pre-displacement level.

Widening of the project road from the present condition will require land of which some are needed to be acquired from the private owners. Moreover, structures are located within the proposed Right of Way (RoW) at different segments of the project road and as such these will also be displaced along with land. Moreover, PDPs will be displaced in the process; whereby, about family members of the PDPs will be affected. In addition to affected private properties as aforesaid, common/community properties like, mosque, graveyard and school will also be affected on implementation of the project. These two sets of affected properties: privately owned and common properties would come under the purview of the RAP. However, the instant RP is designed to suggest mitigation measures to deal with negative social impacts being generated during implementation of the project. In compliance with the AIIB policies, a proposed broad entitlement is given in the following matrix:

Table 6:1: Summarizes the main types of losses and the corresponding entitlements

(in accordance with the policies and legal framework of the government and AIIB safeguard policies.)

Type of Loss	Category of PDPs affected	Type of Entitlement
1.Land of all types	Title Holder PDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For agricultural land, pond and garden: Present market value + 10% of it as registration & other costs + another 10% for one year production of crops, fish, fruits etc; ▪ For homestead & commercial land: Present market value + 10% of it as registration and other costs + another 10% of it for land development; and ▪ In each project district, one committee namely, Property Value Assessment Committee (PVAC) will be formed for assessing the present market value of land and compensation for crops, fish,

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Type of Loss	Category of PDPsaffected	Type of Entitlement
		fruits and land development of the affected land.
2.Structures of all types	Title Holder PDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Present value of structures as per the rates of Public ▪ Works Department (PWD); ▪ 12.5% of the value as Structure Transfer Grant (STG); ▪ 12.5 % of the value as Structure Reconstruction Grant(SRG); and ▪ The owners will be allowed take away all the salvageable materials free of cost within the period fixed by the Project Executing Agency (PEA).
3.Trees of all types	Title Holder PDPs	Present market value of trees as determined by the Property Value Assessment Committee (PVAC),compensation for fruits will be determined by the(PVAC) and the owners will be allowed to take the salvageable materials free of costs within the period fixed by the Project Implementing Agency (PEA).
4.Income loss from business	Title Holder and Non Title Holder PDPs	Cash compensation equivalent of six months net income from business and the net income per month will be determined by the PVAC.
5.Income loss from rented out structure	Title Holder Non Title Holder PDPs	The owners will be given the amount equivalent to six months' rent.
6. Loss of tenancy rights	Tenants of residential and commercial premises on private or government land	The tenants will be given the amount equivalent to six months' rent.
7.Employees of business	Title Holder Non Title Holder PDPs	Each employee of business enterprises will be given Tk 18,000: Tk 6,000X3 months.
8.Household facilities	Title Holder PDPs	For each type of facility, the amount of cash compensation will be determined by the (PVAC).
9.Vulnerable project displaced persons (PDP)	Female, Indigenous, Old Age, Fully Disable And Very Poor	For each type of vulnerability, each PDP will get Tk 5,000 as cash grant. If any PDP is considered vulnerable by more than one indicator, he/she will get the amount equivalent to Tk 5,000X number of indicators.
10.Indigenous people	Indigenous People	All Indigenous people will be considered as Vulnerable and each victim will get Tk 5,000 as cash grant. In addition, they will also get the grants

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Type of Loss	Category of PDPsaffected	Type of Entitlement
		as per Clause-8, above.
11. Affected community properties	Title Holder PDPs	All the affected community properties will be relocated at the places desired by the community. If the community asks for cash compensation instead, the amounts will be determined under Clauses: 1-7.
12. When a part of the land is within RoW	Title Holder PDPs	PDPs those lose only part of their physical assets will not be left with a portion that will be inadequate to sustain their current standard of living. The inadequate size of remaining land and structures will be included for compensation during the resettlement planning process.
13. Support to income and employment losers	Title Holder Non Title Holder PDPs	Resettlement assistance will be provided not only for immediate loss, but also for a transition period needed to restore livelihood and standards of living of PDPs. Such support could take the form of short-term jobs, subsistence support, and salary of employees in affected business, income loss from business & rented out structures or similar arrangements.
14. Financial assistance to non titled and vulnerable PDPs	Title Holder Non Title Holder PDPs	The Resettlement Action Plan must consider the needs of those most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of displacement, poor, those without legal title to land, ethnic minorities, women, children, elderly and disabled and ensure they are considered in resettlement planning and mitigation measures identified. Assistance should be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status which can be assessed through socio-economic indicators.
15. Time of vacating the acquisition homestead and commercial land	Title Holder PDPs	Displacement must not occur before receipt of the full compensation and other assistance required for relocation. Sufficient civic infrastructure must be provided in resettlement site prior to relocation. After receipt of full compensation, the PDPs are needed to be given 6 months for land development and constructing new structures at the place of relocation.
16. Sufficiency and efficiency in RAP and its	Title Holder PDPs	Organization and administrative arrangements for the effective preparation and implementation of RAP will be made by the PEA and PIA. This will include the provision for adequate human resources

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Type of Loss	Category of PDPsaffected	Type of Entitlement
implementation		for implementation, supervision, consultation, and monitoring of land acquisition and rehabilitation activities.
17. Shifting of inside goods and materials of structures	Title Holder PDPs	Those who will lose home and/or business will be givengrant of an amount equivalent to 5% of thecompensation for structures
18. Tax on compensation money	Title Holder PDPs	All the compensations and grants will be exempted from all types of GoB taxes
19. Relocation of the displaced homes and business enterprises	Title Holder PDPs	Relocation is done when a sizable number of PDPs aredisplaced in a contiguous form. In road projects it is avery rare situation. If there is any relocation site, theincumbent PDPs will have to buy land there at marketprice and the size of plot at the relocation site must not exceed the size lost by the incumbent

Note: Any unforeseen impacts and issues not defined in these matrixes will be placed to the notice of the GRC for assessment and decisions with technical assistance from the JVC and the PVAC.

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6.3 COMPENSATION PROCEDURES

- Confirmation Survey

Confirmation surveys need to be conducted in compliance with national laws and AIIB policies. PDPs will be continuously notified on the progress of the RAP and the Project. Stakeholders will be kept engaged before and during the Project.

- Compensation Calculation

For any loss of land, compensation will be done in accordance with the policies of Ministry of Land. Compensation due to loss of structure will be determined according the Schedule of present rates of the PWD for determining the value of the structures. For loss of trees and crops, compensation will be calculated using the practice of Ministry of Environment and Forest.

The Deputy Commissioner (DC) determines “market value” of acquired assets on the date of notice of acquisition served (under Section 4 of the Act 2017). The DC then adds 200% premium of the assessed value of land for cash compensation under law (CCL) for government acquisitions. The DC adds 100% premium of the assessed value to pay as compensation for loss of structures, crops and trees. If there is a dispute regarding the amount of compensation, there is an option for arbitration and the procedures for such is in place. If present market price is higher than CCL (assessed price + 200% of assessed price by DC), the difference (Top-up) will be paid by RHD with assistance from the RAP Implementing NGO.

- Special Measures For Vulnerable Households

As per prevalent practices in Bangladesh, the PDPs belonging to female sex, age above 60 years, very poor economic group, ethnic minority (indigenous) and physically disable are considered as vulnerable. An amount of cash grants, determined by PVAC would be needed to propose for all of them for each type of vulnerability. It is to be noted that if a PDP is found vulnerable by more than one indicator, for assessing the amount of cash grant the amount will be multiplied by the number of indicators.

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- Measures To Address Disproportionate Gender Impacts

Considering the socio-economic scenarios in Bangladesh, females go through more struggle than males. Accordingly, female PDPs would be entitled to extra benefits than their male counterparts. Demographic Characteristics of all the PDPs need to be collected for the reason of identifying their socio-physical conditions in relation to the clauses of vulnerability as all the female PDPs are considered as vulnerable.

- Payment Procedure to Title Holders

Title holders’ means who legally owns land implying that the structures, trees and crops on the land are also owned by him. Payment of compensation to them starts with DC office followed by the PIA for payment of MARV.

The steps involved in payment of compensations are

- i. Upon obtaining administrative approval of land Acquisition Proposal from the Ministry of Land (MoL), the DC serves notice under Section-4(1) of the Acquisition and Requisition of the Immovable Property Act 2017 to the recorded owner of the affected property for public appraisal.
- ii. Land acquiring (DC office) and requiring body (here RHD) representatives conduct Joint Verification Survey (JVS) of the affected properties within 3 days of serving notice for land acquisition
- iii. After that the DC serves notice under Section-7 declaring final decision of land acquisition for the proposed project.
- iv. On the basis of Joint Verification Survey (JVS) data, DC writes letter to Public Works Department (PWD) with information of affected structures, list of trees to the Department of Forest and type of crops to the Agriculture Extension and Marketing Department for valuation as per government rule.
- v. DC also collects recorded land price from the concerned Sub-register's office for preceding 12 months from the date of notice under Sections-4.
- vi. After receiving rates from the PWD, Forest and Agriculture Department, the DC office prepares estimate and sends it to the Project Executing Agency for placement of fund before the DC office within 120 days.

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- vii. The DC prepares award for compensation in the name of recorded title holders.
- viii. Upon placement of fund, the DC serves notice under Section-8 to the PDPs for receiving Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) within 15 days from the date of issuing notice.
- ix. The PDPs are noticed to produce the records of right to the property along with other necessary document/evidence as per requirement of the land acquisition section of DC office.
- x. Upon fulfillment of the criteria of the DC office i.e. requisite papers and documents, the LAO will disburse CCL either in the office or at the field level issuing prior notice to the entitled persons (EPs).
- xi. Local Government Institutions (LGI) representative identifies the EPs during receiving the CCL.
- xii. As per land Acquisition law, DC pays compensation to the legal owner of the properties for land, structure, trees, crops and fish stocks.
- xiii. After receiving account payee cheque for CCL from the LA office and obtaining clearance from the Treasury Section of DC office, the Entitled Person (EP) deposits the CCL to his own bank account.
- xiv. One copy of the CCL will be submitted to the PIAoffice for processing additional payment of compensation and resettlement benefits as per RAP policy.
- xv. The PIAwill create an identity number for each of the CCL holders and prepare entitled persons file (EP file) and Entitlement Card (EC) for all the PDPs along with the amount of compensation.
- xvi. The PIAwill prepare Identity cards with photograph of the EPs.
- xvii. The Identity cards will be jointly signed by the Executing Agency (RHD) and PIArepresentatives and the photograph of EP will be attested by the concerned UP Chairman/ Member or Ward Councilor as applicable.
- xviii. The PIA will arrange to disburse Account Payee cheque at the open and accessible location of the project area.

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6.4 Payment Procedure to Non-Title Holders

The non-titled holder means having no legal ownership of the affected property but socially recognized and enlisted during the census, SES and/or Joint Verification Survey within the RoW. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 has no provision to compensate non-titled holders on GOB land. The AIIB Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) prescribes to address these PDPs although they do not have legal title to the property. As per tripartite joint verification survey by the joint verification committee (JVC) the list of displaced persons will be prepared by the PIA. The steps involved in payment of compensation and resettlement benefits to the non-titled holders are:

- i) Individual Identity number will be created against the name of all Entitled Persons.
- ii) Photograph of PDPs will be taken and duly attested by the UP Chairman/Ward Councilor for preparation of Identity cards.
- iii) The PIA will prepare entitle persons file and entitlement card for each of the EPs.
- iv) The PIA will assist the EPs in opening Bank Account in their names.
- v) The tenants of the house or commercial premises and employees will collect documents in favor of their tenancy or identification from the owner of the structure/employer which will be attested by the concern Ward Councilor.
- vi) The PIA will create Identity number for each of the EPs and prepare documents for EP-wise EC for payment.
- vii) The PIA will prepare Identity cards with photograph attested by the Ward Councilor of the EP.
- viii) The Identity cards will be jointly signed by the PEA and PIA representatives and the pasted photograph must be attested by the concerned UP Chairman/ Ward Councilor.
- ix) The PIA will disburse Account Payee Cheque either in their office or in the office of Ward Councilor and the place it must be informed to the EPs in particular.

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CHAPTER 7 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

7.1 Introduction

Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (Section 5) allows landowners to submit objections in the beginning of the legal process. Once the objections are heard and addressed, there is virtually no provision to attend complaints and grievances that individual landowners may bring in the later stages of the acquisition process. As the law does not recognize the non-titled users of land, there is no mechanism to hear and redress their grievances in the legal process. Again, project interventions and construction activities on site may raise environmental, social and public health concerns among the displaced persons and their communities. The communities may also be interested in transparency in procurement and quality of construction. Complaints and grievances may, therefore, range from land acquisition, resettlement, procurement and quality of works on site. Disputes over ownership and inheritance of the acquired lands of displaced persons and assets missed by the census, joint verification; valuation of affected assets; compensation payment; and the like may arise in the process of resettlement. The construction workers might have also complaints over salary and other facilities against the employer.

To deal with resettlement related disputes and to make the project accountable to the displaced people and their community, a complaint and grievance mechanism will be in operation under the project. The mechanism will be an officially recognized community-based system to resolve disputes arising out of various matters related to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, environment, safety and other social concerns. The fundamental objectives of this mechanism are to resolve any resettlement related grievances locally in consultation with the aggrieved party to facilitate smooth implementation of the social and environmental action plans. Another important objective is to democratize the development process at the local level and to establish accountability to the displaced people. Based on consensus, the procedure will help resolve issues/conflicts amicably and quickly, saving the aggrieved persons resorting to expensive, time consuming legal actions. IT-based grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for the affected people has been introduced in this RAP. Apart from this a localized GRM has been designed for construction workers to address their claims against employers.

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The complaint and grievance mechanism has been developed to allow a displaced person appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land and assets, and from construction related activities. The PDPs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation. The project planning and implementation will be cautious enough to prevent grievances through advance counselling and technical assistance to the PDPs in the land acquisition and compensation collection process. This will be ensured through careful land acquisition and resettlement design and implementation, by ensuring full participation and consultation with the PDPs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the affected communities, the RHD and local governments in general.

7.2 T-Based Grievance Redress Mechanism

An IT based GRM will be developed for the purpose of documentation of the complaints filed by the PDPs for better screening. This will further enhance the overall communication between the PDPs and Project Implementation Unit.

Grievance is a formal dispute over the project activities produced by the Project Affected People (PAP) to the Project Authority due to interventions of the project. Grievance are complaints that are formally registered in accordance with grievance procedures. Whatever form it may take, grievance procedures are intended to hear and resolve complaints in a timely and cost-effective manner by the project authority, before they result in litigation. To make a grievance procedure effective, all parties must approach the attitude that it will serve their mutual interests. To resolve the dispute of the PAPs, following procedure will be made available to the PAPs to make conversation or dialog with the Project Authority exchanging their views through SMS. The procedure of producing grievances is as under-

- PAPs will send SMS (Toll free) to a fixed number to communicate with the Project Authority expressing their problems to be resolved.
- The fixed mobile number/mask address (toll free) will be provided by the project authority.
- The project authority will promptly recognize the problems and to take necessary measures to resolve the problems within their legal capacity.
- The project Authority will inform the results of the problems to the PAPs through SMS.

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In the current project, a Grievance Management System will be introduced in the IT Solution by which it can be monitored by the relevant ministries, development partners and the project authority and other relevant agencies.

7.3 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

For long distance road development projects, the road is normally divided into more than one construction contract zones. From the RHD side, one Manager / Deputy Manager in the rank of SDE or above is posted at the work site. Among other works, he looks after the implementation of RAP and works in close contact with the PIA. The GRCs will be formed at all the construction contract zones for resolving the grievances involving resettlement benefits, relocation, and other assistance. A gazette notification on the formation and scope of work of the GRCs will be required from the RHD/MoRTB. The GRC for each construction contract zone will be comprised of the followings:

- **Grievance Redress Committee**
 - one representative of RHD, at least of the level of Executive Engineer (SDE), to be nominated by the RHD as convener;
 - the Area Manager of the PIA as Member Secretary;
 - the Chairman or his representative of the UP/Municipality where the complaint is registered;
 - one representative of the PDPs as Member;
 - women member of local Union Parishad / Municipality as Member; and

PIA may appoint a legal advisor to make suggestions in resolving the disputes. However, he/she will not be a member of the committee. This arrangement will be made to ensure justice to the EPs outside court. It is to be noted that for project the Convener and Member from DC office are always same, but other members will be changed depending on location of meetings and PDPs union, upazila, etc. The GRCs will be activated with power to resolve resettlement, compensation and environmental issues not to be addressed under legal suit in the courts. The GRCs will receive grievance cases from the displaced persons through the Project Implementing Agency (PIA). The PIA will assist the PDPs or other aggrieved people in lodging their

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complaints in a proper format acceptable to the GRCs. The PIA will inform the people about the procedure of producing grievance through focus group meetings.

7.4 Scope and Jurisdiction of Work

The scope and jurisdiction of work of GRC are:

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

GRC meetings will be held in the respective RU field office in the area or other location as agreed by the committee members. If needed, the GRC members may undertake field visit to verify and review the issues at dispute, including titles/share, reason for any delay in payment or other relevant matters. Moreover all the GRC members including the Convener should be given sitting allowance for each meeting at the rate of Taka 800 to each and Tk. 15 per km as

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conveyance allowance. All costs of travel, meeting and sitting are to be borne by the PEA through the PIA.

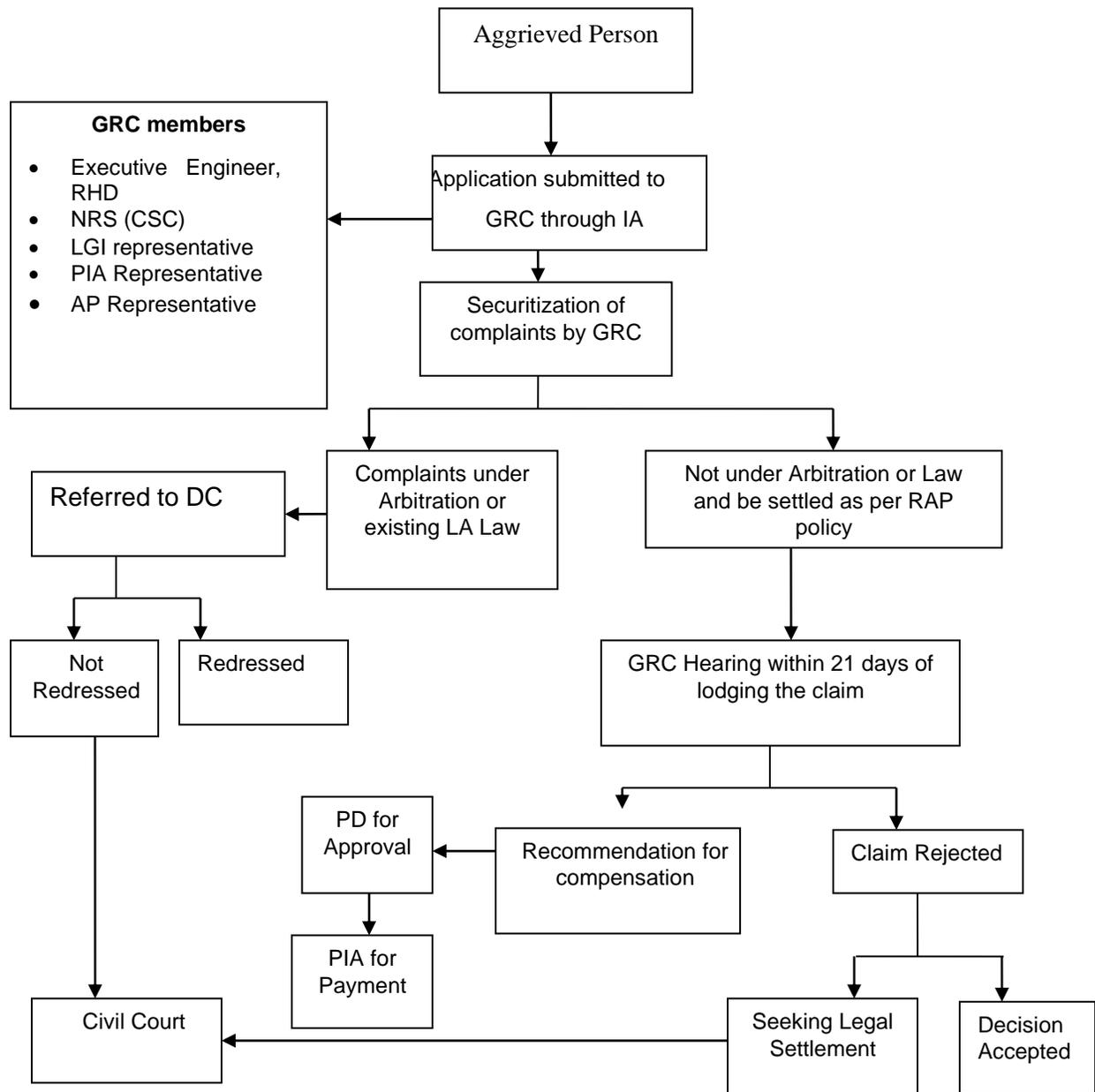


Figure 7:1 Filing of Grievance Cases and Documentation

DPs will be able to file their grievances without any fear and intimidation. Where required, the implementing NGO will assist the DPs in drafting the grievances. All grievances must be submitted in writing to the Chair, GRC. The complainant may be represented by the DP him/herself or appointed agent such as locally elected representative/legal advisor. The judgment

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made by GRC will be communicated to the concerned DP in writing. If dissatisfied, the DP through GRC may request for a further review of the judgment of GRC by the Project Director. In such cases, the case will be forwarded to the PD with all documents. If the disputant still remains dissatisfied, he/she may go to the formal court of law. In fact, the grievance redress system of the project does not bar any aggrieved persons to seek resolution from the court of law at any stage. GRC procedures and operational rules will be publicized widely through community meetings and pamphlets in the local language (Bangla) so that DPs are aware of their rights and obligations, and procedure of grievance redress.

All GRC documents will be maintained by PIA for review and verification by supervision consultants and AIIB. RHD Field Office(s) will act as the Secretariat to the GRCs as it is the office of the convener. As a result, the records will be up-to-date and easily accessible onsite. With the dissatisfactory reaction from the aggrieved DPs, the GRC will forward the cases to the Project Director (PD) for further review. Convener and Member Secretary of GRC will present the case records to the PD and facilitate impartial review of the complaints. Proceedings of such review meetings will be available for review by AIIB. Member secretary will present the case of the aggrieved DPs in the upper review and settlement focal points in presents of the Convener, GRC.

7.5 Complaints and Grievance Redress Mechanism

The complaint and grievance mechanism will be available to allow a PDP appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land and assets, and from construction related activities. PDPs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation. The project planning and implementation will be cautious enough to prevent grievances through advance counseling and technical assistance to the PDPs in the land acquisition and compensation collection process. This will be ensured through careful LAP design and implementation by ensuring full participation and consultation with the PDPs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination among the affected communities, the RHD, and local governments in general. The overall system of receiving complaints, procedures of resolving/ redressing and decision making on the issues are furnished below in Table 7.1.

Table 7:1: Steps for Redressing / Resolving Grievances

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Step 1	The Implementing Agency (IA) informs PDPs about their losses and entitlements. If satisfied, the PDP claims resettlement payments to the PEA. If confused, proceed to Step 2
Step 2	The PDP approaches the IA field level officials for clarification. The IA will clarify the DPs about their losses& entitlements as per RAP policy. If resolved, the DP claims resettlement payments to the PEA. If not resolved, proceed to Step 3
Step 3	The PDP approaches to the GRC. PIA staff assists the PDPs producing the complaints and organize hearing within 21 days of receiving the complaints. Both written complaints in local dialect and verbal complaints are acceptable. IA shall assist the PDPs to prepare written form for succeeding procedures at no cost to PDPs. Then proceed to Step 4
Step 4	GRC to scrutinize applications, cases referred to Deputy Commissioner through PIA if the case is under arbitration law and beyond their mandate as per scope of work. If the case is within the mandate of GRC, proceed to Step 5
Step 5	GRC sessions held in presence of the aggrieved PDPs, minutes recorded. If resolved, the Project Director approves the decision of the GRC. If not resolved, proceed to Step 6
Step 6	The PDP may accept GRC decision, if not, he/she may file a case to the PPD for settlement. Then proceed to Step 7
Step 7	The PPD with the help of CRO, and Convener and Member Secretary of GRC reviews the case and the decisions are conveyed through the concerned PDP. If the decisions are not accepted, it moves to Step 8
Step 8	The GRC minutes, approved by the Project Director, received at Convener's office back. The approved verdict is communicated to the complainant PDP in writing. The PDP then claims resettlement payments to PEA. If the decisions are not excepted, the PDP moves to Step 9
Step 9	When the PPD's decisions are not accepted, the PDP may go to the court of law, which takes the final decisions and the resettlement benefits are given accordingly

For better understanding, the above 9 steps are presented below in illustrated form:

- i) All complaints from the PDPs will be received at the field office of the PIA, with a copy to the concerned local government representatives.
- ii) The PIA, upon receipt of complaints will inform the Convener of GRC and the Convener will organize a hearing session for the complainants in the local government office where the complaint was received.

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- iii) The GRC will review the issues came through the hearing and pass verdicts to convey to the concerned PDP through the PIA.
- iv) If there are matters relating to arbitration or compensation under the existing law, the matter will be referred to the DC for necessary lawful decision.
- v) The PDPs will be assisted by the PIA in this process and will monitor the progress.
- vi) The GRC will settle the disputes within a maximum of 21 days of receiving the complaints from the PDPs.
- vii) Resolution of the GRCs will be sent to the PPD for approval, and after approval these will be adopted in the process of resettlement for issuance of ID cards, determination of loss and entitlements, and payment thereof.
- viii) If the PDP does not agree with the GRC decisions, he is free to go to the court of law and this must be accepted as the final decisions.
- ix) PDP will have to accept the decisions and the entitlements of compensation along with amounts will be prepared following policy matrix of this RAP.
- x) All the GRM costs will be borne by the PEA through the PIA.

The schematic presentation of Grievance Redress / Resolve Mechanism will be of the flowing form:

7.6 GRM for Dealing with Labor Issues.

The GRM with its present scope addresses the grievances / complaints lodged by the project affected persons and other local stakeholders. But according to the lessons learned in various project contexts, there is also an urgent need to establish a separate GRM to deal *exclusively* with those that involve workers employed by the Contractors for site development, construction and other activities. Such grievances may involve wage rates and unpaid overtime works; irregular and partial payments; lack / inadequacy of living accommodations; lack of clean drinking water and sanitation facilities; lack of medical care in emergencies; lack of protection against gender-based violence / sexual exploitation and abuse (GBV/SEA) of female workers by labor suppliers / *sardars*, supervisors, and others who also deal with workers.

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The GRCs dealing with labor grievances/complaints will have members who are directly and indirectly associated with the construction and other works under the individual Contract packages. Each GRC will have 5 members:

- (a) PEA official who is in charge of all construction and other activities at individual work sites, will act as convener;
- (b) Resident engineer of the Construction Supervision Consultant;
- (c) A male worker representing the workers;
- (d) A female worker representing the workers;
- (e) A PEA official, designated by the Project Director, who is not associated with the construction activities in the field, but a member of the PIU.

Improvement of Sylhet-Tamabil Road to a 4 Lane Highway and Construction of Slow- Moving Vehicular Traffic (SMVT) Lane on Both Sides” Project.

CHAPTER 8 GENDER ISSUES AND ACTIONS

8.1 Introduction

Women constitute about half of the national population in Bangladesh. They are now increasingly recognized to play an effective and critical role in the process of sustainable development. According to the census survey, about 45.11% of the affected population is women and about 7.6% of the affected households are headed by women. A household headed by a woman in Bangladesh context, in both rural and urban settings,, is considered to be a socially vulnerable. Accordingly, female PDPs would be entitled to extra benefits than their male counterparts

8.2 Principles for Gender Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming, according to UN, is a globally accepted approach to achieving gender equality. It makes women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences integral to the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all policies and programs. In compliance with national gender policy, the project proposes the following principles, guidelines and procedures to identify gender actions to mainstream gender in the project process:

- Ensure that women are involved in selection, design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the project activities including land acquisition and resettlement.
- Carefully screen the project to identify needs and expectations of, and potential adverse impacts on, women and document them.
- Identify the impact details and the most appropriate mitigation measures through intensive consultation with the affected women and their communities, NGOs and civil society organizations, professionals, and the like.
- Identify appropriate actions to ensure and maximize project benefits to women through the consultative process.
- If women are involved in civil works construction, operation and maintenance of project infrastructure, ensure: (i) equal pay for equal work; (ii) gender friendly work environment; and (iii) workplace safety for women and children.

Improvement of Sylhet-Tamabil Road to a 4 Lane Highway and Construction of Slow- Moving Vehicular Traffic (SMVT) Lane on Both Sides” Project.

8.3 Gender Action Plan

RHD will maximize participation of women in the RAP implementation process, their access to project benefits and reducing their social vulnerability through additional measures.

