

**Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh**  
**Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives**  
**(MoLGRD&C)**

**Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)**  
**Rural Transport Improvement Project-II**  
**(RTIP-II)**  
**Region-1, Gazipur**



**Draft Final**

**SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN (SIMP)**

**Second Year UZR Subprojects without Land Acquisition**

**2014-2015**

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# Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

Second Year UZR Subprojects without Acquisition of Private Land Region -1

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## DEFINITION OF SELECTED TERMS

The various terms used in this Short SIMP are briefly defined below for clarity and consistency:

**Affected Persons or Project Affected Person (AP/PAP):** Persons affected *directly* or *indirectly* by project-induced changes in use of land, water, or other natural resources are called APs. In other words, a person who as a consequence of the changes sustains (a) loss of immovable property in any manner, or (b) experience loss of income and livelihood. Such impacts may be temporary or permanent in nature and most often occurs through land expropriation using eminent domain or direct purchases for development projects

**Compensation:** Payment made in cash to the affected persons/households for the structures, immovable properties which have to shift for construction works of the subprojects.

**Cut-off Dates:** Date of notification under Section 3 of 1982 Ordinance is the cutoff date for title owners. The Census will be considered cutoff date for all others, including non-titleholders for resettlement benefits.

**Occupiers:** Project affected person who have built structures, planted trees, opened business on the UZR area. They have own land attached to the road or nearby.

**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.

**Community Participation and Consultation:** The active process of sharing information seeking inputs from community about the project, seeking community-wide inputs, and integrating those in the project design as well planning mitigation measures.

**Displacement:** Refers to physical displacement in terms of physical dislocations as well as economic displacement due to displacement, loss of commercial establishments and any other impacts such as severance that adversely affects lives and livelihood sources.

**Displaced Persons:** A person who is compelled to change or relocate his/her place of residence and/or work or place of business, due to project construction.

**Household:** A household unit includes family members who share food from the same kitchen. In the project area, it consists of parents with children living together as an economic and production unit.

**Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP):** A time bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement impact strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, implementation responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.

**Replacement Value:** The costs of replacing lost assets (e.g., land, houses/structures, trees and crops) and income, including cost of transaction.

# **SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN (SIMP)**

## **Second Year UZR Subprojects without Land Acquisition in Region 1**

### **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 will implement the multi-component Second Rural Transport Improvement Project (RTIP-II) with financial support by World Bank. The project will improve 750 km Upazila Roads (UZRs), 500 km Union Roads (UNRs), Rehabilitation & Periodic Maintenances (RPM) of 3550 km UZR and UNR, 50 Growth Center Markets (GCM), 20 River Jetties and Performance-Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) of 500 km UZR in 224-Upazilas of 26 Districts. It is expected that improvements 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 to allow for maximum intra-rural as well as rural-urban inter actions. 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.

The Project will be implemented over 5 (five) years and in 3 (three) phases. The first year program has covered only RPM works those involved no land acquisition or population displacement. Improvement of UZRs came under implementation from the second year. RTIP-II adopted an approach of avoiding land acquisition or population displacement in all interventions. However, in case of improvement of UZRs, acquisition of land will be taken only at critical circumstances. Land in unavoidable circumstances additional private land can be acquired or public land can be resumed from authorized and unauthorized private uses.

#### **1.2. Project Area in Region-1**

RTIP-2 comprising 26 district and 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.Km where 6,62,17,965 people are living. In Region-1 of the project 2,19,18,041 people are living in the 34,710 sq.km . Ratio of male and female in the project districts are 1.04 male(s)/female Indigenous people are living in some of the project districts of both regions. High percentage (from total population) of Indigenous people live in the project districts as follows- in Mymensingh and Netrokona, 1.42% in Sherpur, 1.24% in Tangail, 1.13% as per Population Census, 2011 by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).

There are different geological and environmental conditions in the R1 covered project area. The project area consists of uplands and lowlands in the 13 districts. Project activities are implementing



under Region-1 is 12 districts in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year program except Narsinghdi district. The low-lying areas districts are Kishoreganj and Netrokona. Some Upazila is underwater for at least six to seven months in the year. There are almost high lands in the subprojects of Gazipur and Narsinghdi districts.

There are 267.01 Km of UZR under Region-1 where project activities have been implemented under Phase –II. As stated the above implementing area is 11233 sq. km where 113.69 million people are living. Population density varies significantly from 547.25 (Netrokona) to 1939 (Gazipur) per sq.km.

### **1.3. Second Year Sub Project in Region -1**

The second year subprojects are located in the North-West to South-West districts of the country. Region-1 is covering 13 districts out of 26 project districts (Map in Figure 1.1). Subprojects in Region-1 include improvement of 33 UZR, 44 UNR, 65 RPM, 6 *ghats*/RJ and 9 GCM under the Second Year Work Program.

### **1.4. Social Implication of Second Year UZR Sub Projects without Land Acquisition**

The rural accessibility in the project area is very poor. A large part of the area remains under water in most of the time of the year. Main occupation of the people in these areas is agriculture and participation of women in income generation activities is very low. The poor local transport system is one of the main barriers to receive health care facilities in the area. Improvement of the UZR will improve mobility of the local people both 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 the beneficiary communities. Improved rural transport will reduce transport costs for both passenger and freight traffic, increased market access for agricultural products, increased participation of women in income generating activities, and 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. However, land acquisition has largely been avoided in 27 UZR subprojects out of 30 in 23 Upazilas in 11 project districts in Region 1. But few of these UZR subprojects involve partial shifting of structures built by some poor encroachers of roadside lands. For improvement of these UZR these encroaching into the roadside land will need to push their structure back into their own land and shift their structure aside temporarily or permanently.

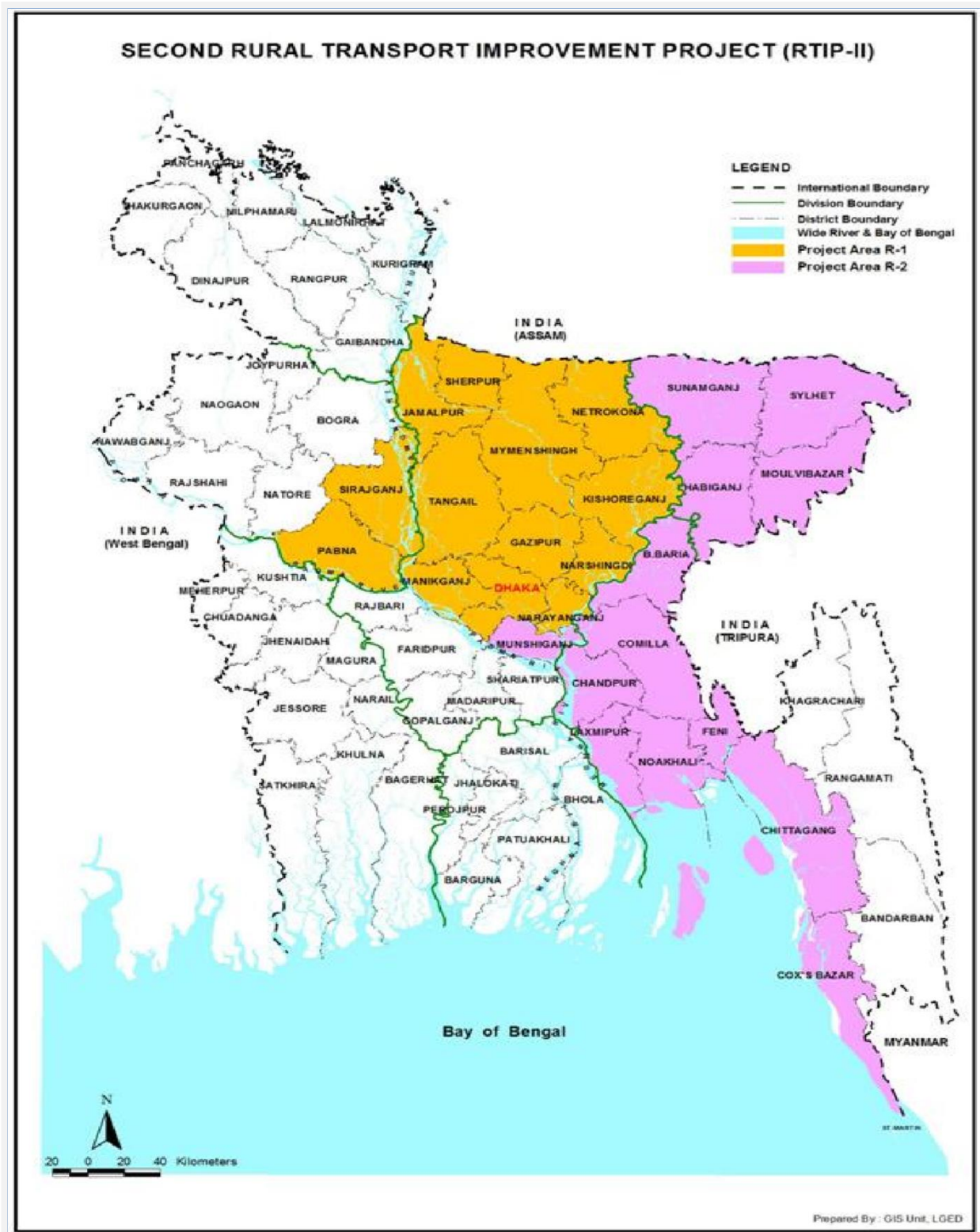


Figure 1.1 Project Locations in Map

### **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 avoiding acquisition of land and population displacement to the extent feasible. However, in unavoidable circumstances, some occupiers encroaching only narrow strips of the existing road reserve have been 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. The affected persons and beneficiaries have been consultation to understand their views on the 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. Measures have been included in this social management plan following the provisions in the RTIP-II Social Impact Management Framework.

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

Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared for management of social impacts in the influence areas of the 27 UZR subprojects without any land acquisition in Region 1. The SIMP covers brief socioeconomic profile of the subproject areas, consultation and participation, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and partial shifting house structures by encroachers in their remaining land, where necessary. GRM has already been established in the project districts and Upazilas. GRM disclosure and orientation have been conducted for the stakeholders. The affected persons identified during social impact assessment are encroachers of roadside land as they have extended their residential structures into the road reserve. Since there is no acquisition of private or public lands for these subprojects, the affected persons will not receive any compensation under the law. However, they are entitled for compensation and assistance as per provision of resettlement measures contained in this SIMP. Current market price of their lost assets has been assessed during PAP Census. The UZR in the selected Upazalis are shown in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1 Location of UZR Subprojects without Land Acquisition**

