

Resettlement Plan (Draft)

Project number: 53382-001
October 2022

**Bangladesh: South Asia Subregional Economic
Cooperation Dhaka-Sylhet Corridor Road
Investment Project**

Prepared by Roads and Highways Department (RHD), Bangladesh for the Asian
Development Bank.

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges
Roads and Highways Department
Road Transport and Highways Division

Improvement of the Existing 209.328 km Dhaka
(Katchpur)- Sylhet National Highway

Resettlement Plan

FOR
Roads and Highways Department

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 6 October 2022)

Currency unit	-	Bangladesh Taka (BDT)
BDT1.00	=	\$ 0.009779922
\$1.00	=	BDT 102.2503

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 ha	-	2.47 acre
1 ha	-	10,000 sqm
1 acre	-	100 decimal

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Bangladesh and its agencies ends on 30 June. "FY" before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2020 ends on 30 June 2020.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND BRIDGES
ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS DIVISION
ROADS AND HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT

RESETTLEMENT PLAN (UPDATED)
FOR
**SASEC DHAKA-SYLHET CORRIDOR
ROAD INVESTMENT PROJECT**

September-2022

GLOSSARY

Project Affected Person (PAP) – includes any person who, as a result of the project, will lose physical assets (land, structures, trees and crops), income (business income, wage, access to resources (pond, forest, etc.), either partially or fully, permanently or temporarily. Includes any person, affected households (AHs), firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with physical or economic displacement.

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

Compensation - means payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost.

Cut-off date - refers to the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will not be considered is the cut-off date. Date of service of notice under Section 4 of ARIPA 2017 is considered to be the cut-off date for recognition of legal compensation and the completion date of carrying out the census/inventory of losses is considered as the cut of date for eligibility of resettlement benefits.

Decimal - Decimal is the lowest unit of measurement of land which is equivalent to 435.6 square feet. 247-decimal is equal to one hectare while 100-decimal is equal to one acre.

Displaced Person (DP) - As per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009- displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

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

Entitlements - include the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to AHs, depending on the type and degree /nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.

Hectare (ha) -One hectare is equal to 2.47 acre and 247 decimal (one acre = 100 decimal). It is also measured as 1 ha = 10,000 square meter.

Household - A household includes all persons living and eating together (sharing the same kitchen and cooking food together as a single-family unit).

Inventory of losses - includes the inventory of the affected properties during census survey for record of affected or lost assets for preparation of the resettlement plan.

Large Tree - A commonly found tree (except some particular species such as palm, dates, coconut, betel nut, guava, lemon, sharifa/sofeda, etc) with more than 4 feet of girth at the chest position has been classified as big tree. In case of fruit bearing trees (Mango, Jackfruit, Litchi, Black Berry, etc.) the girth size 3.5 feet and above are also considered as big category. In case of Palm, dates, coconut, betel nut, etc. 20 feet or above height is considered big. In case of guava, lemon, sharifa/sofeda, etc the age of the trees and judgment of the surveyor and trees owners has been imposed to classify the size. More than 10 years of age of such species of trees has been categorized as large.

Meaningful Consultation - A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of 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.

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

Mouza - In Bangladesh a mouza is a type of administrative unit, corresponding to a specific land area within which there may be one or more settlements.

Non-titled - means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or public land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied resettlement assistance.

Project -Improvement of the Existing 222.50 km Dhaka (Katchpur)-Sylhet National Highway

Project Affected Units (PAUs) - collectively indicate residential households (HHs), commercial and business enterprises (CBEs), common property resources (CPRs) and other affected entities as a whole.

Relocation - means displacement or physical moving of the affected persons from the affected area to a new area/site and rebuilding homes, infrastructure, provision of assets, including productive land/employment and re-establishing income, livelihoods, living and social systems

Replacement Cost - includes (i) fair market value (ii) transaction costs (iii) interest accrued (iv) renovation costs and (v) other applicable payments if applicable. The replacement cost does not take into account depreciation value.

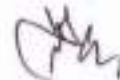
Resettlement - means mitigation of all the impacts associated with land acquisition including relocation and reconstruction of physical assets such as housing and restoration of income and livelihoods in post-relocation period.

Squatters - refers to non-titled and includes households, business and common establishments on public land (including those acquired earlier).

Structures - refers to all buildings including primary and secondary structures including houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls, tube wells latrines etc.

Upazila – (sub-district), formerly called thana, is a geographical region in Bangladesh used for administrative or other purposes. They function as sub-units of districts.

Vulnerable Households - include households those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land.



ABBREVIATION / ACRONYMS

AB	Acquiring Body
AC Land	Assistant Commissioner Land
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADC	Additional Deputy Commissioner
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
APD	Additional Project Director
CBE	Commercial and Business Enterprise
CCL	Cash Compensation under Law
Cft.	Cubic Feet
CMP	Current Market Price
COI	Corridor of Impact
CPR	Common Property Resources
CRO	Chief Resettlement Officer
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAE	Department of Agriculture Extension
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DCRO	Deputy Chief Resettlement Officer
DOF	Department of Forest
DoF	Department of Fisheries
DP	Displaced Persons
EA	Executing Agency
EC	Entitlement Card
ECNEC	Executive Committee of National Economic Council
EP	Entitled Person
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
fl.	foot / feet (3.28 ft. = 1 m)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
Ha	Hectare
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HH	Household
ID card	Identity Card
IOL	Inventory of losses
INGO	Implementing Non-Governmental Organization
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
JVS	Joint Verification Survey
Km	Kilometre
LA	Land Acquisition
LA&R	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan
LGI	Local Government Institution
LMS	Land Market Survey

LIRP	Livelihood and Income Restoration Program
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MoL	Ministry of Land
MoRTB	Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges
NGO	Non-government Organization
NRS	National Resettlement Specialist
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAU	Project Affected Unit
PVAC	Property Valuation Advisory Committee
PIC	Project Implementation Consultant
PMU	Project Management Unit
PD	Project Director
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PWD	Public Works Department
RAC	Resettlement Advisory Committee
RP	Resettlement Plan
RB	Requiring Body
RF	Resettlement Framework
Rft	Running Feet
RHD	Roads and Highways Department
RO	Resettlement Officer
RoR	Record of Rights
RoW	Right-of-Way
RU	Resettlement Unit
SES	Socio-economic Survey
SCM	Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
Sft	Square feet
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
TRTA	Transaction technical assistance
VH	Vulnerable Household
XEN	Executive Engineer



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction

1. Government of Bangladesh has taken initiatives for improving Dhaka-Sylhet highway into a 4 Lane Highway with service Lanes on both sides. In this connection, two Development Project Proposals has been approved by the Government. Firstly, A Land Acquisition and Utility Shifting Project: Support for improvement of Dhaka (Katchpur)-Sylhet-Tamabil to 4 Lane with separate service lane on both sides was approved on 23 October 2018 (hereinafter referred to as "Support Project"). The Project has revised and Revised DPP has been approved on 22 February 2022. The objective of the project was to expeditious completion of Land Acquisition and Utility Shifting Activities for improvement of the Dhaka-Sylhet-Tamabil Corridor. On the other hand, an Investment Project entitled as South Asia Sub regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Dhaka Sylhet Corridor Road Investment Project was approved by ECNEC on 16 February 2022 (hereinafter referred to as "Investment Project"). The investment project will finance improvement of the approximately 210 km Dhaka-Sylhet section of the existing National Highway No. 2 (N2) from a two-lane road into four lanes with SMVT lanes on both sides, with designs for elderly, women, children and differently-abled (EWCD) inclusion, and disaster and climate risks. Connecting to the borders with India via the Sylhet-Tamabil section, the investment project will improve efficiency, connectivity and safety of the Dhaka-Sylhet trade corridor. It will improve efficiency in the movement of goods to and from markets and will enhance access to social benefits and services. The investment project will also assist the RHD in strengthening its capacity for road safety and road asset maintenance, partly through the transaction technical assistance (TRTA). The investment project and the TRTA are included in the ADB's country operations business plan for Bangladesh, 2021-2023.

2. The total length of proposed Dhaka-Sylhet Highway corridor is 209.328kilometerswhich is traversing across 7 districts, i.e., Narayanganj, Narsingdi, Kishoreganj, Brahmanbaria, Habiganj, Mouvibazar and Sylhet district. The first three districts are in Dhaka Division, Brahmanbari district is in Chittagong Division, and the last three districts are in Sylhet Division. The full length of the corridor has been divided into thirteen segments which will be improved under 13 civil work construction contract. Contract-wise chainage and length are as follows:

Table A: Package-Wise Chainage and Length of the proposed Highway

Package No.	Package Name	Chainage	Length (km)
DS-1	Kanchpur Intersection to Sonpara Bus Stand	0+100 to 18+000	18.00
DS-2	Sonpara Bus Stand to Narsingdi BSCIC	18+000 to 35+000	17.00
DS-3	Narsingdi BSCIC to Marco LPG Autogas Filling Station	35+000 to 53+500	18.50
DS-4	Marco LPG Autogas Filling Station to Bairab Bridge West End Toll Plaza	53+500 to 67+850	14.35
DS-5	Sarail Intersection to Budhanti bus stand	81+122 to 97+300	16.178
DS-6	Budhanti Bus Stand to S M	97+300 to 116+400	19.10

Package No.	Package Name	Chainage	Length (km)
	Spinning Mills Limited		
DS-7	S M Spinning Mills Limited to Sayestaganj Bypass BM Auto Gas Filling Station	116+400 to 134+600	18.20
DS-8	Sayestaganj Bypass BM Auto Gas Filling Station to Square Textiles Land, Bahubal	134+600 to 151+00	16.40
DS-9	Square Textiles Land, Bahuba to Sadarghat Natun Bazar Jame Masjid	151+00 to 169+900	18.90
DS-10	Sadarghat Natun Bazar Jame Masjid to Sherpur Bridge Toll Plaza	169+900 to 186+700	16.80
DS-11	Sherpur Bridge Toll Plaza to Khasikapon Bazar	186+700 to 200+800	14.10
DS-12 A	Khasikapon Baza to Lalabazar	200+800 to 211+900	11.10
DS-12 B	Lalabazar to Peer Habibur Rahman Chattar	211+900 to 222+600	10.70
Total			209.328

3. It is a tool for budget estimation of land acquisition and resettlement works of a transport infrastructure project. For implementation of the Project, A resettlement plan was previously prepared for this project which was disclosed in ADB website in May 2021. However, revision of Design of Road Geometry seemed essential and design was revised mainly encompassing wider service lanes. Accordingly, RP required a revision. The Resettlement Plan has been updated (hereinafter referred to as Updated Resettlement Plan) based on draft design of the Alignment with wider service lane widths. Census survey was conducted in January 2022 to April 2022 following the wider width service lane. Output of the SES has also been reflected in this updated Resettlement Plan. Resettlement Plan for SASEC Dhaka-Sylhet Corridor Road Investment Project contains an indicative estimation of losses of land, structures and other assets incurred by the project and the budget estimation for compensating those losses.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

4. According to the census and SES 9,893 structures owner/entity will be affected by the project implementation, out of which 9,475 are affected Households, 230 are Common Property Resources (CPRs), 84 are government offices, and 104 are owned by NGO/Association. Of the total affected structures, entities 8,747 households/entity will be physically displaced and require relocation. Total 1,033.80 acre (418.36 hectare) of land will need to be acquired as per the detail design of the highway.

5. About 8,747 households/ entity will be physically displaced from residential and commercial land of which 4,801 titled holders 3,524 non-titled holders and 422 encroachers. Apart from this, 374 are CPR and other Government non-Government offices will be physically displaced. The survey indicates that 6,915 tenants, 10,018 business/shops (both structure owner and tenant) and 9,242 wage labourers will be affected by the project interventions. The project will also impact on 1,784 Vulnerable Households, 86,377 Trees. Total number of Project Affected Persons is 59,197. Detail is mentioned in **Table B**.

Table B: Summary of Project Impacts

Sl. No.	Project Impacts	Unit/Quantity
A	Amount of land to be acquired (acre)	1,033.80
B	Total number of total affected households/units/entities	9,893
	B-1: Number of affected households (Title 5427, 3617 Non-Title and 431 Encroacher)	9,475
	B-2: Number of affected common property resources	230
	B-3: Number of affected govt. structures	84
	B-4: No. of affected NGO/ association/private organization etc.	104
C	Number of total affected households/units/entities requiring relocation	9,121
	C-1: Number of households requiring relocation (physically displaced)	8,747
	C-2: Number of affected CPR, govt. offices and NGO/association/ private organization etc. requiring relocation (physically displaced)	374
D	Number of total affected households requiring relocation	8,747
	D-1: No. of Titled households requiring relocation due to Land Acquisition	4,801
	D-2: Number of Non-Titled losing Residential, Residential-cum-Commercial and Commercial structures requiring relocation	3,524
	D-3: Number of Encroacher requiring relocation	422
E	Number of affected households but no relocation required	728
	E-1: Number of households losing Primary Structures and trees but no relocation required	616
	E-2: Number of households losing Secondary Structures and no relocation required	112
F	Total number of Project Affected Persons	59,197
	F-1: Number of Affected Persons from HHs	43,040
	F-2: Number of Affected Tenants	6,915
	F-3: Number of Affected Employee	9,242
G	Number of Affected Business/Shops (Economically displaced)	10,018
H	Number of Affected Vulnerable Households	1,784
I	Number of Affected Trees	86,377
J	Persons losing 10% or more of productive assets from their own land	1,428

Source: Census and SES, January 2022 to April 2022

C. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

6. The affected people were consulted in groups regarding the project goals and objective, potential social and resettlement impacts on them and their suggestion about mitigation measures. The discussions were held with special focus on their losses of properties and or livelihood. Affected people were brought together in groups based on homogeneity and or nearness. Total 12 Stakeholder Consultation Meeting (SCM) and 21 FGDs were conducted

during April 2022. The consultant sought opinion of the affected people about potential adverse impacts and their suggested mitigation measures.

D. Grievance Redress Mechanism

7. Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be established at two levels: (i) Union/Municipal level and (ii) Project Level. At the Community level, GRCs will be formed with representatives from RHD, local elected representatives from the Local Government Institutions (LGI), Affected Persons representatives (women representative in case of women APs), and RP implementing NGO. GRC decisions will be on a majority basis and will be publicized among the local communities. Where the complaining parties are not satisfied with the GRC decisions, they can go the Project Director (PD, RHD) for resolution. If the disputant is still unhappy, he/she can file cases in the court.

E. Policy, Objectives and Entitlements

8. The primary objective of this resettlement plan is to identify impacts and to plan measures to mitigate the various adverse impacts and restore and/or improve the overall standards of living of the people in the post-project period. Mitigation measures have been proposed to comply with the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement's (2009) Involuntary Resettlement (IR) Policy (IR) requirements. The RP outlines the (i) type and extent of loss of assets, including land, structures, tree, crops and income; (ii) principles and legal framework applicable to mitigate these losses; (iii) entitlement matrix, (iv) implementation arrangement including monitoring and evaluation, and (iv) budget. The entitlement matrix covers all losses at replacement costs, irrespective of titles and ownership rights.

Table C: Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits under the RP – Summary

Category of Losses	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
1.Loss of Agricultural Land	Legal owner/title holders as identified by DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CCL by DC as per ARIPA 2017; - The difference between CCL and Replacement Cost (RC) of land (to be determined by PVAC) paid by the Project as additional payments; - RC includes Stamp duty and registration cost at the rate of 11% of Current Market Price to be assessed by PVAC; - Relocation allowance BDT 300 per decimal. - Assistance from INGO/Agencies in re-titling plot.
2.Loss of Homestead, Commercial, Industrial land and CPRs	Legal owner/title holders as identified by DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CCL by DC as per ARIPA, 2017; - The difference between CCL and RV of land (to be determined by PVAC) paid by the Project as additional payments; - RC includes Stamp duty and registration costs at the rate of 11% of current Market Price to be assessed by PVAC; - Relocation allowance BDT 300 per decimal. - Assistance from INGO/Agencies in re-titling

Category of Losses	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
		structure.
3. Loss of Water bodies (ponds, both cultivated and non-cultivated)	Legal owner/title holders as identified by DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CCL by DC as per ARIPA, 2017; - The difference between CCL and RC of land (to be determined by PVAC) paid by the Project as additional payments; - RV includes Stamp duty and registration costs at the rate of 11% of current Market Price to be assessed by PVAC; - Relocation allowance BDT 300 per decimal. - Assistance from INGO/Agencies in re-titling asset.
4. Loss of Residential Structures with title to Land	Legal owner/title holders as identified by DC	<p>i) Compensation Package A or Compensation Package B whichever is maximum</p> <p>Compensation Package A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCL for residential structures as per 2017 LA Act and following PWD schedule of rates prevailing in Year 2021 as determined by PVAC • The difference between CCL and RC for structures as determined by PVAC; • Transfer and reconstruction grants respectively @ 10% and 15 % of RC of the structure; (CCL amount to be estimated based on prevailing PWD rate schedule of 2021 and as determined by PVAC) <p>Compensation Package B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCL by DC for residential structures as per 2017 LA Act; (CCL based on prevailing PWD rate during preparation of estimates by DC) • The difference between CCL and RC for structures as determined by PVAC; <p>ii) Owner is allowed taking away all salvageable materials free of cost.</p> <p>iii) 60-day advance notice</p>
5. Loss of Commercial/Industrial Structures with title to Land	Legal owner/title holders as identified by DC	<p>i) Compensation Package A or Compensation Package B whichever is maximum</p> <p>Compensation Package A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCL for residential structures as per 2017 LA Act and following PWD schedule of rates prevailing in Year 2021 as determined by PVAC • The difference between CCL and RC for structures as determined by PVAC; • Transfer and reconstruction grants respectively @ 10% and 15 % of RC of the structure; (CCL amount to be estimated based on prevailing PWD rate schedule of 2021 and as determined by PVAC) <p>Compensation Package B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCL by DC for residential structures as per 2017 LA Act; (CCL based on prevailing PWD rate

Category of Losses	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
		<p>during preparation of estimates by DC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The difference between CCL and RC for structures as determined by PVAC; <p>ii) Owner is allowed taking away all salvageable materials free of cost.</p> <p>iii) 60-day advance notice</p>
<p>6. Loss of Residential And other Physical Structures without title to land (squatters/informal settlers)</p>	<p>Socially recognized owners of structures built on the RoW as identified during census.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation for the structures based on PWD rates to be determined by PVAC as replacement cost. Joint Verification Committee (JVC) will verify the affected structures; - Transfer and reconstruction grants respectively @ 10% and 15 % of RC of the structure; and - Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials free of cost within the given time by RHD.
<p>7. Loss of CPR structures with title to land</p>	<p>Legal owners (registered committees) identified by DC in the process of CCL payment.</p>	<p>i) Compensation Package A or Compensation Package B whichever is maximum</p> <p>Compensation Package A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCL for Structures as per 2017 LA Act and following PWD schedule of rates prevailing in Year 2021 as determined by PVAC • The difference between CCL and RC for structures as determined by PVAC; • Transfer and reconstruction grants respectively @ 10% and 15 % of RC of the structure; (CCL amount to be estimated based on prevailing PWD rate schedule of 2021 and as determined by PVAC) <p>Compensation Package B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCL by DC for Structures as per 2017 LA Act; (CCL based on prevailing PWD rate during preparation of estimates by DC) • The difference between CCL and RC for structures as determined by PVAC; <p>ii) Special allowance for the CPR @ 50,000 or as determined by PVAC in consultation with the community; and</p> <p>iii) Allowed to take all salvageable materials free of cost.</p> <p>Or instead of the above entitlements</p> <p>RHD will rebuild in consultation with registered committee of the affected CPR.</p>
<p>8. Loss of CPR structures without title to land</p>	<p>Socially recognized owners (registered committee) of structures built on the RoW as identified during census and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RC of structures as determined by PVAC paid by the project to socially recognized committee/owners; - Transfer and RG respectively @ 10% and 15 % of RC of the structure;

Category of Losses	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
	verified by JVC, RC will be paid by the project through INGO.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Special allowance for the CPR @ 50,000 or as determined by PVAC in consultation with the community in case of relocation; and - Allowed to take all salvageable materials free of cost. <p>Or instead of the above entitlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RHD will rebuild in consultation with registered committee of the affected CPR.
9.(a) Loss of Trees with title to land; and (b) owner of trees on public land or lessees	Owner with title to land as identified by DC. Owners of trees on public or other land, as identified by census. Owners of trees such as Forest Department, Zilla Parishad, Society, Union Parishad, Lessee on public land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (a) Timber trees and bamboos: CCL by DC for those who are with title to land and difference between CCL and RC as determined by PVAC; - For fruit trees: CCL by DC for those with title to land and difference between CCL and RC as determined by PVAC; and - Compensation for fruits @30% of the timber value - OR - (b) Timber trees and bamboos: Compensation for lost trees as per DOF rates to be determined by PVAC at RC for the owners of trees on public land; - For fruit trees: compensation for lost trees as per DOF rates to be determined by PVAC at RC for those without title to land; - Compensation for fruits @30% of the timber value; and - Owner of trees (in both cases) will be allowed to fell and take the trees free of cost.
10. Loss of Standing Crops/Fish stock with title to land	Legal owner/ cultivators as identified in joint verification by DC and RHD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CCL for crops/fish stock by DC for those with titles and difference between CCL and RC as determined by PVAC; and - Owners/Users will be allowed to take crops and fish stock (within RHD declared deadline).
11. Loss of Standing Crops/Fish stock without title to land.	Socially recognized users of land identified during census and validated by JVC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensations for crops/fish stock at RC to be determined by PVAC for those without title; and - Owners/Users will be allowed to take crops and fish stock (within RHD declared deadline).
12. Loss of leased or mortgaged Agricultural Land or Ponds and Commercial Land	Agricultural and commercial plot owner(s) on the Project RoW. Titled and non-titled leaseholders/ licensees/sharecropper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CCL as per ARIPA, 2017 for those with registered contracts/lease and difference between CCL and RC as per ADB Policy. - OR - RC of Crops/Fish Stock.; - Relocation Allowance will be paid to the





Category of Losses	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
	s	<p>actual cultivator of the acquired land by RHD with assistance from INGO @ Tk. 300/Dec; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In both cases, the cultivator will be allowed to take the crops/fish free of costs within the RHD declared deadline.
13. Loss of income from dismantled commercial and business premises	Any proprietor or businessman or artisan operating in premises, at the time of issuance of notice and/or identified by census.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small: Cash grant of BDT 36,000 for loss of business income by affected trader (based on average monthly income of BDT 12,000 for 3 months); Medium Business: Medium Business (Having Trade License and IT certificate): Cash grant of BDT 75,000 for loss of Medium Business income by affected trader (based on average monthly income of BDT 25,000 for 3 months). and Large Scale Business (Having Trade License and IT certificate and having minimum annual income of 6 lac BDT): Cash grant of BDT 150,000 for loss of large business income by affected trader (based on average monthly income of BDT 50,000 for 3 months).
14. Loss of income of wage earners	Regular employees/wage earners affected by the acquisition as identified by census.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income @ TK. 300 x 90 days);
15. Loss of income from rented-out structures and assistance to tenants (Residential and commercial)	Owner of the rented-out premises and tenant as identified by census.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant for loss of rental income for rented-out residential and commercial structures equivalent to three (3) months rental income not exceeding BDT 15,000; Rental assistance for both residential and commercial tenants equivalent to two (2) months' rent not exceeding BDT 10,000; and In addition, moving grant for both residential and commercial tenants @ BDT 5,000.
16. Loss of Tube-well	Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by DC; and Non-title holders who are owners of Tube-well installed on the RoW as identified during the census and by the PVAC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC compensation or grant for shallow tube-well BDT 17,000 and for deep tube-well BDT 60,000; and Owner will take all salvageable materials free of cost within RHD declared deadline.
17. Loss of Toilet	Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by DC Non-title holders who are owners of structures built on the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC compensation/ grant for toilets BDT 60,000 for pucca sanitary latrines, BDT 12,000 for slab latrines and BDT 8,000 pit latrines; and Owner will take all salvageable materials free of cost within RHD declared deadline.

Category of Losses	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
	RoW as identified by census and the JVC.	
18. Reconnection of Utilities	Legal subscriber as identified by DC (Eligible only when the affected households can submit evidence of past connections/bills/receipt)	Cash grant for new utilities connection will be Provided by RHD: (a) Gas connection = BDT12,000; (b) Electricity connection = BDT 8,000; (c) Telephone connection = BDT5,000; (d) Water connection = BDT 8,000; and Sewage connection = BDT 7,000.
19. Assistance to Vulnerable households	Households under the poverty level and whose head of household are elderly, disabled, very poor and <u>Landless Non-Title</u>	- BDT 20,000 as one time grant in addition to other compensations.
20. Additional Assistance to Poor female-headed Households	Households headed by women and under the poverty level.	- BDT 15,000 as one time grant in addition to other compensations
21. Livelihood Restoration and Development Program	One member of each vulnerable household as well as households losing 10% or more of productive assets from their own land	- Cost of program implementation (as separate line in budget summary Table 46); - BDT 30,000 to be provided as "seed grant" to each trained member for investment; and - INGO/Agencies will assess the needs of the training requirement.
22. Loss of graves on private land and community or government land	a. Legal owner of the graves in case of private land and community land identified by DC in the process of CCL payment; b. socially recognized owners or registered committee identified by JVC, project will pay relocation grants.	- BDT: 50,000 paid to the legal owner/registered committee of the graves as relocation grants; - BDT: 50,000 paid to the socially recognized owner/registered committee of the graves as relocation grants; and - Allowed to take all salvageable materials free of cost.
23. Temporary impact during construction	Households/persons and/or community affected by construction impacts	- The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery and in connection with collection and transportation of borrow materials as per entitlement matrix. - All temporary use of lands outside proposed RoW to be through written approval of the land owner and contractor; and - Land will be returned to owner rehabilitated to original preferably better standard.
24. Unforeseen Adverse impacts	Households/persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RP implementation- for	- Compensations/allowance and assistance depending on type of loss will follow entitlement matrix.

Category of Losses	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
	instance, any Project Induced Impacts	

F. Cost and Budget

9. The RP budgets including replacement cost of land, structures and other assets, and special assistances, benefits and grants have been calculated using the market rate as well as safeguard policy reflecting replacement cost. It will be updated with the replacement cost of assets at the time of project implementation. Total estimated land acquisition and resettlement budget is BDT 66,042.64 million (USD 778.80 million). A total of 1033.80 acre (418.36 ha) of land has been proposed for acquisition for the project implementation. The budget for land has been estimated based on Mouza-wise rate collected from respective Upazila Sub-Registrar office and Property Valuation Survey. Summary of the budget for land acquisition is presented in Table D.

Table D: Estimated Summary Budget for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Sl. No.	Head of Expenditures	BDT	BDT in Million	USD in Million	Source of Budget
A-1	Compensation for Land	45,043,525,491	45,043.53	531.17	Support Project
A-2	Compensation for Primary Structures	13,190,742,596	13,190.74	155.55	
A-3	Compensation for Secondary Structures	494,087,461	494.09	5.83	
A-4	Compensation for Trees	301,940,408	301.94	3.56	
A-5	Compensation for Standing Crops and Fishes	38,868,995	38.87	0.46	
B	Other Resettlement Benefits	3,513,660,820	3,513.66	41.43	Resettlement head of Investment Project
C-1	Operation cost for RP implementing NGO	63,000,000	63.00	0.74	Consulting services head of Investment Project
C-2	Operation cost for ILRP services NGO	20,000,000	20.00	0.24	Consulting services head of Investment Project
C-3	Training Fee/Allowances for participants on IGA of the Vulnerable Groups and households losing 10% or more of productive assets from their own land	40,000,000	40.00	0.47	Resettlement head of Investment Project
C-4	Cost for Social Safeguard Experts (For monitoring)	120,000,000	120.00	1.42	Consulting services head of Investment Project
C-5	Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency	5,000,000	5.00	0.06	Resettlement head of Investment Project
	Total	62,830,825,771	62,830.83	740.93	
D-1	Arrangement of meeting for GRC, PAVC, JVC etc, installation of Temporary Demarcation Pilar, Legal Expenses, etc @ 2% of other resettlement benefits	70,273,216	70.27	0.83	Resettlement head of Investment Project
D-2	Contingency @ 5% of total budget	3,141,541,269	3,141.54	37.05	Support Project/Investment Project

Sl. No.	Head of Expenditures	BDT	BDT in Million	USD in Million	Source of Budget
	Grand Total	66,042,840,276	66,042.64	778.80	

Source: Census and SES, January 2022 to April 2022 and Market Survey 2022 and Entitlement Matrix

G. Institutional Arrangements

10. The Roads and Highways Department (RHD) under the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB) is representing the Government of Bangladesh as the Executing Agency (EA) of the Dhaka (Katchpur)-Sylhet Highway Project. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) is headed by a Project Director (PD). The PIU has two positions of Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) who are also working as Additional Project Director. The CRO will have the overall responsibility relating to resettlement and rehabilitation policy guidance, coordination, planning, monitoring and reporting. At field level, the CRO will be assisted by Project Managers (PMs) as the Resettlement Officers (RO) and Deputy Project Managers (DPM) or Field Officers (FO) and other field staffs as necessary. An NGO has been appointed for the day-to-day implementation of the Resettlement Plan for each Package separately keeping in view the extent and magnitude of impacts under each package being large. There will be a Social Safeguard team under the Project Implementation Consultant of the project. They will conduct supervision of Resettlement Plan implementation work on behalf of the EA. A NGO for implementing Income, Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP) shall be appointed by RHD. The primary focus of the ILRP will be given to the project affected persons both titled and non-titled to assist income losses and enhance incomes through the project assistance. Besides, Individual Consultants for the position of Senior Social Safeguard experts (International) and Social Safeguard Expert (National) shall be appointed for this project for monitoring the resettlement activities.