Table 8:1 Gender Action plan

Target	Activities	Indicators
Increasing participation of women	Participation of women will be ensured by stimulating their participation in all community meetings and also consulting them separately in focused group discussions to learn their preferences, experiences and needs. Women will be encouraged to participate in decision-making for implementation of RAP and to contribute in safeguarding themselves from health and social vulnerabilities. Women will be fully informed about entitlements, timetable of compensation delivery and relocation activities. The implementing PIA will engage local women members to engage in community-led monitoring.	Number of women consulted (30% of persons consulted will be women)
Maximizing women’s access to project benefits	Local affected people, including women will be encouraged to take up construction employment if they are interested. RHD will monitor the employment of women by the Engineering and Procurement Contractor (EPC). Local women will also be engaged by all agencies including the Project Implementing Agency.	Number of women employed in construction (30% of employment should go for women)
Reducing women’s social vulnerability	Social vulnerability of women in the context of the Project may include domestic violence, sexual harassment, vulnerability to sexually transmitted infections (STI) including HIV/AIDS, and, though limited, human trafficking specially women and child trafficking. The RAP booklet will include information about public health and education services in the area. Contractors will implement a zero tolerance policy against sexual harassment at workplaces.	RAP booklet includes these information Construction camps to be monitored for sexual harassment

8.4 Monitoring Gender Actions

Gender actions will be internally monitored by RHD on a regular basis and the results will be included in the quarterly progress reports. The independent M&E consultant will monitor gender inclusive implementation of RAP and report to RHD in the annual, mid-term and end-term M&E reports.

CHAPTER 9 RELOCATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

9.1 Introduction

The census & IOL survey indicates that 620 residential HHs, 914 shops, 107 residential cum shop and 33 CPR will be fully dislocated by this project out of affected 2155 affected entities. There is no provision for project-sponsored relocation sites for the affected residential and business premises. Affected HHs will be encouraged and assisted by the RHD and PIA to find alternative land for relocation.

Table 9.1: Category of lost assets required relocation

Category of Loss Due to	Units	No. of affected entities	Number of entities require relocation	Percentage (require relocation)
Residential HHs	No.	699	620	88.70
Shops/Commercial enterprises	No.	1132	914	80.74
Residence cum shops	No.	130	107	82.31
Community Properties (PPR)	No.	194	33	17.01
Total		2155	1674	

Source: Census and IOL survey, October 2019

9.2 Project Relocation Strategy

The dynamics of tiled holders and squatters' settlement along the project road have been considered in the development of relocation strategy for displaced households, business and community premises. The project identifies self-relocation (permanent), group relocation (permanent) and temporary relocation options for the time being before permanent relocation as a strategy for relocation of the displaced households and shops on private and GoB land. The PDPs will be provided with adequate subsistence assistance to mitigate the livelihood disruption during relocation and reconstruction.

The Project Director (PD) will assign the Project Manager (PM) at the Field Offices (FOs) to handle relocation aspects of the displaced households and commercial premises with assistance from the PIA and the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) at Union level. PRAC, in consultation with the District and Upazila administration, will find out alternative land in the project areas suitable for relocation of the displaced households and shops. Displaced households and shops are encouraged for self-relocation in groups or individual. They can also be temporarily relocated for the time being until the new site for their self-relocation is ready.

- **Self-Relocation**

The project is taking land over a long narrow strip in most of the sections of the existing road. Substantial land (322.18 acre) will be taken for widening of the road into four-lane. Again the PDPs are largely affected on their own land and remaining are squatters at the Bazaar areas who are scattered all along the existing road. Developed land is scarce in the area and vacant public land is not also in plenty at suitable location to be developed for resettlement of the PDPs. Organized relocation site for the PAPs is not encouraging in this situation. The project will therefore encourage permanent "self-relocation" by affected households selecting replacement homestead land in the vicinity of their own. The objective is to minimize social disruption in the resettlement process and allow people to remain together within kin groups for mutual support. Both title holders and the squatters/encroachers will be encouraged for self-relocation and assisted in the process of finding out alternative lands, where necessary. Project through PIA and PRAC will undertake land search and assist the affected households/squatters/encroachers in relocation and resettlement on a more permanent site. The PDPs opting for self-relocation will declare his/her decision using the format at Annex-II.

- **Group Relocation**

Group relocation is organized self-relocation, and a permanent relocation option. In case, a number of households wish to relocate in a cluster, community infrastructure facilities like access roads, plantation, tube-wells, sanitary latrines and drainage will be provided in the relocated sites by the project. Necessary budget will be claimed from the contingency head of this RAP. This option has been found to be feasible as land market in the project area permits the resettlement assistance package to afford. But as mentioned earlier, the PDPs live all along the long strip of the road which means a location to be selected for a "cluster settlement" will be in close vicinity of some PDPs, but it would be far away from others living another edge of the road. Consultation meetings and group discussion specially on relocation options will be held during implementation of the RAP to assess relocation options of the PDPs.

- **Temporary Relocation**

At critical circumstances of failure by the PDPs particularly squatters to afford permanent alternative sites elsewhere within the road vicinity within given time, they may temporarily be relocated by themselves at anywhere other than RHD land. They will be moved temporarily in places of their choice in affordable time of three to 6 months. In case of permanent relocation in

groups after certain period of temporary settlement, they will be provided civic facilities as per policy of the RAP. The PDPs will not be allowed to move back on the RHD land (Project ROW).

- **Relocation of Common Property Structures**

Affected HHs and shops will be encouraged for self-relocation after payment of compensation and resettlement benefits. The PIA will assist the PDPs to find alternative land for relocation. Community properties will be reconstructed by the project as per AIIB ESS. PEA will take necessary measures to reconstruct new CPRs on the land to be provided by the Management Committee of the CPR. Physical Relocation Assistance Committee will be constituted in each Union with the representative of the PEA, Union Parishad/Municipality, PDPs, and PIA. Location, design and other issues to reconstruct the CPRs will be recommended by the PRAC to the Project Director in consultation with the Management Committees of CPRs. Project Director will deploy engineers to design and contractor to reconstruct the CPRs. In this case compensation for the structure and other resettlement benefits will not be paid. In case of titled CPR land value will be paid by DC office as per ARIPA 2017. CPR Management Committee may utilize land compensation for purchasing alternative land, but structure compensation will be used for construction/installation of amenities of the new CPRs.

9.3 Income and Livelihood Restoration Strategies

Mitigation of loss of assets and livelihood is the main focus of the RAP. RHD will provide appropriate support to the livelihood restoration aspects of the PDPs failing to cope with relocation. According to the impacts identified, relocation of households in new location out of their own vicinity will disrupt their normal way of living. This will take some time to adjust with the new environment and their livelihood will be disrupted for the time being. Income and livelihood restoration strategy will focus on their post relocation situation and adopt appropriate mitigation measures to uphold their standard of living. Short-term and long-term mitigation measures are suggested to undertake as per policy of the RAP. Business enterprises will also get support from the project in terms of relocation and income restoration. Adequate compensation/resettlement assistance will be given to these PDPs before relocation. In addition, vulnerable PDPs will receive special support and also get preference for employment in civil construction works. It is expected that the short-term measures of compensating loss of productive assets and income will largely mitigate the dislocations in livelihood resources.

In compliance with the AIIB ESS, RHD will identify resources for income restoration assistance to the PDPs who would fail to cope with relocation in addition to compensation payment to them. Eligible members of affected households losing income permanently will be linked with various financing institutions and NGOs to get financial support and training on income generating activities (IGA) such as small business, poultry rearing, cow fattening, tailoring, etc.

The project has already provisioned special allowance for affected vulnerable and female headed households. In addition, the RAP implementing agency will initiate with the help of RHD and local administration to include all vulnerable PDPs to existing social safety net programs run by the government such as Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) Program, Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Program, Employment Generation Programs, etc. The local government institutions (LGI) like the Union Parishads (UP - a sub-district comprised of several UPs) identify the vulnerable households and persons for VGF, VGD and other social safety net programs. RHD will request the elected LGI representatives (chairmen and members of UPs) to include the vulnerable PDPs in the ongoing government sponsored safety net programs through the *Upazila Nirbahi* Officers (UNO - chief executives of sub-district administrations). The PIA will prepare lists of vulnerable PDPs and provide those to the LGI representatives and liaise with the UNOs and LGI representatives to operationalize the mechanism.

For additional support to usual income restoration assistance as mentioned above, the PIA will specifically undertake assessment of needs and skills base of the PDPs of age between 15 to 45 years. The PIA will prepare a list of suitable members of affected households eligible for income restoration intervention with their relevant profile and submit to the PD for approval. The short-term livelihood regeneration assistance under the RAP will be organized as mentioned in the Table below.

Table 9:2 Livelihood Restoration Options

1. Eligible members of poor households earning maximum BDT 11,000 per month to be relocated from the project right of way.	Compensation for affected properties including resettlement benefits and allowance as vulnerable HHs, and priority in employment in construction.
2. Eligible members from poor female headed households having no adult male members.	Same as above

Local people in the project area, whose livelihood will be affected by the project, will get preference in jobs associated with the project construction. RHD will facilitate the affected people to form labor contracting society (LCS) in each contract package with assistance from the PIA and Construction Supervision Consultant. The civil works contractors will hire local laborers through the LCSs. Affected persons will get preferential employment in project works based on their age, education and skills. After construction of the project the poor and vulnerable female members of the affected households will be deployed to take care of the road side tree plantation, etc. as a member of the LCS. The construction jobs, in the semi-skilled and unskilled category, shall be offered to the PDPs in preference to others.

In the project area, it has been found that women employment is very low. Only 3.20% of the women are engaged in gainful employments getting cash income. The project will provide capacity building training for vulnerable PDPs and link with locally active NGOs for income generation activities. The project will try to mobilize local NGOs working on women's development to include female eligible PAPs under their existing scope.

The project will mobilize available local resources to better or at least restore the livelihoods of the PDPs. Project will communicate with development partners and NGOs with ongoing activities in the project area and recommend them to include PAPs in their programs. The RHD will communicate with all development agencies active in the area in order to mobilize their resource and channel the development opportunities to all PDPs. One such initiative will be to pursuing active Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) in the area to set up a credit program specific to PDPs. In such way, the project will explore the readily available opportunities provided by government, NGOs or any other development partners and guide the PDPs how to benefit from these organizations and agencies.

CHAPTER 10 RESETTLEMENT COST AND BUDGET

10.1 Introduction

The cost is estimated on the basis of inventory of losses identified through census and IoL survey conducted in October 2019 and property valuation survey and Mouza rates (Government declared) for the year 2019. Replacement value of land is calculated based on the Mouza rate including 200% premium. No additional compensation on top of DC's payment has been calculated since DC price including 200% premium seems representative amount of Maximum Allowable Replacement Value (MARV). Land development cost, stamp duty and registration cost, crop production cost, etc. have been calculated following Resettlement Policy Framework adopted for this project. On the other hand, cost estimated for the structure and tress by using PVAC rate of Dhaka Elevated Expressway project (2015) including 10% inflation per year. Resettlement benefits have also assessed following other infrastructures development projects of RHD, BR, and Dhaka WASA etc. The Property Valuation Advisory Committee will confirm the rates by types of land and location during the RAP implementation. The costs for relocation and special assistance are consistent with the entitlement matrix.

The total estimated budget for implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan is BDT 11,880,209,763 from which BDT 10,583,991,736 to be paid by DC and additional compensation and resettlement benefits BDT 1,296,218,028 to be paid by RHD. Budget under RHD head includes additional compensation for land and other resettlement benefits, PIA operation cost & External Monitoring Agency operation cost. The budget will be updated and adjusted once the land acquisition boundaries is finalized and the Government adopts a price of land and other assets based on the recommendations of the PVAC prior to implementation.

Table 10:1 Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement cost

S.N	Category of loss	DC Amount (BDT)	RHD(BDT)	Estimated RC amount in BDT	Percentage
0	1	2	3	4	5
1	Compensation for land	7,685,457,143	0	7,685,457,143	64.69
2	Compensation for structure	2,694,363,393	321,941,075	3,016,304,467	25.39
3	Compensation for Trees	195,983,600	0	195,983,600	1.65
4	Compensation for Standing Crops	8,187,600		8,187,600	

S.N	Category of loss	DC Amount (BDT)	RHD(BDT)	Estimated RC amount in BDT	Percentage
5	Land development Cost for Homestead and Commercial land (@10% of land valuse)	0	307,921,952	307,921,952	2.59
6	Stamp Duty and Registration Cost @10% of land value for 20% probable cases	0	115,281,857	115,281,857	0.97
7	Crop Production Cost for Agricultural land and Pond @ 10% of land value	0	177,346,108	177,346,108	1.49
8	Other Resettlement Benefits	0	308,727,036	308,727,036	2.60
9	Operation costs for RP implementation	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	0.25
10	Operation cost for External Monitoring Agency		5,000,000	5,000,000	0.04
11	IGA Training for Vulnerable HHs	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	0.08
12	Civic Amenities in relocation site in case of self relocation in cluster manner	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	0.08
13	Meetings of PVAC, GRC PRAC and Training, Workshop for capacity enhancement of PIA	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	0.08
	Total=	10,583,991,736	1,296,218,028	11,880,209,763	100.00

10.2 Land Acquisition Budget

The total estimated budget for implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan is BDT 11,880,209,763 from which BDT 10,583,991,736 to be paid by DC for the compensation of land, structure, trees etc. Highest percentage (72.61%) compensation will be paid for land and second highest compensation payment will go to compensation for structures which is mostly built on the private land. Almost 1% compensation will pay for the standing crops. The budget will be updated and adjusted once the land acquisition boundaries is finalized and the Government adopts a price of land and other assets based on the recommendations of the PVAC prior to implementation.

Table 10.2 Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement cost

Sl. No	Category of loss	DC Amount (BDT)	Percentage (%)
1	2	3	4
1	Compensation for land	7,685,457,143	72.61
2	Compensation for structure	2,694,363,393	25.46
3	Compensation for Trees	195,983,600	1.85
4	Compensation for Standing Crops	8,187,600	1
	Total=	10,583,991,736	100

10.3 Resettlement Benefits provided by RHD

Apart from the land acquisition cost, the project has provision to pay resettlement benefits following the resettlement planning framework and guideline of the AIIB (Environmental and Social Standards-II). The resettlement benefits include stamp duty & registration costs on purchasing of alternative lands, land development costs, transfer and reconstruction grants, business restoration grants, grants for wage laborers, tenants and vulnerable groups. Roads and Highways Department will pay the resettlement benefit to the eligible displacement people with assistance from the RAP implementing agency. Budget under RHD head includes compensation for land development, IGA training for vulnerable HHs, and other resettlement benefits, PEA operation cost, civic amenities cost and External Monitoring Agency operation cost etc. Highest percent (24.84%) will be paid for the compensation of structures which is mostly built in the government land and nearly 23.76% compensation payment will be paid for the land development cost for homestead and commercial land. Almost 1% compensation will be paid separately for the IGA training for vulnerable HH & civic amenities for resettlement sites. Table 10.3 presents the estimated cost for resettlement benefits.

Table 10.3 Summary of only Resettlement cost to be paid by RHD

Sl. No	Category of loss	RHD(BDT)	Percentage (%)
1	2	3	4
2	Compensation for structure	321,941,075	24.84
3	Land development Cost for Homestead and Commercial land (@10% of land values)	307,921,952	23.76
4	Stamp Duty and Registration Cost @10% of land value for 20% probable cases	115,281,857	8.89
5	Crop Production Cost for Agricultural land and Pond @ 10% of land value	177,346,108	13.68

6	Other Resettlement Benefits	308,727,036	23.82
7	Operation costs for RP implementation	30,000,000	2.31
8	Operation cost for External Monitoring Agency	5,000,000	0.39
9	IGA Training for Vulnerable HHs	10,000,000	0.77
10	Civic Amenities in relocation site in case of self relocation in cluster manner	10,000,000	0.77
11	Meetings of PVAC, GRC PRAC and Training, Workshop for capacity enhancement of PIA	10,000,000	0.77
	Total=	1,296,218,028	100.00

10.4 Replacement Value of Land

The replacement cost for the affected lands has been estimated based on Mouza rate adopted for the year 2019 by the GOB and added 200% premium as per ARIPA 2017. The total estimated cost for acquisition of land is BDT 7,685,457,143 to be paid by DC Additional compensation on top of DC's payment has not been calculated since the Mouza rate including 200% premium seems representative amount of Maximum Allowable Replacement Value (MARV). The replacement cost for land will be finally determined by the PVAC. Compensation for land and other Resettlement Benefits have been appended in Annex-3

10.5 Estimated cost of Structures

Affected structures are owned by the households, shops, community properties and government/NGO offices on private and government land. Various categories of structures are affected within the right of way. Costs of structures have been assessed considering the approved rates of recent project i.e. Dhaka Elevated Expressway Project (DEEP). Deputy Commissioner will determine price for structure based on the assessed by the Public Works Department and adding 100% premium as per ARIPA 2017. Additional compensation on top of DC's payment will not be required since they will be allowed to take away salvageable materials free of cost after payment of compensation. Price of structures for various agencies have been separately calculated in this RAP. The replacement cost is BDT 3,016,304,467 including primary structures and secondary structures on private land (BDT 2,694,363,393) and GoB land. (BDT 321,941,075) Compensation for structures affected on private land will be paid by DC while on GOB land will be paid by RHD through PIA. Compensation for structures will be finally

assessed based on the PVAC recommended rates. Compensation for structures owned by HHs and shops stands at BDT 2,589,989,673 and for CPR and other institutes is BDT 426,314,795

Table 10:2 Estimated Cost for affected Structures (HHs owned)

Primary structure

1	Affected Primary Structure HHs		Legal Titled Entity (Quantity in ha./Sft /No.)	Non-titled entities (Quantity in ha./Sft /No.)	Rate of structure on private land (BDT)	Rate of Structure on RHD land (80% of column 6)	Budget for titleholders (to be paid by DC)	Budget for Non title entities (to be Paid by RHD)	Estimated RC amount in BDT.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (4x6)	9 (5x7)	10 (8+9)
1	pucca	sft	672,947	10,143	2,039	1,632	1,372,408,112	16,548,507	
2	Semi-pucca	sft	561,261	88,489	1,078	862	605,039,358	76,312,914	
3	Tin-made	sft	231,619	144,139	837	670	193,888,265	96,527,006	
4	Katcha	sft	116,281	39,771	365	292	42,465,821	11,619,495	
5	Thatched	sft	1,325	1,496	122	98	161,783	146,129	
	Total		1,583,433	284,038			2,213,963,338	201,154,051	2415117390

Secondary Structure

S.N	Affected Secondary Structure HHs		Legal Titled Entity (Quantity in ha./Sft /No.)	Non-titled entities (Quantity in ha./Sft /No.)	Rate of structure on private land (BDT)	Rate of Structure on RHD land (80% of column 6)	Budget for titleholders (to be paid by DC)	Budget for Non title entities (to be Paid by RHD)	Estimated RC amount in BDT.
	2	3							
1	Bill Board	Sft.	392	204	120	96	47,040	19,584	
2	Gate	Sft.	8,963	288	124	99	1,111,412	28,570	
3	Service Road (Paved)	Sft.	6,720	-	1,000	800	6,720,000	-	
4	Stair	Sft.	4,513	775	500	400	2,256,500	310,000	
5	Culvert	Rft.	1,720	137	2,500	2,000	4,300,000	274,000	
6	Bench	Rft.	15	20	2,205	1,764	33,075	35,280	
7	Boundary Wall (10")	Rft.	9,156	322	1,819	1,456	16,658,426	468,677	
8	Boundary Wall (5")	Rft.	19,366	966	1,071	857	20,748,732	827,978	
9	Boundary Wall (Tin)	Rft.	1,712	35	458	366	783,411	12,813	
10	Drain	Rft.	255	3,411	922	737	235,059	2,515,408	
11	Grill	Rft.		529	1,100	880	-	465,520	
12	Statue	Sft.		20	2,039	1,632	-	32,630	
13	Deep tube well	No.	101	11	55,000	44,000	5,555,000	484,000	
14	Hand Tube well	No.	117	21	13,966	11,172	1,633,975	234,622	
15	Katcha Toilet	No.	19	6	2,101	1,681	39,919	10,085	
16	Mobile tower	No.	3	0	100,000	80,000	300,000	-	
17	RCC Pillar	No.	1296	415	500	400	648,000	166,000	
18	SanitaryToilet	No.	256	120	49,500	39,600	12,672,000	4,752,000	

S.N	Affected Secondary Structure HHs		Legal Titled Entity (Quantity in ha./Sft /No.)	Non-titled entities (Quantity in ha./Sft /No.)	Rate of structure on private land (BDT)	Rate of Structure on RHD land (80% of column 6)	Budget for titleholders (to be paid by DC)	Budget for Non title entities (to be Paid by RHD)	Estimated RC amount in BDT.
	2	3							
19	Slab Toilet	No.	108	40	3,673	2,938	396,673	117,533	
20	Water pump	No.	54	52	17,600	14,080	950,400	732,160	
21	Monument	Cft.		17,752	350	280	-	4,970,560	
22	Machine Foundation	Cft.	644	-	350	280	225,400	-	
23	Oil Tank	Cft.	17,920	-	365	292	6,540,800	-	
24	Septic Tank	Cft.	209,743	4,256	300	240	62,922,900	1,021,440	
25	Water tank	Cft.	31,385	13,330	300	240	9,415,500	3,199,200	
	Total		314,458	42,710			154,194,223	20,678,060	174,872,283

Table 10:3 Estimated Cost for affected Structures (CPR/Institute owned)

Primary Structure

S.N	Affected Primary Structure (CPR+ Social)		Legal Titled Entity (Quantity in ha./Sft /No.)	Non-titled entities (Quantity in ha./Sft /No.)	Rate of structure on private land (BDT)	Rate of Structure on RHD land (80% of column 6)	Budget for titleholders (to be paid by DC)	Budget for Non title entities (to be Paid by RHD)	Estimated RC amount in BDT.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (4x6)	9 (5x7)	10 (8+9)
1	Pucca	sft	105,728	33,278	2,039	1,632	215,621,683	54,293,723	
2	Semi-pucca	sft	30,273	16,527	1,078	862	32,634,294	14,252,885	
3	Tin-made	sft	14,419	32,675	837	670	12,070,145	21,881,794	
4	Katcha	sft	4,068	3,596	365	292	1,485,634	1,050,607	
	Total		154,488	86,076			261,811,756	91,479,009	353,290,764

Secondary structure

S.N	Affected Secondary Structure (CPR+ Social)		Legal Titled Entity (Quantity in ha./Sft /No.)	Non-titled entities (Quantity in ha./Sft /No.)	Rate of structure on private land (BDT)	Rate of Structure on RHD land (80% of column 6)	Budget for titleholders (to be paid by DC)	Budget for Non title entities (to be Paid by RHD)	Estimated RC amount in BDT.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (4x6)	9 (5x7)	10 (8+9)
1	Bill Board	Sft.	40	238	120	96	4,800	22,848	
2	Culvert	Sft.	6000		2,500	2,000	15,000,000	-	
3	Gate	Sft.	1142	4029	124	99	141,608	399,677	
4	Grave yard	Sft.	0	1344	1,299	1,039	-	1,396,685	
5	Ozu Khana	Sft.	3244	355	1,071	857	3,474,324	304,164	
6	Play ground	Sft.	2762		1,000	800	2,762,000	-	
7	Stair	Sft.	1102	2163	500	400	551,000	865,200	
8	Statue	Sft.	0	4	2,039	1,631	-	6,525	
9	Boundary Wall (10")	Rft.	3482	748	1,819	1,455	6,333,758	1,088,490	
10	Boundary Wall (5")	Rft.	9383	2671	1,071	857	10,049,193	2,288,513	
11	Boundary Wall (Tin)	Rft.	500	40	458	366	229,000	14,656	
12	Drain	Rft.	433	313	922	738	399,226	230,869	
13	Mobile tower	Rft.	50		100,000	80,000	5,000,000	-	
14	Deep tube well	No.	6	4	55,000	44,000	330,000	176,000	
15	Grill	No.	0	5	1,100	880	-	4,400	
16	Hand Tube well	No.	5	1	13,966	11,173	69,830	11,173	
17	Katcha Toilet	No.	2		2,101	1,681	4,202	-	
18	RCC Pillar	No.	216	53	500	400	108,000	21,200	
19	Sanitary Toilet	No.	32	11	49,500	39,600	1,584,000	435,600	
20	Slab Toilet	No.	8	2	3,673	2,938	29,384	5,877	
21	Water pump	No.	4	1	17,600	14,080	70,400	14,080	

S.N	Affected Secondary Structure (CPR+ Social)		Legal Titled Entity (Quantity in ha./Sft /No.)	Non-titled entities (Quantity in ha./Sft /No.)	Rate of structure on private land (BDT)	Rate of Structure on RHD land (80% of column 6)	Budget for titleholders (to be paid by DC)	Budget for Non title entities (to be Paid by RHD)	Estimated RC amount in BDT.
22	Bedy	Cft.	2517		350	280	880,950	-	
23	Septic Tank	Cft.	55261	5600	300	240	16,578,300	1,344,000	
24	Water tank	Cft.	2647		300	240	794,100	-	
	Total		88,836.00	17,582.00			64,394,075	8,629,955	73,024,030

10.6 Compensation for Trees

The compensation for trees affected on private and government land has been assessed based on the scheduled rate of the Department of Forest for various species and size and recent development projects. Total price of affected trees stood at BDT 195,983,600 including trees of private owners (BDT 187,383,420) and CPRs & other institutes/offices (BDT 8,600,180). Compensation for trees with 100% premium will be assessed by DC office. Additional compensation on top of DC's payment will not be required since people will be allowed to fell and take away the trees after payment of compensation as per AIIB ESS. The table 10.3 presents total compensation for affected trees.

Table 10:4 Estimated Amount of Compensation for Trees

A	Compensation For tree HHs	Unit	Amount	Rate	Budget in BDT
1	Large	No	25,923	4,150	107,580,450
2	Medium	No	23,017	2,250	51788250
3	Small	No	28,623	900	25760700
4	Plant	No	75,134	30	2254020
	Total		152,697		187,383,420
B	Compensation For tree CPRs				
1	Large	No	1,076	4,150	4,465,400
2	Medium	No	1,191	2,250	2,679,750
3	Small	No	1,560	900	1,404,000
4	Plant	No	1,701	30	51,030
	Total		5,528		8,600,180
	Grand Total				195,983,600

10.7 Compensation for Standing Crops

An amount of compensation will be made for the resettlement benefits for the standing crops of the farmers. A total of 136.46 acres land is under the cultivated land currently which shall be affected by the intervention of the project. Rate for this standing crops will be BDT 600 per acres for which BDT 8187600 will be made for compensation.

Table 10:5: Estimated Amount of Compensation for standing crops

Sl. No.	Category of loss.	Unit.	Quantity in Acre.	Rate (BDT)	Estimated RC amount in BDT.
1	Compensation for standing crops (for 136.46 Acre agricultural land)	Acre	136.46	60000	8,187,600

10.8 Other Resettlement Benefits

The total estimated resettlement benefits is BDT 909,276,951 that includes stamp duty and registration cost, land development cost for homestead and commercial land, crop production cost for agriculture and pond land. structure transfer grant, reconstruction grant, business restoration grant, grants for the affected tenants and wage laborers to be paid by RHD. Table 10.5 shows detailed of the estimated amount of resettlement benefits.

Table 10:6 Estimated Amount of Resettlement Benefits

Sl. No.	Category of loss.	Unit.	Quantity in Accr./s ft/No.	Rate (BDT)	Estimated RC amount in BDT.
1	2	3	4	5 (3x4)	
D.	Stamp Duty and Registration Cost @ 10% of replacement cost of land for 15% probable cases.	Quantity	15%	7,685,457,143	115,281,857
E	Other Resettlement Benefits				
E.1	Land Development Cost @ 10% of only homestead and commercial land(106.221 Accre)	Quantity	10%	4,181,415,740	307,921,952
E.2	Crop production for agricurlure, pond, etc. (136.46Acre)	Quantity	10%	1,773,461,083	177,346,108
E.3	Transfer Grant per affected non-titled Residential and Commercial Primary Structures @ 12.50%	Quantity	12.50 %	292,633,060	36,579,132
E.4	Reconstruction Grant per affected titled and non-titled residential and Commercial Primary Structures @ BDT 12.50 per sft	Quantity	12.50 %	292,633,060	36,579,132
E.5	Shifting of inside goods and materials of the Primary structure		5.00%	2,791,277,906	139,563,895
E.6	Income Loss From Business (6*5000)	No.	30000	932	27,960,000

Sl. No.	Category of loss.	Unit.	Quantity in Accr./s ft/No.	Rate (BDT)	Estimated RC amount in BDT.
	1	2	3	4	5 (3x4)
E.7	Income Loss From rented out (5000*6)	No.	30000	585	17,550,000
E.8	Loss of Tenancy rights (HHs and Shops)	No	15000	1,044	15,660,000
E.9	Employee of Business (6000*3)	No.	18,000	673	12,114,000
E.10	Tk.5,000/- as one time grant for each type of vulnerability (Female, OLD age, very poor & disable)	No.	5000	869	4,345,000
E.11	Compensation for fruits (Large 37835& Medium 11886 trees)	No.	10%	183,758,750	18,375,875
	Total of Resettlement Allowance and Grants D, E.1 to E.10				909,276,951

10.8 RAP implementation cost

The estimated RAP implementation cost is BDT 65,000,000 including operation cost for RAP implementing Agency, Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency, Income and Livelihood restoration program including Training on IGA for the Vulnerable Groups, Operation cost for External Monitoring Agency, civic amenities in the self-managed relocation site for the PDPs, etc. Table 10.6 shows the detailed of estimated amount of RAP implementation.

