



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

Resettlement Plan (RP) For

Construction of Kewatkhali Bridge at Mymensingh Project

November 2023

Prepared and Submitted by:



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AB	:	Acquiring Body (Deputy Commissioner)
AH	:	Affected Household
AP	:	Affected Person
ARIPA 2017	:	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017
AIIB	:	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
BBS	:	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
CCL	:	Cash Compensation under Law
CCDB	:	Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh
CFT	:	Cubic Feet
CMV	:	Current Market Value
CPR	:	Common Property Resources
CRO	:	Chief Resettlement Officer
DAE	:	Department of Agriculture Extension
DC	:	Deputy Commissioner
DOF	:	Department of Forest
DP	:	Displaced Person
EA	:	Executing Agency
EC	:	Entitlement Card
EP	:	Entitled Person
ESS	:	Environmental and Social Standards
FGD	:	Focused Group Discussion
GoB	:	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	:	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	:	Household
HIES	:	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
ID Card	:	Identity Card
IGA	:	Income Generating Activities
ILRP	:	Income and Livelihood Restoration Program
INGO	:	RP Implementing Non-Governmental Organizations
IoL	:	Inventory of losses
KII	:	Key Informant Interviews
Km	:	Kilometer
LAP	:	Land Acquisition Plan
MKB	:	Kewatkhali Bridge at Mymensingh Project
MoRTB	:	Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organizations
PAH	:	Project Affected Household
PAP	:	Project Affected Person
PD	:	Project Director
PIU	:	Project Implementation Unit
RAVC	:	Resettlement Assessment and Valuation Committee
RB	:	Requiring Body

RC	:	Replacement Cost
RHD	:	Roads and Highways Department
RoW	:	Right-of-Way
RG	:	Reconstruction Grant
SCM	:	Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
SES	:	Socio-Economic Survey
SID	:	Statistics and Informatics Division
SFF	:	Square Feet
STG	:	Structure Transfer Grant
TG	:	Transfer Grant
ToR	:	Terms of Reference

GLOSSARY

Affected Person (AP): 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.

Assistance: Support, rehabilitation and restoration measures extend in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets.

Cash Compensation-Under-Law (CCL): CCL comprises all land acquisition compensation under the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act-2017 (ARIPA-2017).

Compensation: payment in cash or in kind for asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.

Common Property Resources (CPRs): Means the infrastructure owned and run by community or providing service to the community for different purposes (for example: mosque, madrasa, temple, church, graveyard, educational institutions, playground etc.)

Cut-off Date: Cut-off date can be defined as the date after which the APs are not entitled for compensation or grant or resettlement assistance. For the title holders, cut-off date is considered for those identified on the project right of way land proposed for acquisition at that time of serving notice under section 4 of land acquisition law or joint verification by DC whichever is earlier. The cut-off date for eligibility for resettlement assistance under the resettlement plan is the consultation meeting with the stakeholders or public announcement or census/survey start date is considered as the cut-off date for non-title holder.

Displaced persons: In 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.

Economic displacement: Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood as a result of (i) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Encroachers: A Person who has trespassed government land, adjacent to his/her own land or asset, to which he/she is not entitled and deriving benefits and/or livelihood there from.

Entitlement: Range of measures comprising compensation benefits, including shifting allowance, subsistence, and relocation which are due to the APs depending on their nature of losses, to restore and/or improve their living standards. The entitlement package should be included in the form of matrix in RP (or similar documents)

Entitled Person (EP): An entitled person (EP) is one who has lost his/her assets or income directly/indirectly due to the project intervention and is eligible to receive compensation from the DC office and/or cash grant from the project.

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

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 information 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 issue.

Non-Title Holder: The non-Title Holder means who have no legal ownership of the affected property but socially recognized and enlisted during SES or Joint Verification Survey on the proposed right of way. The policy of involuntary prescribes to address these people without having legal title to the property.

Project affected Households (PAHs): Collectively indicate residential households, Commercial and business enterprises, and other structurally affected entities as a whole.

Physical displacement: Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of lands, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Replacement Cost: Replacement cost involves replacing an asset at accost prevailing at the time of its acquisition. This includes fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, and any other applicable payments, if any depreciation of assets and structure should not be taken into account for replacement cost. Where there are no active market conditions, replacement cost is equivalent to delivered cost of all building materials, labor cost for construction, and any transaction or relocation costs.

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 cost.

Relocation Assistance: support provide to persons who are physically displaced by a project. Relocation assistance may include transportation, food shelter, and social services that are provided to the displaced persons during their relocation. It may also include cash allowances that compensate displaced persons for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locate, such as moving expenses and lost work days

Resettlement: 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.

Resettlement Plan (RP): A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation and all pertinent matters to implement the resettlement activities on specific project/contract/sub-contract/portions.

Squatters-: A person who has settled on public owned land without permissions (standalone position) and/or has occupying public owned building/asset without authority.

Title Holder: Title holder means the people directly affected by land acquisition for project through loss of part or all of their assets whether temporarily or permanently including land, houses, other structures, businesses, crops/trees, or other types of assets. The title holder is the legal owner or the affected property and has a document to prove this.

Vulnerable Households (VHs): A persons whose income is under the official poverty line. The vulnerable group may include (i) persons below poverty line (ii) indigenous groups/people (iii) female-headed households (iv) physically challenged (v) disabled (vi) elderly and handicapped persons (vii) landless (viii) elderly (ix) widow and any other conditions prescribed in laws, rules or enactments by the government/lender.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Project Background

Kewatkhalī Bridge is part of the Dhaka-Mymensingh-India border corridor and is strategically important for regional and local connectivity. An enhanced link between Dhaka and Mymensingh will help facilitate cross-border trade with India. Currently, residents of the north-central districts on the Brahmaputra River's eastern side are connected to Dhaka through Mymensingh city by the existing Shambuganj Bridge. The length and width of the two-lane Shambuganj Bridge are 455m and 11 m, respectively. With the increase in vehicles, the expansion of the town in the direction of the proposed bridge location, and the resulting congestion around the crossing point, an upgrade is required to direct traffic away from the town and reduce travel time by expanding the capacity of the bridge. The Project is expected to ease traffic congestion in Mymensingh City by diverting traffic from its busy central area. The proposed bridge will provide a safe and efficient connectivity link for passengers and freight traffic from several regions, including Sherpur, Phulpur, Haluaghat, Netrokana, Kishorgonj, and Mymensingh, with Dhaka using the N3 highway. It is anticipated that this project will result in greater integration of local markets with national markets and promote higher economic growth in the north-central region.

The project components under the Construction of Kewatkhalī Bridge at Mymensingh Project (in short, the Project name is summarized as MKB) consist about (i) 1100 m long 4-lane bridge over Old Brahmaputra River of Mymensingh City (ii) 240m railway over pass (iii) 670.8 m road overpass ramp and (iv) 6.2 km 4-lane approach road with separate SMVT over Old Brahmaputra River of Mymensingh City.

The RP is guided by the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act-2017 (ARIPA-2017) and the Environmental and Social Standards-2 (ESS-2): 'Involuntary Resettlement' under AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (2021). To prepare the RP, both the primary and secondary sources of information are used. The Land Acquisition Plan (LAP), census, socioeconomic survey (SES), Inventory of Losses (IoL) survey and the final design of the proposed project are the key attribute to prepare this RP.

The RP includes measures to address physical and economical displacement, livelihood impacts and mitigation measures. The main objective of the RP is to assess potential socioeconomic impacts on the people, identify different type of losses, resettlement and rehabilitation requirement /policies, RP implementation issues etc. as well as estimation of necessary cost for the losses. It also addresses and fills the gap between the ARIPA-2017 of Bangladesh Government and ESS-2 of the AIIB. The updated RP has been prepared by INGO (CCDB engaged by RHD as INGO) for RHD.

A survey questionnaire has been prepared which is included demography, educational and occupational status, income and expenditures, household's belongings, and gender practice etc. to assess living standard of every affected households/entity. A census and socioeconomic survey were conducted covering of the affected households/entities. A consultation had been conducted during the Survey period with the selected PAPs, such as land losers, structures losers, business groups, local youths, women, wage earners, and so on. As suitable consultation tools, focus group discussions (FGD), key informant interviews (KII), and stakeholder consultation meetings (SCM) were adopted. In addition, a market survey has been conducted to assess current market price of land, Structures and trees. Finally, video footage of all impacted structures and trees located inside the project Right of Way (RoW) has been taken to avoid any fraudulent claim.

2. Land acquisition and Resettlement Impact of the Project

The project will require a total of 113.5350 acres of land of which RHD owned land 31.9393 acre and remaining 81.5957 acre will be acquired. Consequently, acquisition of total 81.5957 acres of land is

ongoing as per LAPs. According to the Socio-Economic survey (SES) and Inventory of Losses (IoL) 1,874 Households (HHs) and Entities including Tenant and wage earners will be affected by the project implementation. Total of 465 are found as the Title HHs. Out of 465 affected Title HHs, 86 titled HHs encroaches on the government land adjacent to their affected private land. 183 HHs are found as non-Title HH, 15 are Common Property Resources (CPR) i.e. mosque, madrasha, school and others religious institute/place, 9 are Govt. and others organization, 453 are found as tenant and 749 wage earners. Summary of Project impacts is presented in table 1.

Table 1: Summary of Impact

Sl.	Project Impact	Type	Sub Total	Total	Reference
1	Total Amount of Land to be Required (acre)			113.5350	
1.1	Amount of Land to be Acquired (acre)	Land	81.5957	113.5350	
1.2	Existing Government Land (RHD) (acre)	Land	31.9393		
2	Total Number of Affected Households and Units/Entities			672	
2.1	Number of Affected HHs	Title HH	379	648	(86 titled HHs have also encroached on govt. land)
		Title & Encroacher	86		
		Non-Title HH	183		
2.2	Number of CPR	Title	10	15	Annex-4
		Non-Title	5		
2.3	Number of Govt. Organization	Govt.	2	9	Annex-4
2.4	Number of Private Organization	Title	6		
2.5	Number of Private Organization	Non-Title	1		
3	Total Number of Tenant and Wage Earners			1,202	
3.1	Number of Tenant (Tenant of both Title and Non-Tile Holders)	Commercial	363	453	Annex-5
		Residential	90		
3.2	Number of Affected Wage Earners	Laborer	749	749	
4	Number of Affected Trees and Bamboo			5,551	Annex-6
5	Number of Affected Structures			2,132	
5.1	Number of Affected Primary Structures (Residential)		731	1,244	Annex-6 and table No.2.6 & 2.7
5.2	Number of Affected Primary Structures (Commercial)		480		
5.3	No. of Affected Primary Structures (CPR and Institute)		33		
5.4	Number of Affected Secondary Structures		888	888	
6	Utilities connection			728	
6.1	Electric connection		597	728	Annex-6
6.2	Water connection		50		
6.3	Gas Connection		81		
6	Number of Affected Business/Shops (Both Title and Non-Tile)			523	Annex-5 & 6
7	Number of Affected Grave and Tomb			66	Annex-6
8	Number of Affected Vulnerable Households			236	Annex-7

Source: SES and IoL Survey from November 2022- April 2023 and LAPs

3. Socio-economic Profile of the affected Populations

According to the survey total affected population is found 2,726 from 648 HHs (Title=379 and Non-Title=183 and Encroacher=86) except CPR, Tenant and wage earners. There are 50.20% males and 49.80% females as found in the household's census. The distribution of population by religion category, it is found that Islam is the predominant religion in the Project area (97.38%). The census and socio-economic surveyed showed that approximately 24.55% of them have primary level education, 14.64% of affected populations have secondary level education (SSC or equivalent) and 8.86% have HSC level of education. 13.92% of affected populations were found to be illiterate who did not go school. Major occupations of the household heads are business (43.76%), service holder 13.41% and 7.24% are

housewife. No indigenous population were found during survey. Total 236 HHs were found as the vulnerable.

4. Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure

A Stakeholder Consultation Meeting (SCM) and twelve (12) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held with the affected people, local government representatives and others (Photograph of SCM and FGDs is attached in Annex-3). A total of 494 participants (Male-408 and Woman-86) have been participated in the SCMs (List of Participants is attached in Annex-3) and total of 332 affected people were participated in the 12 FGDs where 261 male and 71 female participants. PAPs, other interested groups, women groups, vulnerable groups, and other occupational groups were consulted through SCM and FGDs. Meetings were held within the footprint of the proposed sites to address the affected people and other stakeholders associated with the road. Stakeholders were briefed about the project goals and objectives, potential impacts on the people, mitigation measures as per the ARIPA 2017, and ESS of AIIB on involuntary resettlement, resettlement benefits, land acquisition process, roles of the affected people, compensation and grievance redress mechanism (GRM). Opinion of the people was sought and well recorded during the consultation meeting.

Adequate compensation amount for land can help livelihood development etc. The potential concerns that stakeholders have raised are- A large number of land owners will lose their land including about 21 land owners who are going to be landless for acquisition which will be verified by the RAVC during Joint Verification Survey and accordingly they will be incorporated in the resettlement budget as per entitlement matrix; finding alternative land is a challenge since land price is becoming high day by day; relocation of business premises in a new location is a challenge. The non-titleholders may not find alternative location if the project does not provide support; common properties particularly Mosque, Schools may face a trouble if the new one is not constructed before the affected one is demolished.

As per requirement of AIIB, RHD will disclose the RP in a summarized form and Information Brochures/Booklet in Bangla language to be distributed among the people of the project area including PAPs, local stakeholders immediately after the RP is approved by the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB).

5. Policy and Legal Framework on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Land acquisition is governed by the ARIPA-2017. This RP of the MKB is guided by the ARIPA-2017 and AIIB's ESS-2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. The ARIPA 2017 is the principal legislation governing eminent domain for land acquisition and requisition in Bangladesh. ARIPA 2017, detailed the land acquisition process from section 4 to section 19 and land requisition process from section 20 to section 28. In addition, due to the nature and impact of this project and applying the ESF of AIIB the project has been classified as "Category A" project. AIIB policies pay special attention to gender issues and vulnerable groups in the resettlement processes, particularly the non-titled and the affected poor households. In accordance with ESS of AIIB, RHD is also responsible for the resettlement of non-titleholders, businessmen using public land on the edge of existing road. The policy gaps have been bridged by additional project-specific measures like resettlement benefit adopted in the RP. While dealing with compensation, replacement cost (for lost assets and income), and rehabilitation and livelihood assistance, PAPs with no legal rights are taken into consideration as well and reflected into the entitlement matrix. The gap analysis between AIIB's ESSs and GoB regulations is carried out by RHD. This RP provides an overview of the gaps between GoB laws and AIIB's ESS, as well as steps to close those gaps. According to Section 4 (3) (a) of ARIPA 2017, the date of recording the real nature and condition of the immovable property proposed for acquisition using videography or still pictures, or any other technology shall be the legal cut-off date for title holders. On the other hand, the Social Cut-off Date is the date of

commencement of the census, SES and IoL survey for non-titled holders, Sharecropper, Tenants and wage earners affected by the project. The Social Cut-off-Date for updating the project impacted data is 03 November 2022, as the Census, SES and IOL survey have started on that date (Notice of Cut-off Date attached in Annex-I).

6. Entitlement, Assistance and Benefits

The Entitlement Matrix has been prepared following the ARIPA 2017 and ESS of AIIB.

Table 2: Summary of Entitlement Matrix

Loss Item	Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy
Loss Item-1: Loss of land (All types of land to be acquired for the project)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitles with Legal Title as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at Replacement Cost (RC) as determined by RAVC. If the Replacement Cost (RC) is more than the Cash Compensation under Law (CCL), the difference (top-up/assistance/grant) is to be paid by the project. Stamp duty, registration cost, Tax, Value added Tax and other fees incurred for replacement land will be paid at actual for purchasing alternative land within twelve months from the date of CCL received. Dislocation/relocation allowance/grant for affected land @ BDT 300/Decimal. Entitled Person (EP) will be allowed to take away all the salvage property on existing land free of cost within the declared time.
Loss Item-2: Loss of standing seasonal crops/fish stocks with title to land	Owners with legal title/sharecroppers/lease holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash Compensation under Law (CCL). Owners will be able to take away the crops/fish stocks within the declared time.
Loss Item-3: Loss of standing seasonal crops/fish stocks without title to land	Socially recognized owner/ without legal title/encroachers as identified by RAVC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC of affected standing seasonal crops/fish stocks to be determined by the RAVC. Owners will be able to take away the crops/fish stocks within the declared time.
Loss Item-4: Loss of trees/perennials with title to land and trees/perennials on public land/Socially recognized owners of trees as identified by RAVC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owner with Legal Title as identified by DC. Socially recognized owner as identified by RAVC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) of affected Trees/Plants for those with title to land. RC of affected Trees/Plants for those without title to land to be determined by the RAVC. Compensation for fruits/yields: Cash compensation for fruit/yields @ 15% of the CCL/RC of Fruit bearing Trees as identified by RAVC. Owners will be able to take away the trees and fruits.
Loss Item-5: Loss of structures (residential, Commercial/industrial and other physical) with title to land	Owner with Legal Title as identified by the DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) of structure as per ARIPA 2017. Structure transfer grant (STG) @ 1% of CCL value for affected structures. Structure reconstruction grant (SRG) @ 2% of CCL value for affected structures. EP will be allowed to take away all the salvageable materials/affected structures free of cost within the declared time.
Loss Item-6: Loss of structures (residential, commercial/industrial	Socially recognized owner/ without legal titles/squatters/encroachers as identified by RAVC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC of affected structures to be determined by RAVC. Structure transfer grant (STG) @ 1% of RC for affected structures.

Loss Item	Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy
and other physical) without title to land		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure reconstruction grant (SRG) @ 2% of RC for affected structures. EP will be allowed to take away all the salvageable materials/affected structures free of cost within the declared time of RHD. Structures or occupancies constructed with an intent of getting deceitful compensation or benefits, identified by RAVC, shall not be considered for entitlements. The decisions of RAVC on entitlement and compensation of encroachers or squatters shall be final. Unauthorized signboard on RHD/Govt. land shall not be allowed for entitlements.
Loss Item-7: Loss of Common Property Resource's (CPR's) structures with title to land	Owner with Legal Title as identified by DC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) of structure as per ARIPA 2017. Structure transfer grant (STG) @ 1% of CCL value for affected structures. Structure reconstruction grant (SRG) @ 2% of CCL value for affected structures. Special grant @ 7% of CCL value on structures for the title holders CPR will be allowed to take away all the salvageable materials/affected structures free of cost within the declared time. <p>Or instead of the above entitlement RHD will rebuild in consultation with registered committee of the affected CPR in the land arranged by CPR Committee.</p>
Loss Item-8: Loss of Common Property Resource's (CPR's) structures without title to land	Socially recognized owner /without legal titles/squatters/encroachers as identified by RAVC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC of affected structures to be determined by RAVC. Structure transfer grant (STG) @ 1% of RC for affected structures. Structure reconstruction grant (SRG) @ 2% of RC for affected structures. Special grant @ 7% of RC on structures determined by RAVC for the non-title holders. CPR will be allowed to take away all the salvageable materials/affected structures free of cost within the declared time. Structures or occupancies constructed with an intent of getting deceitful compensation or benefits, identified by RAVC, shall not be considered for entitlements.
Loss Item-9: Loss of utilities connection	Owner with Legal Title as identified by DC/Socially recognized owner as identified by RAVC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash grant for utilities reconnection fees will be provided by RHD at actual cost.
Loss Item-10: Loss of Business	Owner with Legal Title as identified by DC/Socially recognized owner /without legal titles/squatters/encroachers as identified by RAVC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BDT 20,000/each small-scale entity, applicable for both titled and non-titled irrespective of having trade license. BDT 80,000/each entity those who have valid trade licenses & up to date BIN (Business Identification Number) Certificate. BDT 150,000/each entity those who have valid trade licenses, up to date BIN (Business Identification Number) Certificate and Tax Payment Certificate/Tax Return Documents.
Loss Item-11: Loss of income from rented-out structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owner of the rented-out structures/premises as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental assistance for 2 months @ BDT 5000/month.