H. Monitoring and Evaluation

11. The Chief Resettlement officer and Additional Project Director will be responsible, for executing the RP implementation in their respective jurisdiction. Until the end of the RP implementation, monitoring will be sustained. Monitoring components will comprise of performance monitoring of the physical progress along with the RP implementation, impact monitoring and evaluation. The internal intermittent monitoring and evaluation of the RP implementation will be conducted by RHD through Social Safeguard Team of the Project Implementation Consultant and CRO and his teams. The semi-annual, midterm, and final evaluation will be conducted by RHD and will propose necessary changes to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) as necessary. INGO will also conduct their internal monitoring periodically and submit monthly, quarterly and semi-annual reports to the EA. External Monitoring will cover compliance monitoring and social impact evaluation of RP implementation. An independent external monitor will be engaged by RHD for monitoring the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities. The external monitor will monitor the progress of land acquisition and resettlement process on the basis of a set of qualitative and quantitative indicators. They will also conduct field based periodical assessment resettlement process following the ADB SPS 2009.

CHAPTER- 1: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Introduction

1. Dhaka-Sylhet transportation has been given priority in the Government of Bangladesh's Eight five-year Plan (8FYP) development strategy considering current circumstances and to overcome traffic congestion. The Government of Bangladesh also gives highest priority in improving the communication sector in the yearly budgets, which complies with the sustainable Development Goal to be achieved by 2030. In line with this, Government of Bangladesh has taken initiatives for improving Dhaka-Sylhet highway into a 4 Lane Highway with service Lanes on both sides. In this connection, two Development Project Proposals has been approved by the Government. Firstly, A Land Acquisition and Utility Shifting Project: Support for improvement of Dhaka (Katchpur)-Sylhet-Tamabil to 4 Lane with separate service lane on both sides was approved on 23 October 2018 (herein after referred to as "Support Project"). The Project has revised and Revised DPP has been approved on 22 February 2022. The objective of the project was to expeditious completion of Land Acquisition and Utility Shifting Activities for improvement of the Dhaka-Sylhet-Tamabil Corridor. On the other hand Investment Project entitled as South Asia Sub regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Dhaka Sylhet Corridor Road Investment Project was approved by ECNEC on 16 February 2022 (Hereinafter referred to as "Investment Project"). The investment project will finance improvement of the approximately 210 km Dhaka Sylhet section of the existing National Highway No. 2 (N2) from a two-lane road into four lanes with SMVT lanes on both sides, with designs for elderly, women, children and differently-abled (EWCD) inclusion, and disaster and climate risks. Connecting to the borders with India via the Sylhet-Tamabil section, the investment project will improve efficiency, connectivity and safety of the Dhaka-Sylhet trade corridor. It will improve efficiency in the movement of goods to and from markets and will enhance access to social benefits and services. The investment project will also assist the RHD in strengthening its capacity for road safety and road asset maintenance, partly through the transaction technical assistance (TRTA). The investment project and the TRTA are included in the ADB's country operations business plan for Bangladesh, 2021-2023.

2. The Government of Bangladesh has recently reviewed and updated Designs for the Improvement of the Existing 209.328 km Dhaka (Katchpur)-Sylhet National Highway. A social Safeguard document which is a pre-requisite of implementation of the project under Asian Development Bank financing was prepared. It is a tool for budget estimation of land acquisition and resettlement works of a transport infrastructure project. Resettlement Plan for SASEC Dhaka-Sylhet Corridor Road Investment Project contains an estimation of losses of land, structures and other assets affected by the project and the budget estimation for compensating those loses.

3. The project starts from Kanchpur Intersection of Narayanganj district of Dhaka division and reach to Peer Habibur Rahman Chattar, Sylhet of Sylhet division. Total length of proposed corridor is 210.00 kilometers. The alignment traverses through Seven (7) Districts, 21 Upazila and 281 Mouza. Name of 7 Districts are Narayanganj, Narsingdi, Kishoreganj, Brahmanbaria, Habiganj, Moulvibazar and Sylhet district. First three districts are in Dhaka Division, Brahmanbari district is in Chittagong Division, and the last three districts are in Sylhet Division.

1.2 The Alignment

4. The alignment selected during the detailed design of SASEC Dhaka-Sylhet Corridor Road Investment Project mainly followed National Highway N2. Figure of the alignment is shown below:

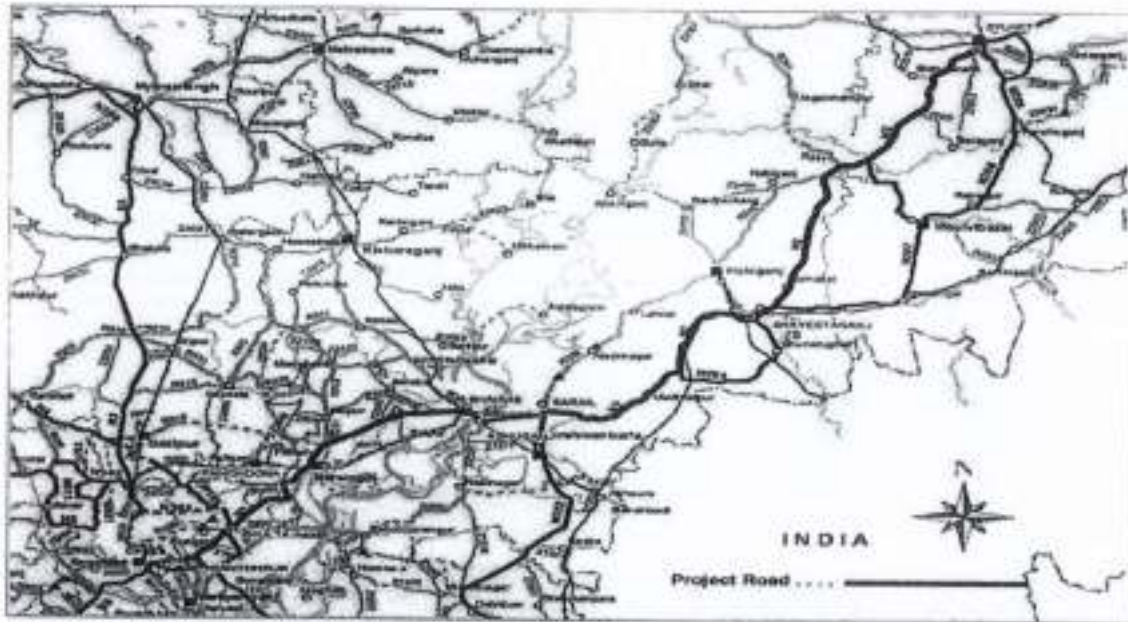


Figure 1: Figure of proposed Alignment

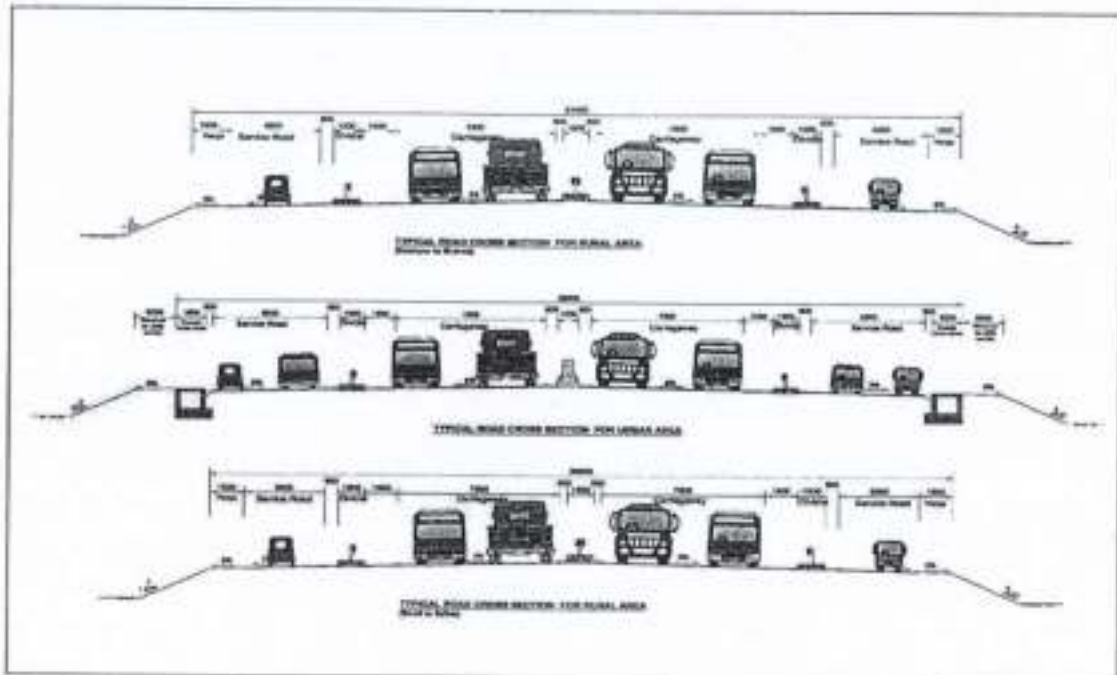


Figure 2: Figure of Typical Cross Section

5. The total 209.328 km proposed corridor of the project was divided into 13 civil works contract during the detailed design stage. The highway starts from east of Kanchpur Intersection in Narayangonj District and ends at the Peer Habibur Rahman Chattar of Sylhet District.

6. For implementation of this project, a resettlement plan was previously prepared for this project and was disclosed in ADB website in May 2021. However, revision of Design of Road Geometry seemed essential and design was revised mainly encompassing wider

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service lanes. Accordingly, RP required a revision. The Resettlement Plan has been updated (hereinafter referred to as Updated Resettlement Plan) based on draft design of the Alignment with wider service lane widths. Census survey was conducted in January 2022 to April 2022 following the wider width service lane. Output of the SES has also been reflected in this updated Resettlement Plan Civil work contract -wise length of the highway is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Package wise Length and Administrative Unit of the proposed Highway

Package No.	Package Name	Chainage	Length (km)	Name of Districts traversed through
DS-1	Kanchpur Intersection to Sonpara Bus Stand	0+100 to 18+000	18.00	Narayanganj, Narsingdi and Brahmanbaria
DS-2	Sonpara Bus Stand to Narsingdi BSCIC	18+000 to 35+000	17.00	Narayanganj, Narsingdi
DS-3	Narsingdi BSCIC to Marco LPG Autogas Filling Station	35+000 to 53+500	18.50	Narsingdi
DS-4	Marco LPG Autogas Filling Station to Bairab Bridge West End Toll Plaza	53+500 to 67+850	14.35	Narsingdi and Kishoreganj
DS-5	Sarail Intersection to Budhanti bus stand	81+122 to 97+300	16.70	Brahmanbaria
DS-6	Budhanti Bus Stand to S M Spinning Mills Limited	97+300 to 116+400	19.10	Brahmanbaria and Habiganj
DS-7	S M Spinning Mills Limited to Sayestaganj Bypass BM Auto Gas Filling Station	116+400 to 134+600	18.20	Habiganj
DS-8	Sayestaganj Bypass BM Auto Gas Filling Station to Square Textiles Land, Bahubal	134+600 to 151+00	16.40	Habiganj
DS-9	Square Textiles Land, Bahubal to SadarghatNaton Bazar Jame Masjid	151+00 to 169+900	18.90	Habiganj
DS-10	SadarghatNaton Bazar Jame Masjid to Sherpur Bridge Toll Plaza	169+900 to 186+700	16.80	Habiganj, Moulvibaza
DS-11	Sherpur Bridge Toll Plaza to Khasikapon Bazar	186+700 to 200+800	14.10	Sylhet
DS-12 A	KhasikaponBaza to Lalabazar	200+800 to 211+900	11.10	Sylhet
DS-12 B	Lalabazar to Peer Habibur Rahman Chatia	211+900 to 222+600	10.70	Sylhet
Total			209.328	

Source: Topographical Survey 2022

1.3 Project Features

7. Main Components of the project are:

- Upgrading existing 2 lane highway to a 4 lane highway;
- Length is about 209.328 km from Kanchpur Intersection (Narayanganj District) to Peer Habibur Rahman Chattar(Sylhet District);
- Construction of service lanes on both sides along the Road; and
- Construction of 66 nos. bridge, 305 nos. of culverts, 13 nos. of overpass/flyover, 37 nos. of U-turns, 8 nos. of roundabout, 26 nos. of steel foot over bridges, 31 nos. of bus stops.

8. The alignment of the Dhaka-Sylhet National Highway (N2) is 209.328 km traversed through 7 districts 21 Upazilas and 281Mouza (Land Units), those are affected by the land acquisition hence project development. The proposed width of RoW varied from 55m to 65m

depends upon the existing ground level. The width further increased at the location of bridge approaches, at-grade U-turns and roundabouts.

1.4 Benefits and Impacts

9. The project intends to strengthen domestic and international trade of Bangladesh both within the country and with its neighboring countries promoting economic activity in general. This highway will definitely enhance transport facilities between Dhaka and Sylhet and provide a boost to the region in-between in the form of allied economic activities and providing access to larger markets for the local goods. The goal of the highway project is to provide efficient, fast, safe, socially and environmentally sustainable road transport facilities in the region.

10. However, construction of the Dhaka-Sylhet Highway will involve acquisition of private land at various locations and impact both titleholders and non-title holders using RHD or other government land. The proposed highway will impact on 9,893 and displace about 9,121 households and units in total.

11. This RP (Updated) has been prepared in accordance with the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (ARIPA, 2017) and compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 and guided by the legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh to mitigate any adverse impact caused by the project.

1.5 Measures to Minimize Impacts

12. Extensive efforts have been made to minimize physical and economical resettlement impacts in the highway design. These include (i) the use of the available government land owned by RHD or other government agencies as much as possible; and (ii) adjusting the alignment to avoid some sensitive structures or locations and acquiring as much minimum required for the project development activities. This compromise has been achieved keeping in view the minimum required specifications for a safe and effective road development.

Table 2: Chainage wise location of Alignment Improvement

Sl. No	Chainage		Location Name	Remarks
	Start	End		
1	21+600	28+800	Madhobdi & Panchdona, Narsingdhi	Improved Alignment
2	125+300	126+400	Alipur, Habigonj	Due to improved alignment to Connect New Railover Pass
3	172+700	175+100	Rustompur, Habigonj	Improved Alignment
4	184+000	186+800	Sherpur, Moulvibazar	Improved Alignment
5	212+500	221+500	Sylhet	Improved Alignment

Location and Efforts for Minimizing the Impact

- A. Design revised to minimize impact at Madhobdi and Panchdona commercial area from chainage 21+600 to 28+900.
- B. Design revised to minimize impact at Sylhet city (Humayon Rashid Chatter) and connectivity with Tamabil road from chainage 212+750 to 221+500.

- C. One Flyover and four Overpasses have been proposed for this project, which ultimately minimized land acquisition and social impact the impact at the busy intersections of Velanagar (Chainage 32+676), Rupshi (Chainage 4+100), Shekerchor (Chainage 25+562), Itakhola (Chainage 39+056) and Durjoy Chottor (Chainage 66+765).

1.6 The Resettlement Plan

13. The Resettlement Plan (Updated) is prepared based on latest detail Design of the Alignment with wider widths service lane. Census and socio-economic survey (SES) was conducted following the right of way (ROW) of improving Dhaka-Sylhet highway into a 4 Lane Highway with service Lanes on both sides under SASEC Dhaka-Sylhet Corridor Road Investment Project for updating this Resettlement Plan.

1.7 Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

14. The objectives of the RP (Updated) are to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons⁴ in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

15. The RP (Updated) applies for full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential structures, or loss of shelters) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from the four-lane highway. The key objectives of the RP are to provide mitigation measures in terms of compensation for land, structures, as well as other assets at replacement costs (RC), and other necessary benefits, grants and assistance to ensure that affected persons (APs) are better or at least pre-project period.

16. This RP (Updated) establishes the provisions for the payment of the RCs and resettlement assistance to Affected Households (AHHs), including land, shops and businesses and the poor and vulnerable affected households along the identified alignment. It provides a description of the socioeconomic characteristics of AHHs. Finally, it sets out the implementation schedule, and provides an indicative costs and budget estimate for implementation.

17. This RP's the budget will be revised during implementation to reflect any changes in the number of affected households or losses compared to those identified during the census and SES.

1.8 Methodology for Preparing the Resettlement Plan

18. As per the requirement of EA, the social survey/census on the alignment from Kanchpur intersection to Peer Habibur Rahman Chattar has been conducted to be developed in 13road contract which is described in **Table 1**.

19. The socioeconomic data/tables in the RP (Updated) are presented accordingly while impacts tables have been generated by affected districts since the land acquisition and

⁴In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas

compensation will be taken care of by the DCs (Head of District Administration). Land acquisition and Resettlement budget is also prepared by Package to synchronize with other reports.

20. In preparing the updated RP a participatory approach was followed for collecting data and information. The tools and techniques used include

- (a) Census of affected households (100%);
- (b) Socioeconomic Survey (100%)
- (c) Property Valuation Survey.
- (d) Stakeholder Consultation Meetings; and
- (e) Focus Group Discussions.

21. Besides, the house/structure marking along with video filming were also done. Initially, RHD land area was calculated based on mouza maps and assumed RHD Right of Way, based on field visits. The privately owned land area is assessed based on land records of civil land authorities. Finally, field-level surveys were conducted from January 2022 to April 2022 to identify the plots that will be affected as per the proposal.

22. Structured questionnaires and checklists were used for collecting data/information. A team of experienced professionals along with a number of field staffs were engaged in conducting these surveys and consultations following the offset data and profile drawings provided by the Design Team of the project. The tasks are further briefly explained.

23. Data collections for all surveys have been conducted through structured questionnaires/form. Collected data have been stored a menu driven management information system (MIS) software for easy and quick processing.

1.8.1 Census and Inventory of Losses Survey

24. Census and IoL survey were conducted for all affected households, shops, irrespective of title to the land including squatters, encroachers, vendors, tenants, wage labourer, etc. The enumerators visited house to house and collected information from the household head or his/her proxy of legal age. All of the affected entities such as land owners, structure owners, businessmen, tenants, pond owners, vendors, and Common properties were covered by the census and IoL survey. Format of Questionnaire used for Census and SES is attached as **Annex-D**.

1.8.2 Socioeconomic Survey

25. Based on the census and IoL survey all enumerated households were selected for conducting detailed SES. In this regard, required socioeconomic data of all HHs were gathered for socioeconomic analysis. The selected households/entities were informed in advance by the enumerators concern for ensuring their presence during the interview for SES.

1.8.3 Property Valuation Survey (PVS)

26. PVS was conducted for the affected land, structures, trees and other properties by collecting information from knowledgeable persons of the affected mouzas within the Project areas. In this regard prices of the affected properties were collected from potential sellers and buyers, deed writers, religious leaders, schoolteachers, etc. At least five persons were interviewed in a mouza. Besides, Government rates were collected from the Sub-Registrar's

Offices (for land), from the PWD (for structures) and from the Forest Department (for trees) concerned. Format for Property Valuation Survey is attached as **Annex-E**.

1.8.4 Structure Marking and Video Filming

27. All of the affected entities with their owner households were identified during the census conducted from January 2022 to April 2022. Based on the 'number of census form' the individual household number was created. The household number was written with permanent ink (red colour) on the visible wall of the structure, where necessary live evidence were recorded through carrying out video filming. The video filming was done for preventing fraudulent claims by the structure owner(s) in future and to restrict policy abuse and influx of outsiders in to the Project RoW for fraudulent claims. The affected structure along with the household head or any members of the family were captured during video filming with name of household head with father's/husband's name and address.

1.8.5 Stakeholder Consultation Meetings (SCMs)

28. SCMs were carried out right after the social survey team mobilized in the field. In this regard, the SCMs were conducted with both the primary and secondary stakeholders. Twelve (12) community consultation meetings were held in Project influencing Area. Area Manager and Resettlement Worker of implementing NGO (INGO) with the help of community leaders arranged the meeting. UP Chairmen and UP Members, local elites and political leaders provided all sorts of cooperation to organize the meeting besides the field survey team invited people through written invitation letter and in some cases; they made door to door communication. In selecting the venues various factors were considered to ensure easy access by all type of participants.

29. The team leader, deputy team leaders, experts of the team along with representative and executive of RHD were present in the SCMs. During the consultation meetings and discussions, the cut-off date (Social) of the survey was shared with the participants.

1.8.6 Focus Group Discussion

30. In order to ascertain the detail potential impacts of the Project on marginalized/vulnerable group of people and their expectation from the Project four specific groups have been identified in the Project area and 21 FGDs were conducted along the impact of corridor by the consultants. These groups are mainly the marginalized/vulnerable ones including wage earners or poor income group, women group, affected business community and the truckers. Each group needs a separate session for them to freely express their views since during consultations with wider audience they usually shy from expressing their opinions. The Area Manager and Resettlement Worker, with the help of the respective group people, arranged the meetings. In selecting the venues, various factors were considered to ensure comfort and easy access by all the participants. The team leader, deputy team leaders, experts of the team along with representative and executive of RHD were present in the FGDs (A list should be annexed).

1.8.7 Data Generation

31. The collected data from the field has been checked and stored a menu driven management information system (MIS) software for easy and quick processing. Thereafter, data processed and tables or figures generated by the MIS specialist to update the RP.

CHAPTER- 2: LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1 Introduction

32. This chapter focuses on the project road's involuntary resettlement impacts, like loss of land, primary and secondary structures, CPRs, income and other assets, based on the census and SES including inventory of losses survey data (January 2022 to April 2022).

2.2 Summary of Impacts

33. According to the census and SES 9,893 structures owner/entity will be affected by the project implementation, out of which 9,475 are affected Households, 230 are Common Property Resources (CPRs), 84 are government offices, and 104 are owned by NGO/Association. Of the total affected structures, entities 8,747 households/entity will be physically displaced and require relocation. Total 1,033.80 acre (418.36 hectare) of private land will need to be acquired as per the detail design of the highway.

34. About 8,747 households/ entity will be physically displaced from residential and commercial land of which 4,801 titled holders 3,524 non-titled holders and 422 encroachers. Apart from this, 374 are CPR and other Government non-Government offices will be physically displaced. The survey indicates that 6,915 tenants, 10,018 business/shops (both structure owner and tenant) and 9,242 wage labourers will be affected by the project interventions. The project will also impact on 1,784 Vulnerable Households, 86,377 Trees. Total number of Project Affected Persons is 59,197. Detail is mentioned in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Key of Project Impacts

Sl. No.	Project Impacts	Unit/Quantity
A	Amount of land to be acquired (acre)	1,033.80
B	Total number of total affected households/units/entities	9,893
	B-1: Number of affected households (Title: 5427, 3617 Non-Title and 431 Encroacher)	9,475
	B-2: Number of affected common property resources	230
	B-3: Number of affected govt. structures	84
	B-4: No. of affected NGO/ association/private organization etc.	104
C	Number of total affected households/units/entities requiring relocation	9,121
	C-1: Number of households requiring relocation (physically displaced)	8,747
	C-2: Number of affected CPR, govt. offices and NGO/association/private organization etc. requiring relocation (physically displaced)	374
D	Number of total affected households requiring relocation	8,747
	D-1: No. of Titled households requiring relocation due to Land Acquisition	4,801
	D-2: Number of Non-Titled losing Residential, Residential-cum-Commercial and Commercial structures requiring relocation	3,524
	D-3: Number of Encroacher requiring relocation	422
E	Number of affected households but no relocation required	728
	E-1: Number of households losing Primary Structures and trees but no relocation required	616
	E-2: Number of households losing Secondary Structures and no relocation required	112

Sl. No.	Project Impacts	Unit/Quantity
F	Total number of Project Affected Persons	59,197
	F-1: Number of Affected Persons from HHs	43,040
	F-2: Number of Affected Tenants	6,915
	F-3: Number of Affected Employee	9,242
G	Number of Affected Business/Shops (Economically displaced)	10,018
H	Number of Affected Vulnerable Households	1,784
I	Number of Affected Trees	86,377
J	Persons those losing 10% or more of their productive assets from their own land	1,428

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

2.3 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

2.3.1 Scope of Land Acquisition

35. Proposed alignment will mostly run-on existing RoW of Dhaka-Sylhet Highway. But in some places where bi-pass is proposed and in some places for widening of the road to a 4-lane with service Lanes on both sides an amount of private land will be acquired. As per the detail design, total 1,033.80-acre (418.36 hectare) land will need to be acquired for this project. Land will be acquired from all seven districts through which the alignment traverses through. District wise quantity of Land Acquisition is mentioned in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Package and type wise quantity of land to be acquired

SL. No.	District	Upazila	No of Mouja	Land Area(Acre)
1	Narayanganj	Sonargoan, Rugganj and Araihasar	23	69.09
2	Narsingdi	Narsingdi, Araihasar, Shibpur and Raipura	42	182.24
3	Kishoreganj	Bhairab Bazar	4	12.35
4	Brahmanbaria	Sadar, Sarail and Bijoyagar	16	77.19
5	Habiganj	Madhabpur, Habiganj, Bahubal, Chunarghat and Nabiganj	99	392.66
6	Maulvibazar	Maulvibazar	2	21.21
7	Sylhet	Balaganj/Osmaninagar, DokkhinShurma and SylhetSadar	95	279.06
			Total	1,033.80

Source: Land Acquisition Plan, April 2022.

2.3.2 Affected Structures According to Use

36. A total **9,893** structures owner/entity will be affected due to project implementation, out of which **3,261** residential, 976 residential cum commercial and 5,239 commercial. Apart from these 230 are CPRs, 84 Government offices and 104 NGO/ Association etc. will be

affected due to project implementation. As per Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 in case of partially affected structures affected persons can apply to take their full property if they want. Package-wise detailed affected households/units are presented in **Table 5**. An Inventory of Losses (IoL) of affected HHs, Commercial Structures, CPRs and Govt. Offices is attached as **Annex-A**.

Table 5: Distribution of Affected Structures by Package

Package	Residential	Residential-cum-Commercial	Commercial	No. of CPRs	No. of Govt. Org.	No. of NGO/Association	Total
DS-1	320	101	908	23	3	39	1,394
DS-2	677	116	709	22	11	6	1,541
DS-3	395	133	1098	24	7	6	1,663
DS-4	215	105	451	19	5	5	800
DS-5	188	45	410	9	5	1	658
DS-6	174	42	198	10	8	7	439
DS-7	116	27	126	10	5	7	291
DS-8	135	32	153	8	5	5	338
DS-9	115	59	316	24	6	6	526
DS-10	308	87	219	14	2	4	634
DS-11	262	154	366	36	18	12	848
DS-12 (A)	243	65	277	27	8	5	625
DS-12 (B)	113	10	7	4	1	1	136
Total	3,261	976	5,239	230	84	104	9,893

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

2.3.3 Ownership of Affected Households and Community Structures

37. All the physically displaced households, shops, business enterprises and CPR structures are included. These structures are either on private land or Government or both, meaning that someone built his structure on his own land but extended his property, i.e., encroached on the adjacent RHD/Government land. **Table 6** shows distribution of households by type and ownership of structures and location.

Table 6: Number of Affected Households/Units Losing Structures by Ownership

Types of HHs/Unit	Titled Holders	Non-titled Holders	Encroacher	Total
Residential	2,585	545	130	3,260
Residential-cum-Commercial	688	137	151	976
Commercial	2,154	2935	150	5,239
Subtotal	5,427	3,617	431	9,475
No. of CPRs	134	76	20	230
No. of Govt. offices	22	57	5	84
NGO/Association etc.	60	36	8	104
Subtotal	216	169	32	418
Total	5,644	3,786	463	9,893

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

2.3.4 Household/Units Losing Primary Structures

38. Most of the affected dwellings and other physical structures in the Project areas have been identified, including community structures. **Table 7** shows different category of primary structures that might be affected due to the Project implementation. As per census and IoL **9,261** households/units will lose primary structures due to implementation of the Project. Of those 8,922 households and others are CPRs, Govt. offices and offices of other agencies. Out of 8,922 households 2,916 residential, 970 Residential-cum-Commercial and 5,036 are Commercial structures. In addition, 193 CPRs, 70 Govt. offices and 76 NGO/Association offices will be affected.

Table 7: Number of Affected Households/Units Losing Primary Structures

Types of HHs/Unit	Titled Holders	Non-titled Holders	Encroacher	Total
Residential	2,279	511	126	2,916
Residential-cum-Commercial	682	137	151	970
Commercial	2,118	2,770	148	5,036
Subtotal	5,079	3,418	425	8,922
No. of CPRs	113	60	20	193
No. of Govt. Authority	19	46	5	70
NGO/Association etc.	39	30	7	76
Subtotal	171	136	32	339
Total	5,250	3,554	457	9,261

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

2.3.5 Area of Affected Primary Structures

39. According to the census and IoL survey, total 10,878,271.73 sft primary structures will be affected due to the Project implementation owned by residential households, shops, CPRs etc. Out of that, 2,920,991.78sft residential, 2,586,269.03 sft Residential-cum-Commercial, 4,346,568.57 sft Commercial, 575,530.32 sft CPRs, 111,022.97 sft Govt. Office and 337,889.07 sft NGO/Association etc.(**Table 8**).