| Sl # | Name of the UZR/Package   | Total length (km) | Upazila    | District    |
|------|---|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1    | Goshinga-Rajabari road, <b>GAZ/UZR-10</b>   | 7.738             | Sreepur    | Gazipur     |
| 2    | Boardghar (R&H)-Chandabaha G.C. road, <b>GAZ/UZR-11</b>                               | 10.781            | Kaliakoir  | Gazipur     |
| 3    | Nandina G.C-Dhanbari G. C road [Jamalpur part].<br><b>JAM/UZR-14</b>                  | 2.66              | Sadar      | Jamalpur    |
| 4    | Islampur-Benuarchar GC road, <b>JAM/UZR-15</b>  | 10.755            | Islampur   | Jamalpur    |
| 5    | Ambaria R&H to Pachabohola GC via Ruknai bazar road,<br><b>JAM/UZR-42</b>             | 6.341             | Melandha   | Jamalpur    |
| 6    | Tarail-Karimgonj road, <b>KIS/UZR-16</b>  | 5.155             | Tarail     | Kishoreganj |
| 7    | Karimganj-Tarail GC road, <b>KIS/UZR-16</b>   | 3.675             | Karimganj  | Kishoreganj |
| 8    | Ghior-Tepra Via Baratia Bazar road, <b>MAN/UZR-18.2</b>                               | 9.00              | Ghior      | Manikganj   |
| 9    | Demra GC-Chanpara GC road   | 9.475             | Rupganj    | Narayanganj |
| 10   | Hatkalir Bazar to Patira Bazar R&H via Keshoregonj GC road, <b>MYM/UZR-20</b>         | 12.96             | Fulbaria   | Mymensingh  |
| 11   | Kandipara-Goyeshpur road, <b>MYM/UZR-21</b>   | 11.68             | Gaforgaon  | Mymensingh  |
| 12   | Netrokona-Mym.R&H (Chalisha)-Simulkandi GC road,<br><b>NET/UZR-23</b>                 | 7.011             | Sadar      | Netrakona   |
| 13   | Kalmakanda GC-Pachgaon GC road, <b>NET/UZR-24</b>                                     | 11.75             | Kalmakanda | Netrakona   |
| 14   | Chatmohar R & H at Janata Bank to Mirjapur GCM Via Noornagar road <b>PAB/UZR-26.2</b> | 1.885             | Chatmohar  | Pabna       |
| 15   | Faridpur UZ H/Q-Bhangura UZ H/Q road (Via B.L. Bari Up. Office), <b>PAB/UZR-41</b>    | 7.58              | Faridpur   | Pabna       |
| 16   | Chandrakona G.C-Nurundi G.C road, <b>SHE/UZR-27</b>                                   | 3.223             | Nakla      | Sherpur     |
| 17   | Jhenaigati GC - Nuton Bazar Border road via Bakakura bazar road, <b>SHE/UZR-28</b>    | 9.40              | Jhenaigati | Sherpur     |
| 18   | Sonamukhi GC-Upazila HQ Via Alampur Chowrasta road,<br><b>SIR/UZR-29</b>              | 5.736             | Kazipur    | Sirajganj   |
| 19   | Goyhatta GC-Kuchiamara R&H road, <b>SIR/UZR-30</b>                                    | 2.633             | Ullapara   | Sirajganj   |
| 20   | Nimgachi GC-Sheerpur via Shaliagari-Bhabanipur (Raigong part) road, <b>SIR/UZR-30</b> | 2.95              | Raiganj    | Sirajganj   |
| 21   | Dhanbari-Nandina road, <b>TAN/UZR-37.1</b>  | 6.00              | Dhanbari   | Tangail     |
| 22   | Kalihati (Dhunail)-Shayahat-Hatia JBA road, <b>TAN/UZR-37.1</b>                       | 9.546             | Kalihati   | Tangail     |
| 23   | Barachowna GC-Bhandeshwar GC via Indrajani GC road,<br><b>TAN/UZR-38</b>              | 11.718            | Sakhipur   | Tangail     |
| 24   | Hatubhanga-Kaliakore-Fulbaria Road via Khatar Hat road,<br><b>TAN/UZR-39.1</b>        | 6.50              | Mirjapur   | Tangail     |
| 25   | Hatubhanga-Kaliakore-Fulbaria Road via Khatar Hat road,<br><b>TAN/UZR-39.2</b>        | 8.30              | Ghatail    | Tangail     |
| 26   | Porabari-Angarkhola-Garo Bazar road, <b>TAN/UZR-40.1</b>                              | 10.00             | Ghatail    | Tangail     |
| 27   | Porabari-Angarkhola-Garo Bazar road, <b>TAN/UZR-40.2</b>                              | 9.842             | Ghatail    | Tangail     |

### 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 and disclosed locally before implementation. The impacts and entitlements along with implementation arrangements will be translated into Bangla language and placed in the LGED offices at the Upazila and District levels. The SIMP in English and in Bangla will be uploaded in the LGED website immediately after its clearance from the Bank.



## 2. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION

Twenty Seven (27) UZR subprojects have been proposed for improvement under the Second Year in Region-1. These subprojects are located in 24 Upazilas of 11 districts out of 13.

### 2.1. Brief Profile of Subproject Areas

Brief socioeconomic profile of the 24 subproject upazilas in Gazipur, Jamalpur, Mymensingh, Kishoreganj, Netrokona, Manikganj, Narayanganj, Pabna, Sherpur, Sirajganj and Tangail Districts have been discussed in the following sections.

#### 2.1.1. Subproject Area in Gazipur District

Two subprojects have been taken in two upazilas in Gazipur District namely, Sreepur and Kaliakoir. The project has taken a 7.738 km Goshinga Rajabari road under Package no. GAZ/UZR-10 for improvement in Sreepur Upazila. Sreepur is located at 24.2000°N 90.4667°E. The Upazila in Gazipur District lies in the administrative Division of Dhaka. It has 65435 units of households and a total land area of 465.24 sqkm. At the 2011 census Bangladesh census, Sreepur had a population of 492,792 persons, of which 166,988 were in the age of 18 or older. Males constituted 51.13% of the population, and females 48.87%. Sreepur had an average literacy rate of 30.3% (7+ years), against the national average of 57.53%. Sreepur has 8 Unions /Wards, 81 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 186 villages. There are huge number of garments industries and others large and small scale industries in this areas.

The second UZR subproject taken in Gazipur District is located in Kaliakoir Upazila. The Subproject road is 10.781 km namely Boardghar R&H-Chandabaha GC Road taken under Package no. GAZ/UZR-11 for improvement in this Upazila. Geographically, Kaliakair is located at 24.0750°N 90.2167°E. It has 45565 units of households and total area 314.14 km<sup>2</sup>. As of the 2011 Bangladesh census, Kaliakair has a population of 483,308 persons. Males constitute 51.21% of the total population, and females 48.79%. Kaliakair has an average literacy rate of 28.7% (7+ years), and the national average of 57.53% literate. Kaliakair has 9 Unions/Wards, 181 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 283 villages.

#### 2.1.2. Subproject Area in Jamalpur District

Three UZR subprojects have been taken in three Upazilas of Jamalpur District, namely Jamalpur Sadar, Islampur and Melandaha. **Jamalpur Sadar** is an Upazila of Jamalpur District in the Division of Dhaka, Bangladesh. RTIP-2 has taken 2.66 km Upazila road improvement program namely Nandina GC - Dhanbari GC Road under Package no. JAM/UZR-14 in this Upazila. Jamalpur Sadar is located at 24.9167°N 89.9583°E. It has 102,578 households and a total area of 489.56 km<sup>2</sup>. According to the 2011 Bangladesh census, Jamalpur Sadar had a population of 615,072, Males constituted 51.47% of the population, and females 48.53%. Jamalpur Sadar had an average literacy rate of 37.6% (7+ years), against the national average of 57.53%. Jamalpur Sadar has 19 Unions/Wards, 374 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 333 villages.

**Islampur** is an Upazila of Jamalpur District in the Division of Dhaka, Bangladesh. RTIP-2 has taken 11.681 km Upazila road improvement program namely Islampur GC- Jhagrarchar GC Road under Package no- JAM/UZR-13 in this Upazila. Islampur is located at 25.0833°N 89.7917°E. It has 51671 units of house hold and total area 353.31 km. As of the 2011 Bangladesh census, Islampur has a

population of 298429. Males constitute 51.1% of the population, and females 48.9%. This Upazila's eighteen up population is 124612. Islampur has an average literacy rate of 15.9% (7+ years), and the national average of 57.53% literate. Islampur has 12 Unions/Wards, 86 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 169 villages.

Improvement of Ambaria R&H road to Pachabohola GC via Ruknai Bazar Road has been taken for improvement in Melandaha Upazila under Jamalpur District under package no. JAM/UZR – 42. Melandaha is geographically located at 24.9667°N 89.8333°E. According to the population and housing census 2011, total population of the Upazila is 313182 persons in 79390 households. Population density is 1212 per sqkm. Males constitute 51.39% of the population, and females 48.61%. Melandaha has an average literacy rate of 37.4% (7+ years), and the national average of 57.53% literate. Melandaha has 11 Unions/Wards, 140 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 190 villages.

### **2.1.3. Subproject Area in Kishoreganj District**

Two UZR subprojects have been taken for improvement in two Upazilas in Kishoreganj District namely Tarail and Karimganj. **Tarail** is an Upazila of Kishoreganj District in the Division of Dhaka, Bangladesh. RTIP-2 has taken 5.155 km Upazila road improvement program namely Tarail - Karimganj Road under Package no. KIS/UZR-16 (a) in this Upazila. Tarail is located at 24.5375°N 90.8750°E . It has 23232 units of house hold and total area 141.43 km. As of the 2011 Bangladesh census, Tarail has a population of 159739. Males constitute 50.41% of the population, and females 49.59%. Tarail has an average literacy rate of 17.5% (7+ years), and the national average of 57.53% literate. Tarail has 7 Unions/Wards, 75 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 104 villages.

**Karimganj** is an Upazila of Kishoreganj District in the Division of Dhaka, Bangladesh. RTIP-2 has taken 3.675 km Upazila road improvement program namely Tarail - Karimganj Road under Package no. KIS/UZR-16 (b) in this Upazila. Karimganj is an Upazila (sub-district) of Kishoreganj, located at 24.4583°N 90.8833°E. It has 43445 units of house hold and total area 200.50 km. The area is full of greenery with water bodies surrounding the land. As of the 2011 Bangladesh census, Karimganj has a population of 287807. Males constitute 49.75% of the population, and females 50.25%. Karimganj has an average literacy rate of 40.3% (7+ years), and the national average of 57.53% literate. From the nation's capital, Dhaka, it is nearly 140 km away towards the north-eastern corner. Karimganj is also famous for lakes and ponds. Karimganj town is the gateway to the largest inland water body (Haors) of the country. Karimganj has 11 administrative Wards, and 184 villages.

### **2.1.4. Subproject Area in Manikganj District**

Only one UZR subproject has been taken for improvement in Ghior Upazila of Manikganj District under the Second Year Program. **Ghior** is an Upazila of Manikganj District in the Division of Dhaka, Bangladesh. RTIP-2 has taken 9.000 km Upazila road improvement program namely Ghior Tepra via Baratia Bazar Road under Package no. MAN/UZR-18.2 in this Upazila. Ghior, is an upazila of Manikganj, which is located at 23.8875°N 89.8375°E . It has 24413 units of house hold and total area 148.92 sqkm. At the 2001 Bangladesh census, Ghior had a population of 159,739. Males constituted

50.16% of the population, and females 49.84%. Ghior had an average literacy rate of 31.2% (7+ years), against the national average of 57.53%. Ghior has 7 Unions/Wards, 170 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 183 villages.

### **2.1.5. Subproject Areas in Narayanganj District**

Only one UZR subproject has been taken for improvement in Rupganj Upazila of Narayanganj District under the Second Year Program. RTIP-2 has taken 9.475 km Demra GC-Chanpara GC road for improvement in this Upazila. The Upazila occupies an area of 176.48 sqkm. It is located between 23°37' and 23°43' north latitudes and between 90°28' and 90°37' east longitudes. The Upazila is bounded on the north by Kaliganj upazila of Gazipur District, on the east by Palash and Narsingdi Sadar upazilas of Narsingdi District and Araihasar Upazila of Naranganj District, on the south by Sonargaon Upazila and on the west by Gazipur Sadar Upazila of Gazipur District and Uttara, Gulshan and Demra upazila of Dhaka District. The Upazila has a total population of 534868 persons in 122140 households. Male female ratio is 109 and literacy rate is 54.8%. The Upazila has 2 Paurashava, 7 Unions 116 Mauzas and 224 villages.