Table 10:11 **Estimated Amount of RAP implementation**

Head of Expenditure	Unit	Estimated cost
Operation cost of RP Implementing Agency/NGO	LS	30,000,000
Operation Cost for External Monitoring Agency	LS	5,000,000
IGA Training for Vulnerable HHs	LS	10,000,000
Civic Amenities in relocation site in case of self-managed relocation in cluster manner by the APs	LS	10,000,000
Meetings of PVAC, GRC PRAC and Training, Workshop for capacity enhancement of PEA	LS	10,000,000
Total		65,000,000

CHAPTER 11 INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

11.1 Introduction

For speedy and smooth implementation of the project, suitable institutional arrangements are necessary to manage and implement the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Institutional arrangements required for implementation of Resettlement Action Plan includes capacity augmentation of project head office personnel (at RHD), project field offices, land acquisition section of Deputy Commissioner's office, appointment of PIA, formation of various committees like: GRC, JVC, PVAC, etc. The flow chart provided below indicates the institutional arrangement and linkages of different institutions/organizations involved in resettlement and rehabilitation plan of Sylhet Tamabil Road Project. The Project Director at Head Office will function as the Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO). The CRO will be overall responsible for resettlement and rehabilitation policy guidance, coordination, planning, monitoring and reporting to relevant agencies. Other officers and secretarial staffs at Head Office will assist the CRO. At the field level, the CRO will be assisted by the In-charge of field offices at the Rank of Executive Engineer/Sub-Divisional Engineer (SDE) and other field staffs. Besides, an NGO will be appointed for the implementation of Resettlement Plan. Further, a National Resettlement Consultant (NRS) will be engaged to carryout monitoring and reporting of the project implementation. These agencies will work in close coordination with the Office of CRO, and other offices responsible for RAP implementation.

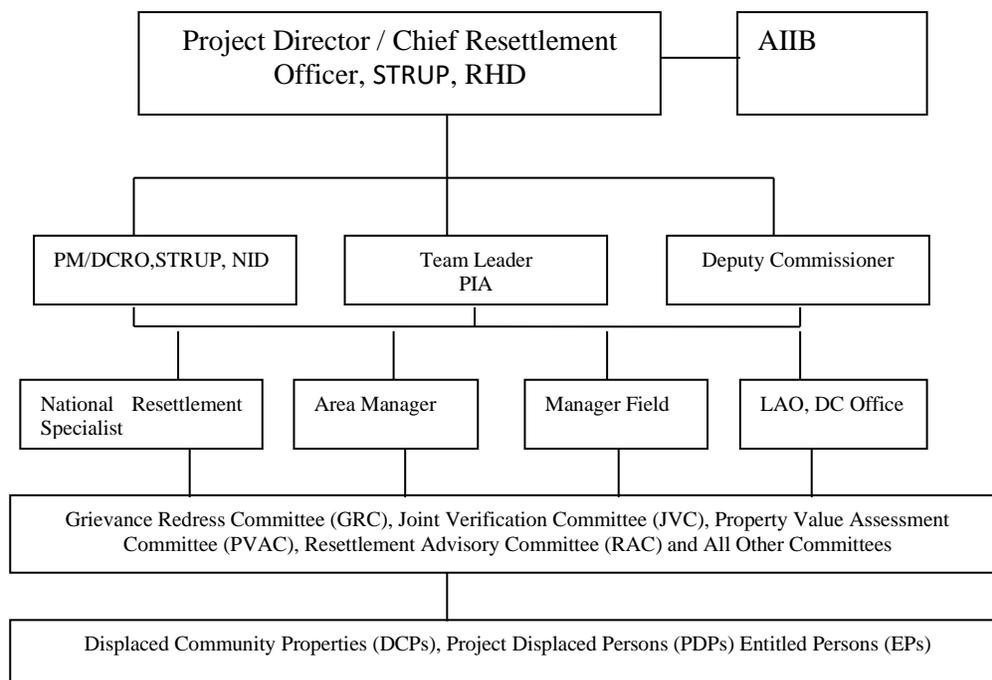


Figure 11:1 Organizational Chart the PEA

Joint Verification Committee (JVC), Property Valuation Assessment Committee (PVAC) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be constituted Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB through official notification with representatives from various departments/agencies associated with project implementation. Apart from these committees, a Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) will be formed by the Project Director with representatives of the RHD (as convener), PIA, LGI and PDPs to handle relocation issue of such huge displacement of HHs, shops and CPRs. Project Manager will be at the rank of Superintendent/ Executive Engineer and look after the resettlement and rehabilitation component of the project as DCRO. Project Managers will be stationed at the PD's office. One Deputy Project Manager may be appointed for assisting the Project Manager. The PD/CRO, through the PM, will monitor the progress of land acquisition and resettlement management and will also ensure co-ordination between various relevant offices, particularly the Office of Deputy Commissioners. The PD at RHD head office will initiate the following activities to commence the implementation of Resettlement Action Plan:

- Establish field offices and depute requisite staff;
- Select PIA having experience in implementation of RAP activities;
- Orientation and awareness workshops for RHD staff likely to be involved in Resettlement and Rehabilitation;
- Appointment of a National Resettlement Consultant.

RHD will establish operational links with the Office of Deputy Commissioners for land acquisition. It will provide means & mechanism for coordinating the delivery of compensation & assistance to entitled persons. Through the PIA it will also be responsible for disseminating the information to the public and providing opportunities for consultations.

11.2 Role of Project Management Head Office

The Roles of project management head office are like;

- Overall responsible for resettlement and rehabilitation works;
- Interact and co-ordinate with the relevant section of Deputy Commissioner office to facilitate land acquisition and taking possession of land;

- Co-ordinate the implementation of R&R activities with Head Office and Field Office;
- Appoint PIA for implementation of RAP and consultant for monitoring and reporting the progress of RAP implementation;
- Ensure conducting resettlement training programs for capacity building of the staffs working at field level, especially of the NGOs and other partner agencies and above all of the PEA;
- Approve the time-bound plans prepared by the PIA;
- Monitor the progress on R&R and land acquisition;
- Prepare monthly progress report and submit to AIIB
- Guide the staff of RHD, NGO & consultant firm on policy related issues during implementation; and
- ensure timely release of fund for R&R activities.

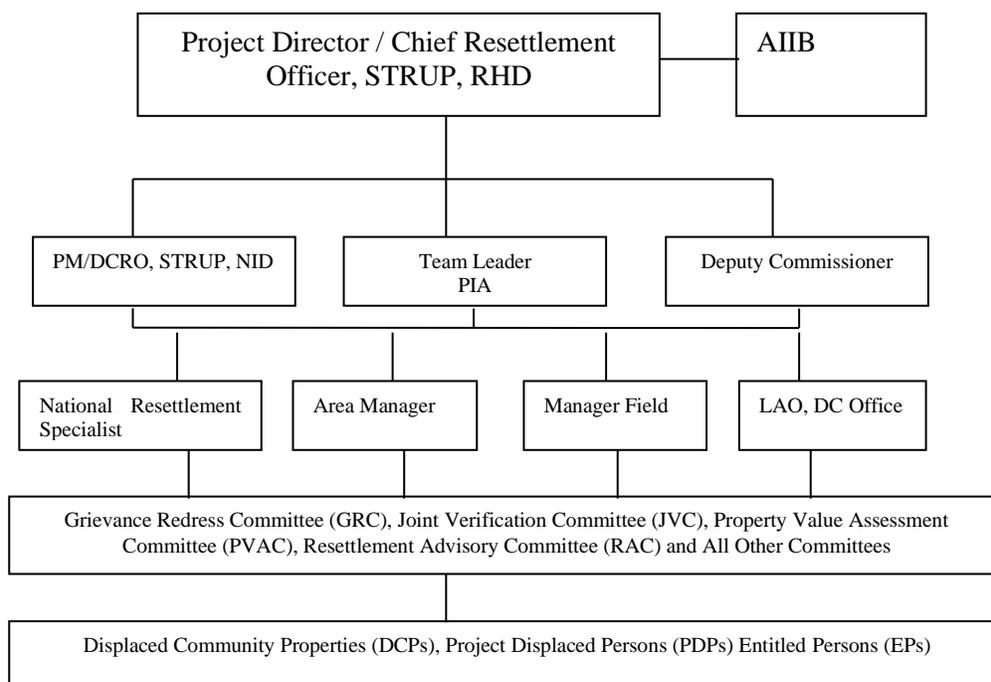


Figure 11:2 Resettlement Organization Chart

11.3 Role of Project Management Field Offices

The field offices will be headed by an officer in the rank of Sub-divisional Engineer called Deputy Chief Resettlement Officer. Project Manager will coordinate with the office of Deputy Commissioner for land acquisition, payment, possession of land clearance for proposed RoW, possession of land, etc. The Project manager will monitor all resettlement and rehabilitation activities and will be fully responsible for progress of RAP implementation works and project management. The DPM and Resettlement Officer will assist him in discharging his duties. The field office will deal in all matters related to resettlement and rehabilitation. Roles and responsibility of the Resettlement Officer would broadly include the following:

- i. Liaison and provided requisite materials, papers, etc. to the Office of Deputy Commissioner for timely acquisition of land and payment of compensation;
- ii. To synchronize various activities related to resettlement and rehabilitation with construction schedule;
- iii. Ensure that entitled persons have received their due compensation and resettlement benefits;
- iv. Assist and advise DCRO in matters related to R&R,
- v. Ensure distribution of pamphlets of R&R policy by the PIA in local language;
- vi. Supervise the implementation of RAP carried out by the PIA and participate in activities carried out by PIA;
- vii. Interact with PIA and Construction Supervision Consultants Team (CSCT) on a regular basis;
- viii. Compile data related to R&R activities and update reporting officer and suggest suitable measures to be taken;
- ix. Review micro plan & monthly reports submitted by PIA;
- x. Participate in regular meetings;

- xi. Ensure distribution of Identify card;
- xii. Attend meetings and participate in Grievance Redress Committee meetings for redressal of grievances;
- xiii. Ensure budgetary provision for relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of CPs;
- xiv. Verify inclusion of displaced persons who missed out due to some reason during the census survey;
- xv. Facilitate the opening of bank accounts of displaced persons in local banks;
- xvi. Organize disbursement of cheques to displaced persons in public place to maintain transparency;
- xvii. Liaison with concerned department for the inclusion of displaced persons in income generating schemes or programs;
- xviii. Maintain record of physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities; and
- xix. Any other work that may be assigned from time to time by the CRO / DCRO, etc.
- xx. The RHD field offices will be assisted by the PIA in performing their duties.

11.4 Role of Deputy Commissioner Office

The Deputy Commissioner (DC) is the competent authority to acquire land for the development activities and pay cash compensation under the provisions of The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act of 2017 (ARIPA 2017). Moreover, he/she is the legal administrative authority to determine the updated title of land and eligibility of DPs for Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for land as well as several other assets covered by the law. It is for the DC to decide whether to enhance the capacity of his concerned office by engaging additional senior LA staff to process the LA requests speedily and smoothly. The PEA and PIA will work with the representatives of DCs during Joint Verification Survey of affected properties and the Current Market Price Survey of the properties for ascertaining current replacement value before

budgeting for total compensation payable to the DPs. The DC would be requested to appoint Special Land Acquisition Officer (SLAO) for project, if required, to expedite the land acquisition process.

The implementation of the activities like, JVS, PVS, assessment of current market price (CMP) of affected properties and reconciliation of the 'market value' and 'replacement value' will require a great deal of mutual understanding among the DCs' office, RHD and the PIA. It is therefore, essential that the DCs will accept the involvement of their representatives in JVS and PVS, budgeting of compensation, updating of land records of PDPs and in reconciliation of CCL with the additional compensation to be paid by the RHD through the PIA.

The DC offices will receive funds from the PEA (RHD) for paying the CCL to the directly displaced persons immediately to facilitate quick disbursement of differentials, if any, by the RHD through PIA. Participation of DC office personnel will be necessary in the host area meetings. Similarly DC's intervention/assistance will be required in matters such as land acquisition, disposal of land ownership disputes, allotment of char land and other surplus land, etc. for self-managed group relocation of the PDPs. The compensation to be paid by the DCs office are:

- cash compensation for loss of land by owners averaging the registered sale deeds values during the preceding one year from the date of serving notice u/s 4 of the ARIPA of similar land plus(+) 200 per cent enhanced amount of the average;
- cash compensation for loss of crops, trees and perennials; and
- cash compensation for residential and commercial structures at replacement value.
- Compensation to the legally recognized lessees, tenants, sharecroppers for their losses

11.5 Role of Project Implementing Agency (PIA)

It has now been generally recognized that the task of successfully implementing a RAP requires certain attitude, experience and skill in dealing with the grass root level people, which are best available among some reputed agencies (NGOs/Consulting Firms) in the country. Therefore, it

has been adopted as a government policy to commission the services of such aPIA to assist in the implementation of a RAP. The principal task of the PIA is to identify the project affected land, households/business enterprises and persons, estimating their losses and dislocations, work out their entitlement packages and prepare a compensation budget. The next main task is to assist the PEA in disbursing entitlements which are beyond the purview of CCL. Again the PIA also plays an important role in ensuring that legitimate grievances of the PDPs are redressed and vulnerable are given special attention. The PIA is also required to undertake efforts to mitigate some community level dislocation caused by the project.

- It has been found that the CCL disbursed by the DCs office is in most cases, are well below the replacement value of the acquired land. Although ARIPA 2017 prescribes to pay premium @200% on the average deed value, nevertheless in some cases the CCL price do not represent the replacement cost of the land. To fill up this gap, the AIIB as prepared a Policy guideline beyond the CCL; AIIB Policy on Environmental and Social Standard. This additional amount on top of DC's CCL (if required),will be assessed based on the recommendation of the PVAC and given to each PDP by PEA through the PIA. Beyond CCL, the issues covered in the proposed compensation package under RAP are as under-
- Additional Grant to cover Replacement Value of land (agricultural, homestead, commercial and fallow land, water bodies, ponds, etc) if CCL is less than RV;
- Compensation for structures on private and GOB land
- Stamp duty and registration cost for facilitating land purchase by PDPs in future;
- Land development cost for the Homestead and Commercial land
- Additional benefit for the transitional period for the productive land
- Grant for loss of standing crops in agriculture land and fish stock;
- Structure Transfer Grant (STG) for living quarters, commercial units on the basis of RV;
- Structure Reconstruction Grant (SRG) to the households/commercial or other establishments on the basis of RV;
- Grant for loss of trees on Govt. RHD land owned by squatters;

- Compensation for fruits
- Additional amount to female PDPs and vulnerable households;
- Additional grant to all the squatters / uthulies household;
- Grant for the loss of business in business enterprises;
- Wage laborers or helper family members of business enterprises to compensate for the employment loss;
- Grants for the loss of rent from rented out premises
- Grant for loss of tenancy rights
- Additional amount for shifting of household/enterprise inside materials; and

Compensation and resettlement benefits to the PDPs will be paid by RHD through PIA following normal practice of RHD in other Donor-funded development projects.

11.6 Scope of Work of PIA

Precisely, the PIA will have to perform the tasks principally basing on the issues included and guidelines provided in the RAP. However, the major tasks to be done by the PIA are

Information Campaign: The implementing PIA will design, plan and implement information campaign in the affected areas primarily to inform the project displaced persons about the entitlement policy and how to avail of their respective entitlements. The campaign would include measures such as distribution of information booklets, leaflets, notice and other materials among the project displaced persons, community meetings, public announcements, and any other measures necessary to provide information to all PDPs.

Circulation of Booklet: One Bangla booklet containing the total compensation package as was outlined in the RAP, procedures and places of payment and all other relevant information will be prepared and circulated among the project displaced persons by the PIA. This will significantly help in reducing tension among the PDPs and will lead to better working environment and relationship between the PIA and PDPs. This kind of booklet must be circulated by the PIA within one month of field placement. If possible this may be prepared by the PIA before going to

the field, and be circulated during the 2nd week of field work. This will significantly help the PIA for performing their activities in a social environment with better cooperation.

Computerization of Database and EP Files: Data on land, structure, trees and other properties lost by the PDPs have to be computerized, including development of necessary software to prepare EPs files and ECs. The EP and EC files will be used for making payments to the EPs and monitoring the progress of resettlement work. The PIA after joining the field, must finalize the list of PDPs, and EPs titles within six months; otherwise, they will be late in performing other activities.

Prepare and distribute Identity Card: All the non-titled PDPs are needed to be identified within the 6 months of PIA's operation at the field level. The titled PDPs will be identified by the DC office based on their updated record of rights. PIA will finalize the list and entitlements of non-titled PDPs and prepare ID cards for them. For the titled PDPs, ID card will be prepared for the PDPs after getting CCL from the DC office. ID cards will be issued by the RHD and distributed by the PIA. ID card will contain photograph of PDP to be taken by the PIA at open place using his/her ID number on the chest. Among many others, the two major contents of ID card are the actual address of the respondent and a certified photograph. The responsibility of preparation and distribution of ID cards will be borne by the PIA. This card will be used by all the PDPs for receiving all types of compensations under RAP.

Assistance to EPs to Relocate and Resettlement: The PIA will assist the PDPs during pre-and post-relocation period and help finding land for resettlement. Also, wherever needed, the staff of PIA will help PDPs to obtain their compensation money from the DC office and other resettlement benefits from the project.

Participation in JVCs, PVACs, GRCs and PRACs: The PIA will organize and participate in the JVC, PVAC, GRC and PRAC meetings and assist in assessing affected properties, valuation, settling disputes over the resettlement benefits and relocation of the PDPs. PIA staff may require to carryout intensive field verifications for resolution of certain kinds of grievances.

Liaison with DC Office: The PIA will always maintain contact with the Land Acquisition Section of the DC office and will disseminate information to the PDPs about payment of CCL. They will also assist the DC office in case of serving notices, payment of CCL, etc. as and when required.

Opening of Bank Accounts: The compensations are always given through cross cheques which require bank account in the name of incumbent. Most of the poor PDPs do not have any bank account. The PIA will have to introduce and help them in opening bank accounts.

Assistance to Vulnerable Groups: The PIA will provide special assistance to vulnerable groups (economically poor, female headed households, women PDPs physically disabled, old, indigenous, etc. landless and others) in their physical and economic rehabilitation through engaging them in implementation of road side plantation, integration with NGOs working in the respective areas for poverty alleviation, employment in road construction works suitable to them, etc.

Organization of Training: Many of the vulnerable EPs may need training for development of their skills or for changing occupations. Training needed for meeting these requirements will have to be organized by the PIA.

Linkage with NGOs: Many of the PDPs may show interest to work with the NGOs working in their areas for poverty alleviation through introducing credit supported income generating activities. The PIA will take initiative for establishing linkage between the PDPs and NGOs.

Propaganda Against HIV/AIDS: The PIA will also propagate against the serious effects of HIV/AIDS among the EPs and construction laborers. The propaganda will include issues like, how it spreads, how it can be avoided, the referral system for the victims, serious effects of HIV/AIDS etc.

Propaganda Against Women and Child Trafficking and Gender Based Violence: The PIA will also propagate against the serious social effects of women and child trafficking and Gender Based Violence among the PDPs and construction laborers. The propaganda will include issues like, how it affects the society and creates social problems, how it can be controlled, etc.

Supervision and Management: Facilities and logistics required for carrying out the implementation activities in the field have to be established in due time at the field and head office levels. The field team shall maintain liaison with RHD field staff and also with Project consultant.

Payment of Compensation and Benefits: The whole theme of RAP centers around the payment of compensations to non-titled DPs and other benefits to both the direct and indirect PDPs. For

this the PIA will have to submit a tentative budget to the RHD within shortest possible time. The tentative budget is always changeable and the total allocation may be placed with the PIA in three installments like: 50 per cent+30 per cent+20 per cent. The second installment may be released after the submit of statement of expenditure by 70 percent of the released money of 1st installment and third installment after disbursement of 1st installment in full & 70% of second installment.

Reporting System of PIA: The PIA will be directly responsible to the Project Director, for all type of activities. The work inception report (5 copies) should be submitted to the Project Director within one month of field placement. Moreover, within 15th of next month, the PIA will have to submit the monthly progress report (5 copies) of and up-to the previous month. The Project Director, may also call meeting as and when needed for reviewing the progress or any other issue considered review-able to him. After the completion of RAP implementation, the PIA will have to submit the project completion report in 10 (ten) copies to the Project Director, along with a soft copy within three months of completion.

8.4 11.7 Role of Resettlement Management Committees

8.5

To arrive at a fair standard of compensation sufficient to cover present Replacement Value of the lost properties, formation of a Joint Verification Committee (JVC) and likewise a Property Value Assessment Committee (PVAC) is considered important for each Union along the project road. Again, to devise a mechanism to dispose of the complaints out of court as per RAP, setting up a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for each area is also felt indispensable.

Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) needs to be formed to facilitate RHD for timely relocation of EPs from the required land and deliver project sponsored resettlement benefits as designed in RAP. Setting up of a Land Identification Committee (LIC) is important to help EPs to find purchasable land in the vicinity and conduct negotiations between the potential sellers and buyer PDPs. In order to ensure collective sharing of responsibilities, JVC and PVAC need to be formed with representatives drawn from the RHD, DC office and PIA while GRC PRAC and LIC will be formed including UP Chairman and Women Members of UPs under the administrative order of the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridge with appropriate legal authority.

11.8 Joint Verification Committee (JVC) Formation and Role

The main task of a JVC is to undertake a plot to plot survey in the affected areas, using a set questionnaire, for determining the actual quantum of losses suffered by the PDPs, compare these data with the assessment made by the DC office and establish the estimate of compensation for acquisition of land, loss of livelihood and resettlement using those of current market value of lost assets ascertained by the PVAC.

The JVC will be composed of:

- one representative of RHD (PD office), at least of the level of Sub-divisional Engineer, to be nominated by the PD, RHD, as Convener;
- one representative of the DC to be nominated by concerned DC as Member;
- the Area Manager of the PIA as Member Secretary; and
- the committee can co-opt any person considered indispensable (for DAE, DoFo, DoFi, PWD, etc).

11.9 Property Value Assessment Committee (PVAC)

The main task of PVAC is to survey the land market in the areas where land will be acquired for the project and establish the current market price equivalent to the replacement value for different categories of land at different locations. PVAC will also find out the prices of other properties in the same manner.

The PVAC will be composed of:

- one representative of RHD, at least of the level of Sub-divisional Engineer to be nominated by the PD, RHD, as convener;
- one representative of the DC to be nominated by concerned DC;
- the Area Manager of the PIA as Member Secretary; and
- the committee can co-opt any other person considered indispensable (for DAE, DoFo, DoFi, PWD, etc).

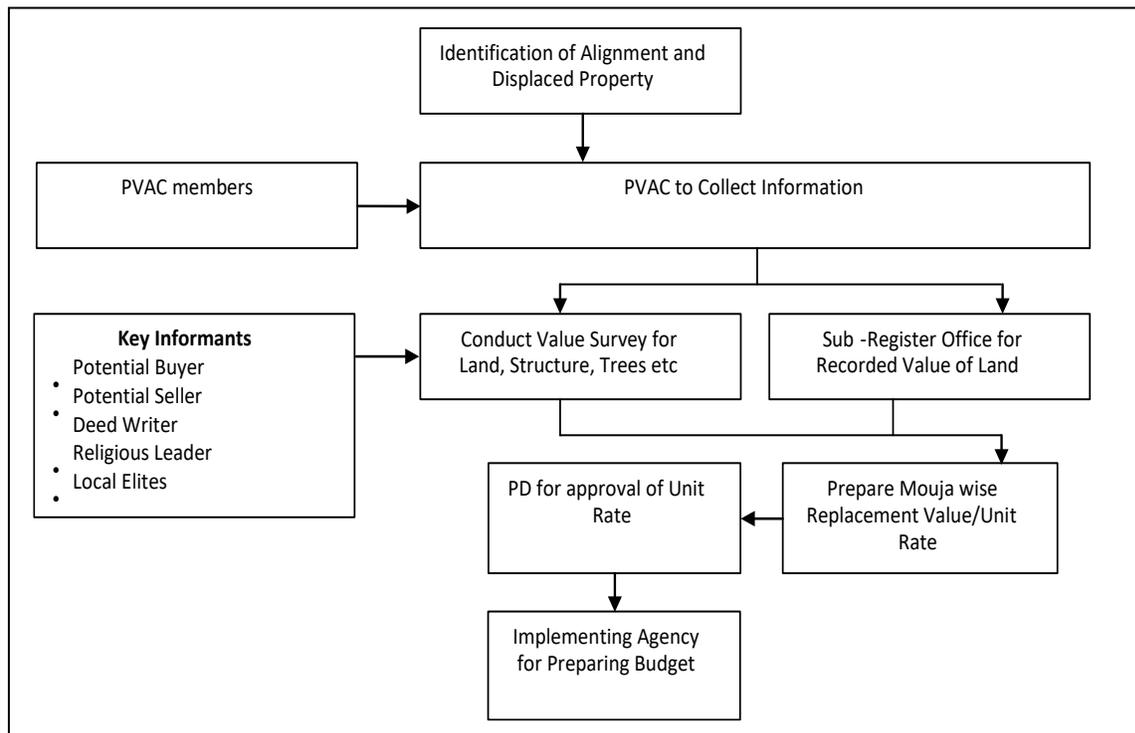


Figure 11:3 Activities of PVAC

11.10 Grievance Redress Committee

The project will constitute a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at each project road link within two months of commencement of implementation of the project. The composition of the GRC may be:

- All complaints from the PDPs will be received at the field office of the Implementing Agency, the member secretary of the GRCs with a copy to the concerned Local Government Institution representatives.
- The representative of the PIA in the GRCs upon receipt of complaints will inform the convener (RHD Executive Engineer) of the GRC and the convener will organize a hearing session for the complainants in the office of the concerned UP Chairman/Ward Councilor's from where the complaint was receipt.
- The GRC will review the proceedings and pass verdicts to convey to the concerned AP through the IA.

- If there are such matters relating to arbitration through the courts, the matter will not be addressed by the GRC and be referred to the Deputy Commissioner.
- The GRC will settle the disputes within maximum 21 days of receiving the complaints from the APs.
- Resolution of the GRCs will be sent to the PD for approval and after approval these will be adopted in the process of resettlement for issuance of ID cards, determination of loss and entitlements and payment thereof.

11.11 Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC)

A PRAC will be formed for each Upazila with elected representatives from concerned UPs, village leaders, representatives from the affected persons, women and RHD representations. The PRAC will be headed by the Executive Engineer, RHD, PEA Field office and authorized to undertake land search and assist the affected squatters in relocation and resettling on a more permanent site other than the Project ROW. PRAC will look up RHD's own resources in case of failure in finding out suitable alternative lands for relocation of the affected households, owners of affected businesses and other entities including squatters. The RHD will assign the PRAC to find alternative land and the PRAC will assist and guide the displaced people for relocation by themselves.

Membership of PRAC

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| 1. Executive Engineer (PEA) | : | Convener |
| 2. Representative of the Implementing Agency
(DTL,) | : | Member-Secretary |
| 3. Local UP Member/Ward Councilor (nominated by
concerned UP Chairman or Municipal/City Mayor) | : | Member |
| 4. Sub-Assistant Engineer, Project | : | Member |
| 5. Representative from displaced households/persons | : | Member |

11.12 Land Identification Committee (LIC)

The main task of the Land Identification Committee (LIC) is to identify the availability of land, potential sellers in the vicinity and help the PDPs in negotiating the price according to his/her capacity. It is also expected that this committee will also request or make appeal to the land owners in the vicinity if they can spare (sell) some amount of their lands for the PDPs.

The composition of the LIC will be:

- one representative of RHD, at least of the level of Sub-divisional Engineer, to be nominated by the PD, RHD as convener;
- one representative of the DC to be nominated by concerned DC as Member;
- local Public Representative (UP Member/Chairman) as Member;
- one Representative of the Stakeholders as Member; and
- the Area Manager of the PIA as Member Secretary.