Table 8: Quantity (sft) of Affected Primary Structures

Types of HHs/Unit	Pucca (sft)	Semi-Pucca (sft)	Tin-Made (sft)	Katcha (sft)	Thatched (sft)	Pucca (Under Construction)	Total
Residential	1,229,030.65	865,217.27	747,582.49	43,909.73	10,311.63	24,860.00	2,920,991.78
Residential-cum-Commercial	1,445,623.29	724,501.14	376,452.15	32,755.58	2,516.50	4,420.38	2,586,269.03
Commercial	2,074,698.72	1,257,444.56	907,967.93	86,519.39	11,826.98	8,111.00	4,346,568.57
Subtotal	4,749,352.66	2,847,162.97	2,032,002.57	163,264.70	24,655.10	37,391.38	9,853,829.37
CPRs	419,904.64	83,802.74	60,604.44	6,070.50		5,148.00	575,530.32
Govt. Authority	83,125.67	24,371.60	3,070.70	455.00			111,022.97
NGO/Association	178,283.09	110,836.54	47,967.44	495.00		507.00	337,889.07
Subtotal	681,313.40	218,810.88	111,642.58	7,020.50	0.00	5,655.00	1,024,442.36
Total	5,430,666.06	3,065,973.85	2,143,645.15	170,285.20	24,655.10	43,046.38	10,878,271.73

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

2.3.6 Affected Secondary Structures

40. Apart from the primary structures there are some secondary structures under the ownerships of HHs, shops, CPRs, Govt. Authority and NGO/Association. Secondary structures included toilets, tube wells, drain, boundary walls, etc. used as auxiliary structures of the primary structures. **Table 9** described the category wise total secondary structures.

Table 9: Package-Wise Number/Quantity of Affected Secondary Structures

Sl. No.	Category of structure	Unit	DS-1	DS-2	DS-3	DS-4	DS-5	DS-6	DS-7	DS-8	DS-9	DS-10	DS-11	DS-12 (A)	DS-12 (B)	Total
1	Angle Sheet	sft	6103		5652			1015								12770
2	Base	sft									188		126			314
3	Bathroom Pacca	sft	472	739	2517	383	648	770	60	184	454	1901	500	1194	55	9876
4	Bathroom Semi Pacca	sft	485	1587	295	239	264		1	20	44	171	62	879	403	4450
5	Bathroom Tin	sft	177	708	12	125	615	267	20			224	121	90		2359
6	Bill Board (Iron)	sft		1120	3680		6920	2		6	2	6	7799	507		20042
7	Bio Gas Plant	sft									3000					3000
8	Bio Gas Plant	No				1			1							2
9	Boundary wall (Iron/Steel)	ft			3936	154		63				569	2024			6746
10	Boundary wall (Thatched)	ft		24	180	390						140	34	116		884
11	Boundary wall (Tin)	ft	283	12753	1868	1249	152	114	585	1006	450	800	1353	975	50	21642
12	Boundary wall 10 Inch Pacca (Wall)	ft	2195	1212	6728	738		230	56	1900	1419	3258	4325	2029	120	26210
13	Boundary wall 5 Inch Pacca (Wall)	ft	18745	17743	12064	4608	645	3676	6940	8074	11525	21310	36766	19214	9621	170931
14	Chatal	sft		7062	15229	1764					5514	6926	28549	8285		73329
15	Compressor Machine	No		1									1			2
16	Deep Tubewell	No		4	13	2			5	5	2	11	9			51
17	Dispenser	No	1		12	9	3	1			1		8	25		60
18	Drain	sft		432								77	3745	357	160	4771
19	Fish House	sft			6440											6440
20	Gash Line	No		55				3	1	3			1	1	6	70
21	Gate (Iron/Steel)	sft	7734	2137	1066	1165	159	155	2572	239	1932	3117	13466	5210	1543	40494
22	Gate (Pacca)	sft	179	210	30	77		42		70	3262	4552	2700	1428		12550
23	Iron Spean	sft			339								328	13		681
24	Kalvert	sft											76	120		198
25	Kaporer Sauni	sft	652	609	240									190		1691
26	Kobor	sft	1	202	204	291			144				258		190	1288
27	Kua / Kup	cft				308										308
28	Latrine (Pacca)	No	29	83	32	32	14	10	16	7	10	26	29	18	38	344
29	Latrine (Semi Pacca)	No	8	8	11	10	4	3	7		5	11	8	1	9	85

Sl. No.	Category of structure	Unit	DS-1	DS-2	DS-3	DS-4	DS-5	DS-6	DS-7	DS-8	DS-9	DS-10	DS-11	DS-12 (A)	DS-12 (B)	Total
30	Latrine (Slab)	No	11	70	21	24	30	14	6	6		29	11	13	5	242
31	Latrine (Tin)	No	3	12	23	8	12	6	29		3	2	2			100
32	LoharKhatcha	sft			504											504
33	Minar	sft	810	32	121	36				20	342	2770		1552		5683
34	Motor	Number		3	34	4		1		4	7	6	48	27	6	140
35	Oil Tanki	cft	1		1		312				184					498
36	Pacca Car Wash	sft			320				664	147						1351
37	PaccaChulli	sft	162			223						32				417
38	Pacca Floor	sft		5897								8341	78811	30722	8740	132511
39	Pacca House	sft			630	1008		1898				1945	2408	4284	1134	13307
40	PaccaPukurGhat	sft									300	345	760	808		2313
41	Pacca Road	sft	466									448	6097	4302		11313
42	Pacca Sed	sft			457	675			315	600		994	345	90		3476
43	Pacca Vim	cft											6	134		140
44	Pillar RCC	cft	524	203	3469			9		8	70	94	845	103	15	5339
45	Pipe Line	cft	657								185					842
46	PukurGhatPacca	sft									440		516		162	1118
47	RCC Boundary wall	sft		1536				83					25			1644
48	RCC Dhalai	sft											286	288	352	926
49	Septic Tank	cft			63	2		45	69	254	80	5822	36642	11689	840	55625
50	Signboard	sft		1200	4589		8425	1					2583	602		17400
51	Sree /Stair (Iron/Steel)	sft	3796	1960	820	513						11	1296	460	1	8857
52	Sree /Stair (Pacca)	sft	30	213	1030					12	153	76	6129	1208	1580	10440
53	SeriStomvo	sft				6684										6684
54	Sub Mursible Pump / Motor	No	21	174	37	18	1	1					9	16	7	284
55	Tanki Stand	sft		12								7874	236			8122
56	Tower	No						1					11			12
57	Triple Saoni	sft	2191	2466	6631	484	107	772	12	127	12		187	14		13003
58	Tubewell	No	12	116	102	56	49	68	27	42	36	81	85	63	56	793
59	Van Shop	sft			12											12
60	Foundation Stone/ Name Plate/ /Eplaph	sft											26			26
61	Water House	sft		2650	2	268					1	72				2993
62	Water Tanki	cft	1	1048	88	66			73	2	18	473	6460	786		9016
63	Wood House	sft		1	32	304										337

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

2.3.7 Affected Trees and Crops

41. The Project will also require removal of trees of various sizes and species. The census and IoL survey found varieties of trees on both private land. Different species of trees are divided in to four categories by size viz., big, medium, small and sapling. Census and IoL survey identified that total 86,377 numbers of trees will be affected along the RoW,

out of which 48,389 are fruit bearing, 14,867 timber and 72 are medicinal trees. Apart from this total 16,183 bamboo will be affected for the project implementation. Out of which 6,049 are banana and 720 papayas. **Table 10** present summaries of affected trees.

Table 10: Total Number of Affected Trees by Category and Size

Categories of Trees	Large	Medium	Small	Sapling	Total
Fruit-bearing	15377	15094	10498	7420	48,389
Timber	3063	5820	3449	2535	14,867
Medicinal Tree	24	17	21	10	72
Ornamental Tree	27	34	29	7	97
Subtotal	18,491	20,965	13,997	9,972	63,425
Banana	2088	1828	1649	484	6,049
Bamboo	7648	5799	2565	171	16,183
Papaya	232	241	193	54	720
Subtotal	9,968	7,868	4,407	709	22,952
Total	28,459	28,833	18,404	10,681	86,377

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

2.4 Impacts on Business

42. Census and IoL survey identified that **10,018** businesses/shops will be affected by the Project. Out of that, **4734** are small businesses, **3256** medium businesses, and **2028** large businesses. **Table 11** illustrates Impacts on Business by category and districts.

Table 11: Impacts on Business by Category and Package

Sl. No.	Ownership of Structure	Small Business	Medium Business	Large Business	Total
1	Own Structure	2064	927	594	3585
2	Rented Structure	2670	2329	1434	6433
3	Total	4734	3256	2028	10018

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

43. Census and IoL survey identified that 10,018 businesses/shops will be affected due project implementation. Out of which **4,734** small businesses operators will lose on an average annual income from their business is BDT **16,575.15** and **3,256** medium businesses operators will lose on an average annual income from their business is BDT **27,231.32**. On the other hand, **2,028** large business will be affected for the proposed project and they will lose on an average annual income BDT is **68,776.78** (**Table 12**).

Table 12: Category-Wise Average Annual Income for Business in BDT

Package	Small Business Average Income (BDT)	Medium Business Average Income (BDT)	Large Business Average Income (BDT)
DS-1	15,464.05	26,056.70	61,477.53
DS-2	19,320.81	30,781.25	57,084.34
DS-3	15,792.25	25,058.11	69,891.95
DS-4	18,153.00	26,163.72	91,718.87
DS-5	14,089.55	25,141.79	55,287.88
DS-6	16,714.29	25,175.00	77,421.05
DS-7	12,777.78	27,147.06	58,818.18
DS-8	19,428.57	25,966.67	52,173.91

Package	Small Business Average Income (BDT)	Medium Business Average Income (BDT)	Large Business Average Income (BDT)
DS-9	22,300.03	33,476.19	58,435.90
DS-10	17,562.07	29,011.90	91,563.64
DS-11	15,769.23	26,439.02	101,309.52
DS-12 (A)	21,105.26	28,256.41	60,790.32
DS-12 (B)	7,000.00	25,333.33	58,125.00
Total Average	16,575.15	27,231.32	68,776.78

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

2.5 Impacts on Employee

44. According to the census and IoL survey, 9,242 wage labour or workers will be affected due to the project implementation. Since linear land acquisition no agricultural labourer will lose their job/ income. Only monthly salaried wage labourer/workers have been counted during census and IoL survey (Table 13).

Table 13: Package-Wise Numbers of Affected Employee

Package	More than 6 Months		Up to 6 Months		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DS-1	603	7.09	82	11.10	685	7.41
DS-2	769	9.04	181	24.49	950	10.28
DS-3	1033	12.15	116	15.70	1,149	12.43
DS-4	1374	16.16	138	18.67	1,512	16.36
DS-5	487	5.73	35	4.74	522	5.65
DS-6	284	3.34	20	2.71	304	3.29
DS-7	138	1.62	9	1.22	147	1.59
DS-8	291	3.42	32	4.33	323	3.49
DS-9	802	9.43	19	2.57	821	8.88
DS-10	658	7.74	37	5.01	695	7.52
DS-11	1680	19.76	48	6.50	1,728	18.70
DS-12 A	381	4.48	22	2.98	403	4.36
DS-12 B	3	0.04	0	0.00	3	0.03
Total	8,503	100.00	739	100.00	9,242	100.00

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

45. According to the census and IoL survey, 739 wage labour or workers are engaged less than 6 months within the proposed RoW and they are earning average BDT 10,638.40 per month on the other hand average income per month BDT12,713.69 who are engaged more than 6 months (Table 14).

Table 14: Package-Wise Numbers of Affected Employee and Average Earning

Package	More than 6 Months (Average earning in Tk)	Up to 6 Months (Average earning in Tk)
DS-1	16,231.18	16,085.37
DS-2	16,353.75	11,352.13
DS-3	13,406.04	14,459.17
DS-4	13,946.10	14,996.38
DS-5	12,888.30	10,862.86

Package	More than 6 Months (Average earning in Tk)	Up to 6 Months (Average earning in Tk)
DS-6	12,235.92	9,900.00
DS-7	12,865.94	10,611.11
DS-8	12,503.09	10,875.00
DS-9	12,892.39	9,631.58
DS-10	11,013.98	10,054.05
DS-11	11,979.32	8,812.50
DS-12 (A)	11,295.28	10,659.09
DS-12 (B)	7,666.67	-
Total (Average)	12,713.69	10,638.40

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

2.6 Impacts on Tenants

46. According to the census and IoL survey, 6,915 tenants will be affected from residential and commercial premises. Out of 6,915 tenants 482 are residential and 6,433 are commercial tenants will be affected due to project implementation. **Table 15** shows package-wise numbers of affected tenants.

Table 15: Numbers of Affected Tenants by Type

Package	Residential		Commercial		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DS-1	3	0.62	795	12.36	798	11.54
DS-2	38	7.88	483	7.51	521	7.53
DS-3	26	5.39	909	14.13	935	13.52
DS-4	56	11.62	572	8.89	628	9.08
DS-5	5	1.04	370	5.75	375	5.42
DS-6	16	3.32	271	4.21	287	4.15
DS-7	62	12.86	161	2.50	223	3.22
DS-8	4	0.83	276	4.29	280	4.05
DS-9	38	7.88	549	8.53	587	8.49
DS-10	62	12.86	520	8.08	582	8.42
DS-11	148	30.71	1059	16.46	1207	17.45
DS-12 (A)	15	3.11	462	7.18	477	6.90
DS-12 (B)	9	1.87	6	0.09	15	0.22
Total	482	100.00	6,433	100.00	6,915	100.00

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

2.7 Impacts on Rental Income

47. The 3,067 affected households will lose income from house rent from 6,915 tenants due to the project implementation. (**Table16**).

Table 16: Package-Wise Numbers House Owners Losing Rental Income

Area	Residential (No)	Commercial (No)	Total
DS-1	1	402	403
DS-2	16	228	244
DS-3	18	391	409
DS-4	21	275	296
DS-5	2	212	214

Area	Residential (No)	Commercial (No)	Total
DS-6	6	130	136
DS-7	21	82	103
DS-8	2	120	122
DS-9	15	218	233
DS-10	33	205	238
DS-11	60	372	432
DS-12 (A)	12	219	231
DS-12 (B)	2	4	6
Total	209	2,858	3,067

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

48. A total 2,858 commercial households will lose average rental income from tenancy is BDT 15,645.39 per month on the other hand 209 residential households will lose average monthly income from tenancy is BDT 11,013.49 (Table 17).

Table 17: Package-Wise Losing Rental Average Income in BDT

Package	Loss of Average Income from Residential Structure	Loss of Average Income from Commercial Structure
DS-1	9,000.00	18,152.24
DS-2	6,106.25	17,247.81
DS-3	5,138.89	22,367.98
DS-4	24,142.86	27,194.03
DS-5	5,500.00	9,546.23
DS-6	12,866.67	14,015.77
DS-7	14,545.24	11,946.48
DS-8	8,000.00	16,124.17
DS-9	14,633.33	12,527.06
DS-10	8,478.79	12,530.49
DS-11	12,930.00	24,744.09
DS-12 (A)	2,233.33	11,493.72
DS-12 (B)	19,800.00	5,500.00
Total Average	11,013.49	15,645.39

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

2.8 Impacts Vulnerable Households

49. Vulnerability of the affected people has been determined based on the national poverty line, women headed household and disability etc. as defined by ADB SPS. Affected People whose average annual income is below National Income level and Landless Non-Title Household have considered as Vulnerable People. In addition to that woman headed household and Disable headed household heads are also considered as vulnerable group.

50. Based on Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS 2011) data and yearly inflation (average 6.50% per year) as of 2022, the poverty level of the affected HHs has been considered up to BDT 138,000 per year (11,500 per month) for the HHs. The IoL identified 1,784 vulnerable household in the Project. Categories wise vulnerable household are as follow:

- No. of Women-headed HHs below national poverty line are 303 (below poverty line but not landless 247, below poverty line and landless Non-Title 56);
- No. of only Landless Non-Title (above national poverty line) Women-headed HHs are 30;

- No. of Male-headed HHs (< 65 years) below national poverty line are 1085 (below poverty line but not landless 1025, below poverty line and landless Non-Title 60);
- No. of elderly Male-headed HHs (>=65 years) below national poverty line are 162 (below poverty line but not landless 154, below poverty line and landless Non-Title 8); and
- No. of Only Landless Non-Title (above national poverty line) Male -headed HHs are 204;

51. No physical challenges and indigenous heads of household were found. Income level of the HHs has been described in chapter 3. Package wise number of Vulnerable HHs is mentioned in Table 18.

Table 18: Package wise Vulnerable Households

Area	Male-Headed		Female-Headed		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DS-1	186	12.82	39	11.71	225	12.61
DS-2	338	23.29	71	21.32	409	22.93
DS-3	279	19.23	51	15.32	330	18.50
DS-4	79	5.44	21	6.31	100	5.61
DS-5	82	5.65	27	8.11	109	6.11
DS-6	90	6.20	23	6.91	113	6.33
DS-7	62	4.27	6	1.80	68	3.81
DS-8	52	3.58	14	4.20	66	3.70
DS-9	71	4.89	11	3.30	82	4.60
DS-10	103	7.10	18	5.41	121	6.78
DS-11	49	3.38	35	10.51	84	4.71
DS-12 (A)	44	3.03	11	3.30	55	3.08
DS-12 (B)	16	1.10	6	1.80	22	1.23
Total	1,451	100.00	333	100.00	1,784	100.00

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

CHAPTER- 3: SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILES

3.1 Introduction

52. This chapter presents the socioeconomic profile of the affected households of Dhaka-Sylhet Highway. No ethnic minority or indigenous peoples are affected by the Project alignment. Socioeconomic profiles of the affected households include demographic characteristics, income and expenditure status and poverty dimension. These are discussed in the following sections.

3.2 Profile of the Affected Households

53. Total number of affected households is 9,475. **Table 19** presents population by sex of these affected households as well as sex defined as the number of males per 100 females in the population. A sex ratio higher than 100 denotes a higher number of males, while less than 100 means that females are more numerous. The sex ratio should naturally be close to 100. There are 9,475 households (excluding CPR, Tenants, employee and other entities) with a total population of 43,040. The male population is little bite higher than that of female. The total enumerated population comprises 21,683 males and 21,357 females, which yields a sex ratio of 101.50 indicating close to equal numbers of men and women in the project right of way which is similar with the national figure of 100.3 and significantly lower than Dhaka Division of 104². Package 3 & 4 area is the lowest sex ratio 99:100 (99 male per 100 female) and package 2 area is the highest 104:100 (104 male per 100 female). The average household size is 4.54 which are also higher than the national household size of 4.44 and Dhaka Division (4.32) (BBS 2011). Package-wise distribution shows that package -3 area is a highest population (6,845) and household size is 4.21 while package-12B is the lowest (581) of population and household size is 4.47.

Table 19: Package-Wise Distribution of Households and Population by Sex

Package Area	Number of HHs	Total Population		Male		Female		Average HH Size	Sex Ratio (M:F)
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
DS-1	1,329	5,954	13.83	3,018	13.94	2,936	13.72	4.48	103:100
DS-2	1,502	6,699	15.56	3,415	15.78	3,284	15.35	4.46	104:100
DS-3	1,626	6,845	15.90	3,413	15.77	3,432	16.04	4.21	99:100
DS-4	771	3,408	7.92	1,695	7.83	1,713	8.01	4.42	99:100
DS-5	643	3,189	7.41	1,601	7.40	1,588	7.42	4.96	101:100
DS-6	414	1,983	4.61	997	4.61	986	4.61	4.79	101:101
DS-7	269	1,278	2.97	640	2.96	638	2.98	4.75	100:100
DS-8	320	1,590	3.69	796	3.68	794	3.71	4.97	100:100
DS-9	490	2,313	5.37	1,163	5.37	1,150	5.38	4.72	101:100
DS-10	614	3,082	7.16	1,562	7.22	1,520	7.11	5.02	103:100
DS-11	782	3,503	8.14	1,771	8.18	1,732	8.10	4.48	102:100
DS-12 A	585	2,615	6.08	1,320	6.10	1,295	6.05	4.47	102:100
DS-12 B	130	581	1.35	292	1.35	289	1.35	4.47	101:100
Total	9,475	43,040	100	21,683	100	21,357	100	4.54	101.5:100

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

3.3 Distribution of Household Heads

54. **Table 20** shows sex-wise distribution of household heads. Bangladesh is predominantly male headed. It is observed from the table that 90.74% of the households are

²Population and Housing Census-2011, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics and Information Division, Ministry of Planning.

male head. It also revealed that the female headed households in the Project area are 9.26 % which is lower than the national statistics. The Population and Housing Census of Bangladesh in 2011 and in 2001 found 15.6% and 13.8% female headed households in the country.

Table 20: Package-Wise Distribution of Household Heads by Sex

Package	Male Headed HHs		Female Headed HHs		Total HHs	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
DS-1	1,238	14.40	91	10.38	1,329	14.03
DS-2	1,347	15.67	155	17.67	1,502	15.85
DS-3	1,494	17.38	132	15.05	1,626	17.16
DS-4	673	7.83	98	11.17	771	8.14
DS-5	577	6.71	66	7.53	643	6.79
DS-6	370	4.30	44	5.02	414	4.37
DS-7	253	2.94	16	1.82	269	2.84
DS-8	293	3.41	27	3.08	320	3.38
DS-9	449	5.22	41	4.68	490	5.17
DS-10	553	6.43	61	6.96	614	6.48
DS-11	697	8.11	85	9.69	782	8.25
DS-12 A	539	6.27	46	5.25	585	6.17
DS-12 B	115	1.34	15	1.71	130	1.37
Total	8,598	100.00	877	100.00	9,475	100.00

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

3.4 Religion

55. **Table 21** shows the distribution of population by religion category. It is found that Islam is the predominant religion in the Project area 95.53%. The percentage of Hinduism is 4.47%. According to the Bangladesh Population and demographic indicator -2018, 88% are Muslim and the remaining is of other religions in the country.

Table 21: Distribution of Affected Population by Religion

Package	Islam		Hinduism		Total	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
DS-1	5,698	13.86	256	13.29	5,954	13.83
DS-2	6,361	15.47	338	17.55	6,699	15.56
DS-3	6,812	16.08	233	12.10	7,045	15.90
DS-4	3,336	8.11	72	3.74	3,408	7.92
DS-5	2,997	7.29	192	9.97	3,189	7.41
DS-6	1,765	4.29	218	11.32	1,983	4.61
DS-7	1,192	2.90	86	4.47	1,278	2.97
DS-8	1,527	3.71	63	3.27	1,590	3.69
DS-9	2,209	5.37	104	5.40	2,313	5.37
DS-10	3,012	7.33	70	3.63	3,082	7.16
DS-11	3,330	8.10	173	8.98	3,503	8.14
DS-12 A	2,518	6.12	97	5.04	2,615	6.08
DS-12 B	557	1.35	24	1.25	581	1.35
Total	41,114	100	1,926	100	43,040	100

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

3.5 Age Composition

56. It is observed that highest percentage of population belongs to the age group of 15-45 (51.81%). The following table (**Table 22**) shows population distribution in the Project area on the basis of age composition. Average age of the project area is 30.0 years. It seems that percentage of working group of people is higher in this area than that of children and old age population.

Table 22: Package-Wise Age Composition of the Affected People

Package	Age in Year										Total	
	0 to 4		5 to 14		15 to 45		46 to 64		65 and above			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DS-1	410	13.29	1,141	13.63	3,085	13.83	988	13.84	297	13.84	5,921	13.76
DS-2	463	15.01	1,282	15.31	3,471	15.57	1,112	15.58	334	15.58	6,662	15.48
DS-3	490	15.89	1,360	16.24	3,547	15.91	1,136	15.91	342	15.94	6,875	15.97
DS-4	239	7.75	659	7.87	1,766	7.92	565	7.91	170	7.92	3,399	7.90
DS-5	316	10.25	622	7.43	1,852	7.41	529	7.41	159	7.41	3,278	7.62
DS-6	139	4.51	386	4.61	1,027	4.61	329	4.61	99	4.61	1,980	4.60
DS-7	87	2.82	248	2.96	662	2.97	212	2.97	63	2.94	1,272	2.96
DS-8	112	3.63	309	3.69	823	3.69	263	3.68	79	3.68	1,586	3.68
DS-9	158	5.12	449	5.36	1,198	5.37	383	5.36	115	5.36	2,303	5.35
DS-10	214	6.94	595	7.11	1,597	7.16	511	7.16	154	7.18	3,071	7.14
DS-11	238	7.72	695	8.30	1,815	8.14	581	8.14	175	8.15	3,504	8.14
DS-12 A	177	5.74	506	6.04	1,355	6.08	434	6.06	130	6.06	2,602	6.05
DS-12 B	41	1.33	120	1.43	301	1.35	96	1.34	29	1.35	587	1.36
Total	3,084	100	8,372	100	22,299	100	7,139	100	2,146	100	43,040	100

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

3.6 Dependency Ratio

57. Dependency ratios are a measure of the age structure of a population. They relate the number of individuals that are likely to be economically "dependent" on the support of others. Dependency ratios contrast the ratio of youths (ages 0-14) and the elderly (ages 65 and above) to the number of those in the working-age group (ages 15-64). Changes in the dependency ratio provide an indication of potential social support requirements resulting from changes in population age structures. As fertility levels decline, the dependency ratio initially falls because the proportion of youths decreases while the proportion of the population of working age increases. As fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of the population of working age starts to decline and the proportion of elderly persons continues to increase.

58. **Total Dependency Ratio** - The total dependency ratio is the ratio of combined youth population (ages 0-14) and elderly population (ages 65 and above) per 100 people of working age (ages 15-64). A high total dependency ratio indicates that the working-age population and the overall economy face a greater burden to support and provide social services for youth and elderly persons, who are often economically dependent.

59. **Youth Dependency Ratio** - The youth dependency ratio is the ratio of the youth population (ages 0-14) per 100 people of working age (ages 15-64). A high youth dependency ratio indicates that a greater investment needs to be made in schooling and other services for children.

60. **Elderly Dependency Ratio** - The elderly dependency ratio is the ratio of the elderly population (ages 65 and above) per 100 people of working age (ages 15-64). Increases in the elderly dependency ratio put added pressure on governments to fund pensions and healthcare.

61. **Potential support ratio** - The potential support ratio is the number of working-age people (ages 15-64) per one elderly person (ages 65 and above). As a population ages, the

potential support ratio tends to fall, meaning there are fewer potential workers to support the elderly.

62. The dependent population of the total alignment is estimated as 31.60% and the dependency ratio is 100:46

3.7 Marital Status

63. The survey findings show that in the project area irrespective of age group the rate of married people is higher than that of unmarried people. The following table (Table 23) shows the marital status of population in the Project area. The number of separated and divorced category is minimal compared to the rest of the categories. However, no child and early marriage is found in the Project area during the census.

Table 23: Marital Status by Age Group in the Project Area

Age group	Married				Unmarried				Widow/Widower				Separated				Divorced				Total			
	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%
10 years and below	0	0.00	0	0.00	3771	61.62	5885	61.37	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5,771	26.62	5,885	26.60
10-45	7,262	65.89	7,165	65.67	3,595	36.37	2,430	27.63	12	0.36	165	13.75	7	16.60	36	61.66	6	75.00	88	91.69	11,661	52.85	10,818	58.65
45-64	1,372	27.58	1,027	20.66	0	0.00	0	0.00	82	41.00	438	47.43	0	35.71	7	16.60	2	25.00	0	0.00	3,491	15.96	3,076	17.23
65 and above	862	1.13	454	0.86	1	0.01	0	0.00	185	51.50	322	39.81	0	14.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	878	4.47	1,176	5.93
Total	12,896	100	10,788	100	6,365	100	6,116	100	200	100	1,045	100	14	100	37	100	0	100	74	100	21,663	100	21,337	100

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

3.8 Education

64. Census findings of the Project area show that about 6% didn't enroll and remained illiterate (7 years and above). The higher education level is in primary (44%) followed by secondary (34%); higher the levels of education lower the percentages of literate population. More than 9% people have no schooling and more than 3% people can sign only. Apart from primary levels of education the percentages of all level, males are higher than that of females. The rate of higher education is negligible in the Project area due to the lack of opportunity and lack of interest of the people. The illiteracy rate in the Project area, however, is lower i.e., only 6% are found as illiterate (Table 24). In Bangladesh, 27.24% of population aged seven years and above (BBS, 2011, HIES-2010) are illiterate.

Table 24: Distribution of Population (7 Years and Above) by Education Level

Age group	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never School and Can't Read and Write	1222	5.95	1,204	5.95	2,426	5.95
No Schooling but Read and Write	558	2.72	551	2.72	1,109	2.72
Primary Pass	9077	44.21	8,941	44.20	18,018	44.21
SSC Pass	6977	33.98	6,872	33.97	13,849	33.98
HSC Pass	1482	7.22	1,460	7.22	2,942	7.22
Graduate	758	3.69	748	3.70	1,506	3.69
Master's degree and Above	457	2.23	452	2.23	909	2.23

Age group	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	20,531	100	20,228	100	40,759	100

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

3.9 Occupation

65. Considering occupational distribution, diverse occupational groups are found in the Project area. Major occupations of the household heads are business (65.2%), day labouring 2.40% and service (5.85%) and most of them are male. Other remarkable occupations are Agriculture, Driver, and housewife. Only about 0.65% of the HH heads found unemployed. Table 25 shows Occupation of the Head of the Household.