### **2.1.6. Subproject Areas in Mymensingh District**

Fulbaria and Gafargaon are two Upazilas of Mymensingh District where two subprojects have been taken for improvement of the Upazila Roads. **Fulbaria** is an Upazila of Mymensingh District in the Division of Dhaka, Bangladesh. RTIP-2 has taken 12.97 km Upazila road improvement program namely Hatkalirbazar to Patira bazar roar via Kishoreganj GC Road under Package no. MYM/UZR-20 in this Upazila. Fulbaria is located at 24.6333°N 90.2667°E . It has 68469 units of house hold and total area 398.70 km. As of the 2011 Bangladesh census, Fulbari has a population of 448467. Males constitute 50.77% of the population, and females 49.23%. Phulbari has an average literacy rate of 20.6% (7+ years), and the national average of 57.53% literate. Fulbaria thana, now an upazila, was established in 1867. The upazila consists of 13 union parishads, 104 mouzas and 137 villages. Fulbaria has 13 Unions/Wards, 104 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 137 villages.

**Gafargaon** is an Upazila of Mymensingh District in the Division of Dhaka, Bangladesh. RTIP-2 has taken 11.680 km Upazila road improvement program namely Kandipara to Goyespur GC Road under Package no: MYM/UZR-21 in this Upazila. Gafargaon is located at 24.4167°N 90.5500°E. It has 73,130 units of house hold and total area 398.30 km. As of the 2011 Bangladesh census, Gafargaon has a population of 430,746. Males constitute 51.04% of the population, and females 48.96%. Gafargaon has an average literacy rate of 30.3% (7+ years), and the national average of 57.53% literate. Gafargaon has 15 Unions/Wards, 203 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 218 villages.



### **2.1.7. Subproject Areas in Netrokona District**

**Netrokona Sadar and Kalmakanda are the two Upazilas in Netrokona District where two subprojects for improvement of UZR are located.** RTIP-2 has taken 7.011 km Upazila road improvement program namely Netrokona Mym R&H (Challisha) under Package no: NET/UZR-23 in this Upazila. **Netrokona Sadar** is an Upazila of Netrokona District in the Division of Dhaka, Bangladesh. It has 51039 units of household and total area 341.71 sqkm. As of the 2011 Bangladesh census, Netrokona Sadar has a population of 372,785. Males constitute 51.36% of the population, and females 48.64%. Netrokona Sadar has an average literacy rate of 28.4% (7+ years), and the national average of 57.53% literate. Netrokona Sadar has 15 Unions/Wards, 317 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 344 villages.

An 11.750 km Kalmakanda GC- Panchgaon GC Road has been taken in Kalmakanda Upazila for improvement under Package no: NET/UZR-24. **Kalmakanda** originally Karamakhanda, is an Upazila of Netrokona District in the Division of Dhaka, Bangladesh. Kalmakanda is located at 25.0833°N 90.8917°E . It has 39275 households in total area 376.22 km. As of the 2011 Bangladesh census, Kalmakanda has a population of 271,912. Males make up 50.99% of the population, and females 49.01%. Kalmakanda has an average literacy rate of 21.4% (7+ years); the national average is 57.53%. Kalmakanda has 8 Unions/Wards, 179 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 343 villages.

### **2.1.8. Subproject Areas in Pabna District**

Two UZR subprojects have been taken for improvement in two Upazilas of Pabna District namely Chatmohor and Faridpur. The subproject for improvement of UZR in Chatmohar Upazila is the 1.885 km Chatmohar R&H at Janata Bank to Mirjapur GCM via Noornagar Road PAB/UZR-26.2./ The upazila occupies an area of 310.10 sqkm and has a population density of 939 in 2011. It is located between 24°06 and 24°21 north latitudes and between 89°12 and 89°24 east longitudes .The upazila is bounded on the north by Tarash and Ullahpara upazila of Sirajganj zila, on the east by Bhangura upazila, and on the west by Baraigram and Lalpur upazilas of Natore zila. Total population of the Upazila is 590,749 persons in 70,260 households with a male female ratio of 99 males per 100 females. The Upazila has one Paurashava, 11 Unions, 153 Mauzas and 236 Villages.

The other UZR has been proposed for improvement in Faridpur Upazila. **Faridpur** is an Upazila of Pabna District in the Division of Rajshahi, Bangladesh. The UZR proposed for improvement is the 7.560 km Faridpur Upazila HQ-Vangura Road under Package no: PAB/UZR-41. Faridpur is located at 24.1583°N 89.4528°E. It has 18325 units of house hold and total area 137.67 km<sup>2</sup>. As of the 2011 Bangladesh census, Faridpur has a population of **130,335**. Males constitute 51.44% of the population, and females 48.56%.. Faridpur has an average literacy rate of 46.3% (7+ years), and the national average of 57.53% literate. Faridpur has 6 Unions/Wards, 59 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 88 villages.

### **2.1.9. Subproject Areas in Sherpur District**

Two Upazila roads have been taken for improvement in Sherpur District, one in Jhenaigati Upazila and the other in Nakla Upazila. In **Jhenaigati** Upazila, the proposed UZR is the 9.41 km Jhenaigati GC - Nutun Bazar Border Road via Bakakura GC Road for improvement under Package no: SHER/UZR-28. Jhenaigati is located at 25.1833°N 90.0667°E . It has 30113 units of house hold and total area 242.07 km. Jhenaigati Upazila of Sherpur district with an area of 242.07 sq km, is bounded by the Meghalaya State of India on the north, Sherpur sadar and Sreebardi upazilas on the south, Nalitabari upazila on the east, Sreebardi upazila on the west. Main rivers are Shomeshwari, Maharashi and Subarnakhali. As of the 2011 Bangladesh census, Jhenaigati has a population of 160,452. Males make up 50.99% of the population, and females 49.01%. Jhenaigati has an average literacy rate of 21.4% (7+ years); the national average is 57.53%. Jhenaigati has 7 Unions/Wards, 75 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 117 villages.

The other UZR proposed for improvement is the 3.223 km Chandokona GC-Nurundi GC Border Road via Bakakura GC Road located in Nakla Upazila. The UZR has been taken for improvement under Package no: SHER/UZR-27. **Nakla** is located at 24.9833°N 90.1833°E. It has 33,482 units of household and total area 173.84 km. It is a historical place for Nakla. Every day many tourists come to see the places. Many famous persons were born there. As of the 2011 Bangladesh census, Nakla has a population of 189,685. Males constitute 51.03% of the population, and females 48.97%. Nakla has an average literacy rate of 22.4% (7+ years), and the national average of 57.53% literate. Nakla has 9 Unions/Wards, 88 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 117 villages.

### **2.1.10. Subproject Areas in Sirajganj District**

Subprojects taken for improvement of UZR in Sirajganj District under the Second Year Program are located in Ullapara, Raiganj and Kazipur Upazilas. **Ullapara** is an Upazila of Sirajganj District in the Division of Rajshahi, Bangladesh. RTIP-2 has taken 2.633 km Goyahata GC-Kuchiamara R&H Road for improvement under Package no: SIR/UZR-30(a) in this Upazila. Ullapara is known as the gateway to North Bengal as the intersection of Dhaka-Rangpur and Dhaka-Rajshahi highways at Hatikumrul falls within it. Ullapara is located at 24.3194°N 89.5667°E, on the western bank of the river Karotoa. It has 69,479 units of household and total area 409.06 km<sup>2</sup>. As of the 2011 Bangladesh census, Ullapara has a population of 540,156. Males constitute 51.13% of the population, and females 48.87%. Ullapara has an average literacy rate of 32.2% (7+ years), compared to the national average of 57.53%. Ullapara has 13 Unions/Wards, 264 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 425 villages.

**Raiganj** is an Upazila of Sirajganj District in the Division of Rajshahi, Bangladesh. RTIP-2 has taken 2.95 km Upazila road improvement program namely Nimgachi GC-Sherpur Road under Package no: SIR/UZR-30 (b) in this Upazila. Raiganj is located at 24.5014°N 89.5347°E . It has 41,862 units of house hold and total area 259.74 km.

As of the 2011 Bangladesh census, Raiganj has a population of 317,666. Males constitute 50.91% of the population, and females 49.09%. Raiganj has an average literacy rate of 21.8% (7+ years), and the national average of 57.53% literate. Raiganj has 9 Unions/Wards, 193 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 269 villages. Union Parishodh name:

RTIP-2 has taken 5.736 km Upazila road improvement program namely Sonamukhi GC-Alampur Chowrasta road under Package no: SIR/UZR-29 in Kazipur Upazila. Kazipur is located at 24.6417°N 89.6500°E. It has 462,011 households. The total area of the upazila is 368.63 km<sup>2</sup> (142 sq mi). The main river is the Jamuna, which branches and rejoins several times. The Ichamati crosses the western edge of the upazila. As of the 2011 Bangladesh census, Kazipur has a population of 274679.50, 39% male and 49.61% female. Kazipur has an average literacy rate of 30.5% (7+ years), against the national average of 57.53% % literate. Kazipur has 12 Unions, 1169 Mauzas/Mahallas and 189,752 villages.

### **2.1.11. Subproject Areas in Tangail District**

Dhanbari, Kalihati, Sakhipur, Mirzapur and Ghatail Upazilas of Tangail District hosting 7 UZR Subprojects. RTIP-2 has taken 5.00 km UZR improvement program namely Dhanbari-Nandina GC Road km under Package no: TAN/UZR-37.1 in this Upazila. **Dhanbari** is a newly formed Upazila of Tangail District in the Division of Dhaka, Bangladesh. Dhanbari has 7 Unions/Wards, 111 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 168 villages. As of the 2011 Bangladesh census, Dhanbari has a population of 425,190. Males constitute 52.55% of the population, and females 47.45%. Dhanbari has an average literacy rate of 39.5% (7+ years), and the national average of 57.53% literate.<sup>[1]</sup>

RTIP-2 has taken 9.546 km Upazila road improvement program namely Kalihati Soyahata- Hatia JBA Road under Package no: TAN/UZR-37.2 in this Upazila. **Kalihati** is an Upazila of Tangail District in the Division of Dhaka, Bangladesh. Kalihati is located at 24.3833°N 90.0083°E. It has 65035 units of house hold and total area 295.60 km. As of the 2011 Bangladesh census, Kalihati has a population of 410,293. Males constitute 51.55% of the population, and females 48.45%. This Upazila's eighteen up population is 177023. Kalihati has an average literacy rate of 27.5% (7+ years), and the national average of 57.53% literate. The Kalihati thana was established in 1928 and was turned into an upazila in 1983. The upazila consists of Two municipality, 13 union parishads, 267 mouzas, 314 villages.

**Sakhipur** is an Upazila of Tangail District, where RTIP-2 has taken an 11.718 km Upazila road improvement program namely Barochowna GC-Bandhershah GC Road under Package no: TAN/UZR-38 in this Upazila. Sakhipur Upazila (Tangail District) with an area of 435.19 sqkm, is bounded by Ghatail Upazila on the north, Mirzapur Upazila on the south, Bhaluka, Sreepur (Gazipur) and Kaliakair Upazilas on the east, Kalihati and Basail Upazilas on the west. As of the 2011 Bangladesh census, Sakhipur has a population of 277685; Males constitute 50.35% of the population, and females 49.64%. Sakhipur has an average literacy rate of 58.4%, compared to the national average of 57.53% literate. Sakhipur has 8 unions, 1 pourosova Sakhipur Pourosova, 61 mauzas/mahallas, and 123 villages.

