

**Local Government Engineering Department  
(LGED)**

**Second Rural Transport Improvement Project  
(RTIP-II), Region-2**

**PHASE II UZR SUBPROJECTS  
WITHOUT ACQUISITION OF PRIVATE LANDS  
2014 – 2015**

**SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN  
(SIMP)**

January 2015

Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

Region 2, Second Year UZR Subprojects without Acquisition of Private Land

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Appendix-1 Action Plan for Preparation and Implementation SIMP

Appendix-2 List of Eligible Persons for Compensation and Assistance under Phase II UZR Subprojects in Region 2.

## **DEFINITION OF SELECTED TERMS**

**Compensation:** Payment made in cash to the affected persons/households for their structures, immovable properties shifted for clearing sites for construction works of the subprojects.

**Cut-off dates:** These are the date on which censuses of the affected persons and their assets are commenced in a particular area.

**Occupiers:** Project affected persons who have built structures, planted trees, opened businesses on the land of the existing roads for improvement under the project. They have their own land attached to the road or nearby. Occupiers are informal settlers encroached into the road reserve or into public land.

**Income restoration:** Refers to re-building the capacity of the project affected households to re-establish their income stream at least to restore their living standards to the pre-project situation.

**Project affected person/household:** Persons/households impacted by the project through loss of land, assets, livelihood and businesses due to the project and/or shifted their structures they built on the existing land of the roads for improvement under the project for residence or operating businesses.

**SOCIAL AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (SIMP)**  
Second Year UZR Subprojects in Region 2 without Private Land Acquisition

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Project Background**

The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRD&C), Government of Bangladesh has been implementing the multi-component Second Rural Transport Improvement Project (RTIP-II) with financial support by the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank Group. The project covers 26 districts to improve 750 km Upazila Roads (UZR), 500 km Union Roads (UNR), carry out Rehabilitation & Periodic Maintenances (RPM) of 3550 km UZR and UNRs, improve 50 Growth Center Markets (GCM), develop 20 River Jetties and maintain 500 km UZR under Performance-Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC). It is expected that improvement of such physical infrastructures will help to reduce rural poverty by providing communities with opportunities to enhance productivity and access to innovations and more gainful marketing facilities. To this end, the locations of the project's physical components, such as the Roads, Markets and River Jetties are selected to create transportation and socio-economic networks facilitating maximum intra-rural as well as rural-urban connectivity. The participatory approach in road selection, operation and maintenance is expected to bring together various stakeholder groups, especially those who are socio-economically vulnerable and share with them in decision making process in the development benefits.

RTIP-II is being implemented in 3 phases over 5 (five) years. LGED has taken the approach of carrying out the project activities largely within the existing available land avoiding private land acquisition and population displacement. However, improvement of some UZR, in critical circumstances, is likely to require acquisition of private land and resumption of public land from authorized and unauthorized private uses. There was no private land acquisition or population displacement for any of the subprojects undertaken in Phase I. Forty six (46) UZR (299.7 Km length) was improved under Phase -1. As only RPM work was done for all of these UZR. In most of the UZR selected for improvement under Phase II involve no additional private land as per design standard adopted under RTIP-II. A total of 22 UZR has been selected for improvement in 10 districts under region 2. Land acquisition and resettlement are largely avoided and minimized for these subprojects. This Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared to deal with the involuntary resettlement issues associated with resumption of public land from private encumbrances. The SIMP covered only those UZR subprojects those required no private land acquisition following the Social Impact Management Framework (SIMF) adopted for RTIP-II.

### **1.2. Region 2 Project area**

The project area is divided into two regions, Region-1 and Region-2. The both regions contain 13 districts each. The project area covers 60,000 sq.km. Total area of Region-1 is 25, 201 sq. where 6, 62, 17,965 people are living. In Region-2 of the project 2, 19, 18,041 people are living in the 34,710 sq.km. Project Districts under Region-2 of RTIP-II are Sunamgonj, Sylhet, Moulvibazar, Habigonj, Brahmanbaria, Munshigonj, Comilla, Chandpur, Feni, Laxmipur, Noakhali, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar. Improvement of UZR in Phase-II of RTIP-II has been progressing in 20 Upazilas of 10 of these 13 Region -2 districts. According to the latest assessment of Phase II UZR subprojects, land acquisition will be required for development of only 12 UZR those are covered under a separate resettlement action plan (RAP). This SIMP has been prepared for the rest 10 UZR subprojects.

There are different geological and environmental conditions in the project area. The project area in region-2 of the project consists of high lands and low lands. The area has low-lying haor (huge water body) areas in the following districts- Sunamgonj, Sylhet (Kaniaghat and Beanibazar Upazila), Habiganj, Brahmanbaria and Moulvibazar district. In these area lands remain underwater for at least seven months in the year. There are almost high lands in the subprojects of Chittagong, Chandpur, Laxmipur, Noakhali and Comilla districts.

There are 132.98 km of UZR under Region-2 where project activities will be implemented under Phase – II program. The implementing area is 5,134.69 sqkm where 55.37 million people are living. Population density varies significantly from 658.62 (Sunamgonj) to 1,441 (Chittagong) per sq.km. The project area includes Chittagong city where 29.71 million people live (Population Census- 2011). Average ratio of male and female in the project districts is 1.04 males per female. The project area is shown in Figure 1.1.

### **1.3. Second Year Subprojects in Region 2**

The second year subprojects are located in the North-West and South-West area of the country. The Second year subprojects have been selected in 13 Districts in this region. There are 22 UZR, 34 UNR, 52 RPM and 10 GCM to be improved under Second year work program under Region 2 of RTIP-II.

### **1.4. Social Implication of UZR Subprojects without Land Acquisition**

The rural accessibility in the project area is very poor. A great portion of the area remain under water in most of the time in the year. Main occupation of the people in these areas is agriculture and participation of women in income generation activities is very low. The backward local transport system is one of the main barriers to receive health care facilities. Improvement of the UZR will improve mobility of the local people, men and women augmenting the socioeconomic condition of the areas. Increased rural accessibility will help to reduce poverty and thus it will uphold the living standard of project beneficiaries. Improved rural transport will reduce transport costs both passenger and freight fare, increase market access for agricultural products, increase participation of women in income generating activities, better health care services.

Most of the adverse social impacts of road improvement are likely due to land acquisition and population displacement for civil works construction. There is no land acquisition for the Phase II subprojects for UZR improvement works in this region. But few of these UZR subprojects involve partial relocation of some poor occupiers of roadside lands. For improvement of these UZR these occupiers encroaching into the roadside land will need to push their structure back into their own land and shift their structure aside temporarily or permanently.

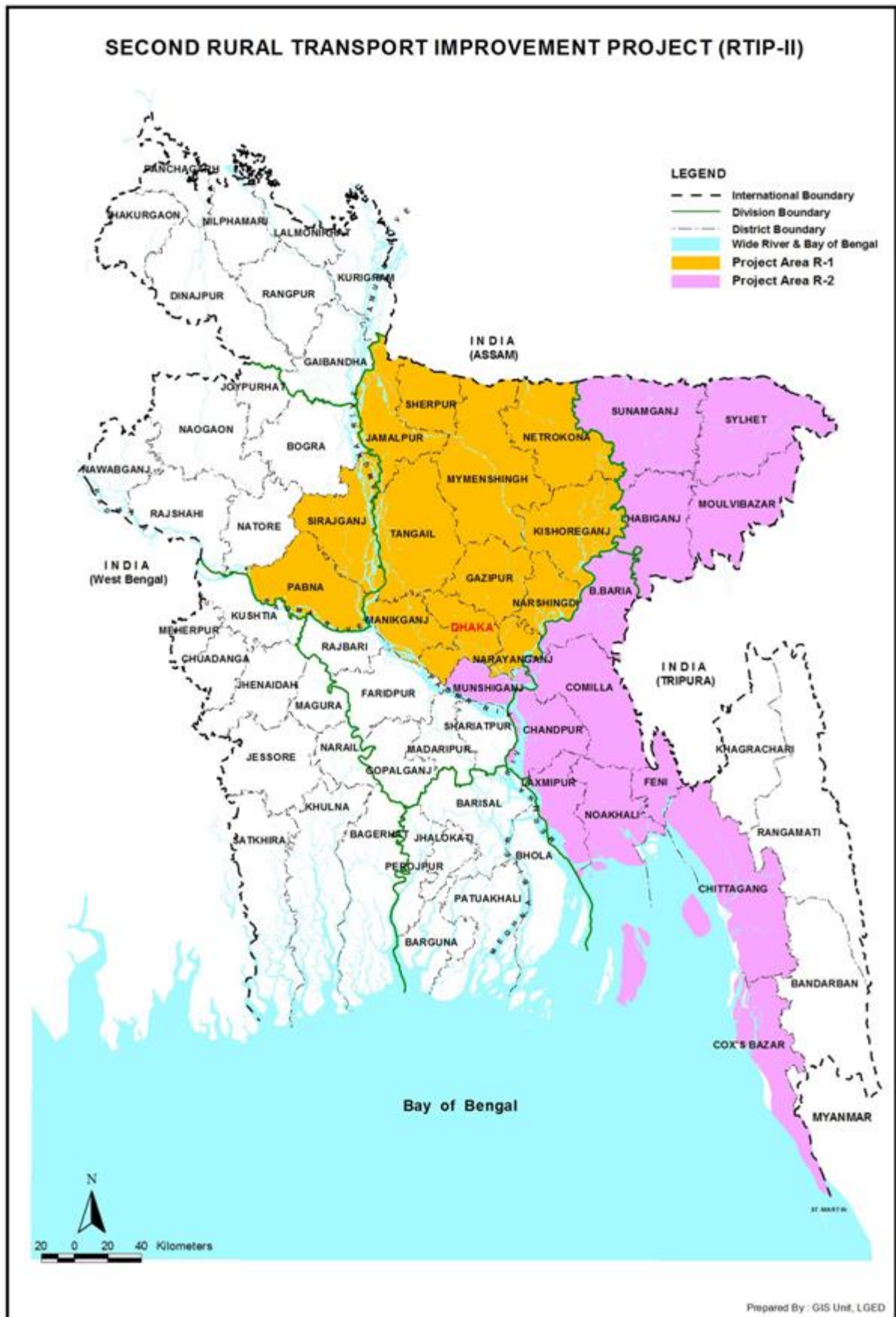


Figure 1.1 Project Location in Map

### **1.5. Measures to Minimize Impacts**

Civil works for improvement of the Phase II UZR subprojects will be carried out largely on existing available land. LGED is considering alignment adjustments to accommodate the current standard of Upazila Roads acquisition of land avoiding population displacement to the extent feasible. However, in unavoidable circumstances, occupiers encroaching only narrow strip of the existing road reserve are allowed to push back in remaining land. The affected occupiers of road reserve will be given sufficient time and they are assured of compensation for shifting and reconstruction of their structures at alternative sites. Participation of beneficiaries have been ensured through consultation to understand their views project interventions and resettlement of project affected persons.

Social screening and following the results of social screening, social impact assessment of UZR subprojects was carried out to identify social impacts those could not be avoided. These impacts will be compensated following the RTIP-II Social Impact Management Framework.

### **1.6. Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)**

Measures for management of social issues and social safeguards compliance of subprojects under the Phase II of RTIP-II program in Region-2 have been developed following the SIMF based on social screening and social impact assessment of UZR subprojects in Region-2. By default there is no social safeguards compliance issues related to civil works construction under RPM and PBMC subprojects of roads and for improvement of GCMs and river jetties. All activities are being carried out within available land and public lands. Ten (10) of the Phase II UZR subprojects having a total length of 67.118 km will be improved in Region-2 without any acquisition of land. But there are some informal settlers who are encroachers into the existing road reserve constructing structures on the roadside of the selected UZR for residential and commercial purposes.

Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared for implementation in the influence areas of these 10 UZR subprojects under Phase II program in Region-2. The SIMP covers brief socioeconomic profile of the subproject areas, consultation and participation, grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and involuntary resettlement where necessary. GRM has already been established in the project districts and upazilas under Phase II in Region-2. GRM disclosure and orientation have been conducted for the stakeholders. The affected persons identified during social impact assessment are largely occupiers of roadside land as they encroached or occupied for residential and commercial purposes. Since there is no acquisition of private or public lands from these subprojects, the affected persons will not receive any compensation under the law. However, they are entitled for compensation and assistance in compliance with the SIMF and as per provision of resettlement measures contained in this SIMP. Current market price of their lost assets has been assessed during PAP Census.

### **1.7. Approval and Disclosure**

This Social Impact Management Plan has been reviewed and agreed by LGED and the Government of Bangladesh. The SIMP will be shared with the Bank for review and clearance. The management plan will be disclosed locally before implementation. The impacts and entitlements along with implementation arrangements will be translated in Bangla and placed in the LGED offices in the Upazila and District level. The SIMP will be uploaded in the LGED website immediately after its clearance from the Bank.

## **2. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION**

### **2.1. Project Upazilas**

The Phase II UZR improvement subprojects in Region-2 have been designed for construction in 10 Upazilas of 7 districts. The following are the project upazilas, three in Brahmanbaria, two in Chittagong and one each in Sunamganj, Sylhet, Hobiganj, Chandpur, and Laxmipur districts:

1. ChhatakUpazila of Sunamgonj District
2. KanaighatUpazila of Sylhet district
3. AzmerigonjUpazila of Habigonj District
4. KasbaUpazila of Brahmanbaria District
5. BancharampurUpazila of Brahmanbaria District
6. NabinagarUpazila of Brahmanbaria District
7. HaziganjUpazila of Chandpur District
8. Ramgati Upazila of Laxmipur District
9. RanguniaUpazila of Chittagong District
10. Lohagara is an Upazila of Chittagong District

### **2.2. Brief Socioeconomic Profile**

#### **2.2.1.Chhatak Upazila**

The Chhatak – Doara via Ambari Road under RTIP-II package no. SUN/UZR-31 has been selected in Chhatak Upazila of Sunamganj District (Map in Figure 2.1).

Chhatak is located at 25.0417°N 91.6750°E. The Upazila has 13 Unions/Wards, 316 Mauzas/Mahallas and 530 villages. It has 43,727 units of household in a total area 434.76 sq.km. Total population of the Upazila is 273,153 persons. Males constitute 51.05% of the population and females constitutes 48.95%. Its adult (18+) population was 135,445 and population density is 628/ sqkm. Chhatak has an average literacy rate of 24.5% (7+ years) compared with the national average of 32.4%. The population comprises 83.08% Muslim, 16.75% Hindus and the rest 0.17% others including Buddhist, Christian and others.

The Upazila has a total land area of 107,433 acres that includes 139,444 acres of cultivated land 850 acres of fallow land. The Upazila has 281-km earthen road, 96-km paved road and 1880-km river.