Loss Item	Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy
(residential and commercial)	identified by RAVC.	
Loss Item-12: Moving/shifting of tenants (residential and commercial)	• Tenant (Residential and Commercial) as identified by RAVC.	• Moving/Shifting assistance for 2 months' rent @ BDT 5000/month.
Loss Item-13: Loss of graves/ community graveyard/ cremation place on private or government land/Tomb	Owner with Legal Title as identified by DC or Socially recognized owner /without legal titles as identified by RAVC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDT 50,000 for each grave for community graveyard/cremation place. • BDT 30,000 for each family grave. • The assistance of relocation, reburial for Tomb (Mazar) in addition to RC for Land and structure will be determined by the RAVC.
Loss Item-14: Income loss of wage earner/labor/worker excluding owners or employer	Wage earner/ labor/ worker in the affected business as identified by RAVC	• One-time cash grant BDT 600 X 30 days = BDT 18,000/-.
Loss Item 15: Loss of Tube-well	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owner/titleholders as identified by DC • Non-title holders who are owners of Tube-well installed within the RoW as identified by RAVC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCL from DC for Title Holders. • RC or grant to be determined by RAVC for Non-Title Holders. • Owners will take away all salvageable materials free of cost within deadline.
Loss Item 16: Loss of Toilet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owner/titleholders as identified by DC • Detached toilets owned by Non-Title holders as identified by RAVC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCL from DC for Title Holders. • RC or grant to be determined by RAVC for Non-Title Holders. • Owners will take away all salvageable materials free of cost within deadline.
Loss Item-17: Grant/assistance for vulnerable male headed household.	Title and non-title male headed vulnerable households as identified by RAVC	• One-time cash grant BDT 10,000/Household.
Loss Item-18: Grant/assistance for vulnerable women headed household.	Title and non-title women headed vulnerable households as identified by RAVC	• One-time cash grant BDT 15,000/Household.
Loss Item-19: Seed grant and skill training for loss of income/source of livelihood.	Title and non-title vulnerable households as identified by RAVC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill development training. • BDT 15,000/one trained member from each vulnerable Household as grant for Income Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP).
Loss Item-20: Temporary impact during construction.	Households/persons/ community affected during construction	The contractor shall bear the impact on structure or land following the above entitlement matrix.
Loss Item-21: Unforeseen adverse impact.	Households/persons/ community affected during construction/ RP implementation.	Compensation/allowance/grant/assistance/depending on types of loss will follow the principle of safeguard policy and entitlement matrix proposed in the document.

7. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The fundamental objectives of this mechanism are to resolve any resettlement related grievances locally in consultation with the aggrieved party to facilitate smooth implementation of the RP. RHD will form Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at Project level and local level will be formed to resolve complaints or grievances formally through community participation. In project level GRC, the representative from RHD will chair the committee while NGO representative will act as member secretary. If resolution

attempts at the local level fails, the GRC will refer the complaint with the minutes of the hearings to the Project office for further review. The project level GRC will be composed of 5 members. Grievance resolution will be a continuous process in RP implementation. The Project office will keep records of all resolved and unresolved complaints and grievances.

8. Relocation and Livelihood Restoration

A total of 1,874 HH and entity identified in project area, among them including 564 identified for physical relocation. Of which HHs (residential and commercial structure owner) are 450, Tenants (residential only) 90, 15 CPR and 9 others organization will be affected. The details have been furnished in Table 2.8 of Chapter-2. Relocation and livelihood restoration assistance to be provided to the such affected persons and entities. Structure owner will get structure transfer grant (STG), structure reconstruction grant (SRG) and utility reconnection grant (URG) as well as the owner will be allowed taking away all salvageable materials free of cost. Affected business owner will be entitled for business restoration grants. Regular employee/wage earners will be entitled for cash grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income. Tenants will get rental assistance and owner of rented out structure will get rental assistance also. Vulnerable HHs will be entitled to one-time cash grant in addition to other compensations. Besides this, the one workable member from each vulnerable HH will be eligible for skilled training and seed grant.

9. Resettlement Cost and Budget

Indicative Land acquisition and resettlement budget for the project BDT 9,942,033,226.60 (Nine Hundred Ninety-Four Corer Twenty Lac Thirty-Three Thousand Two Hundred Twenty-Six Taka and Sixty Paise only) including arrangement of meeting for GRC, legal expenses, GRC cases and contingency. Of the total budget, BDT 9,205,432,801.74 to be disbursed by the DC office for CCL payment and BDT 736,600,424.86 to be disbursed by the RHD as additional grant and resettlement benefits. The budget will be updated and adjusted once the Government adopts price of land and other assets based on the recommendations of the RAVC prior to implementation. The details budget has been given in the Chapter 9 of the main report.

Table 3: Summary of Indicative Budget in BDT

Sl.	Head of Expenditures	Estimated Amount to Be Paid by DC	Estimated Amount to Be Paid by RHD	Total Indicative Budget in BDT	Reference
A	B	C	D	E=(C+D)	F
1	Compensation for land	6,808,099,998.80	136,161,999.98	6,944,261,998.78	Annex-2, Table-9.2
2	Stamp duty and registration cost	-	340,404,999.94	340,404,999.94	Table-9.3
3	Dislocation allowance of land	-	2,447,871.00	2,447,871.00	Table-9.4
4	Cost of standing crops and fish stoke	5,623,190.00	-	5,623,190.00	Table-9.5
5	Cost and grant for trees	8,789,500.00	3,563,368.75	12,352,868.75	Table-9.6
6	Compensation of structures	1,927,596,170.00	104,721,002.50	2,032,317,172.50	Table-9.7 and 9.8
7	Structure transfer grant (STG)	-	20,323,171.73	20,323,171.73	Table-9.9
8	Structure reconstruction grant (SRG)	-	40,646,343.45	40,646,343.45	Table-9.9
9	Special grant for the affected CPR	-	3,074,697.50	3,074,697.50	Table-9.10
10	Grant for new utilities connection	-	9,689,000.00	9,689,000.00	Table-9.11
11	Business grants	11,170,000.00	2,220,000.00	13,390,000.00	Table-9.12
12	Rental assistance for structure owner	-	4,530,000.00	4,530,000.00	Table-9.13
13	Shifting assistance for tenant	-	4,530,000.00	4,530,000.00	Table-9.13

Sl.	Head of Expenditures	Estimated Amount to Be Paid by DC	Estimated Amount to Be Paid by RHD	Total Indicative Budget in BDT	Reference
A	B	C	D	E=(C+D)	F
14	Grant for family Grave and Tomb	-	2,450,000.00	2,450,000.00	Table-9.14
15	Grant for wage earners/employees	-	13,482,000.00	13,482,000.00	Table-9.15
16	Estimated Cost for Affected Tube well	2,720,000.00	485,000.00	3,205,000.00	Table-9.16
17	Estimated Cost for Affected Toilet	3,080,000.00	450,000.00	3,530,000.00	Table-9.17
18	Vulnerable grant for male headed HH	-	1,840,000.00	1,840,000.00	Table-9.18
19	Vulnerable grant for female headed HH	-	780,000.00	780,000.00	Table-9.18
20	Seed grant for vulnerable HH	-	3,540,000.00	3,540,000.00	Table-9.18
21	Operational cost for training of vulnerable HH	-	2,360,000.00	2,360,000.00	Table-9.19
22	Installation of temporary demarcation pillar (lump-sum)	-	500,000.00	500,000.00	
23	Sub Total-1	8,767,078,858.80	698,199,454.85	9,465,278,313.65	
24	Arrangement of meeting for GRC & RAVC, legal expenses, GRC case etc. @ 0.5% of Sub Total-1	-	3,490,997.27	3,490,997.27	Table-9.20
25	Contingency @ 5% of Sub Total-1	438,353,942.94	34,909,972.74	473,263,915.68	
26	Sub Total-2 (Sl.=24+25)	438,353,942.94	38,400,970.01	476,754,912.95	
27	Grand Total=(Sub Total 1+2)	9,205,432,801.74	736,600,424.86	9,942,033,226.60	

10. Institutional and Implementation Arrangement

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for design and construction of the MKB under the RHD is headed by a Project Director (PD). An Executive Engineer who is in role of Project Manager (PM) will oversee the resettlement of project-affected persons and land acquisition. The PD is also the Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) and assisted and supported by PM. The PIU, with assistance from INGO, will coordinate and manage compensation claim and other relevant matters of the affected households, disburse due compensation and other relevant benefits, and ensure unhindered access by the affected households to the program.

The DC office 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 11 of ARIPA 2017 and RHD will disbursement of differentials (top-up), if any.

RHD appointed an experienced INGO for implementing the RP. The RHD contracted out clearly defined tasks of the RP implementing NGO in a detailed term of reference, such as up-dating RP, consultation/public information campaign for report building, issuance of ID cards, payment of eligible benefits to affected households/individuals, skills training/management training, community awareness and empowerment, etc.

RAVC will be formed to provide guidance and assist RHD in the process of valuation and assessment of inventory of losses and eligible affected persons for compensation and assistance outside the compensation under the law.

11: Implementation Schedule

A time bound implementation schedule for the implementation of RP has been prepared in accordance with the needs of project construction schedule. The RP will be approved by RHD and AIIB before starting implementation. Implementation of RP will be completed within 24 months. A tentative RP implementation schedule is presented in Chapter 11 (Table 11).

12: Monitoring and Reporting

RHD will carry out internal monitoring of the RP implementation involving the project PIU, the INGO and the Social Specialist/Resettlement Specialist of Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC). CSC will monitor and supervise the implementation of LAPs and Resettlement Plan (RP) including Grievance Redress Mechanism. Accordingly, the CSC will advise INGO for smooth implementation of social safeguard as well as report to the PIU. The AIIB will conduct periodic missions for the compliance monitoring. The project affected persons, their community and local level NGO will also participate in the monitoring process. The PM of PIU is responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP for the project. INGO will prepare monthly report on the progress of RP implementation. The PM will review monthly progress report with assistance of Social Specialist/Resettlement Specialist for finalization by PD. The Social Specialist/Resettlement Specialist will submit quarterly report to the PD office and AIIB.

CHAPTER 1: PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1. Background

1. The Construction of Kewatkhali Bridge at Mymensingh Project is implementing by RHD, MoRTB with the assistance of the development partner AIIB. Kewatkhali Bridge is part of the Dhaka-Mymensingh-India border corridor and is strategically important for regional and local connectivity. An enhanced link between Dhaka and Mymensingh will help facilitate cross-border trade with India. Currently, residents of the north-central districts on the Brahmaputra River's eastern side are connected to Dhaka through Mymensingh city by the existing Shambuganj Bridge. The length and width of the two-lane Shambuganj Bridge are 455m and 11 m, respectively. With the increase in vehicles, the expansion of the town in the direction of the proposed bridge location, and the resulting congestion around the crossing point, an upgrade is required to direct traffic away from the town and reduce travel time by expanding the capacity of the bridge. The Project is expected to ease traffic congestion in Mymensingh City by diverting traffic from its busy central area. The proposed bridge will provide a safe and efficient connectivity link for passengers and freight traffic from several regions, including Sherpur, Phulpur, Haluaghat, Netrokana, Kishorgonj, and Mymensingh, with Dhaka using the N3 highway. It is anticipated that this project will result in greater integration of local markets with national markets and promote higher economic growth in the north-central region. The project will require a total of 113.5350 acres of land. Out of which a total of 81.5957 acres of land to be acquired.

2. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) has four categories of risk classification: Category A, Category B, Category C, and Category FI. This project has been assigned to Category A, which is the highest risk category. The RP is focused on meeting the requirements of ESS-2, which is on Involuntary Resettlement (IR). IR encompasses both physical and economic displacement. The IR impacts of this project have been categorized as "A" due to land acquisition, displacement of titled, non-titled, and vulnerable groups. The main objective of ESS-2 is to avoid IR wherever possible and to enhance the livelihoods of displaced persons.

3. The update RP has been prepared by INGO (CCDB) for RHD following the ARIPA-2017 and ESS-2 of AIIB for mitigation adverse impact. It is mentionable that RHD has engaged CCDB as INGO to update and implementation of the RP.

1.2. Project Component

4. The project components under the Construction of Kewatkhali Bridge at Mymensingh Project (in short, the Project name is summarized as MKB) consist about (i) 1100 m long 4-lane bridge over Old Brahmaputra River of Mymensingh City (ii) 240m railway over pass (iii) 670.8 m road overpass ramp and iv) 6.2 km 4-lane approach road with separate SMVT over Old Brahmaputra River of Mymensingh City. The project location map is attached below Figure-1.

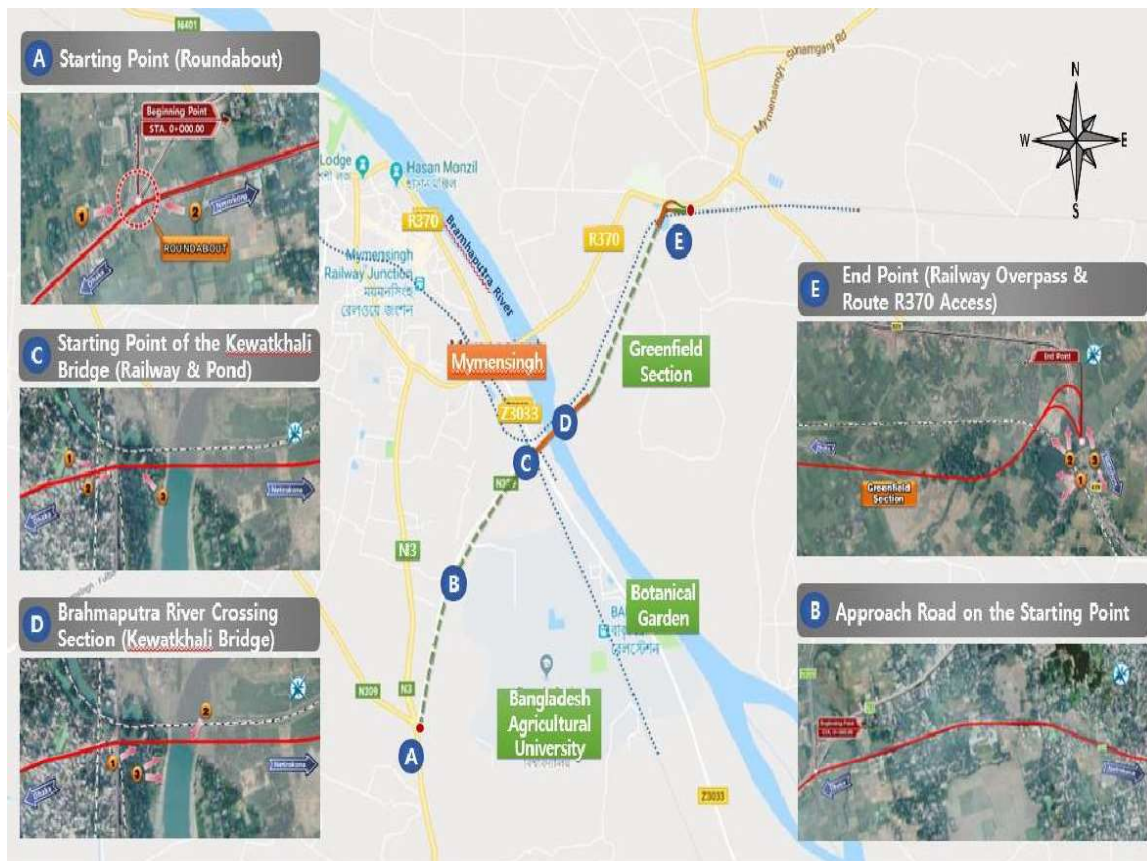


Figure-1: Project Location Map

1.3. Objectives of RP

5. The key objectives of the RP are to identify the impacts and propose mitigation measures along with the ILRP and budget. Also, to provide guidelines to implement the RP, setting up the GRM and monitoring procedures etc. Socioeconomic, Inventory of Losses (IoL) and resettlement/social safeguards surveys are the major tools to identify and quantify number of affected households/population/other type of entities, and loss of land and other properties due to the project. The ultimate objective of the RP is to assess potential socioeconomic impacts on the people, identify different type of losses, resettlement and rehabilitation requirement /policies, RP implementation issues etc. as well as estimation of necessary cost for the losses to prepare a LA & RP based on the study & considering preliminary design.

6. The RP is guided by the ESS-2 and ARIPA-2017. The RP has been prepared based on the final outcome and findings of the census survey, field visits, meetings and consultations with the PAPs and the larger community.

7. The RP is prepared to identify the eligible affected persons for compensation and assistance, and deliver those to the affected persons in a timely fashion. The RP has been prepared in consideration of the following specific objectives:

- Assess the socio-economic profile of the affected persons, their losses and impacts due to implementation of the MKB;

- Undertake measures to avoid or minimize, mitigate or compensate the hardships and impoverishment that land acquisition and displacement may cause;
- Identify project affected persons on the Project ROW and determine their vulnerability, as well as severity of project impacts;
- Identify and implement measures to ensure that all communities are benefited without any discrimination through identifying all kinds of adverse impacts of the project area, and its influence on the community during and after the construction;
- Involve communities in the project design and implementation process through consultation and participation and also in the whole process of implementation of the RP;
- Provide legal framework outlining the principles and guidelines in acquiring lands and other assets from private ownership, and resume public lands from authorized and unauthorized private uses;
- Provide an entitlement policy matrix identifying the losses, defining the entitled persons and their entitlements, application guidelines and implementation issues, and the institutional responsibility to implement them;
- Identify implementation arrangements and define roles and responsibilities of different institutional stakeholders and provide the budget and financing plan for compensation and assistance measures;
- Provide a grievance redress mechanism to deal with disputes and complaints related to implementation of the resettlement activities; and
- Provide a plan for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities.

1.4. Methodology of RP Study

1.4.1. Reconnaissance Survey

8. In prior to the full Census and IoL survey, the survey team has visited several times in the project area to conceptualized full alignment and to make a work plan to execute the resettlement survey. This create an over-all idea on magnitude of encroachments, estimate of people likely to be affected, social sensitive areas, socio-economic and bottlenecks on project RoW etc.