**Mirzapur** is an Upazila of Tangail District where a 16.80 km Upazila road improvement program namely HatuBhanga Kaliakoir-Fulbaria Road has been taken under Package no: TAN/UZR-39.1& 39.2. Mirzapur is located at 24.1083°N 90.0917°E . It has 61479 units of house hold and total area 373.89 km<sup>2</sup>. As of the 2011 Bangladesh census, Mirzapur has a population of 407,781. Males constitute 50.31% of the population, and females 49.69%. Mirzapur has an average literacy rate of 55.9% (7+

years), and the national average of 57.53% literate. Mirzapur has 13 Unions/Wards, 207 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 219 villages.

**Ghatail** is an Upazila of Tangail District where a 19.842 km Upazila road namely Porabari-Angharkhora-Garo Bazar Road has been taken for improvement under Package no: TAN/UZR-40.1&40.2. **Ghatail** is in Bangladesh, located at 24°28'N 89°58'E. It has 68153 units of house hold and total area 451.3 km<sup>2</sup>. Ghatail Upazila is in (Tangail district) with an area of 451.30 km<sup>2</sup>, is bounded by Gopalpur and Madhupur upazilas on the north, Fulbaria and Bhaluka Upazila on the east, Kalihati and Sakhipur Upazila on the south, Bhuapur and Gopalpur<sup>1</sup> Upazila on the west. Total population is 417,939; male 51.14%, female 48.86%; Muslim 95.4%, Hindu 3.4, ethnic and others 1.2%. Average literacy rate is 37.4%; male 43.7% female 21.3.8%. Ghatail Upazila has 9 Unions/Wards, 163 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 170 villages.

## **2.2. Gender and Vulnerability**

Women constitute about half of the national population in Bangladesh. They are now increasingly recognized to play an effective and critical role in the process for sustainable and equitable development for men and women in the country. The subprojects under RTIP-II in each phase will therefore include a gender analysis for gender inclusive design, implementation and operation.

In compliance with LGED's gender strategy and Bank policy on gender, the project proposes the following principles, guidelines and procedures to identify gender actions in respect of subproject interventions and include those actions in subproject SIMPs (Social Impact Assessment, RAP and tPP). To mainstream gender in the project process, LGED will apply the following basic principles in selection, design, implementation and monitoring of the subproject SMPs.

An account of impacts by gender and vulnerability due to subprojects in each phase and the special assistance that has been provided;

Gender analyses for RTIP-II has taken account of general and specific gender concerns and social vulnerabilities and identify specific actions which will:

- Promote women's participation in project planning and implementation.
- Maximise women's access to project benefits.
- Minimize social vulnerability.
- Ensure that women are involved in selection, design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the subproject activities including resettlement issues.
- Carefully screen the subprojects to identify needs and expectations of, and potential adverse impacts on, women and document them.
- Identify the impact details and the most appropriate mitigation measures through intensive consultation with the affected women and their communities, NGOs and civil society organizations, professionals, and the like.
- Identify appropriate actions to ensure and maximize project benefits to women through the consultative process.

- If women are involved in civil works construction, operation and maintenance of subproject infrastructure, ensure: (i) equal pay for equal work; (ii) gender friendly work environment; and (iii) work place safety for women and children.

A Senior Sociologist at the PMU will assist the PD in the process of resettlement of affected persons and in managing social issues including gender and vulnerability and Tribal people's issues. A Census survey was conducted in the project area.

### **2.3. Ethnic Composition and Tribal Peoples**

Different ethnic groups of Bangladesh and their colourful lifestyles have significantly enriched the overall culture in Bangladesh. Ethnic minorities, tribal peoples and other local people in the order of preference in the project strategy have been emphasized for development of all components. Most of them living in the plain areas make up about 0.6% of the project area population, lower than the national figure of over 1.1%.

For centuries, Bangladesh has been the dwelling place of different ethnic groups. In fact, 35 smaller groups of indigenous people covering about two percent of the total population have been living in different pockets of the hilly zones and some areas of the plain districts of the country. Their historical background, economic activities, social structure, religious beliefs and festivals make them distinctive. The beauty of the hilly zones as well as the plain areas has been enhanced by the colourful culture and traditional practices of different ethnic groups, like the Mandi and Hajong in the northern part, the Manipuri and Khasia in the northeast, the Chakma, Tripura, Marma, Rakhain, Mru, Tanchyanga, Murong in the eastern and southeastern parts and the Santal and Rajbangshi in the western part of the country.

Almost all tribal languages have rich folk literature, consisting of poems, songs, fairy tales and legends relating to their past nomadic life. There are plenty of narratives, similar to the Maimensingha Gitika, in the Mogh, Chakma, Khasia and Garo languages. The folk tales of the tribal languages have similarities with those in Bangla. The ballads in some of the languages of the Himalayan foothills are similar to those in Bangla folk literature. Their linguistic aspects are similar to those of early Bangla. The rhymes in Bangla and the tribal languages are similar in subject, rhythm and vocabulary. However, tribal peoples in the plain districts can access public amenities equally with the mainstream communities.

The Project will generate substantial direct short and longer-term employment for the ethnic, poor, including disadvantaged men and women. The Project will contribute to improving the capability of those of communities to cope with the impacts of flooding and climate change. The locations of the Project's physical components - roads, markets, rural waterways and ghats – have been selected to create efficient rural transportation and socio-economic networks and to improve rural-urban linkages. Under the Second year program, only one road in Sherpur District has been through a tribal settlement. Special consultation has been conducted at the subproject planning stage to understand their concerns and preferences. The project have benefited the population of the target districts through improved communication and trading network services irrespective of Tribal people and as

well as ethnicity. A stand-alone Tribal People's Plan (TPP) for Phase II construction in Region 1 covers this tribal issue, which is under preparation by the project.

## **2.4. Social Issues**

The subprojects for improvement of UZR's 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's 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's under phase II program in Region-1 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.

## **2.5. 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.

### **2.5.1. 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.

### **2.5.2. Consultation Process and Feedback**

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 soon. 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 feedbacks from stakeholders were considered with importance in road alignment, displacement and in other project activities.

The following Table 1 shows district wise consultations sessions in different stages of 2<sup>nd</sup> year work implementation of RTIP-II. A total of 1168 persons (men and women) have been consulted through 93 FGDs along the 33 roads and 449 persons consulted were female. In addition, 145 men from the road side communities were consulted in hot-spots.

The following table shows district wise consultations and participants in different stages of 2<sup>nd</sup> year work implementation of RTIP-II.

**Table 2.1 Consultations and Participants for phase-II UZR and other Components.**

| District    | No. of Roads | No. of FGDs | No. of participants | No. of key informants | No. of Hotspot discussion | No. of Household participants | No. of tribal peoples, male and Female participate on consultation |        |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------|
|             |              |             |                     |                       |                           |                               | Male   | Female |
| 1           | 2            | 3           | 4                   | 5                     | 6                         | 7                             | 8  | 9      |
| Dhaka       | 2            | 6           | 75                  | 16                    | 10                        | 30                            | 0  | 0      |
| Gazipur     | 2            | 6           | 75                  | 16                    | 10                        | 30                            | 0  | 0      |
| Jamalpur    | 4            | 12          | 150                 | 16                    | 10                        | 30                            | 0  | 0      |
| Kishoreganj | 2            | 6           | 75                  | 16                    | 10                        | 30                            | 0  | 0      |
| Manikganj   | 2            | 6           | 75                  | 16                    | 10                        | 30                            | 0  | 0      |
| Mymensingh  | 2            | 6           | 75                  | 16                    | 10                        | 30                            | 0  | 0      |
| Narayanganj | 1            | 3           | 45                  | 8                     | 5                         | 10                            | 0  | 0      |
| Netrokona   | 2            | 6           | 75                  | 16                    | 10                        | 30                            | 0  | 0      |

| District     | No. of Roads | No. of FGDs | No. of participants | No. of key informants | No. of Hotspot discussion | No. of Household participants | No. of tribal peoples, male and Female participate on consultation |          |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------|
|              |              |             |                     |                       |                           |                               | Male   | Female   |
| 1            | 2            | 3           | 4                   | 5                     | 6                         | 7                             | 8  | 9        |
| Pabna        | 3            | 9           | 112                 | 24                    | 15                        | 45                            | 0  | 0        |
| Sherpur      | 3            | 9           | 112                 | 24                    | 15                        | 45                            | 2  | 2        |
| Sirajganj    | 3            | 9           | 112                 | 24                    | 15                        | 45                            | 0  | 0        |
| Tangail      | 7            | 15          | 187                 | 30                    | 25                        | 75                            | 0  | 0        |
| Narsinghdi   | 0            | 0           | 0                   | 0                     | 0                         | 0                             | 0  | 0        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>33</b>    | <b>93</b>   | <b>1168</b>         | <b>222</b>            | <b>145</b>                | <b>430</b>                    | <b>2</b>   | <b>2</b> |

(There is no UZR in Narsinghdi district under Phase –II implementation schedule of Region-1)

In addition, women were specially consulted through 73 FGDs along the 33 roads in the 12 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 separated FGD was conducted with only female beneficiaries of mainstream population area of each UZR. A total of 449 women participated in these FGDs (Table 2).

**Table 2.2 District-Wise Focused Group Discussions with Women Participants**

| SL No. | Districts under Region-1 | No. of Roads | No. of FGDs | Number of female participants |
|--------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 1      | 2                        | 3            | 4           | 5                             |
| 1      | Dhaka                    | 2            | 4           | 22                            |
| 2      | Gazipur                  | 2            | 4           | 20                            |
| 3      | Jamalpur                 | 4            | 8           | 42                            |
| 4      | Kishoreganj              | 2            | 4           | 22                            |
| 5      | Manikganj                | 2            | 4           | 20                            |
| 6      | Mymensingh               | 2            | 4           | 24                            |
| 7      | Narayanganj              | 1            | 3           | 12                            |
| 8      | Netrokona                | 2            | 6           | 26                            |
| 9      | Pabna                    | 3            | 6           | 72                            |
| 10     | Sherpur                  | 3            | 6           | 48                            |



|       |              |           |           |            |
|-------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 11    | Sirajganj    | 3         | 6         | 52         |
| 12    | Tangail      | 7         | 14        | 84         |
| 13    | Narsinghdi   | 0         | 0         | 0          |
| Total | <b>Total</b> | <b>36</b> | <b>73</b> | <b>449</b> |

### 2.5.3. Summary Community Feedback and Project Response

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.

### 2.5.4. Project Response to Community Concerns

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 be 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 people (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.

The 1982 Ordinance requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Deputy Commissioner (DC) determines (a) market value of acquired assets on the date of notice of acquisition (based on the registered value of similar property bought and/or sold in the area over the preceding 12 months), and (b) 50% premium on the assessed value (other than crops) due to compulsory acquisition. However, it is well known in Bangladesh that people devalue land during transactions to pay lower registration fees. As a result, compensation for land paid by DC including premium remains less than the real market price or replacement value. The 1994 amendment made provisions for payment of crop compensation to tenant cultivators.

#### 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 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-1 are subject to coverage under the guidelines and policy framework adopted in the SIMF.

The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the *Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982* (Ordinance II of 1982 including amendments

up to 1994) and other land laws and administrative manuals relevant to alluvion/deluvion land, char and khas land administration in Bangladesh<sup>1</sup>. The 1982 Ordinance requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition.

### **3.3. The World Bank Policy**

Social safeguards compliance issues related to the subproject interventions for improvement of UZR<sub>s</sub>, as per the SIMF, are the World Bank's Operational Policies on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) and Indigenous People (OP 4.10). Details of the impacts have been identified through social screening and social impact assessment based on final engineering design of the subprojects. According to the general scope of the civil works, few of the subprojects triggered OP 4.12 as RTIP-II will take back its previously unutilized lands along these UZR<sub>s</sub> from unauthorized private users. No additional private land is being taken for the road improvement works for any of the 27 subproject covered under this SIMP. None of the subproject roads will affect any tribal peoples or displace them to resume of road reserve land for improvement works. However, one of the subproject road in Sherpur passes through tribal settlement improving their communication network as a desired benefit. The OP 4.10 has therefore, been triggered to these subproject. The subproject impacts are limited to pushing back of structures from the road reserve into the remaining lands of the encroachers. No one will be physically displaced and none of the persons affected with this partial shifting of structures will be affected with their livelihoods. Shifting of structure by the encroachers and compensation to any assets on encroached land resumed for construction has been provisioned under this Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) following the SIMF adopted for the project. A separate Tribal Peoples Plan is being prepared for the Second Year UZR Subprojects in Region 1.