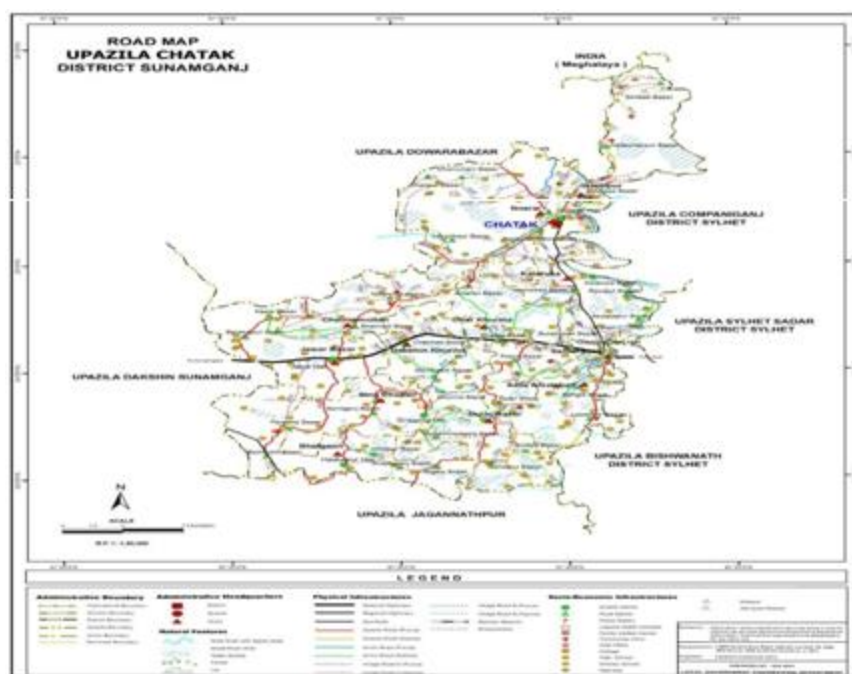


Figure 2.1 Project Roads in Chatak Upazila

### 2.2.2. Kanaighat Upazila

The Haripur GC - Gachbari GC Road (Kanaighat) Road under RTIP-II package no. SYL/UZR-35 has been selected in Kanaighat Upazila of Sylhet District (Map in Figure 2.2).

Kanaighat Upazila occupies an area of 391.79 sqkm including 9.00 sqkm forest area. It is located between 24°53' and 25°06' north latitudes and between 92°01' and 92°26' east longitudes. The Upazila is bounded on the north by Jaintiapur Upazila and India, on the east by India, on the south by Beanibazar and Zakiganj Upazilas and on the west by Gowainghat, Jaintiapur and Sylhet Sadar Upazilas.

The Upazila has a total population of 2,63,969 persons including 1,29,319 male and 1,34,650 females in 46,147 households. Kanaighat has 1 municipality (Pourasava), 9 Unions/ Wards, 198 Mauzas/ Mahallas, and 264 villages. Kanaighat had an average literacy rate of 43.5% (7+ years). Population density is 674 persons per sqkm. By religion, 95.4% are Muslim, 4.10% is Hindu, 0.2% is Christian and 0.3% is tribal.

Total land area of the Upazila is 8,63,656 acres of which cultivated area is 528,144 acres and fallow land 1,69,205 acres. It has an agro-based economy and annual production of rice is 2,401,697 MT and fish catch is 171,078 MT.

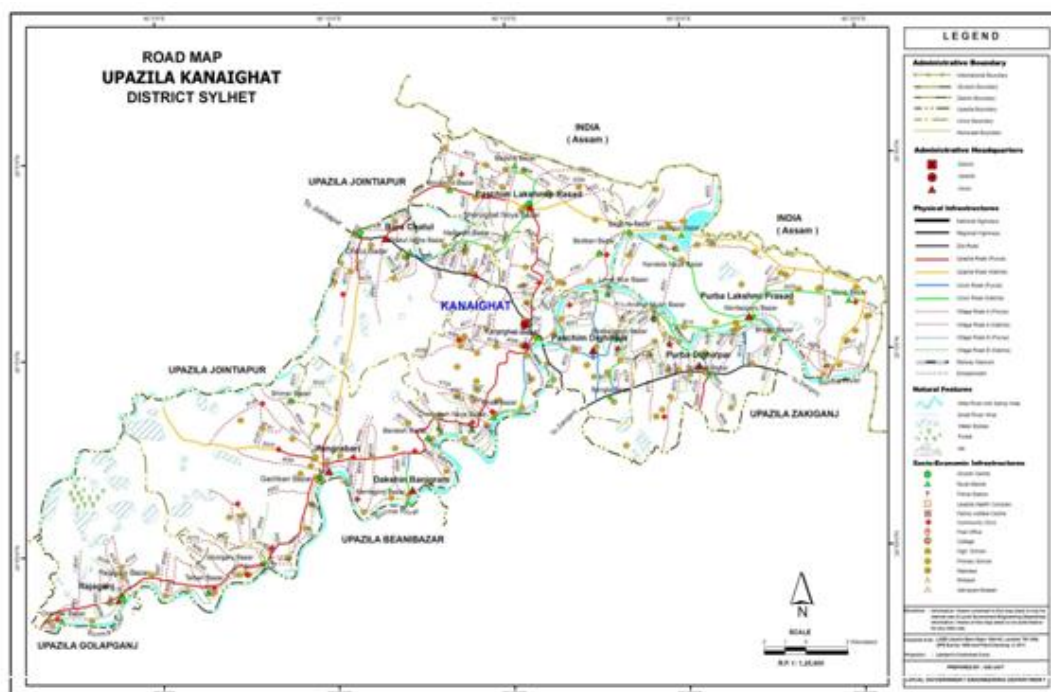


Figure 2.2 Project Roads in Kanaighat Upazila

The Upazila is connected with Sylhet and Dhaka by bus. Smaller vehicles like Laguna and Tempo Service are operated upto Sunamgonj. There are many electric powered rickshaws in Derai, and also the traditional pedal powered rickshaws. Derai has many private cars and minibuses which can be chartered for private hire and excursions. There are daily freight deliveries of goods to Derai Bazaar by truck, and Derai serves as an important trade hub for the 264 surrounding villages.

### 2.2.3. Ajmiriganj Upazila

The Ajmiriganj - Baniachang via Shibpasha Road under RTIP-II Package no. HAB/UZR-12 has been selected in Ajmiriganj Upazila of Hobiganj District (Map in Figure 2.3). The Upazila occupies an area of 223.98 sqkm. It is located between 24°27' and 24°40' north latitudes and between 91°09' and 91°25' east longitudes. The Upazila is bounded on the north by Sulla Upazila of Sunamganj District and Baniachang Upazila, on the east by Baniachanj Upazila, on the south by Baniachanj Upazila and Itna Upazila of Kishoreganj District and on the west also by Itna Upazila.

Ajmiriganj has 7 Unions, 150 Mauzas, and 342 villages. Population : 1,97,997 (2011) comprising of 98,101 male and 99,896 females in 37,334 households. Population density is 790 persons per sqkm and average household size 5.28 persons. Average literacy rate is 40% and among the females the rate is 38%.

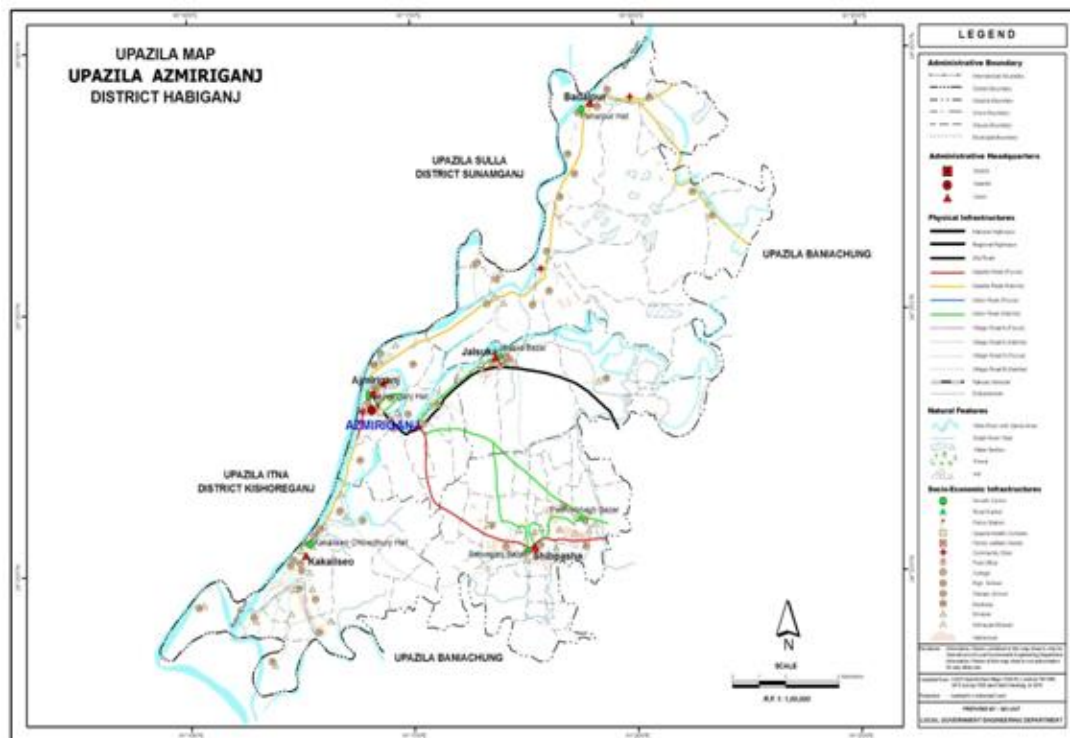


Figure 2.3 Project Roads in Ajmiriganj Upazila

#### 2.2.4. Kasba Upazila

The 4.19-km long Tinlapir RHD road to Shimrail GC via Chargas Bazar and Ballavpur Road under Package No. BRA/UZR-01 has been selected for improvement in **Kasba Upazila** of Brahmanbaria District (Figure 2.4).

Kasba is located at 23.7333°N 91.1667°E . It has 40901 units of house hold and total area 209.76 km<sup>2</sup>. Kasba is bordered by Akhaura Upazila, Brahmanbaria Sadar Upazila and Nabinagar Upazila on the north, Brahmanpara Upazila on the south, Tripura State of India on the east, and Nabinagar, Muradnagar and Brahmanpara Upazilas on the west. The geography of the upazilla is characterized by low-lying land with small hills and hillocks of red soil.

Kasba has a population of 243833. Males constitute 50.69% of the population, and females 49.31%. The majority of the population is Muslim (94.59%), with Hindus at 5.40% and others at 0.01%. This Upazila's eighteen up population is 112,611. Kasba has an average literacy rate of 30.7% (7+ years), and the national average of 32.4% literate. Population density is 1,162/ km<sup>2</sup>.

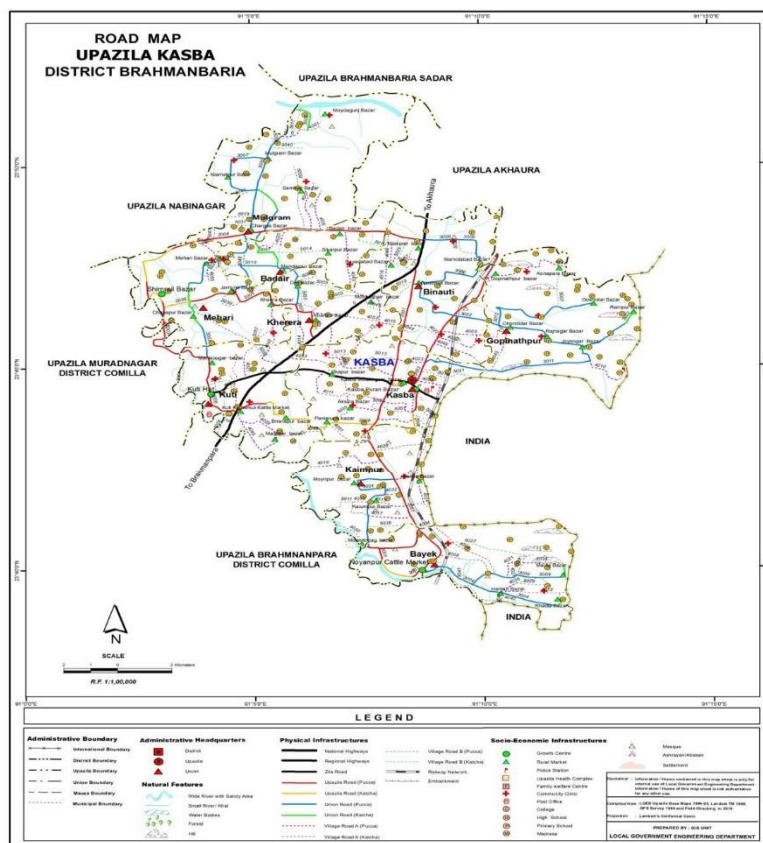


Figure 2.4 Project Roads in Kashba Upazila

The Upazila has a total land area of 52,235 acres including 41,652 acres of cultivated area and 8000 acres of fallow land. There are 237 villages in Kasba. Most of the people live on agriculture and about 63,964 MT of rice is produced in Kashba per year.

### 2.2.5.Bancharampur Upazila

The 6.50-km long Morichakandi GC - Doshani RHR Road via Kanainagar, Charmorichakandi, Santipur, Ichapur and Shibpur Road has been taken under Package number- BRA/UZR-02 for improvement in **BancharampurUpazila** of Brahmanbaria District (Figure 2.5).

Bancharampur is located at 23.7778°N 90.8083°E . It has 43987 units of house hold and total area 219.38 km². As of the 2011 Bangladesh census, Bancharampur has a population of 358371. Males constitute 50.93% of the population, and females 49.07%. This Upazila's eighteen up population is 120882. Bancharampur has an average literacy rate of 50.9% (7+ years).

Bancharampur has 13 Unions, 78 Mauzas, and 129 villages. There are 129 Primary Schools, 15 Secondary schools, 5 colleges (1 girls' college), 14 Madrasas, 10 Family Welfare centres and 2 hospitals in Bancharampur Upazila. The Upazila has 201 km of katcha road and 95 km paved road.



Total land area in Nabinagar Upazila is 87,373 acres including 67,454 acres of cultivated area. Nabinagar has 01 pouroushova, 21 Unions, 261 Mauzas, and 217 villages. There are 36 secondary schools, 5 colleges, 1 girls' school, 6 colleges, 1 vocational school, 9 dakhil madrasa, 4 private clinics, 4 family welfare centres and 9 hospitals. Nabinagar has a total of 42-km paved road and 152-km semi-paved roads.