1.4.2. Demarcation of Project Right of Way (RoW)

9. The full RoW alignment drawing has been placed on Google Earth to demarcate the planned alignment's course. Demarcate the route alignment properly using GPS coordinates, which helped a lot to identify impacted structures, and other assets inside the project ROW.

1.4.3. Identification and Marking of Affected Structures/Entities

10. Based on final and approved route alignment, the survey team identified the mark on affected structures/business to prevent further encroachment into the alignment. Maintaining specific code and number were used to marking affected structures/business and category of losses. The identification number specified the loss category separately i.e., titled, non-titled and encroachers, permanent or temporary business, tenants etc.

1.4.4. Survey

11. The survey team conducted Census and SES covering of affected households/entities. A detail survey questionnaire has been designed and developed for conducting the survey. The survey questionnaire included demography, educational and occupational status, household income and expenditures,

household's belongings, gender practice etc. to assess living standard of every affected households/entity. The questionnaire has been finalized through the concurrence of the MKB.

1.4.5. Video Filming and Still Photographs of Structures

12. The team took video pictures of all affected structures and trees identified within the project Right of Way (RoW) and taken still photographs also. This will prevent any further encroachment and unscrupulous practice by locals.

1.4.6. Prepare Inventory of Loses

13. The survey team prepared an Inventory of Loses (IoL) of every and each identified project affected Households/Entities. A structure format has been incorporated in the questionnaire to prepare an IoL assets. The format contains type of structures, no. of structures, area measurement, present use, no. of trees etc. The format has been finalized through the concurrence of the MKB.

1.4.7. Valuation of Property

14. The amount of compensation to be awarded for any property to be acquired will be determined in accordance with ARIPA 2017. Market rate (2022-2023) of respective category of land collected from local sub-registry offices and rate of various types of affected assets and grants of recently approved similar RHD projects have been used to assess the estimated budget.

1.4.8. Data Generation

15. The collected data through survey 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.

1.4.9. Analysis of Data

16. The analysis of primary and secondary data would form part of the Resettlement Plan (RP). The analysis cover following but not limited to:

- Affected number of PAHs and PAPs.
- Affected persons such as titleholders, non-titleholders, tenants, etc.,
- Affected persons/families by economic and social category i.e. vulnerable and non-vulnerable;
- Extent of loss i.e. fully affected or partially affected;
- Type of loss such as, losing agricultural land, structures (residential, commercial, religious) and others;
- Families whose livelihood would be affected because of loss of agricultural land, commercial establishment, etc.
- Families eligible for income restoration;
- Land required for the project, use of acquired land, resettlement sites, common property affected, etc.;
- Social and economic aspects of affected households such as, average family size, sex ratio, social groups, religion, age distribution, literacy, occupation, sources of livelihood, household income, etc.

1.4.10. Consultation and Information Disclosure

17. Substantial consultation has been performed during the survey with the selected PAPs, such as land losers, structures losers, business groups, women, wage earners, and so on. FGDs and SCM have been used as appropriate consultation tools. The primary goal of the information disclosure process is to acquire feedback and input from stakeholders in order to update the RP.

1.4.11. Cut-off Dates

18. All affected persons who are identified in the project-affected areas on the Cut-off Date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets and rehabilitation measures. According to Section 4 (3) (a) of ARIPA 2017, the date of recording the real nature and condition of the immovable property proposed for acquisition using videography or still pictures, or any other technology shall be the legal cut-off date for title holders. After this date, the DC shall not record the change of the nature of the land is changed by building houses or infrastructures in bad motive as per Section 4 (7) of ARIPA 2017. On the other hand, the Social Cut-off Date is the date of commencement of the census, SES and IoL survey for non-titled holders, Tenants and wage earners affected by the project. The Social Cut-off-Date for updating the impacted data of the Project is 03 November 2022, as the Census, SES and IOL survey have started on that date (Notice of Cut-off Date attached in Annex-I). This Social Cut-off-Date will be considered as eligibility to get resettlement benefits and compensation from the RHD. The copy of (Social) Cut-off-Date declared by the project has been served PAPs. Those who encroach into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to receive compensation or any other assistance.

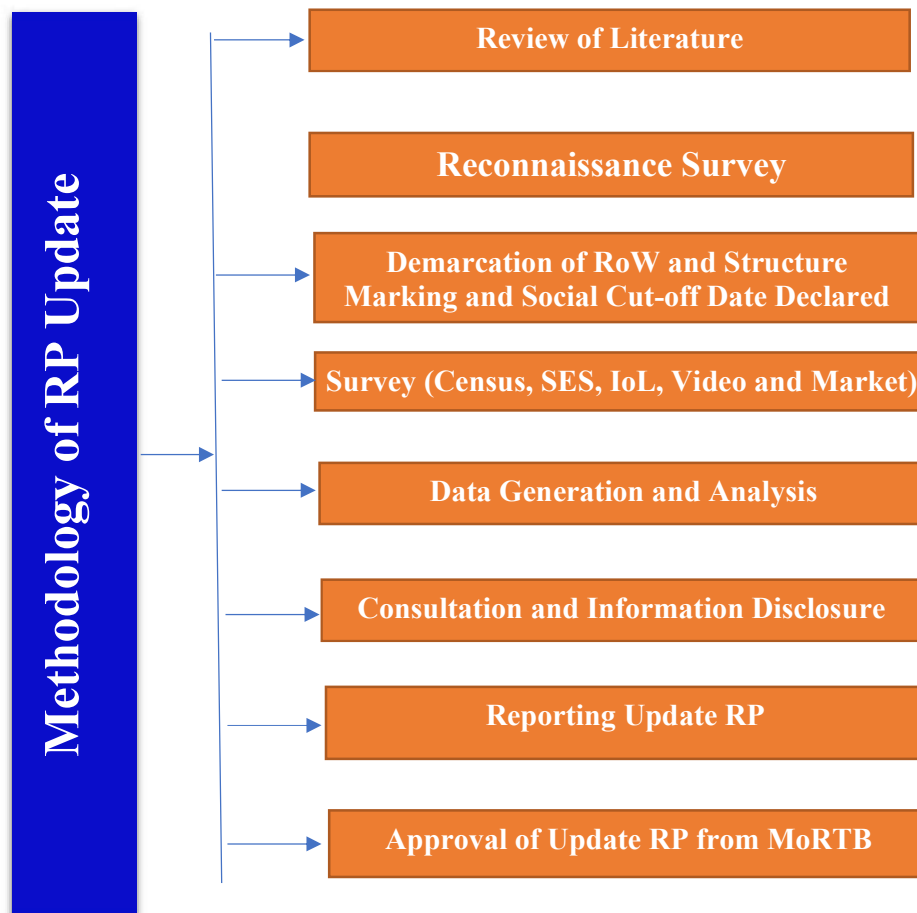


Figure-2: Methodology of RP Update

CHAPTER 2: LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACT

2.1. Introduction

19. This chapter focuses on the project's involuntary resettlement impacts, like loss of land, primary and secondary structures, CPRs, income and other assets, based on the census and IOL survey data (November 2022 to April 2023).

2.2. Required Land

20. The project will require a total of 113.5350 acres of land. Of which RHD owned land 31.9393 acre and remaining 81.5957 acre will be acquired. Acquisition of total 81.5957 acres of land is ongoing as per LAPs. Summary of the total land is presented in table 2.1.

Table 2. 1: Quantity of Total Required Land (in Acres)

Sl.	Project Impact	Type	Sub Total	Reference
1	Amount of Land to be Acquired	Land	81.5957	LAPs
2	Existing Government Land (RHD Land)	Land	31.9393	
3	Total Amount of Land to be Required		113.5350	

Source: LAPs

2.3. Scope of Land Acquisition

21. A total 81.5957 acre of land is ongoing as per LAPs following the ARIPA-2017. RHD has already submitted 3 LAPs to DC office for acquisition. Subsequently, the DC office-imposed land acquisition (LA) case number. Type wise quantity of land for acquisition under the MKB is presented in Table 2.2 below (details of land in Annex-2).

Table 2. 2: Quantity of Acquired Land (in Acres)

L.A. Case No.	Agricultural and Fishing Land			Homestead/ Vita	Commercial (Dokan)	Others	Total	Reference
	Nama	Pukur	Kanda					
02/2022-2023	0.9095	0.0382	3.8765	6.20	-	1.6158	12.6379	Annexure- 2
03/2022-2023	1.9328	0.2089	2.9307	3.8676	0.443	0.5998	9.9828	
04/2022-2023	11.7952	-	34.293	8.5429	1.5091	2.8348	58.9750	
Total	14.6375	0.2471	41.1002	18.6084	1.9521	5.0504	81.5957	

Source: LAPs

2.4. Affected Trees

22. The MKB has a significant impact on trees on both private and public land along with the alignment of the project. The census and IoL survey found varieties of trees on both private and public land. Different species of trees are divided in to four categories by size viz., big, medium, small and sapling. IoL survey identified that total of 5,551 number of trees will be affected. Apart from these total 1,894 trees in government land and rest 3,657 are in private land. Detail of the affected trees on private and public land present in table 2.3.

Table 2. 3: Total Number of Affected Trees by Category and Size

Sl.	Type of Tree	Name of Tree	Total Number of Affected Trees				
			Large	Medium	Small	Saplings	Total
1	Trees on Private Land						
1.1	Fruit	Banana	-	-	14	2	16
1.2	Fruit	Guava	-	-	111	7	118
1.3	Fruit	Lemon	-	-	30	3	33
1.4	Fruit	Lotkon	-	-	2	-	2
1.5	Fruit	Papaya	-	-	10	3	13
1.6	Fruit	Others Fruit Tree	297	240	578	409	1,524
1.7	Timber	Bamboo	-	-	1,211	84	1,295
1.8	Timber	Others Timber Tree	105	171	290	90	656
Sub-Total-1			402	411	2,246	598	3,657
2	Trees on Public Land						
2.1	Fruit	Banana	-	-	150	40	190
2.2	Fruit	Guava	-	-	53	12	65
2.3	Fruit	Lemon	-	-	103	2	105
2.4	Fruit	Others Fruit Tree	100	170	329	194	793
2.5	Timber	Bamboo	-	-	462	67	529
2.6	Timber	Others Timber Tree	26	48	38	100	212
Sub-Total-2			126	218	1,135	415	1,894
Total (Sub-Total 1+2)			528	629	3,381	1,013	5,551

Source: IoL Survey from November 2022 to April 2023

2.5. Structure Affected HHs and Entities

23. A significant number of HHs will be potentially affected due to the construction of the MKB as per the prepared individual IoL and census survey list. The list of two categories of the potentially affected HH i.e. Titled holder who has legal title to the land and the Non-titled holder who has no legal title to the land has been prepared as per the survey (list is attached in Annex-4). Table 2.4 shows distribution of households by use type of structure and ownership.

Table 2. 4: Ownership Type of Structure

Sl.	Affected Household and Entity	Number	Reference
1	Title Holder HHs (including 86 Encroachers)	465	Annex-4
2	Non-Title Holder HH	183	
3	Title CPR (including 3 Encroachers)	10	
4	Non-Title CPR	5	
5	Number of Govt. Organization	2	
6	Number of Title Private Organization	6	
7	Number of Non-Title Private Organization	1	
Total		672	

Source: Census and IoL Survey from November 2022 to April 2023

24. Out of the total 672 structure owners/institute, 648 are HHs (465 are Title HHs including 86 Encroachers and 183 are Non-Title HH). Table 2.5 shows distribution of use and ownership type of structure.

Table 2. 5: Use Type of Structure Owned by HHs

Sl.	Use Type of Structure	Total No. of Structure Owner HH
1	Residence and business	98
2	Residence only	280
3	Business only	246
4	Others (Secondary Structure)	24
5	Total	648

Source: Census and IoL Survey from November 2022 to April 2023

2.6. Area of Affected Primary Structures

25. A number of different type of structures will be affected along the alignment of the MKB. Affected structures have been categorized based on their construction materials. Pucca buildings are fully concrete structures with brick works in wall and floor along with reinforced cement concrete works in roof. Semi-pucca type of structures involve use of bricks in walls and floors and cement concrete CI sheet or any other material as roofing material. Tin/kutchra structures are constructed with earthen floor CI sheet in fence/wall and also CI sheet in roof. Thatched structures are made with cheap materials other than concrete or CI sheets or bricks work.

26. According to the census and IoL survey, total 887,420.00 sft structure owned by HHs, CPRs and others organization will be affected due to the project implementation. Out of that, 400,432.35 sft pucca and 241,478.50 sft Semi Pucca. Total no. of affected structure is 1,244. Table 2.6 shows quantity (sft) and no. of affected primary structures (details of structure in Annex-6).

Table 2. 6: Quantity (sft.) and No. of Affected Primary Structures

Type of Structures	Ownership of Title HH		Ownership of Non-Title HH		Ownership of CPR		Total No. of Structure	Total SFT of Structure
	No. of Structure	SFT of Structure	No. of Structure	SFT of Structure	No. of Structure	SFT of Structure		
Pucca	178	383,774.35	7	5,168.00	9	11,490.00	194	400,432.35
Semi-pucca	341	222,493.00	55	15,808.50	5	3,177.00	401	241,478.50
Tin Made	326	188,012.90	234	46,399.25	6	1,168.00	566	235,580.15
Katcha	42	6,372.00	29	2,540.00	-	-	71	8,912.00
Thatched	5	506.00	7	511.00	-	-	12	1,017.00
Total	892	801,158.25	332	70,426.75	20	15,835.00	1,244	887,420.00

Source: IoL Survey from November 2022 to April 2023

2.7. Affected Secondary Structures

27. Apart from the primary structures there are some secondary structures under the ownerships of HHs and CPRs. Secondary structures included toilets, tube wells, drain, boundary walls, etc. used as auxiliary structures of the primary structures. Table 2.7 described the category wise total secondary structures (details of structure in Annex-6).

Table 2. 7: No. and Quantity of Affected Secondary Structures

Type of Structures	Unit	Ownership of Title HH		Ownership of Non-Title HH		Ownership of CPR		Total No. of Structure	Total Quantity of Structure
		No. of Structure	Quantity	No. of Structure	Quantity	No. of Structure	Quantity		
Bath Room (Pucca)	sft	3.00	122.00	1.00	105.00	1.00	60.00	5.00	287.00
Bench Pucca	sft	-	-	1.00	6.00	-	-	1.00	6.00
Signboard (Steel)	sft	1.00	30.00	3.00	120.00	-	-	4.00	150.00
Chula (pucca)	sft	1.00	120.00	-	-	-	-	1.00	120.00
Foundation (Pucca)	sft	2.00	1,184.00	-	-	1.00	162.00	3.00	1,346.00
Gate (Iron)	sft	27.00	2,305.00	2.00	322.00	-	-	29.00	2,627.00
Gate (Steel)	sft	5.00	347.00	-	-	1.00	240.00	6.00	587.00
Gate (Tin)	sft	1.00	63.00	-	-	-	-	1.00	63.00
Oju Khana (Semi-Pucca)	sft	-	-	-	-	1.00	390.00	1.00	390.00
Pucca Soling	sft	4.00	461.00	5.00	396.00	-	-	9.00	857.00
Tin Bamnda	sft	67.00	10,550.50	64.00	9,349.00	2.00	381.00	133.00	20,280.50
Sub-Total (Sft)		111.00	15,182.50	76.00	10,298.00	6.00	1,233.00	193.00	26,713.50
Drain	cft	3.00	252.00	-	-	1.00	75.00	4.00	327.00
RCC Pucca Foundation	cft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Safety Tank	cft	22.00	33,009.00	2.00	1,300.00	1.00	180.00	25.00	34,489.00
Water Tank	cft	2.00	582.00	-	-	-	-	2.00	582.00
Sub-Total (Cft)		27.00	33,843.00	2.00	1,300.00	2.00	255.00	31.00	35,398.00
Boundary Wall (Tin)	rft	24.00	854.00	7.00	507.00	1.00	65.00	32.00	1,426.00
Boundary Wall 5" pucca	rft	88.00	7,817.70	11.00	598.50	4.00	216.50	103.00	8,632.70
Boundary Wall 10" pucca	rft	6.00	358.00	-	-	-	-	6.00	358.00
Barbed Wire Fence	rft	1.00	50.00	1.00	108.00	-	-	2.00	158.00
Sub-Total (Rft)		119.00	9,079.70	19.00	1,213.50	5.00	281.50	143.00	10,574.70
Toilet (Slab)	no	45.00	45.00	25.00	25.00	-	-	70.00	70.00
Toilet (Pucca)	no	36.00	36.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	46.00	46.00
Tubewell(Hand)	no	79.00	79.00	25.00	25.00	1.00	1.00	105.00	105.00
Dispenser Nozel	no	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.00
Donation Box	no	-	-	-	-	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Tubewell (Deep)	no	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	1.00	1.00
Submersible pump	no	70.00	70.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	77.00	77.00
Mobile Tower	no	4.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	4.00	2.00
Motor	no	63.00	63.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	67.00	67.00
RCC Pilar	no	99.00	99.00	21.00	21.00	26.00	26.00	146.00	146.00
Sub-Total (No.)		398.00	396.00	83.00	83.00	40.00	40.00	521.00	519.00
Total=		655.00	58,501.20	180.00	12,894.50	53.00	1,809.50	888.00	73,205.20

Source: IoL Survey from November 2022 to April 2023

2.8. Impacts on CPR and Others Organization

28. There are 08 mosque, 01 educational institution, 02 govt. organization, 03 Club/Social Organization 01 Temple, 01 tomb (Mazar), 01 Madrasha and 07 private organization will be affected during project intervention. Details of the CPRs and Others Organizations are presented in table 2.8.

Table 2. 8: Number of Affected CPR and Others Organization

Sl. No.	Categories of Affected Entity	Ownership Type of Entity			Reference
		Title	Non-Title	Total	
1	Mosque (CPR)	4	1	5	Annex-4
2	Mosque (CPR) both Title and Non-Title	-	-	3	
3	Govt. Primary School (CPR)	1	-	1	
4	Club/Social Organization (CPR)	1	2	3	
5	Tomb (Mazar) (CPR)	1	-	1	
6	Temple (Mondir) (CPR)	-	1	1	
7	Madrasha (CPR)	-	1	1	
8	Govt Office	-	-	2	
9	Private Organization	6	1	7	
Total		13	6	24	

Source: Census and IoL Survey from November 2022 to April 2023

2.9. Disconnection of Utilities

29. Table 2.9 shown number of HHs losing utilities and need to be reconnection due the Project implementation. Total of 50 HHs losing water connection, 597 HHs losing electric connection and 81 HHs losing gas connection.

Table 2. 9: Number of Households Losing Utilities Connection

Sl. No.	Category of Impacts	No./Unit
1	Electric connection	597
2	Water connection	50
3	Gas Connection	81
4	Total	728

Source: IoL Survey November 2022-April 2023

2.10. Impacts on Business

30. During census and IoL survey income of affected businesses has been enumerated through questionnaires. The affected business operators as per the affected businesses in own structure and rented structure. Census and IoL survey identified that 523 businesses/shops will be affected by the Project. It has been analyzed that 98 Title business operators in own structure and 314 Tenant operators in rented structure owned by Title HH will be affected by the business. Likewise, 62 Non-Title business operators in own structure and 49 Tenant operators in rented structure owned by Non-Title HH will be affected by the business also. Table 2.10 illustrates impacts on Business by category of ownership.