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

#### **3.4.1. Basic Policy Principal**

LGED has selected the subprojects and considered alternative designs with an emphasis on avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts on private land owners and those who have been using its own and other public lands with and without authorization. To minimize adverse impacts, LGED has used 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 adopted appropriate mitigation measures following the principles contained in the SIMF.

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

Where adverse impacts were found unavoidable, LGED has planned to mitigate them in accordance with the following 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 householders 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 reservers and require to closed down temporarily during construction.

#### 4. SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN (SIMP)

RTIP-II approach is to avoid land acquisition and displacement of people to the extent feasible. Only at unavoidable situations of improvement of Upazila Roads, acquisition of additional private land is resorted to for accommodating curve correction, road widening and new alignments. Land acquisition, physical displacements and livelihood impact are covered under Social and Resettlement Action Plan (SRAP) prepared following the RTIP-II SIMF. A Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is prepared to address social issues other than land acquisition, physical displacement of people and loss of livelihoods. SIMP also deals with participation and GRM in project process. These social issues are consultation and participation, grievance management and management of shifting of structures by encroachers (without physical displacement of affected households). A total of 30 subprojects have been taken for improvement of UZR in Region-1 under Phase II program. According to assessments, 27 of these subprojects will not involve any acquisition of private land or any physical displacement of people or involve loss of livelihoods. This SIMP has therefore been prepared to addresses other social issues related to implementation of these 27 UZR subprojects. List of the subprojects without acquisition of private land is given below:

**Table 4.1 Subprojects Covered in the SIMP**

| Package No.  | Name of UZR  | Total length (km) |
|--------------|--|-------------------|
| 1            | 2  | 3                 |
| GAZ/UZR-10   | Goshinga-Rajabari road   | 7.738             |
| GAZ/UZR-11   | Boardghar (R&H)-Chandabaha G.C. road                                 | 10.781            |
| JAM/UZR-14   | Nandina G.C-Dhanbari G. C road [Jamalpur part].                      | 2.66              |
| JAM/UZR-15   | Islampur-Benuarchar GC road  | 10.755            |
| JAM/UZR-42   | Ambaria R&H to Pachabohola GC via Ruknai bazar road                  | 6.341             |
| KIS/UZR-16   | a) Tarail-Karimgonj road   | 5.155             |
|              | b) Karimganj-Tarail GC road  | 3.675             |
| MAN/UZR-18.2 | b) Ghior-Tepra Via Baratia Bazar road                                | 9.00              |
| NARA/UZR-22  | Demra GC-Chanpara GC   | 9.475             |
| MYM/UZR-20   | Hatkalir Bazar to Patira Bazar R&H via Keshoregonj GC road           | 12.96             |
| MYM/UZR-21   | Kandipara-Goyeshpur road   | 11.68             |
| NET/UZR-23   | Netrokona-Mym.R&H (Challisha)-Simulkandi GC road                     | 7.011             |
| NET/UZR-24   | Kalmakanda GC-Pachgaon GC road                                       | 11.75             |
|              | b) Chatmohar R & H at Janata Bank to Mirjapur GCM Via Noornagar road | 1.885             |
| PAB/UZR-41   | Faridpur UZ H/Q-Bhangura UZ H/Q road (Via B.L. Bari Up. Office)      | 7.58              |
| SHE/UZR-27   | a) Chandrakona G.C-Nurundi G.C road                                  | 3.223             |
| SHE/UZR-28   | Jhenaigati GC - Nuton Bazar Border road via Bakakura bazar road      | 9.40              |
| SIR/UZR-29   | Sonamukhi GC-Upazila HQ Via Alampur Chowrasta road                   | 5.736             |
| SIR/UZR-30   | a) Goyhatta GC-Kuchiamara R&H road                                   | 2.633             |
|              | b)Nimgachi GC-Sheerpur via Shaliagari-Bhabanipur (Raigong part) road | 2.95              |
| TAN/UZR-37.1 | a) Dhanbari-Nandina road   | 6.00              |
|              | b) Kalihati (Dhunail)-Shayahat-Hatia JBA road                        | 9.546             |
| TAN/UZR-38   | Barachowna GC-Bhandeshwar GC via Indrajani GC road                   | 11.718            |
| TAN/UZR-39.1 | Hatubhanga-Kaliakore-Fulbaria Road via Khatar Hat road               | 6.50              |
| TAN/UZR-39.2 | Hatubhanga-Kaliakore-Fulbaria Road via Khatar Hat road               | 8.30              |
| TAN/UZR-40.1 | Porabari-Angarkhola-Garo Bazar road                                  | 10.00             |
| TAN/UZR-40.2 | Porabari-Angarkhola-Garo Bazar road                                  | 9.842             |

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. Objectives of the SIMP**

Overall objectives of this SIMP are to compensate the unavoidable losses without physical displacement or loss of income stream and livelihoods of the affected persons. This SIMP covers the losses and impacts those could not be avoided with any other ways. The specific objectives include the following:

- Identify the affected persons experiencing loss of assets due to the project.
- Assess their individual losses and determine compensation loss of assets and assistance for shifting of structures.
- Engage the affected persons in resettlement process and address their grievances related resettlement.
- Provide institutional support to the affected persons for compensation and shifting of structures.
- Carry out disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- Provide opportunities for interested vulnerable persons including women to employment in project civil works.

#### **4.2. Consultation and Participation**

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

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.

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

#### **4.3.1. Introduction and Objectives**

LGED has adopted a Suggestion and Complaint Mechanism (SCM) for addressing project related complaints and grievances on procurement, contract management, land acquisition, resettlement and environmental impact management. SCM suggested forming 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.

#### **4.3.2. 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. Subprojects, where tribal people are among the beneficiaries, the membership composition of the GRCs will take into account any traditional conflict resolution arrangements that the tribal communities practice. This provision is being considered in the Tribal Peoples Plan for the Second Year UZR Subprojects in Region 1.

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.

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

SCC is consisting of a seven members committee. LGED Executive Engineer is convener and District Sociologist is Member Secretary of SCC for the concerned 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 prior approval of Project Director.

#### **4.3.4. 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 in 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 opened to all interested persons and entities for reference.

#### **4.3.5. 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 Upazila Engineer through the Community Organizer. Any complaints on project social development and resettlement process should be produced or bring in notices to the grievance focal points within 6 months of commandments of civil works for subprojects with implementation period of 12 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.

**Hearing and Resolution:** GRCs and SCCs sit at least once in a month in their respective offices. Complainers are called for hearing in black and white. 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 communicates 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 of Local Government Division of 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.

In addition the above scope any project affected person can be addressed to World Bank directly if he did not satisfy his resolved case by the GRC.

#### **4.3.6. 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.

#### **4.4. Social Impact of the Subprojects**

The UZR subprojects, for Phase II construction in Region 1, were selected through consultation and participation process and social screening was done to avoid or minimize impacts. Census of affected persons was carried out where need for involuntary shifting of structures were identified due to encroachment of roadside land. The encroachers have built their own structures for extending their homestead. These persons are not squatters as they have homesteads attached to the road or nearby. Most of these occupiers are poor. Only the structures will be shifted from the road alignment. The local laws do not cover these affected persons as they occupy the land without title. The project will compensate and assist these affected encroachers. Market price of their lost properties has been assessed during PAP Census. The loss of assets and their current market price will be verified before SIMP implementation and LGED will directly pay the affected persons for their affected structures. Unauthorized use of road land was identified and impact on encroachers could not be avoided in the following two subprojects with total length of 18.02 km:

- a) Islampur-Jhagrarchar GC Road (Package number-JAM/UZR-13): The UZR will be improved under Islampur Upazila of Jamalpur district. Length of the UZR is 11.68 Km.
- b) Ambaria R&HD-Pachabohala Road (Package number-JAM/UZR-42): The UZR will be improved under Melandha Upazila of Jamalpur district. Length of the UZR is 6.34 Km.

#### 4.4.1. Project Affected Encroachers

The two subprojects with involuntary resettlement issues are all identified in Islampur and Melandha Upazila in Jamalpur district. These UZR's will be developed on existing available lands. No land owners will be affected from the development works. But there are 7 encroacher households with a total family members of 35 persons along the two UZR's, who will be affected with their residential structures. Among the 35 PAPs, 22 are male and 13 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 lands. Table-4 provides more details.

**Table 4.2 Project Affected Units in Jamalpur District**

|   | Name of UZR's                                     | No. of Affected Households losing structures |          |          | No. of PAPs |           |           |
|---|---|--|----------|----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
|   |   | Residential                                  | Business | Total    | Male        | Female    | Total     |
| 1.  | Islampur GC- Jhagrarchar GC Road                  | 4  | 0        | 4        | 12          | 8         | 20        |
| 2.  | Ambaria R&H- Pachabohola GC via Rukhna Bazar Road | 3  | 0        | 3        | 10          | 5         | 15        |
| <b>Total</b>  |   | <b>7</b>                                     | <b>0</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>22</b>   | <b>13</b> | <b>35</b> |
| Source: Census of Project Affected Persons, Oct, 2014 |   |  |          |          |             |           |           |

#### 4.4.2. 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 2300 sft of physical structures of which is residential structure. Commercial structure has not found.

**Table 4.3 Distribution of Affected Structure by Use**

| Project Upazila | Residential |                   |                  | Commercial |                   |                  |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|
|                 | No. of HHs  | No. of Structures | Floor Area (sft) | No. of HHs | No. of Structures | Floor Area (sft) |
| Islampur        | 4           | 4                 | 1150             | -          | -                 | -                |
| Melandha        | 3           | 3                 | 1150             | -          | -                 | -                |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>7</b>    | <b>7</b>          | <b>2300</b>      | <b>-</b>   | <b>-</b>          | <b>-</b>         |

In the affected residential structures 4058 sft is shiftable and the remaining 722 sft is non-shiftable (Table-6). Compensation for shiftable and non-shiftable structures differs a little for shifting and reconstruction.

**Table 4.4 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)  |
| Islampur        | 3                   | 0            | 1094        | 1                        | 56         | 4                         | 1150        |
| Melandha        | 3                   | 0            | 1150        | -                        | -          | 3                         | 1150        |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>6</b>            | <b>0</b>     | <b>2244</b> | <b>1</b>                 | <b>56</b>  | <b>7</b>                  | <b>2300</b> |

Any commercial structures have not been affected by the subproject.

#### 4.5. Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Persons

##### 4.5.1. Project Affected Persons by Gender

The following table (4.5) shows that there are 22 (62.85%) male and 13 (37.15%) female have been affected from project activities in the 2 UZR. Project Affected Persons (PAPs) along the roadside of the UZR where displacement is required.

**Table 4.5 Distribution of PAPs by Gender.**

| SL. | Gender       | Number    | %          |
|-----|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1.  | Male         | 22        | 62.85      |
| 2.  | Female       | 13        | 37.15      |
|     | <b>Total</b> | <b>35</b> | <b>100</b> |

Table 7 shows that by profession 100% female PAPs are housewife. Actually they are not involved any earning profession even not using any assets for others income directly.