Figure 2.6 Project Roads in Nabinagar Upazila

### 2.2.7. Haziganj Upazila

The 8-km long Belchow- Ramchandrapur- Sameshpur- Nadighat Road has been selected under Package No. CHA/UZR- 45 for improvement in Haziganj Upazila of Chandpur District (Figure 2.7).

Haziganj is an Upazila of Chandpur District in the Division of Chittagong. Haziganj is located at 23.2500°N 90.8500°E . It has 44350 units of household and total area 189.9 sqkm. The Haziganj Municipality is a Class I Municipality with 3055 persons in 19 sqkm area. Total population of the municipality is 58,000 persons. As of the 2011 Bangladesh census, Haziganj has a population of 2,91,057. Males constitute 49.17% of the population, and females 50.83%. This Upazila's eighteen up population is 1,27,498. Population density in Haziganj is 1338/ sqkm. Haziganj has an average literacy rate of 60.5% (7+ years), and the national average of 64.4% literate.

Haziganj has 13 Unions, 139 Mauzas and 147 villages. Haziganj is a commercial place. There are 2 jute mills, 2 cold storages and 19 rice mills.

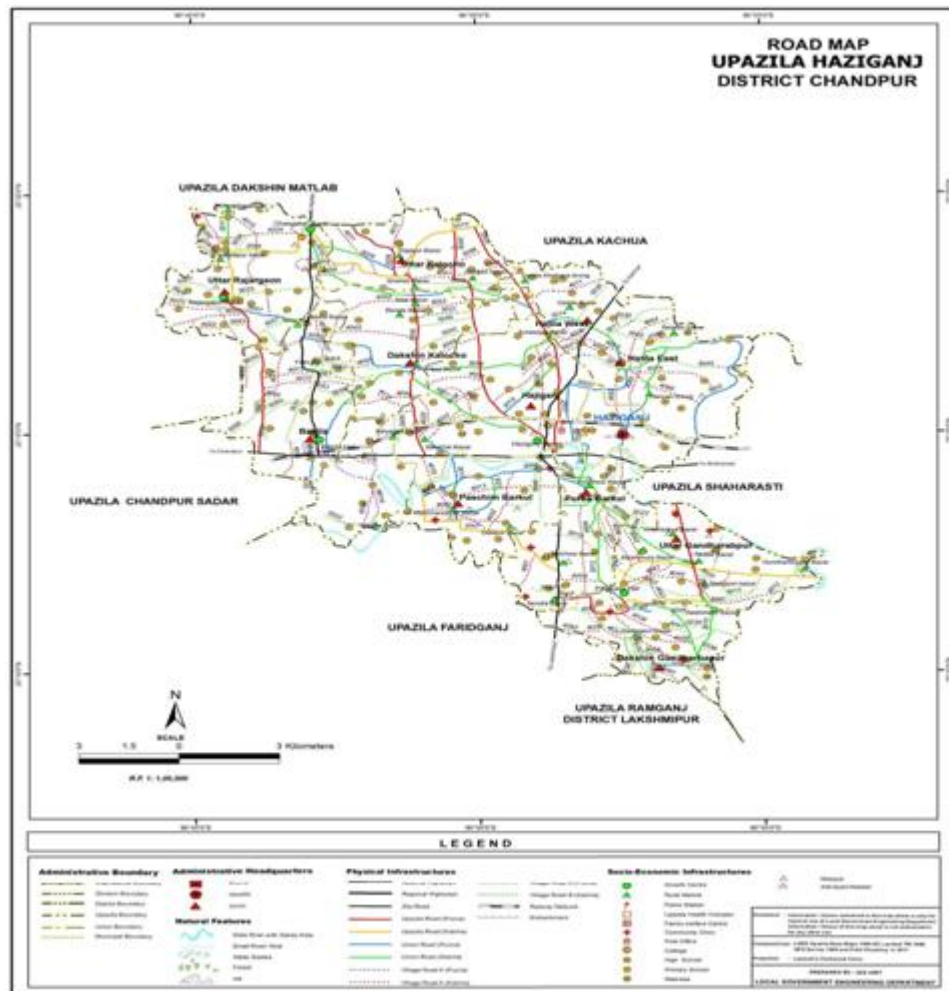


Figure 2.7 Project Road in Haziganj Upazila

### 2.2.8. Ramgati Upazila

The 12.67 km long Torabgonj GC- Santirhat- Haziganj- Banderhat- Chowdhuryhat- Ramgoti Bazar Road has been selected under Package No. LAX/UZR-17 for improvement in **Ramgoti Upazila** of Laxmipur District (Figure 2.8). The road was first developed as a embankment by Bangladesh Water Development Board. Required land was acquired at that time.

Ramgati is located at 22.6056°N 90.9972°E . It has 59387 units of household and total area 570.55 sqkm. Ramgati has 12 Unions, 57 Mauzas and 69 villages.

As of the 1991 Bangladesh census, Ramgati has a population of 335,243 with 51.57% male and 48.43% females. This Upazila's eighteen up population is 146035. Ramgati has an average literacy rate of 19.9% (7+ years), and the national average of 32.4% literate.

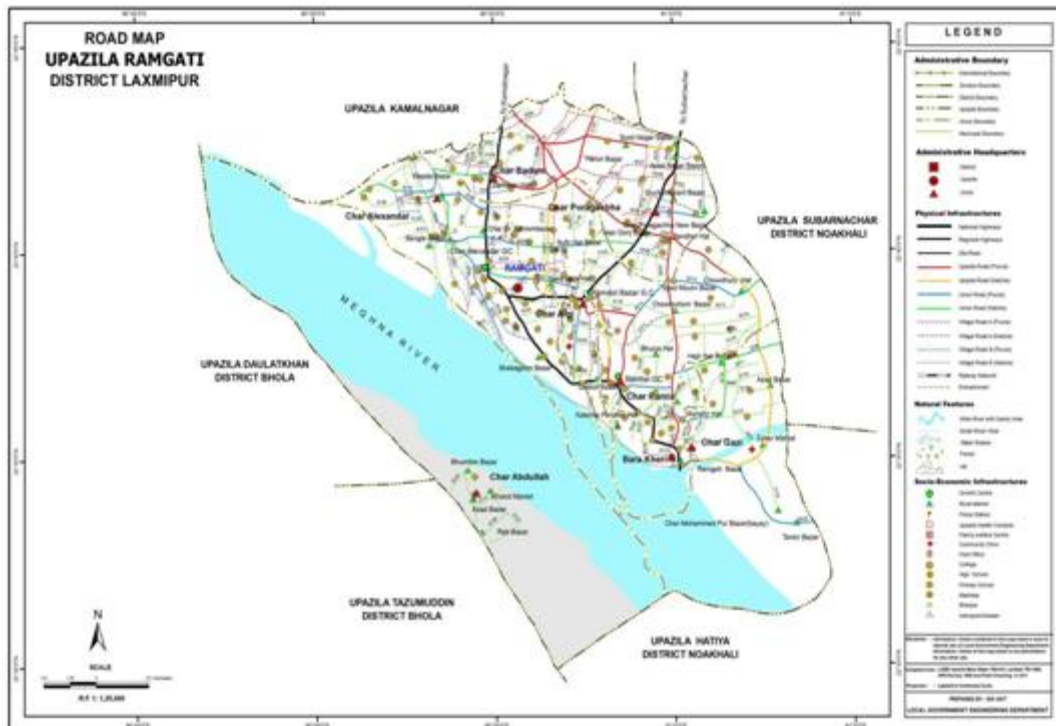


Figure 2.8 Project Roads in Ramgati Upazila

### 2.2.9. Rangunia Upazila

The 5.31 km long Kalurghat – Sarandeeep – Bandarjari - Sarafvita Road has been selected under Package no. CTG/UZR-03 for improvement in **Rangunia Upazila** of Chittagong District (Figure 2.9).

Rangunia is located at 22.4667°N 92.0833°E . It has 46176 units of house hold and total area 351.95 sqkm. Rangunia has 15 Unions, 73 Mauzas and 149 villages.

As of the 2011 Bangladesh census, Rangunia has a population of 450,000. Males constitute 51.9% of the population, and females 48.1%. This Upazila's eighteen up population is 127,825. Rangunia has an average literacy rate of 35.4% (7+ years).

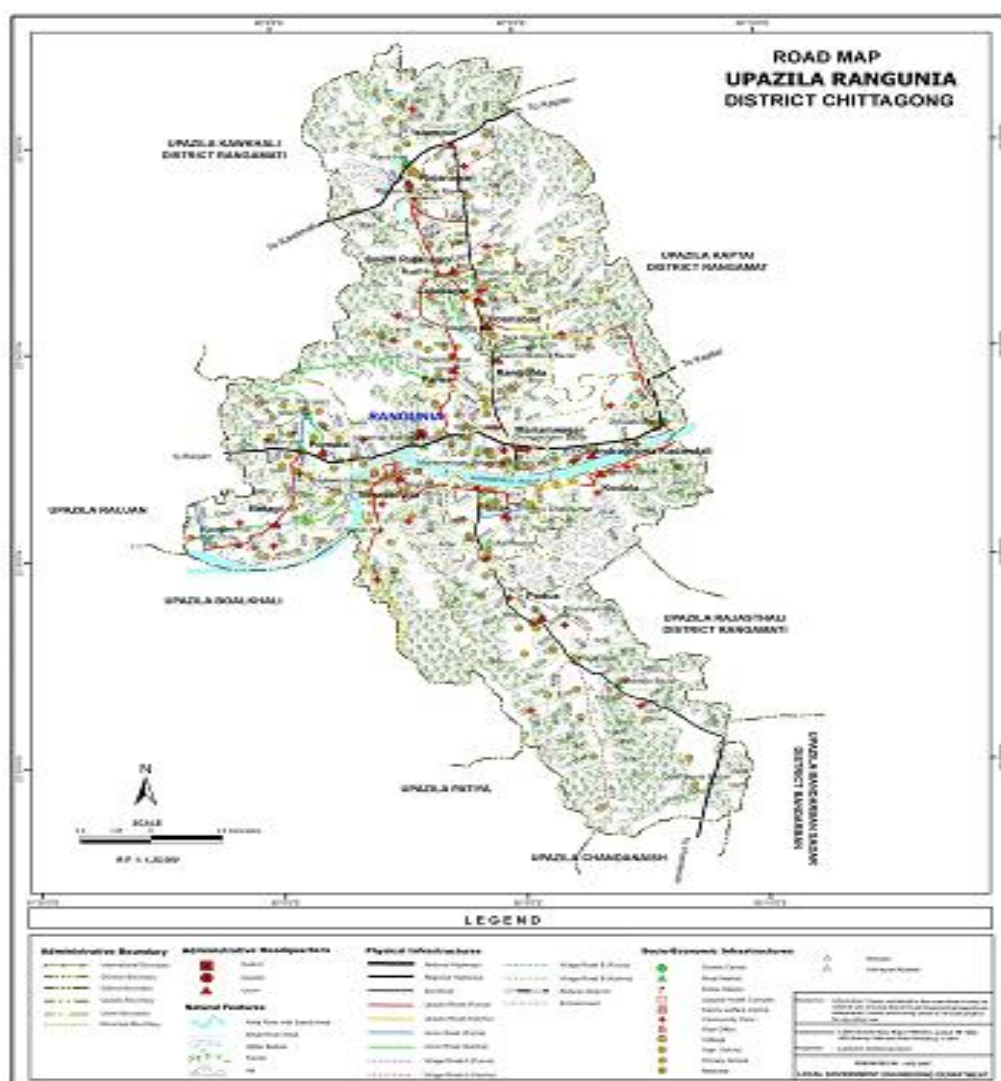


Figure 2.9 Project Road in Rangunia Upazila

### 2.2.10. Lohagara Upazila

The 8.33 km long Chunati Paritrisa via Narisha Chandah Patial Para Road has been taken under Package No. CTG/UZR 04 for improvement in **Lohagara Upazila** of Chittagong District (Figure 2.10).

Lohagara is an Upazila of Chittagong District in the Division of Chittagong, Bangladesh. Lohagara is situated between Chittagong and Cox's Bazar. It is one of the largest and most densely populated upazillas of Bangladesh. Lohagarathana was turned into an upazila in 1983. The upazila consists of 9 union parishads, 40 mouzas and 43 villages. Largest union is Barohatia and largest village is Rashider Ghona.

Lohagara is located at 22.0083°N 92.1056°E. It has 33,981 units of households and total area 258.87 sqkm. It is bounded by Satkania upazila on the north, Chakaria and Lama upazilas on the south, Bandarban Sadar and Lama upazilas on the east, Banskhali Upazila on the west. Noted canals are Tonkaboti, Dolu and Hangor.

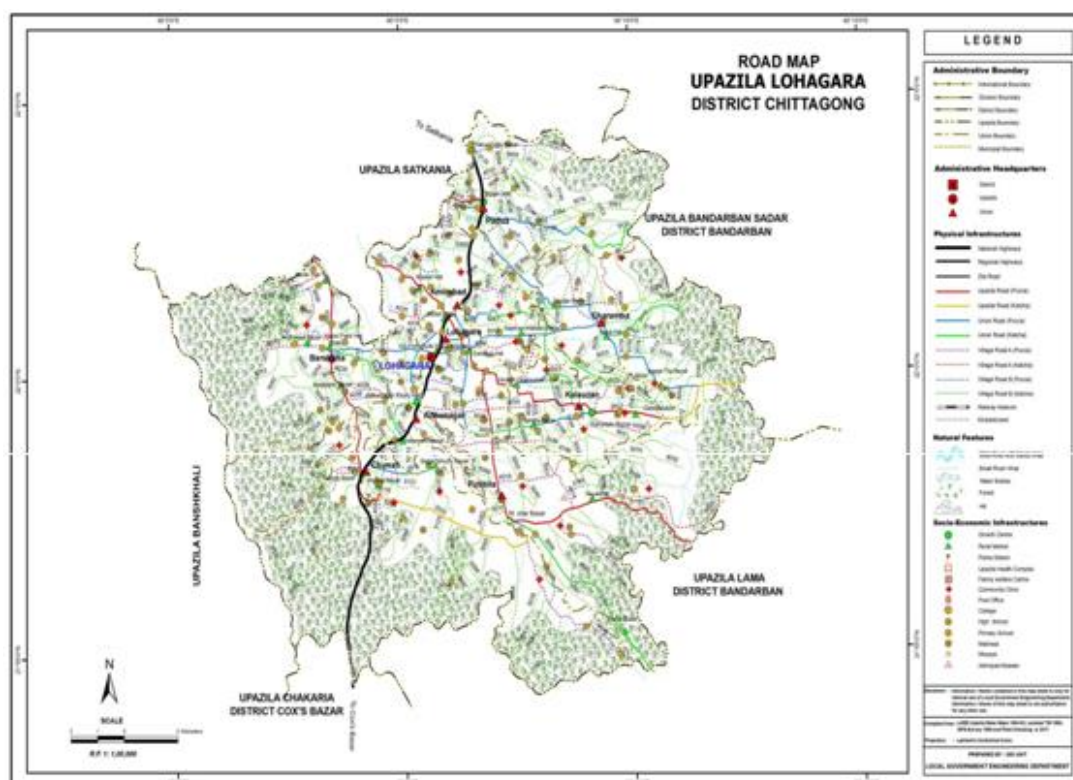


Figure 2.10 Project Road in Lohagara Upazila

As of the 1991 Bangladesh census, Lohagara has a population of 203453. Males constitute 51.07% of the population, and females 48.93%. Muslim 84%, Hindu 12% and Buddhist 4%. This Upazila's eighteen up population is 95617. Lohagara has an average literacy rate of 34% (7+ years), and the national average of 32.4% literate.[2] Main occupations are- Agriculture 32.39%, fishery and livestock 2.8%, agricultural labourer 14.99%, wage labourer 4.47%, industry 1.93%, transport 3.55%, commerce 15.64%, service 10.77% and others 13.46%

Average literacy 34%; male 42.40% and female 25.03%. The Upazila has 3 colleges, 10 Islamic educational institutions and 19 high schools.