Table 2. 10: Impacts on Business by Category of Ownership

Sl.	Categories	In Title Structure	In Non-Title Structure	Total	Reference
1	No. of Business in Own Structure	98	62	160	Annex-6
2	No. of Business in Rented Structure (Tenant)	314	49	363	Annex-5
3	Total	412	111	523	

Source: IoL Survey from November 2022 to April 2023

2.11. Impacts on Tenants

31. According to the census and IoL survey, 363 commercial tenants will be affected who are engaged with different types of business activities and rest 90 are residential tenants who will be relocated physically. Table 2.11 shows details of affected tenants.

Table 2. 11: Numbers of Affected Tenants

Sl. No.	Use of Rented Structure by Tenant	Tenant of Title HH	Tenant of Non-Title HH	Total	Reference
1	Residence only	90	0	90	Annex-5
2	Commercial/ Business only	414	49	363	
Total		404	49	453	

Source: IoL Survey from November 2022 to April 2023

2.12. Impacts on Graveyards

32. According to the IoL survey, total of 65 family grave and 1 tomb (mazar) will be affected. Grant for grave/graveyard/tomb/cremation place relocation will be provided by the RHD with assistance of INGO. The INGO will assist to relocate the graveyards and consult with the family or inheritance of the grave in this regard.

2.13. Impacts on Employee/Wage Earners

33. A large number of wage earners/workers or temporary wage earners are working in affected business establishments in the project RoW such as grocery, tea stalls, restaurants, saloon, automobile repair workshops etc. All identified wage earners/workers are considered nonskilled workers as they don't have any formal skill training. If they will have temporary disrupted from their works, they would have been faced job crisis. According to the survey, 749 wage earners will be affected. Details of wage earners in Table 2. 12.

Table 2. 12: Numbers of Affected Wage Earners by Salary Level

Sl. No	Item	Total No. of Wage Earners			Reference
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Total No. of wage earners	713	36	749	Annex-5
2	Percentage	95.19%	4.81%	100.00%	

Source: Census and IoL Survey from November 2022 to April 2023

2.14. Impact on Vulnerable HHs

34. ARIPA-2017 has no provision to provide special assistance to project-affected vulnerable HHs. But the project will provide special assistance to women headed HHs and vulnerable HHs during implementation of the RP as per ESS of AIIB. According to the ESS of AIIB, vulnerable HHs have been selected based on HH income, origin, condition of HHs or disability and sex of head of household. Certain groups of population by virtue of their socio-economic realities are considered socially vulnerable and thus in need of special consideration so that they can benefit from the development activities of the project. It is also worthwhile to note that the presence of any indigenous groups has not been found in Project RoW through the census and SES.

35. Based on Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS 2022) data, the poverty level of the affected HHs has been considered up to BDT 144,000 per year (12,000 per month) for each HH following the Cost of Basic

Need (CBN) method¹. The IoL identified 236 vulnerable household in the Project. Among them 184 are male headed household and 52 are female headed households below poverty line. Total number of Vulnerable HHs are mentioned in Table 2. 13.

Table 2. 13: Vulnerable Households Information

Sl. No.	Category of Vulnerable Household	No. of Total Household			Reference
		Title	Non-Title	Total	
1	Female HH Head Under Poverty Line (up to BDT 144,000 per year)	28	24	52	Annex-7
2	Male HH Under Poverty Line (up to BDT 144,000 per year)	105	79	184	
3	Total	133	103	236	

Source: Census and IoL Survey from November 2022 to April 2023

¹ Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)-2022 (updated) under Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning.

CHAPTER 3: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED POPULATIONS

3.1. Introduction

36. Socioeconomic profile of the affected HHs has been generated from the primary data collected through census and SES from November 2022 to April 2023 and secondary data obtained from the published documents. This chapter describes about the demographic information, age, sex, occupation, income, household size, population, gender and other issues of the affected HHs.

3.2. Demographic and Sex Characteristics in Project Affected Area

37. According to the census and SES there are 648 HHs (excluding CPR, tenants, wage earner and other offices) with a total population of 2,726. Among the HHs, 551 are male headed and 97 are woman headed HHs. The male population 1,368 is higher than that of the female 1,358 population. Table 3.1 presents population by sex of these affected households as well as sex defined as the number of males per 100 females in the population. The average household size among the affected people is 4.21 which is almost similar to the national average household size 4.00². Sex distribution of HHs and population are given in table 3.1:

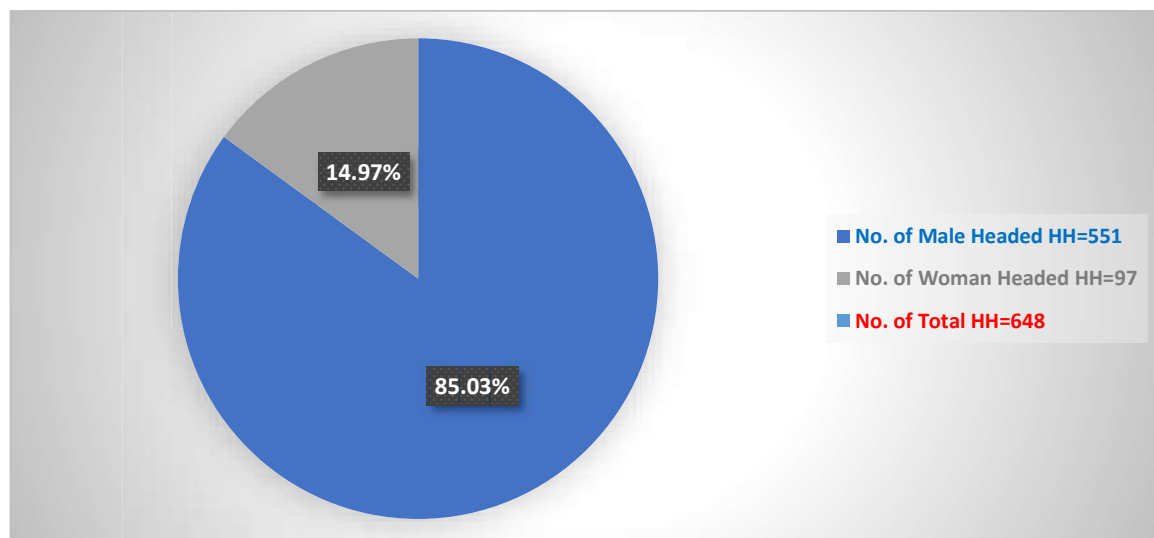
Table 3. 1: Sex Distribution of HHs and Population

Distribution of HHs			Distribution of Population			HH Size	Sex Ratio (M:F)
No. of Male Headed HH	No. of Woman Headed HH	No. of Total HH	No. of Male	No. of Female	No. of Total		
551	97	648	1,368	1,358	2,726	4.21	100.8:100

Source: Census and SES November 2022 to April 2023

38. Among the total project affected HHs, 85.03% are male headed and 14.97% are woman headed HHs. Sex distribution of HHs is given in below figure-3.

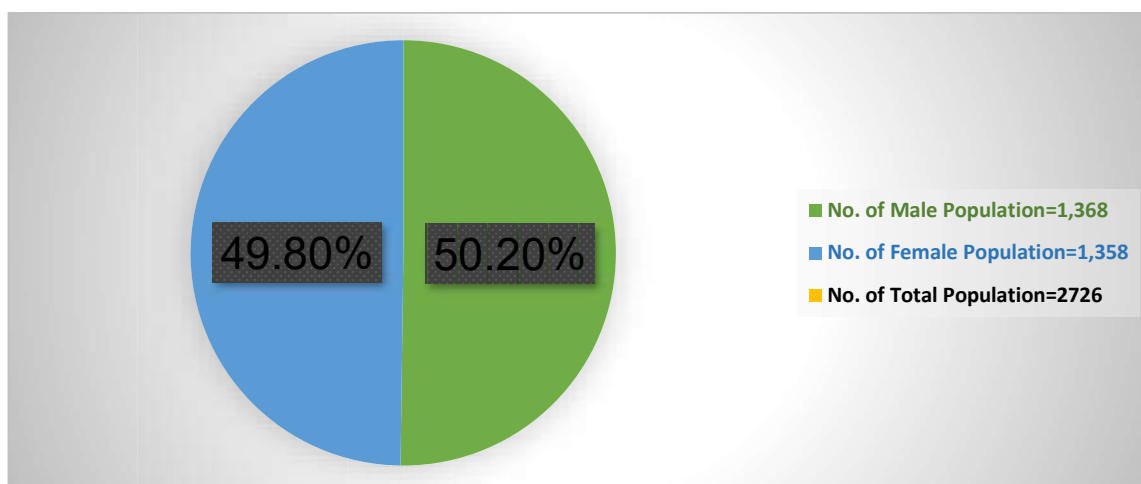
Figure 3: Sex Distribution of HHs



² Source: Population and Housing Census-2022 of BBS

39. Out of total population from affected HHs; male population are 50.20% which is higher than female population who are 49.80% of total population. Sex distribution of population is given in below figure-4.

Figure 4: Sex Distribution of Population



3.3. Age Composition

40. According to Census and SES, about 5.97 % of the people were recorded as being 65 and above years old. The survey also identified about 27.50% are children (age up to 14). It is observed that highest percentage of population belongs to the age group of 15-45 (49.54%). Age distribution of population is given in table 3.2:

Table 3. 2: Population's Age Composition by Sex

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Up to 14	376	13.80	373	13.70	749	27.50
15-45	679	24.90	672	24.64	1351	49.54
46 to 64	231	8.51	232	8.48	463	16.99
65 and above	82	2.99	81	2.98	163	5.97
Total=	1368	50.20	1,358	49.80	2,726	100

Source: Census and SES November 2022 to April 2023

3.3.1. Total Dependency Ratio

41. 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. The dependent population i.e. youth population (ages 0-14) and elderly population (ages 65 and above) of the total alignment is estimated as 33.47% and working age (ages 15-64) population as 66.53%. Therefore, the total dependency ratio is 100:50.

3.3.2. Youth Dependency Ratio

42. 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. The youth dependent population of the total alignment is estimated as 27.50% and the dependency ratio is 100:41.

3.3.3. Elderly Dependency Ratio

43. 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. The elderly dependent population of the total alignment is estimated as 5.97% and the dependency ratio is 100:9.

3.4. Marital Status

44. Among the total population affected by the project, about 72.50% (1,977 PAPs) are adult (15 years and above) and remaining 27.50% belong to under-aged (up to 14 years) category. Among the adult affected people (but not officially allowed to get married i.e. 15 to 18 years) 1,564 are currently married which is about 57.37% of the total population. Divorce rate in the project area is not that much; only 5 women found divorced. Table underneath details the marital status by age male and female affected people.

Table 3. 3: Marital Status by Sex

Age Group	Married	Unmarried	Divorced	Separated	Widow/Widower	Grand Total	
Up to 14	0	749	0	0	0	749	27.5
15-45	958	384	2	1	6	1,351	49.54
46 to 64	460	0	1	0	2	463	16.99
65 and above	146	0	2	0	15	163	5.97
Total	1,564	1,133	5	1	23	2,726	100.00

Source: Census and SES November 2022 to April 2023

3.5. Household by Religion

45. The project district (Mymensingh) is historically Muslim dominated region. In the project area Muslim people is 97.38% while Hindu people is 2.62%. Although overall scenario of the country in terms of religion is Muslim 91.04%, Hindu 7.95% and other religion 0.03%³. Detail of HHs distribution of religion is given in table 3.4:

Table 3. 4: Household by Religion

Sl. No.	HH by Religion	Total HH	%
1	Islam	631	97.38%
2	Hindus	17	2.62%
Total		648	100.00%

Source: Census and SES November 2022 to April 2023

3.6. Education

46. Census findings of the Project area show that about 13.92% of the total population didn't enroll in School and can't read and write (7 years and above old) and 14.55% are children (age below 7 year) those who are not old enough to go to school. The higher education level is in primary (24.55%) followed by secondary/SSC (14.64%) and 16.87% people can sign only. Education level of the total population is given in below table 3.5.

³ Source: Population and Housing Census-2022 of BBS

Table 3. 5: Education Level of the Total Population

Sl. No.	Level of Education	Education of Population					
		Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	No Schooling	186	6.82	194	7.10	380	13.92
2	Informal Literacy /Can Sign Only	230	8.45	230	8.42	460	16.87
3	Primary Pass	315	11.55	354	13.00	669	24.55
4	Secondary/SSC Pass	202	7.40	197	7.24	399	14.64
5	Higher Secondary/HSC Pass	129	4.75	112	4.11	241	8.86
6	Graduation	67	2.44	44	1.62	111	4.06
7	Post-Graduation	40	1.50	29	1.05	69	2.55
8	Children (Age below 7 Year)	199	7.29	198	7.26	397	14.55
9	Total	1368	50.20	1358	49.80	2726	100.00

Source: Census and SES November 2022 to April 2023

3.7. Income and Expenditure of HHs

47. The survey identified that about 36.42% of the affected people are living below the national poverty line (up to monthly income BDT 12,000) based on CBN⁴ method. Considering of the income and expenditure level among the very poor and poor people it is found that expenditure is higher than income level and it is common scenario among the low-income group in Bangladesh. Among the middle and high-income group expenditure is much lower than income level. It is seemed from the census that substantial numbers of people belong to middle income group and most of the local people are well off. The HHs belong to the below poverty line will be eligible for special assistance as per ESS of AIIB. Income and expenditure of HHs is given in below table 3.6.

Table 3. 6: Income and Expenditure of HHs

Sl. No.	Range in BDT	Income		Expenditures	
		HH No.	%	HH No.	%
1	Up to 12000	236	36.42	194	29.95
2	12001-20000	78	12.20	350	54.00
3	20001-40000	178	27.45	69	10.65
4	40001-99000	96	14.75	23	3.51
5	More than 100000	60	9.21	12	1.90
6	Total	648	100.00	648	100

Source: Census and SES July 2022- March 2023

3.8. Occupation Pattern

48. Survey found diverse occupation pattern of head of HH in the project area. Housewife, Business, day laboring, Agriculture, and service are the main occupations. Female persons headed by HH are mostly house wife, although some female was found engaged in business, day laboring, service and domestic maid for their livelihood. Unemployment rate in the project area is significantly low. Income and livelihood restoration program can enhance capacity of the people particularly female and vulnerable people for doing more income generating activities. Occupation of the surveyed population is given in below table 3.7.

⁴ Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)-2022 (updated) under Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning and adding inflation rate up to 2023

Table 3. 7: Occupation of the Surveyed Population

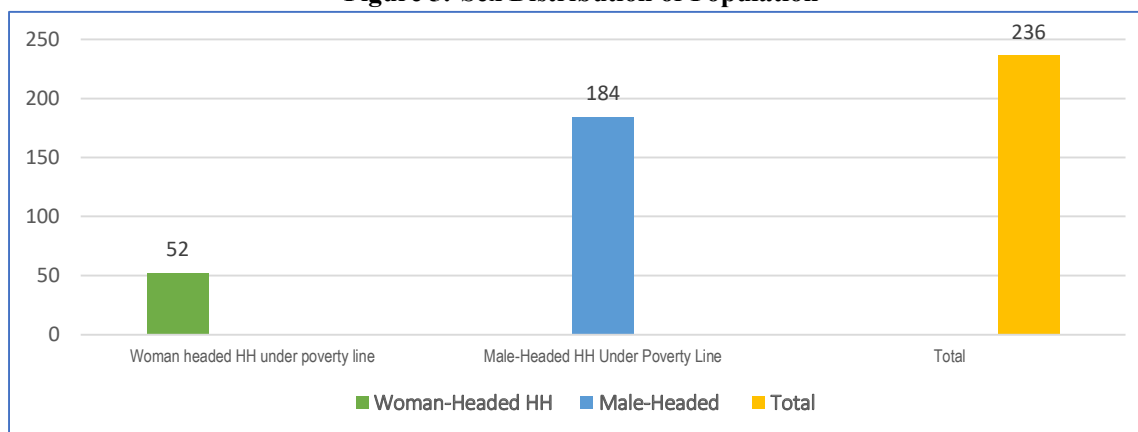
Sl.	Occupation Category	Total			
		Title	Non-Title	Total	%
1	Housewife	32	15	47	7.24
2	Business	213	71	284	43.75
3	Service	72	15	87	13.41
4	Day Labour	31	27	58	8.94
5	Rickshaw/Van Driver	24	7	31	4.78
6	Agriculture	22	4	26	4.01
7	Carpenter / Mistrri	14	7	21	3.24
8	Student	0	1	1	0.15
9	House Attendant	3	2	5	0.77
10	Servant/Maid Servant	1	0	1	0.15
11	Unemployed	1	1	2	0.31
12	Old	9	10	19	2.93
13	Retired	45	3	48	7.40
14	Advocate	1	0	1	0.15
15	Doctor	4	0	4	0.62
16	Fisherman	0	6	6	0.92
17	Mechanic	1	2	3	0.46
18	Immigrant	2	2	4	0.62
	Total	475	173	648	100.00

Source: Census and SES July 2022- March 2023

3.9. Assessment of Vulnerability and Woman-Headed HH

49. Vulnerable HHs have been selected based on HH income, origin, condition of HHs or disability and sex of head of household. It is also worthwhile to note that the presence of any indigenous groups and head of HH with disable have not been found. The identified vulnerable group through SES are: (a) 52 Woman-headed HHs under poverty line and (b) 184 Male headed HHs under the poverty line. The Cost of Basic Need (CBN)⁵ method was followed to determine the under poverty-line income (monthly income up to BDT 12,000/HH). A total of 236 vulnerable HHs have been identified through the Census and SES. Details of vulnerability are in the below figure-5:

Figure 5: Sex Distribution of Population



⁵ Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)-2022 (updated) under Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning.

CHAPTER 4: CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

4.1. Introduction

50. It is very important to conduct consultation with affected persons and communities during the resettlement planning and implementation. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. The INGO has undertaken SCM to disseminate objectives of the project, the details of the proposed land-based activities and the possible impacts that would be caused for the project and probable mitigation measures. Community consultation were conducted with the affected parties, others interested parties, and disadvantage/vulnerable individual and groups. During the consultations, people of various socioeconomic statuses, occupation and religion freely expressed their opinions and receive feedbacks to enhance the project's social outcomes and diminish potential adverse impacts. INGO were conducted through formal SCM with all level stakeholders (affected and non-affected) including local government representatives, land owners, community leaders and other interested parties. FGDs were conducted with only affected people with special emphasize on the vulnerable individual and groups.

4.2. Objectives of Information Disclosure

51. 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, SCM was conducted firstly with both the primary and secondary stakeholders and later, affected persons within the occupation and gender-based groups were consulted through FGDs.