**Table 4.6 Distribution of Female PAPs by Profession and Type of Loss**

| Sl. | Profession                         | Type of loss of the female PAPs |            |           | Number   |
|-----|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
|     |                                    | Residential                     | Commercial | Trees     |          |
| 1.  | Housewife                          | 02                              | 00         | 00        | 2        |
| 2.  | Business                           | 00                              | 00         | 00        | 00       |
| 3.  | Labor                              | 00                              | 00         | 00        | 00       |
| 4.  | Other income generating activities | 00                              | 00         | 00        | 00       |
|     | <b>Total</b>                       | <b>02</b>                       | <b>00</b>  | <b>00</b> | <b>2</b> |

#### 4.5.2. Occupations of the Affected Households Heads

The affected households are largely dependent on agriculture and Business in the project affected areas. Agriculture is the primary occupation of 62.16% of the affected households followed by business 13.51 % and 29% others. Only 3 heads of the affected households have secondary occupation which is business. Table-4.7 provides more details.

**Table 4.7 Occupations of the Heads of Affected Households**

| Occupations                  | Primary  |            | Secondary |            |
|------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|
|                              | No.      | %          | No.       | %          |
| Agriculture                  | 4        | 57         | -         | -          |
| Business                     | 1        | 14         | 3         | 100        |
| labour                       | 0        | 0          | 0         | -          |
| Housewife                    | 0        | 0          | 0         | -          |
| Others                       | 2        | 29         | 0         | -          |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>7</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>3</b>  | <b>100</b> |
| Source: PAP Census Oct, 2014 |          |            |           |            |

#### 4.6. Eligibility of Entitlements

##### 4.6.1. Eligibility Cut-off Date

Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date for each subproject. 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. A cut-off date of the Second Year UZR subprojects without acquisition of private lands under Region 1 is given in Table-4.8.

**Table 4.8 Eligibility of Cut-off date Affected Subproject**

| Sl. | Districts | Name of sub-projects                                   | Cut-off date (End date of Census) |
|-----|-----------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1.  | Jamalpur  | Islampur-Jhagrarchar GC Road                           | 15.12.2014                        |
| 2.  |           | Ambaria R&HD-Pachabohola GC Road via Ruknai Bazar Road | 17.12.2014                        |

##### 4.6.2. Eligible Persons (EP) for Compensation and Assistance

A total of 7 households have been identified by LGED affected with their structures. Out of 7, 6 affected households will be losing shiftable structure and 1 will be losing not shiftable structure. Table 4.9 provides the information in details.

**Table 4.9 Losses Items by the Subproject Intervention**

| SI # | Road Package # | Losses Items              | Unit  | Quantity | Affected Owners | No. of PAPs | Reference of EM (clause #)      |
|------|----------------|---------------------------|-------|----------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| 1    | JAM/UZR-13     | Land                      | Deci. | 0        | 0               | 0           | EM clause #1 & 2 does not apply |
|      |                | Structures                | Sft   | 1150     | 4               | 20          | EM clause # 1                   |
|      |                | Tress                     | No.   | 0        | 0               | 0           | EM clause # 4 does not apply    |
|      |                | Standing Crops            | Deci  | 0        | 0               | 0           | EM clause # 5 does not apply    |
|      |                | Transition Allowance (TA) | Deci  | 0        | 0               | 0           | EM clause # 1: does not apply   |
| 2    | JAM/UZR-41     | Land                      | Deci  | 0        | 0               | 0           | EM clause #1 & 2 does not apply |
|      |                | Structures                | Sft   | 1150     | 3               | 15          | EM clause # 1                   |
|      |                | Tress                     | No.   | 0        | 0               | 0           | EM clause # 4 does not apply    |
|      |                | Standing Crops            | Deci  | 0        | 0               | 0           | EM clause # 5 does not apply    |
|      |                | Transition Allowance (TA) | Deci  | 0        | 0               | 0           | Matrix-1: does not apply        |

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

#### 4.6.3. 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 shift ability.

LGED is considering compensation of relocated structures for supplementing the damages during dismantling and shifting as replacement cost. In addition to TRG, all the 7 EPs have been considered for replacement cost for the 4800 sft of residential structures.

#### 4.6.4. Compensation and Entitlement Matrix

A Compensation and Entitlement Matrix has been prepared for the affected occupiers under the UZR without acquisition of private lands. This Compensation and Entitlement Matrix has been constructed

on the basis of the Entitlement Matrix contained in the SIMF in compliance with the OP 4.12 of the World Bank on Involuntary Resettlement (Appendix-3). Table 4.10 provides the entitlement matrixes of this SIMP.

**Table 4.10 Compensation and Entitlement Matrixes**

| <b>Matrix No.</b> | <b>Loss by Type &amp; Location</b>                                    | <b>Entitled Person</b>  | <b>Entitlement</b>  | <b>Responsibility</b>    |
|-------------------|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1.                | <i>Shiftable &amp; non-shiftable structures on existing road land</i> | <i>Occupiers/ squatters: 7 occupiers – 6 losing shiftable structure and 1 (one) losing non shiftable structures</i> | <p><i>Replacement cost of structure determined by market price assessment committee for compensate damages to structures during dismantling and shifting.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Allowed to keep the salvageable materials.</i></p> | TRG and HCG paid by LGED |

#### **4.7. Determining Market Price of Affected Structures**

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:

|    | <b>Representative</b>                            | <b>Organization</b> | <b>Position in the Committee</b> |
|----|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 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 costs 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) @ Tk50/sft of floor area with a minimum of BDT4,000 and maximum of BDT 6,000. For non-shiftable structures HCG (House Construction Grant) is @ Tk75/sft of floor area with a minimum of BDT5,000 and maximum of BDT7,000.

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

#### **4.8. 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 BDT 264,440 (USD 3,390) 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 SIMF for compensation and assistance are presented in Table 4.11.



**Table 4.11 Compensation and assistance to the affected persons.**

| Sl. No. | Compensation assistance                   | Amount ( BDT ) |
|---------|---|----------------|
| 1.      | Compensation for shiftable structures     | 193440         |
| 2.      | Compensation for non-shiftable structures | 28000          |
| 3.      | Transfer and Reconstruction Grant         | 36000          |
| 4.      | House Reconstruction Grant                | 7000           |
|         | <b>Total</b>                              | <b>264440</b>  |

## **5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT**

### **5.1. 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.

### **5.2. Roles and Responsibilities of Project Management Unit**

#### **5.2.1. Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) & PMU of RTIP-2**

##### **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 have been as under:

- Chief Engineer (CE) as chief executive of Implementing Agency will ensure monitoring activities for implementation of SIMP. In this regard, MSC will assist Project Director (PD) especially with regard to submission of resettlement proposals including SIMP to LG Division for Administrative approval if necessary.
- 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 SIMPs are prepared by MSC with the assistance of PMU members and D&S Consultants.

- Liaison with other Government Ministries/Departments in land acquisition, resettlement and SIMP implementation processes and release of fund for land acquisition and resettlement.
- Submission of resettlement plan and SIMP implementation budget to Government.
- Review the progress of resettlement payment of compensation as per SIMF.

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

Project Director is the overall responsible for preparation and implementation of 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 SIMPs 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 Upazila, 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 SIMPs 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 CUL 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 Occupiers, 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 SIMPs.

- 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 CUL 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 Occupiers, 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 RAP/TPP preparation in the way of impacts and policy reviews, budgeting and working out the RAP/TPP 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 SIMP/TPP 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 Occupiers, 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 SIMPs.

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 Occupiers.
- 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 SIMPs.

- 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.

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

#### **A. Lead Highway Design Engineer**

Assist the Project Director and Executive Engineers in preparing Engineering Design and provide cross-section and related document to Social Dev./SIMP 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 SIMPs 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 SIMPs.
- 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.

### **5.2.3. Professional Services from Management Support Consultancy (MSC)**

#### **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 and Resettlement Action 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 CUL 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./SIMP 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.

### 5.3. SIMP Implementation Schedule

However, 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, Occupiers from Public Lands, or any other issues related with displacement of vulnerable people and Indigenous people).

**Table 5.1 Tentative Implementation Schedule of SIMP**

| 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       | Completed  |
| 3.      | Design/Development of SIMP implementation tools   | On process   |
| 4.      | Identification of PAPs  | 15-days  |
| 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          | 15-days  |
| 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-dayes   |
| 9.      | Payment of compensation/resettlement benefits for PAPs & Occupiers 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 |

- N.B. i) Some of the activities have been in practice side by side at a time along with land acquisition timeline.  
ii) Only the PAPs have been entitled for Top-up payment who would have taken their actual payment by the DC.

### 5.4. Payment of Compensation and Cash Assistance

#### 5.4.1. 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. 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 5.2 Proposed Resettlement Budget (In Taka), Based on Market Price**

| 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     | 6          | -      | 1094       | 193440          |
|  | Non shiftable structures | 1          | -      | 56         | 28000           |
| Relocation assistance                    | TRG                      | 6          | -      | 1094       | 36000           |
|  | HCG                      | 1          | -      | 56         | 7000            |
| Vulnerability                            | Assistance               | -          | -      | -          | 5000            |
| <b>Total compensation and assistance</b> |                          |            |        |            | <b>2,69,440</b> |

#### 5.4.2. 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 will ensure 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.

**Structure of the committee as follows:**

| Representatives                                     | Organization     | Status in the Committee |
|---|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Senior Assistant Engineer from concern XEN office | LGED             | Convener                |
| 2 Concern Upazila Engineer                          | LGED             | Member                  |
| 3 Resettlement Specialist/ARE                       | D&SC             | Member                  |
| 4 District Sociologist                              | LGED             | Member                  |
| 5 Community Organizer (CO)                          | LGED             | Member                  |
| 6 UP Chairman of respective subproject              | Local Government | Member                  |

## **6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

Monitoring is the process of regular observation, in respect of that the close monitoring ensures the proper implementation of SIMP. The MSC will assist LGED to set up a system to monitor, report on progress and performance in land acquisition and resettlement activities. Independent reviews of the LGED land acquisition process have been carried out at regular intervals through the RTIP-II Independent Performance Audit (IPA) procedure on a 15% sample of roads under construction phase. In respect of land acquisition the audits will review the LGED land acquisition process and its monitoring results and the implementation of the SIMP.

LGED will set up an internal monitoring system to report quarterly involving the Upazila Engineer at the Upazila level and the Executive Engineer at the district level. The District Sociologists will primarily be responsible for collection of monitoring data on land acquisition and implementation of resettlement plans, indigenous people's plans (if any) and gender actions in the process. The project Management Support Consultant team will include a senior, experienced Social Scientist who have been prepare six-monthly reports on monitoring of land acquisition and implementation of resettlement plans, indigenous peoples plans (if any) and gender actions in the process.

The LGED (PMU) has been responsible for monitoring, reporting and evaluation, including the design of the M&E system. Independent reviews of the LGED land acquisition process have been carried out at regular intervals through the RTIP-II integrated performance audit procedure on a 15% sample of roads under a construction phase. The timing of these independent audits, and the tasks of the auditor for each audit, have been done annually or as determined from time-to-time based on the status of implementation of the Project Work Plan. In respect of land acquisition, the audits will at different stages review the LGED land acquisition process and its monitoring results, and the implementation of the SIMPs. This will provide timely feedback on the effectiveness of the planning and implementation process for land acquisition and resettlement of affected persons including indigenous peoples, and on its monitoring. It will generate prompt feedback on problems and issues to be addressed by the Project. An independent impact evaluation have been carried out on 15% sample roads under each construction phase to evaluate the adequacy of the mitigation policies, the socio-economic impact of the Project on the persons affected, and the achievement of the social development goals as well as lessons for future projects. This independent evaluation will require inputs at project-start (to collect baseline data), during implementation (to expand the baseline data base and collect interim evaluation data) and at project-end (for evaluation). LGED will contract with local consultants to carry out the independent impact evaluation. Annex A5 presents the outline terms of reference for the independent evaluation. LGED has prepared the TOR for IPA and shared with the Bank before appraisal. All IPA reports including supervision of RAP/TPP implementation have been shared with the Bank.