### 2.3. Gender and Vulnerability

Women in Bangladesh are at the forefront of awareness and empowerment through equity focused actions in government and in non-government sectors. But women's access to health services, labour markets and physical security, and their role in decision-making processes still leaves room for improvement. Especially in rural areas, they are lacking adequate access to resources and opportunities. LGED, being in the forefront of government activities for achievement of gender equity, has its own gender strategy for equal participation by men and women in the development process. Acquiring property is dominated by men and the women generally get property from succession. Females are much backward in income generation activities. The PAP census found only 5 female among 37 PAP those own any property. They were interviewed for their concerns and options and they will be assisted for their loss.

Most of the affected persons for improvement of the UZR without acquisition - own land attached to their occupied lands or elsewhere. Two displaced female headed households occupying on public lands will be specially assisted by financial assistance to replace and rebuild the structure on their own land.

## **2.4. Ethnic Composition and Tribal People**

Bangladesh is noted for the ethnic homogeneity of its population. There are tribal peoples indigenous in their language and culture. The four largest tribes are the Chakmas, Marmas, Tipprās and Mros. They are Sino-Tibetan descent and differ markedly in their social customs, religion, language and level of development. They speak Tibeto-Burman languages and most are Buddhist or Hindu. The Smallest groups include the Santals, Khasias, Garos and Khans.

Although tribal peoples are concentrated in the hill districts, tribal peoples are living in some of the project districts of the region 2. High percentage (from total population) of tribal people live in the project districts as follows- 4.07% in Chittagong, 3.41% in Habigonj, 2.55% in Moulvibazar, 1.13% in Sylhet. (BBA 2001). The tribes of these area are Chamas, Mros, Khaias, Monipura and Garos. They differs in their social organization, marriage customs, birth and death rites, food and other customs from the mainstream people of the district. Most of the tribal people in this region live in rural settings, where many practiced shifting cultivation.

Social screening project sites depicts that no tribal peoples are residing along the project UZR in Region-2. No tribal group/ people or any kind of their cultural interest will be hampered from the project development works in this area. They are not among the benefited or affected populations. No tribal peoples plan has therefore been required for the Phase II UZR subprojects in Region-2.

## **2.5. Social Issues**

The subprojects for improvement of UZR will help to reduce rural poverty and stimulate economic development of the rural community of the region. The project will generate substantial direct short and long term employment for the poor including disadvantaged woman and other vulnerable groups. After the improvement of the UZR it will enhance access to all season roads for the local peoples and other road users.

Social issues related to implementation of subprojects for improvement of UZR under phase II program in region-2 are about displacement of occupiers of roadside lands, consultation and participation of community inclusive of all groups, grievance redress process and gender mainstreaming. Community participation has been ensured in the process of subproject selection, social screening and social impact assessment. Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) have been formed and activated in all subproject Upazilas involving the community representatives following the SIMF.

## **2.6. Public Consultation and Feedback**

All subprojects have been identified and designed through disclosure of information to the community, consultation with the local peoples and affected persons, and documentation of feedback for review and consideration. The process of disclosure, consultation and feedback has been presented in this report including documentation of agreement of affected persons dispossessing roadside land strips, and participation of the communities through SCM including grievance resolution procedure.

### **2.6.1. Objectives of consultation and participation**

The main objective of consultation process in RTIP-II is to disseminate project objectives and obtain feedbacks from the communities, beneficiaries and affected persons. It ensures easy accessibility of the project beneficiaries into project activities to provide timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people. RTIP-II has been conducting Community consultation in different stages of project activities to enable the project to incorporate all

relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

### 2.6.2. Consultation process

Public consultations, especially the FGDs were focused on the need for resuming public lands from private uses along the roads. As to the potential adverse impacts, LGED explained the impact mitigation provisions adopted in the SIMF and the details of the implementation arrangements and compensation procedure. During physical verification of the roads, hot-spot discussions were conducted to gather stakeholders' feedback to minimize displacement in general and especially to avoid acquisition of homesteads, commercial establishments, community facilities and so on. The consultation includes project beneficiaries, local public representatives, and local elite persons from civil society, local women groups and others with direct and indirect stakes in the project. FGDs were conducted in scheduled places where the potential participants were invited and FGDs were open for everybody. Consultations were carried out at each kilometer roads during social screenings of UZR subprojects.

Feedback from the consultation process was documented by the facilitators. The participants responded on alignment of the UZR, way of avoiding acquisition and displacements, standard of compensation and assistance, methods of grievance redress and the like. The feedback from stakeholders were considered with importance in road alignment, displacement and in other project activities.

The following Table 2.1 shows District wise consultations sessions in different stages of 2<sup>nd</sup> year work implementation of RTIP-II. A total of 976 persons (men and women) have been consulted through 88 FGDs along the 22 roads and 128 persons consulted were female. In addition, 606 men from the road side communities were consulted in hot-spots.

Table 2.1 District-wise Consultations along the Phase II Subproject Roads

Districts	No. of Roads	No. of FGDs	Number of FGD Participants In the mainstream area			No. of key informants	No. of Hotspot discussion	No. of participants
			Male	Female	Total			
1	2	3					7	8
Munshigonj	02	06	152	09	161	06	05	48
Comilla	02	07	64	06	70	08	07	72
Chadpur	01	05	57	08	65	05	06	65
B.Barua	03	07	53	15	68	04	05	28
Habigonj	01	04	34	09	43	07	04	37
Moulvibazar	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sylhet	05	28	178	50	228	17	18	145
Sunamgonj	02	06	93	03	96	06	06	60
Noakhali	02	11	88	17	105	09	09	64
Feni	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laxmipur	01	05	55	05	60	04	03	29
Chittagong	03	09	74	06	80	09	06	58
Cox's Bazar	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22	88	848	128	976	75	69	606

(There are no UZR under Moulvibazar, Feni and Cox's Bazar in Phase –II implementation schedule of Region-2)

In addition, women were specially consulted through 29 FGDs along the 22 roads in the 10 project districts. Rate of participation of women in these FGDs were low. To convey the message of development to more female project beneficiaries and to gain feedback from them, at least one separate FGD was conducted with only female beneficiaries of mainstream population area of each UZR. A total of 341 women participated in these FGDs (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 District-Wise Focused Group Discussions with Women Groups

SL No.	Districts under Region 2	No. of Roads	No. of FGDs	Number of female participants
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Munshigonj	02	03	29
2.	Comilla	02	03	21
3.	Chadpur	01	02	14
4.	B.Barua	03	03	52
5.	Habigonj	01	04	47
6.	Moulivibazar	00	-	-
7.	Sylhet	05	05	66
8.	Sunamgonj	02	02	18
9.	Noakhali	02	07	49
10.	Feni	00	-	-
11.	Laxmipur	01	01	07
12.	Chittagong	03	03	38
13.	Cox's Bazar	00	-	-
	Total	22	29	341

### 2.6.3. Summary Community Feedback and Project Response

**Summary of issues raised in the consultation process:** Different issues were raised in the consultation process. Summary of the issues raised in the consultations were as follows:

- i) Marking the road area by accurate measurement to avoid unnecessary displacement.
- ii) Avoiding displacement as far as possible.
- iii) Allowing sufficient time to shift.
- iv) Giving shifting and reconstruction cost for the affected structure.
- v) Arranging government land for relocation.
- vi) Avoiding cutting down trees as far as possible.
- vii) Giving preference to the affected people in construction works.
- viii) Arranging compensation as early as possible.
- ix) Considering market value at the time of fixing Compensation.
- x) Considering vulnerability.
- xi) Using proper materials for construction of the UZR.
- xii) Supervising with responsibility.

**Project response:** The D&S Consultant appointed survey firms for detailed engineering survey on ground. The survey firms collected Mauza Map (cadastral map) and arranged engineering survey based on the maps. The survey reports were reviewed by LGED for acceptance through site verification. So, requirement of shifting of structures from the occupied area were identified accurately. Measures were taken to avoid physical displacement of people. The affected persons will

get Tk 188,000 as transfer and reconstruction grant. The grant was fixed following the matrix in the SIMF. The affected persons will be allowed sufficient time to shift their property from the road area. They will get compensation for their affected construction materials in market price. Affected persons will assisted for the relocation of the structures and reconstruction. Specialist assistance will be provided to the vulnerable affected persons including the women head of households. LGED, D&S Consultant, and Management Consultant have arrangement to monitor the quality of the construction works and activities for social impact management.

### 3. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

#### 3.1. General

This Social Impact Management Plan expresses the Project's commitment to avoid any negative impacts due to the project interventions and mitigate unavoidable impacts ensuring that the project affected persons are able to maintain or improve their livelihood at the end of the project. The project follows the legal and policy framework reflected in the SIMF that bridges the gaps between the World Bank Operational Policies (OP) on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12) and on indigenous peoples (OP 4.10). Use of private and public land for project civil works construction is governed by legal framework on land acquisition that falls short of the World Bank social safeguard operational policies in coverage and compensation.

#### 3.2. Legal Framework:

The current legislations governing land acquisition in Bangladesh for public purposes are: the *Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance*, 1982 (Ordinance II of 1982 with amendments up to 1994), and the *East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act* (1951) revised in 1994. The 1982 Ordinance requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including houses, trees, and standing crops,); and (ii) any other impacts caused by such acquisition. The Ordinance provides certain safeguards for the owners and has provision for payment of "fair compensation" for the property acquired. The rules of the law requires that a feasibility of the acquisition is carried out by the Deputy Commissioners (DC) on site to confirm that there is no objects of religious, cultural and historical significance are within the acquisition boundary and there is no objection from the community.

According to the law, GOB is obliged to pay compensation to titled owners only for the assets acquired. Further, the Ordinance does not deal with social and economic impacts as a consequence of land acquisition. For instance, the Ordinance does not cover project-affected persons without titles such as informal settler (squatters), occupiers, and informal tenants and lease-holders (without registered agreements). Since there is no acquisition of private or public lands following these laws, the affected persons in Phase II operation for improvement of UZR in Region-2 are subject to coverage under the guidelines and policy framework adopted in the SIMF.

#### 3.3. The World Bank Policy

The project interventions in Region 2 under Phase II UZR subprojects involves no acquisition of private land but population displacement from existing road designated for selected UZR. No tribal peoples are affected or are among the beneficiaries. The subprojects therefore trigger only the OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement. OP 4.12 requires that subprojects will (i) avoid or minimize private land acquisition; (ii) avoid or minimize displacement of people and households who may have been using public lands for residential, commercial or other purposes; (iii) mitigate adverse impacts with private land acquisition; displacement from public lands; use the common property resources and temporary displacement/closure of business and livelihood activities during implementation of civil works.

The OP 4.12 covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

### **3.4. Project Policy Framework**

#### **3.4.1. Basic Policy Principles**

LGED will select the subprojects and consider alternative designs with an emphasis on avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts on private landowners and those who have been using its own and other public lands with and without authorization. To minimize adverse impacts, LGED will use the following principles:

- Avoid or minimize acquisition of private lands;
- Use as much public land as possible;
- Avoid or minimize:
  - Displacement from homesteads,
  - Loss of land valued higher in terms of productivity and uses,
  - Loss of buildings/structures that are used for permanent business/commercial activities.
  - Dislocation of squatters/encroachers; and
  - Impacts on community facilities, such as educational institutions, places of worship, cemeteries, etc., and buildings/structures that are socially and historically important.
- Sections of the roads will be realigned only where it is necessary to meet the required technical and safety standards, or to avoid affecting concentrations of commercial activities.

Where adverse impacts are found unavoidable, LGED will adopt appropriate mitigation measures as per the SIMF.

#### **3.4.2. Impact Mitigation Principles**

Where adverse impacts are found unavoidable, LGED will plan to mitigate them in accordance with the following the principles:

- Resettlement of the project affected persons will be planned and developed as an integral part of the subproject design.
- Absence of legal titles in cases of public land users will not be considered a bar to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, especially for the socio-economically vulnerable groups.
- Vulnerability, in terms of socio-economic characteristics of the affected persons/households, will be identified and mitigated according to the provisions as per the SIMF.
- Homestead-losers, including the poor and vulnerable households squatting on public lands, will be assisted with physical relocation and provision of basic facilities like water supply and sanitation.
- People encroaching public lands/properties (without any legal agreement for right to use the land) will qualify for financial or any other form of assistance irrespective of their economic status.
- Assets like equipment, machinery or parts/components thereof that can be dismantled and moved away intact will not be eligible for compensation, but the owners will be paid the actual costs of dismantling and moving them.
- No compensation will be paid for temporary inconveniences faced by business operators and traders, unless they are required to stop completely their operations during the construction period. However, to ensure sustenance of their income streams, LGED will undertake the following measures in consultation with the concerned Municipal/Bazaar Committees and Design and Supervision Consultant:

- Plan and implement the construction works in a manner to avoid/minimize inconvenience and disruption to the road users, and to business/trading activities where applicable.
- Ensure spaces for all temporarily displaced business/trading activities in the vicinities of their present locations, or allow them to relocate temporarily to spots they find suitable.
- Where the project activities cause community-wide impacts affecting community facilities, access to common property resources, etc., LGED will rebuild them with its own resources and/or provide alternatives in consultation with the user communities.