Table 25: Occupation of the Head of the Household

Occupation	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Business	5,936	69.04	223	25.43	6159	65.00
Agriculture	679	7.90	24	2.74	703	7.42
Service	516	6.00	38	4.33	554	5.85
Housewife	0	0.00	466	53.14	466	4.92
Immigrant	401	4.66	40	4.56	441	4.65
Labour	207	2.41	20	2.28	227	2.40
Driver	174	2.02	1	0.11	175	1.85
Old	131	1.52	24	2.74	155	1.64
Retired	75	0.87	2	0.23	77	0.81
Unemployed	56	0.65	6	0.68	62	0.65
Rickshaw/Van Driver	42	0.49	0	0.00	42	0.44
Mistri	38	0.44	0	0.00	38	0.40
Teacher	34	0.40	3	0.34	37	0.39
Student	26	0.30	0	0.00	26	0.27
Caretaker	20	0.23	2	0.23	22	0.23
Doctor	19	0.22	0	0.00	19	0.20
Sulper (Jarudar)	12	0.14	2	0.23	14	0.15
Tailor	7	0.08	4	0.46	11	0.12
Advocate	10	0.12	0	0.00	10	0.11
Fisherman	10	0.12	0	0.00	10	0.11
Imam/ Moajjem	10	0.12	0	0.00	10	0.11
Cleaner / Jharudar	8	0.09	1	0.11	9	0.09
Member	8	0.09	1	0.11	9	0.09
Hawker	7	0.08	0	0.00	7	0.07
Mechanic	7	0.08	0	0.00	7	0.07
Electrician	6	0.07	0	0.00	6	0.06
JOB	6	0.07	0	0.00	6	0.06
Bagger	3	0.03	2	0.23	5	0.05
Chairman	4	0.05	1	0.11	5	0.05
Machanix	5	0.06	0	0.00	5	0.05
Servant/Maid						
Servant	1	0.01	4	0.46	5	0.05
Sapure	3	0.03	1	0.11	4	0.04
Baburchi	3	0.03	0	0.00	3	0.03
Tea Business	2	0.02	1	0.11	3	0.03
Carpenter / Mistri	2	0.02	0	0.00	2	0.02
PAN & SUPARI	2	0.02	0	0.00	2	0.02
Singer	1	0.01	1	0.11	2	0.02
Blacksmith / Kamar	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.01
Cobbler	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.01
Freedom Fighter	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.01

Occupation	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Helper	0	0.00	1	0.11	1	0.01
Kazi	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.01
Mediators (Madhyasthatakar)	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.01
Others	122	1.42	9	1.03	131	1.38
Total:	8,598	100	877	100	9,475	100

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

3.10 Income and Poverty

66. Based on Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS 2011) and yearly inflation (average 6.50% per year) as of 2022, the poverty line³ income of the affected HHs has been considered up to BDT 138,000 per year (11,500 per month) for the HHs size of 4.54 people. Income level of the HHs has been described in the below Table 26.

Table 26: Annual Income of the Affected Households

Annual Income Range (BDT)	No. of HHs	Percentage
Up to TK 60,000	191	2.02
60,001 to 120,000	1303	13.75
120,001 to 300,000	4483	47.31
300,001 to 500,000	1757	18.54
500,001 to 1,000,000	909	9.59
1,000,001 and above	832	8.78
Total	9,475	100

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

3.11 Monthly Expenditure

67. As per socioeconomic survey in the project area about 53.93% household's annual expenditure range is BDT 200,001 - 500,000 and 2.26% household's expenditure range above BDT 500,000. Only annual expenditure range 40,000 - 200,000 is 43.81%. Table 27 shows detailed annual expenditure range of the project area.

Table 27: Annual Expenditure of the Affected Households

Annual Expenditure Range (BDT)	No. of HHs	Percentage
Up to TK 40,000	93	0.98
40,001 to 60,000	161	1.70
60,001 to 100,000	524	5.53
100,001 to 200,000	3373	35.60
200,001 to 500,000	5110	53.93
500,001 above	214	2.26
Total	9,475	100

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

3.12 Vulnerable Households

³According to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) the lower poverty line for HH size of 4.54 in 2011 for Dhaka region was Tk. 6,458.86 per HH/month. Acknowledging the national inflation rates by BBS based on consumer price for the country (Average 6.5% per year for 10 years up to 2022) and an average HH size for the affected population being 4.45, BDT 11,500 income per HH/month has been adopted as the 2022 poverty line for the project.

68. Vulnerable households have been defined as per the guideline of ADB SPS. Vulnerable groups considered in this RP are (i) household heads having annual average income below national poverty line (138,000); (ii) households headed by elderly/disabled people having annual average income below national poverty line; (iii) women headed households having annual average income below national poverty line (138,000); and (iv) **Landless Non-Title Household (Women and Male headed)**. Disabled headed household with annual average income above national poverty line are not found vulnerable during the Socioeconomic Survey. During the Census/loL survey, no indigenous population, ethnic minority or affected persons of low social group or caste were identified. Total **1,784** households were found under the vulnerable groups (**Table 28**).

Table 28: List of the Vulnerable Households

Sl. No.	Category of Vulnerability	Number of HHs
1	Women-headed HHs below national poverty line (below poverty line but not landless 247, below poverty line and landless Non-Title 56)	303
2	Only Landless Non-Title (above national poverty line) Women-headed HHs	30
3	Male-headed HHs (< 65 years) below national poverty line (below poverty line but not landless 1025, below poverty line and landless Non-Title 60)	1,085
4	Elderly Male-headed HHs (>=>65 years) below national poverty line (below poverty line but not landless 154, below poverty line and landless Non-Title 8)	162
5	Only Landless Non-Title (above national poverty line) Male-headed HHs	204
6	Total (1+3+4) HHs below national poverty line (below poverty line (above national poverty line) 1423, below poverty line and landless Non-Title 127)	1,550
7	Total (2+5) Landless Non-Title (above national poverty line) household only	234
8	Total (6+7)	1,784

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

69. Those listed as vulnerable groups will receive special attention in relocation and benefit from Project implementation. The entitlement matrix has provision for one-time grants in addition to eligible compensation. Furthermore, there are provisions for training for income with seed grant money to one selected member of vulnerable households.

3.13 Informal Settlers

70. The survey identified 3,617 informal settlers (Non-Title squatters and business) located on RHD land (see **Table 29**). Most of them will lose commercial structures (81.14%) in the bazaar (local market) areas along the RoW. Another important portion of them will lose their residential structure (15.07%) and commercial cum residential (3.79%), with major concentration in Narsingdi, Bhairab and Syihet areas.

Table 29: Squatters on RHD Land by Category

Squatters on RHD Land	No of HHs	Percentage (%)
HH losing residential structure	545	15.07
HH losing both commercial and residential structures	137	3.79
HH losing commercial structures	2,935	81.14

Squatters on RHD Land	No of HHs	Percentage (%)
Total	3,617	100.00

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

3.14 Population by Religion and Ethnicity

71. The majority (95.3%) of the affected population is Muslim (from Islam religion) as their religion. The remaining percentage of the affected population is from other religions like Hinduism and Christian. Based on FGD and census conducted in the project area, there was no known indigenous peoples (IPs) in the project area. The people in the project area live harmoniously regardless of religion and ethnic origin, and they consider themselves as peace loving people.

3.15 Alternate source of Income outside RoW

72. Socioeconomic Survey data shows that most of the affected persons have alternate source of income outside the RoW. 21.56% APs have Small Business opportunities, 15.3% of APs has scope of Agricultural works, whereas around 14.2% of the APs have source of Motor Mechanics works outside the RoW. **Table 30** shows the detail about the Alternate Income source of the Affected Persons.

Table 30: Alternate source of Income of the APs

Sl. No.	Alternate Source of Income	Percentage of APs
1	Agriculture	15.3
2	Motor Mechanics	14.2
3	Livestock	9.5
4	Rickshaw/Van	10.67
5	Fisheries	8.96
6	Horticulture	11.4
7	Small Business	21.56
8	Poultry Rearing	8.41

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

3.16 Severity of Loss of Aps

73. During socioeconomic survey it has been observed that, significant number of Affected Persons who lost 10% or more of productive assets (income generating) from their own land has been identified. Most of them have other means of livelihood also. Total 1,428 AHs will loss 10% or more of productive assets (income generating) from their own land (legal title to land). Therefore, this segment of Affected Households has been included in the Livelihood Restoration and Development Program.

3.17 Summary and Implications

74. The Project impacts have both physical and economic dimensions. It is evident from the analysis presented in this chapter that the impacts are more on small businesses/shops. Male members have greater mobility compared to the females, who largely work within the household except for poorer women who reported earning their living as wage labourers. The occupational and income differences are also significantly different between men and women in the Project area. Among the affected households, those without titles and live on RHD land will experience significant adverse impacts. The resettlement policy and mitigation measures outlined in this Project including livelihood rehabilitation program, have been tailored to address these impacts.

CHAPTER- 4: INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 Introduction

75. Public consultation is an essential part of the social safeguard planning process aimed at involving the local stakeholders in the Project development and implementation phases of the Project cycle. The stakeholders, in this process, are able to provide inputs and engage themselves in developing measures to minimize and/or avoid impacts and development mitigation measures, based on local needs and conditions. Potential Project impacts were disclosed and discussed in stakeholder's meetings along the alignment. These meetings, which were attended by both men and women, provided venues to influence, share their views, and raise their voices in decision making processes leading to sustainable resettlement

4.2 Key Stakeholders of the Project

76. The consultation, discussion and participation processes start by identifying the stakeholders of the Project. The stakeholders of the Project were identified through a 'stakeholder mapping exercise' conducted by the field survey team members. The exercise was done by categorizing the potential affected/benefited persons and host communities who have a stake in the Project. The identified primary stakeholders are the landowners, traders, farmers, service holders, day labourers, rickshaw/van pullers etc., who will be directly and/or indirectly affected by the Project interventions.

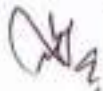


77. The identified secondary stakeholders are the public representatives, local Government administration, the executing agency, financing institutions, consultants, construction contractors, suppliers and service providers. The list of secondary stakeholders for the Project includes the RHD, ADB, DC- Narayanganj, Narsingdi, Kishoreganj, Brahmanbaria, Habiganj, Moulvibazar and Sylhet, public representatives, Project Preparation Consultants including Social Safeguard Consultants, Implementing NGO/Agencies (CF), and Management/ Supervision Consultants.

4.3 Approaches and Methodology

78. The approach for discussion, consultation and participation was structured in such a way that it would offer a platform to all the stakeholders where they may discuss, share and debate their opinions. The GoB acts and policies as well as policy/guidelines of the Project financiers (ADB) have been followed in designing and performing the consultation and participation process. The process was initiated through conducting necessary stakeholder consultation meetings (SCMs) in the Project area. Despite the local practice of 'pordah' (seclusion of women) from public gatherings, the team encouraged the participation of women in the stakeholder's meetings. Thus, both men and women were in attendance in the consultation meetings, particularly in primary stakeholders' consultation meetings. These SCMs were preceded by meetings with local administration at the Upazila and District levels. In sum, multi-level consultations were carried out, starting with initial meetings with local administration, SCMs, and FGDs. The process continued at individual level also through various surveys undertaken in this Project.

4.3.1 Social Survey

79. A number of social surveys were conducted such as (i) a census and inventory of losses survey, (ii) a socioeconomic survey, (iii) a property valuation/market survey, and (iv) marking of the properties and video filming, etc. The census covered 100% Inventory of Losses and socioeconomic background of the APs. The house/structure marking along with



video filming was also done. These surveys and associated activities conducted in the field have brought the specific affected persons into an effective consultation and participation process. The survey covered 9,475 households for both IoL and Socioeconomic information. The Property Valuation Survey (PVS) (Market Assessment) was conducted over 150 Mouzas and 780 persons were interviewed (at least 5 persons from each mouza) from each affected mouza where land acquisition is required.

4.3.2 Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

80. In order to assess stakeholders' needs, expectations, perceptions, and choices, and to ensure their rights and voices a two-fold consultation process was carried out during the survey. In this regard, SCMs were conducted firstly with both the primary and secondary stakeholders and later, affected persons within the occupation and gender-based groups were consulted through FGDs.

81. The consultations are conducted to ensure that adequate and timely information is made available to the people and communities of the project area and sufficient opportunities are provided to them to voice their opinions and participate in influencing the upcoming project decisions and processes. The main objectives of the public consultation meetings are to ensure timely, effective and multi-directional communications between the project and the relevant stakeholders and communities. So that people can get the benefits of the projects and the project get their cooperation to ensure successful implementation of the project.

82. Twelve (12) Stakeholder Consultation Meetings (SCMs) were carried out at thirteen packages of the Project. The total number of participants in ten SCMs was 760. Among them were 750 males and 10 were females. These meetings were held at project area. Attendance list and Pictures of SCMs is attached as **Annex-B and Annex-C**.

83. Consultant's Resettlement Specialist, Environmental Specialist, Design Engineer and other senior professionals were present in the Meetings. Field Supervisors and Enumerators with the help of community leaders arranged the meeting. UP Chairmen and UP Members, local elites and political leaders provided all sorts of cooperation to organize the meeting besides the field survey team invited people through written invitation letter and in some cases they made door to door communication. In selecting the venues various factors were considered to ensure easy access by all type of participants. **Table 31** shows the detail.

Table 31: Venue, Date and No. of Participant of Consultation Meetings

Sl	Venue/Upazila/District	Date & Time	Male	Female
1	Joggonnathpur, Bhoirab, KishorganjBrahmanbaria	16 April 2022	39	00
2	Laksmipur, Bhoirab, Kishorganj	17 April 2022	38	00
3	Chandurar, Sarail, Brahmanbaria	18April 2022	44	04
4	Bariura, Sarail, Brahmanbaria	16 April 2022	43	00
5	Rampur, Sarail, Brahmanbaria	18 April 2022	42	00
6	Shahabajpur, Sarail, Brahmanbaria	17 April 2022	81	00
7	Baghata, NarsingdiSadar, Narsingdi	17 April 2022	113	00
8	Itakhola, Shibpur, Narsingdi	13 April 2022	80	00
9	MadabpurSiddiq Market, Habiganj	18 April 2022	116	06
10	Begumpur Bazar, Nazirbazar, Sylhet	14 April 2022	47	00
11	Kalarai, Nazirbazar, Sylhet	16 April 2022	47	00

Sl	Venue/Upazila/District	Date & Time	Male	Female
12	Khashrupur, Nazirbazar, Sylhet	17 April 2022	60	00
Total			750	10
			760	

4.3.3 Focus Group Discussion

84. Total 21 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) was conducted at different locations of the Project area with different occupational/gender groups. Total 431 participants from different groups attended in 21 FGDs, where 414 participants were Male and 17 participants were female. The specific issues and concerns and choices of particular occupation and gender-based groups within the primary stakeholders were obtained from the FGDs. Detail is given in Table 32.

Table 32: Location of FGDs as per Group Types and Sex

Sl	Venue/Upazila/ District	Date & Time	Male	Female
1	TekBalaiKhaJame Mosque, Narayanganj	03 Mar-2022	21	-
2	Jamir Khan Complex, Kanchpur, Narayanganj	09 April 2022	07	-
3	KanchpurJame Mosque, Kanchpur, Narayanganj	09 April 2022	10	-
4	BaitulAmanJame Mosque, Kanchpur, Narayanganj	09 April 2022	08	-
5	Uttar SenparaNurJame Mosque, Kanchpur,	09 April 2022	17	-
6	Aj Aksa Mosque, Barpa, Narayanganj	16 April 2022	13	-
7	Bus stand Mosque, Barpa, Narayanganj	16 April 2022	18	-
8	Morjal, Raypur, Narsingdi	15 April 2022	20	-
9	Munsefer Char, Shibpur, Narsingdi	15 April 2022	18	-
10	PurbaJilab, Belabo, Narsingdi	15 April 2022	18	-
11	Narayanpur, Belabo, Narsingdi	15 April 2022	20	-
12	Khidipur, NarsingdiSadar, Narsingdi	15 April 2022	13	-
13	Basail, NarsingdiSadar, Narsingdi	18 April 2022	12	08
14	Sijapur, NarsingdiSadar, Narsingdi	18 April 2022	12	08
15	Oilpur Bazar, Habiganj	18 April 2022	22	-
16	Ubahata, Cunarughat, Habiganj	17 April 2022	30	-
17	Sayedpur (Jalapur), Habiganj	16 April 2022	32	-
18	Doboi Bazar, Habiganj	17 April 2022	25	01
19	Sherpur Bazar, Moulvibazar	16 April 2022	30	-
20	Sayedpur, Nazirbazar, Sylhet	14 April 2022	29	-
21	Khasrupur, Nazirbazar, Sylhet	17 April 2022	39	-
Total			414	17
			431	

4.4 Project and Resettlement Issues Raised During Consultations

85. The Project, its preliminary design and its anticipated impacts were shared with the affected/benefitted people at the beginning of each SCM session. The major issues that were discussed included:

- Project details and alignment;
- Benefit and adverse impact of the Project;
- Opinion on the compensation against potential losses;
- Compensation for the vulnerable population;

- (e) Mechanism of compensation; and
- (f) Resettlement assistance and options. The stakeholder participants joined actively in all discussions and shared their views, needs and aspirations from the Project.

4.4.1 Stakeholder's Attitude towards the Project

86. Local stakeholders have a very positive attitude towards the Dhaka (Katchpur)-Sylhet National Highway Dhaka-Sylhet Highway. They opined that an important sector of the country will be developed through implementation of this Project. The stakeholders were happy to learn that the road network of the country will be improved in terms of its system and services. Therefore, this Project will accelerate overall socioeconomic development of the country. The local people were happy that the road communication system will be improved as an outcome of the double line. They were ready to support the Project implementing authority as they understood that the Project will improve local infrastructures and businesses as well as establish improved connection with other parts of the country and neighboring countries for the purposes of education and health care, trade and commerce, tourism, etc.

4.4.2 Concerns Raised at the Consultation Meetings

87. The stakeholders identified the prospects as well as issues related to the construction of the Project and recommended solutions as per their own perceptions. In this section, the concerns, issues, and recommendations are presented in various tables. Further, the recommendations were duly recorded in the meeting minutes and also documented.

88. During the consultation the stakeholders appreciated the initiative of these consultation meetings with the local communities and expressed their views of the overall benefit and adverse impacts of the Project. **Table 33** presents the perceived outputs of the proposed Project as discussed in the consultation meetings.

Table 33: Perceived Benefits and Impacts of the Project

Issues	Responses
Perceived Outputs of the Proposed Project	
Benefits of the Project	Modernization of road transport sector with improved communication system and will facilitate in quality service development of local infrastructures of roads and highways. Development in communication network and business with neighboring countries enhancement of socioeconomic state of the locality as well as the country.
Adverse impacts of the Project	Displacement of affected households and squatter on RHD land, Temporary unemployment due to loss of business/dislocation, Adverse impacts on extended/joint family and increase of nuclear family. Loss of trees/plants and degradation of environment. Noise and air pollution during construction. Increased possibility of accidents due to enhanced road traffic, Potential increase in crime in terms of smuggling of illegal goods, drugs and human trafficking through international connectivity.

89. The general issues and concerns that were discussed in the consultation meetings are presented in **Table 34**. During the series of consultations, the stakeholders were principally concerned about the width of the alignment and to make sure that before finalization of the design the project authority integrates the inputs from the consultation meetings with the local community. Other major concerns expressed were the impacts of land acquisition on asset and income.

Table 34: Stakeholders' Concerns, Responses and Action Taken

Issues	Observations by Stakeholders	Responses and Follow up Action Taken to Address the Issues
Project alignment	<p>Alignment should be finalized with correct information by following the CS and RS map and should follow RHD Records. The width of the route and the alignment seems to be not done appropriately in many areas, hence require re-design by the authority concerned.</p> <p>The authority should clearly disclose all information regarding the existing and required land on along alignment.</p>	<p>The communities were told that their concerns would be taken into account. The alignments will be subsequently adjusted taking into accounts of key concerns of the community. Special attention will be given to avoid historical sites, CPRs and minimize impacts on concentrated areas (Residential and Commercial areas)</p>
Effect of the land acquisition on asset	<p>Loss of land, houses, commercial/business structures, trees, tube-wells, boundary walls, latrines, fish pond/farms, etc.</p> <p>Loss of productive agricultural land with good intensity of crop production. Day labourers/landless people will lose work and/or shelter, or both, therefore, livelihoods will be severely hampered, and Farm day labourers who cultivate vegetable beside RHD land round the year will lose their gardens.</p> <p>Day labourer/ landless community will face financial crisis and would not be able to rebuild their house.</p>	<p>The communities were told that their concerns would be taken into account and that any impact on their land, asset or livelihood would be proper compensated.</p> <p>In this section land acquisition is minimum, however, private land acquisition will be checked again and appropriate adjustment will be made in final design.</p> <p>The concerns with regard to loss of structures and livelihoods have been adequately addressed in the entitlement matrix by following ARIPA, 2017 and ADB SPS 2009 and other guidelines.</p>
Effect of the land acquisition on work/source of income	<p>Temporary loss of jobs/business/work will hamper Income sources from business/trade/agriculture crop/labour wage. The women community and their children will be at risk of being relocated and unable to adapt new environment after displacement. Income sources will be hampered up until replaced/rehabilitated. Women and children will suffer from lack of nutrition because due to loss of income. Disruption of income sources will cause insecurity in food, accommodation, education facilities etc. for the affected persons.</p>	<p>The issues of loss of business, income/livelihoods, and relocation adjustments have been addressed in terms of compensation and assistance. Since the affected families are likely to relocate within the vicinity, the disruptions will be limited, including access to schools for children. Essentially, the families will re-establish themselves within their communities.</p>
Commencement time of the project	<p>Need adequate time and notice before evacuation. Status of data base for compensation needs clarification if project implementation starts long way down and people make more investment.</p>	<p>The assessment of this Project is going on. RHD will start the implementation of the project after finalization of assessment, design and agreement as required.</p> <p>Clarified about the cut-off date for RHD and Private land. A cut-off date for all the sections has been declared in SCMs. The cut-off date will be the date of census data collection for PAPs on RHD land and the date of notice under section 4 of ARIPA serve by DC for titled holders.</p>

90. The opinion on compensation issues, e.g., type and form of compensation; mechanism and modalities of compensation payment including suggestions offered by the people on restoration/rehabilitation assistance are given in **Table 35**.

Table 35: Issues and Concerns Regarding Compensation and Responses

Issues	Concerns Raised by Stakeholders	Responses and Policy Actions
Compensation against loss	Special consideration for the people who will lose all their land and structures entirely. Consider all affected HHs irrespective of titles. Compensation should be determined according to current market price. Affected infrastructure should be rebuilt/ reconstructed by authority. Acquired land should be compensated by land as much as possible.	Compensation will be paid at market rates; First, DC will pay as per the ARIPA, 2017. Second, the difference between the DC and market rate (RC) will be paid by the Project through INGO. Through the elaboration of the RP, the Project has conducted a valuation report that assesses market rate of land and assets. Since land for land is not possible, RC will be provided so that those losing lands may buy or rent replacement land. For title holders, the Project will pay transaction costs such as stamps and duties required.
Compensation for vulnerable population	Arrange land within same area and/or setup cluster villages in elsewhere for the resettlement of slum dwellers, in alternate area on RHD land. Landless people/small businessmen should be given appropriate /compensation at a time so that they can relocate/resettle to other places. Build market beside the road and share with affected petty traders on lease or other way as rehabilitation. Special compensation should be given to distressed women, landless and vulnerable people. Alternative assistance should be given to affected small /marginal/tenant farmers so that they become re-established.	Compensation for structures, including those illegally built on RHD land, will be paid without deduction of depreciation. The establishment of new markets will be explored although RHD land around bazar is very limited. Poor women and vulnerable people will get additional assistance. One-time Cash Grant and Seed Grant under ILRP will be provided to Vulnerable HHs in addition to other Resettlement Benefits. This has been mentioned in the Entitlement Matrix.
Compensation type including relocation	Suitable places/lands for relocation are very scarce in the area as people are unwilling to sell homestead/commercial lands. Alternative land in the same area or nearby or on vacant RHD land as compensation for commercial/homestead/agriculture purpose. Alternative accommodation facility (single/cluster) for low earners group. The affected community should be relocated near their place of origin so that they can continue their local business/work/farming.	Land for land is not an option due to land scarcity. Those affected and requiring relocation will be assisted by the INGO in identifying land/structure to buy or to rent, in addition to compensation for the structures will be paid, salvageable will be allowed to be taken away free of costs, relocation grant/assistance will be provided. All these elements will be explained in the entitlement matrix for compensation and resettlement.
Mechanism of compensation	RV/price should be determined in consultation with LGI, public representatives and local elites concerned. In terms of rehabilitation of traders (e.g. constructing business centers) compensation may be provided to community instead of individual. The compensation should consider alternative options (e.g., land, livelihood	The Project will pay RV for assets to be acquired. Compensation will be paid in checks to the bank account—no cash will be involved. Also, no "middlemen" will be used. The Project will employ an experienced and capable INGO to assist this process and to help the affected families to receive their compensation and other entitlements. The INGO will

Issues	Concerns Raised by Stakeholders	Responses and Policy Actions
	<p>etc.) besides cash money. The GRC should play proper role in determining the ownership of land. Payments in cash directly through bank cheques/money transfer to local bank or postal services or by hand by the relevant Project officials. Not involvement of any middleman in the cash payment process, especially for the women and vulnerable groups. Necessary consultation and disclosure should be arranged for disseminating all updated information to the local people. The INGO should be trust worthy to all stakeholders.</p>	<p>conduct regular group meetings with affected families to explain the process and assist the APs.</p>
Livelihood restoration/rehabilitation assistance	<p>A LRDP will be provided along with financial assistance for better livelihood for the low earner groups. Provide/arrange jobs for the affected family members suitable to their skills and expertise. Arrange training facilities to enable displaced people to adapt to the alternative livelihood/occupations. Skill development training on different activities as desired by APs will make them self-reliant. Women community may require special training for the purpose. The women want production tools/instruments (e.g., sewing machine, etc.) for employment so that they can work at home.</p>	<p>The RP will have provision for skill training for alternative livelihoods. Also, those willing to work, the construction contractors will give preference in hiring affected persons for unskilled/daily labouring jobs. APs will be prioritized as skilled labour if qualified. Contractors should not discriminate between men and women in terms of wages and other benefits. The INGO will conduct additional survey to identify skill and training needs. Poor and vulnerable families will be eligible for seed grants for small businesses with approved business plans. INGO will also assist in the development of business plans.</p>

Context for Land for Land Compensation

91. Compensation for 'land for land' is not practiced widely in all projects in Bangladesh considering the shortage of land. In order to mitigate the loss, Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 has kept provision to pay 3 times value of land as compensation to the titled affected persons. APs can purchase land with this money within the vicinity.

4.4.3 Outcome of Focus Group Discussions

92. Sixty-one FGDs among different groups of people were conducted. In all the FGDs, a key demand was cash compensation by RHD prior to relocation. They expressed desire to stay around the bazar areas in order to continue their businesses. Most of the participants demanded compensation before their shifting. It is also mentioned that "we need sufficient advance notice for shifting." Those attended clearly mentioned that they are not interested in changing their occupations and stay in business in the future. They also requested for assistance from INGO to support them in identifying another place to relocate (rent or buy) in proximity of the RHD land. FGD participants, particularly those who are RHD leaseholders, demanded that RHD gives them "priority" in re-allocating shops after modernization of the road communication. Also, they should be allowed to operate within the hat/bazar area for businesses.

4.4.4 Consultation Outcomes and Policy Issues

93. The outcomes of the consultation meetings were very helpful in minimizing the impacts of the Project. First, the location of all the mosques, schools, madarasha, temples and other CPRs are presented to the designer to save them. Second, compensation for the affected structures on RHD land will be given by the Project at market rates. Third, based on discussion at the consultation meetings, the Project has designed special compensation packages for the poorer families and livelihood restoration for the affected families. It was explained clearly at the meetings that land for land as an alternative was not an option in this Project; however, adequate compensation will be paid and the Project will assist their location and rehabilitation of the affected families. Finally, the rapid assessment and FGDs provided helpful data for designing appropriate level of supports for relocation and re-establishment of businesses by the informal settlers.

4.4.5 Consultation and Participation during Project Implementation

94. A consultation and participation mechanism has been developed by engaging the primary stakeholders in local committees for instance, grievance redress committees (GRC) and Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC). The INGO has been appointed by the Project for the implementation of RP will continue the processes of consultation and participation by involving the affected households and the beneficiaries as well. Thus, consultation will remain as an integral part of Project management and implementation.

4.4.6 Disclosure of the Resettlement Plan

95. As per the guidelines of ADB, the EA will disclose the RP in a summarized form as an Information Brochure and Booklet in both Bangla and English language to the local stakeholders immediately after the RP is approved by the co-financier. Copies of the RP and the Booklet will be available in DC offices in Narayanganj, Narsingdi, Kishoreganj, Brahmanbaria, Habiganj, Moulvibazar and Sylhet, and in the sub-districts (Upazilas) within the Project area for the general public and civil society members. In disclosure sessions, the extent of Project impacts on their communities and individual households will be fully disclosed to the directly affected persons and communities. The policies for mitigation of adverse social impacts will also be disclosed to the affected persons. In this regard, meaningful consultations will be arranged by the INGO with affected persons for enabling their participation in preparing, implementing, and monitoring of the RP.