### **6.1. Monitoring Arrangement**

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.

Monitoring also is an integral part of every project, from start to finish. A project is a series of activities (investments) that aim at solving particular problems within a given time frame and in a particular location. The investments include time, money, human and material resources. Before achieving the objectives, a project goes through several stages. Monitoring should take place at and be integrated into all stages of the project cycle. **The basic stages include:**

- Project planning (situation analysis, problem identification, definition of the goal, formulating strategies, designing a work plan, and budgeting);
- Project implementation (mobilization, utilization and control of resources and project operation); and
- Project evaluation.
- 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.

## **6.2. Internal Monitoring**

LGED will set up an internal monitoring system to report quarterly involving the Upazila Engineer at the Upazila level and the Executive Engineer at the district level. The District Sociologists will primarily be responsible for collection of monitoring data on land acquisition and implementation of resettlement plans, indigenous people's plans (if any) and gender actions in the process. The project Management Support Consultant team will include a senior, experienced Social Scientist who have been prepare six-monthly reports on monitoring of land acquisition and implementation of resettlement plans, indigenous peoples plans (if any) and gender actions in the process.

The primary objectives of independent performance auditing of project are to review the efficacy of internal monitoring, and design and conduct periodic third party monitoring and provide feedback to LGED and the World Bank on improvement of the measures being applied and enhancement of the implementation process. These audits are independent of SIMF but will also cover pertinent issues on land acquisition and resettlement, and identify the problems to be addressed by LGED and the need for further mitigation measures. TOR for IPA is being prepared by LGED and have been placed with the Bank for agreement before appraisal.

## **Scope of Tasks**

The IPA, in addition to overall project performance, will cover the following tasks to cover also the SIMF objectives and procedures:

- (1) To identify monitoring indicators and develop baseline of the indicators through a well designed baseline survey at the outset of each subproject implementation. Essential indicators are provided in Annex-B3.
- (2) To review specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring for Resettlement plans (RP), Indigenous peoples plans (IPP) and Gender actions.
- (3) To review and verify the progress in land acquisition/resettlement implementation of the Project, including implementation of the RPs.
- (4) Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the land acquisition/resettlement, approaches and implementation strategies.
- (5) Assess the quality, timeliness and sufficiency of delivery of different categories of entitlements (compensation and rehabilitation measures).
- (6) Review the results of internal monitoring and verify claims through sampling checks at the field level, involving affected people and community groups, to assess whether land acquisition/resettlement targets and objectives are generally being met.
- (7) Monitor and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultative process with APs, particularly vulnerable groups and women, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the affected parties, and dissemination of information about these.
- (8) Verify expenditure and adequacy of budget for resettlement activities.
- (9) Provide a summary of whether land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is being implemented (a) in accordance with the RAPs/TPPs, and (b) in accordance with the stated policy.
- (10) Describe any outstanding actions that are required to bring the resettlement activities in line with the policy and the RAP.

### **6.3. 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.

#### **6.4. Independent External Monitoring**

The primary objectives of independent performance auditing of project are to review the efficacy of internal monitoring, and design and conduct periodic third party monitoring and provide feedback to LGED and the World Bank on improvement of the measures being applied and enhancement of the implementation process. These audits are independent of SIMF but will also cover pertinent issues on land acquisition and resettlement, and identify the problems to be addressed by LGED and the need for further mitigation measures. TOR for IPA is being prepared by LGED and has been placed with the Bank for agreement before appraisal.

##### **Scope of Tasks**

The IPA, in addition to overall project performance, will cover the following tasks to cover also the SIMF objectives and procedures:

- (11) To identify monitoring indicators and develop baseline of the indicators through a well designed baseline survey at the outset of each subproject implementation. Essential indicators are provided in Annex-B3.
- (12) To review specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring for Resettlement action plans (RAP), Tribal peoples plans (TPP) and Gender actions.
- (13) To review and verify the progress in land acquisition/resettlement implementation of the Project, including implementation of the RAPs.
- (14) Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the land acquisition/resettlement, approaches and implementation strategies.
- (15) Assess the quality, timeliness and sufficiency of delivery of different categories of entitlements (compensation and rehabilitation measures).
- (16) Review the results of internal monitoring and verify claims through sampling checks at the field level, involving affected people and community groups, to assess whether land acquisition/resettlement targets and objectives are generally being met.
- (17) Monitor and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultative process with PAPs, particularly vulnerable groups and women, including the adequacy and effectiveness of



grievance procedures and legal redress available to the affected parties, and dissemination of information about these.

- (18) Verify expenditure and adequacy of budget for resettlement activities.
- (19) Provide a summary of whether land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is being implemented (a) in accordance with the RPs/IPPs, and (b) in accordance with the stated policy.
- (20) Describe any outstanding actions that are required to bring the resettlement activities in line with the policy and the RP.

### **6.5. 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.

The District Sociologist will report directly to their District Executive Engineers (XEN), but will also take advice and instructions from the PMU Senior Sociologist and, on specific matters, the MS Consultant Social Scientist (SS). They will provide oversight and support of the work of the Upazila Community Organizers. Where appropriate and necessary on specific matters they will work together with other relevant LGED staff at district and Upazila level, and with DS Consultant's district staff.

At project start the consultants will: (a) review the RTIP-II land acquisition/resettlement policies, objectives, implementation strategies and procedures; (b) design in consultation with LGED the impact evaluation methodology, sampling frame and field survey procedures; and (c) collect and analyse base-line data.

Prior to project mid-term the consultant will expand the collection and analysis of base-line data, and conduct and analyse sample impact evaluation surveys including field consultations.

Towards project-end the consultant will carry out all additional work necessary, including field data collection and analysis and field consultations, to complete the evaluation study.

At each of the three stages of the work the consultants will submit a draft report for review by LGED and the World Bank, and finalise the report incorporating the comments and feedback received.

LGED will provide the World Bank with the following information for its review of performance and compliance:

- Monthly report indicating progress in land acquisition.
- Contract-wise updates on land acquisition and compensation payment activities.
- Updates for formal supervision missions, if the report produced for the current month is deemed not sufficiently informative. The report will also include issues like adequacy of staff, capacity building, grievance redress and implementation of Gender Action Plan (GAP) etc.
- An independent mid-term and end-term evaluation have been carried out. This evaluation will assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the land acquisition process, the preparation and implementations of the SIMP and the efficacy of the mitigation measures stipulated in this Resettlement Action Plan. The evaluations would be based on site-visits, sample surveys of PAPs, consultations and Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) and interactions with various agencies involved in implementation.

The Project strategy on use of land is adopted as follows:

- As far as possible, the alignment of UZR have been selected where the improvement works can be carried out within the existing alignment.
- The rehabilitation and periodic maintenance of UZR and UNR have been within the existing alignments, to restore the roads to their previously improved condition. Similarly PBMC works will sustain the level of service of roads within existing alignments.
- Improved UNRs and GCMs have been constructed on existing land/khas land – markets and union roads where there are land problems or disputes have been excluded from consideration under the project.
- Improved rural waterways including improvement of landing and handling facilities at ghats along the routes have been constructed within available land/khas land and problems in availability of land or disputes on land use will disqualify for project finance.

However, at special circumstances of critical requirements, if acquisition of private land and displacement of people cannot be avoided during the intervention of UZR, resettlement action plans have been developed for management of loss and entitlements as per the SIMF. There are tribal peoples among the beneficiaries in few of the subprojects and appropriate inclusive measures have been applied for ensuring the requirements and have been continued in design and construction under those subprojects. Social management and resettlement actions have been designed for project affected persons where resettlement and rehabilitation is mandatory.

**Appendix—1, Work plan for 1Action Plan for RAP (without LA) for Phase UZR Subprojects for Phase-II Program**

| 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, Inventory List of Affected Persons**

## Region-1, RTIP-2, LGED

Name of Road: Islampur- Jhagrarchar GC Road (Pack. # JAM/UZR-13)

Islampur, Jamalpur

Date of Census: 20.09.2014

| Sl # | Owners Information   | No. of PAPs |        | HH Heads |        | Home Stead Structure (Sft) |              |               |              | Commercial Structure |       |               |       | Grant        |             | Total         |
|------|--|-------------|--------|----------|--------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|-------|---------------|-------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
|      |  | Male        | Female | Male     | Female | Shiftable                  |              | Non Shiftable |              | Shiftable            |       | Non Shiftable |       | TRG          | HCG         |               |
|      |  |             |        |          |        | Area (s.ft)                | Value        | Area s.ft     | Value        | Area (s.ft)          | Value | Area s.ft     | Value |              |             |               |
| 1    | Momtaj<br>C/O Malsheik,<br>Vill: Purachar<br>Mouza: Chardanga                | 1           | 5      | v        |        | 350                        | 29750        |               |              |                      |       |               |       | 6000         |             | 35750         |
| 2    | Motalep<br>S/O Late Hossain<br>Prodhan<br>Vill: Purachar<br>Mouza: Chardanga | 1           | 5      | v        |        | 360                        | 30600        |               |              |                      |       |               |       | 6000         |             | 36600         |
| 3    | Hasmot Ali<br>S/O .....<br>Vill: Chardanga<br>Mouza: Malmara                 | 1           | 5      | v        |        |                            |              | 56            | 28000        |                      |       |               |       |              | 6000        | 34000         |
| 4    | Sontosh<br>S/O Suruj<br>Vill: Purachar<br>Mouza: Chardanga                   | 1           | 4      |          |        | 384                        | 32640        |               |              |                      |       |               |       | 6000         |             | 38640         |
|      | <b>Total</b>   |             |        |          |        | <b>1094</b>                | <b>92990</b> | <b>56</b>     | <b>28000</b> |                      |       |               |       | <b>18000</b> | <b>6000</b> | <b>144990</b> |

## Inventory List of Affected Persons

## Region-1, RTIP-2, LGED

Name of Road: Ambaia R&H- Pochabohala GC Road (Pack. # JAM/UZR-42)

Melandha, Jamalpur

Date of Census: 20.09.2014

| SI | Owners   | No. of PAPs |        | HH Heads |        | Home Stead Structure (Sft) |       |               |               | Commercial Structure |           |       | Grant        |     | Total         |
|----|--|-------------|--------|----------|--------|----------------------------|-------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------|-------|--------------|-----|---------------|
|    |  | Male        | Female | Male     | Female | Shiftable                  |       | Non Shiftable |               | Type                 | Area s.ft | Value | TRG          | HCG |               |
|    |  |             |        |          |        | Area (s.ft)                | Value | Area s.ft     | Value         |                      |           |       |              |     |               |
| 1  | Khobir<br>S/O Ibrahim Vill:<br>Khudiakanda             | 1           | 5      | v        |        |                            |       | 540           | 48600         |                      |           |       | 6000         |     | 54600         |
| 2  | Fulu<br>S/O Shaheb Ali<br>Vill: Khudiakanda            | 1           | 4      | v        |        |                            |       | 250           | 21250         |                      |           |       | 6000         |     | 27250         |
| 3  | Nawshed Ali<br>S/O Irdish Bahadur<br>Vill: Khudiakanda | 1           | 6      | v        |        |                            |       | 360           | 30600         |                      |           |       | 6000         |     | 36600         |
|    | <b>Total</b>   |             |        |          |        |                            |       | <b>1150</b>   | <b>100450</b> |                      |           |       | <b>18000</b> |     | <b>118450</b> |