### **3.4.3. Eligibility for Compensation and Assistance**

Regardless of their tenure status to the lands used for a subproject, the affected persons/households will be eligible for compensation and assistance. According to the PAP Census, LGED has identified the following impacts for mitigation:

- Occupiers: Poor households and persons having their own land attached to the road or elsewhere but encroached into the lands of road reserve informally for residential and livelihood earning purposes. These people are losing their unauthorized access to these lands and have been considered for compensation for their assets built and grown on the land.
- Owners of displaced businesses. Compensation for income loss from businesses that are displaced from roadside land within the road reserves and require to close down temporarily during construction.

#### 4. SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

A total of 22 subprojects have been taken for improvement of UZR in Region-2 under Phase II program of the RTIP-II. At least 10 of these subprojects will not involve any acquisition of private land. The Social Management Plan addresses all social issues related to implementation of these 10 UZR subprojects. List of the subprojects without acquisition of private land is given below:

Sl	Package No.	Location	Length (km)	UZR name
1.	SUN/UZR-31	Chatak, Sunamganj	4.35	Chatak – Doara via Ambari Road
2.	SYL/UZR-35	Kanaighat, Sylhet	7.07	Haripur GC- Gachbari GC Road (Kanaighat) Road
3.	HAB/UZR-12	Ajmiriganj, Habigonj	6.15	Ajmiriganj- Baniachang via Shibpasha Road
4.	BRA/UZR-01	Kasba, Brahmanbaria	4.19	Tinlacpir RHR Road to Shimrail GC via Chargas Bazar and Ballavpur Road
5.	BRA/UZR-02	Bancharampur, Brahmanbaria	6.50	Morichakandi GC-Doshani R&H Road via Kanainagar, Charmorichakandi, Santipur, Ichapur and Shibpur Road
6.	BRA/UZR-44	Nabinagar, Brahmanbaria	4.80	Nabinagar- Brahmanbaria Road – Border of Sadekpur UP
7.	CHA/UZR- 45	Haziganj, Chandpur	8.00	Belchow- Ramchandrapur- Sameshpur- Nadighat Road
8.	LAX/UZR-17	Ramgoti, Laxmipur	12.67	Torabgonj GC- Santirhat- Haziganj- Banderhat- Chowdhuryhat- Ramgoti Bazar Road
9.	CTG/UZR-03	Rangunia, Chittagong	5.31	Kalurghat – Sarandeeep – Bandarjari – Saraf Vita Road
10.	CTG/UZR-04	Lohagora, Chittagong	8.33	Chunati Paritrisa via Narisha Chandah Patial Para Road

Community and beneficiary participation in the process of subproject selection, design and implementation as well as management of pertinent social issues relevant to minimizing adverse social effects and maximize project benefits to the communities are the core objectives of the project. The project recognizes transparency and social accountability at each stage of the project execution through engaging communities in the process of project suggestions and complaint mechanism (SCM) and grievance redress mechanism (GRM). As a continued process of participation, LGED has included Consultation and Participation Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism to further inclusion, participation, transparency and social accountability in the implementation process.

## **4.1. Consultation and Participation Plan**

LGED has been conducting meaningful consultation with the civil society, affected persons inclusive of their economic and social status like the poor, vulnerable, the landless, the elderly, female headed households, women and children, tribal peoples, and those without legal title to land for every subprojects. Meaningful consultation is a process that is continued throughout the project cycle from the very beginning of project to end of the project implementation among different stakeholders. LGED is sharing all relevant information to the communities including provision for community participation, grievance redress and resettlement of project affected persons. The SIMF has been made available to the communities in local Bangla language and all social management instruments have been developed in Bangla including the SCM and GRM.

RTIP-II established Consultation and Participation Plan for addressing the requirement for public consultation and participation, including a needs assessment. The Social team of the project is responsible to ensure that all project information is properly and meaningfully disclosed to the communities, their concerns addressed and necessary changes made in the subproject design for this purpose.

Community consultation was conducted for selection of road, disclosure meeting was arranged, local elite persons, public representatives and NGO representatives were included in the grievance redress process. To meet the necessity of disclosure of information the GRC and SCC members are selected in such a way that, general people have easy accessibility to them and they can represent the public opinion.

Community consultation was done in each kilometer of the project roads and in important public places at the time of Social and environmental screening. Photographs and signature of the participants were taken at the time of Social Screening, Environmental screening, Participatory Planning Session for GCM improvement subprojects. Following the community engagement strategy of the project, disclosure meetings were arranged for all the GRC and SCC members.

The consultation process is an ongoing process and will continue in the implementation of all social plans as well as civil works construction for the RTIP-II subprojects. The details of the process will have to be clearly communicated to any displaced people and in a form that can be easily understood.

## **4.2. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

### **4.2.1. Introduction and Objectives**

LGED has adopted a Suggestions and Complaints Mechanism (SCM) for addressing project related complaints and grievances on procurement, contract management, land acquisition, resettlement and environmental impact management. SCM suggested to form committees in district level and at Upazila level including LGED, local people who have connectivity with mass people and project affected persons. Main objective of these committees is to solve grievances in initial stage. The committees ensure easy accessibility of the project beneficiaries. This will help to avoid lengthy legal procedure to mitigate problems and public unrest which would delay the commencement and completion of project activities.

### **4.2.2. Grievance Redress Focal Points**

A Suggestion and Complaint Committee (SCC) at the district level already active for receiving and settlement of complaints and suggestions from local communities on procurement, contract management, corruption and fraud, financial management, social, environmental, health safety. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at the Upazila level already active to ensure accessibility by the affected persons for resolving land acquisition and resettlement related grievances. If the resolution attempt at the local level fails, the GRC refers the complaint to District level SCC. It is responsibility of GRC to inform the PAPs fully about their rights to offer suggestion and make complaints including grievances related to resettlement process. GRC arrange investigations and hearing of the complaints. Where tribal peoples

are among the affected persons, the membership composition of the GRCs will take into account any traditional conflict resolution arrangements that the tribal communities may practice.

The Executive Engineer at the district level will be the focal point for SCCs and the Upazila Engineer will be the focal point for GRCs at the Upazila level.

#### **4.2.3. Formation of GRC and SCC:**

SCC is consisting of a seven member committee. LGED Executive Engineer is convener and District Sociologist is Member Secretary of SCC for concern project District. The other members of SCC are Upazila Engineer of respective Upazila, District Administration level first class officer, two local civil society member, and representative of Contractors.

GRC is at the Upazila level committee for redressing grievances. Upazila LGED Engineer is the Convener and LGED Community Organizer is the Member Secretary of GRC. The other GRC members are Local UP Member/Ward Councilor, Teacher from local educational institution, Representative of Local NGO, Representative from Local Women's Group and Representative from the PAP Group.

All the GRCs and SSCs are subject to approval of Project Director.

#### **4.2.4. Orientation and Disclosure of GRC and SCC**

Orientation and disclosure sessions on SCC and GRC arranged at district level. XENs, Upazila Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Community Organizers attended the sessions and facilitated by the Senior Sociologist of RTIP-II PMU, Social Development and Resettlement Specialist from MS Consultants, Social Development and Resettlement Specialists from DS Consultants of Region 1 & 2. All of these sessions were presided over by Senior LGED Officials.

Disclosure meetings on SCC and GRC arranged at district level. All the SCC and GRC members including XENs, Upazila Engineers, Assistant Engineers, Community Organizers, public representatives, member local communities attended the meeting.

Ledger Books and other supporting materials have been provided to the District and Upazila LGED offices for documentation of the SCM and GRM processes. These books are open to all interested persons and entities for reference.

#### **4.2.5. Grievance Redress Process**

**Grievance petition and timeline:** Any person including the project affected persons can submit his/her complaints directly to the complaint Box or by directly writing in SCM Books, sending complaints through postal mail or email. All complains to GRC will be received at the office of the Upazial Engineer through the Community Organizer. Any complaints on project social development and resettlement process should be produced or bring in notice to the grievance focal points within 6 months of commentsments of civil works for subprojects with implementation period of 12 months and in 12 months for subprojects of with implementation period of 18 months. The local LGED offices will inform the communities and affected persons while disclosing about the SCM. Any petitioner will be notified for hearing at least 5 working days before the hearing date.

**Hearing and resolution:** GRCs and SCCs sit at least once in a month in their respective offices. Complainers are called for hearing in writting. The committees ensure proper presentation of complaints and grievances as well as impartial hearings and investigations and transparent resolution. If the resolution attempt at the local level fails, GRC refers the complaint to the SCC. The SCC makes decision and communicate it to the concerned GRC within a week of the complaint receipt. If the aggrieved person is

not satisfied with the decision of the SCC, then SCC refers the case to PMU, LGED, Dhaka. LGED can refer the case to the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives (MLGRD&C) with the minutes of hearings at local and headquarters level. The Ministry takes decision on unsolved cases within four weeks by an official designated by the Secretary, MLGRD&C. A deed of understanding is prepared between the aggrieved person/s and GRC/SCC/LGED for a settled complaint. A decision agreed with the aggrieved person/s at any level of hearing is binding upon LGED.

#### **4.2.6. GRC Documentation and Reporting**

Complaints and suggestions may come to GRC in different methods. Whatever be the method - writing in SCM Book, postal mail or e-mail, all the complaints will be written in Complaint Ledger Register. The recorded complaints in the Complaint Ledger Register which are eligible for hearing are recorded in Intake Register with a Case number, detail address of the complainer and summary of the objection. After hearing decision of the GRC, date of field investigation, date & result of hearing and if aggrieved person is satisfied from hearing then agreement with him are written in Resolution Register. After agreement with aggrieved person or after referring unsolved cases to SCC, GRC records the case history, progress and management action in the Closing Register.

Grievance resolution is a continuous process. GRC and SCC send reports on all resolved and unresolved complaints to PMU and PMU keeps all records. PMU also prepares periodic reports on grievance resolution process and publish on the LGED Website.

## **5. RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

### **5.1. Subprojects with Involuntary Resettlement Issues**

Upazila Roads have been selected for improvement under Phase II in Region 2 following LGED technical standards including critical bridges and cross-drainage structures, with attention to gender inclusion and road safety issues. Land acquisition has been avoided successfully in at least 10 out of 22 subprojects for improvement of UZR. A total of 67.118 km roads in 10 UZR will be improved in this region. Despite cordial efforts from LGED, involuntary resettlement issues could not be avoided in the following two subprojects.

1. Tinlacpir RHD Road to Shimrail GC via Chargas Bazar & Ballavpur Road (Package Number BRA/UZR-01): The UZR will be improved under Kasba Upazila of Brahmanbaria District. Length of the UZR is 4.19 Km.
2. Morichakandi GC-Doshani RHD Road via Kanainagar, Charmorichakandi, Santipur, Ichapur and Shibpur Road (Package number- BRA/UZR-02): The UZR will be improved under Bancharampur Upazila of Brahmanbaria District. Length of the UZR is 6.50 Km.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared for the above two UZR to deal with the issues related to involuntary resettlement. Social safeguard compliance as per the SIMF is mandatory for all subprojects under RTIP-II.

### **5.2. Objectives of the RAP**

Overall objectives of this RAP are to compensate the unavoidable losses and restore pre-project income stream and livelihoods of the affected persons. This RAP covers the losses and impacts that could not be avoided with any other ways. The specific objectives include the following:

1. Identify the affected persons experiencing loss of assets and income due to the project.
2. Assess their individual losses and determine compensation loss of assets and cash assistance for livelihood restoration.
3. Engage the affected persons in resettlement process and address their grievances related to resettlement.
4. Provide institutional support to the affected persons for compensation and livelihood restoration assistance.
5. Carry out disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
6. Provide opportunities for interested vulnerable persons including women to employment in project civil works.

### **5.3. Strategy and Guidelines for Involuntary Displacement**

The UZR subprojects were selected where the improvement works could be carried out within the existing available lands. The RPM works on UNRs, UZR and PBMC works are being carried out within the existing alignments avoiding land acquisition or population displacement. Improvement of GCMs and river jetties have been carried out within available land/khas lands. Land acquisition has been avoided fully in 10 UZR of 67.118 km road under Phase-II program in Region-2. Project affected encroachers have been identified in two subprojects only. No one will be physically displaced but physical structures of the encroachers will need to be removed from the project construction right of way.

These roads are selected through social screening and census of affected persons where involuntary resettlement issues were identified. Some occupiers of roadside land have been identified who have structures on the road alignments. The occupiers have built their own structures for extending their homestead or earning a livelihood through operating business.

These persons are not squatters as they have homesteads attached to the road or nearby. Most of these occupiers are poor. These occupiers will be displaced or their structures shifted for the implementation of the two subprojects in Brahmanbaria. The local laws do not cover these affected persons as they occupy the land without title. The project will compensate and assist these affected occupiers to check impoverishment. Market price of their lost properties has been assessed during PAP Census. The loss of asset and income and their current market price will be verified before RAP implementation and LGED will directly pay the affected persons for their lost properties and diminished income.

## 5.4. Subproject Impacts and Affected Persons

### 5.4.1. Subproject Areas and Impacts

The two subprojects with involuntary resettlement issues are all identified in Kashba and Bancharampur Upazilas of Brahmanbaria District. These UZR's will be developed on existing available lands. No land owners will be affected from the development works. But there are 37 occupiers with 220 persons along the two UZR's who will be affected with their residential and business structures. Among 220 PAPs, 113 are male and 107 are female. The impact is insignificant as their homesteads are attached to the occupied lands. They will not be physically displaced but structures from the roadside land will have to be pushed back into their remaining lands. However, the affected persons losing their business premises will need to keep their operation hold up for the construction period. Table 5.1 provides more details.

Table 5.1 Project Affected Units in Brahmanbaria District

	Name of UZR's	No. of Affected Households losing structures			No. of PAPs		
		Residential	Business	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Tinlacpir R&H to Shimrail GC via Chargas Bazar & Bhallaypur Road	6	2	8	26	25	51
2.	Morichakandi GC-Kanainagar-Shibpurraod	22	7	29	87	82	169
Total		28	9	37	113	107	220
Source: Census of Project Affected Persons, 2014							

### 5.4.2. Occupations of the Affected Households Heads

The affected households are largely dependent on agriculture in the project affected areas. Agriculture is the primary occupation of 62.16% of the affected households followed by business 12.76 %, 13.51% business and 13.51% housewives. Only four heads of the affected households have secondary occupation which is business. Table 5.2 provides more details.

Table 5.2 Occupations of the Heads of Affected Households

Occupation	Primary		Secondary	
	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture	23	62.16	0	-
Business	5	13.51	4	100.00
Housewife	5	13.51	0	-
Others	4	10.81	0	-
Total	37	100.00	4	100.00
Source: PAP Census 2014				

#### 5.4.3. Project Affected Persons by Gender

The following Table 5.3 shows that 32 (86.49%) affected households are headed by male and only 5 (13.51%) households are headed female.