52. 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 SCM and FGD 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. The broad objectives of the consultation, participation and information disclosure were as follows:

- To actively promote the proposed project and its proposed interventions and programs for implementation;
- Understand views of people on resettlement options, if any.
- To raise public awareness about the proposed project, particularly among potentially impacted and benefited individuals, households, and communities, and to inform the public about project activities;
- To learn about the opinions and preferences of those who would be harmed and benefited by the proposed project;
- To establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project.
- To identify and evaluate both positive and negative project consequences;
- To collect and share their experience of problems/constraints of the project;
- Understand the views of the people affected, with reference to acquisition of land or loss of property, business, livelihood etc. and compensation issues;
- Identify and assess major economic and social characteristics of the project area to enable effective planning and implementation.
- Issues related to impacts on PAPs and community property and their relocation.

- To explain to the community about importance of their role in supporting/facilitating and participation during project implementation includes implementation of RP and other safeguards issues of the project.
- To develop a thorough coordination between all the stakeholders for the successful implementation of the project.
- To know people's ideas for mitigation/minimization of negative impacts and enhancements of positive impacts with expected changes during implementation and operation stage of the project.

4.3. Consultation and Participation Framework and Methodology

53. 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. Despite the local practice of 'pordah' (seclusion of women) from public gatherings, the team encouraged the participation of women in the SCMs and FGD. The process continued at the individual level also through various surveys undertaken in this Project.

54. To attain desired objectives of consultations, the following methodologies were adopted during the carrying out of SCM and FGD for this Project:

- **Face to face interview** Key Informant Interview (KII): These types of consultation conducted of the likely affected people considered principal stakeholders during the market survey, census, socio-economic and IOL surveys to prepare this RP using a structured questionnaire.
- **Consultation through SCM:** Conducted SCM at the MKB covering likely affected and beneficiary people, road side business owners' local residents, professional groups/elites, local government representatives and other stakeholders etc. using a checklist of issues.
- **Consultation through FGD:** Conducted numbers of small group consultation meetings i.e. FGDs with the affected land and structure owners, business affected, employees and tenants of the project RoW.

4.4. Key Stakeholder Identification

55. During the stakeholder's consultation meetings, people were briefed about the project benefits, roles and responsibilities of the project authority, local government institutions and other stakeholders. Mitigation measures of potential adverse impacts including compensation at replacement cost, resettlement benefits, income and livelihood restoration, grants to vulnerable people and employment opportunity of the eligible PAPs in project civil works were also discussed in the meetings.

56. In the present study, all the stakeholders have been primarily categorized into two categories that have been identified as:

- **Primary Stakeholders:** include people, groups, institutions that either have a direct influence on the project or are directly impacted (positively or adversely) by the project and its activities; and
- **Secondary stakeholders:** are those that have a bearing on the project and its activities by the virtue of their being closely linked or associated with the primary stakeholders and due to the influence, they have on the primary stakeholder groups.

57. During the stakeholder consultation and participation, the key stakeholders are Businessman, landowner, Councilor, shop owner, women-headed person, PAPs, Local elite person, teacher, Police, Politician etc.

4.5. SCM and FGD Meeting

58. An SCM and 12 FGDs were held with the affected people, local government representatives and others (Photograph of SCM and FGDs is attached in Annex-3). A total of 494 participants (Male-408 and Woman-86) have been participated in the SCMs (List of Participants is attached in Annex-3) and total of 332 affected people were participated in the 12 FGDs where 261 male and 71 female participants. PAPs, other interested groups, women groups, vulnerable groups, and other occupational groups were consulted through SCM and FGDs. Meetings were held within the footprint of the proposed sites to address the affected people and other stakeholders associated with the road. Stakeholders were briefed about the project goals and objectives, potential impacts on the people, mitigation measures as per the ARIPA 2017, and ESS of AIIB on involuntary resettlement, land acquisition process, roles of the affected people, compensation and grievance redress mechanism (GRM). Opinion of the people was sought and well recorded during the consultation meeting. Local government representatives, affected people and beneficiary groups raised their voice and made suggestions to improve the terminals for their better communication and business.

59. The numbers of female participants were low since the meetings were held at the bazar areas mostly with the business community and land owners. The table underneath presents the details of the SCM (List of participants of SCM is appended in Annex-3).

Table 4. 1: Venue, Date and Participants of SMC

Date	Venue	Participants
04 February, 2023 (3.30 PM)	No. 103 Digarkanda Government Primary School, Mymensingh	<p>PAPs: Total 494 (Male:408 and Female:86)</p> <p>RHD: Project Director, MKB and Chairperson of the SCM Project Manager, MKB, RHD Sub Assistant Engineer, MKB, RHD</p> <p>AIIB: Social Development Specialist, AIIB</p> <p>DC office: Additional Deputy Commissioner, Mymensingh DC office.</p> <p>Local Representative: Honorable Mayor, City Corporation, Mymensingh.</p> <p>INGO: Team Leader, INGO, MKB Deputy Team Leader, INGO, MKB Area Manager, INGO, MKB Others INGO Representatives.</p>

60. This was a Stakeholders' Consultation Meeting with the PAPs of the Project. The Meeting was presided over by Mr. Noor-e-Alam, Project Director, MKB. Abul Barkot Md. Khurshid Alam, Project Manager, MKB, moderated the Stakeholders consultation meeting. Major concerns and issues raised by the various affected persons in the SCM are summarized in the table below.

Table 4. 2: Major Issues, Concerns, Responses and Action Taken through SCM

Issues raised	Responses
Welcome Speech and Presentation of the brief introduction of the Project	Abul Barkot Md. Khurshid Alam, Project Manager, RHD, Construction of Kewatkhali Bridge at Mymensingh Project gave the welcome speech. At the outset, on behalf of the project he extended best wishes and gratitude to all of them for their presence and making the event successful. Thereafter, he

Issues raised	Responses
	<p>presented the project brief in front of the participants.</p> <p>He mentioned that the project cost is Tk. 326363.14 Lac and the funding sources are GoB and AIIB. He claimed that the proposed Bridge would help to reduce huge traffic congestion in Mymensingh City by diverting traffic away from the city's central area. He informed the current status since the inception of the Project.</p> <p>It was also mentioned that about 33.02 hectors of land would be required for the implementation of the Project and the acquisition process was on progress.</p> <p>At the end of his remarks, he stated the purpose of that stakeholders meeting and sought the cooperation of all concerned for the successful implementation of the project.</p>
<p>Resettlement and Land Acquisition Activities and Provision of INGO services of Construction of Kewatkhali Bridge at Mymensingh Project</p>	<p>Team Leader, NGO Services for Land Acquisition and Implementation of RP, CCDB narrated the resettlement process of the project affected people.</p> <p>He mentioned that those who directly lose their private land, structure and trees would be entitled for compensation by the Deputy Commissioner's office in accordance with the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 and indirect Entitle Persons (EPs) are eligible to get compensation from the Executing Agency (EA) following the prevalent GoB practices and Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS 2) of AIIB. He stated their scope of works to implement the Resettlement Plan (RP). Then he mentioned the interim GRM. He pointed out that an interim Grievance Redress Committee had been formed and the details of GRM of Kewatkhali Bridge Construction Project had been published in RHD website. He requested all the concerned EPs to keep update all the land-related documents including litigations in applicable cases. The team leader assured that in the coming days numbers of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Meeting would be organized to assist project-affected EPs in getting project benefits and compensations through an updated Resettlement Plan (RP).</p>
<p>Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017</p>	<p>Mr. Parvejur Rahman, Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue), Mymensingh thanked everyone for attending the meeting and informed them the land acquisition process according to the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017. He stated that when an Executive Agency (EA) proposes to acquire land, the District Commissioner acts as a guardian of the affected people. So that the concerned affected people can get the justified compensation of their acquired property. In his remarks, he requested them to be aware of any sorts of broker. For any complain or issues, they were asked to come to their office directly and assured them of best services.</p>
<p>Remarks of Chief Guest of the Stakeholder Meeting: Demands for Adequate Compensation</p>	<p>Chief Guest of the meeting, Mr. Md. Ekramul Haque Titu, Honorable Mayor, Mymensingh City Corporation, greeted and thanked everyone for attending in the meeting and also thanked the project to arrange such a wonderful stakeholder meeting. He expressed that this meeting will render awareness as well as ensure a harassment free service delivery to the project affected people. He mentioned that he is also affected by this project, as a chunk of land including some structures is in the scope of acquisition. He mentioned that</p>

Issues raised	Responses
Against Loss of Land and Structures	<p>every development work creates opportunity and also has a negative impact. He stated that honorable Prime Minister is very much conscious about the development of Mymensingh city. He also said that through this meeting, the project affected people have been informed about the details of the land acquisition, resettlement and compensations issues which is good sign of service delivery. He asked people no to communicate with any broker for any issue. He expected that the District Administration and concerned project officials would provide all sorts of support to the general people in obtaining due compensation to their land and property. He further said that if there is any difficulty in receiving the compensation from the DC office or from Executive Agency, they are requested to contact with the city corporation office. He assured them for his full support and cooperation in this regard. Finally, he requested the concerned authority to prepare a check list of all the necessary papers required in getting compensation which will make the process easy for the affected people.</p>
EPs Raised Questions and Concerns about Resettlement and Acquisition Compensation Package	<p>Mr. Mosharraf Hossain, Vice President of Mymensingh Press Club expressed that if the price of same type of land in the same mouza is different, a class of people will be deprived of actual compensation on land. He said on behalf of the general I am presenting this statement as proof.</p> <p>Response: Team Leader of INGO said that DC will determine the market value of land averaging last 12 months' sale prices and adding 200% premium for Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) payment following ARIPA 2017.</p> <p>The secretary of the Haqqani Mosque said in his speech that there is no land available for purchase near the mosque and that there is not enough money in their fund for the reconstruction of the mosque, so he demanded on behalf of the Mosque committee that can the project implemented without removing the mosque from its current position? Otherwise, if the mosque is to be relocated, will the project authority assist to purchase the land nearby and rebuild the mosque?</p> <p>Response: PM, MKB said that implementing NGO will provide assistance to affected CPRs for finding alternative place/ location and the project will pay special grant @ 7% of CCL/ RC value on structures in addition to others compensation and grant. CPR will also be allowed to take all the salvageable materials/affected structures free of cost within the declared time.</p> <p>Former Registrar of Agricultural University, Mymensingh said in his speech that earlier he was a victim of land acquisition 6 (six) times and suffered various types of harassment to withdraw the compensation money from the DC office. He said that he had no opportunities to attend any such event as stakeholders meeting in the past. Therefore, he expressed his satisfaction and concluded his speech by expressing the hope of disbursing compensation cheques through this type of event in the future.</p>

Issues raised	Responses
	<p>The project affected person said that she is a widow. Due to the implementation of MKB project, the land she had left is taken into Government Land Acquisition. She said, I fully support the development of Mymensingh city but, I expect to have proper compensation so that my family's living standard can be improved from my present living standard.</p> <p>Response: Team Leader of INGO said that affected persons will get compensation against the replacement cost of the impacted assets. Structure transfer grant (STG) and structure reconstruction grant (SRG) of the affected structures have been proposed in the RP and the owner will be allowed taking away all salvageable materials free of cost also. Vulnerable and female HHs will be entitled to one-time cash grant @ BDT 10,000 in addition to other compensations. While in case of vulnerable HHs headed by woman will be entitled to one-time cash grant of BDT 15,000. Besides one member of each woman-headed and vulnerable HH will be eligible for skilled training and seed grant of amounting BDT 15,000.</p> <p>Manowar Hossain (Councilor) greeted all meeting participants and said in his speech that due to the land acquisition of the project, the kind of harassment that the project affected people had to suffer in the past should not be repeated in this development project. He demands the DC officials and concerned authorities a smooth compensation service without any obstacle. In his speech, he suggested after receiving compensation by the DC office and the project authority no one gets affected again. At the end of his speech, he said that people in Mymensingh will always be in favor of the any development of the government.</p>
Closing speech by the Project Director, Construction of Kewatkhali Bridge at Mymensingh Project	<p>Mr. Noor-e-Alam, Project Director, Construction of Kewatkhali Bridge at Mymensingh Project, presided over the meeting. In the closing remarks, he stated that the Government of Bangladesh and the development partner AIIB both have respective policy, guideline or practices in implementing resettlement plan. Roads and Highways Department would follow this policy and would pay for any compensation for the loss of assets with great transparency. Mr. Noor-e-Alam also, assured that the government has allocated money for the implementation of this project and would be started paying compensation to the project-affected entitled person within this current year. He again thanked everyone for participating in this program with great patience and ended the program with his closing speech.</p>

61. After the completion of question and suggestions session, Mr. Noor-e-Alam, Project Director, MKB and the chairperson of the meeting also responded the questions and committed to the participants on behalf of their suggestions. After the sessions the chairperson of the stakeholders' Consultation meeting thanked all the participants in the meeting and shared gratitude to all. He mentioned the meeting was closed with the best wishes for all concerned.

62. Total 12 FGDs were held with affected people with particular emphasize on different occupational groups such as disadvantage/vulnerable groups including Female Headed HHs, Day Laborers group, Businessmen group etc. to know in- depth information and project impacts on them including feedback and suggestions and recommendations by them to overcome the adverse effects. The table underneath presents the details of the FGDs.

Table 4. 3: Venue, Date and Participants of FGDs

Sl. No.	Date of FGD	Venue	Participant		
			Male	Female	Total
1	04.12.2022	Modhya Char Kalibari	17	08	25
2	12.12.2022	Purbo Char Kalibari	12	14	26
3	27.12.2022	Char Kalibari	19	06	25
4	03.01.2023	Barera (Sowdagor Filling Station)	25	0	25
5	11.01.2023	Paschim Char Ishwardia	23	04	27
6	25.01.2023	Sotrapur	23	04	27
7	06.02.2023	Char Kalibari	10	16	26
8	09.02.2023	Char Ishwardia Madrasha	25	02	27
9	25.02.2023	Bolashpur	27	0	27
10	13.03.2023	Bolashpur	39	01	40
11	13.03.2023	Bolashpur	26	01	27
12	23.03.2023	Kewatkhali Railway Colony	15	15	30
Total 12 FGDs			261	71	332

63. The project has considered of the comments, concerns and feedbacks of the FGDs during updating of the RP. Total of 332 PAPs were participated in the 12 FGDs where 261 male and 71 female. Major concerns raised by the PAPs in the FGDs are summarized in the table below.

Table 4. 4: Major Issues and Action Point of the FGDs

Issues discussed	Participant's Opinion and Suggestions	Response to Questions/Action Point
Discussion about RoW Alignment	Most of the participants have willingness to know about the RoW alignment.	The INGO informed participants about the RoW of proposed alignment of the Project
Land Acquisition and compensation calculated	Most of the participants wanted to know about land acquisition and compensation calculated process.	The land acquisition and compensation for land and structure will be provided as per the ARIPA-2017. It has been also confirmed that fair and just compensation will be provided for acquired land and other assets. They were also informed that 3 times of market value of land will be given according to law.
Entitlement of affected property and compensation payment process	Participants wanted to know about entitlements affected property and compensation payment process	<p>The following compensation and resettlement benefit package will cover the RC of affected assets which is to be paid through the DC and RHD in assistance with INGO.</p> <p>To be paid by the DC office:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation under the law (CCL) for affected land, structure, tree and business as per ARIPA- 2017. This compensation will be applicable to the title holder i.e. owners of affected assets with title to land in a legal way. <p>To be paid by the RHD in assistance with INGO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Additional cash grant/top-up of affected assets

Issues discussed	Participant's Opinion and Suggestions	Response to Questions/Action Point
		<p>for the title holder if replacement cost is higher than CCL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation/resettlement benefits under RP for affected, structure, tree, and business on public land. This compensation will be paid to the non-title holder i.e. owners of affected assets without title to land but socially recognized and they will not get CCL from the DC office. ▪ Stamp duty, VAT, Tax and other duty of registration cost as well as dislocation allowance of land for purchasing new land for the title holder. ▪ Structures transfer grant (STG), structure reconstruction grant (STG) and utility reconnection grant (URG). ▪ Compensation and grant will be paid to the individual through account payee cheque.
Compensation for Business owner on private land	They wanted to know about entitlements of affected business.	Proper compensation package will be available for shop owners/ businessmen. Persons doing their business in the RoW will be compensated as per entitlement matrix of RP and ARIPA- 2017.
Compensation for Business owner on public land	Business owner told that they have been operating business on public land and almost all of them have no alternative income source. They wanted proper compensation for business.	Proper compensation package will be available for Business owner on public land. Persons doing their business in the RoW will be compensated as per entitlement matrix of RP. Business restoration grant for 3 months in cash to restore business operation.
Employment opportunity and economic development	Employees are expected grant for transitional period and job facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment Loss Grant (ELG) to cover temporary loss of regular wage earners for 30 days. ▪ Job opportunity and employment at the Project site by contractor will be recommended once the construction has been started.
Income loss from affected structure rent	Structure owner expected the compensation against income for house rent.	Structure owner will get rental assistance for rented out residential and commercial structure.
Residential and commercial Tenant of affected structure	Residential and commercial Tenant of affected structure wanted to know about their compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The residential and commercial Tenant of affected structure will get the rental assistance. ▪ They will also get shifting assistance of inside materials.
Woman headed, poor HHs.	Poor and woman headed HHs expected special assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HHs under the poverty line and woman-headed HHs will get special assistance.

Issues discussed	Participant's Opinion and Suggestions	Response to Questions/Action Point
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Head or one member of each woman-headed and vulnerable HH will eligible for skilled training. ▪ Seed grant for trained member from woman headed and vulnerable HHs.

4.6. Overall Outcome of the CSM and FGDs

64. The project, in line with GoB Policies as well as AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework, has employed a participatory approach in the design of the project and mitigation measures. APs raised several suggestions/ concerns, and the following is a summary of the incorporation of the critical concerns in the RP. The principle behind the safeguard strategy is to Avoid/Minimize/Mitigate the adverse environmental and social impact of the project. The alignment has been drawn by avoiding settlement to the extent possible, and effort was aimed to minimize the adverse impacts on houses and communal (community) properties. The replacement cost of the affected land and properties will be assessed based on the current market price gathered from various cross-sections of the community.

65. Further, people will be allowed to take away salvaged materials free of cost, and individuals will be allowed to harvest crops if it is at or near the harvesting stage. APs will also be entitled to resettlement benefits during the transitional period. Entrepreneurs will be entitled to business restoration grants, and wage laborers will be provided grants for wage loss. Tenants will be supplemented with rental allowance equivalent to structure owners. Female-headed and other vulnerable HHs will be entitled to special grants on top of other compensation/benefits.

66. Upon disseminating information by the consultant/project authority, stakeholders identified some pertinent issues relating to the compensation, displacement, resettlement, livelihood restoration, etc. Identified beneficial and adverse impacts are described below;

(i) Identified Beneficial Impacts:

- The project will improve mobility and accessibility
- The project will have positive economic impacts including reduction of travel time and travel cost to travelers and cargo, etc.
- The project will create different local and regional income opportunity and will have positive financial impacts
- The project will bring potential opportunities for private sector participation in the transport infrastructure and services
- The project will reduce road traffic accidents etc.
- The project will reduce vehicle emissions and energy consumption etc.
- Women movement will be accelerated and they can move easily
- The lifestyle of the local people will be changed positively
- Women, children, elderly and other vulnerable people will be benefited a lot
- Project will help to diversify business
- Improve safety and security of the transport users particularly women and children
- Increase employment opportunity for local people
- Economic activities would be much better
- Massive development can be happened in the region that eventually open facilities for the local people

- Adequate compensation amount for land can help livelihood development
- RP is prepared for mitigation of resettlement impacts

(ii) Potential Adverse Impacts:

- A large number of land owners will lose their land
- Finding alternative land is a challenge since land price is becoming high day by day
- They might misuse their money and will fail to utilize in better way if adequate compensation is not paid and cannot find alternative land
- Relocation of business premises in a new location is a challenge. The non-titleholders may not find alternative location if the project does not provide support
- Community properties particularly Mosque, Schools, Graveyard may face a trouble if the new one is not constructed before the affected one is demolished
- Temporary impact on the businessmen and wage laborers may lead to loss livelihood opportunity if they cannot find the alternative sources of income.