11.13 Entitlement of Committee Members

All the members of various committees will attend a training and orientation meeting prior to commencement of their work. The training will be conducted by Project staff and consultants/resettlement experts. The committee members, including the RHD and PIA representatives, will be entitled to Tk. 800/- (eight hundred) per day as sitting allowance and Tk.

15 per km as travel cost. The bills are to be submitted to the Member Secretary by the individual members and are to be paid by the PIA with the approval of Convener. The PIA will pay the billing amounts to the members on the date of meeting and will process to the PEA for reimbursement. Light snacks/refreshments will be served during the meetings by the PIA. In case of day-long meeting, the committee members may also be served with lunch. Necessary stationery and other logistics will be made available by the PIA. For the Legal Advisor, the fee will be paid as per contract between the Advisor and the PEA through the PIA. All the committees' expenditures will be borne by the PEA through PIA from the

Contingency/ Miscellaneous subhead of the Resettlement budget. Exactly the similar procedure will be applicable for bearing the costs of all other committees and the source of fund will also be the same.

11.14 Role of National Resettlement Consultant

The Construction Supervision Consultants Team will include one Resettlement Consultant to work as the national expert for supervising the implementation of RAP. The national expert will monitor the day-to-day progress in RAP implementation and also prepare the monthly progress report to be included in overall monthly progress report of the project. The input of the national consultant will be a continuous one till the completion of RAP implementation.

The Resettlement Consultant acting on behalf of the Project and RHD will ensure that the sound methodologies and practices are being used in the implementation of RAP. The consultant will advise on any changes in modalities of the implementation work, participate in meeting with the PIA and RHD, and monitor the work of the implementing agency (PIA) in the field. The consultant will also review, on behalf of PD, RHD; the implementation progress report submitted by the PIA on a regular basis. The internal monitoring will be done by the National Resettlement Consultant of the Construction Supervision Consultants Team.

CHAPTER 12 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

12.1 Introduction

The Project Director, at RHD head office is the implementing authority of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). He will decide the course of actions for successful implementation of the plan. An action oriented program is a precedence condition for implementing the proposed Resettlement Action Plan. Basically it involves land acquisition and management of proposed resettlement activities to compensate for the losses of Project Displaced Persons (PDPs). A successful implementation would require:

- clear understanding of the tasks to be accomplished along with their sequencing and linkages;
- a well-conceived organizational set up with well-trained efficient staff for implementing the tasks;
- a carefully prepared work implementation matrix;
- proper functioning of the committees formed; and
- above all, a cordial work relationship among the agencies like, RHD, DCs office, PIA, committees etc. involved in implementation of RAP.

The basic objective of this Implementation Schedule is to ensure that all the PDPs are paid due compensations in time so that they can re-establish their social and economic livelihoods at least to the pre-project condition. The instant RAP have proposed cash compensation to compensate for the losses of individual properties, loss of business income, loss of income of displaced employees engaged in business units, loss of rental income from affected structures, loss of trees and special grants to vulnerable households displaced by the project. The other component of RAP is the relocation of displaced common I community properties. To deliver these two sets of compensatory benefits to the PDPs in time, operational mechanism including some institutional arrangements is explained here under.

12.2 Community Participation in Implementation

In a land scarce country like Bangladesh, land acquisition especially of homestead and commercial types, are highly sensitive issue. For reducing the mental shock and tension of the PDPs, the acquisitioning authority with the active participation of demand placing department must organize meetings with PDPs as and when needed. Moreover, during the preparation of

RAP, the PDPs get enough information about the total compensation package and impacts of this land based development project on socio-economic development of the area. All these are done for reducing the mental shock / tension of the PDPs.

During the RAP implementation stage, the PDPs get enough opportunity for ventilating their opinions / grievances through their representatives included in various committees, specially through the GRC. List of losses is always done in presence of the concerned PDP, which provides him scope for correcting the mistakes if any, in estimating the losses. Moreover, the PDPs can know about the RAP thoroughly when the Bangla Booklet containing the compensation package and payment procedures is circulated among them by the PIA whose office is open to them even beyond the office hours. The PIA will always encourage PDPs participation in RAP implementation.

12.3 Clarifications of Implementation Issues

A time-bound implementation schedule for the implementation of RAP is prepared in accordance with the needs of project construction schedule. The overall schedule of implementation is based on the principle that the people displaced by the project are paid their due resettlement benefits prior to displacement. The implementing agency will assist the PDPs in the process of relocation and resettlement. Individual entitlements on household basis will be processed by the PIA. Each of the entitled persons (EPs) will receive an Identity Card along with an Entitlement Card. The Identity Card will be issued to the EPs as identified by the DC office and Joint Verification Survey (JVS) with the joint signature of Resettlement Officer (RO) of PEA and Area Manager of PIA. Photograph of the EPs will be attested by the concerned Ward Councilor and pasted with the Identity Card. Implementation of RAP will be started well ahead of starting the construction works and will continue till the completion for entertaining claims and grievances of the EPs regarding additional payment of compensation and other resettlement grants. However, some of the activities of RAP implementation may be extended further, if needed. The preliminary time bound implementation schedule including updating of RAP, has been proposed over a period of 4 years in Table-12.2. The implementation schedule will be finalized considering possible changes of events during the implementation period of the project.

Table 12:1 Issue-wise Implementation Periods and Responsible Agencies

Sl. No.	Land Acquisition & Resettlement Activities	Period and Comment
1	Appointment of PIA, and orientation about the works to be done by them	3 months: Experienced PIA should get preference in selection: The task is to be done by the PEA
2	Information campaign, SES for updating PDPs and RAP as per final detail design, RAP preparation and approval	6 months: No work can be initiated before the approval of RAP by the PEA. All costs of RAP are to be borne by the PEA. The tasks are to be done by PIA and PEA
3	Preparation of land acquisition proposal and submission to DC office	6 months: Proposal to be prepared by PIA and approved and processed by the PEA and submit to DC office for implementation
4	Formation of Committees: JVC, PVAC, GRC and RAC	3 months: Committees are to be formed by the PEA in consultation with DC office during implementation of Serial-2
5	Functioning of JVC and PVAC	9 months: Through rigorous work they must complete the assignment; otherwise payment of compensation cannot be started
6	Functioning of GRC and RAC	24 months: They will resolve the conflicted issues when desired by the PDPs. The unresolved issues are to be resolved by the court
7	Data processing of SES, determination of individual entitlement and issue of Identity cards	9 months: After the completion of Serial-2
8	Preparation of final resettlement budget by PIA, submission to PEA and its approval	6 months: After the completion of activities in Serial -2, 5 & 7
9	Preparation of CCL budget by DC office, approval and fund placement by the PEA	6 months: After the submission of LAP by the PEA
10	Handing over of acquisitioned land to PEA by DC office	6 months: Maintaining the order/side of implementation of the construction works
11	Payment of CCL to title holder PDPs by DC office	24 months: To be paid following the order/side of implementation of construction works
12	Preparation of Identity Cards	9 months: Project implementing and executing agencies (PIA &PEA) following the side/order of implementation
13	Preparation of Individual list of entitlement	9 months: Project implementing and executing agencies (PIA &PEA) following the side/order of implementation
14	Payment of compensation beyond CCL by PIA including grants	24 months: It will closely follow the work sequence of CCL payment

Sl. No.	Land Acquisition & Resettlement Activities	Period and Comment
15	Help in Relocation and Rehabilitation of displaced PDPs by PIA and PEA	33 months: They will assist the PDPs during the entire period of RAP implementation
16	Monitoring of RAP implementation	36 months: The internal monitoring will be done by the RAP implementation consultant of the construction supervision consulting firm

12.4 Issue wise Implementation Schedule

- Payment of cash compensation for all types of losses and grants to PDPs through the offices of DC and PIA;
- Relocation of displaced persons affected by homestead and commercial land wherever applicable; and
- Rehabilitation of the PDPs.

Here the resettlement covers only payment of compensation under CCL, and the additional compensation and grants through the PIA covering AIIB guideline (2019).

RAP implementation Schedule has been prepared for 48 months taking into account that the land acquisition process has been started PIA will be on board before serving the notice under section 4 by the DC office.

Table 12:2RAP Implementation schedule

Sl. No	Activities to be carried out	Implementation period (48 Months) (Each column denotes quarter)															
		0 3	0 6	0 9	1 2	1 5	1 8	2 1	2 4	2 7	3 0	3 3	3 6	3 9	4 2	4 5	4 8
A	LAND ACQUISITION																
1	Preparation of LAP and Submission to DCs																
2	Land Acquisition Processing by DCs																
3	Notice u/s 4, Joint Verification, Notice u/s 7																
4	LA Estimate and Fund Placement with DCs																
5	Notice u/s 8 and Payment of CCL																
6	Transfer of Land by to RHD and then to Contractor																
B	SOCIAL PREPARATION																
1	Mobilization of PIA in the field																
2	Disclosure of RAP																
3	PIA assistance to PDPs for CCL collection																
4	Formation of PVAC/JVC/GRCs/PRACs																
5	Identification of EPs/Issuance of ID Cards																
6	Determination of Entitlements																
C	PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION																
1	Coordinate with DC offices on land acquisition																
2	Assist APs in the process of CCL collection																
3	Prepare application for CCL collection for APs																
4	Opening Bank Account by the PDPs																
5	APs apply and receive CCL																
D	RELOCATION																
1	Payment of Compensation and other grants for Non-titled EPs																
2	Payment of other resettlement grants to titled EPs																

Sl. No	Activities to be carried out	Implementation period (48 Months) (Each column denotes quarter)															
		03	06	09	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48
3	Find alternative land for relocation of PDPs and CPRs																
4	PDPs mobilization and relocation																
5	Construction of CPRs in new locations																
6	Monitoring relocated households																
E	GRIEVANCE REDRESS																
1	Complaints from aggrieved APs																
2	Review, Approval and Actions																
F	MIS AND MONITORING																
1	Design, Develop and Operate Automated MIS																
2	Internal Monitoring																
3	External Monitoring																
G	IMPLEMENTATION OF ILRP																
1	Needs Assessment survey by PIA																
2	Develop/update ILRP																
3	Implementation of ILRP																
4	Monitoring ILRP Implementation																

12.5 Institutional Responsibilities in Implementation Schedule

The PEA will engage an experienced PIA for the implementation of RAP at the field level in coordination with the respective section of DC office and consultants. The Implementing Agency will be engaged for updating the RAP during the project implementation phase. The PEA will contract out clearly defined tasks of RAP implementation in a detailed such as consultation / public information campaign for rapport building, issuance of identity cards, payment of eligible benefits to displaced households/ individuals, institutional development, skill training/management training, community awareness and empowerment, etc. The PIA will initially create identity number for each displaced person as identified during Joint Verification Survey by JVC. If the EP is not included in joint survey report but awarded newly based on ownership documents of the property by DC office during payment, the PIA will create new Identity Card after his receipt of CCL. The Identity Card will be prepared for EPs as identified by the DC office and Joint Verification Survey (JVS) by the implementing agency and to be issued with joint signature of the Resettlement Officer of PEA and the Area Manager of PIA. Photograph of the EPs will be attested by the concerned UP Chairman/Member or Mayor/Ward Councilor and to be pasted on the Identity Card. The Identity Card will be comprised of information like: name, father's/husband's name, mother's name, age, education, identifiable marks, detail address, details of quantity of losses etc.,

The PIA will assist the PDPs in preparing record of rights to the property and receiving CCL from DC office. They will form focus group with the displaced people based on homogeneity and/or nearness and hold meetings on regular basis to let them know about their rights and entitlements as prescribed in the RAP, updating of Record of Rights (RoR), opening of bank account, process of receiving CCL from DC office and additional payments/grants from PEA through PIA. The implementing agency will form area based PRAC to involve the local communities and PDPs in the implementation process.

The PIA will have to establish an MIS section at their field office for record keeping of PDPs, creating individual identity number of the entitled persons, preparing entitled person's file based on quantity of losses and entitlement card based on the losses by types and budget. Upon fulfillment of criteria i.e. availability of necessary documents to make additional payment/grants to the EPs, the PIA will prepare payment debit voucher & other documents and disburse the amount through account payee cheque to each EP in the concerned Ward office in presence of

the Ward Councilor issuing prior notice to the concerned EPs. The payment debit voucher will be jointly signed by the PEA & PIA representatives and the cheque will be under joint signature of the PIA and PEA representatives.

Table 12:3 Activities and Institutional Responsibilities in Implementation of RAP

Sl. No	Related Activities and Responsibilities	Responsibility
01	Appointment of PIA, and orientation about the works to be done by them	PEA
02	Preparation of land acquisition plan and submission to DC office	PIA & PEA
03	Formation of Committees: JVC, PVAC, GRC and PRAC	PIA & PEA
04	Functioning of JVC and PVAC	PIA & PEA
05	Functioning of GRC and PRAC	PIA & PEA
06	Data processing of SES, determination of individual entitlement and issues of identity cards	PIA & PEA
07	Preparation of final resettlement budget by PIA, submission to PEA and its approval	PIA & PEA
08	Preparation of CCL budget by DC office, approval and fund placement by the PEA	LAO, PIA & PEA
09	Handing over of acquisitioned land to PEA by DC office	LAO & PEA
10	Payment of CCL to title holder PDPs	LAO & PIA
11	Preparation of Identity Cards	PIA & PEA
12	Preparation of individual list of entitlement	PIA & PEA
13	Payment of compensation beyond CCL by PIA	PIA, PEA & NRC
14	Help in Relocation and Rehabilitation of displaced PDPs by PIA and PEA	PIA, NRC & PEA
15	Monitoring of RAP implementation	PEA, NRC & PIA

Principally, apart from the PDPs, personnel from 5 offices are involved in Resettlement Action Plan implementation. These are:

PEA: Project Executing Agency, here it is RHD;

PIA: Project Implementing Agency, here an appointed NGO;

LAO: Land Acquisition Office, it is a section of DC office;

NRS: National Resettlement Specialist ; and

CM: Co-opted Member in different committers as specialist whenever needed.

CHAPTER 13 MONITORING AND REPORTING

13.1 Introduction

Implementation of RAP will be supervised and monitored by the Project Director of the project in coordination with the other officers associated with the project, and field officials and staffs of the PIA. The monitoring will be done both internally and externally to provide feedback to the PD and to assess the effectiveness of resettlement policy and implementation. Intermittent monitoring of resettlement activities will also be carried out by the donors (financiers) through an Independent Monitoring Team (IMT) to assess the impact, sustainability of the resettlement program and to learn lessons for future policy framework and planning. On their behalf, the day to day activities regarding the RAP implementation by the PIA will be supervised and monitored by the National Resettlement Specialist of Construction Supervision Consultant Team. He will prepare and submit his report on monthly basis as a part of the progress report of whole project. Monitoring in a package, is an integral part of project implementation, which must be given due emphasis if the implementation has to progress according to the projected plan and schedule. Monitoring involves collection, analysis, reporting and use of the information about the progress of all aspects of the resettlement operations, based on the approved RAP.

The objectives of setting a monitoring and evaluation system (MES) are to:

- collect, analyze, report and use information about progress of resettlement;
- ensure that inputs are being provided, procedures are being followed and outputs are monitored and verified;
- ensure timely management action if there appears to be any failure in system due to management lapse; and
- ensure necessary corrective measures at policy level, if it is seen that there is a failure in system due to flaw in the design i.e. wrong theory, hypothesis or assumption, to ensure necessary corrective action at policy level.

13.2 Institutional Framework

The RHD will carry out the Internal Monitoring of RAP implementation involving the field offices, and PIA. The NRC of the Construction Supervision Consultants team will also perform the monitoring job and submit report through their monthly progress report. The Financing

Agency will act as the External Monitor. The AIIB as Financing Agency will conduct review missions for External Monitoring according to their need. The project displaced persons, their community and local level NGOs will also participate in the monitoring process. The four offices to be involved in Monitoring are:

13.3 Office of the Project Director

The Project Director will be responsible to oversee proper and timely implementation of all activities in RAP. The PD office will operate and manage implementation of RAP with the assistance of PIA. The monitoring will be carried out with the support from the Field Offices of the project and PIA. The PIA will collect appropriate data from the field and provide feedback to the PD office on progress of RAP implementation and the day to day problems arising out of the process.

13.4 Implementing PIA

The Project Implementing Agency will prepare monthly/quarterly reports on the progress of RAP Implementation. The PIAoffice will collect information from the project site and assimilate in the form of monthly progress of RAP implementation and adjust the work programs where necessary, in case of delays or problems. An automated MIS will be designed and developed by the PIA to monitor the output indicators at the project field offices and headquarters level.

13.5 Construction Supervision Consultants:

One NRS/NRC will be among the Construction Supervision Consultants who will prepare the monthly progress report of RAP implementation along with other Issues associated with and submit it to the team leader for including in the monthly progress report of total activities.

13.6 External Monitor

An External Monitor will carry out semi-annual, mid-term, and final evaluation and recommend necessary changes to the PD office for consideration. The monitoring will cover the issues such as:

1. compensation and entitlement policies;
2. adequacy of organizational mechanism for implementing the RAP,
3. restoration of DPs incomes,

4. settling complaints and grievances, and
5. provisions for adequate budgetary support by PD office for implementing the RAP.

13.7 Stages and Issues of Monitoring

Monitoring will be done both internally and externally to provide feedback to PEA and to assess the effectiveness of RAP policy and its implementation. Internal monitoring will be carried out by the PEA at all the stages of RAP implementation. Issues to be covered in monitoring are:

- conduct sample survey;
- consultations;
- identify PDPs and their numbers;
- collect case study of relocated person
- identification of different categories of PDPs and entitlements of individuals;
- collection of gender disaggregated data and preferences of women;
- establish inventory of losses;
- ascertain entitlements;
- valuation of different assets not covered by PVAC;
- budget delivery;
- information dissemination;
- institutional capacity assessment;
- implementation schedule and items of expenditure and
- all others considered important.

13.8 Methodology and Approach

The Monitoring approach will be to identify and select a set of appropriate indicators and gathering information on them for assessing the appropriateness & sufficiency of RAP, and efficiency & adequacy of implementation. Participation of stakeholders especially, the displaced

persons and women and vulnerable groups will be ensured in the monitoring process. The process will also undertake various formal and informal surveys for impact analysis. Assessment of resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability will be carried out through the Monitoring process for identification of lessons for building upon future policies on involuntary resettlement in the country. Monitoring tools would include both quantitative and qualitative methods as follows:

- **Focused Group Discussions (FGD):** Consult with a range of stakeholder groups (local government, resettlement field staff, NGOs, community leaders and PDPs including women and vulnerable groups).
- **Key Informant Interviews:** Consult individuals like local leaders, village workers or persons with special knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation.
- **Community Public Meetings:** Open public meetings at resettlement sites to elicit information about performance of various resettlement activities.
- **Structured Direct Observations:** Field observations on status of resettlement implementation, plus individual or group interviews for crosschecking purposes.
- **Informal Surveys/Interviews:** Informal surveys of PDPs, host village, workers, resettlement staff, and implementing agency personnel using non-sampled methods.
- **Special Issues:** In the case of special issues, in-depth case studies of PDPs and host populations from various social classes will be undertaken to assess impact of resettlement.

The PD office will carry out internal monitoring of the RAP implementation involving the field offices, implementing NGO and the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC). An independent External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will carry out monitoring in dependent of the PD office. Project Supervision Consultant will oversee and monitor safeguard compliance of the project. In addition, the co-financiers will conduct their own mission within their own framework of social and environmental compliance monitoring. The project displaced persons, their community and local level NGOs will also participate in the monitoring process.

The Project Director (PD) will be responsible to oversee proper and timely implementation of all activities in RAP. The RU within the Office of the PD will operate and manage implementation of RAP with the assistance of PIA. The monitoring will be carried out by Head of RU with support from the Field Offices and the resettlement implementation NGO. The RU will establish a Monitoring Section at the head office headed by a person in the rank of Executive Engineer in charge of Monitoring. The Monitoring Section will have sufficient staff having appropriate skills and capacity, and necessary resources. The PIA will collect appropriate data from the field and provide feedback to PD office on progress of RAP implementation and the day to day problems arising out of the process.

The PIA will prepare monthly/quarterly reports on the progress of RAP Implementation. The PIA will collect information from the project site and assimilate in the form of monthly progress of RAP implementation and adjust work program where necessary, in case of delays or problems. An automated MIS will be designed and developed by the PIA to monitor the output indicators at the project field office and headquarters level.

13.9 Indicators of Monitoring

Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the PEA through RU with the assistance from NRS and PIA. The PEA will gather information on RAP implementation covering relevant activities as per schedule. All the activities listed will be illustrated in Gantt Chart showing the target dates for completing resettlement activities. Internal monitoring reports on RAP implementation will be included in the monthly Project Progress Report (PPR). The report of RU will contain:

- (I) accomplishment to-date;
- (II) objectives attained and not attained during the period;
- (III) challenges encountered; and
- (IV) targets for the next quarter.

The internal monitoring report will then be integrated by the PEA with the overall project progress report (PPR) and submitted to AIIB and/or other agencies associated with implementation. The NRS will assist the PEA in preparing the overall PPR for AIIB and/or

other donor agencies. However, the NRS will monitor the activities of PIA and report to PD, PEA on a monthly basis through the report of Team Leader, Construction Supervision Consultants. Table 13.1 below shows the potential monitoring indicators that can be used as guideline.

Table 13:1 Potential Indicators of Monitoring the Implementation of RAP

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Budget and Timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have all land acquisition and resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized for field and office work on schedule? • Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule? • Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved against 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 RAP? • Has all land been acquired and occupied in time for project implementation?
Delivery of Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have all PDPs received entitlements according to numbers and categories of loss set out in the Entitlement Matrix? • How many displaced households have received land titles? • How many affected households relocated and built their new structures at new location? • Are income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as planned? • Have affected businesses received entitlements? • Have the PDPs losing their eroded land received proper compensation? • Have the squatters, encroachers of khas land or RHD land, displaced due to the project, been compensated? • Have the community structures are compensated and rebuilt at new site?
Consultation, Grievance Redress 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, community activities? • Have any PDPs used the grievance redress procedures? What were the outcomes? • Have conflicts been resolved?

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the preproject situation? • What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situation? • Have PDPs income kept pace with these changes? • What changes have occurred for vulnerable groups?

13.10 Internal Monitoring

Implementation of RAP will be supervised and monitored by the Project Director of the project in coordination with the other officers associated with the project, and field officials and staffs of the PIA. The monitoring will be done both internally and externally to provide feedback to the PD and to assess the effectiveness of resettlement policy and implementation. Intermittent monitoring of resettlement activities will also be carried out by the donors (financiers) through an Independent Monitoring Team (IMT) to assess the impact, sustainability of the resettlement program and to learn lessons for future policy framework and planning. On their behalf, the day to day activities regarding the RAP implementation by the PIA will be supervised and monitored by the Resettlement Specialist of Construction Supervision Consultant Team. He will prepare and submit his report on monthly basis as a part of the progress report of whole project. Monitoring in a package, is an integral part of project implementation, which must be given due emphasis if the implementation has to progress according to the projected plan and schedule. Monitoring involves collection, analysis, reporting and use of the information about the progress of all aspects of the resettlement operations, based on the approved RAP.

13.11 Livelihood Restoration Strategy

Regarding the Income loss from business, cash compensation equivalent of six months net income from the business will be paid as compensation where the net income per month will be determined by the PVAC. Regarding the income loss from rented out structures, the owners will be given the amount equivalent to six months' rent determined by the PVAC. Each employee of business enterprises facing the adverse impact from the impending project will be given compensation determined by the PVAC. For each type of household facility, the amount of cash compensation will be determined by the PVAC.

13.12 External Monitoring

RHD will engage the services of an independent external monitoring agency (EMA), not associated with project implementation, to undertake external monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The external monitor will monitor and verify RAP implementation to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, livelihood and living standards have been restored, and provide recommendations for improvement. The external monitor will also evaluate the performance of PIU of RHD on resettlement issues. The external agency will report its findings simultaneously to RHD and to AIIB half-yearly.

The EMA will advise on safeguard compliance issues, and if any significant involuntary resettlement issues are identified, a corrective action plan will be prepared by the EMA to address such issues. The EMA will closely monitor the implementation of the RAP and be engaged in the following tasks:

- Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by PIU, RHD;
- Review of RAP and information pamphlet disclosure;
- assessment of the way the compensation has been carried out in relation to the stipulations of the RAP;
- Verification that all APs have been compensated in the amounts stipulated in the RAP;
- Assessment of the accuracy of survey and asset valuation;
- Review of complaint and grievance cases and of their solution;
- Assessment of the rehabilitation program for severely affected and vulnerable APs;
- Assessment of the satisfaction of the APs;
- Lessons learnt to be applied to the next projects.

In this process, if any significant issues are identified, a corrective action plan will be prepared to address such issues by RHD and submitted to the AIIB. In addition, the external monitor shall document the good practices as well as the difficulties encountered in Resettlement Action Plan implementation, which shall provide lessons on the subject for subsequent projects.

13.13 Reporting Requirements

During the implementation phase, the Project Director will prepare quarterly report on the progress of resettlement activities and forward it to the GoB and donors. A format for resettlement implementation monitoring will be devised for quarterly monitoring and data collection by the field officials. The Resettlement Specialist of the Construction Supervision Consultants Team, for every six months during the implementation stage, will conduct review and report to the PD office on the progress of all aspects of land acquisition and resettlement activities. The external monitor will submit annual mid-term and end-term report to the Project Director. The observations / recommendations made by the external monitor will be incorporated for smooth implementation of RAP and if necessary for betterment of PDHs.

A post-resettlement impact evaluation may be carried out by the donor to assess whether adverse impacts of the projects have been mitigated adequately and the DPs have been able to restore and/or improve their pre-project standard of living as a result of resettlement and development. The types of report to be prepared for the project are:

- initial inception report of RAP implementation to be submitted to PD, STRUP, RHD by the PIA;
- monthly progress report by the PIA to be submitted to PD every month;
- monthly progress report by the National Resettlement Specialist (NRS) of Construction Supervision Consultants Team in their monthly progress report to PD and AIIB;
- quarterly report by NRS to PD and AIIB;
- report with comments by the International Resettlement Specialist (IRS) of Construction Supervision Consultants Team within 6 month of commencement of RAP implementation to PHO and AIIB;
- midterm evaluation report by IRS to PHO and AIIB;
- project completion report prepared by PIA to PHO and AIIB;
- project completion report prepared by the IRS to PHO, RHD and AIIB; and
- all other reports needed by the PEA and funding agency (AIIB).

For submitting any report to AIIB by the PIA or by any other agency appointed by the PEA, it must be submitted through the proper channel, the PEA.

ANNEX 1: Questionnaire for Project Displaced Person

Socio-economic census & Involuntary of Loss (IOL) Survey Form

Road and Highways Department

Sylhet- Tamabil Road Upgrading Project

I. General

1. **Project Name** :.....
2. **Questionnaire No** :.....
3. **Name of Likely Affected Household Head**:.....
4. **Father's Name**:..... **Mother's Name**:.....
5. **National ID of HH**:
6. **Phone No. of the HH**:
7. **Address**:
 - A. Village.....B. Ward No.:
 - C. Union/ Municipality.....D. Upazila..... E. District.....
8. **Ethnicity & Religion**
 - A. Ethnicity: 1. Bengali 2. Adibashi/ Indigenous
 - B. Religion: 1. Muslim 2. Hinduism 3. Christian 4. Buddhist 5. Others.... (specific name of the ethnic community)
9. **Type of Family**: 1. Nuclear (Parent + unmarried children), 2. Joint (all other type)
10. **Types of impacts/loss by the project implementation**

- 1) Land 2) Structure 3) Labor and livelihood 4) tree 5) CPR 6) Tenants 7) House rent 8) Others

11. Details of Family Members of affected PDP(start with PDP) : (please fill appropriate code)

Sl.No.	Name of family member	Relation with Household Head	Age(in year)	Sex Code	Marital Status Code	Education Qualification Code	Do you work Yes/No	Main Occupation Code	Secondary occupation Code	Reasons for not working Code	Annual Income	Physical Condition Code
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Codes:

2. Relation with HH Head: 1=head, 2=spouse, 3=child, 4=grandchild, 5=sibling, 6=parent, 7=parent-in-law, 8=son/daughter-in-law, 9=Uncle/Aunt

4. Sex: 1=Male, 2=Female, 3=Transgender

5. Marital Status: 1=Married, 2=Unmarried, 3=Widow/Widower, 4= Separated, 5=Divorced.

6. Education: 1.Illiterate, 2.Can sign only, 3. Can read and write, 4. Primary, 5.Below SSC, 6.HSC, 7.Graduate, 8. Above

7. Work: 1=yes, 2=No

8. Occupation: 1. Service (Private/Government/NGO), 2. Business, 3 Farmer/Agriculture related Day Labour 4. Labor, 5. Fisherman/ Fish culture, 6.Boatman, 7.Driver, 8.Carpenter,

8.Mason, 9. Electrician/mechanics, 10.Housewife, 12.Student, 13. Medical Practitioner 14.
Lawyer 15. Other.. (specify the name)

12. Physical Condition: 1=Perfect, 2=Partially Disable, 3= Fully Disable

II. Details of Affected Land

1. Do you have any land under this project? 1=Yes, 2= No

Sl. No	Category of land	Total area of land of the HHs (Decimal)	Ownership status (Code)	Affected area of land (Decimal)						Years of using land
				Own land		Land own by other		Govt. Land (Khash/Others)		
				Total	Affected	Total	Affected	Total	Affected	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Homestead									
2	Vita /highland									
3	Agriculture									
4	Orchard									
5	bamboo bush									
6	Pond									
7	Water body									

8	Commercial land									
9	Fallow									
10	Grave yard									
11	Others									

Ownership Code: By inherited=1 By purchase=2 Leased in =3 Grant/donation=4, Government =5

2. Information About Cultivation

2.1 How do you cultivate your land?

A. Self (Follow 2.5)

B. share cropping (Follow 2.3)

C. Lease (Follow 2.4)

2.2 in case of lease land, Have any agreement/Deed for lease? 1=Yes, 2=No

2.3 Description about Sharecropper

Name of the sharecropper	Amount of Land (Decimal)	Annual Income from the crops	NID No	Mobile No

2.4 Description about Lease holding

Sl.No	Nature of ownership (Code)	Name of the original owner	Mouza	Plot No.	Amount of land (Decimal)	Value of deed/ Agreement	Year	Duration	Annual payment to the owner

Nature of ownership Code: 1=Usufructuary Mortgage, 2= Lease (One Year), 3= Rehen (Kot)

2.5 Description of produced crops (self-cultivation)

Sl. No	Name of Crops	Annual Production per Decimal (In Kg.)	Annual Income per Decimal (in BDT)
1	Vegetables		
2	Paddy		
3	Wheat		
4	Jute		
5	Chile		
6	Potato		
7	Fruits		
8	Dal (Mosur)		
9	Onion/garlic		
10	Mustard		
11	Others		

III. Details of Structures affected people

Is there any structure on the affected land?