Table 5.3 Distribution of Heads of Affected Households by Gender

Sl.	Gender of HH heads	Number	%
1.	Male	32	86.49
2.	Female	05	13.51
	Total	37	100

Table 5.4 shows that by occupation 100% of the female heads of affected households are housewives. They are not involved in any gainful occupations. At the same time they do not use the assets directly as source of income.

Table 5.4 Distribution of Female Heads of Affected Households

Sl.	Profession	Type of loss of the female PAPs			Number
		Residential	Commercial	Trees	
1.	Housewife	05	00	01	05
2.	Business	00	00	00	00
3.	Labor	00	00	00	00
4.	Other income generating activities	00	00	00	00
Total		05	00	01	05

#### 5.4.4. Affected Structures

Most of them made their structures with cheap housing materials like bamboo fence, mud, and low cost CI sheet. The census shows that affected households will be losing a total of 6142 sft of physical structures of which 4780 sft are residential structure and 1362 sft of business structures.

Table 5.5 Distribution of Affected Structure by Use

Project Upazila	Residential			Commercial		
	# HHs	# Structures	Floor Area (sft)	# HHs	# Structures	Floor Area (sft)
Kashba	6	8	1662	2	2	323
Bancharampur	20	22	3118	9	9	1039
Total	26	30	4780	11	11	1362

In the affected residential structures 4058 sft is shiftable and the remaining 722 sft is non-shiftable (Table 5.6). Compensation for shiftable and non-shiftable structures differs a little for shifting and reconstruction.

Table 5.6 Distribution of Affected Residential Structures

Project Upazila	Shiftable Structure			Non-Shiftable Structures		Total Affected Structures	
	Male owner	Female owner	Area (sft)	Male owner	Area (sft)	No. of owner	Area (sft)
Kashba	4	0	940	02	722	6	1662
Bancharampur	15	5	3118	-	-	20	3118
Total	19	5	4058	2	722	26	4780

According to the Table 5.7, all the business structures are shiftable and can be pushed back out of the road right of way.

Table 5.7 Distribution of Affected Business Structures

Project Upazila	Shiftable Structure		Non-Shiftable Structures		Total Affected Structures	
	Male owner	Area (sft)	Male owner	Area (sft)	No. of owner	Area (sft)
Kashba	2	323	0	0	2	323
Bancharampur	9	1039	0	0	9	1039
Total	11	1362	0	0	11	1362

#### 5.4.5. Loss of Income by Business Losers

A total of 11 persons have been identified who will be losing business premises. Two of these persons will be losing business structures in Kashba Upazila and the rest in Bancharampur. Three of the 9 affected persons will be losing their business income due to loss of business premises during construction (Table 5.8). The other business structure losers will be able to continue their business in the residual structures on the road side.

Table 5.8 Distribution of Affected Business Structures

Project Upazila	Affected persons losing business structures	Affected persons losing business income	Loss of income due to displacement
Kashba	2	0	
Bancharampur	9	3	
Total	11	3	

#### 5.4.6. Assistance for poor women

There are two (2) female headed households who need to engage extra workers to shift and reconstruct their affected structure. They will get extra grant of TK. 5,000 each to engage labor to shift and reconstruct the structure on their own land.

### 5.5. Eligibility of Entitlements

#### 5.5.1. Eligibility cut-off date

Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date for each subproject under RTIP-II. The end date of census in each subproject corresponds the eligibility cut-off date. Each displaced person will be identified on the site prior to the cut-off date. Displaced persons who settled in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. Cut-off dates of the Second Year UZR subprojects without acquisition of private lands under Region 2 is given in Table 5.9 below.

Table 5.9 Eligibility Cut-Off Date for UZR Subprojects

Sl.	Districts	Name of sub-projects	Cut-off date (End date of Census)
1.	Sunamgonj	Chhatak-Doara –Via –Ambari Road	16.09.2014
2.	Sylhet	Horripur GC-Gachbari GC Road	17.09.2014
3.	Habigonj	Ajmiriganj-Baniachang via Shibpasha Road	16. 09.2014
4.	Brhmanbaria	Tinlacpir RHD – Bhallavpur Road	17.09.2014
5.	Brhmanbaria	Morichakandi GC- kanainagar Shibpur Raod	20.09.2014
6.	Brhmanbaria	Nabinagar-B.Barria Road	22.09.2014
7.	Chandpur	Belchow-Ramchandrapur-SameshpurNadighat road	20.09.2014
8.	Laxmipur	Torabgonj GC-Choudhury Hat Road	17.09.2014
9.	Chittagong	Kalurghat- Sarandeep- Bandarjari-Sarafvhata Road	01.01.2015

Sl.	Districts	Name of sub-projects	Cut-off date (End date of Census)
10.	Chittagong	Chunati Pantrisha via Narisha Chandah Patial Para Road	01.01.2015

### 5.5.2. Eligible persons (EP) for compensation and assistance

A total of 37 households have been identified by LGED affected with their structures and businesses, and 5 of these households are headed by women. Only 2 of the women headed affected households have been identified as vulnerable. Eleven of the affected households will be losing business structures and only 3 of these households will be losing business income due to displacement. Again 35 of the affected households will be losing shiftable structures and only 2 of them will be losing non-shiftable structures. Table 5.10 provides the information in more details.

Table 5.10 Eligible Persons for Loss of Assets and Income

Category of losses	No. male EPs	No. of female EPs	Quantity of structures (sft)
Persons losing residential structures	21	5	4780
Persons losing business structures	11	-	1362
Persons eligible for TRG for shiftable structures	30	5	5420
Persons eligible for HCG for non-shiftable structures	2	-	722
Persons eligible for allowance for loss of business income	3	-	-
Persons eligible for vulnerability	-	2	-

List of all project affected persons and their losses can be seen in Appendix- 2.

### 5.5.3. Eligibility considerations

RTIP-II resettlement measures include compensation for acquired assets at replacement cost. According to the SIMF provisions, replacement cost for land and structures on the land is applicable for acquisition of private land only. Structures on public land (on the existing land of the UZR in this case) will be compensated for transfer and reconstruction with transfer and reconstruction grant (TRG) by their shiftable.

LGED is considering compensation of relocated structures for supplementing the damages during dismantling and shifting as replacement cost. In addition to TRG, all the 37 EPs have been considered for replacement cost of the 4780 sft of residential and 1362 sft of business structures.

Displaced persons losing business operations both permanently and temporarily during construction are eligible for compensation. Nine business structures will be affected from project works where five of the affected household's primary occupation is business. Occupation of the rest four affected household is secondary. They do business when they have time to spare for business. Among 9 business structures 6 will be shifted few feet behind from the present position. All of the nine project affected businessman households will get TRG. However, 3 project affected businessmen will be affected temporarily in their business. Their losses have been calculated according to their daily average income from the business. They will be compensated Tk. 5000 each for loss of their income from business.

Vulnerability of female headed households has been reviewed against their poverty level. Two (2) poor women have been identified as the most vulnerable among the project affected households. The vulnerable female headed households will be assisted with Tk. 5000 each for subsistence and engaging extra labor for land development and reconstruction of their structures.

#### 5.5.4. Compensation and Entitlement Matrix

A Compensation and Entitlement Matrix has been prepared for the affected occupiers under the UZR's without acquisition of private lands. This Compensation and Entitlement Matrix has been constructed on the basis of SIMF in compliance with the OP 4.12 of the World Bank on involuntary resettlement. Table 5.11 provides the entitlement matrixes of this RAP.

Table 5.11 Compensation and Entitlement Matrixes

Matrix No.	Loss by Type & Location	Entitled Person	Entitlement	Responsibility
1.	<i>Shiftable &amp; non-shiftable structures on existing road land</i>	<i>Occupiers/ squatters: 37 occupiers - 35 losing shiftable structure and 2 losing non-shiftable structures</i>	<i>Replacement cost of structure determined by market price assessment committee for compensate damages to structures during dismantling and shifting.</i> <i>Transfer and Reconstruction Grant (TRG) @ Tk 50 per sft of floor area with a minimum of Tk 4,000 and maximum of Tk 6,000 for shiftable structures.</i> <i>House Reconstruction Grant (HRG) @ Tk 75 per sft of floor area with minimum of Tk 5,000 and maximum of Tk 7,000 for non-shiftable structures:</i> <i>Allowed to keep the salvageable materials.</i>	TRG and HCG paid by LGED
2.	<i>Business on existing road land</i>	<i>Occupiers: 3 business owners losing income</i>	<i>Allowance for loss of business income at the rate of Tk 5000 per affected occupiers in their business.</i>	LGED will pay the allowance.
3.	<i>Vulnerable displaced persons on existing land</i>	<i>Vulnerable occupiers: 2 female headed household</i>	<i>Vulnerability allowance at the rate of Tk. 5000 for each vulnerable female headed affected household.</i>	LGED will pay the allowance.

### 5.5.5. Market price survey methodology

A current market price survey conducted by LGED with the assistance of DS Consultants following Guidelines of SIMF. Market price survey conducted to determine replacement cost of affected houses/structures, trees, other immovable assets and for loss of income. Structure of the market price assessment committee is as follows:

SL. No.	Representative	Organization	Position in the Committee
1.	Sr. Assistant Engineer of the concern XEN office	LGED	Convener
2.	Upazila Engineer	LGED	Member
3.	Resettlement Specialist/ ARE	DS Consultant	Member
4.	Sociologist	LGED	Member
5.	Community Organizer (CO)	LGED	Member

The replacement cost of house, structures, trees and other irreplaceable assets determined by the committee from the sources of sale and purchase of same kind of properties in the locality. The committee collected market price from sufficient number of dealers, manufacturers or concern persons. A team of investigators worked under the supervision of the Committee. The committee verified the data presented by the investigators. Valuation process to determine compensation rates and standards were as follows:

- The replacement cost of the house/structure determined based on lowest quoted price from the price quotation of five dealers or manufacturers for each type of material plus carrying cost.
- Replacement cost determined based on current price of various materials, labor and other cost items in the local markets. The cost of materials were fixed from the lowest quoted price among quoted price of five or more dealer/manufacturers in the local market. The current labor cost was fixed by interviewing local contractors, LGED staff or local construction workers.
- The rates recommended in the SIMF were found still valid. Standard rate for transfer and reconstruction of shiftable structures as Transfer and Reconstruction Grant (TRG) @ Tk 50/sft of floor area with a minimum of Tk. 4,000 and maximum of Tk. 6,000. For non-shiftable structures HCG (House Construction Grant) is @ Tk75/sft of floor area with a minimum of Tk.5,000 and maximum of Tk.7,000.
- TRG for shiftable houses/structures built with materials/components that can be dismantled without much damage and materials can be used to rebuild them. HCG applies to non-shiftable houses/structures generally built with materials/ components that cannot be dismantled intact e.g. mud walls, mud-plastered walls of straw/bamboo/jute stalks etc.

### 5.5.6. Financing Recommendations

There is no owner of land in the project affected persons under the UZR without acquisition. The affected persons are eligible for compensation/assistance according to the SIMF. An amount of TK 690,260 (USD 8,850) has been proposed to LGED for providing compensation and assistance to the affected persons. The

project considered compensation for affected property according to their type, extent and severity. LGED will review the recommendations and approve for delivery of compensation and assistance to the eligible affected persons. The recommendations of this RAP for compensation and assistance are presented in Table 5.12.

Table 5.12 Compensation and Entitlement Matrixes

Sl. No.	Compensation assistance	Amount (Tk.)
1.	Compensation for shiftable structures	352080
2.	Compensation for non-shiftable structures	125180
3.	Transfer and Reconstruction Grant	174,000
4.	House Reconstruction Grant	14,000
5.	Allowance for loss of business income	15,000
6.	Vulnerability allowance to female headed households	10,000
	Total	690,260

## **6. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

### **6.1. Institutional Arrangement**

Project Director (PD), RTIP-II, LGED is the head of Project Management Unit for RTIP-II. Among other responsibilities, the PD oversees the preparation and implementation of phase-wise land acquisition and resettlement action plans. The PD is accountable to the Chief Engineer, LGED. In this regard, a Senior Sociologist at PMU is assisting the PD in land acquisition and resettlement process including gender and vulnerability. In carrying out the resettlement activities, LGED will utilize its existing staff up at the Upazila levels, and has already appointed additional field staff under the project. The key LGED staff consists of an Executive Engineer (XEN) in each district, an Upazila Engineer (UE), Assistant Engineer, Community Organizer and a Surveyor, with other supporting staffs at the Upazila. The project has already appointed full-time District Sociologist (DS) in each district. In this effort, the PMU will be actively assisted by the Social Scientist Cum Resettlement Specialist of MSC and Social Development/Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Specialist of D&S Consultants for land acquisition and resettlement services.

D&SC Professionals will provide all kind of the technical services required for land acquisition, preparation and implementation of the phase-wise SIMP along with monitoring and reporting. The XENs and UEs will coordinate all these activities at the district and Upazila level and liaise with the concerned DCs and Upazila Nirbahi Officers (UNOs). The DSs and COs will directly work with the D&SC professionals and participate in carrying out the process tasks for SIMP preparation and implementation.

The PMU will also set up information processing facility to collate and update the resettlement database to monitor progress in land acquisition and delivery of entitlements with the required number of appropriately qualified persons.

The MSC and D&SC professionals will assist LGED to implement all other resettlement activities. Compensation determined by CCL will be paid by DCs and LGED will pay top-up to make up replacement value, as well as applicable entitlements due to legal owners and squatters.

### **6.2. Roles of Responsibilities**

#### **6.2.1. LGED and PMU-RTIP-II**

##### **Chief Engineer, LGED**

Chief Engineer, LGED will monitor the activities of Project Director and coordinate with Local Government Division (LGD) of the Ministry of LGRD&C as Head of Implementing Agency. The specific areas will be as under:

- Chief Engineer (CE) as chief executive of Implementing Agency will ensure monitoring activities for implementation of SIMP and land acquisition process. In this regard, MSC will assist Project Director (PD) especially with regard to submission of Land Acquisition Proposals including SIMP to LG Division for Administrative approval etc.
- Oversee the roads and other components are selected, land acquisition requirements and locations are identified, social screening and public consultations are carried out, land acquisition proposals' (LAPs) are prepared and administrative approval, thereof, received and submitted to concern

authorities, PAP censuses are taken and phase-wise SIMP are prepared by MSC with the assistance of PMU members and D&S Consultants.