4.7. Disclosure of RP

67. As per requirement of ARIPA 2017, and ESS of AIIB, RHD will require to be disclosed the RP in a summarized form and information Brochures/Booklet in Bangla language to be distributed among the people of the project area including PAPs, local stakeholders immediately after the RP is approved by the MoRTB. The Booklet will be in Bangla language which briefly will present (i) the Project impacts; (ii) mitigation measures and entitlement matrix; (iii) grievance redress mechanism; and (iv) the institutional framework for Project implementation. The RP will be disclosed on the RHD and AIIB website and at the field level by the RP implementing agency and RHD officials in public meetings.

4.8. Consultation and Participation during Project Implementation

68. During the preparation of the RP, PAPs and their communities have been informed, closely consulted, and encouraged to participate in the meeting. Consultation is a continuous process and will also be carried out during implementation and monitoring. Through public consultations, the PAPs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redress from the RHD. The PAPs can call upon the support of RP implementation of the Project. The GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation and other assistance and the grievances will be redressed within a month from the date of lodging the complaints. The GRC as well as the RAVC will be formed by the MoRTB and activated during RP implementation process to allow PAPs sufficient time to lodge complaints and safeguard their recognized interests. RHD will continue the consultation process through the RP implementing agency throughout the RP implementation period. Further steps will be taken to (i) keep the displaced people informed about compensation policies, payment procedure, entitlement matrix and (ii) ensure that project-affected persons are involved in making decisions concerning their relocation and implementation of the RP. The consultation and participation will be instrumented through individual contacts, FGDs and open meetings. The larger goal of consultation is to ensure that adequate and timely information is made available to the displaced people and communities and sufficient opportunities are provided to them to voice their opinions and concerns and participate in influencing upcoming project decisions.

CHAPTER-5: POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

5.1. Introduction

69. MKB is an initiative of the Government of Bangladesh. Land for public sector projects is taken through acquisition using eminent domain law of the GOB. The acquisition of private land and regain of public lands from private users will lead to loss of assets and displacement of peoples of various extents and categories. Land acquisition is governed by the ARIPA-2017. RHD is also responsible for the resettlement of non-titleholders, businessmen using public land on the edge of existing road. The RP of the MKB is guided by the ARIPA-2017 and ESS-2 of AIIB.

70. This chapter reviews the legal framework for land acquisition and resettlement experience in Bangladesh within the purview of the AIIB's ESS-2 and requirements. A policy framework in accordance with AIIB's policy, gap analysis and gap-filling measures is discussed and recommended resettlement and Income and livelihood Restoration (ILR) policies.

5.2. GoB Legal Framework

71. The ARIPA 2017 is the principal legislation governing eminent domain for land acquisition and requisition in Bangladesh. ARIPA 2017, detailed the land acquisition process from section 4 to section 19 and land requisition process from section 20 to section 28. According to ARIPA 2017, compensation to be paid for affected land, structures, trees, crops and any other damages caused by such acquisition. Under the ARIPA 2017, The DC determines the value of the acquired assets as at the date of issuing the notice of acquisition under section 4(1). The DCs thereafter enhance the assessed value by 200% and another 100% premium for loss of standing crops, structures and income due to compulsory nature of the acquisition. The compensation such determined is called the Cash Compensation under Law (CCL). If the land acquired has standing crops cultivated by a tenant (Bargadar) under a legally constituted written agreement, the law requires that compensation money be paid in cash to the tenants as per the agreement. ARIPA 2017 under section 4 (13) permits the acquisition of the community properties if it is for a public purpose provided that project for which the land is acquired provides for similar types of assets in some other appropriate place or reconstruct the community properties.

72. Households and assets moved from land already acquired in the past for project purposes are not included in the acquisition proposal and therefore excluded for considerations for compensation under the law. Lands acquired for a particular public purpose cannot be used for any other purpose. Furthermore, the Act under its section 15 provides for the acquisition of entire houses/buildings if their owners request to acquire the entire house or building against partial acquisition. The government is obliged to pay compensation for the assets acquired.

Table 5. 1: Land Acquisition Process under ARIPA, 2017

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the process	Responsibility
Section 4(1)	Publication of preliminary notice of acquisition of property for a public purpose	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (3) (1) (i)	Prior to the publication of section 4(1) notice; Identify the present status of the land, structures and trees through videography, still pictures or appropriate technology.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (3) (1) (ii)	After the publication of the section 4(1) notice a joint verification should be conducted with potentially affected households and relevant organizations.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (7)	After publication of preliminary notice under the section 4(1), if any household has changed the status of the land for	Deputy Commissioner

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the process	Responsibility
	beneficial purposes, changed status will not be added to the joint verification notice.	
Section 4 (8)	If the affected person is not happy with the joint verification assessment, he/she can complain to Deputy Commissioner within 7 days of issuing sec 4(1) notice.	Affected Person
Section 4 (9)	Hearing by Deputy Commissioner within 15 working days after receiving the complaints. In case of government priority projects, hearing will be within 10 working days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 5 (1)	Objections to acquisition by interested parties, within 15 days of the issue of section 4 (1) Notice	Affected Person
Section 5 (2)	Deputy Commissioner submits hearing report within 30 working days after the date of the sec 5(1) notice. In the case of government priority projects, it will be within 15 working days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 5 (3)	DC submits his report to the (i) Government (for properties that exceed 16.50 acres; (ii) Divisional Commissioner for properties that do not exceed 50 standard bighas. Deputy Commissioner makes the final decision If no objections were raised within 30 days of inquiry. In case of government priority project, it will be 15 days	Deputy Commissioner
Section 6 (1) (1)	Government makes the final decision on acquisition within 60 working days after receiving report from the Deputy Commissioner under sec 5(3) notice.	Government
Section 6 (1) (2)	Divisional Commissioner makes the decision within 15 days or with reasons within 30 days since the submission of the report by Deputy Commissioner under sec 5(3) notice.	Divisional Commissioner
Section 7 (1)	Publication of the Notice of final decision to acquire the property and notifying the interested parties to submit their claims for compensation	Deputy Commissioner
Section 7 (2)	Interested parties submit their interests in the property and claims for compensation within 15 working days (in case of priority project 7 days).	Affected Person
Section 7 (3)	Individual notices have to be served to all interested persons including the shareholders within 15 days of issuing Section 7(1) notice	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (1)	Deputy Commissioner makes a valuation of the property to be acquired as at the date of issuing Section 4 Notice; determine the compensation; and apportionment of compensation among parties interested.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (3)	DC informs the award of compensation to the interested parties and sends the estimate of compensation to the requiring agency/person within 7 days of making the compensation decision	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (4)	The requiring agency/person deposits the estimated award of compensation with the Deputy Commissioner within 120 days of receiving the estimate.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (1)	During valuation of assets, Deputy Commissioner will consider the following: (i) Average market price of land of the same category in the last 12 months; (ii) Impact on existing crops and trees; (iii) Impact on other remaining adjacent properties; (iv) Impact on properties and income; and (v) Relocation cost for businesses, residential dwellings etc.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (2)	Additional 200% compensation on current mouza rate is added to the estimated value. If private organizations acquire, added compensation will be 300%.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (3)	Additional 100% compensation on top of the current market price for impacts mentioned under sec 9(1)	Deputy Commissioner

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the process	Responsibility
Section 9 (4)	Appropriate action should be taken for relocation on top of the above-mentioned sub-sections.	
Section 10 (2)	If an entitled person does not consent to receive compensation, or if there is no competent person to receive compensation, or in the case of any dispute with the title to receive compensation, Deputy Commissioner deposits the compensation amount in a deposit account in the Public Account of the Republic and Deputy Commissioner acquires the land. But if any person complains about the ownership of the land, with appeal, he/she will be able to collect the amount from Deputy Commissioner. There is no fixed time for this.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 11 (1)	Deputy Commissioner awards the compensation to entitled parties within 60 days of receiving the deposit from the requiring agency/person.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 12	When the property acquired contains, standing crops cultivated by bargadar (shareholders), such portion of the compensation will be determined by the Deputy Commissioner and will be paid to the bargadar in cash.	Deputy Commissioner

5.3. AIIBs Legal Framework

73. AIIB follows internationally applicable principles in case of any involuntary resettlement. AIIB carefully screens each and every project to determine whether or not it instigates any involuntary resettlement due to the project interventions. This includes both physical and economic displacement, as defined in the ESS-2: ‘Involuntary Resettlement’ under AIIB’s Environmental and Social Framework (2021).

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

75. In case of any involuntary resettlement, the Client is required to prepare a Resettlement Plan (RP) that it is made in proportion to the extent and degree of impacts of a project. The degree of impacts is determined by (a) the overall scope of displacement – both from economical and physical standpoint, and (b) how much vulnerable the PAPs are. A wider analysis of social risks associated with the project and their impacts is complemented by the RP for a comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the project. The RP or the RFP for a project also gives specialized guidance to bring specific issues to light in relation to involuntary resettlement, including but, not limited to – any land acquisition from, the land use rights changes of, any displacement of, and the need for livelihood restoration of the PAPs.

76. As specified in the Environmental and Social Framework (2021), AIIB does not endorse illegal settlement. The Bank, however, recognizes that a considerable part of the population in the countries the Bank operates live without land title or recognized land rights. This is valid for both urban and rural areas. AIIB recognizes people without land title or legal rights to land as part of involuntary resettlement. The Bank requires the Client to ensure that these people are eligible for, and receive, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets; the procedure to ensure such would have to be in accordance with the cut-off dates established in the RP for the project. Additionally, the Bank requires the Client to include these people in the resettlement consultation process.

5.4. Applicability of AIIB ESS

77. The project triggers the local environmental and social laws and regulations and also the ESS of AIIB. Under this project, ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management and ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement are applicable. The Environmental Impact Assessment addresses ESS1 and RP addresses ESS-2. Standards on Indigenous Peoples (ESS 3) is not be triggered by the proposed project.

78. The Bank requires its clients to manage the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with its project in a manner designed to meet the ESP and the applicable ESSs. The present RP has been developed in compliance with the ESS 2. The applicability of ESP and ESSs for the proposed project is presented in Table II-3.

Table 5. 2: Applicability of AIIB ESS

Environmental and Social Standards		Applicability	Triggering Status
ESS 2	Involuntary Resettlement	ESS 2 is applicable if the project is likely to cause involuntary resettlement impacts.	Yes. The project involves economic displacement due to the siting of the project. Given such impacts, though low intensity in nature, ESS 2 is triggered.
ESS 3	Indigenous Peoples	ESS 3 is applicable if Indigenous People are present in the project area and they	No, since no Indigenous people, as defined in the ESP.

5.5. Categorization by AIIB

79. The AIIB Environmental and Social Framework determines the project category by the type of the project's component presenting the highest environmental or social risk, including direct, indirect, cumulative and induced impacts, as relevant, in the project area. The Environmental and Social Standards mentioned in the ESP covers environmental and social assessment and management, involuntary resettlement and vulnerable/indigenous people. These standards require clients to implement structured process of impact assessment, planning, and mitigation to address the adverse effects of projects throughout the project cycle. Together, the ESP and the ESSs comprise an environmental and social management which require that: (i) environmental and social screening and categorization is ensured early, (ii) future project environmental and social threats and impacts are analyzed; (iii) measures are identified to prevent, reduce, mitigate, cover or make up for project environmental and social impacts; (iv) a process to consult the public on environmental and social risks and impacts of projects and to disclose information is provided. The ESF apply to all AIIB-financed projects, including private sector operations, and to all project components.

80. Pursuant to the nature and impact of this project and applying the ESF of AIIB, the project has been classified as "Category A" project due to huge amount of land acquisition, displacement of titled, non-titled, and vulnerable groups. Category A refers to proposed project likely to have significant adverse environmental and social impacts that are irreversible, cumulative, diverse or unprecedented and requires the client to conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). For this project, AIIB has advised to carry out separate study for environment and social and to prepare standalone EIA and SIA documents.

81. The categorization of this project as per the AIIB's ESF is presented in the below table.

Table 5.3: Proposed Project Categorization as per AIIB's ESF

SI	Item	Category	Remarks
1	Involuntary Resettlement Categorization		
1	Social impacts and resettlement due to Project	Category A	It is envisaged that the Project will be categorized as A for involuntary resettlement (IR) given its significant resettlement impacts.

5.6. Gap Analysis Between AIIB's Requirements and National Laws

82. There are evident gaps in the ARIPA 2017 for land acquisition and ESS of AIIB related to land acquisition, compensation and involuntary resettlement. Table 5.4 below provides an overview of the gaps between GoB laws and AIIB's ESS, as well as steps to close those gaps.

Table 5.4: Summary of Gaps between ARIPA 2017 and the AIIB's ESS-2

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

Sl. No.	AIIB ESS 2	ARIPA 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ESS 2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap
4.	Carry out meaningful consultation with displaced persons and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement program.	Notice under Section 4 of the ARIPA 2017 provides that whenever it appears to the DC that any property is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, he shall publish a notice at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed for acquisition.	The ARIPA 2017 does not directly meet AIIB ESS 2. This section of the ordinance establishes an indirect form of information disclosure/public consultation. However, it does not provide for public meetings and project disclosure, so stakeholders are not informed about the purpose of land acquisition, its proposed use, or compensation, entitlements, and special assistance measures. The RP deals with the proper consultation process, which involves all stakeholders PAPs government department/, local community, NGO, etc., and the consultation will be a continuous process at all stages of the project development, such as project formulation, feasibility study, design, implementation, and post-implementation, including the monitoring phase.
5.	Establish grievance redress mechanism.	Section 4 of the ARIPA allows the occupant of the land to raise objections in writing. These should be filed to the DC within 15 days of the notice publication. The DC will then hear the complaints and prepare a report and record of proceedings within 30 days following expiry of the 15-day period given to APs to file their objections.	The section 4 provision is consistent with AIIB's grievance and redress policy. The RP has a special provision for grievance procedures, which includes formation of a grievance redress committee, appointment of an arbitrator, and publication of the notice of hearings and the scope of proceedings. The APs can raise any grievances relating to resettlement issues.
6.	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced PAHs.	The ARIPA 2017 does not address the issues related to income loss, livelihood, or loss of the non-titleholders. This only deals with the compensation for loss of land, structures, crops and trees, etc. for the legal titleholders.	ARIPA 2007 does not comply with AIIB ESS2 as there is no provision to assess the impacts on incomes and livelihood from the loss of employment and business, or to restore lost incomes and livelihoods. The RP keeps the provision for a census survey that will have the data on the loss of income and livelihood, and the same will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix for both physically and economically displaced persons.
7.	Land-based resettlement strategy	The ARIPA 2017 does not address these issues.	The ARIPA 2017 does not meet the requirements of AIIB ESS 2. This option may be a difficult proposition, considering the urban development projects in Bangladesh. However, the RP proposes replacement cost and dislocation allowance of land as well as stamp duty, registration cost, Tax, Value added Tax and other fees incurred for purchasing alternative land.
8.	All compensation should be based on the principle of replacement cost.	The ARIPA 2017 states that the DC determines the amount of compensation by considering the market value of the property based on the average sale value of last 12 months preceding the	ARIPA 2017 does not directly meet AIIB ESS 2. There are differences in the valuation of land and prices of affected assets, where AIIB prescribes to compensate at full replacement cost using the current market rates in the project area. ARIPA 2017 does not ensure replacement cost or restoration of pre-project

Sl. No.	AIIB ESS 2	ARIPA 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ESS 2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap
		publication of 1st notice of acquisition. The DC also awards a sum of 200% for the land and 100% for the structure on the market value of the property to be acquired.	incomes of the displaced persons. The RP addresses all these issues and spells out a mechanism to fix the replacement cost by an independent committee taking into consideration the current market price and titling cost of the land.
9.	Provide relocation assistance to displaced persons.	If DC considers that the structure can easily be transferred, he/she will give relocation cost but not cash compensation under law.	The ARIPA 2017 does not define the additional relocation assistance to displaced persons, other than the compensation for the direct loss of land and property. Hence, ARIPA 2017 does not comply with AIIB ESS2. The RP provides the eligibility and entitlement for the relocation of the displaced persons in the form of relocation assistance, which includes shifting allowances, structure transfer and reconstruction grant.
10.	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	The ARIPA 2017 does not have this provision.	The ARIPA 2017 is not consistent with the requirements of AIIB's ESS2. This is a major difference in the national law compared to that of AIIB. The ARIPA 2017 only takes into consideration the legal titleholders and ignores the non-titleholders. The objective of the RP is to ensure that compensation and assistance is provided to all APs, whether physically displaced or economically displaced, irrespective of their legal status of land on which the structure is built. The end of the census survey will be considered to be the cut-off date, and APs listed before the cut-off-date will be eligible for assistance.
11.	Disclose the RP, including documentation of the consultation in an accessible place and a form and languages understandable to PAPs and other stakeholders.	The ARIPA 2017 only ensures the initial notification for the acquisition of a particular property	There are no requirements under the ARIPA 2017 for disclosure of the RP, whereas the AIIB's ESS2 requires disclosure. This RP will ensure that the RP for each project, along with the necessary eligibility and entitlement will be disclosed to the APs in the local language (Bangla), in the project location and concerned government offices, and the same RP will also be disclosed on the executing agency's website and on the website of AIIB.
12.	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full replacement costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.	The ARIPA 2017 has a provision to include all the costs related to land acquisition and compensation of legal property and assets. However, it does not consider the costs related to other assistance and involuntary resettlement.	The ARIPA 2017 partially meets the requirement of AIIB ESS2 as it only deals with the compensation pertaining to land acquisition. The RP provides the eligibility to both titleholders and non- titleholders with compensation and various kinds of assistance as part of the resettlement packages, and the entire cost will be the part of the project cost.
13.	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	The ARIPA 2017 has the provision that all the compensation will be paid prior to possession of the acquired land.	The ARIPA 2017 meets the requirement of AIIB ESS 2.
14.	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, and	This is not so clearly defined in the ARIPA 2017.	The ARIPA 2017 does not comply with AIIB ESS2. The RP has a detailed provision for a

Sl. No.	AIIB ESS 2	ARIPA 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ESS 2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap
	their impacts on the standards of living of APs.		monitoring system within the executing agency. The executing agency will be responsible for proper monitoring of the RP implementation, and the internal monitoring will also be verified by an external monitoring expert.
15.	Special assistance to vulnerable groups.	No special assistance to vulnerable groups required	The ARIPA 2017 does not comply with AIIB ESS2. The RP has special assistance measures to vulnerable groups.