106. The Booklet will be in Bangla and English which will briefly present (i) the Project impacts; (ii) mitigation measures and entitlement matrix; (iii) grievance redress mechanisms; (iv) the institutional framework for Project implementation; (v) schedule for implementation and monitoring arrangements; and (vi) a set of common Q&A about the Project for affected people. The RP will be also uploaded in the RHD website after obtaining concurrence from ADB and approval from the Ministry of MoRTB, GoB.

CHAPTER- 5: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

5.1 National Laws and Regulations

96. The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (ARIPA, 2017). The ARIPA, 2017 requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Act also provides guideline for the acquisition of properties belonging to religious organizations like mosques, temples, pagodas and graveyards if they are acquired for public interest. The ARIPA, 2017, however, excluded the acquisition of properties used by the public for the purpose of religious worship, graveyards and cremation grounds. The act stipulates certain safeguards for the land owners and provides for payment of "fair value" for the properties acquired. The act, however, does not cover Project-affected persons without titles or ownership record, such as informal settler/ squatters, occupiers, and informal tenants and lease-holders (without document) and does not ensure RV of the property acquired. The act has no provision of resettlement assistance and transitional allowances for restoration of livelihoods of the non-titled affected persons.

5.2 Legal Framework for Land Acquisitions in Bangladesh

97. The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is ARIPA, 2017. The ARIPA 2017 requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Act also provides guidelines for the acquisition of properties belonging to religious organizations like mosques, temples, pagodas and graveyards if they are acquired for public interest. The ARIPA, however, excluded the acquisition of properties used by the public for the purpose of religious worship, graveyards and cremation grounds. The Act stipulates certain safeguards for the land owners and provides for payment of "fair value" for the properties acquired.

98. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (Act No. of 2017) [21st September 2017] Section 4. Publication of preliminary notice of acquisition of immovable property:

- (a) Whenever it appears to the DC that any property in any locality is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, h/she shall cause a notice to be published at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired;
- (b) In case of acquisition of immovable property for any non-governmental person or organization, whatever be the quantity of the immovable property, sanction of the government must be taken before the initiation of acquisition proceeding;
- (c) The DC, under sub-section (1):
 - before the publication of notice, in the prescribed manner and form, shall record the real nature, condition an infrastructure built there in, crops and trees of the proposed immovable property in video or still picture or any other technology and thereafter prepare a report accordingly;

- after the publication of notice, in the prescribed manner and form, shall prepare a joint-list of Requiring persons or organizations and persons interested.
- (d) If the nature of land is changed in reality from its recent record of rights (RoR), the DC, at the time of preparation of the joint list, shall decide about the change of the nature of the land;
 - (e) The DC shall mention in the joint list, in the prescribed manner, if any house or infrastructure is built or is being built in the proposed immovable property for acquisition, in contravention of public purpose for illegal gain;
 - (f) The joint list prepared sub-section 3(b) shall be affixed in the notice board of the local land office and in the convenient place of the project;
 - (g) The DC shall not record the change of the nature of land in the joint list, if after the initiation of proceeding under sub-section 3(a), the nature of the land is changed by building houses or infrastructures in bad motive;
 - (h) If any person is aggrieved by the decision of the DC under sub-section 8, he may file an appeal to the Commissioner within the next 7 working days.
 - (i) The Commissioner, in the prescribed manner, shall hear the appeal under sub-section 8 and shall provide with the decision within next 15 working days and in case of a nationally important project, shall provide with the decision within the next 10 working days;
 - (j) The decision of the Commissioner under sub-section 9 shall be deemed to be final;
 - (k) If there is any disposal of appeal under sub-section 9 or no appeal is preferred within the prescribed period in sub-section 8, within the next 24 hours, the concerned persons shall in his/her own cost remove the houses or infrastructures from the proposed immovable property, otherwise the DC shall take steps to evict those in accordance with the existing provisions of law;
 - (l) The DC may, after choosing the place for nationally important project, by order, impose control over the sale of plots and building of infrastructures thereon; and
 - (m) Generally religious places, graves or crematoriums can be taken into acquisition; provided that, if it essential in public purpose or public interest, by relocating and rebuilding, in the own money of the requiring persons or organizations, it may be taken into acquisition.

99. **Explanation:** The term "purpose in contravention of public interest in this section means the purpose for obstructing in the implementation of the project, creating hindrance or doing anything that retards the implementation of a project or doing something to get monetary benefit by compensation.

100. The DC in all cases, determine "market value" of acquired assets on the date of notice of acquisition (notice under section 4 of the Act). The DCs then add 200% premium of the assessed value, which becomes "cash compensation under law" (CCL) of all acquired assets due to compulsory acquisition. The CCL paid for land is generally less than the "market value" as owners customarily report lower values during registration to avoid and/or pay lower taxes. If land acquired has standing crops cultivated by tenant (bargadar) under a legally constituted written agreement, the law requires that part of the compensation money be paid in cash to the tenants as per the agreement. The law requires that the Government will auction the salvaged materials, upon payment of compensation.

5.3 ADB Safeguards Policies and Guidelines

101. The Development Partner ADB has Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (2009) for social and resettlement safeguards that recognize and address the resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) impacts of the affected persons irrespective of their titles and requires preparation of RP in every instance where involuntary resettlement occurs. In brief, the policy requirements are:

- (a) Avoid or at least minimize impacts where possible i.e. explore viable alternative Project designs to avoid and/or minimize involuntary resettlement;
- (b) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, avoid and/or prevent forced eviction and provide effective remedy to minimize negative impacts;
- (c) Provide resettlement support and/or sites to communities impacted by the Project, including host communities;
- (d) Pay compensation for acquired assets at the RV;
- (e) Enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups;
- (f) Planning through a survey and/ or census of displaced persons, including gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks;
- (g) Informal displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement; options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation and M&E of resettlement programs;
- (h) Pay particular attention to the needs of the vulnerable groups, especially those below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children and indigenous people, and those without title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations;
- (i) Establish a grievance redress mechanism for dispute resolution support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population;
- (j) Provide resettlement assistance to displaced persons, including non-litiged persons;
- (k) Socioeconomic surveys and a census are to be conducted, with appropriate socioeconomic baseline data to identify all persons who will be displaced by the Project and to assess the Project's socioeconomic impacts on them;
- (l) The social impact assessment will identify individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the Project because of the disadvantaged or vulnerable status;
- (m) Resettlement Plans will elaborate displaced persons entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and a time-bound implementation schedule; and
- (n) Disclose the Resettlement Plan and other relevant information in a form and language(s) accessible to key stakeholders, civil society, particularly affected groups and the general public.



5.4 Gap between Government Laws and ADB Policies

102. There are evident gaps in the ARIPA 2017 for land acquisition and ADB policy and guidelines related to land acquisition, compensation and involuntary resettlement. A brief summary of the gaps between ARIPA, 2017 and ADB is in order.

- (i) Generally, the ARIPA, 2017 does not recognize unauthorized occupants on the Government land and there is no clear indication about avoiding or minimizing displacement. ADB policy strongly requires avoidance or at least minimizing adverse impacts through alternative design options.
- (ii) The adverse social impacts are not entirely recognized by the ARIPA, 2017 for instance, there are no provisions for resettlement of the displaced population whereas, ADB policy requires not only RSs and support but uphold and at least restore pre-project standard of living of the affected people.
- (iii) The ARIPA 2017 pays little attention to public consultation and stakeholders engagements in Project planning and execution. ADB policy requires meaningful consultation with the affected people and other stakeholders to disseminate Project goals and objectives to obtain stakeholders' views and inputs in Project planning and implementation.
- (iv) Finally, ADB policy pays special attention to gender issues and vulnerable groups in the resettlement processes, particularly the non-titled and the affected poor households. The policy gaps have been bridged by additional Project-specific measures adopted in the RP. The Project has minimized displacement of people as much as possible by exploring all viable design alternatives. Extensive community consultations were held during Project preparation and will continue during implementation of the Project. Adequate compensation; RC (for lost assets and income); and rehabilitation and livelihood assistance will be provided so that APs can improve or at least restore their standard of living at pre-project level. Special attention will be given to vulnerable APs including elderly and women headed households. In sum, the added measures in this Project fully comply with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (2009). Table 40 provides a summary of the key measures taken to comply with ADB policy requirements. These measures are derived from "good practices" in resettlement management in other externally funded (i.e., ADB, World Bank) Projects in Bangladesh.

Table 36: Summary of Gaps and Gap-filling Measures Adopted in the Project

Issue	GoB	ADB	Gap-filling Measures in this RP
Timing of compensation.	Land is handed over to requiring body once payment of awards has initiated.	Prior to land acquisition and displacement.	No physical or economic displacement will occur until compensation at full replacement cost or resettlement benefits have been paid.
Valuation of land	ARIPA, 2017 determines the land price as average value during the twelve months preceding the rate of publication of the notice under	ADB SPS policy calls for replacement cost of land.	Provisions have been adopted for additional top up payments to ensure replacement costs.

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Issue	GoB	ADB	Gap-filling Measures in this RP
	section no.4. During payment, Tax is deducted from the total land value. Then 200% premium is added.		
Valuation of structures	The ARIPA, 2017 determine the Structure price by deducting construction profit, overhead charge, Value Added Tax and Depreciation. Then 100% premium is added.	ADB SPS policy calls for replacement cost of assets. Depreciation should not be taken into account during calculation.	Provisions have been adopted for additional top up payments to ensure replacement costs.
Eligibility criteria.	Non-titled holders are not eligible for compensation. No provision to support relocation.	Non-title holders are eligible for compensation for loss of assets and income. Households must be assisted in the relocation process.	All affected persons irrespective of titles have been identified for compensation and assistance. Affected households and businesses will receive relocation assistance in the form of additional lump sum as well as support from the project in identifying and negotiating an alternative place to stay.
Economic displacement.	No compensation for loss of income.	Livelihood must be restored or improved for the vulnerable affected households.	Households must be compensated for loss of income. Vulnerable households are eligible to participate in livelihood improvement training, which includes seed grants.
Consultations/disclosure.	No consultation/disclosure requirement.	Affected persons must be consulted during project design and RP preparation. All documents must be disclosed locally and on ADB's website.	Extensive consultations were carried out during design and RP preparation and similar efforts will continue during implementation. The RP documents and entitlement matrix will be disclosed locally and on ADB/EA's websites
Special assistance to vulnerable groups.	No special assistance to vulnerable groups required.	RP must have provisions for vulnerable groups.	The RP has special assistance measures to vulnerable groups.

5.5 Eligibility and Cut-Off-Dates

103. Eligibility to receive compensation and resettlement assistance will be limited by "cut-off" dates. There will be two cut-off-dates in this Project. The first cut-off-date is for titled owners only to be notified by the DC under Section 4 of the ARIPA 2017 informing the landowners of the Project right-of-way land for the double track. This was done during the

Land Acquisition process after the Land Acquisition Plans (LAPs) are submitted by RHD to respective DC offices. The second cut-off-date is called the "social cut-off-date"-based on the census for identification and eligibility for all "non-land" related entitlements. The social cut-off-dates were set during the survey and disclosed publicly in the consultation meetings and also during household-level interviews in the concerned affected villages and communities. In this Project, the household level census was conducted in the package wise at different dates. **Table 37** lists the cut-off dates to be used in different sections for eligibility by any non-titled persons such as squatters or other informal settlers and additional benefits under the Project entitlement matrix.

Table 37: Cut-off Dates Based on Census

Package	Location	Cut-off Date
DS-1	Kanchpur Intersection to Sonpara Bus Stand	13 January, 2022
DS-2	Sonpara Bus Stand to Narsingdi BSCIC	13 January, 2022
DS-3	Narsingdi BSCIC to Marco LPG Autogas Filling Station	17 January, 2022
DS-4	Marco LPG Auto gas Filling Station to Bairab Bridge West End Toll Plaza	13 January, 2022
DS-5	Sarail Intersection to Budhanti bus stand	13 January, 2022
DS-6	Budhanti Bus Stand to S M Spinning Mills Limited	22 January-2020
DS-7	S M Spinning Mills Limited to Sayestaganj Bypass BM Auto Gas Filling Statio	11 January, 2022
DS-8	Sayestaganj Bypass BM Auto Gas Filling Station to Square Textiles Land, Bahubal	11 January, 2022
DS-9	Square Textiles Land, Bahuba to Sadarghat Natun Bazar Jame Masjid	11 January, 2022
DS-10	SadarghatNatun Bazar Jame Masjid to Sherpur Bridge Toll Plaza	30 January, 2022
DS-11	Sherpur Bridge Toll Plaza to Khasikapon Bazar	17 January, 2022
DS-12A	Khasikapon Baza to Lalabazar	17 January, 2022
DS-12B	Lalabazar to Peer Habibur RahmanChatta	17 January, 2022

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

104. The census has identified and established the households living in the Project area, including the squatters/informal settlers on RHD land and will be affected by the Project. It has also established a record of all losses at household level, including structures, trees and communal structure. Any persons moving into the Project area after the cut-off dates will not be entitled for compensation from DCs or any assistance from RHD.

5.6 RHD Experience and Commitments to Resettlement

105. RHD policy commitments for resettlement are evident from many Projects—for instance, the completed SASEC (Phase-1) project, the ongoing SASEC-2 Project, Greater Dhaka Sustainable Transport Project, completed Dhaka-Chittagong 4 Lane Project, Kanchpur-Meghna Gomati Bridge Project. In all the Projects, RHD took efforts and minimized negative impacts, consulted the affected people on policy aspects and implemented RPs as social development activities. These are very much in conformity with ADB policies. Likewise, RHD in compliance with the ADB policy requirements and as well as past experience from Project implementation, confirms the following principles:

106. The L&R impacts would be avoided or minimized as much as possible through alternate design options:

- (a) A summary of the RP with the entitlement matrix will be disclosed to the affected persons in local language;
- (b) Compensation for land and other assets acquired will be paid prior to the start of civil work in accordance with the provisions described in this document;
- (c) People moving in the Project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance;
- (d) Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established to ensure speedy resolution of disputes;
- (e) All activities related to Resettlement Planning, implementation, and monitoring would ensure the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups; and
- (f) There should be a clause in the contract agreement that the construction contractor will compensate any loss or damage in connection with collection and transportation of borrow-materials.

107. In accordance with the resettlement principles adopted in this Project, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages in cash and kind and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, scope of the impacts including socioeconomic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The displaced persons will be entitled to

- (a) Compensation for the loss of land at RV;
- (b) Compensation for loss of structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their RV;
- (c) Compensation for trees, crops and fish stock to legally or socially recognized owners at current market price;
- (d) Assistance for loss of business/wage income;
- (e) Assistance for shifting of structures;
- (f) Rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities;
- (g) Special assistance to women headed and vulnerable households with support t livelihood and income restoration; and
- (h) Assistance from the INGO in identifying available premises to rent or buy from private owners.

108. In sum, RHD will provide cash compensation and support the relocation and resettlement of the affected households to the extent possible to ensure that all affected households are resettled and rehabilitated. There will not be any forced eviction without payments of compensation. The affected households and communities will be informed well ahead of relocation schedule. The difference between the CCL and RC as determined by PVAC will be paid by the INGO. RHD will be involved through the INGO in meaningful consultation and participation of the affected people in Project implementation.

5.7 Compensation Payment Procedure

109. RHD will ensure that the properties (land, structure and non-structure assets) to be displaced by the Project will be compensated at their full RC determined by the Property

Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) as per the RP. The modalities for payment of compensation and other assistance for assets, incomes and livelihoods, resettlement assistance for substituting and restoration of loss of income and workdays by the relocated households are explained below.

5.8 Procedure of LA and Compensation Payment to Titled Holders

110. RHD produces land acquisition proposal to DC with Administrative Approval from the MoRTB on the acquisition. Upon approval of the land acquisition plan (LAP) from the Ministry of Land (MoL) or from the Divisional Commissioner, DC serves notice to the recorded owner of the affected property for public appraisal. DC and RHD conduct joint verification of the affected properties. DC collects prices of land, structures, trees, crops from Sub-register office, PWD, BFD, DAE and DAM, respectively for valuation as per Government rules. Upon placement of fund by RHD, the DC serves notice to the titled APs for receiving cash compensation under law (CCL). The difference between the CCL and RV as determined by PVAC will be paid by the INGO. Land acquisition and compensation payment steps are shown in the **Figure 3**.



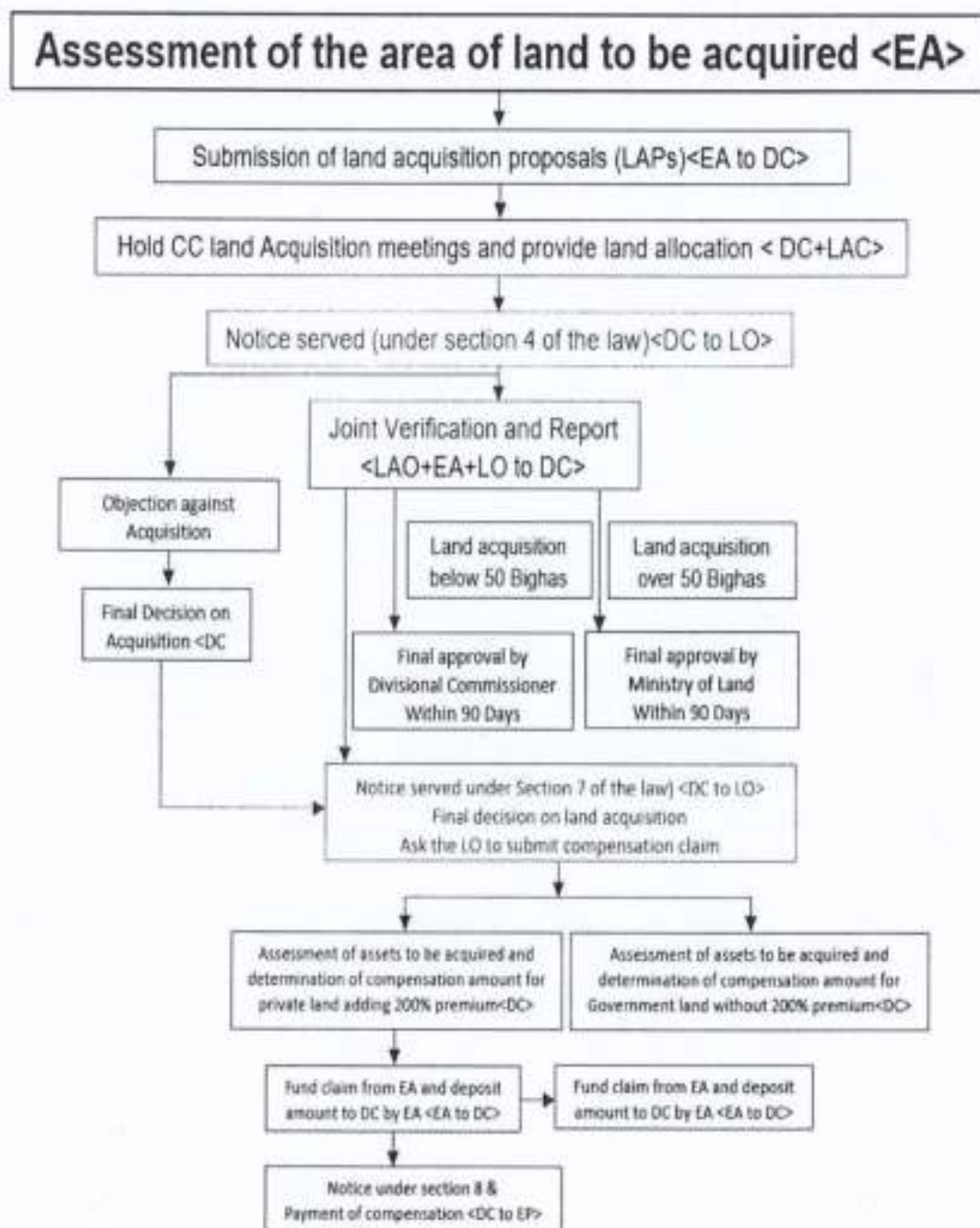


Figure 3: Land Acquisition and Compensation Payment Steps

EA=Executing Agency DC=Deputy Commissioner, AC (Land)=Assistant Commissioner Land, LO=Land Owner, LAO=Land Acquisition Officer.

5.9 Compensation Payment Procedure to the Non-titled Persons

111. The non-titled EPs, i.e., those have no legal ownership of the affected property but socially recognized and enlisted during census, SES and or Joint Verification Survey JVS on the RoW will be compensated following a separate procedure. The Act, 2017 has no provision to compensate these types of affected people, but the ADB prescribes to address the non-titled EPs as stated in the SSP 2009 explicitly states that such people cannot be denied resettlement assistance.

112. Steps to be followed in paying resettlement benefits to non-titled EPs:

- (a) As per tripartite JVS and consult the census data, a final list of APs will be prepared by the INGO;
- (b) Individual identity number will be created against the name of each EP;
- (c) Photograph of the EPs will be taken and ID cards will be prepared;
- (d) The INGO will prepare EPs file and entitlement card (EP file & EC) for each of the EPs;
- (e) The INGO will assist the EPs opening Bank Account in their names should they not have a Bank account. If the EP is a woman, ensure that the Bank account is in her name;
- (f) The tenants of the house or commercial premises will collect documents
- (g) In favor of their tenancy or identification from the owner of the structure which will be attested by the concern UP Chairman/Ward Councilor/Mayor;
- (h) Wage labourers will collect certificate from the employer which will be attested by the concern UP Chairman/Ward Councilor/Mayor;
- (i) The ID card will be jointly signed by the RHD and INGO representative and photograph will be attested by the UP Chairman/Ward Councilor/Mayor concerned; and
- (j) The INGO will assist the Project/PMU in preparing payment debit voucher as per EP file and EC and those will be disbursed in Account Payee Cheque in public place or office of the UP Chairman issuing prior notice to the EPs.

113. The schematic view of the process of compensation payment to the non-titled EPs is presented in **Figure 4**.

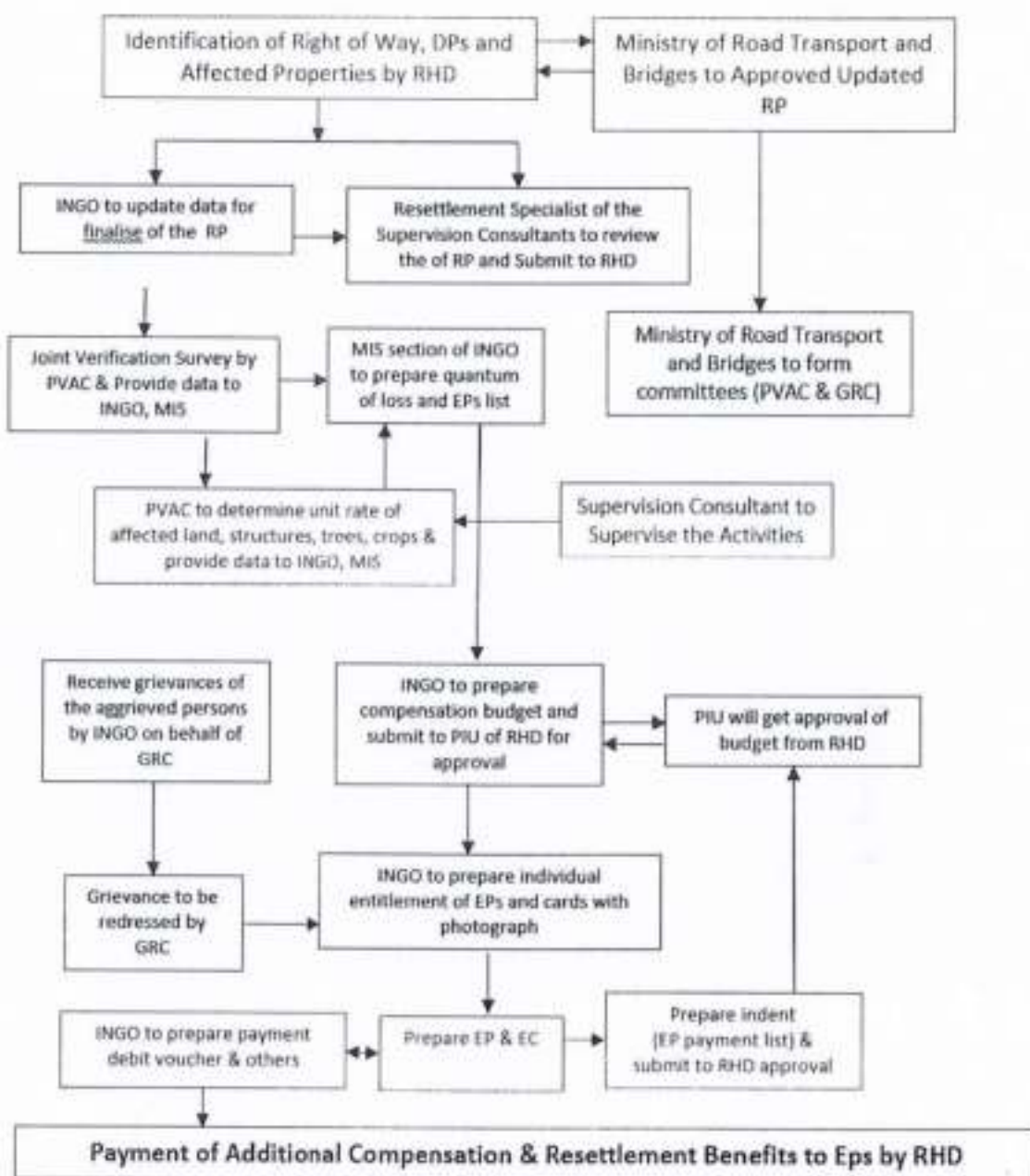


Figure 4: Compensation Mechanism for Non-title Holders

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CHAPTER- 6: ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

6.1 Introduction

114. The GoB and ADB policies define the entitlement of compensation, assistance and benefits for APs who lose all or part of their physical and non-physical assets, including homes, communities, productive lands, fishing areas, important cultural sites, commercial properties, tenancy, income-earning opportunities, as a consequence of the Project. The unit of entitlement may be an individual, a household, a family or a community. The unit of loss will determine the unit of entitlement. If more than one person has customary rights to a resource (for example, Common property), the compensation may be shared by all. Households headed by women are to be recognized and compensated equally with households headed by men. Widowed women or divorcees living within male-headed households and having no legal rights to land will be considered as separate units for relocation purposes.

6.2 Eligibility Policy and Entitlement Matrix

6.2.1 Eligibility Criteria

115. All APs will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance based on severity of impacts. Nevertheless, eligibility to receive compensation and other assistance will be limited by the cut-off date. The absence of legal title will not bar APs from compensation and assistance, as specified in the entitlement matrix (Table 38).

6.2.2 Compensation and Entitlement Policy

116. An Entitlement Matrix has been prepared on the basis of information derived from census and inventory of losses (IoL) survey of the households, shops and community properties affected within the Project corridor right-of-way. It identifies the categories of impact based on the census and IoL and shows the entitlements for each type of loss. The matrix describes the units of entitlements for compensating the loss of land, structure, business and various resettlement benefits. The affected persons of Improvement of the Existing Dhaka (Katchpur)-Sylhet National Highway under SASEC Dhaka-Sylhet Corridor Road Investment Project will be entitled to:

- Compensation for the loss of land crops/trees at their RC;
- Compensation for structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their RC;
- Assistance for loss of business/wage income;
- Assistance for shifting and reconstruction;
- Cash assistance for renting and accommodation;
- Re-building and/or restoration of community resources/facilities; and
- Income and livelihood restoration assistance.

117. The resettlement benefits for indirect losses will be directly paid by RHD through RP implementing INGO. The APs will be allowed to fell and take away trees and salvaged materials of affected structures free of cost without delaying the Project works. The crop owners will be given one-month prior notice to harvest the crops if it is at or near harvesting time. If the Project damages the standing crops, the actual owners of crops will be entitled for compensation for crops at market price. Any trees planted on RHD land by local people is required for the Project work, the owner/planter of the trees will be eligible for compensation. The INGO will assist the RHD in preparation of necessary papers (ID cards, EP/EC, indent, debit voucher, etc.) for making payment of resettlement benefits to the EPs.

Table 38: Eligibility, Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits under RP

Loss Item 1: Loss of Agricultural Land				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Legal owner/ titleholder as identified by the Deputy Commissioner (DC)	<p>CCL by DC as per ARIPA, 2017;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difference between CCL and RC as defined by PVAC to be provided by the Project; and Stamp duty and registration costs at the rate of 11% of CMP to be assessed by PVAC if the replacement land is purchased within 12 months. Relocation allowance BDT 300 per decimal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land on the Project right-of-way to be acquired by DC; DC will pay CCL for the land; Top-up RC will be recommended by PVAC; If RC is higher than CCL, the difference (i.e. "top up") will be paid by RHD/INGO The Relocation allowance will be paid by RHD through INGO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owners will be assisted by INGO to organize legal documents in support of their ownership and title their plots. INGO will identify loss and entitlement of female owners and co-sharers upon receipt of payment data from DC office. INGO will provide support to APs in re-titling. 	Replacement of land or the cost to the APs.
Implementation Issues:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons entitled will be informed of the details about the land acquisition and compensation process, resettlement package and payment procedure; PVAC will recommend the RC for land based on current market price (CMP) assessed by the Consultant at the time of the preparation of the RP, including the cost of titling. The RC may be updated at the time of dispossession, if required. CMP will be assessed for each affected mauza for each type of land averaging (i) the minimum approved price of land available in the respective Sub-registrars' offices, (ii) reported price, and (iii) transacted price of land at those mauzas (CMP should not be less than minimum approved price of land). DC will determine the market price of land averaging last 12 months' sale prices (from the date of service of notice u/s 4 as per registration deeds in affected mauzas for each type of land obtained from respective sub-registrar's offices. For all private land, the market price will be enhanced by 200% for CCL. For khas land (DC is the owner at respective districts on behalf of the government). Title updating for usufruct and other rights will be done before issuance of notice under section 6 with assistance from the INGO; and The INGO shall encourage Affected Persons (APs) to consider purchasing replacement land or investing the money in productive/ income generating alternatives. 				