- Liaison with other Government Ministries/Departments in land acquisition and SIMP implementation processes and release of fund for land acquisition.
- Submission of land acquisition and SIMP implementation budget to Government.
- Review the progress of Land Acquisition and payment of compensation as per CCL and top-up payment at least quarterly.

### **Project Director, RTIP-II**

Project Director is the overall responsible for preparation and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities.

- Oversee the roads and other components are selected, land acquisition requirements and locations are identified, social screening and public consultations are carried out, land acquisition proposals (LAPs) are prepared and administrative approval thereof received and submitted to DCs, PAP censuses are taken and phase-wise SIMP are prepared.
- Liaison with other Government Ministries/Departments, including DCs, and any other stakeholders who are deemed instrumental in land acquisition and SIMP implementation processes under the guidance of Chief Engineer.
- Actively facilitate within LGED to have the services of Sociologist, Community Organizers from other districts and upazilas, as and when additional manpower is required in particular project sites.
- Actively facilitate approval of the land acquisition proposals and resettlement budgets by LGED/MOLGRDC.
- Ensure that SIMP are implemented in full, including compensation payment, before the civil works start on the ground.

### **Executive Engineer**

Coordinate all district level project activities with Project Director and D&S Consultants, and responsible for timely completion of all process tasks in an Upazila, leading to land acquisition and preparation and implementation of the phase-wise SIMP.

- Assisted by the D&S Consultants and field staff, ensures that social screening, public consultations, identification of acquisition requirements and ground locations, PAP census, Market Price Surveys, joint-on-site verification and similar tasks are completed in time.
- Submit LAPs to DCs and actively follows through the LAP approval processes by DCs and DLACs; legal acquisition process, including issuance of legal notices; and compensation payment by DCs.
- Assist Deputy Commissioners, LAOs and other acquisition officials to arrange for spot payment of compensation.
- Facilitate procurement of CCL payment information required to determine top-up payment by LGED (Project Office).
- Ensure that the Suggestions & Complaints Committee (SCC) are formed and made operational, receives grievances from the aggrieved PAPs, and schedules and participates in hearings.

- Act as Convener of Suggestions & Complaints Committee (SCC) and preside over the SCC meetings and ensure that the decisions of the meeting are recorded properly and decisions are implemented.
- Disburse the compensation due to the squatters, and the top-up to the legal owners.
- Monitor all tasks related to land acquisition and resettlement, and ensures that the contractors do not start the civil works before the PAPs are paid their compensation in full.
- Ensure assessment of Market Price and preparation of entitlement files for top-up payment as per Implementation Matrix.

#### **Senior Assistant Engineer/ Assistant Engineer (GoB &Project)**

Coordinate all district level project activities with Executive Engineer and D & S Consultants, and responsible for timely completion of all process tasks within the Upazila, leading to land acquisition and preparation and implementation of the phase-wise SIMP.

- Assist XEN, D & S Consultants and field staff, in social screening, public consultations; identification of acquisition requirements and ground locations, PAP census, Market Price Surveys, joint-on-site verification and similar tasks are complete in time.
- Assist XEN in submission of LAPs to Deputy Commissioner and actively follows through the LAP approval processes by Deputy Commissioners and DLACs; legal acquisition process, including issuance of legal notices; and compensation payment by Deputy Commissioners.
- Assist XEN to arrange for spot payment of compensation by the Land Acquisition Officers.
- Facilitates procurement of CCL payment information required to determine top-up payment.
- Assist XEN to form Suggestions & Complaints Committee (SCC) and help him in receiving grievances from the aggrieved PAPs, and schedules and participates in hearings and recording the minutes of SCC.
- Assist Executive Engineer in disbursement of compensation due to the squatters, and the top-up to the legal owners.
- Assist Executive Engineer in assessment of Market Price and preparation of entitlement files for top-up payment as per Implementation Matrix.

#### **Senior Sociologist**

- Coordinates all process tasks leading to selection of roads and other components, land acquisition and preparation and implementation of the phase-wise RPs/IPPs.
- Coordinates and participate in the process tasks like social screening, public consultations, PAP census/surveys, market prices surveys, and joint on-site verification of the affected properties, and ensures flow of information between PMU and field offices.
- Assists Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist (DS Consultant) and others in scheduling the process tasks and determine the manpower requirements, and assists the Project Director and Project Manager and XENs in re-allocation of available manpower and, if required, to arrange for additional manpower.
- Assists Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist (DS Consultant) with RP/IPP preparation in the way of impacts and policy reviews, budgeting and working out the RP/IPP implementation schedules.

- Assists with preparation of the PAP entitlement files for individual PAPs, and facilitate procurement of CCL payment information required to determine the Top-Up.
- Assists the data processing personnel ensuring flow of data on process tasks, land acquisition and RAP/IPP implementation, including details of compensation payment by DCs and LGED (Project Office).
- To prepare the Monthly Progress Reports.
- To monitor the activities of GRCs.

### **District Sociologist**

Responsible for all process tasks leading to selection of roads and other components, land acquisition and preparation and implementation of the phase-wise SIMP.

- Conduct and ensure factual integrity of social screening, public consultations, and PAP census and coordinates them with the Sociologists.
- In assisting the Social Dev./RAP Implementation Specialist actively participates in Market Price Surveys of the affected properties, and assists with joint-on-site verification of the affected properties.
- Organize focus groups of PAPs on a continuing basis to explain the compensation payment modalities and documents are required to claim compensation from the Deputy Commissioner, and the Grievance Redress Procedure.
- In assisting the Social Dev./RAP Implementation Specialist, identifies the PAPs who do not have all legal documents to claim compensation from Deputy Commissioner, and prepares lists of the missing documents for individual PAPs.
- Assist aggrieved PAPs to lodge grievances and the XEN to schedule the grievance hearings, and keeps records of the grievance proceedings as per monitoring requirements.
- Assist XEN, LGED and Land Acquisition Officials to arrange for spot payment of compensation, and informs and organize the PAPs accordingly.
- Ensure that the PAPs, both legal owners and squatters, have received their compensation.
- Performs other tasks that are pertinent to land acquisition and resettlement.
- Ensure Monthly Meeting of SCC as the Member Secretary.
- Preparation and submission of monthly progress report on social safeguard issues including GRC & SCC timely.

### **Upazila Engineer**

Coordinate all Upazila level project activities with XEN, and responsible for the timely completion of all process tasks in the Upazila leading to preparation and implementation of the LAPs and SIMP.

- Assist by the D& S Consultants and field staff, ensures that social screening, public consultations, identification of acquisition requirements and ground locations, PAP census, market price surveys, Joint-on-Site Verification and similar tasks are completed in time.
- Ensure that the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) are formed and made operational, receives grievances from the aggrieved PAPs, and schedules and participates in hearings.
- To act as convener of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and preside over the GRC meetings and ensure that the decisions of the meeting are recorded properly and decisions are implemented.
- Assist other responsible persons to identify the PAPs who do not have all legal documents to claim compensation from Deputy Commissioner, and to prepare lists of the missing documents for individual PAPs.

- Receive grievance petitions from aggrieved PAPs and schedule the grievance hearings; and inform the PAPs accordingly.
- Assist XEN and land acquisition officials to arrange for spot payment of compensation, and inform and organize the PAPs accordingly.
- Assist XEN to disburse the LGED's part of the payment to legal owners (Top-up) and to the squatters.
- Monitor all tasks related to land acquisition and resettlement, and ensures that the contractors do not start the civil works before the PAPs are paid their compensation in full.

### **Sub-Assistant Engineer**

To assist Upazila Engineer in performing the activities mentioned above and any other activity that may come up in the process of land acquisition, resettlement of displaced persons and SIMP implementation within the Upazila.

### **Community Organizer**

Responsible for directly contacting the PAPs at the local levels all process tasks leading to selection of roads and other components, land acquisition and preparation and implementation of the phase-wise SIMP.

- Participate in process tasks like social screening, public consultations, and PAP census and surveys and coordinates them with the Sociologist, Upazila Engineer (UE) and Assistant Engineer (Project-District HQ).
- Assist the Social Dev./RAP Implementation Specialist, actively participates in market price surveys, and assists with joint on-site verification of the affected properties.
- Assist Sociologist to organize Focus Groups Discussion (FGD) of PAPs and consult the PAPs on a continuing basis to explain the compensation payment modalities and documents are required to claim compensation Deputy Commissioners, and the Grievance Redress Procedure.
- Assist the Social Dev./RAP Implementation Specialist and Sociologist to identify the PAPs who do not have all legal documents to claim compensation from Deputy Commissioners and to prepare lists of the short documents for individual PAPs.
- Assist aggrieved PAPs to lodge grievances and the XEN to schedule the grievance hearings; keeps records of the grievance proceedings as per monitoring requirements.
- Assist UE, Sociologist and Land Acquisition Officials, in arranging spot payment of compensation by informing and organizing the PAPs.
- Keep records of any compensation payment issues faced by the individual PAPs.
- Perform other tasks that are pertinent to land acquisition, SIMP implementation within the Upazila.
- Ensure Monthly Meeting of GRC as the Member Secretary.
- Preparation and submission of monthly progress report on social safeguard issues including GRC timely.

### **6.2.2. Professional Services from D&S Consultancy**

#### **A. Lead Highway Design Engineer (HE)**

Assist the Project Director and Executive Engineers in preparing Engineering Design and provide cross-section and related document to Social Dev./RAP Implementation Specialist to undertake the task of Land Acquisition Survey.

- He will supervise and coordinate Land Acquisition Survey in the field to oversee that the surveys are done according to road design.
- During survey he will ensure that place of Historical and Cultural importance are not affected in any way and will also provide measures to protect those as and when such situation arises.

#### **B. Social Development /RAP Implementation Specialist**

Assist the Deputy Project Director (Region) and Executive Engineers in planning and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities.

- Review/update the work schedule and coordinate land acquisition and resettlement activities, such as social screening; public consultation; PAP census; market price survey of the affected assets.
- Coordinate land acquisition and phase-wise SIMP preparation and implementation activities and field staffs at district and Upazila levels.
- Review/design/refine frameworks for use in social screening, public consultation, and other social aspects and train LGED staff and others to implement them in the field.
- Prepare PAP census/survey instruments in line with the proposed land acquisition and mitigation principles, modalities and mitigation measures.
- Oversee overall data management facility and design analytical schemes required to prepare the SIMP and monitoring progress in land acquisition and SIMP implementation.
- Review the proposed mitigation measures, prepares the land acquisition and resettlement budgets, and the phase-wise SIMP.
- Monitor progress in land acquisition and SIMP preparation and implementation on a continuing basis and prepares Monthly Progress Reports on land acquisition and SIMP implementation.
- Perform other tasks that are pertinent to social safeguard issues including land acquisition and resettlement.

#### **C. Assistant Resident Engineer/Field Engineer**

Responsible for implementing the participatory approach for the selection of project components, public consultation, participatory planning and implementing of land acquisition and resettlement activities.

- Review/update the phased work schedule and coordinates the process tasks, such as social screening and public consultation with regard to PAP census, and SIMP preparation and implementation activities.
- Review/design/refine frameworks for use in social screening, public consultation/ participation, and other social aspects.

- Conduct social screening and public consultations, analyses the results and provides inputs in engineering design and land acquisition, PAP census/surveys, and SIMP preparation and implementation.
- Organize PAPs focus groups on a continuing basis to explain the land acquisition and resettlement principles, compensation payment modalities and the legal requirements to claim compensation DCs, grievance redress procedure, and the like.
- Monitor progress in the implementation of all participatory aspects of project planning and implementation.

### **6.2.3. Professional Services from Management Support Consultancy**

#### **Social Scientist cum Resettlement Specialist**

Assist directly Team Leader, Project Director (PMU) and field staff with land acquisition, and SIMP preparation and implementation in terms of monitoring aspects.

- Prepare formal Land Acquisition Strategy in association with World Bank.
- Prepare Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) in coordination with PMU, D&S Consultants and review by the World Bank.
- Closely follow-up and monitor for LAP submission by XENs and the approval process by DCs, District Land Acquisition Committees (DLAC) and any relevant ministries (e.g., Ministry of Land. Local Government Division).
- Ensure the concerned field personal in preparing budget and scheduling the process tasks and determine the manpower in the process of implementation of SIMP.
- Assist XENs, DSs, COs and others for market price survey of the affected properties, joint verification, and grievance redress.
- Prepare all Social Reports with the cooperation of the World Bank.
- Assist the LGED field staffs to identify the PAPs with any legal documents that may have been missing, but required to claim compensation from DCs, and assist such PAPs procure them from relevant offices.
- Assist in preparation of the PAP entitlement files for individual PAPs, and facilitate procurement of CCL payment information required to determine thop-up.
- Assist LGED field staff with disseminating information on mitigation policies, compensation payment process, and legal requirements to claim compensation from DCs.
- Monitor the legal acquisition process and assists the Social Dev./RAP Implementation Specialist to prepare the Monthly Progress Reports.
- Prepare, ensure and submit the Monthly, Quarterly & Annual Progress Report regarding Social Safeguard issues with the assistance of D&SC.

### 6.3. Implementation Schedule

The SIMP preparation process include census of the affected assets and their owners, and survey of current market prices of the various affected items (such as displacement of PAPs, squatters from Public Lands, or any other issues related with displacement of vulnerable people and Indigenous people). The SIMP has prepared and will be implemented following the timeframe shown in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Tentative Implementation Schedule

Sl. No.	Resettlement Activities	Tentative time requirement
1.	Census survey with Cut- off Dates (Social Screening) by D&SC	Completed
2.	Consultations and information campaign with community people/ road users with FGD by D&SC	Running process
3.	Design/Development of SIMP implementation tools	Completed
4.	Identification of PAPs	Completed
5.	Joint Inventory Verification (JIV) based on detail design within subproject alignment area	15-days
6.	Market survey for the preparation of individual entitlement for Top-up payment by LGED	Completed
7.	Submission of Resettlement Budget and individual entitlement by MSC with the assistance of D&SC	15-days
8.	Approval of Resettlement Budget by LGED (Top-up)	15-days
9.	Payment of compensation/resettlement benefits for PAPs & Squatters by LGED	15-days
10.	Training and income generation program for PAPs	15-days
11.	Monitoring and Evaluation programs	Normal routine responsibilities of MSC with the assistance of D&SC

### 6.4. Payment of Compensation and Cash Assistance

#### 6.4.1. Resettlement Budget

A Budget has been recommended to LGED to meet the costs for compensating and assisting the project affected persons in their relocation and resettlement process (Table 6.2). Market price of the affected properties and loss of business income has been assessed by LGED with the assistance from DS Consultant through the market price assessment committee (MPAC) as stated in section 5.5.5. LGED will review this budget before disbursement of compensation and assistance to the eligible persons (EP).