5.7. Eligibility Criterion for Compensation and Resettlement Assistance

83. Eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance is limited by the cut-off-date. According to Section 4 (3) (a) of ARIPA 2017, the date of recording the real nature and condition of the immovable property proposed for acquisition using videography or still pictures, or any other technology shall be the legal cut-off date for title holders. After this date, the DC shall not record the change of the nature of the land is changed by building houses or infrastructures in bad motive as per Section 4 (7) of ARIPA 2017. The legal cut-off-date will be established following the land acquisition process for the project. The land acquisition process is ongoing for the project.

84. Identified legal owners will get compensation under law for land and other properties on the acquired land. However, persons without legal titles to the land are not eligible for compulsory compensation by the DC office.

85. Persons who have no title to the land but are living in the project alignment, sharecroppers, factory workers, shop vendors, vulnerable female-headed households identified through SES and IoL survey will get resettlement assistance from the RHD. The Social Cut-off Date is the date of commencement of the census, SES and IoL survey for non-titled holders, sharecroppers Tenants and Employees affected by the project. The Social Cut-off-Date for updating the project impacted data of the Project is 03 November 2022, as the Census, SES and IOL survey have started on that date (Notice of Cut-off Date attached in Annex-I). This Social Cut-off-Date will be considered as eligibility to get resettlement benefits and compensation from the RHD. The copy of (Social) Cut-off-Date declared by the project has been served PAPs. Those who encroach into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to receive compensation or any other assistance. As of the cut-off-date a video filming was conducted along the ROW of the affected assets to verify any cases in case of any further claim during implementation of the RP.

5.8. Property Valuation and Compensation

86. The DC will determine the value of acquired property and assets as per the rules and provisions stipulated in the ARIPA-2017. In determination of CCL, the DC will follow:

- I. The DC will assess market price of acquired land by averaging transaction price of same type/quality of land.
- II. The DC will consider land price of previous twelve months from the date of serving notice u/s-4.
- III. The DC will follow the schedule rate of Department of Public Works (PWD), Department of Forest (DoF) and Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) in valuation of structures, trees and crops respectively.
- IV. The DC will pay additional 200% of assessed value for land and additional 100% for structures, trees and crops.

87. Generally, the DC uses ARIPA-2017 in determination of land price of acquired land. The mouza rate prepared by the sub-registry office by averaging land transaction price for each type of land updated it in July every year. It is apparent in Bangladesh that owners customarily undervalue land in transaction process in order to pay lower stamp duty and other registration fees. As a result, mouza rates remain lower than the actual market price.

88. To fill the gap between the mouza rate and open market price and to ensure fair and just compensation of acquired land; the ARIPA-2017 has provision to pay additional 200% of assessed value of acquired land.

5.9. Principles and Standard for MKB

89. In accordance with the ESS of AIIB, the following principles and standards will be used to determine compensation and assistance for persons/households in the different impact categories:

- I. Private land owners would get compensation against land acquisition (land and immovable assets on acquired land) at replacement cost determined by RHD with assistance from a RAVC constituted under gazette notification.
- II. Community and social institutions such as mosques and Madrasas affected for the project would be compensated at replacement cost.
- III. Party offices, public structures and utility structures will be compensated in cash at replacement/construction cost and assisted for relocation.
- IV. During the period of shifting/ relocation of CPR, continuation of project construction work may be allowed, ensuring adequate safety and security provisions, and mitigation measures (e.g., against noise and air pollution).
- V. Provision of compensation for non-titled holders on public land (RHD, City Corporation land etc.) against loss of dwellings and income.
- VI. Provision of compensation for loss of business/income in housed and open spaces;
- VII. Provision of compensation for loss of trees, and /or re-plantation program;
- VIII. In case of loss of utility infrastructure (e.g., electricity, gas, water and sewerage etc.) on acquired land, efforts would be made to provide alternative sites to utility providers (subject to availability of suitable sites) for construction of the affected utility infrastructure.
- IX. RAVC will physically review the potentials for avoiding any partially affected building or feasibility of using residual structures to decide the compensation amount.

5.10. Ensuring Replacement Cost

90. The project adheres to AIIB; ESS to ensure replacement cost of acquired properties. The RP of the project considers the following provisions/measures to be adopted in this project for confirming replacement cost of acquired properties:

- I. The DC will pay additional 200% and 100% of assessed value of acquired land and non-land assets respectively as CCL;
- II. RHD will disburse compensation for stamp duty and other registration fees to land loser, for purchasing the land and affected non-land assets of the Non-Title holder;
- III. RHD will pay structures transfer and reconstruction grant; and owner of affected property will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost.

CHAPTER-6: ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

6.1. Introduction

91. Affected Households (AHs) entitled for compensation or at least rehabilitation assistances under the MKB are those who are losing their land, structures, crops, trees, and objects attached to the land and also those losing income and livelihood.

92. This project will be implemented by Roads and RHD following GoB laws and AIIB's ESS for land acquisition and payment of compensation and resettlement benefits. The affected persons include both legal owners of the property and unauthorized occupants (Non-titled holders) such as squatters, encroachers, tenants, etc. ARIPA 2017 also addresses leaseholders/tenants, and share-croppers dependent on acquired land. Moreover, land acquisitions can also affect people's livelihoods and incomes in addition it would traverse several CPRs such as mosques, madrasa, graveyards, and school located within the clearing width of the RoW.

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

94. Eligibility for compensation and assistance will be guided by an Eligibility Cut-off Date for APs along the alignments of the Project. All APs who are identified in the project-affected areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures. According to Section 4 (3) (a) of ARIPA 2017, the date of recording the real nature and condition of the immovable property proposed for acquisition using videography or still pictures, or any other technology shall be the legal cut-off date for title holders/legal owner of the affected property. The Social Cut-off-Date for the Project is 03 November 2022, as the Census, SES and IOL survey have started on that date. This Social Cut-off-Date will be considered as eligibility to get resettlement benefits and compensation from the RHD.

95. Affected Households (AHs) entitled for compensation or at least rehabilitation assistances under the MKB are those who are losing their land, structures, crops, trees, and objects attached to the land and also those losing income and livelihood. In accordance with the AIIB-ESS, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, scope of the impacts including vulnerability of the displaced persons, and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged

96. The land acquisition process has been commenced and consequently, the legal cut-off dates have been announced by the Deputy Commissioner. Those, who encroach into the right of way after the cut-off date, will not be entitled to receive compensation or any other assistance. All entitlements will be paid to eligible households prior to physical and economic displacement and commencement of civil works. For those households who cannot be located, their compensation will be transferred to DC who will deposit this money in a special account until such time the claimants appear before him.

6.2. Eligibility

97. Whether or not they have title to the land they occupy, and from which they are to be relocated, affected persons/households will be eligible for assistance. However, a title would be required for payment of compensation for land. The PIU will mitigate impacts on the following:

- **Private Landowners:** Persons who have legal rights to the acquired lands and other assets, such as houses, other structures, trees, etc. built and grown on them.
- **Persons without title to the land (Non-titleholders):** Socio-economically vulnerable persons/households including informal settlers, who do not have legal rights to the lands, but use them for residential, commercial or livelihood purposes. They will not be compensated for land value as such, but for the assets built and grown on the land.
- **Owners of displaced businesses:** Compensation for income loss from businesses that are: (i) displaced from private lands and those belonging to requiring body and other public agencies and (ii) required to close down temporarily during implementation of the civil works. In both cases, compensation/assistance will apply to the actual owners of the affected businesses.
- **Woman-headed and other vulnerable households:** Women heading households and households having income level up to a specific poverty line per year, physically challenged, elderly members, etc. will be eligible for a special assistance of one-time cash grants.
- **Employees of affected businesses:** Persons who are employed in the affected business enterprises operating on private or public lands.
- **Rental income earners:** Rental income from built premises situated on private lands by any displaced persons and on public land by vulnerable displaced persons.
- **Communities and groups:** Where local communities and groups are likely to lose income-earning opportunities or access to crucial common property resources used for livelihood purposes.

6.3. Definition of Entitlements

98. Entitlement refers to mitigation measures, which includes CCL, resettlement benefit payment (top-up and others), to make up for the replacement costs/market prices of the affected assets, and those that are not provided in the ARIPA 2017, but stipulated in this RP.

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

6.4. Compensation Entitlement Matrix

100. Compensation and entitlements have been identified based on impacts and losses, as described above and in other sections of this document, and they will be similar to those approved under development projects in Bangladesh. Following table represent compensation and entitlement matrixes for various categories of impacts so far assessed at project preparation in the light of GOB land acquisition laws (ARIPA 2017) and ESS 2 of AIIB. Any other impacts that might be identified during social screening of the project and PAP census, as well as those that might be encountered during implementation of the civil works will be mitigated through measures in compliance with the RP policy guidelines. A person could be eligible for compensation/ entitlement in more than one category of impacts and in more than one mouza based on his awards determined by DC's record. DC will pay CCL for each mouza separately for one person whose lands/assets have been acquired in more than one mouza⁶. The RHD/implementing NGO will generate unique ID number of each EP for better implementation of the mitigation measures.

⁶ The awards or CCL is determined under units of mouza (revenue village, minimum boundary under land administration system in Bangladesh). As a result, a person becomes entitled to as many awards or CCLs as the number of mouzas where his/her properties are acquired. The awards are paid separately for each mouza.

101. If an entitled person does not consent to receive compensation, or if there is no competent person to receive compensation, or in the case of any dispute with the title to receive compensation, DC deposits the compensation amount in a deposit account in the Public Account of the Republic and the DC acquires the land. But if any person complains about the ownership of the land, with appeal, he/she will be able to collect the amount from DC. There is no fixed time for this.

Table 6. 1: Entitlement Matrix (EM)

Loss Item-1: Loss of land (All types of land to be acquired for the project)		
Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy	Application Guideline
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitles with Legal Title as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at Replacement Cost (RC). If the Replacement Cost (RC) is more than the Cash Compensation under Law (CCL), the difference (top-up/assistance/grant) is to be paid by the project. Stamp duty, registration cost, Tax, Value added Tax and other fees incurred for replacement land will be paid at actual for purchasing alternative land within twelve months from the date of CCL received. Dislocation/relocation allowance/grant for affected land @ BDT 300/Decimal. Entitled Person (EP) will be allowed to take away all the salvage property on existing land free of cost within the declared time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Resettlement Assessment and Valuation Committee (RAVC) will determine the RC of land as per the procedures outlined in the RP. Implementing NGO (INGO) will provide assistance to affected persons (APs) for organizing documents and collecting CCL. Advance notice to be issued to instruct APs to move from the occupied land within thirty Days from (30) days from the date of DC's land handover. Stamp duty, registration cost and other fees will be paid on actual basis. If, the price of the purchased land is higher than the CCL value, in that case stamp duty, registration cost and other fees will be given as per proportion of CCL value. DC will pay the CCL and other Resettlement Benefits will be paid by RHD.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DC will determine the market value of land averaging last 12 months' sale prices (from the date of issuance 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 payment. INGO will provide assistance to affected persons for purchasing alternative land. 		
Loss Item-2: Loss of standing seasonal crops/fish stocks with title to land		
Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy	Application Guideline
Owners with legal title/sharecroppers/ lease holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash Compensation under Law (CCL). Owners will be able to take away the crops/fish stocks within the declared time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice to be issued to instruct APs to harvest the standing seasonal crops/fish stocks within twenty (20) days of such notice. DC will pay the CCL.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DC will determine the CCL of crops with assistance from district Department of Agriculture Extension and District Agriculture Marketing Officer and CCL of fish with assistance from District Fisheries Officer. 		
Loss Item-3: Loss of standing seasonal crops/fish stocks without title to land		
Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy	Application Guideline
Socially recognized owner/without legal titles/encroachers as identified by RAVC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC of affected standing seasonal crops/fish stocks to be determined by the RAVC. Owners will be able to take away the crops/fish stocks within the declared time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice to be issued to instruct APs to harvest the standing seasonal crops/fish stocks within twenty (20) days of such notice. Resettlement Benefits will be paid by RHD.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC of crops/fish stock will be recommended by RAVC for those identified during census and/ joint verification by RAVC. 		

Loss Item-4: Loss of trees/perennials with title to land and trees/perennials on public land		
Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy	Application Guideline
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owner with Legal Title as identified by DC. Socially recognized owner as identified by RAVC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) of affected Trees/Plants for those with title to land. RC of affected Trees/Plants for those without title to land to be determined by the RAVC. Compensation for fruits/yields: Cash compensation for fruit/yields @ 15% of the CCL/RC of Fruit bearing Trees as identified by RAVC. Owners will be able to take away the trees and fruits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice to be issued to instruct APs to remove trees or perennials from the occupied land within twenty (20) days of such notice. EP will be allowed to take all the affected trees/ perennials on land free of cost within the declared time. DC will pay the CCL and other Resettlement Benefits will be paid by RHD.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DC will determine the CCL of Trees/Plants with assistance from Department of Fisheries and enhance it by 100% to fix CCL. RC of Trees/Plants to be determined by the RAVC. 		
Loss Item-5: Loss of structures (residential, Commercial/industrial and other physical) with title to land		
Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy	Application Guideline
Owner with Legal Title as identified by the DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) of structure as per ARIPA 2017. Structure transfer grant (STG) @ 1% of CCL value for affected structures. Structure reconstruction grant (SRG) @ 2% of CCL value for affected structures. EP will be allowed to take away all the salvageable materials/affected structures free of cost within the declared time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing NGO will provide assistance to affected persons for organizing documents and collecting CCL Advance notice to be issued to instruct APs to remove the structures from the occupied land within thirty (30) days from the date of DC's land handover. DC will pay the CCL and other Resettlement Benefits will be paid by RHD.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Verification (DC and RHD) will identify (records of floor areas and category) structure for titled owners. DC office with assistance from district PWD will determine the market price of structures and enhance it by 100% for CCL. 		
Loss Item-6: Loss of structures (residential, commercial/industrial and other physical) without title to land		
Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy	Application Guideline
Socially recognized owner/without legal titles/squatters/encroachers as identified by RAVC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC of affected structures to be determined by RAVC. Structure transfer grant (STG) @ 1% of RC for affected structures. Structure reconstruction grant (SRG) @ 2% of RC for affected structures. EP will be allowed to take away all the salvageable materials/affected structures free of cost within the declared time of RHD. Structures or occupancies constructed with an intent of getting deceitful compensation or benefits, identified by RAVC, shall not be considered for entitlements. The decisions of RAVC on entitlement and compensation of encroachers or squatters shall be final. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RAVC will determine the rates for the loss of structures with the assistance of INGO. Socially recognized owner and quantity of lost structures to be identified during census/Socio Economic Survey (SES) and will be verified by RAVC. Eligibility and Entitlements to be limited by cut-off-date declared by the project. Advance notice to be issued to instruct APs to remove the structures from the occupied land within twenty (20) days. If any death case of listed EPs, entitlement to be paid as per the decision of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). RC and other entitlements will be paid by RHD.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unauthorized signboard on RHD/Govt. land shall not be allowed for entitlements. 	
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census identified structure on the RHD or any Government agency's land within project RoW and it (records of floor areas and category) will be verified by the RAVC. The commence of census and SES is the social cut-off date for non-titled/socially recognized owners. 		
<p>Loss Item-7: Loss of Common Property Resource's (CPR's) structures with title to land</p>		
Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy	Application Guideline
Owner with Legal Title as identified by DC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) of structure as per ARIPA 2017. Structure transfer grant (STG) @ 1% of CCL value for affected structures. Structure reconstruction grant (SRG) @ 2% of CCL value for affected structures. Special grant @ 7% of CCL value on structures for the title holders CPR will be allowed to take all the salvageable materials/affected structures free of cost within the declared time. <p>Or instead of the above entitlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RHD will rebuild in consultation with registered committee of the affected CPR in the land arranged by CPR Committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing NGO/ Firm will provide assistance to affected CPRs for organizing documents, collecting CCL, finding alternative place/ location and keeping records. Special grant to be paid subject to replacement/shifting of affected CPR/construction of new CPR within one year from the date of CCL received. DC will pay the CCL and other Resettlement Benefits will be paid by RHD.
<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. 		
<p>Loss Item-8: Loss of Common Property Resource's (CPR's) structures without title to land</p>		
Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy	Application Guideline
Socially recognized owner /without legal titles/squatters/ encroachers as identified by RAVC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC of affected structures to be determined by RAVC. Structure transfer grant (STG) @ 1% of RC for affected structures. Structure reconstruction grant (SRG) @ 2% of RC for affected structures. Special grant @ 7% of RC on structures determined by RAVC for the non-title holders. CPR will be allowed to take away all the salvageable materials/affected structures free of cost within the declared time. Structures or occupancies constructed with an intent of getting deceitful compensation or benefits, identified by RAVC, shall not be considered for entitlements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing NGO will provide assistance to affected CPRs for organizing documents, collecting payment, finding alternative place/ location and keeping records. Monuments, heritage structures, sensitive structures etc. to be carried out by the owner/tenant/leaseholder and removed by the RHD. Special grant to be paid subject to replacement/shifting of affected CPR/construction of new CPR within one year from the date of CCL received. CPR Committee will arrange alternative land for the reconstruction. RC and other entitlements will be paid by RHD as per negotiation of replacement/shifting of affected structure.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the CPRs on public land will be encouraged for self-relocation; and INGO will assist them in relocation. 		
<p>Loss Item-9: Loss of utilities connection</p>		
Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy	Application Guideline
Owner with Legal Title as identified by DC/ Socially	Cash grant for utilities reconnection fees will be provided by RHD at actual cost.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be paid if only submission of valid documents/agreement.

recognized owner as identified by RAVC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing NGO will provide assistance to keep records.
<p>Implementation Issues: Grant will be paid by RHD with the assistance of INGO.</p>		
<p>Loss Item-10: Loss of Business</p>		
Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy	Application Guideline
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owner with Legal Title as identified by DC. Socially recognized owner/without legal titles/squatters/encroachers as identified by RAVC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BDT 20,000/each small-scale entity, applicable for both titled and non-titled irrespective of having trade license. BDT 80,000/each entity those who have valid trade licenses & up to date BIN (Business Identification Number) Certificate. BDT 150,000/each entity those who have valid trade licenses, up to date BIN (Business Identification Number) Certificate and Tax Payment Certificate/Tax Return Documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall be avoided twice as title holder by DC and non-title holder by RHD. Business identified during census/SES and will be verified by RAVC. INGO will provide assistance to collect business documents/trade license/BIN/Tax Payment Certificate/Tax Return Documents. In case of partial loss of business, entitlements to be paid as per decision of RAVC. If any death cases of listed EPs, entitlements to be paid as per decision of decision of GRC. DC will pay the CCL and Business Loss as identified by RAVC will be paid by RHD.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary eligibility to be based on businessmen identified by the Census and/or DC/RHD joint verification. The businessmen will produce document before the RHD/INGO during RP implementation as proof of income. 		
<p>Loss Item-11: Loss of income from rented-out structures (residential and commercial)</p>		
Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy	Application Guideline
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owner of the rented-out structures/premises as identified by RAVC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental assistance for 2 months @ BDT 5000/month. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grant will be applicable if only a valid document/agreement between the structure owner and tenant. The tenant units shall be determined by the RAVC. If any death cases of listed EPs, entitlements to be paid as per decision of GRC. RHD will pay the entitlement.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The owner will submit document to the RHD/INGO during RP implementation as proof of tenancy. INGO will assist in conflict resolution if it occurs between the structure owner and the tenant. 		
<p>Loss Item-12: Moving/shifting of tenants (residential and commercial)</p>		
Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy	Application Guideline
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenant (Residential and Commercial) as identified by RAVC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moving/Shifting assistance for 2 months' rent @ BDT 5000/month. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grant will be applicable if only a valid document/agreement between the structure owner and tenant. The tenant units shall be determined by the RAVC. Tenants to be identified during census/SES and will be verified by RAVC. If any death cases of listed EPs, entitlements to be paid as per decision of GRC. RHD will pay the entitlement.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenant will submit a rent certificate by the owner to the RHD/INGO during RP implementation as proof of tenancy. INGO will assist in conflict resolution if it occurs between the structure owner and the tenant. 		