Loss Item 2: Loss of homestead/highland, Commercial, industrial land and CPR

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
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Loss Item 2: Loss of homestead/highland, Commercial, industrial land and CPR				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Legal owner/ titleholder as identified by the DC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCL by DC as per ARIPA, 2017; Difference between CCL and RC as defined by PVAC to be provided by the Project; and Stamp duty and registration costs at the rate of 11% of CMP to be assessed by PVAC if the replacement land is purchased within 12 months. Relocation allowance BDT 300 per decimal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land on the Project right-of-way to be acquired by DC; DC will pay CCL for the land; Top-up RC will be recommended by PVAC; If RC is higher than CCL, the difference (i.e. "top up") will be paid by RHD/INGO The Relocation allowance will be paid by RHD through INGO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owners will be assisted by INGO to organise legal documents in support of their ownership and title their plots. INGO will identify loss and entitlement of female owners and co-sharers upon receipt of payment data from DC office. INGO will provide support to APs in re-titling. 	Replacement of land or the cost to the APs.
Implementation Issues:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons entitled will be informed of the details of the compensation policy, resettlement package and payment procedure; The RC will be determined and approved for the project following the procedure as stated under Loss Item 1; CCL for private and khas land will be determined by DC as stated under Loss Item 1. Title updating for usufruct and other rights will be done before the issuance of notice under Section 6 with the assistance from the INGO; and The INGO will encourage and motivate eligible APs to purchase homestead/ Commercial / community or industrial land or invest the compensation money in productive or income generating activities. 				

Loss Item 3: Loss of water bodies (ponds, both cultivated and non-cultivated) and Others				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Legal owner/ titleholder as identified by the DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCL by DC as per ARIPA, 2017; Difference between CCL and RC as defined by PVAC to be provided by the Project; and Stamp duty and registration costs at the rate of 11% of CMP to be assessed by PVAC if the replacement land is purchased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land on the Project right-of-way to be acquired by DC; DC will pay CCL for the land; Top-up RC will be recommended by PVAC; If RC is higher than CCL, the difference (i.e. "top up") will be paid by RHD/INGO The Relocation allowance will be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owners will be assisted by INGO to organise legal documents in support of their ownership and title their plots. INGO will identify loss and entitlement of female owners and co-sharers upon receipt of payment data from DC office. 	Replacement of land or the cost to the APs.

Loss Item 3: Loss of water bodies (ponds, both cultivated and non-cultivated) and Others				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
	within 12 months. • Relocation allowance BDT 300 per decimal.	paid by RHD through INGO	• INGO will provide support to APs in re-titling.	
Implementation Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons entitled will be informed details of the compensation policy, resettlement package and payment procedure, RC will be determined and approved for the Project following the procedure as stated under Loss Item 1; CCL for private and khas land will be determined by DC as stated under Loss Item 1; Title updating for usufruct and other rights will be done before issuance of notice under Section 6 with assistance from the INGO; and The INGO will encourage and motivate EPs to purchase homestead/commercial/community or industrial land or invest the compensation money in productive or income generating activities. 				

Loss Item 4: Loss of residential structures with title to land				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Legal owner/ titleholder as identified by the DC.	(i) Compensation Package A or Compensation Package B whichever is maximum Compensation Package A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCL for residential structures as per 2017 LA Act and following PWD schedule of rates prevailing in Year 2021 as determined by PVAC The difference between CCL and RC for structures as determined by PVAC; Transfer and reconstruction grants respectively @ 10% and 15 % of RC of the structure; (CCL amount to be estimated based on prevailing PWD rate schedule of 2021 and as determined by PVAC) Compensation Package B <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCL by DC for residential structures as per 2017 LA Act; (CCL based on prevailing PWD rate during preparation of estimates by DC) The difference between CCL and RC for structures as determined by PVAC; (ii) Owner is allowed taking away all salvageable materials free	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable to all residential structures located on the project RoW at cut-off dates. DC and/or census identified structures on the project RoW; DC will pay CCL for residential structures; PVAC will determine the RC of the structures. If CCL is less than RC, RHD will pay the difference (i.e. "top up") through INGO; and RHD will provide other resettlement benefits, grants and assistance 	Assistance to be provided by INGO in identifying available premises to rent or buy.	Reconstruction of structure at a new site.

Loss Item 4: Loss of residential structures with title to land				
	of cost.	through INGO.		
	ii) 60-day advance notice			
Implementation Issues:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Verification (DC and RHD) and/or Census will identify (records floor areas and category) structure for titled owners. • PVAC will recommend RC of structure considering the cost of materials, labour inputs and land development cost at current market rates. DC office with assistance from district Public Works Department (PWD) office will determine the market price of structures and enhance it by 100% for cash compensation under law (CCL); • Compensation must be paid before AP dismantles and removes the structures as per civil works requirement; and • The date of service of notice u/s 4 will be the cut-off date for titled owners and the commencement date of Census or any designated date declared by RHD will be the cut-off date for structures not covered by DC. 				

Loss Item 5: Loss of Commercial/Industrial structures with title to land				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Legal owner/ titleholder as identified by the DC.	i) Compensation Package A or Compensation Package B whichever is maximum Compensation Package A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCL for residential structures as per 2017 LA Act and following PWD schedule of rates prevailing in Year 2021 as determined by PVAC • The difference between CCL and RC for structures as determined by PVAC; • Transfer and reconstruction grants respectively @ 10% and 15 % of RC of the structure; (CCL amount to be estimated based on prevailing PWD rate schedule of 2021 and as determined by PVAC) Compensation Package B <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCL by DC for residential structures as per 2017 LA Act; (CCL based on prevailing PWD rate during preparation of estimates by DC) • The difference between CCL and RC for structures as determined by PVAC; ii) Owner is allowed taking away all salvageable materials free of cost. iii) 60-day advance notice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable to all Commercial/Industrial structures located on the project RoW at cut-off dates. • DC and/or census identified structures on the project RoW; • DC will pay CCL for Commercial/Industrial structures; • PVAC will determine the RC of the structures. • If CCL is less than RC, RHD will pay the difference (i.e. "top up") through INGO; and • RHD will provide other resettlement benefits, grants and assistance through INGO 	Assistance to be provided by INGO in identifying available premises to rent or buy.	Reconstruction of structure at a new site.

Implementation Issues:

- Joint Verification (DC and RHD) and/or Census will identify (records floor areas and category) structure for titled owners.
- PVAC will recommend RC of structure considering the cost of materials, labour inputs and land development cost at current market rates. DC office with assistance from district Public Works Department (PWD) office will determine the market price of structures and enhance it by 100% for cash compensation under law (CCL);
- Compensation must be paid before AP dismantles and removes the structures as per civil works requirement; and
- The date of service of notice u/s 4 will be the cut-off date for titled owners and the commencement date of Census or any designated date declared by RHD will be the cut-off date for structures not covered by DC.

Loss Item 6: Loss of residential, commercial and other physical structures without title to land (Non-title holders, including squatters and encroachers)

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Non-title holders, but socially recognized owners of structures built on the project RoW as identified during census and verified by the JVC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual owners of the affected structures will be determined by PVAC and verified by JVC; • RHD will provide RC of the affected structures through INGO; • Transfer grants @ 10% of RC of the affected structures will be provided by RHD through INGO; • Reconstruction grants @ 15% of RC of the affected structures will provide by RHD through INGO; • Owner of the structures will take all salvageable materials free of cost within RHD declared deadline. 	Applicable to all structures located on RoW at cut-off dates. PVAC will recommend the RC of structures. RHD will provide other resettlement assistance, grants and benefits.	Assistance to be provided by INGO/ Agencies in identifying available premises to rent or buy	Reconstruction of structure at a new site.

Implementation Issues:

- Census identifies structure on the RHD or any Government land within project corridor;
- RC of structure will be determined and approved as stated in Loss Item 4;
- Compensation must be paid before AP dismantles and removes the structures as per civil works requirement; and
- The cut-off dates for titled owners and socially recognized owners as stated in Loss Item 4

Loss Item 7: Loss of CPR's Structures with Title to Land

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Legal owners (registered committee) identified by the DC in the process of CCL	(i) Compensation Package A or Compensation Package B whichever is maximum Compensation Package A • CCL for Structures as per	JVC will identify (records floor areas and category) for titled owners.	INGO will conduct community consultations and ensure CPRs are	Restoration of community structure for common

Loss Item 7: Loss of CPR's Structures with Title to Land				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
	<p>2017 LA Act and following PWD schedule of rates prevailing in Year 2021 as determined by PVAC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The difference between CCL and RC for structures as determined by PVAC; Transfer and reconstruction grants respectively @ 10% and 15 % of RC of the structure; (CCL amount to be estimated based on prevailing PWD rate schedule of 2021 and as determined by PVAC) <p>Compensation Package B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCL by DC for Structures as per 2017 LA Act; (CCL based on prevailing PWD rate during preparation of estimates by DC) The difference between CCL and RC for structures as determined by PVAC; <p>ii) Special allowance for the CPR @ 50,000 or as determined by PVAC in consultation with the community; and</p> <p>iii) Allowed to take all salvageable materials free of cost.</p> <p>Or instead of the above entitlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RHD will rebuild in consultation with registered committee of the affected CPR. 		relocated taking into account community concerns.	benefits.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the CPRs on private land will be encouraged for self-relocation; and INGO will assist them in relocation. 				

Loss Item 8: Loss of CPR's Structures Without Title to Land				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Non-title holders but socially recognized owners (registered committee) of structures built on the RoW as identified during census and verified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC will be provided by RHD through INGO to the socially recognised owners; Transfer grants @ 10% of RC of the affected structures will provide by RHD; 	Census will identify structures for non-titled owners and JVC will verify (records floor areas and category) for non-titled	INGO will conduct community consultations and ensure CPRs are relocated taking into account community	Restoration of community structure for common benefits.

Loss Item 8: Loss of CPR's Structures Without Title to Land				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
by JVC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstruction grants @ 15% of RC of the affected structures will provide by RHD in case of relocation; Owner allowed taking away all salvageable materials free of cost within stipulated time given by RHD. Special allowance for the affected CPR @ BDT 50,000 will be provided to the legal owner; <p>Or instead of the above entitlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RHD will rebuild in consultation with registered committee of the affected CPR. 	owners.	concerns.	
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the CPRs on RHD or Govt. land will be encouraged for self-relocation; and INGO will assist them in relocation. 				

Loss Item 9: Loss of trees with title to land and owner of trees on public land or lessees				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by DC; Non-title holders/sharecroppers who are socially recognized as owners of trees grown on Govt. or other land, as identified by JVC; Owners of trees such as Forest Department, Zilla Parishad, Society, Union Parishad, Lessee on public land.	<p>Timber trees and bamboos: CCL by DC for those with title to land and difference between CCL and RC as determined by PVAC paid by RHD through INGO;</p> <p>For fruit trees: CCL by DC for those with title to land and difference between CCL and RC as determined by PVAC paid by RHD through INGO.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Timber trees and bamboos: Compensation for lost trees as per DoF rates to be determined by PVAC at RC for those without title to land.</p> <p>For fruit trees: compensation for lost trees as per DoF rates to be</p>	Applicable to all trees and plants located on project RoW at cut-off dates. There is no CCL (for socially recognized owners), the RC of different species of trees will directly be paid by RHD. PVAC will recommend RC of trees and fruits.	INGO to explain RP policies regarding compensation for the trees of different categories and size and make the EPs aware that they could take the timber and fruits free of cost.	Compensation for trees.

Loss Item 9: Loss of trees with title to land and owner of trees on public land or lessees				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
	<p>determined by PVAC at RC for those without title to land.</p> <p>Compensation for fruits: For both cases compensation for fruit @ 30% of the timber value in case of large and medium size of fruit trees.</p> <p>Owner of the structures will take all salvageable materials free of cost within RHD declared deadline</p>			
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard rates for trees of different species available with the Department of Forestry will be considered by PVAC in calculating the RC; DCs will determine the market price of trees with assistance from district Department of Forest and enhance it by 100% to fix compensation under law (CCL); and The INGO will provide guidance in plantation and post-plantation care. 				

Loss Item 10: Loss of standing crops/fish stock with title to land				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Legal owner/cultivators as identified in joint verification by the DC, RHD and JVC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCL for crops/fish stock by DC for those with titles; Difference between CCL and RC as determined by PVAC paid by RHD through INGO; Owner will take all crops/fish stock free of cost within RHD declared deadline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable for all crops/fish stock standing on land/pond within RoW; DC will pay CCL for crops/fish stock; and PVAC will determine the compensation to be paid by the Project. 	INGO will assist APs in the process of claiming compensation from DC offices for organizing necessary documents.	Compensation for standing crops and fish stock.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC of crops/fish stock will be recommended by PVAC (based on data obtained from district agriculture extension office and district marketing officer) for those identified through joint (DC/RHD) on-site verification before taking over land; and DCs will determine the market price of crops with assistance from district Department of Agriculture Extension and District Agriculture Marketing Officer and market price of fish with assistance from district fisheries officer. 				

Loss Item 11: Loss of standing crops/fish stock without title to land				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes

Loss Item 11: Loss of standing crops/fish stock without title to land				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socially recognized users of land identified during census and Validated by JVC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensations for crops/fish stock at RC to be determined by PVAC for those without title; Owner will take all crops/fish stock free of cost within RHD declared deadline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable for all crops/fish stock standing on land/pond within RoW; PVAC will determine the compensation to be paid by the Project. 	INGO will assist APs in the process of claiming compensation from DC offices for organizing necessary documents.	Compensation for standing crops and fish stock.
Implementation Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC of crops/fish stock will be recommended by PVAC (based on data obtained from district agriculture extension office and district marketing officer) for those identified through joint (DC/RHD) on-site verification before taking over land; and DCs will determine the market price of crops with assistance from district Department of Agriculture Extension and District Agriculture Marketing Officer and market price of fish with assistance from district fisheries officer. 				

Loss Item 12: Loss of leased or mortgaged Agricultural Land or Ponds and Commercial Land				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Leaseholder/ Sharecropper/Tenant on Cash rent with legal papers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCL as per ARIPA, 2017 for those with registered contracts/lease and difference between CCL and RC as per ADB Policy. OR RC of Crops/Fish Stock.; Relocation Allowance will be paid to the actual cultivator of the acquired land by RHD with assistance from INGO @ Tk. 300/Dec; and <p>In both cases, the cultivator will be allowed to take the crops/fish free of costs within the RHD declared deadline.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owner and mortgagee/ leaseholder will be paid CCL by DC in accordance with the law. With customary tenancy agreements, including socially-recognized verbal agreements; Legal owner will receive CCL from DC. The legal owner will pay the outstanding liabilities to the lessee/mortgagee. Under the following conditions: (i) all contractual liabilities are already paid up; (ii) if not, the legal owner will get the residual payment after all liabilities are paid up. RHD will ensure RC of crops to the cultivator with direct payment of the difference, if CCL is less than RC, with assistance from INGO. 	NGO will assist in ensuring that the lessee receives all eligible payments. INGO will mediate refund of outstanding lease money by the owner to the lessees.	Compensation for loss of access to agricultural/commercial land and pond.
Implementation Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> JVC will identify each land owner and any persons who presently have interest in the acquired land due to mortgage, lease or khai - khalashi right; Any disputes over status of present interest in the land will be resolved through grievance redress 				

Loss Item 12: Loss of leased or mortgaged Agricultural Land or Ponds and Commercial Land				
<p>procedure. Once resolved, INGO will assist in processing payments of all outstanding liabilities on the land to the appropriate persons; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dislocation Allowance to cover loss of income will be paid to the tenant as per project-specific policy provisions. 				
Loss Item 13: Loss of income from dismantled business/industrial premises and average size of business				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Any proprietor or businessman or artisan operating in premises, at the time of issuance of Notice u/s 4 for title-holders and/or as per the census identified by JVC for non-title holders who are physically displaced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small: Cash grant of BDT 36,000 for loss of business income by affected trader (based on average monthly income of BDT 12,000 for 3 months); Medium Business: Medium Business (Having Trade License and IT certificate): Cash grant of BDT 75,000 for loss of Medium Business income by affected trader (based on average monthly income of BDT 25,000 for 3 months). and Large Scale Business (Having Trade License and IT certificate and having minimum annual income of 6 lac BDT): Cash grant of BDT 150,000 for loss of large business income by affected trader (based on average monthly income of BDT 50,000 for 3 months). 	<p>For Non-Tiled Holder: RHD will directly pay through INGO the entitlement to the eligible displaced persons.</p> <p>For Tiled Holder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCL by DC as per ARIPA, 2017; The difference between CCL and Business Grant paid by the Project as additional payments. 	Vulnerable EPs will be brought under income generating program.	Income support in post-displaced period.
Implementation Issues:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary eligibility to be based on businessmen identified by the Census and/or DC/RHD joint verification; Large scale businesses are defined as wholesale dealer, CNG/Petrol Station and industries; Other businesses are defined as any businesses located on the Corridor of Impact and identified by JVC or has been issued a Notice u/s 4; and Three-month net income will be based on three years' average income as per TIN certificate. The businessmen will produce TIN certificate before the RHD/INGO during RP implementation as proof of income. 				

Loss Item 14: Loss of income (wage earners in small business and industry (excluding owners or employers)				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes

Loss Item 14: Loss of income (wage earners in small business and industry (excluding owners or employers))				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Regular wage earners identified by the census and verified by the JVC (wage earners in small and large business/industries excluding owners or employer)	Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income @ TK. 300 x 90 days	EP must be an employee of business located on the RoW, as identified by census and verified by JVC. The wage grant will be paid by RHD through INGO.	Vulnerable EPs will be brought under income and livelihood regenerating program. Involvement of qualified APs in construction work. Involvement of qualified APs in tree plantation and social forestation.	Incomes up in post-displaced period.
Implementation Issue:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary eligibility to be based on employees/wage earners identified by census and/or Joint Verification. Further claims and grievances, if any, will be settled by the Grievance Redress Committee. 				

Loss Item 15: Loss of income from rented-out structures and assistance to tenants (Residential and commercial)				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owner/ titleholders of the rented-out premises (i.e. "landlords") as identified by census and verified by JVC; Household as tenant identified by census and verified by JVC. 	<p>Owner of the Structures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental assistance for residential and commercial structure owners whose rental income will be disrupted/lost equivalent to 3 months' rent, but not more than BDT 15,000, which one is lower. <p>Tenant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental assistance for both residential and commercial tenants equivalent to two (2) months' rent not exceeding BDT 10,000; and Transfer grant for both residential and commercial tenants @ BDT 5,000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The owners of rented out premises will be entitled for income loss assistance for each unit of premises rented out to separate households or persons; and Allowance will be paid by RHD through INGO. 	EPs will be brought under income and livelihood regenerating program, as eligible AP deem appropriate.	Income support in post-displaced period.
Implementation Issues:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INGO will assist in conflict resolution if it occurs between the structure owner and the tenant. 				

Loss Item 16: Loss of Tube-well				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes

Loss Item 16: Loss of Tube-well				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by DC Non-title holders who are owners of Tube-well installed on the RoW as identified during the census and by the JVC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC compensation or grant for shallow tube-well BDT 17,000 and for deep tube-well BDT 60,000. Owner will take all salvageable materials free of cost within RHD declared deadline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DC will pay CCL for tube-well and if CCL is less than RC, RHD will pay the difference (i.e. "top up") through INGO. 	INGO will assist the installation of arsenic free tube-well.	Installation of tube-well at a new site.
Implementation Issues:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant in full will be determined by PVAC and RHD will pay full grant for Title and Non-title holders. 				

Loss Item 17: Loss of Toilet				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by DC Non-title holders who are owners of structures built on the RoW as identified by census and the JVC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC compensation/ grant for toilets BDT 60,000 for pucca sanitary latrines, BDT 12,000 for slab latrines and BDT 8,000 pit latrines; and Owner will take all salvageable materials free of cost within RHD declared deadline. 	Additional grant over and above the CCL will be paid by RHD	INGO will ensure Water Sealed toilet.	Reconstruction of toilet at a new site.
Implementation Issues:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant in full will be determined by PVAC and RHD will pay full grant for Title and Non-title holders as per toilet types 				

Loss Item 18: Reconnection of Utilities				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Legal subscriber as identified by DC (Eligible only when the affected households can submit evidence of past connections/bills/receipt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash grant for new utilities connection will be <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided by RHD. (e) Gas connection = BDT12,000; (f) Electricity connection = BDT 8,000; (g) Telephone 	This additional entitlement will be paid to the affected household by RHD through INGO	INGO will help reinstallation of the line.	Reconnection of utilities.

Loss Item 18: Reconnection of Utilities				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
	connection = BDT 5,000; (h) Water connection = BDT 8,000, and (i) Sewage connection = BDT 7,000.			
Implementation Issues: Grant in full will be paid and RHD with the assistance of INGO.				

Loss Item 19: Impact on vulnerable households				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female-headed households whose annual income is BDT: 138,000 and below Male-headed households whose annual income is BDT: 138,000 and below Elderly-headed households whose age over 64 years Disabled/handicapped-headed households Households belong to the marginalized community/group. Landless non-title households 	One-time cash grant @ BDT 20,000 in addition to other compensations,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EPs will be identified as per the Census and verified by JVC; Income and livelihood support will be provided by RHD with assistance from INGO. 	INGO will motivate the APs for appropriate skill training	Income and livelihood support.
Implementation Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One member from each vulnerable household will be assessed by INGO-RHD joint verification for skill development training. These persons (Recommended by the affected households) will be covered under the skill training program and the one-time seed grant will be paid upon performance following the entitlement package. Vulnerable households from the marginalized community to be rehabilitated will be identified by the INGO and appropriate sites will be selected for rehabilitation through Participatory Rehabilitation Planning considering social acceptance of the host community. RHD will approve the PRP for implementation through INGO. 				

Loss Item 20: Additional Assistance to Poor Female and Disabled-Headed Households				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households headed by women disabled and under the poverty level and/or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BDT 15,000 as one-time grant in addition to other compensations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EPs will be identified as per the census and verified by JVC Income and livelihood support will be provided by RHD with assistance from INGO. 	INGO will motivate the EPs for appropriate training	Income and livelihood support.

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Loss Item 20: Additional Assistance to Poor Female and Disabled-Headed Households				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
landless non-title.				
Implementation Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female-headed households losing income from business, employment, livelihood resources and for the transitional time up to permanent settlement will be assessed by INGO-RHD joint verification; and These persons will be covered under the skill training program and the allowances will be paid upon performance following the entitlement package. 				

Loss Item 21: Livelihood Restoration and Development Program				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One member of each vulnerable household as well as households losing 10% or more of productive assets from their own land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of program implementation; BDT 30,000 to be provided as "seed grant" to each trained member for investment INGO will assess the needs of the training requirement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EPs will be identified as per the census and income and livelihood support will be provided by RHD with assistance from INGO 	INGO will motivate the EPs for appropriate skill training	Income and livelihood support.
Implementation Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households losing income from business, employment, livelihood resources and for the transitional time up to permanent settlement will be assessed by INGO-RHD joint verification; and These persons will be covered under the skill training program and the allowances will be paid up on performance following the entitlement package. 				

Loss Item 22: Loss of graves on private land and community or government land				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owner/titleholders as identified by the DC Non-title holders who are socially recognized owners of graves as identified by JVC 	One-time @ BDT 50,000/grave to be provided as relocation grants to the affected HH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable to all graves on private land and community or government land on RoW at cut-off dates Grave owners must be consulted and given 3 months' notice to dismantle the grave; If graveyard is affected, community and grave owners must be consulted and assisted in identifying an alternative relocation site as necessary. 	INGO will conduct consultations and ensure graves are relocated into account.	Restoration of graves for common benefits.

Loss Item 22: Loss of graves on private land and community or government land				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
Implementation Issues:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the titled and non-titled grave owners will be assisted by INGOs in order to replace the individual graves; and INGO will assist in replacement of community graveyard. 				

Loss Item 23: Temporary Impact during Construction				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household s/persons and/or community affected by construction impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery and in connection with collection and transportation of borrow materials as per entitlement matrix. All temporary use of lands outside proposed RoW to be through written approval of the land owner and contractor. Land will be returned to owner rehabilitated to original preferably better standard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The temporary impacts will be identified through special survey by RHD as per request from impacted population. The entitlements will be approved by RHD as per the entitlement matrix policy 	As appropriate	Land returned and Restored to original preferably better standard.
Implementation Issues:				
Entitled Persons will be identified by the Contractor, CSC or RP Implementing NGO.				

Loss Item 24: Unforeseen Adverse Impacts				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households/persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RP implementation – for instance, any Project induced impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensations/allowance and assistance depending on type of loss will follow entitlement matrix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unforeseen impacts will be identified through special survey by RHD as per request from impacted population. The entitlements will be approved by MoRTB and ADB. 	As appropriate	Adverse impacted mitigated
Implementation Issues:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unforeseen impacts and displaced persons will be identified with due care as per policy framework and proposed to the MoR and ADB for approval including quantity of losses, their owners and the entitlements. 				

CHAPTER- 7: RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

7.1 Introduction

118. The project will displace households from their residence, business-structures and productive resources like land, employment and income. Necessary efforts have been made to minimize the Project impacts and to reduce impacts on assets and disruption of livelihood.

7.2 Scope of Displacement and Relocation

7.2.1 Relocation of Affected Households

119. Of the total 9,475 affected households, **8,747** require relocation. Out of **8,747** required relocation households 2,934 residential households (titled 2,290, non-titled 515 and encroachers 129), 932 Residential-cum-Commercial (titled 653, non-titled 131 and encroachers 148) and 4,881 commercial households (titled 1,858, non-titled 2,878 and encroachers 145) (**Table 39**).

Table 39: Affected Households Requiring Relocation

Type of Structures	Titled	Non-titled Holders	Encroacher	Total
Residential	2,290	515	129	2,934
Residential-cum-Commercial	653	131	148	932
Commercial	1,858	2,878	145	4,881
Total	4,801	3,524	422	8,747

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

7.2.2 Relocation of Affected Business/Shops

120. Of the total 10,018 affected business/shops, 8,484 require relocation. Out of which 1,814 are small business, 3,180 are medium business and 3,490 are large business. Package-wise detailed distribution of affected business shops is shown in **Table 40**.

Table 40: Affected Business/Shops Requiring Relocation

Type of Business	DS-1	DS-2	DS-3	DS-4	DS-5	DS-6	DS-7	DS-8	DS-9	DS-10	DS-11	DS-12 (A)	DS-12 (B)	Total
Small business	297	247	429	116	120	80	32	36	147	111	134	61	2	1,814
Medium business	582	367	612	243	244	116	71	95	173	218	287	167	5	3,180
Large business	408	325	501	416	215	101	72	93	295	283	530	240	11	3,490
Total	1,287	939	1,542	777	579	297	175	224	615	612	951	468	18	8,484

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

7.2.3 Options and Preferences for Relocation

121. The households who will be physically relocated are either titled homestead/business owners, informal settlers (squatters) on RHD land and renters. Most of the affected structures in urban or semi urban centers tend to be businesses and in rural areas homesteads.

122. Affected HHs particularly squatters business units wanted to be remain within the vicinity to continue their business When asked about modalities for compensation, the survey shows that 77.49% of households would opt for cash compensation for overall loss 22.51% (mostly private land owners) said that they would rather get land for land. (Detail is in Table 41).

Table 41: APs' Choice for Resettlement Options

Type of Assistance Chosen	No. of Displaced HHs	Percentage	Remarks
Cash compensation	6,778	77.49%	Physically displaced
Relocation by the Project	1,969	22.51%	Physically displaced

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

123. The relocation of scattered homesteads in rural and urban areas along the present Dhaka-Sylhet Highway areas along about 210.00 km linear stretch is not pragmatic as it would imply concentrating the households in a few identified places that would be away from their existing source of livelihood (farming/business). Most of the land owners will not lose a substantial quantity of land due to linear acquisition and will be able to relocate on their residual land. Non-title holders losing a homestead in rural sections will either relocate on residual land or rent within proximity. They should have sufficient cash compensation for the loss of their structure and transfer and reconstruction allowance to afford rent.

124. It is believed that the compensations, allowances and assistance measures proposed under this RP are sufficient to enable affected households to secure alternative spaces for their homesteads and businesses. The cash option for titled owners as well as informal settlers' is very attractive. As for renters, who will receive the equivalent to two months' rent as well as moving grant, which is sufficient for them to find an alternative option. This should address the question of affordability of renting space in urban centers.

7.2.4 Relocation of Common Property Resources

125. Along 210.00 km corridor RoW of Dhaka-Sylhet Highway, total 200 CPRs, 81 Govt. offices and 93 NGO/Private Organization will require relocation since primary structures of these CPRs are affected at a limit so that the remaining portion will not be re-usable. According to the entitlement policy all CPRs will be given cash compensation for the land, structure, transfer and reconstruction grants like other structures for relocation of each structure. Additional grants will be provided for its reconstruction and improvement. Dismantling and reconstruction cash assistance will be provided as per assessed value of PVAC.