1. Yes 2. No

SL. No	Category of Structure (Code)	Description of Structure			Str. Code No.	Total Affected Area Size				Quantity/ No	Use of the Structure (Code)	Operated by (Owner=1 Tenant =2)	Percentage of affected structure (Code)
		Roof	Wall	Floor		Str. Unit Code	Length	Width	Height/ Depth				
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													

7													
8													
9													

Code:

***Category of Structure code:** Residence-1, Shop-2, Residence cum Shop=3 Kitchen-4, SanitaryToilet-5, Slab Toilet-6, Katcha Toilet =7, Deep tube well-8, Hand Tube well-9, Water pump-10, RCC Pillar -11, Bakery Burner-12, Mobile tower-13, Boundary Wall (5”) -14, Boundary wall (10”) -15, Grill-16, drain-17, Gate-18, Gas line-19, Brick build stair in pond-20, Culvert-21, water tank-22, store room-23, cow shed-24, Veranda-25, Bath Room-26, Boundary Wall (Tin)=27, Septic Tank=28, Bill Board= 29,

Structure description Code No: :Pucca/Pucca/Pucca=1, Tin/Pucca/Pucca=2, Tin/Tin/Pucca or Katcha=3, Tin/wood or straw/Katcha=4, Straw/straw/katcha=5, Polythin/Open/ katcha=6, Tube well=7, Toilet, (Sanitary) =8, Toilet (Slab) =9, Toilet (Kutch) =10, Boundary wall 10 inch=11, Boundary wall 5 inch=12, Boundary Wall Tin made =13, Others.....

Str. Unit Code: Sft=1, Rft=2, Number= 3 & Cft=4

Use of the Structure: 1. Residential 2. Commercial 3.Residential & commercial.4. Kitchen 5. Firewood Store 6.Cowshed 7.Toilet, 8.Office/Political Party Office 9. Water supply, 10.Boundary Wall 11. Others

Percentage of affected structure Code 1= Less than 25% , 2=25% 3= 50% 4= 75% 5=100%

2. H.H. Ownership status.....

1= Legal Titleholder 2= Renter 3= Lease holder 4= Encroacher 5= Squatter 6. Uthuli

If not legal owner, mention:

Name of the Owner:.....

Father's Name:

3. Use of structure by Own=1, Rented=2, Both=3

1.If rented out

Details of the Residential Tenants: (Go to Tenants' questionnaire)

IV Information about Tree

1. Number of trees within the affected area:

Category of tree (Code)	Private Land				Govt. Land				Yearly Income from fruit selling (BDT)	
	Large No.	Medium No	Small No.	Sapling No.	Large No.	Medium No	Small No.	Sapling No.	Private	Govt.
Timber										
Timber & fruit										
Fruit bearing										
Firewood										

Medicinal										
Bamboo bush										
Cane Bush										
Banana										
Papaya										
Others										

Timber: High timber value and used for furniture fixture such as, Rain Tree/Koroi, Mehgini, Shegun

Fruits and Timber: High value of Timber and fruits as well, such as Mango, Jackfruit, Litchi, Coconut, Dates, Palm tree, etc.

Fruit bearing: High value of fruits but very less value of timber such as Guava, Lemon, Sofeda/Shorifa, Dalim, etc.

Note: Tree will be measured based on the log book of Forest Department of Bangladesh.

V Details about Business

SL.No	SL. No of structure	Name of Business operator	Father's Name	Business operated by (Code)	Present address	Nature of business (Code)	TIN/trade license (Code)	Capital	Annual Income	No. of wage labor	Advance	Ownership Own-1 Rent-2
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Business operation Code: 1= Only Male, 2= Male and Female, 3= Only female

Nature of business Code: 1=Small, 2= Medium, 3= Large

TIN/trade license Code: Have TIN Number=1, Have Trade License=2, Have both =3, Have none=4

2. Is there any tenant in the Structure?

1. Yes (Specify number) 2. No

Details of the Business Tenants: (Go to Tenants' questionnaire)

3. Is any employee/ wage earner associated with commercial structure i) 1. Yes 2. No

ii) If Yes, How many? Male: Female:

Details of the Wage Earners (Go to Wage earners' questionnaire)

Vi. Resettlement & Rehabilitation

1. Economic Activity of PDPs

What are the economic activities of the PDP? (Please tick all that apply).

Sl. No.	Type of Activities	Main	Allied/secondary	Engagement (1=men 2=women 3=both 4=not applicable)
1	Agriculture			
2	Share cropping			
3	Agriculture day labor			
4	Non-agriculture day labor			
5	Rickshaw/van puller			
6	Motor driver			
7	Mason			
8	Carpenter			
9	Mechanics/electrician			
10	Fishing			
11	Teacher			

12	Business/shop keeping			
13	Service for Government and NGO			
14	Professional			
15	Retired			
16	Remittance			
17	Others (Specify)			

2. Average total monthly income of the affected family (Tk.):

3. Average total monthly expenditure of the affected family (Tk.):

4. Resettlement/ Relocation Option Preferred: (**expectation of HHs who will lose residential land with structure**)

1. Self-Relocation through purchasing new land

2. Relocation on residual land

3. Project Assisted Resettlement

5. Compensation Option for Anyone Loosing Land: (**expectation of HHs who will lose land only**)

1. Land for land lost 2. Cash for Land lost

6. Compensation Options for Anyone Loosing Structure :(**expectation of HHs who will lose the structures only**)

1. House for house lost 2. Shop for shop lost 3. Cash for House 4. Cash for shop

7. Income Restoration Assistance (the most preferred option) (Multiple)

1. Employment opportunities in construction work

- 2. Assistance/loan from other ongoing development scheme
- 3. Assistance/loan arranged through this project
- 4. Vocational training
- 5. Others (specify

8. How would you like to spend the compensation money? (Multiple)

- 1. To buy land 2. To shift a house 3. To build a house
- 4. To get training for taking a new occupation 5. To get a job 6. To invest in business
- 7. To market produce 8. To invest for self-employment
- 9. To adjust a loan 10. Other (Please specify)

1st	2nd	3rd

* Planning according to preference

9. What are the available sources/opportunities for employment in your locality?

- 1. Agriculture
- 2. Motor mechanics
- 3. Livestock
- 4. Auto Rickshaw Pulling
- 5. Rickshaw /van pulling
- 6. Fisheries
- 7. Horticulture
- 8. Small business
- 9. Poultry rearing
- 10. CNG Auto Driving
- 11. Transport Working

12. Others (Please mention)

1st	2nd	3rd

10. Do you think that you or your family members need training to develop skills for taking up a new occupation? Yes=1, No=2

If the answer is yes, please specify the name(s) or type(s) of training essential for you or your family members:

1. Agriculture
2. Motor mechanics
3. Livestock
4. Technical training
5. Fisheries
6. Horticulture
7. Small business
8. Poultry rearing
9. Tailoring
10. Driving
11. Other (Please mention)

11) Photograph of Respondent with structure

12) GPS Location

Name of Investigation :

Name of Supervisor :

Signature of Investigator with date

Tenant Survey Form

Road and Highways Department

Sylhet- Tamabil Project

Details about the Tenant Household

(Commercial/Residential) affected within Project right of way (ROW) Tenant no:.....

[This sheet will be attached to the main questionnaire

01.	Name of the owner of Structure				02.	Sex	1		2
		HH Number:.....				Male		Female	
03.	Description of the commercial structure:								
3.1	Type of structure	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin	Katcha	Thatched			
		Total	Total	total	total	total			
3.2	Size :								

Relevant information about the affected tenant

Mobile No. of Tenant																			
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

National ID No. of Tenant																				
---------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--

04. Name of the affected tenant:

05. Age

06.

Sex	1	2
	Male	Female

07. Number of household member :

Male:	Female:
.....Total.....			

08. **Address:**

Village/ Road No. :

Present:	Permanent:

09. Type of Tenant: Residential=1 / Business=2

10. In case of business, Type of business.....

11. Capital Investment (BDT):.....

12. Monthly Income(BDT):.....

13. Monthly rent(BDT):.....

14. Secondary occupation.....

Comment:

Name & signature of the affected people.....Date

Name & signature of the interviewerDate.....

Wage Labour Survey Form**Road and Highways Department****Sylhet- Tamabil Project****Details about the affected people and their affected things in the project Wage Labor site/ right of way (ROW)**

This sheet will be attached to the main questionnaire]

01. Name of the owner of the Business institution		02. Gender	[1] Male	[2] Female
---	--	------------	-------------	---------------

03. Name of Institution		04. Type of Business	
-------------------------	--	----------------------	--

3.1 List of the labors

Sl. No.	Name	Name of father/ husband	National ID No.	Age	M=1 F=2	Educational qualification
1						
2						
3						
4						

3.2 Address (according to 3.1)

Sl. No.	Village	Union	Thana/ Upazilla	District
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

3.3 Details about service information (according to 3.1)

Sl. No.	Designation	1=monthly; 2=weekly; 3=per day	Salary/wage	Days of involvement with this
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

Representative of the institution:Designation:.....

.

Signature.....DateMobile no.....

Name & signature of the interviewerDate.....

Vendor Survey Form**Road and Highways Department****Sylhet- Tamabil Project****Vendor Form****01. General**

Sub-project Name:

Questionnaire No.:

iii. Name of Likely Affected Household Head:

Father's Name:

National ID:

Phone No:

vi. Ward: vii. City Corp:.....

02. Detailed about own Business

2.1	Name of business Institution:	
2.2	Trade license no. (if any):	
2.3	Type of business	
2.4	Total capital (Taka):	
2.5	Monthly income (Taka):	
2.6	Monthly Expenditure (Taka):	
2.7	Number of labor (If any):	

2.8	What should be the period/ time limitation for structure displacement notice:	
2.9	The deadline of structure displacement:	

Property Valuation Survey**Road and Highways Department****Sylhet- Tamabil Project****Land value survey form (only for project affected Mouza)****1. Introduction of the respondent:**

Name:

.....

.....

Name of Father/Spouse, Occupation:.....

Village/Ward:....., Union/Pourashava:....., Upazila:.....

2. Are you (anyone) brought the land within last 1 year in this area: Yes No.

a. Date:....., b. Place of land (Mouza & Plat No.): Category of Land:

c. Amount of the land (by decimal):

d. Price of land (without stamp or others cost):.....

3. Are you (anyone) sold the land within last 1 year in this area: Yes No.

a. Date:....., b. Place of land (Mouza & Plat No.): Category of Land:

c. Amount of the land (by decimal):

d. Price of land (without stamp or others cost):.....

4. How much present market price of the land in this area;

SL. No	Category of Land	Place of land (Mouza)	Present market price (per decimal)	Remarks
0	1	2	3	4
1	Homestead			

2	Vita /highland			
3	Agriculture			
4	Orchard			
5	bamboo bush			
6	Pond			
7	Water body			
8	Commercial land			
9	Fallow			
10	Graveyard			
11	Others			

Signature of the respondent (with seal if available):.....

Road and Highways Department

Sylhet- Tamabil Project

Tree value survey form

How much present market price of tree in this area;

SL. No.	Name of the tree	Price of tree (as per age)				Remarks
		Big	Medium	Small	Plant6	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Fruit					
2	Fruit & Timber					
3	Timber					
4	Firewood					
5	Medicinal					
6	Bamboo					
7	Cane Bush					
8	Banana					
9	Papaya					
10	others					
11						

12						
13						
14						

Big= 16+ feet height and square 30-40 Inch, Medium= 11-15 feet height and square 20-30 Inch,

Small= 6- 10 feet height and square 10-20 Inch, Plant= 1- 5 feet height and square 1-10Inch,

Signature of the respondent (with seal if available):.....

Road and Highways Department

Sylhet- Tamabil Project

Structure Replacement Value Survey Form

SL No	Description of the structure			Measurement of the structure		Replacement Value	Remarks
	Roof/Shed	Wall	Floor	Total area	Str. Unit*		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Pucca	Pucca	Pucca				
2	Pucca	Pucca	Katch				
3	Tin	Pucca	Pucca				
4	Tin	Pucca	Katch				

5	Tin (2 side roof)	Tin	Pucca				
6	Tin (1 side roof)	Tin	Pucca				
7	Tin (2 side roof)	Tin	Katch				
8	Tin (1 side roof)	Tin	Katch				
9	Tin (2 side roof)	Katcha/ straw	Katch				
10	Tin (1 side roof)	Katcha/ straw	Katch				
11	Straw	Katcha/ straw	Katch				
12	Polythin	Open	Katch				
13	Latrine (Katcha)						
14	Latrine (with slab)						
15	Latrine (with concrete or sanitary)						
16	Tube well						
17	Drug Well						
18	Well						
19	Drain						

20	Boundary wall (Tin)				
21	Boundary Wall (concrete) 5 inch pucca				
22	Boundary Wall (concrete) 10 inch pucca				

* **Str. Unit Code:** SFT=1, RFT=2, CFT= 3 & Number =4

Signature of the respondent (with seal if available):.....

Road and Highways Department

Sylhet- Tamabil Project

Market Valuation Form: Crop Value Survey Form

SL	Name of the crop	Production per <i>Bigha (Mone)</i>	Market price per <i>Mone</i>	Total Price of Produced Crop of from per Bigha
0	1	2	3	4
1	Boro Aus (Paddy) Upshi			
2	Boro Aus (Paddy) Deshi			
3	Rupa Aus (Paddy) Upshi			
4	Rupa Aus (Paddy) Deshi			
5	Bona Aman (Paddy) Upshi			
6	Bona Aman (Paddy) Deshi			
7	Rupa Aman (Paddy) Upshi			
8	Rupa Aman (Paddy) Deshi			
9	Boro (Paddy) Upshi			
10	Boro (Paddy) Deshi			
11	Jute			
12	Wheat			

13	Maize			
14	Mustard			
15	Sesame			
16	Dal			
17	Bitter ground			
18	Carrot			
19	Parbal (potol)			
20	Chile			
21	Onion			
22	Garlic			
23	Potato			
24	Sugar-cane			
25	Betel leaf			
26	Brinja			
27	Lady's finger			
28	Bottle Ground (Lau)			
29	Other vegetables			

Signature of the respondent (with seal if vailable):.....

Name & designation of data collector

Date: Signature of the Supervisor.....

ANNEX-2: PAP DECLARATION ON SELF-RELOCATION

Declared Name: Age: Years
by:

Sex: Male/ Female Father's/Husband's Name:

ID No.:

Location of Affected Structure:

Road Chainage:_____ km Village: _____

Union: _____ Upazila: _____

Description of Structures: Use: [1] Residential/ [2] Commercial/ [3]
Community

Dimensions: Length: _____ft. Width: _____ ft. Floor Area:
_____ sft

Construction materials: Fence: _____ Roof:

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that I am aware of the need for improvement of the road section I am using and have taken the option for SELF-RELOCATION at my own discretion. I have already arranged alternative permanent site for reconstruction of my structure(s).

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Witnessed by (signed with date):

Union Parishad/Municipality
Chairman/Mayor/Member/Councillor

SDE, _____ Field Office, RHD

ANNEX-3 Compensation for land

S. L	Upozila	Mouza	Category	Land accre	Mouza Rate(Accre) with 200%premium	DC budget
0	1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
1	Dokkhin Surma	Gotatikor	Nall	0.793	111,144,000	88,137,192
			HomeStead	0.300	135,081,000	40,524,300
			Vita	0.100	231,858,000	23,185,800
			Total	1.193	-	151,847,292
2	Dokkhin Surma	Rugonpur	Nall	3.592	19,629,000	70,507,368
			HomeStead	0.150	33,096,000	4,964,400
			Vita	0.100	33,096,000	3,309,600
			Commercial	0.100	33,096,000	3,309,600
			Ditch	1.000	18,943,500	18,943,500
			Total	4.942	-	101,034,468
3	Dokkhin Surma	Toibsultan	Nall	6.961	18,225,000	126,864,225
			HomeStead	0.150	27,013,500	4,052,025
			Vita	0.100	27,013,500	2,701,350
			Commercial	0.100	27,013,500	2,701,350
			Ditch	1.250	17,625,000	22,031,250
			Total	8.561	-	158,350,200
4	Dokkhin Surma	Sreerampur	Nall	2.820	11,196,000	31,572,720
			HomeStead	0.510	24,237,000	12,360,870
			Vita	0.200	24,237,000	4,847,400
			Commercial			4,847,400

S. L	Upozila	Mouza	Category	Land accre	Mouza Rate(Accre) with 200%premium	DC budget
0	1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
				0.200	24,237,000	
			Ditch	0.500	10,551,000	5,275,500
			Garden	1.000	18,219,000	18,219,000
			Total	5.230	-	77,122,890
5	Golapgonj	Uttorbag	Nall	0.517	36,000,000	18,612,000
			HomeStead	3.990	114,039,000	455,015,610
			Vita	2.300	114,039,000	262,289,700
			Commercial	0.300	168,525,000	50,557,500
			Ditch	0.100	84,096,000	8,409,600
			Garden	1.000	114,039,000	114,039,000
			Total	8.207	-	908,923,410
6	sylhet	Hazirai	Nall	1.000	54,530,100	54,530,100
			HomeStead	3.300	30,020,400	99,067,320
			Vita	1.000	171,428,700	171,428,700
			Commercial	0.113	171,428,700	19,371,443
			Ditch	0.300	26,557,200	7,967,160
			Garden	0.500	54,530,100	27,265,050
			Total	6.213	-	379,629,773
7	Sylhet	Amdhorpur	Nall	2.562	57,074,400	146,224,613
			HomeStead	0.500	59,303,400	29,651,700
			Vita	0.500	51,000,000	25,500,000
			Total			201,376,313

S. L	Upozila	Mouza	Category	Land accre	Mouza Rate(Accre) with 200%premium	DC budget
0	1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
				3.562	-	
8	sylhet	Bohor	Nall	3.806	62,774,400	238,919,366
			HomeStead	4.700	65,393,100	307,347,570
			Vita	0.260	65,393,100	17,002,206
			Commercial	0.240	99,145,500	23,794,920
			Garden	0.500	17,678,700	8,839,350
			Total	9.506	-	595,903,412
9	sylhet	Khidirpur	Nall	0.783	36,464,700	28,551,860
			HomeStead	2.500	44,284,800	110,712,000
			Vita	0.300	45,580,875	13,674,263
			Commercial	1.400	95,976,900	134,367,660
			Garden	0.500	33,264,900	16,632,450
			Total	5.483	-	303,938,233
10	sylhet	Atgao	HomeStead	0.827	85,215,600	70,473,301
			Vita	0.350	85,215,600	29,825,460
			Commercial	0.350	168,461,400	58,961,490
			Total	1.527	-	159,260,251
11	sylhet	Chuyabohor Botesshor	HomeStead	1.000	107,451,000	107,451,000
			Vita	0.500	107,451,000	53,725,500
			Commercial	2.650	161,176,500	284,745,150
			pond	1.000	53,725,500	13,670,100
			Ditch			2,395,444

S. L	Upozila	Mouza	Category	Land accre	Mouza Rate(Accre) with 200%premium	DC budget
0	1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
				0.251	53,725,500	
			Total	5.401	-	461,987,194
12	sylhet	Botesshor	HomeStead	1.500	92,857,100	139,285,650
			Vita	0.784	54,285,700	42,559,989
			Commercial	1.500	116,071,375	174,107,063
			pond	0.500	46,428,550	23,214,275
			Garden	0.500	92,857,100	46,428,550
			Total	4.784	-	425,595,526
13	jointapur	Thakur Mathi	Nall	0.500	9,929,700	4,964,850
			HomeStead	5.266	20,745,300	109,244,750
			Vita	1.000	20,745,300	20,745,300
			Commercial	0.500	31,117,950	15,558,975
			pond	0.500	9,929,700	4,964,850
			Ditch	0.500	9,929,700	4,964,850
			Garden	0.500	31,396,200	15,698,100
			Total	8.766	-	176,141,675
14	jointapur	Kohaigor	HomeStead	5.260	24,556,500	129,167,190
			Vita	3.440	24,556,500	84,474,360
			Commercial	0.500	60,225,000	30,112,500
			pond	0.392	6,000,000	2,352,000
			Ditch	0.500	6,000,000	3,000,000
			Garden			4,783,650

S. L	Upozila	Mouza	Category	Land accre	Mouza Rate(Accre) with 200%premium	DC budget
0	1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
				0.500	9,567,300	
			Total	10.592	-	253,889,700
15	jointapur	Panichora	Nall	9.168	10,794,600	98,959,496
			HomeStead	4.433	14,558,400	64,530,108
			Ditch	1.000	3,639,600	3,639,600
			Garden	1.000	7,500,000	7,500,000
			Total	15.600	-	174,629,204
16	jointapur	Umonpur	Nall	2.000	21,000,000	42,000,000
			HomeStead	5.185	12,446,400	64,534,584
			Vita	0.500	12,446,400	6,223,200
			Commercial	0.500	21,000,000	10,500,000
			pond	0.500	9,334,800	4,667,400
			Ditch	1.500	9,334,800	14,002,200
			Garden	0.500	10,191,300	5,095,650
			Total	10.685	-	147,023,034
17	jointapur	Shikharkha	Nall	0.870	5,052,300	4,395,501
			HomeStead	1.000	10,104,600	10,104,600
			Vita	0.250	10,104,600	2,526,150
			Ditch	0.251	5,052,300	1,268,127
			Total	2.371	-	18,294,378
18	jointapur	Horipur	HomeStead	5.790	24,694,500	142,981,155
			Vita			

S. L	Upozila	Mouza	Category	Land accre	Mouza Rate(Accre) with 200%premium	DC budget
0	1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
				2.750	24,694,500	67,909,875
			Commercial	2.500	180,000,000	450,000,000
			pond	0.507	3,529,500	1,789,457
			Ditch	0.500	3,529,500	1,764,750
			Garden	1.000	9,917,100	9,917,100
			Total	13.047	-	674,362,337
19	jointapur	Poschim Bali Para	Nall	0.225	27,153,600	6,109,560
			HomeStead	0.150	27,153,600	4,073,040
			Vita	0.100	27,153,600	2,715,360
			Total	0.475	-	12,897,960
20	jointapur	Hemu	Nall	1.200	8,686,800	10,424,160
			HomeStead	0.751	17,373,600	13,047,574
			Ditch	1.000	5,136,600	5,136,600
			Garden	0.500	13,030,200	6,515,100
			Total	3.451	-	35,123,434
21	jointapur	PakhiTeki	Nall	4.424	3,600,000	15,924,600
			HomeStead	0.833	14,400,000	11,988,000
			Total	5.256	-	27,912,600
22	jointapur	Morakandi				-
23	Goinghat	Khagra Haor				-
24	Goinghat	Khagra				-
25	Jointapur	Forfora	Nall			2,880,000

S. L	Upozila	Mouza	Category	Land accre	Mouza Rate(Accre) with 200%premium	DC budget
0	1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
				0.960	3,000,000	
			HomeStead	0.040	14,700,000	588,000
			Ditch	0.369	7,350,000	2,712,150
			Total	1.369	-	6,180,150
26	Jointapur	Khorika Punji	Nall	0.553	14,400,000	7,963,200
			Total	0.553	-	7,963,200
27	Jointapur	Dema	Nall	0.980	2,810,400	2,754,192
			HomeStead	0.020	13,200,000	264,000
			Ditch	0.130	2,810,400	365,352
			Total	1.130	-	3,383,544
28	Jointapur	Sreekhel	Nall	0.500	3,860,100	1,930,050
			HomeStead	0.500	15,000,000	7,500,000
			Ditch	0.247	2,895,075	715,084
			Total	1.247	-	10,145,134
29	Jointapur	Dorbosto	HomeStead	0.270	27,491,100	7,422,597
			Vita	0.040	27,491,100	1,099,644
			Commercial	0.300	67,500,000	20,250,000
			Garden	0.100	27,491,100	2,749,110
			Total	0.710	-	31,521,351
30	Jointapur	Daiya	Commercial	0.295	101,462,100	29,931,320
			Total	0.295	-	29,931,320
31	Jointapur	pakri	HomeStead			6,921,960

S. L	Upozila	Mouza	Category	Land accre	Mouza Rate(Accre) with 200%premium	DC budget
0	1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
				0.200	34,609,800	
			Commercial	0.250	43,262,250	10,815,563
			Garden	0.068	34,609,800	2,353,466
			Total	0.518	-	20,090,989
32	Jointapur	Tengra	Nall	1.500	12,000,000	18,000,000
			HomeStead	2.000	18,000,000	36,000,000
			Vita	0.450	16,500,000	7,425,000
			Garden	0.426	16,500,000	7,029,000
			Total	4.376	-	68,454,000
33	Jointapur	Ranifoud	Nall	2.515	2,409,900	6,060,899
			HomeStead	1.490	4,125,000	6,146,250
			Commercial	1.000	4,125,000	4,125,000
			Garden	0.200	2,409,900	481,980
			Total	5.205	-	16,814,129
34	Jointapur	Sorufoud	Nall	9.000	11,224,200	101,017,800
			HomeStead	2.000	36,734,700	73,469,400
			Vita	0.500	36,734,700	18,367,350
			pond	0.437	8,418,150	3,678,732
			Ditch	0.500	8,418,150	4,209,075
			Garden	1.500	22,448,400	33,672,600
			Total	13.937	-	234,414,957
35	Jointapur	Noyakhal	Nall			

S. L	Upozila	Mouza	Category	Land accre	Mouza Rate(Accre) with 200%premium	DC budget
0	1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
				10.574	2,769,300	29,282,578
			HomeStead	1.700	5,681,100	9,657,870
			Garden	0.500	4,260,825	2,130,413
			Total	12.774	-	41,070,861
36	Goinghat	Noyakhal	Nall	7.000	3,900,000	27,300,000
			HomeStead	1.000	12,600,000	12,600,000
			Commercial	0.268	15,750,000	4,221,000
			Ditch	0.500	9,450,000	4,725,000
			Garden	0.500	12,600,000	6,300,000
			Total	9.268	-	55,146,000
37	Jointapur	Choilakhel	Nall	11.568	3,600,000	41,644,800
			HomeStead	0.660	4,500,000	2,970,000
			Garden	0.340	4,500,000	1,530,000
			Total	12.568	-	46,144,800
38	Jointapur	Lokkhi prosad Hoar	Nall	1.998	8,400,000	16,783,200
			HomeStead	0.990	6,000,000	5,940,000
			Total	2.988	-	22,723,200
39	Jointapur	Bhitrikhel	Nall	0.637	3,570,975	2,274,711
			HomeStead	0.500	4,761,300	2,380,650
			Garden	0.500	3,809,040	1,904,520
			Total	1.637	-	6,559,881
40	Jointapur	Lamonigra	Nall			1,769,769