## Appendix-3

## Entitlement Matrix of the SIMF

## 1. LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL &amp; OTHER LANDS

| Ownership Type  | Entitled Person  | Entitlement  | Responsibility  |
|---|--|--|---|
| <i>Private</i>  | <i>Legal Owners, as determined by DCs, or by courts in cases of legal disputes</i> | Compensation-under-law (CUL) or replacement cost <sup>2</sup> , whichever is higher.<br><b><i>If applicable (subject to paragraphs 41 &amp; 42)</i></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Top-up equal to the difference between CUL and replacement cost.</li> <li>• Transition allowance (TA) for income loss (see Loss Category 5 below).</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CUL paid by DCs</li> <li>• Top-up &amp; TA paid by LGED</li> </ul> |
| <i>Public Lands/VNR lands under lease</i>                   | <i>Leaseholders</i>  | Three-month advance notice and contractual obligations with the public agencies (DCs if VNR), as determined by DCs   | Paid by DCs   |
| <i>Vested &amp; Non-Resident Property (not under lease)</i> | <i>Current Owners/Users (without lease)</i>  | Transition allowance for income loss (see Loss Category 5).  | Paid by LGED  |

## 2. LOSS OF HOMESTEAD LANDS

| Location                           | Entitled Person  | Entitlement  | Responsibility |
|------------------------------------|--|--|----------------|
| <i>Homesteads on Private Lands</i> | <i>Legal Owners, as determined by DCs, or by courts in cases of legal disputes</i> | <b><i>In addition to CUL &amp; applicable top-up (as for Agricultural &amp; Other Lands):</i></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relocation assistance, including land development, where households choose to relocate on their own, <u>or</u> developed plots if they decide to relocate in public lands arranged by LGED.</li> <li>• Restoration of pre-acquisition level basic utilities (water supply, sanitation, electricity, etc.).</li> </ul> | By LGED        |
| <i>Homesteads on Public Lands</i>  | <i>Vulnerable Squatters</i>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relocation assistance, including developed plots on LGED or other public lands to be arranged by LGED.</li> <li>• Provision of water supply &amp; sanitation facilities.</li> </ul>   | By LGED        |
| <i>Homesteads on VNR Lands</i>     | <i>Present Owners/Users (without lease)</i>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to move and rebuild the houses in the same homestead, in cases of partial acquisitions.</li> </ul>   | By LGED        |

<sup>2</sup> Replacement cost include current market price of land plus the expenditure for legalizing the land transfer including cost of stamp purchase and other duties (see Annex B2).

| Location | Entitled Person | Entitlement  | Responsibility |
|----------|-----------------|--|----------------|
|          |                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance to settle in developed plots on public lands arranged by LGED, where acquisition requires relocation elsewhere; <u>or</u></li> <li>Six months' rent for comparable living accommodations.</li> <li>Provision of water supply &amp; sanitation facilities.</li> </ul> |                |
|          | <i>Lessees</i>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractual obligations with the public agencies (DCs), as determined by DCs</li> </ul>   | Paid by DCs    |

### 3. LOSS OF HOUSES/STRUCTURES USED FOR LIVING, BUSINESS & OTHER ACTIVITIES

| Type & Location  | Entitled Person  | Entitlement  | Responsibility  |
|--|--|--|---|
| <i>All Houses/ Structures on Acquired Private Lands</i>                  | <i>Legal owners</i> , as determined by DCs, or by courts in cases of legal disputes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation-under-law (CUL) or replacement cost, whichever is higher.</li> <li>Transfer Grant (TG) to cover the carrying costs of household goods, at one-eighth (12.5%) of the replacement costs of the affected structures, in cases where a house is to be removed and constructed elsewhere.</li> <li>Rental Allowance (RA) to cover 3 (three) months' rental of a comparable residential house in the upazila town, in cases where a house is to be removed and constructed elsewhere.</li> <li>Allowed to keep the salvageable materials.</li> </ul> | <p>CUL paid by DCs and Top-Up paid by LGED in case replacement cost is higher than CUL.</p> <p>TG and RA paid by LGED</p> |
| <i>Shiftable &amp; Non-shiftable Structures on Acquired Public Lands</i> | <i>Vulnerable Squatters</i>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Shiftable structures</i><sup>3</sup>: Transfer and Reconstruction Grant (TRG) @ Tk 50 per sq.ft. of floor area with a minimum of Tk 4,000 and maximum of Tk 6,000.</li> <li><i>Non-shiftable structures</i><sup>4</sup>: TRG @ Tk 75 per sq.ft. of floor area with minimum of Tk 5,000 and maximum of Tk 7,000.</li> <li>Allowed to keep the salvageable materials.</li> </ul>   | TRG paid by LGED  |
| <i>Houses/ Structures on VNR Lands</i>                                   | <i>Current Owners/Users</i>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TRG (Amounts are to be determined in consultation with the current owners/users).</li> <li>Allowed to keep the salvageable materials.</li> </ul>  | TRG paid by LGED  |

### 4. LOSS OF TREES AND CROPS ON ACQUIRED PRIVATE & PUBLIC LANDS

<sup>3</sup> Small structures on poles, which can be shifted without dismantling are not eligible for compensation (road side small pan-bidi shops, groceries and tea stalls).

<sup>4</sup> Non-shiftable structures with costly materials (RCC roof or CI sheet roof with brick walls) will not be eligible for this entitlement.

| Location                | Entitled Person  | Entitlement   | Responsibility  |
|-------------------------|--|---|---|
| <i>On private Lands</i> | <i>Legal owners</i> as determined by DCs, or by courts in cases of legal disputes<br><i>Current cultivator of agricultural lands (including tenants)</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current market value of trees, based on species, size and maturity.</li> <li>• Current market prices of fruits on trees, if they are felled before harvest.</li> <li>• Current market price of crops based on variety</li> <li>• Owners are allowed to fell the trees and harvest the crops, and keep them.</li> </ul> | By DCs (included in the CUL) and/or<br>By LGED (included in the top-up) |
| <i>On public Lands</i>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Squatters</i></li> <li>• <i>Private groups, NGOs, etc.*</i></li> </ul>                                       | As those stipulated above for trees and fruits.   | By LGED   |
| <i>On VNR Lands</i>     | <i>Present Owner/User</i>  | As those stipulated above for trees and fruits.   | By LGED   |

\* Public lands, especially along the roads, are sometimes leased out to private groups and NGOs for tree plantation under income generation programs.

## 5. LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL, BUSINESS, EMPLOYMENT & RENTAL INCOME

| Impact Type   | Entitled Person  | Entitlement   | Responsibility |
|---|--|---|----------------|
| <b>Agricultural:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If acquisition amounts to 20% or more of the total productive land holding</i></li> <li>• <i>If acquired VNR lands are agricultural</i></li> </ul> | <i>Legal Owners</i> , as determined by DCs, or by courts in cases of legal disputes. | Transition allowance @ BDT 1500 per decimal of acquired agricultural land.  | By LGED        |
|   | <i>Present Owners/Users</i>  | Transition allowance equivalent to three times the harvest prices of one year's crops produced on the acquired agricultural lands.                                  | By LGED        |
| <b>Business:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Temporary closure of businesses in existing premises</i></li> <li>• <i>Partially affected businesses</i></li> </ul>                                    | <i>Business Owners</i> (premise/land owners & tenants)                               | Compensation, based on daily net income, for the actual number of days the businesses remain closed or needed to complete the civil works, whichever is smaller.    | By LGED        |
|   | <i>Business Owners</i> (premise/land owners & tenants)                               | Compensation, calculated as above, for the number of days needed to repair and reopen the individual businesses, or complete the civil works, whichever is smaller. | By LGED        |



| <b>Impact Type</b>   | <b>Entitled Person</b>                                     | <b>Entitlement</b>  | <b>Responsibility</b> |
|--|--|---|-----------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Businesses requiring removal from the existing premises and spots</i></li> </ul> | <i>Business Owners (premise/land owners &amp; tenants)</i> | Compensation, calculated as above, for the number of days the business owners need to find alternative locations themselves, which will be paid for a maximum of 90 days. | By LGED               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Loss of employment income</i></li> </ul>   | <i>Business Employees</i>                                  | Compensation at current daily wage rate for the period needed to reopen the businesses, which will be for a maximum of 30 days.   | By LGED               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Loss of income from rented-out premises</i></li> </ul>                           | <i>Legal Owners</i>  | Three months' rent at the current rates to the owners of the premises.  | By LGED               |

## 6. UNFORESEEN LOSSES

| <b>Impact Type</b>   | <b>Entitled Person</b> | <b>Entitlement</b>   | <b>Responsibility</b> |
|--|------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| <i>As may be identified during subproject preparation &amp; implementation</i> | <i>As identified</i>   | As determined in consultation with IDA and the stakeholders. | By LGED               |

**Appendix-4**

List of Participants in Consultation events

[Will be attached when disclosed]

## ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| ARE     | Assistant Resident Engineer                                    |
| BBS     | Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics                                |
| BDT     | Bangladeshi Taka   |
| CE      | Chief Engineer   |
| CO      | Community Organizer  |
| CUL     | Compensation-Under-Law   |
| D&SC    | Design and Supervision Consultancy                             |
| DC      | Deputy Commissioner  |
| DLAC    | District Land Acquisition Committee                            |
| DS      | District Sociologist   |
| EA      | Environmental Assessment                                       |
| EP      | Entitled Persons   |
| FGD     | Focused Group Discussion                                       |
| GCM     | Growth Centre Market   |
| GoB     | Government of Bangladesh                                       |
| GRC     | Grievance Redress Committee                                    |
| GRM     | Grievance Redress Mechanism                                    |
| HRG     | House Reconstruction Grant                                     |
| IPA     | Integrated Performance Audit                                   |
| LA      | Land Acquisition   |
| LAO     | Land Acquisition Officer                                       |
| LAP     | Land Acquisition Plan  |
| LG      | Local Government   |
| LGD     | Local Government Division                                      |
| LGED    | Local Government Engineering Department                        |
| MLGRD&C | Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives |
| IPAC    | Integrated Performance Audit Consultant                        |
| MS      | Management Support   |
| MSC     | Management Support Consultant                                  |
| NGO     | Non-Government Organization                                    |
| OP 4.10 | Operational Policy 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples                  |
| OP 4.12 | Operational Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement            |
| OP      | Operational Policy   |
| PAP     | Project Affected Person  |
| PBMC    | Performance-Based Maintenance Contract                         |
| PD      | Project Director   |
| PMU     | Project Management Unit  |
| RA      | Rental Allowance   |
| RAP     | Resettlement Action Plan                                       |
| RJ      | River Jetties  |
| RPM     | Rehabilitation Periodic Maintenance                            |
| RTIP-II | Rural Transport Improvement Project-II                         |
| SCC     | Suggestion and Complaints Committee                            |
| SCM     | Suggestion and Complaints Mechanism                            |

|      |                                    |
|------|------------------------------------|
| SIMF | Social Impact Management Framework |
| SIMP | Social Impact Management Plan      |
| SMP  | Social Management Plan             |
| SRAP | Social & Resettlement Action Plan  |
| TG   | Transfer Grant                     |
| TPP  | Tribal Peoples Plan                |
| TRG  | Transfer and Reconstruction Grant  |
| HCG  | House Construction Grant           |
| UE   | Upazila Engineer                   |
| UNO  | Upazila Nirbahi Officer            |
| UNR  | Union Road                         |
| UP   | Union Parishad                     |
| USD  | United State Dollar                |
| UZR  | Upazila Road                       |
| VNR  | Vested and Non-resident            |
| WB   | World Bank                         |
| XEN  | Executive Engineer                 |