Table 42: No. of CPR, Govt. Office, NGO and Association Requiring Relocation

Type of Structures	Titled	Non-titled Holders	Encroacher	Total
CPR	114	66	20	200
Govt. Authority	20	56	5	81
NGO/Private Organization	51	35	7	93
Total	185	157	32	374

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

126. RHD will use available public (khas) land or seek voluntary donation of land by the local beneficiary communities for the reconstruction of the CPRs. If khas lands and/or

voluntary donation are not available, RHD will make negotiated settlement over any new purchases of land for the civic and social/religious infrastructures. In all cases (voluntary donation or negotiated settlement), RHD will engage in meaningful consultations with the affected people, including those without titles to assets. The particular attention will be given in record keeping on negotiation methods, valuation, transactions and other activities related to these issues to comply with Safeguards Requirements of ADB.



CHAPTER- 8: INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

8.1 Introduction

127. The project will result in the disruption and loss of income and livelihood temporarily or permanently. The RP has provisions for interim support for loss of income and to mainstream alternative income generating schemes or enhancement of existing livelihood resources so that AHs can either continue their previous occupation or start new venture or undertake an alternative occupation.

8.2 Impacts on Livelihood and Income

128. The impacts on livelihood will be largely limited, affected persons will experience loss of livelihood sources mainly due to temporary disruption and loss of shops/businesses, and income from, rented structures and agricultural lands. The displaced households will experience temporary dislocation in their income and workdays. In addition, wage earners such as employees of shops and businesses and those working on the affected agricultural lands will also incur income losses. A total of 22,327 such persons/entity will experience direct and indirect impact on their income (Table 43).

Table 43: Type of Impact on Income of Affected Households

Type of Loss	Number
Income from business affected (No. of person/entity)	10,018
Income from wage income (No. of person)	9,242
Number of rental income affected HH	3,067
Total (No. of person/entity)	22,327

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

8.3 Income-Restoration Measures

8.3.1 Allowance for Loss of Income for Business Owners

129. Owners of affected large scale businesses (having trade license, Income Tax and VAT registration) will receive a BDT 150,000 cash allowance while medium businesses (having trade license, Income Tax and VAT registration) will receive a BDT 75,000 cash allowance and small business operators and vendors will receive BDT 36,000 equivalent to three (3) month income, for loss of business income. This assistance is intended to support them in the transition and help them re-establish their enterprises in new locations and to continue their previous occupations and commercial activities in the new locations. A total of 4,734 large scale business, 3,256 medium and 2,028 small scale businesses will be eligible for this grant.

8.3.2 Allowance for Loss of Income for Employees, Wage Earners

130. Temporary loss of employment due to severe impact on business and commercial enterprises for acquisition and taking over land for implementation of the Project will be supplemented with cash allowance to the affected employees/wage earners. A cash grant of BDT 27,000 will be provided to the affected employees, wage earners equivalent to 90 days income. A total of 9,242 APs would be eligible of BDT 249,534,000.

8.3.3 Allowance for Loss of Income from Agricultural Land and Pond

131. Temporary loss of access to agricultural land and pond by tenants (non-titled share croppers, licensees and lessees) and thereby loss of income from productive land/pond will be compensated through providing cash grant @ BDT 1,000 per decimal for cropped land and @ BDT 2,000 per decimal for fish pond with maximum of 80,000 will be paid to the non-titled sharecroppers, licensees and lessees of agricultural. Moreover, the cultivator will be allowed to take the crops/fish within the RHD declared deadline. Total BDT 38,868,995 will be paid to the APs as allowances for loss of income from standing crops and fish culture.

8.3.4 Assistance for Loss of Income from Fruit Tree Production

132. Compensation for fruits @ 30% of the timber value of the tree will be provided for any loss of mature fruit tree. BDT 63,002,040 will be paid as fruit compensation.

8.3.5 Allowance for Loss of Income due to Renting Structures

133. Affected households losing income from rented-out residential and/or commercial structure will be provided with rental assistance of three (3) months rental income but not exceeding BDT 15,000. A total of 3,067 households will be eligible to this allowance and BDT 46,005,000 will be paid as rental assistance to the actual affected persons.

8.3.6 Livelihood Restoration and Development Program

134. One member of each vulnerable household and household those losing 10% or more of productive assets from their own land is eligible for Livelihood Restoration and Development Program. Total vulnerable household is 1,784 and 1,428 household those losing 10% or more of productive assets from their own land. A separate budget is being allocated for the training program. In addition to that BDT 30,000 to be provided as "seed grant" to each trained member for investment secure housing and rental assistance measures. BDT 96,360,000 will be paid as seed grand to the members of trained vulnerable households.

8.4 Special Assistance Measures

8.4.1 Assistance to Vulnerable Households

135. Vulnerable households, defined as elderly headed, disabled or very poor (below the poverty line) and Landless (Non-Title) will be provided BDT 20,000 as one-time grant in addition to other compensations. A total 1,784 HHs are eligible for the grants. BDT 35,680,000 will be paid as vulnerable allowance among the affected people.

8.4.2 Additional Assistance to Poor Female-Headed Households

136. Vulnerable female-headed households will receive a BDT 15,000 cash grant in addition to being eligible to the vulnerable household assistance. A total of 333 vulnerable female-headed HHs (below poverty line but not landless 247, below poverty line and Landless Non-Title 56, above poverty line landless Non-Title 30) will be eligible for this grant. BDT 4,995,000 will be paid as additional assistance to the vulnerable female-headed households.

8.4.3 Assistance to Poor Disabled Headed Households

137. Poor disabled-headed households will receive a BDT 15,000 cash grant in addition to being eligible to the vulnerable household assistance.

8.4.4 Special Relocation Grant for Community Property Resources

138. A special one-time grant of BDT 50,000 will be allocated for the relocation of each affected CPRs. Total number of CPRs entitled for relocation grant is 230. BDT 11,500,000 will be paid as special allowance to the authorized committee of CPRs as relocation grant.

8.4.5 Livelihood Restoration and Development Program

139. The LRDP will be provided for one member of each vulnerable and severely affected (i.e. losing 10% of their productive assets from their own land) households. The LRDP will consist in trade development trainings and support in elaborating business plans as well as seed grant money of BDT 30,000 to launch the business.

140. The livelihood development training will be identified during Project implementation by the INGO. Implementing INGO For Income Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP) Implementation of Dhaka–Sylhet Corridor Road Investment Project is being appointed. A need assessment survey will be conducted among the affected vulnerable HHs to obtain their opinion and needs for training on income generating activities by the ILRP INGO. **Table 44** presents details of various activities being anticipated under the livelihood development training based on the survey conducted with APs. The options were multiple and the APs opted more than one field for having training. The majority of the AHs prefer to restore their livelihoods through tailoring (19.90%) followed by business (18%), driving (14.80%), technical training such as computer, mobile repairing, etc. (15.10%), livestock (8.30%), motor mechanics (7.20%) and agriculture (4.50%). These will be further reviewed by the INGO during implementation phase through a need assessment focused on the eligible households to further target the available skills and/or need for skill training.

Table 44: Details of Indicative Income & Livelihood Restoration Options for APs

Income & Livelihood Restoration Options	Percentage Affected HHs
Agriculture	4.5
Motor mechanics	7.2
Livestock	8.3
Technical training	15.1
Fisheries	4.6
Horticulture	2.1
Small business	18.0
Poultry rearing	5.5
Tailoring	19.9
Driving	14.8

Source: Census and SES January 2022 to April 2022

141. In addition to trade training, the INGO will provide basic financial management briefing and assist participants in developing business plans for investments.

8.5 Employment in Construction Work

142. The construction activities under the Project will require many skilled and unskilled labourers for construction of road embankment, road bridges/culverts, staffs sheds etc. The

contractor(s) will require to give preference to hiring affected persons (with ID), including women, willing to work in Project construction activities. Provisions in the general contract conditions also require the contractors to pay equal wages to men and women without any gender discrimination. Affected women willing to work in Project construction will form labour contracting society (LCS) with the help of INGO and be deployed by the contractor in embankment slope surfing, watering, tree plantation, etc. Or any other suitable works. Employment in the Project construction will act as an added source of income in the income and livelihood restoration processes of the APs.



CHAPTER- 9: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

9.1 Grievance Redress Committee

143. A three-tier bottom up GRC system will be established in this Project. At first level, there will be GRCs at the local level, hereafter called Local GRC (Union Parishads or municipality level); and second, GRC at the Project level to give room for grievances to be fairly reviewed. These GRCs will be established through gazette notifications from the MoRTB. The APs will be informed through public consultation that they have a right to have their grievances redressed by the local committees as well as by the Project management. The APs can also call upon the support of the implementing NGO (INGO) or Agencies engaged to implement the RP to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC. Other than disputes relating to ownership right under the court of law, the GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement assistance, relocation and other support. The local GRCs (at the Union Parishad or municipal level) will hear the grievances first. Only unresolved cases will be forwarded to the next second tier – Project-level GRC for further review and resolution. Grievances will be redressed within a month from the date of lodging the complaints. GRC decisions will be on a majority basis and will be disclosed and available for review by the stakeholders. If any disputant is unhappy or unsatisfied with the outcome of the Project level GRC, he/she may file cases in the court which is the top tier.

144. GRCs at the union or municipality level (community level) will be formed with representatives from RHD, local elected representatives from the Local Government Institutions (LGI), representatives of the affected persons (preferably women representative in case of women APs), and RP implementing NGO. There will a GRC in each union parishad or municipality affected by the Project to make it accessible both in terms of distance and time.

145. The member secretary of GRCs will be regularly available and accessible for APs to address concerns and grievances. Female UP member will participate in the grievance redress sessions when the complainant will be a female. The Legal Advisor of the INGO will support the GRC processes (both local and Project-levels) in terms of legal and other interpretation matters.

9.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

146. RHD will establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project and ensure greater accountability of the project authorities towards all affected persons. This mechanism is not intended to bypass the government's own legal process but is intended to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism that is readily accessible to all segments of the affected people. The aggrieved party should be free to approach the national legal system at any time. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting / information dissemination) will be borne by the Project. The GRM structure is described in Table 45 below:

Table 45: GRM Committee Structure

Level	Members of the GRC at Different Levels
Community Level at Union Parishad/ Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Manager (PM), Respective Contract -Convener; • Deputy Project Manager (DPM), Respective Contract-member; • Deputy Team Leader of the RP Implementing NGO-Member Secretary; • Public Representative of concerned area (e.g. mayor, authorized councilor, union parishad chairman or authorized UP

Level	Members of the GRC at Different Levels
	<p>Member)Member; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative of the affected people-Reserved Councilor/member for woman of the respective area in case of women aggrieved persons-Member.
Project Level (PIU.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respective Additional Project Director-convener • Executive Engineer (Resettlement Division), RHD/Representative of Chief Engineer, RHD-Member • Respective Project Manager • PIC Resettlement Specialist-Member • Team Leader of the RP Implementing NGO-Member Secretary,

147. The NGO and RHD will try as much as possible to address grievances locally before these are submitted to the GRM. If grievances are not resolved, the following procedures and timeline are described **Table 46** below.

Table 46: Grievance Redress Procedures

Step	Tasks	Timeframe
Step 1	The Project Implementing unit informs PAHs about their losses and entitlements. If satisfied, the EPs representing the PAHs claim resettlement payments to INGO. If confused, proceed to step 2	
Step 2	The EPs approaches the INGO field level officials for clarification. The INGO will clarify the EPs about their losses & entitlements as per RP Entitlement Matrix. If resolved, the EP claims resettlement payments to the INGO. If not resolved, proceed to Step 3	
Step 3	The EP approaches to the GRC. The INGO staff shall assist the EPs in processing the complaints and organize hearing within 15 days of receiving the complaints. INGO shall assist the EPs to prepare the succeeding procedures in a written form at no cost to EPs. Then proceed to Step 4	Fifteen Days
Step 4	The GRC case hearing shall be held in presence of the aggrieved EPs (if possible), and the minutes will be recorded. If resolved, the decisions will be informed to the EPs. The Project Director will also be informed about the decision of the GRC. If not resolved, proceed to Step 5	
Step 5	If the EP is not satisfied with the GRC decision, he /she may appeal to the GRC for review of the decision given by GRC within 7 days from the date of GRC decision. Then proceed to Step 6	Seven Days
Step 6	After receiving the review petition, GRC will hear the review and make decision within 7 days of receiving the review petition	Seven Days
Step 7	If EPs feel aggrieved with the decision in review case, he/she may appeal to the PD, within 7 days from the review decision by GRC.	Seven Days
Step 8	The PD will review the case and give decision within 3 weeks from receiving of the appeal and this decision must be considered as final.	Three Weeks

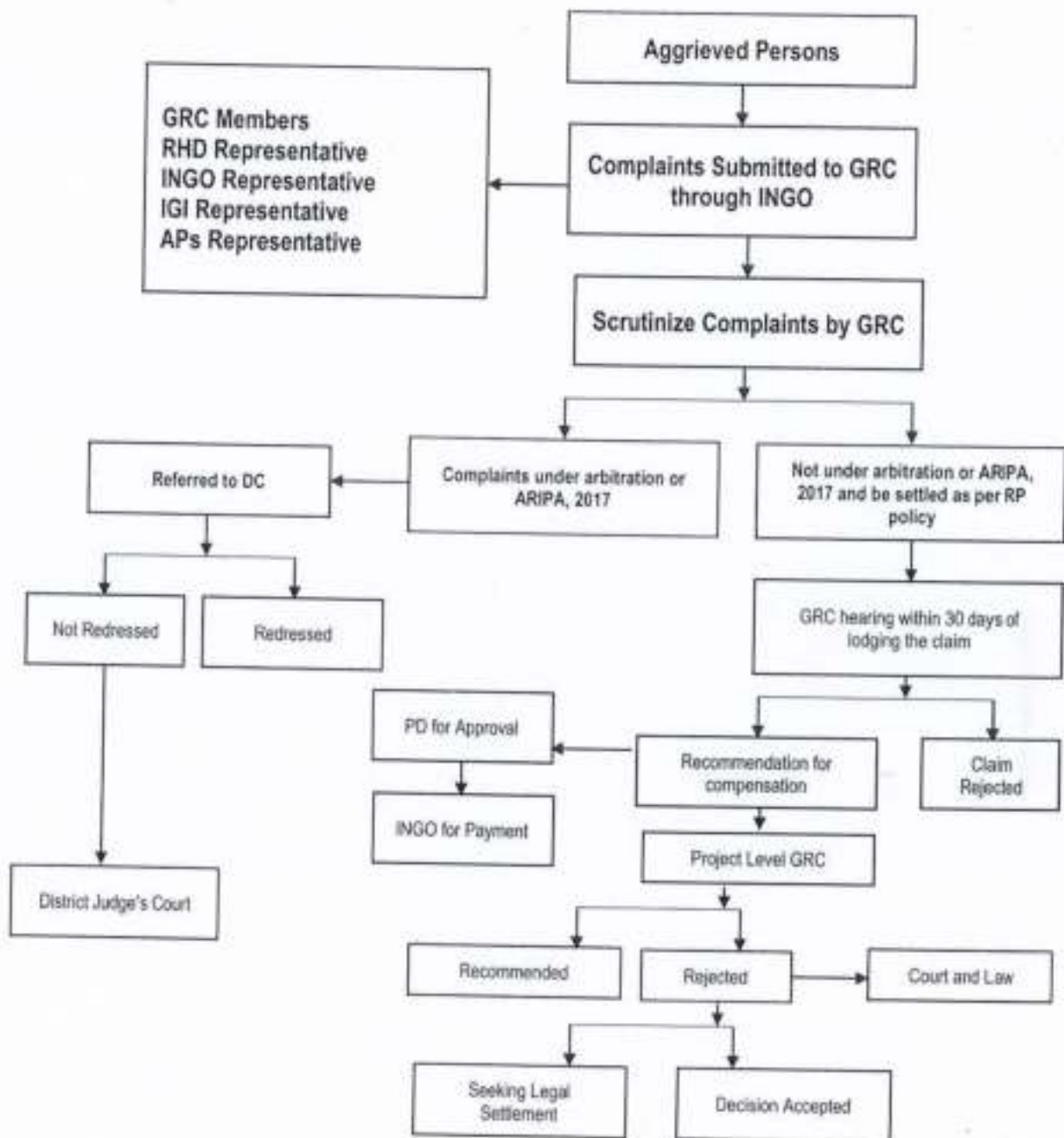


Figure 5: Grievance Redress Mechanisms

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CHAPTER- 10: RESETTLEMENT COSTS AND BUDGET

10.1 Introduction

148. The total estimated budget for implementation of the Resettlement Plan is BDT **66,042.64** million (USD **778.80** million) which is shown in **Table 47**. The costs for L & R for the Project have been estimated on the basis of Government-declared mouza rate of similar category of land adding 200% of premium as directed in the ARIPA 2017. From the property valuation survey, it has been observed that, in most of the cases usual transaction price of land is nearly same or sometimes higher compared to three times of mouza rate. Therefore, the budget for land has been estimated based on three times of average mouza rate. In addition, the Replacement Cost (RC) of physical assets with assessed RC for contemporary times which will be finalized by the DC and additional assistance for loss of income and vulnerabilities is given as per the resettlement policy framework. This budget is indicative of outlays for different expenditure categories assessed by census and IoL survey (January 2022 to April 2022) for physical assets and estimates of land for acquisition.

149. The budget will be updated and adjusted once the land acquisition boundaries are finalized and Government adopts price of land and other assets based on the recommendations of the PVAC prior to implementation. RC of land and property will be updated annually if the PVAC at the district level justifies the same at the time of dispossession for any considerable price escalation. The budget source for implementation of the resettlement plan is also shown in **Table 47**

Table 47: Costs and Budget Summary

Sl. No.	Head of Expenditures	BDT	BDT in Million	USD in Million	Source of Budget
A-1	Compensation for Land	45,043,525,491	45,043.53	531.17	Support Project
A-2	Compensation for Primary Structures	13,190,742,596	13,190.74	155.55	
A-3	Compensation for Secondary Structures	494,087,461	494.09	5.83	
A-4	Compensation for Trees	301,940,408	301.94	3.56	
A-5	Compensation for Standing Crops and Fishes	38,868,995	38.87	0.46	
B	Other Resettlement Benefits	3,513,660,820	3,513.66	41.43	Resettlement Head of Investment Project
C-1	Operation cost for RP implementing NGO	63,000,000	63.00	0.74	Consulting services head of Investment Project
C-2	Operation cost for ILRP services NGO	20,000,000	20.00	0.24	Consulting services head of Investment Project
C-3	Training Fee/Allowances for participants on IGA of the Vulnerable Groups and households losing 10% or more of productive assets from their own land	40,000,000	40.00	0.47	Resettlement head of Investment Project
C-4	Cost for Social Safeguard Experts (For monitoring)	120,000,000	120.00	1.42	Consulting services head of Investment Project
C-5	Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency	5,000,000	5.00	0.06	Resettlement head of Investment Project
	Total	62,830,825,771	62,830.83	740.93	
D-1	Arrangement of meeting for	70,273,216	70.27	0.83	Resettlement head

Sl. No.	Head of Expenditures	BDT	BDT in Million	USD in Million	Source of Budget
	GRC, PAVC, JVC etc, Installation of Temporary Demarcation Pillar, Legal Expenses, etc @ 2% of other resettlement benefits				of Investment Project
D-2	Contingency @ 5% of total budget	৳ ১,৬১,৬১,৬১৬	১,৬১,৬১	৩৭.৬৬	Support Project/Investment Project
	Grand Total	৳ ৬৬,০৪২,৬৪০,২৭৬	৬৬,০৪২.৬৪	৭৭৪.৪০	

Source: Census, PVS and SES January 2022 to April 2022 and Entitlement Matrix

10.2 Replacement Cost of Land

150. The Replacement Cost for the affected lands has been estimated based on the average latest available Mouza rates collected from Upazilla Sub-Registry offices. This rate is declared by the Government for different category of land along the alignment. The compensation has been estimated adding 200% premium for land as per the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 of Bangladesh. A property valuation assessment survey was also conducted at field level to know the transaction price of each category of land. The final decision about the category of land will be taken by the DC office during LA process. Quantity of land is 1,033.80 acre (418.36 hectare) and estimated budget for land acquisition is BDT 45,043,525,491 which will be paid by respective DC office as CCL are shown **Table 48**.

Table 48: Estimated Amount for Compensation for Land

Sl. No	Type	Total Land (Decimal)	Average Rate per (Decimal)	Total Taka
1	Agriculture Land	44,116.75	329,527	14,537,607,643
2	Vita/Homestead	31,811.86	643,574	20,473,294,304
3	Commercial Land	1,276.60	1,298,993	1,657,835,700
4	Pond cultivate/ Non-Cultivate Ditch /Doba /Halot/pond	2,745.88	1,114,517	3,060,306,895
5	Road /Halot / Path	5,034.41	198,701	1,000,339,662
6	Others Land	18,394.51	234,534	4,314,141,287
	Total	103,380.00	3,819,846	45,043,525,491

Source: Mouza rates for 2022 and 2022, PVS Survey 2022

10.3 Replacement Cost of Structures

151. Replacement Cost (RC) for both primary and secondary structures affected on private land or government land have been assessed during conducting surveys. Primary data collected from the people of various cross sections associated with construction has been considered. Apart from this experience from other development projects in the recent past have also taken into account for assessing the RC.

10.3.1 Replacement Cost for Primary Structures

152. The RC of affected primary structure has been assessed based on market survey conducted in April 2022 among various categories of knowledgeable persons including businessmen of construction materials, mason, carpenter, etc. to have actual cost of construction of structures. Experiences from similar types of projects have also be considered in assessing the RC of structures. PWD rates have also been considered in

order to determine the unit rate of structures (Table 49). The total estimated amount for structure compensation is BDT 13,190,742,596.

Table 49: Estimated Compensation Amount for Primary Structures

Sl. No.	Primary Structures	Unit	Quantity (sft)	Rate in BDT	Amount in BDT
1	Baranda (Semi Pacca)	sft	2507	816	2,045,712
2	BarandaKacha	sft	25751	350	9,012,875
3	BarandaPacca	sft	26527	1740	46,157,208
4	Baranda Tin	sft	87627	525	46,004,316
5	Katcha	sft	144534	350	50,586,944
6	Pacca	sft	5404139	1740	9,403,201,726
7	Pacca (Under Construction)	sft	43046	1740	74,900,693
8	Semi Pacca	sft	3063467	816	2,499,788,951
9	Thatched	sft	24655	275	6,780,154
10	Tin	sft	1795512	525	942,644,041
11	Tin 2 Chala	sft	119304	475	56,669,611
12	Tin Chala	sft	46762	375	17,535,936
13	Tin Chapra / 1 Chala	sft	94438	375	35,414,429
			10878272		13,190,742,596

Source: PVS 2022 and 2022 and PWD rates

10.3.2 Replacement Costs for Secondary Structures

153. The RC for secondary structures such as toilet, tube well, boundary wall, stair, drain, etc. has been calculated following the same manner as used for primary structures. Table 50 presented unit costs and budget for affected secondary structures of HHs, shops and CPRs. The total estimated amount for secondary structure compensation is BDT 494,087,460.65.

Table 50: Estimated Compensation Amount for Secondary Structures

Sl. No.	Compensation for Secondary Affected Structure	Unit	Quantity	Rate in BDT	Amount in BDT
1	Angle Sheet	sft	12770.25	220	2,809,455.00
2	Base	sft	314.00	1,740	546,360.00
3	Bathroom Pacca	sft	9875.84	1,780	17,578,996.80
4	Bathroom Semi Pacca	sft	4429.77	816	3,614,689.55
5	Bathroom Tin	sft	2378.91	525	1,248,929.48
6	Bill Board (Iron)	sft	20042.11	625	12,526,319.44
7	Bio Gas Plant	No.	3.00	276,666	829,998.00
8	Boundary wall (Iron/Steel)	ft	6745.93	400	2,698,372.00
9	Boundary wall (Thatched)	ft	884.26	93	82,236.18
10	Boundary wall (Tin)	ft	21642.14	375	8,115,801.80
11	Boundary wall 10 Inch Pacca (Wall)	ft	26209.92	725	19,002,189.46
12	Boundary wall 5 Inch Pacca (Wall)	ft	170931.15	455	77,773,672.07
13	Chatal	sft	73329.00	80	5,866,320.00
14	Compressor Machine	No.	2.00	65,000	130,000.00
15	Deep Tubewell	No.	51.00	60,000	3,060,000.00
16	Dispenser	No.	60.00	65,000	3,900,000.00
17	Drain	sft	4770.83	825	3,935,937.47

Sl. No.	Compensation for Secondary Affected Structure	Unit	Quantity	Rate in BDT	Amount in BDT
18	Fish House	sft	6440.00	825	5,313,000.00
19	Gash Line	No.	70.08	25,000	1,752,000.00
20	Gate (Iron/Steel)	sft	40494.23	485	19,639,700.48
21	Gate (Pacca)	sft	12549.55	520	6,525,767.72
22	Iron Spear	sft	680.55	625	425,343.75
23	Kalvart	sft	198.00	800	158,400.00
24	KaporerSauni	sft	1690.74	35	59,175.90
25	Kua / Kup	cft	308.00	75	23,100.00
26	Latrine (Pacca)	No.	344.00	60,000	20,640,000.00
27	Semi Pacca /Senetary Latrine	No.	85.00	12,000	1,020,000.00
28	Latrine (Slab)	No.	242.00	8,000	1,936,000.00
29	Latrine (Tin)	No.	100.00	8,000	800,000.00
30	LoharKhatcha	sft	503.50	625	314,687.50
31	Minar	sft	5683.00	800	4,546,400.00
32	Motor	No.	140.00	12,000	1,680,000.00
33	Oil Tanki	cft	496.00	795	395,910.00
34	Pacca Car Wash	sft	1351.00	800	1,080,800.00
35	PaccaChull	sft	416.72	460	191,691.20
36	Pacca Floor	sft	132511.48	800	106,009,184.48
37	Pacca House	sft	13307.00	1,780	23,686,460.00
38	PaccaPukurGhat	sft	2313.00	800	1,850,400.00
39	Pacca Road	sft	11313.00	800	9,050,400.00
40	Paccarroof	sft	3476.00	1,780	6,187,280.00
41	PaccaBeam	cft	140.00	1,780	249,200.00
42	Piller RCC	cft	5339.42	1,780	9,504,173.47
43	Pipe Line	cft	841.64	125	105,205.00
44	PukurGhatPacca	sft	1118.00	800	894,400.00
45	RCC Boundary wall	rft	1644.33	1,780	2,926,907.40
46	RCC cast	sft	926.00	1,780	1,648,280.00
47	Septic Tank	cft	55625.20	225	12,515,669.21
48	Signboard	sft	17400.40	225	3,915,090.00
49	Stair (Iron/Steel)	sft	8856.58	600	5,313,949.98
50	Stair (Pacca)	sft	10440.27	1,200	12,528,320.04
51	Monument	sft	6684.17	800	5,347,333.44
52	Sub Mursible Pump / Motor	No.	284.00	25,000	7,100,000.00
53	Tanki Stand	sft	8122.00	1,780	14,457,160.00
54	Tower	No.	12.00	1,000,000	12,000,000.00
55	Tripal	sft	13002.75	110	1,430,302.50
56	Tubewell	No.	793.00	17,000	13,481,000.00
57	Van Shop	sft	12.00	85	1,020.00
58	Foundation Stone/ Name Plate/ /Epitaph	sft	26.28	800	21,024.00
59	Water House	sft	2993.00	825	2,469,225.00
60	Water Tank	cft	9015.67	1,220	10,999,112.52
61	Wood House	sft	336.75	520	175,110.00
Total=					494,087,460.65

Source: PVS 2022 and 2020 and PWD rates

10.4 Market Price of Trees

154. The compensation for trees on private land and RHD land owned by local people and CPR in the Project are presented in **Table 56**. Trees planted by local people for Social forestation along the existing road have also been counted. Prices of trees have been assessed based on the market survey conducted during census and IoL survey. Experiences of other development projects as well as rates of different trees as per sizes based on Department of Forestry have also been considered in this case. The estimated amount for compensation for trees is BDT 301,940,408. Details of estimate are in **Table 51**.

Table 51: Estimated Amount of Compensation for Trees

Sl. No.	Category of Trees	Quantity/No.	Rate in BDT	Amount in BDT
1	Large	18491	8,600	159,022,600
2	Medium	20965	5,000	104,825,000
3	Small	13997	1,900	26,594,300
4	Sapling	9972	114	1,136,808
	Subtotal	63,425		291,578,708
1	Bamboo	16183	400	6,473,200
2	Banana	6049	500	3,024,500
3	Papaya	720	1,200	864,000
	Subtotal	22,952		10,361,700
	Total	86,377		301,940,408

Source: PVS 2022 and 2022 and DOF Rates

10.5 Compensation for Crops/Fishes

155. The budget for compensation of standing crops and fish stocks has been estimated based on a fixed rate for total crop land and pond/low lying area. It is standard practice in Bangladesh for calculating crop compensation on the basis of per decimal rate BDT 1,000. For fish compensation the rate is 2,000 per decimal. The standing crops and fish stock values of the Project areas are presented in **Table 52**. The total estimated amount for crop and fish compensation is BDT 38,868,995.