S. L	Upozila	Mouza	Category	Land accre	Mouza Rate(Accre) with 200%premium	DC budget
0	1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
		m		0.405	4,369,800	
			Total	0.405	-	1,769,769
41	Jointapur	Purbo lokkhi Prosad	Nall	0.300	1,649,400	494,820
			HomeStead	1.057	4,504,500	4,761,257
			Vita	0.250	4,504,500	1,126,125
			Garden	0.250	2,129,175	532,294
			Total	1.857	-	6,914,495
42	Jointapur	Nizpat jointapur	Nall	6.500	18,000,000	117,000,000
			HomeStead	0.079	81,500,400	6,438,532
			Garden	0.150	8,823,000	1,323,450
			Total	6.729	-	124,761,982
43	Jointapur	Moyakhai	Nall	6.539	4,350,000	28,444,650
			HomeStead	0.300	12,000,000	3,600,000
			Total	6.839	-	32,044,650
44	Jointapur	Muktapur	Nall	6.200	9,973,200	61,833,840
			HomeStead	7.008	38,400,000	269,107,200
			Vita	0.500	38,400,000	19,200,000
			Commercial	1.000	38,400,000	38,400,000
			pond	0.300	4,854,900	1,456,470
			Ditch	0.500	4,854,900	2,427,450
			Garden	0.500	9,973,200	4,986,600
			Total			397,411,560

S. L	Upozila	Mouza	Category	Land accre	Mouza Rate(Accre) with 200%premium	DC budget
0	1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
				16.008	-	
45	Jointapur	Biraimara Hoar	Nall	2.357	5,400,000	12,727,800
			HomeStead	1.880	9,000,000	16,920,000
			Vita	0.500	6,750,000	3,375,000
			Commercial	0.100	15,750,000	1,575,000
			Ditch	0.500	4,050,000	2,025,000
			Garden	0.500	7,875,000	3,937,500
			Total	5.837	-	40,560,300
46	Jointapur	Lokkhipur 2nd	Nall	3.040	13,500,000	41,040,000
			HomeStead	2.440	18,000,000	43,920,000
			Vita	0.500	15,750,000	7,875,000
			Ditch	0.500	14,400,000	7,200,000
			Garden	0.500	13,500,000	6,750,000
			Total	6.980	-	106,785,000
47	Jointapur	Lokkhipur 1st	Nall	1.373	15,750,000	21,624,750
			HomeStead	1.020	21,000,000	21,420,000
			Vita	0.250	18,375,000	4,593,750
			Ditch	0.250	10,500,000	2,625,000
			Garden	0.250	19,425,000	4,856,250
			Total	3.143	-	55,119,750
48	Jointapur	Asampara	Nall	2.000	7,500,000	15,000,000
			HomeStead			131,700,000

S. L	Upozila	Mouza	Category	Land accre	Mouza Rate(Accre) with 200%premium	DC budget
0	1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
				8.780	15,000,000	
			Vita	11.815	11,250,000	132,918,750
			Commercial	0.500	30,000,000	15,000,000
			Garden	1.000	13,875,000	13,875,000
			Total	24.095	-	308,493,750
49	Jointapur	sreepur	Nall	1.430	3,600,000	5,148,000
			HomeStead	0.070	6,900,000	483,000
			Vita	1.000	6,600,000	6,600,000
			Tea Garden	5.546	4,500,000	24,957,000
			Total	8.046	-	37,188,000
50	Jointapur	Mokam bari	Nall	4.340	5,625,000	24,412,500
			HomeStead	0.660	7,500,000	4,950,000
			Vita	6.630	6,937,500	45,995,625
			Commercial	1.502	22,500,000	33,795,000
			Garden	2.000	7,500,000	15,000,000
			Total	15.132	-	124,153,125
51	Goinghat	Cholakhal 5 th	Nall	3.574	12,000,000	42,888,000
			Garden	4.000	10,500,000	42,000,000
			Total	7.574	-	84,888,000
52	Goinghat	choilakhal 4th	Nall	2.743	20,100,000	55,134,300
			HomeStead	5.000	15,300,000	76,500,000
			Vita			

S. L	Upozila	Mouza	Category	Land accre	Mouza Rate(Accre) with 200%premium	DC budget
0	1	2	3	4	5	6(4*5)
				1.000	15,300,000	15,300,000
			Commercial	0.250	30,000,000	7,500,000
			Ditch	0.750	15,300,000	11,475,000
			Garden	1.000	20,100,000	20,100,000
			Total	10.743	-	186,009,300
53	jointapur	Ghater chothi	Nall	0.438	14,164,800	6,204,182
			HomeStead	0.355	16,217,700	5,757,284
			Vita	0.250	16,217,700	4,054,425
			Commercial	0.300	16,217,700	4,865,310
			Total	1.343	-	20,881,201
54	jointapur	Purbo Khabikapunj o	Nall	0.520	3,000,000	1,560,000
			Total	0.520	-	1,560,000
55	Goinghat	Choilakhal 3rd	Nall	1.560	24,228,300	37,796,148
			HomeStead	1.040	27,411,300	28,507,752
			Vita	0.550	24,228,300	13,325,565
			Commercial	0.350	90,000,000	31,500,000
			Total	3.500	-	111,129,465
	Total			322.18		7,685,457,143

ANNEX 4: Details budget with Resettlement benefit

Sl. No	Category of loss.	Unit.	Quantity in Accr./sft /No.	Rate	Estimated RC amount in BDT.
				(BDT)	
	1	2	3	4	5 (3x4)
A	Compensation For Land		322		7,685,457,143
B.1	Compensation For structure				
	Primary Structure H.H		1,867,471		2,415,117,390
	Secondary Structure H.H		357,168		174,872,283
	Primary Structure CPR+Social		240,564		353,290,764
	Secondar Structure CPR+Social		106,418		73,024,030
	Total Compensation for structure(B.1)				3,016,304,467
C.1	Compensation For tree HHs				
1	Large	No	25,923	4,150	107,580,450
2	Medium	No	23,017	2,250	51,788,250
3	Small	No	28,623	900	25,760,700
4	Plant	No	75,134	30	2,254,020
	Total Compensation For tree C.1		152,697		187,383,420
C.2	Compensation For tree CPRs				
1	Large	No	1,076	4,150	4,465,400
2	Medium	No	1,191	2,250	2,679,750
3	Small	No	1,560	900	1,404,000
4	Plant	No	1,701	30	51,030
	Total Compensation For tree C.2		5,528		8,600,180
	Total Compensation Of tree©				195,983,600
5	Compensation for standing crops (for 136.46 Acre agricultural land)	Acre	136.46	60000	8,187,600
Total budget for LAR (A-C)					

Sl. No	Category of loss.	Unit.	Quantity in Accr./sft /No.	Rate	Estimated RC amount in BDT.
				(BDT)	
	1	2	3	4	5 (3x4)
					10,905,932,810
D.	Stamp Duty and Registration Cost @ 10% of replacement cost of land for 15% probable cases.	Quantity	15%	7,685,457,143	115,281,857
E	Other Resettlement Benefits				
E. 1	Land Development Cost @ 10% of only homestead and commercial land(106.221 Acce)	Quantity	10%	4,181,415,740	307,921,952
E.2	Crop production for agricurlure, pond, etc. (136.46Acre)	Quantity	10%	1,773,461,083	177,346,108
E. 3	Transfer Grant per affected non-titled Residential and Commercial Primary Structures @ 12.50%	Quantity	12.50%	292,633,060	36,579,132
E. 4	Reconstruction Grant per affected titled and non-titled residential and Commercial Primary Structures @ BDT 12.50 per sft	Quantity	12.50%	292,633,060	36,579,132
E.5	Shifting of inside goods and materials of the Primary structure		5.00%	2,791,277,906	139,563,895
E. 6	Income Loss From Business (6*5000)	No.	30000	932	27,960,000
E. 7	Income Loss From rented out (5000*6)	No.	30000	585	17,550,000
E.8	Loss of Tenancy rights (HHs and Shops)	No	15000	1,044	15,660,000
E. 9	Employee of Business (6000*3)	No.	18,000	673	12,114,000
E. 10	Tk.5,000/- as one time grant for each type of vulnerability (Female,OLD age,very poor &disable)	No.	5000	869	4,345,000
E.1 1	Compensation for fruits (Large 37835& Medium 11886 trees)	No.	10%	183,758,750	18,375,875
	Total of Resettlement Allowance and Grants E.1 to E.10				793,995,096
F	Operation cost of RP Implementing Agency/NGO	LS			30,000,000
G	Operation Cost for External Monitoring Agency	LS			5,000,000
H	IGA Training for Vulnerable HHs	LS			10,000,000
I	Civic Amenities in relocation site in case of self relocation in cluster manner	LS			10,000,000

Sl. No	Category of loss.	Unit.	Quantity in Accr./sft /No.	Rate	Estimated RC amount in BDT.
				(BDT)	
	1	2	3	4	5 (3x4)
J	Meetings of PVAC, GRC PRAC and Training, Workshop for capacity enhancement of PEA	LS			10,000,000
K	Grand Total (A-J)				11,880,209,763

ANNEX 5: Participants List of Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

Sylhet-Tamabil Road Upgradation Project
Consultation Meeting

Time: 10.00 Am Ward: 09 Date: 04.08.2019
Venue: Bette Shone Thana: Shahporan District: sylhet

Sl. No.	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
		M	F			
১	Md. Bashiruddin	✓		rickshaw	01726498350	M. Bahar
২	MD NIZAM UDDIN	✓		UP. Member	01711-974776	[Signature]
৩	MD JUNABALI	✓		Sole Proprietor	01716022898	[Signature]
৪	Aceel Jari	✓		Merchant	0292200250	[Signature]
৫	Nasim Akter Jahan	✓		Service KMC	0171172860	[Signature]
৬	MD. Anisur Rahman	✓		Service KMC	01839-929414	[Signature]
৭	TAHIN	✓		OWNER	0171510250	[Signature]
৮	ISMA ISMA	✓		"	01779-313274	[Signature]
৯	MD. JUMAIL ISLAM CH	✓		"	01714507298	[Signature]
১০	MD ABDUL MADDIN			farmer	01716-251609	[Signature]
১১	MD. MIHARZ	✓		OWNER	01718458943	[Signature]
১২	Abraham Humain	✓		SM	01751382310	[Signature]
১৩	Shuhel Anonol	✓		OWNER	01712122296	[Signature]
১৪	MD. SALEM	✓		OWNER	01772228808	[Signature]
১৫	MD. Saleh	✓		"	01720225535	[Signature]
১৬	SALEH	✓		"	01715-644377	[Signature]
১৭	Saleh Fokan	✓		"	01734556670	[Signature]
১৮	SALEH	✓		OWNER	02929-220669	[Signature]
১৯	SALEH	✓		"	01775648678	[Signature]
২০	SALEH	✓		"	01743155011	[Signature]
২১	SALEH	✓		"	01713680368	[Signature]
২২	SALEH	✓		"	01729802841	[Signature]
২৩	SALEH	✓		"	01710719970	[Signature]
২৪	SALEH	✓		OWNER	01231-482603	[Signature]
২৫	SALEH	✓		OWNER	01710130240	[Signature]
২৬	SALEH	✓		"	01713901521	[Signature]
২৭	SALEH	✓		"	01737384898	[Signature]
২৮	SALEH	✓		"	01736-181681	[Signature]
২৯	SALEH	✓		"	01921110032	[Signature]
৩০	SALEH	✓		"	01766-350045	[Signature]

Sylhet-Tamabil Road Upgradation Project Consultation Meeting

Time: 10.00 Am

Ward: 09

Date: 04.08.2019

Venue: Botte Shore

Thana: Shah Poran

District: Sylhet

Sl. No.	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
		M	F			
৬৩	শ্রী: শাহীন	✓		কর্মসূচী	01718041943	[Signature]
৬৪	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01728520097	[Signature]
৬৫	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01744669434	[Signature]
৬৬	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"		[Signature]
৬৭	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"		[Signature]
৬৮	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01721912562	[Signature]
৬৯	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01714507310	[Signature]
৭০	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01712526271	[Signature]
৭১	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01719951006	[Signature]
৭২	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01846243285	[Signature]
৭৩	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01746968135	[Signature]
৭৪	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01922666016	[Signature]
৭৫	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01716468085	[Signature]
৭৬	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01740596406	[Signature]
৭৭	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01739893055	[Signature]
৭৮	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01711114991	[Signature]
৭৯	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01647021891	[Signature]
৮০	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01741894616	[Signature]
৮১	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01737232415	[Signature]
৮২	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01763656623	[Signature]
৮৩	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01719575883	[Signature]
৮৪	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01721223042	[Signature]
৮৫	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01710040153	[Signature]
৮৬	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01925966220	[Signature]
৮৭	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01711458721	[Signature]
৮৮	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01727-669904	[Signature]
৮৯	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01729795335	[Signature]
৯০	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01700509012	[Signature]
৯১	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01727800602	[Signature]
৯২	" শাহীন শাহীন	✓		"	01926922862	[Signature]

Sylhet-Tamabil Road Upgradation Project

Consultation Meeting

Time: 10.00AM

Ward: 09

Date: 04.08.2019

Venue: Botte shoru

Thana: Shaha poraon

District: Sylhet

Sl. No.	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
		M	F			
১১	শ্রীমান শাহ আলী	✓		কৃষক	01719-680025	
১২	শ্রীমান বই	✓		"	01746868489	
১৬	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ আলী	✓		"	01714776406	
১৮	Shahed Ahmed	✓		"	01718-016714	
১৯	MD: Lutfor Rahman	M		"	01715779387	
২১	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ আলী	✓		"	01727419144	
২৭	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ আলী	✓		"	01760910710	
২৮	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ আলী	✓		"	01712-139272	
২৯	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ আলী	✓		"	0177-2434413	
৩০	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ আলী	✓		কৃষক	01714507696	
৩৩	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ আলী	✓		"	01714283935	
৩৫	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ আলী	✓		কৃষক	01731247799	
৩৬	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ আলী	✓		"	01710040153	
৩৮	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ আলী	✓		"	01714776406	
৩৯	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ আলী	✓		"	01782161308	
৩৬	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ আলী	✓		"	01723566288	
৩৭	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ আলী	✓		"	01719518913	
৩৮	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ আলী	✓		কৃষক	01716284553	
৩৯	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ আলী	✓		কৃষক	01766910522	
৪০	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ আলী	✓		কৃষক	01780187479	
৪১	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ আলী	✓		"	01736956224	
৪২	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ আলী	✓		"	01738991110	
৪৩	শ্রীমান মোহাম্মদ আলী	✓		"	01739945599	
৪৪						

Sylhet-Tamabil Road Upgradation Project

Consultation Meeting

Time: 10.00AM

Ward: ০৯

Date: ০৭.০৪.২০১৭

Venue: Bottle Stone

Thana: Shah poran

District: sylhet

Sl. No.	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
		M	F			
৬৪	ফারুক আলী	✓		ফারুক আলী	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	ফারুক আলী
৬৫	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৬৬	মোঃ আব্দুল হক	✓		মোঃ আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	মোঃ আব্দুল হক
৬৭	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০১৭১৫২৩৫৬৮৭	আব্দুল হক
৬৮	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০১৭১৫২৩৫৬৮৭	আব্দুল হক
৬৯	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৭০	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৭১	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৭২	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৭৩	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৭৪	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৭৫	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৭৬	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৭৭	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৭৮	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৭৯	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৮০	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৮১	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৮২	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৮৩	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৮৪	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৮৫	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৮৬	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৮৭	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৮৮	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৮৯	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক
৯০	আব্দুল হক	✓		আব্দুল হক	০২৭৩৬৫০০২০১	আব্দুল হক

Sylhet-Tamabil Road Upgradation Project Consultation Meeting

4.00 PM

Ward: 08

Date: 04.08.2019

Pirata Bazar

Thana: Shahporam

District: Sylhet

Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
	M	F			
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		শ্রমিক	01712-886723	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		শ্রমিক	01930-208529	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		শ্রমিক	01711-974774	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓	✓	সার্ভিস কমে	01711-72860	[Signature]
Anisur Rahman	✓		"	01754-242579	[Signature]
B.M. Motiur Rahman	✓		Employee	01780-795777	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		শ্রমিক	01712-757145	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		শ্রমিক	01715172898	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		শ্রমিক		
Nakib Mahfuz Uhan	✓		Business	01710717461	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		"	01751285997	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		শ্রমিক	01713804282	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		"	0292260289e	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		"	01712321389	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		"	01716563201	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		শ্রমিক	01716748284	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		"	01711912999	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		"	01724602652	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		শ্রমিক	01716102925	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		"	01717869470	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		"	01724884436	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		"	0171380401713802787	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		শ্রমিক	01718158678	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		শ্রমিক	01712392956	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		"	01746049130	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		শ্রমিক	01916666150	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		শ্রমিক	01778498536	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		"	01714726292	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		"	01717880209	[Signature]
শ্রী: মাহবুবুল হক	✓		শ্রমিক	02922662219	[Signature]

Sylhet-Tamabil Road Upgradation Project

Consultation Meeting

Time: 4.00 pm

Ward: 08

Date: 04.08.2019

Venue: Pitrat Bazar

Thana: Shah Poran

District: Sylhet

Sl. No.	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
		M	F			
৩৩	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৪০৩০৭২	[Signature]
৩৫	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৪০৩০৭২	[Signature]
৩৬	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭৪১৫১৭৭২৫	[Signature]
৩৮	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৩৯	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৪০	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৪১	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৪২	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৪৩	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৪৪	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৪৫	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৪৬	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৪৭	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৪৮	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৪৯	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৫০	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৫১	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৫২	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৫৩	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৫৪	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৫৫	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৫৬	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৫৭	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৫৮	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৫৯	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]
৬০	শ্রী: বীরেন্দ্র চন্দ্র			কৃষক	০১৭১২৭৫৩৮৯২	[Signature]

Sylhet-Tamabil Road Upgradation Project

Consultation Meeting

Time:

Ward: 08

Date:

Venue: Percen Bazar

Thana: Shah Porean

District: Sylhet

Sl. No.	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
		M	F			
৬০	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ ফিরোজ	✓		কাজ	০১৭১৪৫১৭৩০	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ ফিরোজ
৬১	শ্রী: জয়দেব শর্মা	✓		কাজ	০১৭৪৩৭৪২৬২৩	শ্রী: জয়দেব শর্মা
৬২	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭২৬৭০৭৭১৭	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৬৩	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ আলী	✓		কাজ	০১৭৪১৫৬৫৭৬৭	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ আলী
৬৪	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭১৬-৬৪৭১৬৩	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৬৫	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭৩১৫৪৭৬০৩	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৬৬	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭১২-৬৪২৫৭৭	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৬৭	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭১২৭৭৭৭৫৫	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৬৮	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭৪৭৬২৪৭৭	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৬৯	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭৩৬১৬৫৭৭৭	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৭০	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭১৫৭২৭৬১৩	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৭১	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭২৭৩১৫৩৫৫	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৭২	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭৩২৫৫৪৭৭৭	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৭৩	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭৫৭১৭৬৭৭৭	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৭৪	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭৩১৫৪৭৭৭	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৭৫	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭১৬-৩৩৩৫৫৫	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৭৬	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭৫৬-৫৫৫৩৫৫	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৭৭	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭০৬৩১৩৪৫১	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৭৮	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭৫৬৬৫৫৬৫৭	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৭৯	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭৫৬৭১৬০৫৪	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৮০	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৮১	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭৩৭৭৫৫৫৫	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৮২	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭৫২০২৬৫৫৪	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৮৩	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭২২-৫৪১৬৭২	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৮৪	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭৩১-৫৫০৭০৫	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৮৫	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭৫৩৩৭২৩৭৬	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৮৬	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭৩৫১৭২৬৫৬	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৮৭	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭২২-৪৪৫৭৫৩	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৮৮	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭২২-৫৭০১৫১	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৮৯	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	✓		কাজ	০১৭৬৫২৭৬৫৫১	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন

Sylhet-Tamabil Road Upgradation Project Consultation Meeting

Time: 10.00AM

Ward: 06

Date: 05.08.2019

Venue: Dashpara

Thana: Bhahporan

District: Sylhet

Sl. No.	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
		M	F			
1	At ...		✓	Service KM2	0171172860	[Signature]
2	...	✓		Service	01839-929414	[Signature]
3	...	✓		...	01711-576821	[Signature]
4	...	✓		...	01721094454	[Signature]
5	...	✓		...	01711012531	[Signature]
6	...	✓		...	01771099352	[Signature]
7	...	✓		...	01712-909189	[Signature]
8	...	✓		...	02922006825	[Signature]
9	...	✓		...	02926-992266	[Signature]
10	...	✓		u	01712759879	[Signature]
11	...	✓		...	01927983635	[Signature]
12	...	✓		u	0171181985	[Signature]
13	...	✓		...	01730800153	[Signature]
14	...	✓		...	01727543703	[Signature]
15	...	✓		- u	01712884809	[Signature]
16	...	✓		...	01714336028	[Signature]
17	...	✓		...	01712-051664	[Signature]
18	...	✓		u		[Signature]
19	...	✓		...	01811-795059	[Signature]
20	...	✓		...	01714507663	[Signature]
21	...	✓		...	01710890026	[Signature]
22	...	✓		...	01778498536	[Signature]
23	...	✓		...	02923960003	[Signature]
24	...	✓		...	01750358862	[Signature]
25	...	✓		...	01712402676	[Signature]
26	...	✓		u		[Signature]
27	...	✓		...	02929220006	[Signature]
28	...	✓		...	02929206902	[Signature]
29	...	✓		...	01728690969	[Signature]
30	...	✓		...	01728931819	[Signature]

Sylhet-Tamabil Road Upgradation Project

Consultation Meeting

Time: 10.00AM

Ward: 06

Date: 05.08.2019

Venue: Dash para

Thana: Shah poran

District: Sylhet

Sl. No.	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
		M	F			
31	শ্রী: সুলতান	✓		পুলিশ	01726768220	
32	" সালমান পান্ডা	✓		ব্যক্তি	01712710650	
33	" সালিম	✓		কর্মী	01758604685	
34	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		ব্যক্তি	01915370537	
35	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		কর্মী	01766507639	
36	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		কর্মী	02922286602	
37	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		কর্মী	01712747730	
38	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		কর্মী		
39	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		কর্মী	01758613021	
40	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		কর্মী	01728911457	
41	MD. ABDUL HAMMAN	✓		ব্যক্তি	01778488722	
42	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		কর্মী	01718107610	
43	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		কর্মী	01730234460	
44	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		কর্মী	01870524985	
45	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		কর্মী	01716969900	
46	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		"	01715778061	
47	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		কর্মী	01717594823	
48	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		কর্মী	017711266730	
49	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		কর্মী	0171274916	
50	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		কর্মী	01753917795	
51	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		কর্মী	01720491911	
52	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		"	01713803200	
53	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		"	01724215612	
54	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		কর্মী	0172141777	
55	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		কর্মী	01775479462	
56	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		কর্মী	01744741877	
57	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		কর্মী	01789930981	
58	শ্রী: সালিম	✓		"	01760081201	
59	শ্রী: সালিম			"		
60	MD. Asim uddin			কর্মী	01732-370677	

Sylhet-Tamabil Road Upgradation Project

Consultation Meeting

Time: 10.00AM

Ward: 06

Date: 05.08.2019

Venue: Dash paria

Thana: Shah poran

District: sylhet

Sl. No.	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
		M	F			
61	শ্রী: দেলিয়ার হোসেন দিলু	✓		ব্যবসা	01712868570	
62	শ্রী: রুম্মাক আহমেদ	✓		ব্যবসা	01720595946	
63	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম	✓		ব্যবসা	01729052333	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম
64	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম	✓		ব্যবসা	01716689480	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম
65	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম	✓		ব্যবসা	0172353084	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম
66	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম	✓		ব্যবসা	01725108730	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম
67	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম	✓		ব্যবসা	01730917895	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম
68	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম	✓		ব্যবসা	0171146704	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম
69	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম	✓		ব্যবসা	01731247961	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম
70	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম	✓		ব্যবসা	01744669414	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম
71	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম	✓		ব্যবসা	01724794526	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম
72	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম	✓		ব্যবসা	01756471774	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম
73	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম	✓		ব্যবসা	01724885802	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম
74	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম	✓		ব্যবসা (kmc)	01790-301122	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম
75	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম	✓		"	01740-809436	Dulal
76	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম	✓		"	01780-795777	

Sylhet-Tamabil Road Upgradation Project

Consultation Meeting

Time: 03.30pm

Ward:

Date: 05.08.19

Venue: Desibost up Parishad.

Thana: Jointapur

District: sylhet

Sl. No.	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
		M	F			
1.	Md. Mainul Islam	✓		UP Member	01713813424	
2.	Md. Abdur Rokib	✓		✓	01716429826	
3.	Hazi Jamal Uddin	✓		Business	01726982065	
4.	Md. Iqub AU	✓		✓	0172706022	
5.	Md. Abu Hanif	✓		Teachers	01737656852	
6.	Md. Nazim Uddin	✓		Business	01745962694	
7.	Arifuddin	✓		Service	01758256075	
8.	Tazuddin	✓		Business	01731621792	
9.	Abdul Nur	✓		✓	01737627007	
10.	Bodrusul Islam	✓		✓	01713802953	
11.	Salim Ahmmmed	✓		✓	01713805266	
12.	Antaz ullah	✓		✓	01771903150	
13.	Azmat ullah	✓		Drivers	01718601864	
14.	Lutfon Rahman	✓		Business	01732518794	
15.	Md. Boshim Uddin	✓		✓	01675002558	
16.	Ahad	✓		✓	01782523191	
17.	Abdul Musyabbir	✓		✓	01759932935	
18.	Foyzal Ahmmmed	✓		Restaurant	01735925559	
19.	Abdul satter	✓		Business		
20.	Salim Peza	✓		Service	01837343852	
21.	Md Zakaria	✓		✓	01721-514049	
22.	Abdur Shaed	✓		Business	01799045054	
23.	Md Shorikulha	✓		Business	01720-574687	
24.	Hasna begum	✓		Surnee	01774126003	
25.	Md Abdulla	✓		Business	01719-506614	
26.	Md Shaed	✓		✓	01012-405774	
27.	Md Eastpasen all	✓			01	
28.	Sajib chandra das	✓		pharmacy	01731-000661	

Sylhet-Tamabil Road Upgradation Project Consultation Meeting

Time: 03,30 Pm

Ward:

Date: 05,08,19

Venue: Dastabost UP Parishad, Thana: Jointapur

District: Sylhet

Sl. No.	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
		M	F			
29.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল আলম	✓		কৃষক	01717185805	
30.	মাহিদুল (স্বামীন)	✓		৳	01713-818552	
31.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল	✓		৳	01716-811524	
32.	আবদুল হামিদ	✓		৳	01781-580332	✓
33.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল	✓		৳	01712-854125	
34.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল	✓		৳	01726-080827	শ্রী: মাহিদুল
35.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল আলম	✓		৳	01725-166802	শ্রী: মাহিদুল
36.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল	✓		৳	01718664295	✓
37.	নবাব	✓		৳	01712-135724	শ্রী: মাহিদুল
38.	মাহিদুল স্বামীন	✓		৳	01747-510762	
39.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল	✓		৳	01739-51581	শ্রী: মাহিদুল
40.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল	✓		৳	-	
41.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল	✓		৳	01780198283	শ্রী: মাহিদুল
42.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল	✓		কৃষক	01715-082476	
43.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল	✓		কৃষক	01718-441608	
44.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল	✓		৳	01722-313223	শ্রী: মাহিদুল
45.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল	✓		৳	01727-0173042	শ্রী: মাহিদুল
46.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল	✓		৳	01716-133728	শ্রী: মাহিদুল
47.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল	✓		কৃষক	01717-280008	শ্রী: মাহিদুল
48.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল	✓		কৃষক	01778862512	✓
49.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল	✓		৳	01731-752640	শ্রী: মাহিদুল
50.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল	✓		৳	01732-013204	শ্রী: মাহিদুল
51.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল	✓		৳	01741018216	শ্রী: মাহিদুল
52.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল	✓		৳	01715-207528	শ্রী: মাহিদুল
53.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল	✓		৳	01721262335	শ্রী: মাহিদুল
54.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল	✓		৳	01740187754	শ্রী: মাহিদুল
55.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল			৳	বাক জরিপ	✓
56.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল			কৃষক	01715-140933	
57.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল			কৃষক	01301625109	শ্রী: মাহিদুল
58.	শ্রী: মাহিদুল			৳	01719776488	শ্রী: মাহিদুল

Sylhet-Tamabil Road Upgradation Project Consultation Meeting

Time: 10.00 am

Ward:

Date: 06.08.19

Venue: Hosipur Bazar

Thana: Jointapur

District: Sylhet

Sl. No.	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
		M	F			
17.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষি	০১৭৩০-২৭৩৪৬০	সি.ই.এ
18.	আমি হুসেইন	✓		কৃষক	০১৭১৩-৭৬০২৪০	সি
19.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		UP সার্ভিস	০১৭২০৫৬২১১৭	সায়দুল হক
20.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭২৬-৪৭৭০৪০	শ্রী সায়দুল হক
21.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		শ্রী সায়দুল হক		✓
22.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষি	০১৭৩২-৭৬৭০০১	শ্রী সায়দুল হক
23.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭৩৬-৬০৭৭৫১	সায়দুল হক
24.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭৩৪-৫৩৬১৪২	সায়দুল হক
25.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭১৩-৪০২২১৩	সায়দুল হক
26.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭৩২-৬২০৪৬৭	সায়দুল হক
27.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭১৪-৫৭৫৩৭১	সায়দুল হক
28.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭১৩-৪০৪১৭২	সায়দুল হক
29.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক		✓
30.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭১৪-৩১৬৩৬৩	সায়দুল হক
31.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭১৩-২৩৭৭১২	সায়দুল হক
32.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭৩০-৭১২৫৩৭	সায়দুল হক
33.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭৬২-৩৩৩০৩৫৭	সায়দুল হক
34.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭৭০-৩৪২৩৭৬	সায়দুল হক
35.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭১০৭৭০৪২১	সায়দুল হক
36.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭১৩৬৬৪০৫৬	সায়দুল হক
37.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭২৩৩১১৪৬০	সায়দুল হক
38.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭১০৩৩৭৫১৫	সায়দুল হক
39.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭৩৩২৪২৫২৭	সায়দুল হক
40.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭১৭৩৩০৩১৫	সায়দুল হক
41.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭৩২০১৩৩৩৪	সায়দুল হক
42.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭২৭-৫৭৫৫৭৬	সায়দুল হক
43.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭৫৩-৪৩৪৩৪০	সায়দুল হক
44.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭৭২-৭৬৬৩১৬	সায়দুল হক
45.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭৩৭-৩৭১৩৭৭	সায়দুল হক
46.	শ্রী সায়দুল হক	✓		কৃষক	০১৭৭১-৫৭৭৭১৫	✓

Sylhet-Tamabil Road Upgradation Project

Consultation Meeting

Time: 10.00 am

Ward:

Date: 06.08.19

Venue:

Thana: Jointa

District: Sylhet

Sl. No.	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
		M	F			
47.	শ্রী বক্রিম	✓		কৃষক	01672343597	শ্রী বক্রিম
48.	শ্রী. জাক	✓		"	01721-681153	শ্রী. জাক
49.	শ্রী. জামিল	✓		"	01733-148027	শ্রী. জামিল
50.	শ্রী. হামিদ	✓		"	01 —	✓
51.	শ্রী. হামিদ মিয়া	✓		কৃষক	' —	✓
52.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		কৃষক	017151920546	EMAM
53.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		"	01729-560522	Kely
54.	শ্রী. হামিদ	—		"	01 —	Chayan
55.	শ্রী. হামিদ	—		"	01728-204078	শ্রী. হামিদ
56.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		"	01714-485792	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন
57.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		"	01740-596409	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন
58.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		"	01713-881038	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন
59.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		"	01720-953573	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন
60.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		"	01745-065905	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন
61.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		"	01711-050877	Komol
62.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		"	01738-350897	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন
63.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		"	01925-958820	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন
64.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		কৃষক	01714-958444	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন
65.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		কৃষক	01714-482395	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন
66.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		"	—	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন
67.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		"	01743-264140	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন
68.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		কৃষক	01744-816338	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন
69.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		কৃষক	01724-569480	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন
70.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		"	01733-814647	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন
71.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		"	01713-501528	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন
72.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		"	01745 71 3206	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন
73.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		"	01730-179466	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন
74.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		কৃষক	—	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন
75.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		"	' —	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন
76.	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন	✓		কৃষক	0272708092	শ্রী. হামিদ হোসেন

Sylhet-Tamabil Road Upgradation Project Consultation Meeting

Time: 04.00 Pm

Ward:

Date: 06.08.19

Venue: Bangla Bazar

Thana: Jointa

District: sylhet

Sl. No.	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
		M	F			
1.	Md. Aklachur Rahaman	✓		UP Chairman		
2.	Md. Tahia	✓		UP Chairman N/3 Part	01712707366	
3.	Md. Bilal Mia	✓		UP Member	01714870171	
4.	Md. Abdul Khalek	✓		Worker	01923556516	
5.	Md. Bilal Hossain	✓		Hotel Bis:	01964193698	
6.	Md. Foyeg Uddin	✓		Business	01713860278	
7.	Md. Bekel Hossain	✓		"	01911444640	
8.	Md. Nizam Uddin	✓		"	01765882093	
9.	Md. Abul Hossain	✓		"	01713809448	
10.	Md. Saddam Hossain	✓		"	01724601580	
11.	Md. Shahidul Islam	✓		Business	01739315394	
12.	Md. Zahingir Alam	✓		"	01711911892	
13.	Md. Zakir Hossain	✓		Business	01728990784	
14.	Md. Abdul Al Mammun	✓		"	01995495473	
15.	Md. Helal Akar	✓		Student	01735879409	
16.	Md. Abdul Halim	✓		UP Mem- ber	01725349187	
17.	Seni Nityal Sondro	✓			01717-468015	
18.	Md. Faysal Yesin	✓		Owner	01791-243268	
19.	Md. Sapon	✓		"	01791-885641	
20.	Md. Rabul	✓		Student	01751699061	
21.	Md. Salman	✓		Worker	01756434604	
22.	Md. Nazrul Islam	✓		Business	01736-898999	
23.	Md. Zakaria	✓		Survivee	01721-514049	
24.	Md. Abu Daud Mia	✓		"	01712-451013	
25.	Md. Salim Raza	✓		Service	01713991493	
26.	Md. Anisur Rahman	✓		Service	01839-729414	
27.	Nasrin Akter Jalal	✓		Service	01711172860	

Sylhet-Tamabil Road Upgradation Project Consultation Meeting

Time: 04.00 pm

Ward:

Date: 08.08.19

Venue: Bangla Bazar

Thana: Jointa

District: sylhet

Sl. No.	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
		M	F			
28.	সো. হারিচ	✓		শ্রমিক	01711-967659	<i>[Signature]</i>
29.	আবুল কালাম	✓		৷	01722-084061	<i>[Signature]</i>
30.	আ. মাদিন	✓		৷	01714-485644	<i>[Signature]</i>
31.	সো. হারুজ মিয়া	✓		৷	01711-271774	<i>[Signature]</i>
32.	আ. হারমিম	✓		UP-সহকারী শ্রমিক	01710-341864	<i>[Signature]</i>
33.	আ. হারমিম	✓		৷	01713-800001	<i>[Signature]</i>
34.	সো. হারিচ	✓		৷	01712-172870	<i>[Signature]</i>
35.	সো. আবুল	✓		৷	01920-552700	<i>[Signature]</i>
36.	হারুন-আবু হারিচ	✓		UP-সহকারী	01713-800886	<i>[Signature]</i>
37.	আ. মাহমুদ	✓		শ্রমিক	01711-069230	<i>[Signature]</i>
38.	সো. হারুজ	✓		৷	01712-057619	<i>[Signature]</i>
39.	সো. হারুজ	✓		৷		<i>[Signature]</i>
40.	সো. হারুন মিয়া	✓		৷	01910-822805	<i>[Signature]</i>
41.	সো. হারুজ	✓		শ্রমিক	01705-646846	<i>[Signature]</i>
42.	সো. হারুজ	✓		শ্রমিক	01759-234526	<i>[Signature]</i>
43.	সো. আ. হারুন	✓		৷	01712-330759	<i>[Signature]</i>
44.	সো. হারুন	✓		৷	01713-811963	<i>[Signature]</i>
45.	সো. হারুন	✓		৷	01762-638478	<i>[Signature]</i>
46.	সো. হারুন	✓		৷	01766-014369	<i>[Signature]</i>
47.	সো. হারুন	✓		শ্রমিক	01713-805289	<i>[Signature]</i>
48.	সো. হারুন	✓		শ্রমিক	01720-369336	<i>[Signature]</i>
49.	হারুন	✓		৷	01726-639126	<i>[Signature]</i>
50.	সো. হারুন	✓		৷	01711-910661	<i>[Signature]</i>
51.	সো. হারুন	✓		৷	01712-572686	<i>[Signature]</i>
52.	সো. হারুন	✓		৷	01719-174182	<i>[Signature]</i>
53.	হারুন	✓		৷	01748-535180	<i>[Signature]</i>
54.	সো. হারুন	✓		৷	01774-785089	<i>[Signature]</i>
55.	হারুন	✓		৷	01710577754	<i>[Signature]</i>
56.	সো. হারুন	✓		৷	01712-929053	<i>[Signature]</i>
57.	সো. হারুন	✓		৷	01715-623473	<i>[Signature]</i>

Knowledge Management Consultants (KMC) Ltd.

Attendance Sheet

For

Sylhet Tamabil Road Upgradation Project

Consultation Meeting

(List of Participant's)

Time: 10-30 Am

Ward/Union:

Date: 18-9-13

Venue: Dordosid-130202

Theme: joint info pm

District: sylhet

Sl. No	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Address	Contact No.
		M	F			
14.	শ্রী: গণেশ	✓		কৃষক	হাটপাড়া	৯৯৯৯৯৯
15.	শ্রী: শ্রীমতি/শ্রীমতী	✓		কৃষি	"	৯৯৯৯৯৯
16.	শ্রী: শ্রীমতি	✓		কৃষি	"	৯৯৯৯
17.	শ্রী: শ্রীমতি	✓		কৃষি	"	৯৯৯৯
18.	শ্রী: শ্রীমতি	✓		কৃষি	"	৯৯৯৯
19.	শ্রী: শ্রীমতি	✓		কৃষক	"	৯৯৯৯৯৯
20.	শ্রী: শ্রীমতি	✓		কৃষক	"	৯৯৯৯৯৯
21.	শ্রী: শ্রীমতি	✓		কৃষক	"	৯৯৯৯
22.	শ্রী: শ্রীমতি	✓		কৃষক	"	৯৯৯৯৯৯
23.	শ্রী: শ্রীমতি	✓		কৃষক	"	৯৯৯৯
24.	শ্রী: শ্রীমতি	✓		কৃষক	"	৯৯৯৯৯৯
25.	শ্রী: শ্রীমতি	✓		কৃষক	"	৯৯৯৯
26.	শ্রী: শ্রীমতি	✓		কৃষক	"	৯৯৯৯৯৯
27.	শ্রী: শ্রীমতি	✓		কৃষক	"	৯৯৯৯
28.	শ্রী: শ্রীমতি	✓		কৃষক	"	৯৯৯৯
29.	শ্রী: শ্রীমতি	✓		কৃষক	"	৯৯৯৯৯৯
30.	শ্রী: শ্রীমতি	✓		কৃষক	"	৯৯৯৯
31.	শ্রী: শ্রীমতি	✓		কৃষক	"	৯৯৯৯
32.	শ্রী: শ্রীমতি	✓		কৃষক	"	৯৯৯৯
33.	শ্রী: শ্রীমতি	✓		কৃষক	"	৯৯৯৯
34.	শ্রী: শ্রীমতি	✓		কৃষক	"	৯৯৯৯

Knowledge Management Consultants (KMC) Ltd.

Attendance Sheet

For

Sylhet Tamabil Road Upgradation Project

Consultation Meeting

(List of Participant's)

Time: 10.30 AM

Ward/Union:

Date: 18-5-19

Venue: Daeboast Bazar

Thana: Jainapur

District: Sylhet

Sl. No	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Address	Contact No.
		M	F			
35	বিকাশ কলিতা	✓		শ্রমিক	"	১৭০২৬
36	আবুল কালাম	✓		কৃষক	"	১৭০২৬
37	আবুল কালাম	✓		কৃষক	"	১৭০২৬
38	আবুল কালাম	✓		কৃষক	"	১৭০২৬
39	আবুল কালাম	✓		কৃষক	"	১৭০২৬
40	আবুল কালাম	✓		কৃষক	"	১৭০২৬
41	শ্রী. কামাল	✓		কৃষক	"	১৭০২৬
42	আবুল কালাম	✓		কৃষক	"	১৭০২৬
43	আবুল কালাম	✓		কৃষক	"	১৭০২৬
44	আবুল কালাম	✓		কৃষক	"	১৭০২৬
45	শ্রী. কামাল	✓		কৃষক	"	১৭০২৬
46	আবুল কালাম	✓		কৃষক	"	১৭০২৬
47	আবুল কালাম	✓		কৃষক	"	১৭০২৬
48	আবুল কালাম	✓		কৃষক	"	১৭০২৬
49	আবুল কালাম	✓		কৃষক	"	১৭০২৬
50	আবুল কালাম	✓		কৃষক	"	১৭০২৬
51	আবুল কালাম	✓		কৃষক	"	১৭০২৬
52	আবুল কালাম	✓		কৃষক	"	১৭০২৬
53	আবুল কালাম	✓		কৃষক	"	১৭০২৬
54	আবুল কালাম	✓		কৃষক	"	১৭০২৬
55	আবুল কালাম	✓		কৃষক	"	১৭০২৬

**Knowledge Management Consultants (KMC) Ltd.
Attendance Sheet**

**For
Sylhet Tamabil Road Upgradation Project
Consultation Meeting**

(List of Participant's)

Time: 10.30 AM

Ward/Union:

Date: 18-9-17

Venue: Dabbarfobara

Thana: jointa pua

District: sylhet

Sl. No	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Address	Contact No.
		M	F			
56.	আব্দুল মলিক	✓		কৃষক	সরগতি গাওঁ	01727045054
57.	আব্দুল হুদ	✓		কৃষক	"	01719002091
58.	আব্দুল হাবিব	✓		কৃষক	"	01787104914
59.	আব্দুল হাদ	✓		কৃষক	"	01909221887
60.	আব্দুল হাদ	✓		কৃষক	"	01732222308
61.	আব্দুল হাদ	✓		কৃষক	"	0
62.	আব্দুল হাদ	✓		কৃষক	"	0
63.	আব্দুল হাদ	✓		কৃষক	"	0155468250
64.	আব্দুল হাদ	✓		কৃষক	"	0122400399
65.	আব্দুল হাদ	✓		কৃষক	"	0120940318
66.	আব্দুল হাদ	✓		কৃষক	"	01232492006
67.	আব্দুল হাদ	✓		কৃষক	"	01200000000
68.	আব্দুল হাদ	✓		কৃষক	"	0122614909
69.	আব্দুল হাদ	✓		কৃষক	"	01210000000
70.	আব্দুল হাদ	✓		কৃষক	"	01200000000
71.	আব্দুল হাদ	✓		কৃষক	"	01200000000
72.	আব্দুল হাদ	✓		কৃষক	"	01200000000
73.	আব্দুল হাদ	✓		কৃষক	"	01200000000
74.	আব্দুল হাদ	✓		কৃষক	"	01200000000
75.	আব্দুল হাদ	✓		কৃষক	"	01200000000
76.	আব্দুল হাদ	✓		কৃষক	"	01200000000

Knowledge Management Consultants (KMC) Ltd.

Attendance Sheet

For

Sylhet Tamabil Road Upgradation Project

Community FGD Meeting

(List of Participant's)

Time: 4:30 PM

Ward/Union:

Date: 18/9/19

Venue: Sahongpet

Thana: Sylhet Sadar

District: Sylhet

Sl. No	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Address	Contact No.
		M	F			
01.	শ্রী. মাহবুবুল হক	✓		কৃষক		৯৮৬
02.	শ্রী. মাহবুবুল হক	✓		কৃষক		৯৮৬
03.	শ্রী. মাহবুবুল হক	✓		কৃষক		৯৮৬
04.	শ্রী. মাহবুবুল হক	✓		কৃষক		৯৮৬
05.	শ্রী. মাহবুবুল হক	✓		কৃষক		৯৮৬
06.	শ্রী. মাহবুবুল হক	✓		কৃষক		৯৮৬
07.	শ্রী. মাহবুবুল হক	✓		কৃষক		৯৮৬
08.	শ্রী. মাহবুবুল হক	✓		কৃষক		৯৮৬
09.	শ্রী. মাহবুবুল হক	✓		কৃষক		৯৮৬
10.	শ্রী. মাহবুবুল হক	✓		কৃষক		৯৮৬
11.	শ্রী. মাহবুবুল হক	✓		কৃষক		৯৮৬
12.	শ্রী. মাহবুবুল হক	✓		কৃষক		৯৮৬
13.	শ্রী. মাহবুবুল হক	✓		কৃষক		৯৮৬
14.	শ্রী. মাহবুবুল হক	✓		কৃষক		৯৮৬
15.	শ্রী. মাহবুবুল হক	✓		কৃষক		৯৮৬
16.	শ্রী. মাহবুবুল হক	✓		কৃষক		৯৮৬
17.	শ্রী. মাহবুবুল হক	✓		কৃষক		৯৮৬
18.	শ্রী. মাহবুবুল হক	✓		কৃষক		৯৮৬
19.	শ্রী. মাহবুবুল হক	✓		কৃষক		৯৮৬
20.	শ্রী. মাহবুবুল হক	✓		কৃষক		৯৮৬
21.	শ্রী. মাহবুবুল হক	✓		কৃষক		৯৮৬

Knowledge Management Consultants (KMC) Ltd.
Attendance Sheet
For
Sylhet Tamabil Road Upgradation Project
FGD Meeting
 (List of Participant's)

Time: _____ Ward/Union: _____ Date: _____
 Venue: _____ Thana: _____ District: _____

Sl. N	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Address	Contact No.
		M	F			
২২.	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসানা	✓		কৃষিকা		০১৭৩০১১০১
২৩.	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসানা	✓		কৃষিকা		১৫০১০
২৪.	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসানা	✓		কৃষিকা		১৫০১০
২৫.	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসানা	✓		কৃষিকা		১৫০১০
২৬.	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসানা	✓		কৃষিকা		০১৭৩০১১০১
২৭.	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসানা	✓		কৃষিকা		১৫০১০
২৮.	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসানা	✓		কৃষিকা		১৫০১০
২৯.	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসানা	✓		কৃষিকা		১৫০১০
৩০.	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসানা	✓		কৃষিকা		১৫০১০
৩১.	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসানা	✓		কৃষিকা		১৫০১০
৩২.	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসানা	✓		কৃষিকা		১৫০১০
৩৩.	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসানা	✓		কৃষিকা		১৫০১০
৩৪.	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসানা	✓		কৃষিকা		১৫০১০
৩৫.	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসানা	✓		কৃষিকা		১৫০১০
৩৬.	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসানা	✓		কৃষিকা		১৫০১০
৩৭.	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসানা	✓		কৃষিকা		১৫০১০
৩৮.	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসানা	✓		কৃষিকা		১৫০১০
৩৯.	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসানা	✓		কৃষিকা		১৫০১০
৪০.	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসানা	✓		কৃষিকা		১৫০১০
৪১.	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসানা	✓		কৃষিকা		১৫০১০
৪২.	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা আফসানা	✓		কৃষিকা		১৫০১০

Knowledge Management Consultants (KMC) Ltd.
Attendance Sheet
For
Sylhet Tamabil Road Upgradation Project
FGD Meeting
 (List of Participant's)

Time: _____ Ward/Union: _____ Date: _____
 Venue: _____ Thana: _____ District: _____

Sl. No.	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Address	Contact No.
		M	F			
43	শ্রী. প্রদীপ কলিতা	✓		কৃষক		৫৫০০
44	শ্রী. কলিতা	✓		শ্রী.		৫৫৫
45	শ্রী. কলিতা	✓		কৃষক		৫৫৫
46	শ্রী. কলিতা	✓		কৃষক		৫৫৫
47	শ্রী. কলিতা	✓		কৃষক		৫৫৫
48	শ্রী. কলিতা	✓		কৃষক		৫৫৫
49	শ্রী. কলিতা	✓		কৃষক		৫৫৫
50	শ্রী. কলিতা	✓		কৃষক		৫৫৫
51	শ্রী. কলিতা	✓		কৃষক		৫৫৫
52	শ্রী. কলিতা	✓		কৃষক		৫৫৫
53	শ্রী. কলিতা	✓		কৃষক		৫৫৫
54	শ্রী. কলিতা	✓		কৃষক		৫৫৫
55	শ্রী. কলিতা	✓		কৃষক		৫৫৫
56	শ্রী. কলিতা	✓		কৃষক		৫৫৫
57	শ্রী. কলিতা	✓		কৃষক		৫৫৫
58	শ্রী. কলিতা	✓		কৃষক		৫৫৫
59	শ্রী. কলিতা	✓		কৃষক		৫৫৫
60	শ্রী. কলিতা	✓		কৃষক		৫৫৫

Knowledge Management Consultants (KMC) Ltd.
Attendance Sheet
For
Sylhet Tamabil Road Upgradation Project
FGD Meeting
 (List of Participant's)

Town: _____ Ward/Union: _____ Date: _____
 Village: _____ Thana: _____ District: _____

Sl. No.	Name of the Participant's	Gender		Occupation	Address	Contact No.
		M	F			
61	সহকারী সড়ক ইঞ্জিনিয়ার	✓				
62	সহকারী সড়ক ইঞ্জিনিয়ার	✓		কামাট	আবদুল মালিক	
63	সহকারী সড়ক ইঞ্জিনিয়ার	✓		ইঞ্জিনিয়ার		Shahed
64	সহকারী সড়ক ইঞ্জিনিয়ার	✓		কামাট		
65		✓		কামাট		
66		✓		কামাট		
67	Abdul Malik			Business		
68				কামাট		
69				ইঞ্জিনিয়ার		
70				কামাট		
71				কামাট		
72						
73						
74						
75						

ANNEX VI : List participants in FGDs

<p style="text-align: center;">সভার কার্য বিবরণী বহি RESOLUTION BOOK</p>				
প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম <u>শিল্পে তৈয়ারি কক্স অ্যাসোসিয়েশন প্রকল্প</u>				
সভা অনুষ্ঠানের স্থান/ঠিকানা <u>গিণ্ডা টাউনের বাড়িতে আশ্রিত, মুন্সিবপুর,</u>				
সময় <u>২০:০০</u> তারিখ <u>২২:০০</u> পর্যন্ত <u>০২</u> পর্যন্ত তারিখ <u>২০/০৩/২০২১</u>				
ক্রমিক নং	উপস্থিত সদস্যগণের নাম	উপাধি	স্বাক্ষর	মন্তব্য
০১.	শ্রী: গিণ্ডা উদ্দিন		গিণ্ডা আমিরুল	
০২.	শ্রী: কবির আহম্মাদ		কবির	
০৩.	শ্রী: হুসেইন আলী		হুসেইন আলী	
০৪.	শ্রী: হুসেইন মিয়া		হুসেইন মিয়া	
০৫.	শ্রী: ইব্রাহিম উদ্দিন		এব্রাহিম	
০৬.	শ্রী: শাহেদ আহম্মাদ		শাহেদ	
০৭.	শ্রী: জামাল উদ্দিন		জামাল মিয়া	
০৮.	শ্রী: আব্দুল মিয়া		আব্দুল মিয়া	
০৯.	শ্রী: জামিল মিয়া		জামিল মিয়া	
১০.	শ্রী: নান মিয়া		শেখান মিয়া	
১১.	শ্রী: আ: ছাভার		আ: মাহমুদ	
১২.	শ্রী: আ: ছালাহ		আ: মালুম	
১৩.	শ্রী: রুহ মিয়া		রুহ মিয়া	
১৪.	শ্রী: হুসেইন আলী		হুসেইন আলী	
১৫.	শ্রী: হাফিজ মিয়া		হুসেইন মিয়া	
১৬.	শ্রী: হুসেইন মিয়া			
১৭.	শ্রী: হুসেইন বেহা		হুসেইন	
১৮.	শ্রী: আব্দুল বেহা			
১৯.	শ্রী: হুসেইন বেহা		হুসেইন আলী	
২০.	শ্রী: হুসেইন আলী		হুসেইন বেহা	

সভার কার্য বিবরণী বহি

RESOLUTION BOOK

প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম এফিলেট-৩৯৯বিএম রোড অসম্পূর্ণ সেন প্রকাশ
 সভা অনুষ্ঠানের স্থান/ঠিকানা শ্রীমতী পাড়া আশুগঞ্জ গ্রাম আশুগঞ্জ বাজার
 সময় শুক্রবার-২০.০০ হইতে ২২.০০ পর্যন্ত তারিখ ৩০-১০-১৯

ক্রমিক নং	উপস্থিত সদস্যগণের নাম	উপাধি	স্বাক্ষর	মন্তব্য
০১	মোঃ আলমুজিবুল হক	স্বাক্ষর	মোঃ আলমুজিবুল হক	
০২	মোঃ আব্দুল হক		মোঃ আব্দুল হক	
০৩	মোঃ সাদিকুর রহমান		মোঃ সাদিকুর রহমান	
০৪	মিঃ		মিঃ	
০৫	মোঃ আব্দুল হক		মোঃ আব্দুল হক	
০৬	মোঃ আলমুজিবুল হক		মোঃ আলমুজিবুল হক	
০৭	মোঃ আলমুজিবুল হক		মোঃ আলমুজিবুল হক	
০৮	মোঃ সাদিকুর রহমান		মোঃ সাদিকুর রহমান	
০৯	মোঃ আব্দুল হক		মোঃ আব্দুল হক	
১০	মোঃ আব্দুল হক		মোঃ আব্দুল হক	
১১	মোঃ আব্দুল হক		মোঃ আব্দুল হক	
১২	মোঃ আব্দুল হক		মোঃ আব্দুল হক	
১৩	মোঃ আব্দুল হক		মোঃ আব্দুল হক	
১৪	মোঃ আব্দুল হক		মোঃ আব্দুল হক	
১৫	মোঃ আব্দুল হক		মোঃ আব্দুল হক	
১৬	মোঃ আব্দুল হক		মোঃ আব্দুল হক	
১৭	মোঃ আব্দুল হক		মোঃ আব্দুল হক	
১৮	মোঃ আব্দুল হক		মোঃ আব্দুল হক	
১৯	মোঃ আব্দুল হক		মোঃ আব্দুল হক	
২০	মোঃ আব্দুল হক		মোঃ আব্দুল হক	

সভার কার্য বিবরণী বহি

RESOLUTION BOOK

প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম খিলেট জামাতি ইন্ডাস্ট্রিয়াল হোস্টেল প্রকল্প

সভা অনুষ্ঠানের স্থান/ঠিকানা চাঙ্গীন বাজার, ত্রিপুর

সময় ১১.৫৮

হইতে ১২.৩০

পর্যন্ত

তারিখ ২৭-১০-১১

ক্রমিক নং	উপস্থিত সদস্যগণের নাম	উপাধি	স্বাক্ষর	মন্তব্য
১	শ্রী: হাবিবুল হক		হাবিব	
২	শ্রী: নজরুল হোসেন		নজরুল	
৩	শ্রী: হিউসেন		হিউসেন	
৪	শ্রী: জামাল উদ্দিন		জামাল	
৫	শ্রী: আব্দুর রহমান		আব্দুর	
৬	শ্রী: শাহিন		শাহিন	
৭	শ্রী: আব্দুল হোসেন		শ্রী: আব্দুল হোসেন	
৮	শ্রী: হাবিবুল হক		হাবিব	
৯	শ্রী: হাবিবুল হক		হাবিবুল হক	
১০	শ্রী: মাহিন		মাহিন	
১১	শ্রী: হাবিবুল হক		হাবিবুল হক	
১২	শ্রী: হাবিবুল হক		হাবিব	
১৩	শ্রী: মাহিন		মাহিন	

সভার কার্য বিবরণী বহি RESOLUTION BOOK

প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম সি.এল.ই-জমা বিন কেন্দ্র হোমস্টেডশন প্রকল্প
 সভা অনুষ্ঠানের স্থান/ঠিকানা জাঙ্গাম পাড়া জাঙ্গাম কেন্দ্র
 সময় বিকাল-৩:০০ হইতে ৫:০০ পর্যন্ত তারিখ ৩০-১০-১৯

ক্রমিক নং	উপস্থিত সদস্যগণের নাম	উপাধি	স্বাক্ষর	মন্তব্য
০২	মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর আলম	সভাপতি	জাহাঙ্গীর	
০২	মোঃ আমনা মাতুন	সুত্রিনী	আমনা	
০৬	মোঃ হুমায়ূন		হুমায়ূন	
০৪	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজুল হক		মোস্তাফিজ	
০৫	মোঃ বহুমা বেগম		বহুমা	
০৬	মোঃ ফরিদা বেগম		ফরিদা	
০৭	মোঃ আমাতুল হুদা		আমাতুল হুদা	
০৫	মোঃ মাহিনা আক্তার		মাহিনা	
০৯	মোঃ হুমায়ূন বেগম		হুমায়ূন	
২০	মোঃ বেগম বিবি		বেগম	
২২	মোঃ হাজরা		হাজরা	
২২	নাছিম		নাছিম	
২৬	কবিরিয়া		কবিরিয়া	
২৪	মোঃ হুমায়ূন বেগম		হুমায়ূন	
২৫	মোঃ মাহিনা বিবি		মাহিনা	
২৬	মোঃ হাজরা বিবি		হাজরা	
২৭	মোঃ জাহিদ		জাহিদ	
২৮	মোঃ আবুল কালাম		আবুল কালাম	
২৯	মোঃ হুমায়ূন বেগম		হুমায়ূন	

ANNEX 6: Outcomes of Stakeholder Consultation Meetings & Focus group discussion

Particulars of Stakeholder Consultation Meetings

Consultation Meeting: 01

Place: Botesshor Bazaar, Shylet Sadar, Shylet

Date : 4/8/2019,

Time: 10.00 am

Participants: 97

Issue	Questions/Queries of Participants	Response of Consultants
Land Value	Md. Ali Sarkar wants to know about the procedures of land value. He also asked about whether the value will be estimated according to land category or average for all land?	Compensation of land value will be given according to category, not on average .Compensation rate of land will be fixed as per present market price assessed by PAVC.
Lands become unproductive	Aiub Ali claims that, if half or more than half of the total land of any affected person is acquired for project then rest land becomes unproductive and unusable. Will Govt. have scope to acquire whole land in that case?	According to law, if unacquired land becomes unproductive after acquisition of half portion then govt. will also acquire the rest portion of the land and compensate affected person.
Compensation for Businessman	Some of the businessmen are doing business along the alignment of the project. If their business ground is dismantled then what measures the project shall be taken and what are the steps of those measures?	The small businessmen who will be sufferer due to intervention of the project will certainly allowed getting compensation as per their losses. Affected structure and income loss will also be estimated for compensation.
Land Acquisition on both side	Md Ayub Ali wanted to know whether road will be widened in both sides of the road equally or one side? Harun,Md Ripon Mia,Mahadi Hasan,and Rafiqul Hasan with Ayub Ali wanted to know whether will be avoided existing road and construct bypass road at Batashwar Bazaar area.?	It was disseminated that road will be mostly widened in both sides covering available RHD land and by acquiring private land where necessary. Engineers will check necessity of bypass based on traffic and other parameters.
Compensation for Lease Holder	Md. Shahjahan asked that, what will be done for lease holder? Govt land has been taken lease for 99 years and private lands are also given lease. In this regard who (Lease Holder or owner) will be entitled for compensation?	Lease Holders will get compensation from Govt if they are given lease for 99 years. For private lands owner will get benefit and he will give back the lease amount to lease holders. It depends on their deed agreement.
Land Acquisition of various	Allauddin wanted to know that, Do the land in Cantonment area or RAB office are in consideration to be acquired?	Project authority will try to avoid acquisition of common property like Mosque, Mandir School,

Issue	Questions/Queries of Participants	Response of Consultants
organization		Graveyard and Govt. or other organization office as much as possible. Some portion of Cantonment and RAB office will also fall in the project alignment
Time of getting Compensation	When will we get compensation? Will we get compensation after shifting from or before shifting?	Compensation will be given before shifted from the place. Affected people will be noticed to be relocating from the place after handing over the compensation.
Time for Acquisition	Abdul Matin said, Land Acquisition is a time consuming process. What will we do in that time?	Until construction work begins affected persons will stay and do their work as they do before. Their main structural chance will be brought after the compensation payment completed.
Sufficient Compensation Amount	Mayna Mia Torofdar claims that now we get 2.50 lac taka as shop rent and it will increase with time. Are we getting same amount of compensations as loosing from the project?	Resettlement benefit will be given as per GOB Law and AIIB policy. Affected person will get sufficient compensation amount to recover their loss and cannot ensure to reimburse total loss.
Documents needed to get compensation	Engineer Zahid said that, what documents we have to keep ready for getting compensation? What will be the price range for Homestead Structure and business? On what basis rate of infrastructure will be determined?	All legal papers including updated tax certificate of property have to be kept ready for getting compensation. Price range for homestead and business will be depends on current market rate. Rate of infrastructure will be determined based on PWD present rate.