The major direct cost items are houses/structures and business income for which affected households will be paid at replacement/ market prices. There are other items, such as temporary income loss, house construction grants, transfer grant, and vulnerability have been added to the cost of resettlement as discussed in section 5.5.6.

Table 6.2 Resettlement Budget

Compensation Categories		No. of EPs		Area (sft)	Total cost (Tk)
Compensation	Category	Male	Female		
2	3	4	5	6	8
Compensation for structures	Shiftable structures	32	5	4058	352,080
	Non shiftable structures	2	-	762	125,180
Relocation assistance	TRG	32	5	4058	174,000
	HCG	2	-	762	14,000
Business income loss	Income loss allowance	3	-	-	15,000
Vulnerability	Assistance	-	2	-	10,000
<b>Total compensation and assistance</b>					<b>690,260</b>

#### 6.4.2. Payment Process

Affected persons have identified following the social screening and land survey carried out by the DS Consultants. The results of the land survey were reviewed and verified by the XEN at the district office to identify availability of land for the new construction and need for acquisition of private land.

A Market Price Assessment Committee (MPAC) is formed by LGED and DS Consultant representatives. MPAC has assessed current market price of affected properties from the local market and submitted the assessment to the XEN at the district level for approval of PMU.

The MPAC has also reviewed the SIMF provisions for resettlement assistance including TRG, HCG and assessed compensation for loss of income and vulnerability.

Upon approval of the Resettlement Budget, the money will be transferred to the XEN office at the district level who will arrange payments for affected properties before eviction from the occupied land.

LGED will ensure that the compensations/entitlements to the PAPs are paid in full before they are evicted from the acquired/not acquired private and public lands.

## **7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **7.1. Monitoring Arrangements**

The Executing Agency (EA), through the Project Management Unit, will establish a monitoring system involving the XEN, D&S Consultants, Sociologists and the MSC for collection, analysis, reporting and use of information about the progress of resettlement, based on the RTIP-II policy. These stakeholders will be responsible for monitoring the progress of all aspects of resettlement and income generation. The PMU will report to the World Bank on resettlement, including identification of significant issues.

At the end of the project a Project Completion Report describing all significant activities and outcomes will be prepared and submitted to the WB by LGED.

The Project implementation monitoring will be done internally to provide feedback to LGED through monitoring and evaluation reports and other relevant data, to identify any action needed to improve resettlement performance or to respond to changing circumstances. Evaluation of the resettlement activities will be undertaken during and after implementation of each UZR to assess whether the resettlement objectives were appropriate and whether they were met. The evaluation will also assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement planning.

The extent of monitoring activities will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. Monthly monitoring reports will be submitted by sub-projects to PMU. The PMU will consolidate monthly reports into quarterly monitoring reports for submission to ADB. These reports will form a part of the project progress reports submitted by PMU to ADB.

The major objectives of monitoring are to: (i) ascertain whether activities are progressing as per schedule and the specified timelines are being met; (ii) assess if compensation, rehabilitation measures are sufficient; (iii) identify problems or potential issues; and (iv) identify methods to rapidly mitigate any problems. The above information will be collected by EA through its PMU and respective Sociologists, DS Consultants. They are responsible for monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities of the subproject.

### **7.2. Internal Monitoring**

Monitoring shall be undertaken by the PMU through the M & Specialist, Sociologists, Management Support Consultants (MSC) and DS Consultants. They will gather information on RP implementation covering relevant activities. All activities listed will be illustrated showing the target dates for completing resettlement activities. Monitoring reports on SIMP implementation shall be included in each quarterly Project Progress Report (PPR). The report of the MSC 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 PMU with the overall PPR submitted to the WB. Table 9 below shows the monitoring indicators that will require to be reported.

### **7.3. Indicators of Internal Monitoring**

The following monitoring indicators are required to be reported:

- Achievement of resettlement activities against agreed implementation plan.
- Fund sufficiency for implementation of SIMP.
- Amount of compensation already paid.
- Numbers of affected persons get full compensation according to SIMP.
- Number of displaced households relocated and built their new structure at new location.
- Number of affected business received full compensation and relocation according to SIMP.
- Number of community structures (e.g. Mosque, etc.) been compensated for and rebuilt at new site.
- Number of consultations taken with affected persons.
- Number of affected persons used the grievance redress procedures.
- Type of grievances raised.
- Outcomes from Grievance Redress Process.
- Number cases resolved and unresolved in Grievance Redress Process.

### **7.4. Independent External Monitoring**

An Independent External Monitor will be recruited for monitoring the performance of SIMP implementation. The main task for the Independent External Monitor will be to monitor and evaluate all activities relating to resettlement on an audit or sample basis, following appropriate methodology to measure the progress and degree/level of targeted achievement. The specific tasks and methodology for external monitoring shall include: (i) review of pre project baseline data on PAPs; (ii) identification and selection of an appropriate set of indicators for gathering and analyzing information on resettlement impact; (iii) use of various formal and informal surveys for impact analysis; and (iv) an assessment of SIMP strategy, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future Project preparation work. The Independent External Monitor will monitor activities over the project period and submit quarterly reports and a final evaluation report to LGED after completion of the SIMP implementation.

### **7.5. Reporting Requirements**

The PMU shall prepare and send status reports to the WB on SIMP implementation periodically and a Final Progress Report upon completion of the resettlement program. EA, MSC and DSC will assist PMU in preparation of these reports.

During subproject implementation, LGED will establish a monthly monitoring system involving LGED staff at the sub-project Upazila. The Resettlement Specialist assisted by Sociologist shall prepare monthly progress reports on all aspects of resettlement operations.

The Resettlement Specialist of the MSC will conduct periodic reviews and supervision missions during the implementation stage and will report to LGED on the progress of all aspects of resettlement activities. It is understood that a post-evaluation of SIMP activities will be carried out by the WB to assess the resettlement impact and the efficacy of the SIMP policy.

**Appendix – 1** Action Plan for RAP (without LA) for Phase UZR Subprojects

Major Tasks	Responsibility	November/14				December/14				January/15				February/15				March/15				April/15				May/15				June/15			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
PAP Census, valuation	LGED/D&SC																																
Consultation	LGED/D&SC																																
SIMP submission																																	
Asset valuation verified																																	
Compensation budgets prepared	LGED/D&SC																																
Compensation budget approved	LGED																																
Payment completed	LGED/D&SC																																
Civil work starts																																	

## Appendix – 2 List of Eligible Persons for Compensation and Assistance

Package No. BRA/UZR-01, Upazila- Kasba, District- Brahmanbaria

Date of Census: 15.09.2014- 17.09.2014

SL	Name and address of the Project affected Household heads	HH size		HH head		Residential Structure				Commercial structure				Assistance		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Shiftable		Non shiftable		Shiftable		Non shiftable				
						Area	Price	Area	Price	Area	Price	Area	Price	TRG	HCG	
1	Nikonja Chandra Sarker S/O. Ohandra Sarkar, Bhallavpur	4	3	√		212	12720							6000		18720
2	Ruhul Amin S/o.Late Sondor Ali, Bhallavpur Mob: 01767956061	3	1	√		16	1120							4000		5120
3	Sardar Miah S/O. Siddiq Master, Shimrail . Mob :01715736837	3	4	√						253	20240			6000		26240
4	Rokon Uddin S/o. Lado Miah, Shimrail Mob :01739401339	5	3	√				440	44000						7000	51000
5	Makhan Miah S/o Late Ali Akbar, Shimrail Uttar para. Mob :01757783634	3	4	√		297	14850							6000		20850
6	Kabir Miah S/o. Rois Miah, Shimrail,	6	3	√		275	11000	322	32000						7000	50000
7	Md. Mofiz Uddin S/o. Md. Canda Miah Mob :01738401542	3	3	√						70	3500			5000		8500
8	Md. Abdur Rahim S/o. Tota Miah, Shimrail	2	1	√		140	7000							6000		13000
		29	22	8	0	940	49890	722	76000	323	20540			33000	14000	193430

## Package No. BRA/UZR-02: Upazila- Bancharampur, District- Brahmanbaria

Date of Census: 15.09.2014- 17.09.2014

SL	Name and address of the Project affected Household heads	No. PAPs		HH heads		Residential Structure				Commercial structure				Assistance		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Shiftable		Non shiftable		Shiftable		Non shiftable				
						Area	Price	Area	Price	Area	Price	Area	Price	TRG	HCG	
1	Abdul Mannan S/o.Kalu Sorkar, Village-Santipur, Mob: 01679163585	1	4	√		748	38900							6000		44900
2	Harish Miah Eador Miah, Village- Santipur. Mob: 01762540635	5	2	√		128	32000							4000		36000
3	Kabil Miah S/o. Abdul Khaleq Miah, Village-Santipur. Mob : 01738264040	3	3	√		20	2000							4000		6000
4	Lal Miah Sarker S/O. Munshi Soan Mia, Santipur. Mob: 01733457808	4	3	√						90	18000			6000		24000
5	Nazrul Islam S/O. Lal Miah, Village- Santipur Mob: 01732959592	2	2	√		25	5000							4000		9000
6	Milon Miah S/o. Sharafat Ali, Village-Santipur Mob : 01746040793	4	1	√						25	2500			4000		6500
7	Shahid Miah S/o. Mongol Miah, Village-Santipur Mob :01770407283	3	4	√						72	14400			4000		18400
8	Nanu Mia S/o. Rubanee, Village- santipur. Mob : 01746040793	6	2	√						198	19800			6000		25800
9	Farid Miah S/O. Hamidulla, Village-Santipur. Mob : 01988958736	3	5	√						240	24000			6000		30000

SL	Name and address of the Project affected Household heads	No. PAPs		HH heads		Residential Structure				Commercial structure				Assistance		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Shiftable		Non shiftable		Shiftable		Non shiftable				
						Area	Price	Area	Price	Area	Price	Area	Price	TRG	HCG	
10	Haji Kala Mia S/O. Zahad Ali, Santipur Mob: 01779723943	1	4	√						30	4500			4000		8500
		32	30	10	0	921	77900			655	83200			4800 0		209100
11	Manik Miah S/o. Karamot Ali, Village- Shibpur Mob : 01929416140	3	2	√		240	6000							6000		12000
12	Golam Kabir Nilu S/o. Younus Ali, Village- Shibpur Mob : 01817015307	4	3	√		36	3600							4000		7600
13	Mohan Miah, S/o. Dawan Ali, Village- Shibpur, Mob : 0198967148	2	3	√		60	1200							4000		5200
14	Moslem, S/o. Samsu Mia, Village- Santipur Mob : 01779723943	3	2	√		50	6900							4000		10900
15	Full Mala, W/o. Banu Miah, Village- Santipur Mob : 01787539434	2	2		√	412	49440							6000		55440
16	Chan Mia, S/o. Abdul Malek, Village- Santipur Mob : 01775777255	4	1	√		125	2500			96	9600			6000		18100
17	Zalil Mia S/o. Nuru Mia, Village- Santipur, Mob: 01863890723	2	2	√						160	8000			6000		14000
18	Ramzan, S/o. Shundor Ali, Village- Santipur	2	4	√		357	10710							6000		16710
19	Abdul Awal, S/o. Munsur Ali, Santipur, Mob : 01746040793	1	3	√		157	22500							6000		28500

SL	Name and address of the Project affected Household heads	No. PAPs		HH heads		Residential Structure				Commercial structure				Assistance		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Shiftable		Non shiftable		Shiftable		Non shiftable				
						Area	Price	Area	Price	Area	Price	Area	Price	TRG	HCG	
20	Zia UddinS/o. Kalu Sorder, Village- Santipur	4	4	√		264	13200							6000		19200
21	Afzal Miah S/o. Kanchon Miah, Village- Ichapur. Mob: 01756478792	3	3	√						128	3840			5000		8840
22	Md. Kalun Miah S/o. Mutalib Miah, Village- Ichapur, Mob : 01766309779	4	3	√		72	10800							6000		16800
23	Hanufa, W/o. Agor Miah, Ichapur, Mob: 01713561418	2	4		√	200	8000							4000		12000
24	Jainal Miah, S/o. Malu Miah, Ichapur, Mob: 01733921975	3	3	√		16	1600							4000		5600
		37	41	12	2	1989	136450			384	21440			7300 0		230890
25	Fatama W/o. Abdul Zalil, Ichapur Mob: 01779358042	3	2		√	20	2000							4000		6000
26	Mustafa Miah S/o. Balayet Ali, Village- Ichapur	5	3	√		20	2000							4000		6000
27	Mafiya W/o. Fazar Ali, Village- Ichapur Mob: 01855175204	2	3		√	128	3840							4000		7840
28	Zakir S/o. Adesh Mia, Village- Ichapur Mob: 01759916124	3	4	√		20	2000							4000		6000
29	Parvin W/o. Bakul Miah, Village- Ichapur Mob: 01782625412	2	2		√	20	2000							4000		6000
		15	14	2	3	208	11840	0	0	0	0			2000 0		31840
		84	85	24	5	3118	226190			1039	10464 0			1410 00		471830

## ACRONYMS &amp; ABBREVIATIONS

BC	Bitumen Carpeting
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CO	Community Organizer
CCL	Compensation-Under-Law
D&SC	Design and Supervision Consultancy
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DF	Department of Forest
DLAC	District Land Acquisition Committee
DS	Design and Supervision
EP	Entitled Persons
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GCM	Growth Centre Market
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HCG	House Construction Grant
HH	Household
HTG	House Transfer Grant
IDA	International Development Agency
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPP	Indigenous People's Plan
IRI	International Roughness Index
JIV	Joint Inventory Verification
LA	Land Acquisition
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan
LCS	Labor Contracting Societies
LGD	Local Government Division
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
MLGRD&C	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives
MMC	Market Management Committee
MS	Management Support
NGO	Non-Government Organization

OP	Operational Policy
OP 4.10	Operational Policy 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples
OP 4.11	Operational Policy 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources
OP 4.12	Operational Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement
PAP	Project Affected Person
PBMC	Performance-Based Maintenance Contract
PD	Project Director
PM	Project Manager
PMU	Project Management Unit
PWD	Public Works Department
SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RHD	Roads & Highways Department
RP	Resettlement Plan
RTIP-I	Rural Transport Improvement Project-I
SCC	Suggestion and Complaints Committee
SCM	Suggestion and Complaints Mechanism
SIMF	Social Impact Management Framework
TA	Transition Allowance
TG	Transfer Grant
TRG	Transfer and Reconstruction Grant
UE	Upazila Engineer
UNR	Union Road
UP	Union Parishad
UZR	Upazila Road
VNR	Vested and Non-resident
WB	World Bank
WMS	Women's Market Sections
XEN	Executive Engineer