Table 52: Estimated Amount of Compensation for Standing Crops and Fishes

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Quantity (Decimal)	Rate (BDT) per Decimal	Estimated Amount in BDT
1	Compensation for standing crops @ BDT 1,000 per decimal in case of cultivated area title to land and without title to land	33,416	1,000	33,416,178
2	Compensation for fish stock @ BDT 2,000 per decimal in case of cultivated area titled to land and without title to land	2,726	2,000	5,452,817
	Total			38,868,995

Source: PVS 2022 and 2022 and Dept. of Agriculture Extension Rate

10.6 Other Resettlement Benefits

156. The total estimated resettlement benefits is BDT 3,513,660,820 that includes stamp duty and registration cost, structure transfer grant, reconstruction grant, rental income, business restoration grant, grants for wage loss, special assistance for vulnerable HHs, etc. **Table 53** shows detailed of the estimated amount of resettlement benefits.

Table 53: Estimated Amount of Resettlement Benefits, Allowance and Grants

Sl. No.	Type of Benefit	Quantity/Unit/ No.	Rate in BDT	Amount in BDT
1	Stamp Duty and Registration Cost @ 11% of replacement cost of land those who will purchase land within 12 months	4,504,352,549	11%	495,478,780
2	Relocation allowance BDT 300 per decimal	103,380	300	31,014,000
3	Additional amount required over CCL (As per Entitlement Matrix 4,5 & 7 for cost of affected structures)		LS	1,560,000,000
4	Special allowance for the affected CPR @ BDT 50,000 in case of relocation	230	50,000	11,500,000
5	Cash Grant for Utility Connection	7,547	As per Entitlement Matrix	60,043,000
6	Compensation for fruits @ 30% of Timber value of grown up (Large and Medium) fruit bearing trees for one-year fruit value	210,006,800	30%	63,002,040
7	Cash grant equivalent to 3-month net income @ BDT 12,000 per month for small scale business operators as income loss	4734	36,000	170,424,000
8	Cash grant equivalent to 3-month net income @ BDT 25,000 per month for medium scale business operators as income loss	3256	75,000	244,200,000
9	Cash grant equivalent to 3-month net income @ BDT 50,000 per month for large scale business operators as income loss	2028	150,000	304,200,000
10	One-time cash grant @ BDT: 27,000 for wage earners equivalent to income loss of 90 days (BDT 300 x 90 days)	9,242	27,000	249,534,000
11	Grant for Loss of Rental income for residential and commercial structure owners whose rental income will be disrupted/lost equivalent to 3 months' rent @ BDT15,000	3067	15,000	46,005,000
12	Rental assistance for residential and commercial Tenants equivalent to 2 months' rent @ BDT 10,000	6,915	10,000	69,150,000
13	Moving grant for both residential and commercial tenants @ BDT 5,000	6,915	5,000	34,575,000
14	Assistance to Vulnerable Households both male and female headed HHs @ BDT 20,000	1,784	20,000	35,680,000
15	Additional assistance to poor female and disabled-headed households @ BDT 15,000	333	15,000	4,995,000
16	One-time grant for vulnerable HHs and households losing 10% or more of productive assets from their own land provided as seed grant to each trained member for investment @ BDT 30,000	3,212	30,000	96,360,000
17	One-time cash grant @ BDT 50,000 per grave to be provided as relocation grants to the affected HH	750	50,000	37,500,000
	Total			3,513,660,820

Source: Entitlement Matrix, Experience of Other Recent Project (Vicinity)

10.7 Resettlement Plan Implementation Costs

157. The estimated RP implementation cost is BDT 248,000,000 including capacity building training for the executing agency, operation cost for RP implementing NGO, operation cost for ILRP NGO, Training fee and allowances for participants on income generating alternatives of the vulnerable groups disbursed through ILRP consultant, cost for services of monitoring expert, etc. Table 54 shows the detailed of estimated amount of RP implementation.

Table 54: Estimated Amount of Resettlement Plan implementation

Sl. No.	Head of Expenditure	Quantity/No.	Rate in BDT	Amount in BDT
1	Operation cost for RP implementing NGO		LS	63,000,000

Sl. No.	Head of Expenditure	Quantity/No	Rate in BDT	Amount in BDT
2A	Operation cost for Income and Livelihood restoration program including Training on IGA for the Vulnerable Groups (ILRP service NGO)	-	LS	20,000,000
2B	Training Fee/Allowances for participants on IGA of the Vulnerable Groups		LS	40,000,000
3	Cost for Social Safeguard Experts (For monitoring)		LS	120,000,000
4	Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency	-	LS	5,000,000
	Total			248,000,000

Source: Other Recent Project (Vicinity)

10.8 Administrative Cost and Contingency for RP Implementation

158. The estimated administrative and contingency costs are BDT **3,211,814,505**. GRC, PAVC, JVC, Temporary Demarcation Pillar, Legal Expenses, etc cost has been calculated @ 2% of the total budget as per experience of other projects. Apart from all costs a contingency budget @ 5% of the total estimated budget has been kept to meet unforeseen expenses. In this case prior approval from the Project Director will need to be obtained. **Table 55** shows the detailed of estimated amount of administrative cost and contingency for RP implementation.

Table 55: Estimated Amount of Administrative Cost and Contingency

Sl. No.	Head of Expenditure	Estimated Budget in BDT	Rate (%)	Amount in BDT
1	Arrangement of meeting for GRC, PAVC, JVC etc. Installation of Temporary Demarcation Pillar, Legal Expenses, etc @ 2% of other resettlement benefits	3,513,660,820	2%	70,273,216
2	Contingency @ 5% of the total budget	62,830,825,771	5%	3,141,541,289
	Total			3,211,814,505

Source: Other Recent Project (Vicinity)

Note: This RP will be approved by MoRTB after the concurrence of ADB.

10.9 Approval of the Resettlement Budget

159. The total budget (indicative) for Land Acquisition and implementation of the RP (Updated) is BDT 66,042,640,276.00 (Six Thousand Six Hundred Four Crore Twenty-Six Lac Forty Thousand Two Hundred Seventy-Six Taka Only) estimated through poverty valuation/current market survey and as per the entitlement matrix of proposed this RP (Updated). Land acquisition and resettlement budget is included in the RP. The RP requires approval from Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges. DC will prepare estimates for compensation including administrative cost and produce that to the RHD for placement of fund within 120 working days.

160. The RP implementing NGO will assist resettlement unit (RU) of PIU, RHD to prepare final resettlement budgets covering all eligible loss and entitlements confirmed through joint verification and determination of replacement market price of land and property by PVAC.

161. PVAC will determine the Replacement Value and other price of losses as per RP Entitlement Matrix. After summarizing, INGO for RP implementation will submit the budget to the Project Director. Project Director will approve the additional compensation and other

resettlement benefits as long as the budget remains within the budget provision of the approved RP and provision of approved Development Project Proposal. Payment of additional compensation and resettlement benefits will be started after approval of such budget.



CHAPTER- 11: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RP IMPLEMENTATION

11.1 Introduction

162. RHD has established a project implementation unit (PIU), headed by a Project Director in Dhaka under the Investment Project. 2 Additional Project Directors (APDs) are overseeing the work of 6 field based Project Managers for supervising 13 civil works contracts. The APDs will act as Chief Resettlement Officers and supervise the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities related to the civil works contract under their respective jurisdiction. The APDs will be assisted by the implementation NGO (INGO) specifically recruited to implement the day-to-day LAR activities and by the PIC resettlement experts. Details of the implementation arrangements are provided in **Table 56** below:

Table 56: Implementation Arrangements

Agency	HR resources	Key activities
PIU (Investment Project) Office in Dhaka	Project Director 2 Additional Project Directors Deputy Project Director 6 Project Managers 12 Deputy Project Managers Assistant Project Director Deputy Director (Accounts) and other staffs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall responsibility for implementation of RF. Key activities include: - Appoint INGO for implementation of RP and - Appoint M&E consultants for monitoring and evaluation; - Supervise the INGO activities; - Support the survey verification and update of affected persons and prepare identification and entitlement cards; - Ensure conducting resettlement training programs for EA staff for capacity building as well as field level NGOs and partner agencies capacities; - Provide assistance and logistical support to the District Commissioner's office for land acquisition activities; - Provide support to the affected persons in gathering their documentation to collect their award payment at the district's office; - Distribute resettlement benefits; - Support the field data gathering for the preparation of RP addendums and updates; - Conduct and document regular and meaningful consultations with affected persons – including the dissemination of entitlement benefits - Conduct internal monitoring of RP activities and prepare monthly progress reports - Monitor monthly progress; - Guide staff of RHD, INGO and M&E consultant on policy related issues during

Agency	HR resources	Key activities
INGO for RP Offices in Dhaka and project site	Team of 8 professionals (Team Leader, Deputy Team Leader, Area Managers (3), Gender Specialist, MIS Specialist/ Database Manager-2) and 35 field and support staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implementation; and - Ensure timely release of fund for R&R activities. - Convene grievance redress committee meeting; - Liaise with other Government and non-Government agencies in the country, on matters of mutual interest, related to resettlement; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Day-to-day implementation of the land acquisition process and resettlement activities. - Support the survey verification and update of affected persons and prepare identification and entitlement cards; - Provide assistance and logistical support to the District Commissioner's office for land acquisition activities - Provide support to the affected persons in gathering their documentation to collect their award payment at the district's office; - Support the PIU in the distribution of resettlement benefits; - Support the field data gathering for the preparation of RP addendums and updates; - Conduct and document regular and meaningful consultations with affected persons – including the dissemination of entitlement benefits; - Conduct internal monitoring of RP activities and prepare monthly progress reports; - Address grievances at local level; - Act as secretary in grievance redress mechanism; - Support affected persons in filing grievances; and <p>Conduct livelihood and skills enhancement training program</p>
PIU (Support Project)	Project Director Project Manager	<p>Overall responsibility for Acquisition of Land and Shifting of Utilities along Dhaka Sylhet Corridor. Key activities include:</p> <p>Implementation of Land Acquisition</p> <p>Place budget to DC's offices.</p>

Agency	HR resources	Key activities
LA NGO	Team Leader, Area Manager	
Deputy Commissioner's office Narayanganj, Narsingdi, Kishoreganj, Brahmanbaria, Habiganj, Moulvibazar and Sylhet	Deputy Commissioner Additional Deputy Commissioner Land Acquisition Officers and other staffs etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in the joint verification survey; - Issues all notices related to the land acquisition process - Conduct payment of CCL to the affected persons - Allocate khas land and assist in identifying alternative land for relocation of sensitive groups and community structures - Maintain all official records and legal and administrative authority for land titles.
Project Implementation Consultant Office in Dhaka	Resettlement Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assist RHD in supervision and monitoring of the implementation of RP • To monitor the impacts in accordance with the RP - To prepare monthly Land Acquisition and Resettlement Monitoring Report
External Monitor/Individual Consultant	2(Two) Senior Social Safeguard Experts (Intl)- supported by 6 (Six) Social Safeguard Specialists (National)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under the direct supervision of RHD's Project Director, the Consultant will be responsible for supporting PIU in social safeguard issues. During the assignment, special attention should be paid to the following: - Review the social safeguard documents under the project and suggest necessary improvements. - Prepare social safeguard training plan and manual and social safeguard monitoring plan for the project. - Prepare necessary documents complying safeguard aspects of infrastructure development. - Guide the persons concerned in the project on safeguard issues and monitor safeguard activities of the project. - Provide training on social safeguard issues to persons concerned for the project. - Campaign and aware all engaged in the project about infectious diseases including COVID-19. - Report safeguards related issues as necessary. - As international expert, oversee the monitoring and compliance on all applicable social safeguards requirements, including ADB SPS and GOB requirements





Agency	HR resources	Key activities
Implementing INGO For Income Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP) Implementation of Dhaka–Sylhet Corridor Road Investment Project	Team Leader/Sr. Livelihood Specialist Deputy Team Leader/Livelihood Specialist Gender and Social Development Specialist and other staffs	The primary focus of the ILRP will be given to the project affected persons both titled and non-titled to assist income losses and enhance incomes through the project assistance. The proposer will review the Resettlement Plan of the Project and propose suitable training programs with relevance of the proposed training and the approach and Methodology of the training. Each eligible participant will be paid as per RP provision. The affected categories of persons eligible for ILRP include (i) loss of income from business, (ii) loss of the income from agriculture (iii) loss of income from fish cultivation, (iv) wage labor, (v) loss of rental income, (vi) assistance to support the vulnerable household, (vii) assistance to find the employment in construction work/job in the project, (viii) link beneficiaries for getting credit/finance or social services provided by the Govt./organization etc. The selected NGO/Firm will be required to deliver the ILRP as contained in the Resettlement Plan.

11.2 Role and Responsibilities of Other Agencies Involved in RP Implementation Process

11.2.1 Role of Deputy Commissioner's Office

163. The DC has a key role to play in LA and R&R processes. He/she has the legal responsibility of acquiring land and paying compensation directly to the APs as per the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017. Furthermore, he/she has access to official records and the Legal/Administrative authority for title of land and eligibility of APs for Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for land as well as for other assets, covered by the law. Taking into account the additional land acquisition requirement of the Project, there is a definite need to enhance the capacity of the LAO section of the concerned DCs, by means of engaging additional senior LA staff, for efficient processing of LA requests.

164. The EA and the implementing NGOs will work with the representatives of the DCs during the Joint Verification of affected properties and the market survey of the properties, for ascertaining the current replacement cost, before budgeting the total compensation payable to the APs. The DC offices will receive funds for CCL payment from RHD and effect payment of CCL to the directly affected persons immediately, following issuance of notice under section 7 to facilitate quick disbursement of differentials, if any, by the RHD. Participation of the DC will be necessary in the host area meetings. Similarly, DC's intervention/assistance will be required in matters such as land requisition, disposal of land ownership disputes, allotment of khas land and other surplus land.

11.2.2 Role of Project Implementation Consultant

165. Roles of Project Implementation Consultants (CSC) are to monitor civil works on a timely manner. The PIC will have a provision of one Social Safeguard Specialist who will be responsible for overseeing the resettlement plan implementation procedure as per policy of the RP. He will have every access to the database of the RP implementing NGO. He will develop a reporting format, which would be followed by the IA. The Social Safeguard Specialist of the PIC will prepare a monthly report on the implementation of the RP and submit to the Team Leader, PIC. The monthly progress report of the PIC would highlight on the progress of the RP implementation. They will ensure deployment of the Project affected persons in the civil construction work based on eligibility of the PAPs. The Consultants will advise on any changes in the modalities of the implementation work, participate in meetings with the contracted NGO and RHD, and monitor the work of the implementing NGO in the field. The Consultants will also review, on behalf of RU, the implementation progress report, submitted by the contracted NGO, on a regular basis.

11.2.3 Role of Implementing NGO

166. It has now been generally recognized that the task of successfully implementing a RP requires special attitude, experience and skills in dealing with the grass roots level people, which are available among some reputed NGOs in the country. Therefore, it has been adopted as a Government policy to commission the services of such an NGO to assist in the implementation of this RP. The principal task of the implementing NGO would be to identify the Project affected HHs/business enterprises and persons relating to the enterprises, estimating their losses and dislocations, and processing their entitlement as per the packages. The next main task would be to assist RHD in disbursing entitlements, which are outside the purview of CCL. The INGO would also play an important role in addressing legitimate grievances of the APs and vulnerable groups.

11.2.4 Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC)

167. The MoRTB will form a PVAC for the project through a Gazette Notification to verify, compare and review the physical verification data conducted by Implementing Agency with the DCs' assessment of loss of physical assets and their owners. The PVAC will also be responsible for determining replacement cost of the affected properties. The scope and responsibility of the PVAC will be clearly defined in the gazette. The implementing Agency (RHD) will process the entitlements of the Project-affected persons using the joint verification survey (JVS) data as one of the determinants.

168. The PVACs, should record proceedings of all their deliberations and for a particular jurisdiction the PVAC shall comprise the following:

- Project Manager (PM), Respective Contract jurisdiction - Convener;
- Representative of the related Deputy Commissioner-Member;
- Deputy Project Manager (DPM), Respective Contract jurisdiction-Member;
- Chairman, UP/Councilor, Municipality, Respective contract jurisdiction-Member
- Area Manager, RP Implementing NGO, Respective contract jurisdiction-Member-Secretary.

169. The INGO will assist the PVACs by providing technical expertise in assessing the RVs for properties (land by type and mouza, structure by basic construction type, trees by broad species-type, and crops by type). INGO will undertake consultations, as needed, with

affected persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about property values, review, as needed, past reports on replacement cost. For land, INGO will seek to reconcile those values with the land market survey data obtained under the census surveys conducted.

170. The PVACs will review and verify, as needed, through additional field investigations, the replacement cost assessed by type in all concern districts and will submit to the Project Director for approval through Additional Project Directors. RHD will pay the difference between CCL and RV to the eligible persons (EPs) with the assistance from the RP implementing NGO.

11.2.5 The Joint Verification Committee

171. The JVC will be formed with representation of the RHD, DC and RP implementing NGO as per Gazette Notification by the MoRTB. They will verify the list of Census and IoL to be prepared by INGO and JV list to be prepared by DC office. If there is any inconsistency (more than 10%) found during verification they will stand on the correct one, The JVC will sign the joint verification list.

172. The JVCs should record proceedings of all their deliberations. The JVC for a particular Jurisdiction shall comprise the following:

- Deputy Project Manager (DPM), Respective Jurisdiction- Convener;
- Representative of the Concern Deputy Commissioner-Member;
- Area Manager, RP Implementing NGO, Respective Jurisdiction-Member Secretary.

11.3 Management of Compensation Payment

173. The RHD does not have any set codified rules for payment of grants to DPs for resettlement of affected persons. Under the circumstances, a detail administrative guideline (payment modality) will be required to implement the RP at the field level. The administrative guideline/payment modality will be approved by the Project Director. Both the RHD and the RP implementing INGO will follow the administrative guideline after its approval from the Project Director. The modality should include definition of various resettlement terms, the entitlements, detail procedure for identification of eligible persons for resettlement entitlements of the RP, and assess loss and entitlement of individual DPs, process of payments, effecting their disbursement and documentation. The PIU will place the fund in a Bank Account which will be exclusively used for disbursement to the affected person. Requisition of payments in installments under annual assessment shall be submitted to the Project Director by INGO. Relevant Details on opening and operation of Bank Account, modality of placement of fund in the Bank Account, and disbursement to the affected persons will be directed by the Project Director during RP implementation stage. Payment will be made and records maintained as per approved RP administrative guidelines.

174. Compensation under law for land acquisition will be paid to the legal owners of land and property by the concerned Deputy Commissioner's LA section. DC will prepare individual cheques accompanied with receiving copies of payment and undertaking note.

175. The INGO will collect CCL copy from the DC office and prepare statement, entitled person's file, entitlement card, indent and other necessary documents for making payment of resettlement benefit. In case of non-tiled holder the INGO will prepare all necessary documents based on the joint verification survey data and arrange payment of resettlement benefit to the EPs. The original payment Voucher with necessary revenue stamp will be

submitted to the PIU office on a regular basis. In case of payment from RHD with assistance from NGO no harassment to get the compensation and Resettlement benefits. All payment will be made through the Bank Account. Project ID Card, Photographs, and Government stamps will be provided by RHD through INGO. The INGO will assist to open Bank Account of the affected persons.

11.4 RP Implementation Schedule

176. The RP implementation schedule is based on the principle that people affected by land acquisition and displacement due to vacating the RHD and acquired land are paid their legal compensation and due resettlement benefits prior to relocation. In terms of compensation and relocation, the implementation will be synchronized with the construction plan with particular attention to make available land for the award of the respective contract package. Therefore, implementation of the RP will ideally begin prior to the commencement of construction/engineering works.

177. The key activities in the critical path for a timely implementation of the RP are:

- (a) Securing the RP budget by RHD;
- (b) Recruitment of the INGO. Other important activities are the publication of the notice for land acquisition in order to launch the process of acquisition as well as setting up the PVAC in order to validate the valuation methodology and budget.

178. RHD will initiate some advance actions such as the placement of RU staff for the headquarters and the field offices, formation of PVAC, JVC, GRCs, RACs and hiring of INGO for resettlement implementation etc. The PIU will provide adequate advance notification to the APs and will pay their due resettlement benefits, after payment of CCL by DC, including relocation and income restoration/assistance prior to start of construction work. Payment of compensation will be made prior to the actual possession of the acquired lands and removal of the structures from the RoW so that APs have sufficient time to dismantle and remove all salvageable material for rebuilding of houses and reestablishment of businesses.

179. As per the proposal efforts will be made to complete the RP implementation process in about four (3) years (36 months) time during the implementation. The INGO for RP implementation has been fielded simultaneously with the commencement of land acquisition. Step-wise activities will be followed for implementation of RP. The activities are presented in the implementation schedule. A tentative Implementation Schedule has been included in **Table 57**.

Table 57: RP Implementation Schedule

No	Activity	Year-1				Year-2				Year-3			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
A	SOCIAL PREPARATION												
1	Preparation of LAP and Submission to DCs												
2	Land Acquisition Processing by DCs												
3	Notice u/s 4, Joint Verification, Notice u/s 7												
4	LA Estimate and Fund Placement with DCs												
5	Payment of CCL												
6	Transfer of Land												

No	Activity	Year-1				Year-2				Year-3			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
B	SOCIAL PREPARATION												
1	Disclosure of RP												
2	NGO assistance to APs for CCL collection												
3	Formation of PVAC/IVC/GRCs/RACs												
4	Identification of EPs/Issuance of ID Cards												
5	Determination of Entitlements												
C	PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION												
1	Coordinate with DC offices on land acquisition												
2	Assist APs in the process of CCL collection												
3	Assisting EPs to prepare application for getting CCL												
4	Opening Bank Account by the Aps												
5	APs apply and receive CCL												
6	APs approach and receive RV/AG for RV												
D	RELOCATION												
1	Payment of Transfer and Reconstruction Grants												
2	Payment of other resettlement grants												
3	Allotment of RS Plots												
4	PAP mobilization and relocation												
6	Monitoring relocated households												
E	GRIEVANCE REDRESS												
1	Complaints from aggrieved Aps												
2	Review, Approval and Actions												
F	MIS AND MONITORING												
1	Design, Develop and Operate Automated MIS												
2	Internal Monitoring												
3	External Monitoring												
G	IMPLEMENTATION OF LRDP												
1	Needs Assessment survey by INGO												
2	Develop/update LRDP												
3	Implementation of LRDP												
4	Monitoring LRDP Implementation												
H	REPORTING												
1	Monthly												
2	Final and Closing Report												

CHAPTER-12: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

12.1 Internal Monitoring System

180. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are key components of RP implementation. Monitoring is a periodical checking of planned activities and provides midway inputs, facilitates changes, if necessary and provides feedback for project management to keep the program on schedule. Evaluation on the other hand assesses the resettlement effectiveness, impact and sustainability of R&R program. In other words, evaluation is an activity aimed at assessing whether the activities have actually achieved their intended goals and purposes. Thus monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation are critical in order to measure the project performance and fulfillment of project objectives.

12.2 Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation

181. The M&E system will serve as a tool for monitoring and evaluation of resettlement program ensuring timely and fair delivery of entitlements. The M&E will enable PIU to get feedback from target population and the field operatives to devise corrective measures to ensure achievement of targets within schedule. The objectives of M&E will enhance the delivery capacity of the PIU and maximize benefits of RP packages to the affected persons and the host communities.

182. The Chief Resettlement officer and Additional Project Director will be responsible, for executing the RP implementation. Until the end of the RP implementation, monitoring will be sustained. Monitoring components will comprise of performance monitoring of the physical progress along with the RP implementation, impact monitoring and evaluation. The internal intermittent monitoring and evaluation of the RP implementation will be conducted by RHD, as CRO and his teams. The semi-annual, midterm, and final evaluation will be conducted by RHD and will propose necessary changes to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) as necessary. External Monitoring will cover compliance monitoring and social impact evaluation of RP implementation.

183. As a general principle of RP, affected households will be monitored to ensure that they are able to regain or improve their socioeconomic status and quality of life. In case the assistance given under the project is insufficient to obtain the earlier status or a better off status of living, consideration should be made for additional assistance. In order to carry out such tasks, updating database would be required. The NGO besides contacting the affected person on an individual basis shall also conduct group meetings and village-level meetings for updating baseline information. The NGO will encourage participation of affected persons in such meetings. Such participation will help to find a solution acceptable where all are involved.

184. All resettlement related data, including land acquisition and census will be collected and computerized by the NGO to prepare a resettlement databank and made available to RHD. The data bank will act as the key source of information for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the RP implementation successes and failure. AP files on individual households will be prepared for processing entitlement, checking and verifying the losses. The file will contain detailed socioeconomic and data on individual households and lost assets. An entitlement card will be prepared containing the summarized losses but detailed entitlement. A Payment statement should also be prepared to reflect the entitlement as well as the payment made. The databank will enhance institutional capacity of both RHD and the implementing NGO in resettlement management of the project. The monitoring issues and indicators are given in **Table 58**.

Table 57: Monitoring issues and indicators

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Budget and time frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has all resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized for field and office work on schedule? • Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule? • Have the GRVs, PVACs and RACs been established? • Has the Joint verification survey been conducted? • Has the list of affected persons been updated? • Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved according to agreed implementation plan? • Do refunds for resettlement being allocated to resettlement agencies on time? Have resettlement offices received the scheduled funds? • Have funds been disbursed according to RP? • Has the land been made encumbrance-free and handed over to the contractor in time for project implementation?
Delivery of entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have all affected persons received entitlements according to numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix? • How many affected households have relocated and built their new structures at new locations? • Are income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as planned? Have affected businesses received entitlements? • Have the community structures (e.g. mosque, club, etc.) been compensated and rebuilt at new sites? • Have all processes been documented? • Are there discrepancies between the estimated number of affected persons as per the RP/RP addendum and actual numbers? • Share of CCL disbursement vs total TH affected • Share of TH who have received total TH at Share of TH who have received entitlement benefits • Share of NTH who have been compensated market value for loss of structure, tree or crops • Share of NTH who have received entitlement benefits.
Relocation assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has NGO prepared a list of alternative places to rent/buy? • Have affected households benefitted from support of NGO to find alternative place to rent/buy? If so, how many and what services were provided?
Consultation, grievances, and special issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed? Have consultations taken place as scheduled, including meetings, groups, and community activities? • Have any affected persons used the grievance redress procedures? What grievances were raised? What were the outcomes? • Have conflicts been resolved? • Have grievances and resolutions been documented? Have any cases been taken to court?
Resettlement Benefit/Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation? • What changes have occurred in income, expenditure and livelihood patterns compared to pre-project situation? • How many physically displaced households have relocated? Where are they relocated (i.e. remaining plot of land, newly purchased plot, rented plot/structure) • How many households have purchased plot? • What was compensations/resettlement benefits spent on? • Have the participants of the livelihood-training program used their new skills? What was the seed grant spent on?





12.3 External Monitoring and Evaluation

185. An independent external monitor will be engaged for monitoring the implementation of LA and resettlement activities. The overall scope of the independent monitoring is in Table 58.

Table 58: Scope of Independent Monitoring

Scope of Independent Monitoring and Evaluation		
Independent Monitor	1 Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist 4 surveyors/ assistants	<p>Conduct a field-based assessment of the implementation of the resettlement plan on a bi-annual basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconciliation data provided by NGO, RHD with field and records verification; • Assess progress of land acquisition and resettlement activities; • Assesse Progress vis-à-vis indicateurs • Assess compliance of RP implementation with SPS and RF; • Interview affected persons to assess their views on the resettlement process; and • Propose corrective/remedial actions.

186. Monitoring tools for the external monitoring will include both quantitative and qualitative methods as follows:

- a. Sample household survey: a baseline household survey of a representative sample (10% of affected households requiring relocation), disaggregated by gender and vulnerability to obtain information on the key indicators of entitlement delivery, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.
- b. Focused Group Discussions (FGD): Consult with a range of stakeholder groups (local government, resettlement field staff, NGOs, community leaders and APs including women and vulnerable groups).
- c. Key informant interviews: Consult individuals like local leaders, persons with special knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation.
- d. Community public meetings: Open public meetings at resettlement sites to elicit information about the performance of various resettlement activities.
- e. Structured direct observations: Field observations on the status of resettlement implementation, plus individual or group interviews for cross checking purposes.
- f. Informal surveys/interviews: Informal surveys of APs, host village, workers, resettlement staff, and implementing NGO personnel using non-sampled methods.
- g. In the case of special issues, in-depth case studies of APs and host populations from various social classes will be undertaken to assess the impact of resettlement.

12.4 Institutional Arrangements for M&E

187. M& E of RP implementation will be carried out internally by the RHD field offices and implementing NGO, with the support of the resettlement experts from the PIC and the Supervision Consultant. An external Monitoring Consultant will be hired by RHD to monitor the progress and compliance of resettlement activities on a bi-annual basis. The Table 59 indicates the internal and external monitoring requirements.

Table 60: Reporting Requirements

Type of Report	Content	Frequency	Responsibility
Monthly progress report	Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities, progress on indicators, results, issues affecting performance, constraints, variation from RP (if any) and reason for the same and corrections recommended	Monthly	NGO
Semi-annual Social monitoring report	Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities, indicators, and variations if any with explanation and outcome, recommended corrective actions	Semi-annually	RHD/PIC
Independent monitoring report	Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities, indicators, variations if any with explanation and outcome, affected person's satisfaction with process, compliance with ADB's SPS, corrective actions recommended	Semi-annually	External Monitoring Consultant, RHD
Resettlement completion report	Overall narrative of the land acquisition and resettlement process, outputs and outcomes of indicators from baseline, key variations/changes, lessons learned	Once	RHD/PIC
Resettlement evaluation report	Overall assessment of the land acquisition and resettlement process, compliance with ADB's SPS, indicators achievement when compared to baseline, lessons learned	Once	External Monitoring Consultant, RHD