Consultation Meeting: 02

Place: Pirer Bazar, Shylet

Date: 4/8/2019,

Time: 4.00pm

Participants:102

Issue	Questions/Queries of Participants	Responses
Adequate compensation	Most of the people wanted to know whether adequate compensation will be paid to land owners and squatters for their property ? So that affected people can purchase alternative land with the compensation money and relocate their business/houses.	Project will pay replacement cost for affected land and other properties and assist through implementing agency to find alternative land to purchase. As per Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) of the AIIB. People also will be allowed to take away salvageable materials after payment of compensation.
Alignment on both side	Shahidur Rahman wanted to know whether road will be widened in both sides of the road equally or one side? He and like him other also wanted to know whether will be avoided existing road and construct bypass road at Pirer Bazar area.	It was disseminated that road will be mostly widened in both sides covering available RHD land and by acquiring private land where necessary. Engineers will check necessity of bypass based on traffic and other parameters.
Absence of Land Owner	Monjur Ahmed Chowdhury asked, Is there any scope to collect compensation by authorized representative of Land Owner if Land Owner stays abroad?	Yes, authorized representative of land owner could collect compensation if land owner stays abroad. In that case compensation receiver has to submit authorization letter from legal title holder and other related legal papers.
Compensation for Tenants	Nurul Islam wants to know, owner will get compensation but will tenant get compensation too?	Tenants will also get compensation as per AIIB policy.
Compensation for loss	Mokbul Ali said, Pirer bazaar is a developed place. It is a model union. So I purchased 20 point land here and running livelihood by doing business. How I will get compensation if my business is affected?	Affected persons will get compensation for business loss and income loss. Also get present market rate of structure value and can take salvage material without any cost.
Compensation for Lease	Shahidul Islam said, I took lease for 99 years. How will I get compensation now?	Lease Holders will get compensation as per Govt law, they have to submit lease agreement for 99 years.

Consultation Meeting: 03

Place: Daspara, Shylet

Date: 5/8/2019,

Time: 10.00 am

Participants:76

Issue	Questions/Queries of Participants	Responses
Acquisition of private land	People wanted to know about the cross sections of road and how much of the land on either side of the roads will be acquired ? In a number of cases the people have said that a marginal reduction in the corridor might save their houses.	Final design of the road section will be disseminated to the people before construction is started. It is to be noted that project will try to avoid mass displacement and acquire private land as minimum as possible to avoid or minimize adverse impacts. But in case of urgency of land acquisition, project will pay replacement cost for purchasing alternative land.
Land Value	Haji Manik Mia wants to know, how land value will be fix up?	Actual present market price will be given assessed by the market survey and fixed by the PAVC committee. Also given registration cost and land development cost. If the government rate is lower than the market price than the top up value will be given to fill the gap by following AIIB policy.
Inform affected person	Sabbir Ahmed asked, will affected person be informed about every process of acquisition?	Yes, all the people will be informed about every process of acquisition relating to this project. Consultation meeting has been conducted at initial level. Then survey and video filming will be done. Later Focus Group Discussions will be arranged. Project affected persons will also informed through their mobile number.
Compensation for Tenants	Faruk Rahman asked, Land owner will get compensation but what about tenant? Will tenant get compensation too?	Yes, tenants will also receive compensation as per AIIB policy.
Compensation for squatter	Nuru Mia said, Are the people doing business on the land RHD be allowed to	People who are running their livelihood by doing small business

Issue	Questions/Queries of Participants	Responses
	get compensation?	in RHD land will get compensation as squatters. They will get benefit for their income loss as per AIIB policy.
Construction Work	Md. Delowar Hossain said when construction work of project will start? Will compensation be given before construction work starts? After getting compensation how much time will be given to transfer establishment?	Now this project is in planning stage. After preparing Draft Project Proforma (DPP) it will be approved by Government and project will be started. A little more time is required to start the project activities. 3-4 months will be given to the affected people for transferring property and belongings.
Acquisition of partial land	Shah Ripon Wanted to know, if one third of land beside road fall under acquisition then remaining portion will not be usable for any purpose. Is there any law to acquire whole land in that case?	According to law, if remaining land becomes not usable after acquisition then govt. will acquire the remaining land and compensate affected person.

Consultation Meeting: 04

Place: Dorbost Union Parisad, Jaintiapur, Shylet

Date: 5/8/2019,

Time: 3.30 pm

Participants:65

Issue	Questions/Queries of Participants	Responses
Land price and hassle free compensation	Zulfiker wanted to know, will land price be given according to current market price ? He also demanded easy and hassle-free procedure of getting compensation from DC office and RHD.	According to the AIIB Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) Project will pay replacement cost for affected land and other properties and assist through implementing agency to prepare/update record of rights and to get compensation from DC office and RHD without hassle.
When construction work will start?	Jamal Uddin said that, how much time left to start construction work? How much land will be acquired?	Now this project is in planning stage. After preparing Draft Project Proforma (DPP) it will be approved by Government and project will start then in true sense. Still some time is needed

Issue	Questions/Queries of Participants	Responses
		for starting of project. It may be 6 months, 1 year or more. The Project will require acquisition of 322.18 acres of private land under the proposed alignment
Necessary document to get resettlement benefit	Nasir Uddin asked that, which documents is needed to get compensation of acquired land? Will we get compensatory money before project work begins?	All legal papers including registration paper, NID card, Tax certificate to be kept ready for getting compensation. Price range for homestead and business will be different. Rate of infrastructure will be determined based on PWD present rate.
Type of road	Shahid Ahmad wants to know, What kind of road will it be?	Sylhet- Tamabil Road will be from an existing 2-lane highway to a 4-lane Highway with the provision of slow moving vehicular traffic (SMVT) lane on both sides. The project alignment will from Humayan Rashid chattar about 2.5 k.m away to existing bypass Sylhet sadar Sylhet district to Tamabil port. There are also three new bypass roads are designed to be constructed in the alignment including existing one bypass road for avoiding adverse impact on the centers.
Salvages Materials and notice	Can we take our salvages materials without any cost and how much time will we get for displacement?	You must be taken your salvages materials without any cost, also you will get minimum 3-4 months for shifting. Not only that after getting compensation you will get notice for shifting .
Special measure	Is there any special measure in this project policy	Yes. the project has a specials measures an amount of cash grant for the vulnerable group such as women, elder person, disable person, ethnic group, poor, plan to support vulnerable women and men including different resettlement benefits

Consultation Meeting: 05

Place: Haripur bazar, Jaintiapur, Shylet

Date: 6/8/2019,

Time: 10.00am

Participants: 88

Issue	Questions/Queries of Participants	Responses
Project description	Zilla Parisad Member Md. Muhibol Haque asked What type of project will it be?	Sylhet- Tamabil Road will be from an existing 2-lane highway to a 4-lane Highway with the provision of slow moving vehicular traffic (SMVT) lane on both sides project starting from Humayun Rashid chattar about 2.5 k.m away to existing bypass Sylhet sadar Sylhet district. There are three new bypass roads are designed to be constructed in the alignment including existing one bypass road for avoiding adverse impact on the centers.
Land price and hassle free compensation	Local people wanted to know, will land price will be given according to current market price ? They also demanded easy and hassle-free procedure of getting compensation from DC office and RHD.	According to the AIIB Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) Project will pay replacement cost for affected land and other properties and assist through implementing agency to prepare/update record of rights and to get compensation from DC office and RHD without hassle.
Salvages Materials and notice	Can we take our salvages materials without any cost and how much time will we get for displacement?	You must be taken your salvages materials without any cost, also you will get minimum 3-4 months for shifting. Not only that, after getting the compensation money, will we get notice for shifting.
Sufficient time	People wanted to know will we get adequate time and notice before displacement ?	People will be given sufficient time to dismantle their structure after payment of compensation. After getting compensation they will get notice for displacement.
Land Acquisition	Hazi Abdul Malek said, can land acquisition be avoided using Bypass?	Authority tried to avoid land acquisition as much possible. But it is not possible to avoid acquisition

Issue	Questions/Queries of Participants	Responses
		totally
Loss of residence	<p>Md. Rohomotullah said, almost 50 family will loss household for project. All loss cannot be compensated through money. Can you show us the final design?</p> <p>Is it possible to take the road through Haor or marshland by using Bypass?</p>	<p>It is clear that the loss of household or livelihood cannot be compensated through money. Final design will be shown to affected people. For the betterment of country's communication system, they have to compromise this loss. Authority will try their best to give affected people maximum compensation.</p> <p>Already three bypass road are proposed in this project.</p>
Process of giving compensation	<p>Bashir Uddin said, will any land broker engage in compensation giving process and will we get fair price?</p>	<p>Land broker will not be engaged in compensation giving process and compensation will directly provided to affected persons by account payee cheque. Compensation will be given as per ARIPA 2017 and Policy of AIB</p>
Compensation for partial loss	<p>Barrister Sarowar Rahim wanted to know, will we get fair compensation?</p> <p>If household, property is damaged more than 50% will we get 100% compensation?</p>	<p>Yes, present market value of loss will be given to affected persons so that they can recover their loss. If household, property is damaged more than 50% then compensation will be given 100%.</p>

Consultation Meeting:-6,

Place: 4 no.Bangla Bazar, jaintiapur, Shylet

Date: 5/8/2019,

Time: 4.00pm

Participants:57

Issue	Questions/Queries of Participants	Responses
Compensation for Squatter	UP Chairman Eklasur Rahman said, Do the people staying on government land will get any compensation?	People affected on private land and GOB land will be paid compensation for their lost assets in such a way so that they restore their livelihood. Businessmen, irrespective of tile to the land, will get assistance to restore their business.
Compensation for Businessman	UP Member Belal Mia asked, How will businessman get compensation?	Businessman will get compensation for their business and income loss. They will get current market value of structure and they can take their salvage material without cost.
Process for getting compensation	Md Zakir Hoassain wants to know, What will be the process of getting compensation?	In case of land acquisition affected people have to submit all legal documents related to property and NID card to DC office as a title holder. After getting cash compensation under law(CCL) from DC office then they will get Resettlement benefit from Project implementing agency. On the other hand non title holder will get compensation only from Project implementing agency.
Market price	UP Member Halim Mia wants to know, Will land value given according to current market price?	Land valuation is estimated based on the deeds of preceding 12 months from the date of notice under section-4. However, the current market price will be assessed by the property valuation advisory committee and if the DC price is less than that value, the top up value will be paid by the RHD to fill the gaps.
Basis for giving compensation	Md Hanif told, On what basis price of household and trees will determine? Will we get market rate as compensation for losing	Price of household will be determined based on PWD rate. They will get present market rate as compensation for losing household and trees.

Issue	Questions/Queries of Participants	Responses
	household and trees?	
Time of getting Compensation	Md Aftab Ali said, Will we really get compensation before construction work of project begins?	Yes, before construction work of project begins affected persons will get compensation.
Notice for displacement	Md Nazrul Islam said, Will we have to drive away from our property without any notice? Will we get time to shift after getting notice?	No, they will not drive away from their property without notice. They will be given 6 months time to shift.

Consultation Meeting: -7,
Place : Darbast Bazar, , Shylet
Date: 18/9/2019,
Time: 10.30am
Participants: 79

Issue	Questions/Queries of Participants	Responses
Alignment on both side	Md Nazrul and Modecher want to know, Do the alignment will go through both side of road?	It was disseminated that road will be mostly widened in both sides covering available RHD land and by acquiring private land where necessary.
Compensation for Businessman	Local business man said, how will businessman get compensation?	Businessman will get compensation for their business and income loss. Resettlement benefit will be provided as per ARIPA 2017 and Policy of AIIB.
Process for getting compensation	Jamal Uddin said, what will be the process of getting compensation?	Affected people have to submit all legal documents related to property and NID card to DC office and Project implementing agency. Then all documents will be verified and compensation
Market price	Kanai Mia said, Will land value given according to current market price?	Land valuation is estimated based on the deeds of preceding 12 months from the date of notice under section-4. However, the current market value will be assessed by the property valuation advisory committee and if the DC price is less than that value, the top up value will be paid by the RHD to fill the gaps.

Issue	Questions/Queries of Participants	Responses
Land price and hassle free compensation	Local people wanted to know, will land price will be given according to current market price ? They also demanded easy and hassle-free procedure of getting compensation from DC office and RHD.	According to the AIIB Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) Project will pay replacement cost for affected land and other properties and assist through implementing agency to prepare/update record of rights and to get compensation from DC office and RHD without hassle.
Time of getting Compensation	Ali Hashem said, Will we really get compensation before construction work of project begins?	Yes, before construction work of project begins affected persons will get compensation. After getting compensation they will be given 6 months time to shift. They will get notice for displacement
Notice for displacement	Md Akkas said, Will we have to drive away from our property without any notice? Will we get time to shift after getting notice?	No, they will not drive away from their property without notice. They will be given 6 months time to shift.

Consultation Meeting: 8,
Place: Daspara Bazar, Shylet Sadar, Shylet
Date: 18/9/2019,
Time: 5.30am
Participants: 75

Issue	Questions/Queries of Participants	Responses
Land Acquisition on both side	Md Saifur Rahman wanted to know, whether land will be acquired uniformly on both side of roads from Humayun Rashid Chattar to Tamabil?	It was disseminated that road will be mostly widened in both sides covering available RHD land and by acquiring private land where necessary.
Project funding	Md Hanif Wants to know Is Dhaka Sylhet 4 lane project and Sylhet – Tamabil Project same project ,same donor or individual project and individual donor.	No, Dhaka to Sylhet 4 lane project and Sylhet –Tamabil Project are not same project, same donor. it is individual project and individual donor. Dhaka to Sylhet funded by Asian Development bank (ADB) and Sylhet to Tamabil funded by Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
Compensation for Businessman	The small businessmen who are doing business here, it will difficult to do business in some other place. What steps will be taken for them by authority	The small businessmen who will be sufferer due to construction work of project will certainly get compensation as per their loss. They will get compensation for their affected structure and income loss.
Safety measures	The people wanted to know what safety measures will be adopted by the project in villages and built up area ?	Necessary safety measures with cautionary signs including health safety, road safety, pedestrian crossing, Bazaar area, etc. will be displayed during construction and operation phase of the project. Cautionary measures and public awareness will reduce accidents. Necessity of underpass or over pass will be assessed by the engineers and implemented accordingly.
Land Acquisition of sensitive structure	Md Badal wanted to know that, if land of Cantonment area or RAB office will be acquired?	Project authority will try to avoid acquisition of sensitive structures like Mosque, School, Graveyard and Govt Office as much as possible. Some portion of Cantonment and RAB office will

Issue	Questions/Queries of Participants	Responses
		fall in the project alignment.
Time of getting Compensation	Md Shafiqul when will we get compensation? Will we get compensation after shifting from or before shifting	Compensation will be given before shifting. After getting compensation affected people will shift from establishment.
Documents needed to get compensation	Some people want to know that, what documents we have to keep ready for getting compensation? What will be the price range for Homestead Structure and business? On what basis rate of infrastructure will be determined?	All legal papers including updated tax certificate of property have to be kept ready for getting compensation. Price range for homestead and business will be different. Rate of infrastructure will be determined based on PWD rate.

Focused Group Discussion with various groups with feedback and responses

Focused Group Discussion -1:

Group: Day Laborers

Place: Changil bazar, Jaintiapur

Date: 29/10/2019,

Time: 10.00

Participants:13

Issues	Questions/Queries of Participants	Consultant's Response
Compensation	Day laborers will be affected also by the project losing of employment, whether they will get any compensation?	Yes, the affected day laborers will get resettlement benefits for income restoration.
Work opportunity	Whether they will get preference in construction labor activities?	Yes, the local day laborers will be preferred if they are eligible for work.
Equal wage	Is there any option for female labour to get equal wage?	The project will try to get equal wage for female labour. But it depends on construction contractor.
Time frame	When will get compensation after or before starting construction work of project?	Obviously you will get compensation before starting construction work of project then you will get notice for displacement.
Payment procedure	How will pay compensation?	You will get Resettlement benefit as per Resettlement Action Plan. It is paid to EPs by account payee cheque. For this reason you have to provide some document according to RP policy.
Income Generating Activities for disable PAPS	Is there any provision for Disable HH to include income generating activities?	The project has some provision income livelihood restoration programme for PAPS specially women ,poor and disable HH PAPS. So he or his family member can easily involve to receive IGA training for their income restoration .Also disable PAPS will get specials measures for his disability.

Focused Group Discussion -2:**Group: Land owner**

Place: House of Imtiaj, Naia khal

Date: 29/10/2019,

Time: 11.00**Participants:15**

Issues	Questions/Queries of Participants	Consultant's Response
Land value	The actual land value is much higher than the government declared mouza rate. How land value will be calculated to ensure replacement cost	Actual present market price will be given assessed by the market survey and fixed by the PAVC committee. Also given registration cost and land development cost. If the government rate is lower than the market price than the additional cost will be given to fill the gap by following RP policy.
Compensation for Structures	What will be the price range for Homestead Structure and business? On what basis rate of infrastructure will be determined?	Price range for homestead and business will be different. Rate of infrastructure will be determined based on PWD present rate
Documents needed to get compensation	What documents we have to keep ready for getting compensation?	All legal papers including updated tax certificate of property have to held in reserve for getting compensation.
Getting compensation from DC	Is it possible to get compensation from DC office without any hassles?	An Implementing agency will be appointed to liaise and cooperation with the DC officials and ensure payment hassles-free as far as possible. But the people will have to update their record of rights to the property so that DC office can pay compensation within reasonable time.

Focused Group Discussion 3**Group: Squatter House Hold.**

Place: House of Giasuddin

Date: 29/10/2019,

Time: 10.00**Participants:15**

Issues	Questions/Queries of Participants	Consultant's Response
Compensation	Squatter who are living Govt land will be affected by the project , whether they will get any compensation?	Yes, the affected squatters will get resettlement benefits for their affected property.
Notice for displacement	Will we get any notice with a sufficient time for displacement ?	RHD will notify the affected PAPs before displacement. You will get enough time for displacement.
Salvages Materials and notice	Can we take our salvages materials without any cost and how much time will we get for shifting?	You can definitely take your salvages materials without any cost ,also you will get maximum 6 months for shifting.
Time frame	When will get compensation after or before starting construction work of project?	Obviously you will get compensation before starting construction work of project then you will get notice for displacement.
Payment procedure	How will pay compensation?	You will get Resettlement benefit as per Resettlement Action Plan. It is paid to EPs by account payee cheque. For this reason you have to provide some document according to RP policy .

Focused Group Discussion -4
Group: Land owner

Place: House of Samsul Haque ,

Nizpat Kadarhat, Jaintiapur

Date: 29/10/2019,

Time: 3.30

Participants:16

Issues	Questions/Queries of Participants	Consultant's Response
Market value of land	Whether actual price for the affected agricultural land will be given	Actual present market price will be given assessed by the market survey and fixed by the PAVC committee. Also given registration cost and land development cost. If the government rate is lower than the market price than the top up value will be given to fill the gap by following RP policy.
Compensation for Structures	What will be the price range for Structure? ?	Price range depends on size and type for homestead and business. Rate of infrastructure will be determined based on PWD present rate. Also will get transfer grant and re construction grant. They can take salvage material easily.
Notice for displacement	Need to give notice with a sufficient time to displace	After getting compensation RHD will notify the affected PAPs before displacement. You will get enough time for displacement.
Female member	Is there any option to include female member resettlement related committee?	Yes, female member will be included each grievances redress committee for resettlement implementation.

Focused Group Discussion -5**Group: Squatter shop owner**

Place: Asampara Adasha gram ,

Asraoin bazar

Date: 30/10/2019,

Time:10.00**Participants:19**

Issues	Questions/Queries of Participants	Consultant's Response
Compensation	Squatter who are running business Govt. land will be affected by the project ,whether they will get any compensation?	Yes, the affected squatters will get resettlement benefits for their affected business.
Notice for displacement	Need to give notice with a sufficient time to displace.	After getting compensation RHD will notify the affected PAPs before displacement. You will get maximum 6 months for displacement. Not only that you can easily receive your salvages materials without any cost
Work opportunity	Will female PAPS get opportunity to involved construction work?	Female labour will get opportunity to involved construction work if they are eligible for doing work.
Additional grant for Disable PAPs	Is there any opportunity for disable HH ?	Yes,disable HH will get special measure for his disability. Not only that if disable PAPs are female HH or elder person or Indigenous people or poor then he will also get special measure for each type.
Payment procedure	How will pay compensation?	You will get Resettlement benefit as per Resettlement Action Plan. It is paid to EPs by account payee cheque. For this reason you have to provide some document according to project authority requirement.

Focused Group Discussion -6
Group: Vulnerable

Place: Asampara Asraoin Kendra

Date: 30/10/2019,

Time:3.30

Participants:19

Issues	Questions/Queries of Participants	Consultant's Response
Definition of vulnerable	Who are vulnerable and Whether any specials measures for the vulnerable in this project ?	Who are female sex, age above 60 years, very poor economic group, ethnic minority (indigenous) and physically disable of PDP are considered as vulnerable. Yes, the project has a specials measures for the vulnerable group. An amount of cash grants, determined by PVAC would be needed to propose for all of them for each type of vulnerability.
Compensation	Many vulnerable who will become landless after losing homestead, Where they will go?.	Compensation will be given prior to construction/dislocation . After getting compensation money you will get enough time so you can easily re- build house by purchasing/arranging new land elsewhere.
Displacement	When the women will face more challenges due to displacement then What will they do?	This is true that the women will face more challenges due to displacement for new place .The women can be received need base training to utilize their compensation for income generating. So that they will can go back pre project level at least.
Income livelihood	Is there any provision for vulnerable, specially women and disable person for income livelihood restoration programme in this project ?	The project has some provision income livelihood restoration programme for PAPS specially women, poor and disable HH .PAPs will receive need base training for their income restoration.
Employment opportunities	Will vulnerable group get employment opportunities during the implementation of the project?	Yes, the vulnerable group will get preference but they have to eligible for doing work.

Focused Group Discussion -7
Group: Businessmen Group

Place: Haripur bazaar

Date: 31/10/2019,

Time: 10.00

Participants:11

Issues	Questions/Queries of Participants	Consultant's Response
Communication	Whether the communication system will be developed and living standard will be upgraded?	Certainly the project will make easier the communication and transportation system for Sylhet to Tamabil. Along with developed of communication , living standard will be upgrade.
Parmanent Business Place	Will project arrange permanent place for Disable business HH ?	No,there is no provision for relocation for disable business HH. Then project will arrange them for to get additional grant.
Compensation for business interruption	If our business has to shift from existing place to new place or business is shutdown for few month then we will not be able to collect due amount from customers so that it will affect our business and living on.	Based on the assessment by the census and survey the overall impact will be identified and compensation will paid followed by the identified impacts. After getting compensation you will get enough time for collect due money.
Compensation for Structures	Will we get compensation for our business structure and can we get salvage material without any cost?	Price range depends on size and type for homestead and business. Rate of infrastructure will be determined based on PWD present rate. Also will get transfer grant and re construction grant. Also you can get your salvage material without any cost

Focused Group Discussion -8
Group: Businessmen Group

Place: Changil bazaar, Jaintiapur

Date: 31/10/2019,

Time:3.30

Participants:14

Issues	Questions/Queries of Participants	Consultant's Response
Compensation for loosing market place	Will we get compensation for our business loss?	Definitely you will get proper compensation by the project authority.
Compensation for employee	Will we get compensation for our business employee?	Business owner get compensation for his structure and business loss beside this employee also will get compensation for his income loss.
Business relocation support	Is there any provision of business relocation in this project?	There is no provision of business relocate in this project .PAP will get compensation for their loss.
Salvages Materials and notice	Can we take our salvages materials without any cost and how much time will we get for displacement?	You can definitely take your salvages materials without any cost ,also you will get maximum 6 months for shifting.
Compensation for business structure	Will we get compensation for our business structure and how will it determined?	Based on the assessment by the census and survey the overall impact will be identified and compensation will paid followed by the identified impacts.. Price range depends on size and type for homestead and business. Rate of infrastructure will be determined based on PWD present rate. Also will get transfer grant and re construction grant.

Focused Group Discussion -9
Group: Businessmen Group

Place: Pargona bazaar

Date: 31/10/2019,

Time: 10.30

Participants:12

Issues	Questions/Queries of Participants	Consultant's Response
Compensation for tenant	How will get compensation tenants and shop owner?	Basically tenants get compensation for income/business loss and owner get business loss with structure cost. Actually it depends on deed between tenants and owner.
Compensation for business structure	Will we get compensation for our business structure and how will it determined?	Based on the assessment by the census and survey the overall impact will be identified and compensation will paid followed by the identified impacts.. Price range depends on size and type for homestead and business. Rate of infrastructure will be determined based on PWD present rate. Also will get transfer grant and re construction grant.
Business relocation support	Is there any provision of business relocation in this project?	As far as we know that no arrangements have been made to relocate the business in this project.
Compensation for employee	Will we get compensation for our business employee?	Business owner get compensation for his structure and business loss beside this employee also will get compensation for his income loss.
Salvages Materials and notice	Can we take our salvages materials without any cost and how much time will we get for displacement?	You can definitely take your salvages materials without any cost also you will get maximum 6 months for shifting.