Loss Item-13: Loss of graves/community graveyard/cremation place/Tomb (Mazar) on private or government land		
Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy	Application Guideline
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owner with Legal Title as identified by DC. Socially recognized owner/without legal titles as identified by RAVC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BDT 50,000 for each grave for community graveyard/cremation place. BDT 30,000 for each family grave. The assistance of relocation, reburial for Tomb (Mazar) in addition to RC for Land and structure will be determined by the RAVC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For relocation of graveyard/grave amount to be given as per decision of the GRC. INGO will provide assistance to relocate these structures. The Entitlement includes relocation and reburial assistance in addition to the RC of Structures. RHD will pay the entitlement.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> INGO will assist in replacement of grave/community graveyard. 		
Loss Item-14: Income loss of wage earner/labor/worker excluding owners or employer		
Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy	Application Guideline
Wage earner/ labor/ worker in the affected businesses as identified by RAVC	One-time cash grant BDT 600 X 30 days = BDT 18,000/-.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wage earner/Labor/Worker must have an employment record for 6 months under affected businessman/landowner/traders etc. In case of partial loss of business, Wage earner/labor/worker to be identified as per decision of RAVC. Wage earner/Labor/Worker will get preference to involve in civil works as per their skills & eligibility. RHD will pay the entitlement.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wage earner/Labor/Worker to be identified during census/SES and will be verified by RAVC. INGO will provide assistance to wage earner/labor/worker for collection employment documents. 		
Loss Item 15: Loss of Tube-well		
Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy	Application Guideline
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by DC. Non-title holders who are owners of Tube-well installed within the RoW as identified by the RAVC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCL from DC for Title Holders. RC or grant to be determined by RAVC for Non-Title Holders. Owners will take away all salvageable materials free of cost within deadline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DC will pay CCL as per ARIPA-2017 for Title Holders. RHD will pay the entitlement for non-Title Holders.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <p>RHD will pay compensation for Non-title holders with the assistance of INGO.</p>		
Loss Item 16: Loss of Toilet		
Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy	Application Guideline
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by DC. Detached toilets owned by Non-Title holders as identified by RAVC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCL from DC for Title Holders. RC or grant to be determined by RAVC for Non-Title Holders. Owners will take away all salvageable materials free of cost within deadline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DC will pay CCL as per ARIPA-2017 for Title Holders. RHD will pay the entitlement for non-Title Holders.
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <p>RHD will pay grant for non-title holders with the assistance of INGO.</p>		

Loss Item-17: Grant/assistance for vulnerable male headed household.		
Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy	Application Guideline
Title and non-title vulnerable male headed households as identified by RAVC	One-time cash grant BDT 10,000/Household.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households will be identified by RAVC based on the Poverty Line data of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics-2022 (BBS 2022). RHD will pay the Grant.
Implementation Issues:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households losing primary structure/income from business/others livelihood resources identified during census/SES and will be verified by RAVC. RHD will pay grant for vulnerable households with the assistance of INGO. 		
Loss Item-18: Grant/assistance for vulnerable women headed household.		
Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy	Application Guideline
Title and non-title women headed vulnerable households as identified by RAVC	One-time cash grant BDT 15,000/Household.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households will be identified by RAVC. RHD will pay the Grant.
Implementation Issues:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households losing primary structure/income from business/others livelihood resources identified during census/SES and will be verified by RAVC. 		
Loss Item-19: Seed grant and skill training for loss of income/source of livelihood.		
Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy	Application Guideline
Title and non-title vulnerable households as identified by RAVC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skill development training. BDT 15,000/one trained member from each vulnerable Household as grant for Income Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RHD/INGO will organize training for income livelihood restoration based on Training Needs Assessment (TNA) survey. ILRP experts/INGO will conduct the Training Needs Assessment (TNA) survey. Seed Grant and Skill Development Training cost will be included in the Compensation and Resettlement Budget of the Project and RHD will pay the grant and training cost.
Implementation Issues:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INGO will assess the needs of the training requirement and eligible one member (recommended by the head of household) from each vulnerable and woman headed household for training; and Seed grant will be paid by RHD with the assistance of INGO after completion the skilled training course. 		
Loss Item-20: Temporary impact during construction.		
Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy	Application Guideline
Households/persons/ community affected during construction	The contractor shall bear the impact on structure or land following the above entitlement matrix.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAVC will determine the loss during construction. Provision of thirty days (30 days) notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disputation
Loss Item-21: Unforeseen adverse impact.		
Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlement/Compensation Policy	Application Guideline
Households/persons/ community affected during construction/ RP implementation.	Compensation/allowance/grant/assistance/depending on types of loss will follow the principle of safeguard policy and entitlement matrix proposed in the document.	RAVC will determine the loss during construction

6.5. Compensation Payment Procedure

102. RHD will ensure that the properties (land, structure and non-structure assets) to be displaced for the project will be compensated at their full replacement cost determined by a legally constituted body like the as per the Resettlement Plan. The modalities for payment of compensation and other assistance for assets, incomes and livelihoods targets is resettlement assistance for substituting and restoration of loss of income and workdays by the relocated households, especially the vulnerable households are explained in below-

Procedure of Land Acquisition and Compensation payment to titled holder-

- Upon obtaining administrative approval of land acquisition proposal from the Ministry of Land (MoL), the DC serves notice under Section-4 of the ARIPA, 2017 to the recorded owner of the affected property for public appraisal.
- Land acquiring (DC Office) and requiring body (here RHD) representatives conduct Joint Verification Survey (JVS) of the affected properties within 7/15 days of serving notice for land acquisition.
- After that the DC serves notice under Section-8 of the ARIPA, 2017 for entertaining claims from the potential affected persons.
- On the basis of Joint Verification Survey data, DC writes letter to the respective department of Govt for valuation of affected properties as per government rule.
- DC also collects recorded land price from the concerned Sub-register's office for previous 12 months from the date of notice under Sections-4. of the ARIPA, 2017
- On the basis of Joint Verification Survey data, DC writes letter to Public Work Department (PWD) and Forest Department and the Agriculture Department for valuation of affected structures, trees and crops respectively as per government rule.
- After receiving rates from the PWD, Forest and Agriculture Department, the DC Office prepares estimates and sends it to the Project Executing Agency for placement of fund within 120 days.
- The DC prepares award for compensation in the name of recorded title holder.
- Upon placement of fund, the DC serves notice under Section-8 to the PAHs for receiving Cash.
- CCL within days from the date of issuing notice.
- The affected people are noticed to produce the records of right of the property with updated tax receipt of land, declaration on Tk. 300 non-judicial stamp, photograph etc. before Land Acquisition Officer (LAO) of DC Office.
- Upon fulfillment of the criteria of the DC Office i.e. requisite papers and documents, the LAO will disburse CCL either in the office or at the field level issuing prior notice to EPs.
- Local Government Institutions representative identifies the affected people during receiving the CCL. As per land Acquisition law, DC pays compensation to the legally owner of the properties for land, structure, trees and crops.
- As per land Acquisition law, DC pays compensation to the legally owner of the properties for land, structure, trees and crops.
- After receiving account payee cheque for CCL from the LA office and obtaining clearance from the Treasury Section of DC Office, the Entitled Persons (EP) deposits the CCL to his own bank account.
- One copy of the CCL/ Award Certificate will be submitted to the INGO office for additional payment of compensation as per RP policy.

- The INGO shall create an identity number for each of the CCL holders and prepare Entitlement Card (EC) for all the EPs along with the amount of compensation.
- The INGO shall prepare Identity Card with photograph of the EPs. The Identity Card will be jointly signed by the PIU and INGO representatives and the pasted photograph shall be attested by the concerned Local Government Representative.
- The RHD with assistance of INGO shall disburse Account Payee Cheque either in their office or in the office of Ward Councilor or others convenient place after receiving fund from RHD (PIU).

Compensation Payment Procedure to the Non-titled holder-

103. The non-titled holder means having no legal ownership of the affected property but socially recognized and enlisted during the census, SES and/or Joint Verification Survey within the RoW. The Acquisition and ARIPA 2017 has no provision to compensate non-titled holders on GOB land. The AIIB's ESS prescribes to address these affected peoples although they do not have legal title to the property. As per joint verification survey by the RAVC the list of APs/EPs will be prepared by the INGO. The steps involved in payment of compensation and resettlement benefits to the non-titled holders are:

- **Survey and Budgeting:** Joint verification survey as per actual physical inventory including reconciliation with census and SES will be conducted by the RAVC and sign the filled joint survey forms/report. As per the survey list of EPs will be prepared by the INGO. Final compensation and resettlement budget to be prepared by the INGO as per Joint verification survey by the RAVC and RC rate recommended by the RAVC. The budget will be approved by the competent authority.
- **Compensation Calculation:** RC of structure will be recommended by the RAVC based on market price as per survey and approved rate of others project. RC of structure and trees with STG, SRG, rental assistance, shifting grant of inside materials and other resettlement grant and benefits as per proposed entitlement matrix of RP will also be paid by the RHD with assistance from the INGO.
- **Special Measures for Vulnerable HHs:** As per prevalent practices in Bangladesh, the affected peoples belonging to female sex and very poor economic group are considered as vulnerable. An amount of cash grants has been proposed in this RP for all of them. Skilled development and seed grant have been also proposed in this RP.
- **Measures to Address Disproportionate Gender Impacts:** Considering the socio-economic scenarios in Bangladesh, females go through more struggle than males. Accordingly, female affected peoples would be entitled to extra benefits than their male counterparts as per proposed entitlement matrix of RP.
- **Budgeting:** Final compensation and resettlement budget to be prepared by the INGO as per Joint verification survey and RC rate recommended by the RAVC. The budget will be approved by the competent authority.
- **Payment Procedure:** Payment of compensation and resettlement benefits to the non-titled holders are:
 - Individual Identity number will be created against the name of all EPs.
 - Photograph of EPs will be taken and duly attested by the UP Chairman/Ward Councilor for preparation of Identity cards.
 - The INGO will prepare EP's file and EC for each of the EPs.
 - The ING will assist the EPs in opening Bank Account in their names.
 - The tenants of the house or commercial premises and employees will collect documents in favor of their tenancy or identification from the owner of the structure/employer which will be attested by the concern UP Chairman/Member or Ward Councilor.

- The INGO will create Identity number for each of the EPs and prepare documents for EP- wise EC for payment.
- The INGO will prepare Identity cards with photograph attested by the concern UP Chairman/ member or Ward Councilor of the EP.
- The Identity cards will be jointly signed by the RHD and INGO representatives and the pasted photograph must be attested by the concerned-UP Chairman/ Member or Ward Councilor.
- Identity cards with photograph attested by the concern UP Chairman/ member or Ward Councilor of the EP.
- The INGO will prepare indent/payment statement and voucher and submission it's with EP's others document to RHD for approval.

The INGO will disburse Account Payee Cheque either in their office or in the office of UP/Ward Councilor and the place it must be informed to the EPs in particular.

6.6. Valuation and Compensation Rates

104. The ARIPA 2017 provides for the payment of compensation for land and other assets permanently acquired, including standing crops, trees, and houses and any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Deputy Commissioner determines the market value of acquired assets as per its value on the date of issue of the notice of acquisition (Section 4), based on the registered value of similar property bought and/or sold in the area over the preceding 12 months. The market value of the property determined by the DC is reinforced by 200% for land and 100% for non-land property due to compulsory nature of acquisition. The law specifies methods for calculation of market value of property based on recorded prices obtained from relevant Government departments such as Sub-Registrar (for land), Public Works Department (for structures),

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

106. The market value of the property at the date of publication of the notice under section 4 (1) under ARIPA. (In determining such market value, the Deputy Commissioner shall consider the average value of the properties of similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity during the twelve months preceding the date of publication of the notice under section 4 (1); ii. Damages caused to any standing crops or trees on the property as a result of acquisition; iii. Any severance of the property from other property held by the interested parties; IV. Any injurious affection on other properties, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or the earnings of the interested parties;

107. Any possibilities that compel the person interested in the property (to be acquired) to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change; and any damages that may result from diminution of the profits of the property between the date of serving the notice under section 7 of the ARIPA, 2017 and the date of taking possession of the property by the DC.

RHD will also assess the replacement cost in consultation with the authentic source and local known persons. In case of any gap of DC payment and replacement value, RHD will pay the additional value of land and other affected assets.

CHAPTER-7: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

7.1. General

108. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to address social and resettlement related issues and complaints from the project affected parties and other stakeholders will be established by the implementing agency. GRM is a paralegal tool that allows anyone aggrieved with the project activities and implementation approach relevant to environmental and social measures to raise and communicate their voice. The project will guarantee that grievance redress processes are in place and those procedures are monitored to ensure that grievances are addressed correctly. The PIU shall develop a system to respond to project-related questions and handle complaints, disputes, and grievances concerning any part of the project's operations, including conflicts over environmental and social impact assessment and mitigation. The following sections indicate the specifics of the institutional structures and procedures.

7.2. Objectives of the GRM

109. The fundamental objectives of this mechanism are to resolve any resettlement related grievances locally in consultation with the aggrieved party to facilitate smooth implementation of the RP. Another important objective is to democratize the development process at the local level and to establish accountability to the displaced people.

110. RHD will establish GRM to voice and resolve social concerns linked to the project and ensure greater accountability of the project authorities towards all project affected persons (APs). The complaints and GRM will allow APs for appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from census, IOL, land acquisition and from construction related activities. APs will be informed fully about their rights and of the procedures for addressing grievances/complaints whether verbally or in written during consultation, census and at the time of compensation disbursement. The project planning and implementation will be cautious enough to avoid or prevent grievances through advance counselling and technical assistance to the APs in the census, IOL, SES and compensation collection process. This will be ensured through careful RP design and implementation, by ensuring full participation and consultations with APs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the affected communities, the RHD, and local governments in general

7.3. Formation and Composition of GRC

7.3.1. Composition of Local GRC

111. RHD will form Grievance Redress Committees at Ward level and project level to resolve complaints or grievances formally through community participation. The GRC at ward level will be composed off five members as follows:

Table 7. 1: Local Level GRC members

Sl.	Members	Designation
1	Project Manager (PM), RHD	Convener
2	Deputy Project Manager (DPM), RHD	Member
3	Area Manager of the RP Implementing NGO	Member Secretary
4	Public Representative of Concerned Area (e.g. Mayor/ Councilor/UP Chairman/UP Member)	Member
5	Representative of Project Affected People (PAP)/ Woman Member of local Union parishad/Municipality-Member.	Member

7.3.2. Composition of Project Level GRC

112. The representative from RHD will chair the committee while NGO representative will act as member secretary. If resolution attempts at the local level fails, the GRC will refer the complaint with the minutes of the hearings to the Project Office for further review. The project level GRC will be composed of 3 members will also include the Project Director. The composition of the project level GRC will be as follows:

Table 7. 2: Project Level GRC members

Sl.	Members	Designation
1	Project Director	Convener
2	Executive Engineer (Resettlement Division), RHD/ Representative of Chief Engineer, RHD	Member
3	Project Manager (PM), RHD	Member
4	Assistance Project Director (ASPD)	Member
5	Team Leader of RP Implementing NGO	Member Secretary

7.4. Scope and Jurisdiction of GRM

113. The GRC will be activated with the responsibilities to resolve resettlement and compensation related grievances/issues not to be addressed under legal suits in the courts. Scope of work and jurisdiction of GRC is as follows:

- The GRC will receive grievances, complaints or disputes through INGO field office from affected persons in written.
- The field official of INGO will assists Affected Person to lodge/register any resettlement grievance, complaints or disputes over ownership title of acquired land/assets to the GRC.
- The GRC will review, consider and resolve grievances related to social/resettlement and environmental mitigation during RP implementation.
- Any grievance, complaints and problems should ideally be resolved on the first day of hearing or within a period of one month, in case of any complicated one requiring additional and field investigation.
- Grievance of Indirectly affected persons will also be reviewed by GRC.
- GRC decisions should ideally be arrived at through consensus, failing which resolutions will be based on majority vote.
- Any decision made by GRC must be within the purview of social, resettlement, and environmental policy framework.
- The GRC will not deal with any issues/matters pending in the court of law. But if the parties agree on through written appeal, then GRC can only mediate for withdrawing of litigation.
- Other than disputes relating to ownership right under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation and other assistance. However, the major grievances that might require mitigation include:
 - Dispute over APs not enlisted in the original IOL or census.
 - Losses not identified correctly.

- Compensation/assistance not as per entitlement matrix.
- Delay in disbursement of compensation/assistance.
- Disputes over ownership
- Improper distribution of compensation/assistance in case of joint ownership.
- A minimum three (3) members shall form the quorum for the meeting of GRC.

7.5. Grievance Register and Documentation

114. To ensure impartiality and transparency, hearings on complaints will remain open to the public. The GRCs will record the details of the complaints and their resolution in a register, including intake details, resolution process and the closing procedures. RHD will maintain the following three Grievance Registers:

- **Intake Register:** (1) Case number, (2) Date of receipt, (3) Name of complainant, (4) Gender, (5) Father or husband, (6) Complete address, (7) Main objection (loss of land/property or entitlements), (8) Complainants' story and expectation with evidence, and (9) Previous records of similar grievances.
- **Resolution Register:** (1) Serial no., (2) Case no., (3) Name of complainant, (4) Complainant's story and expectation, (5) Date of hearing, (6) Date of field investigation (if any), (7) Results of hearing and field investigation, (8) Decision of GRC, (9) Progress (pending, solved), and (10) Agreements or commitments.
- **Closing Register:** (1) Serial no., (2) Case no., (3) Name of complainant, (4) Decisions and response to complainants, (5) Mode and medium of communication, (6) Date of closing, (7) Confirmation of complainants' satisfaction, and (8) Management actions to avoid recurrence.

115. Grievance resolution will be a continuous process in RP implementation. The Project Office will keep records of all resolved and unresolved complaints and grievances (one file for each case record) and make them available for review as and when asked for by RHD, the Expert Committee and any other interested persons/entities. The Project Office will also prepare periodic reports on the grievance resolution process and publish these on the RHD website.

7.6. Steps to Grievance Resolution Process

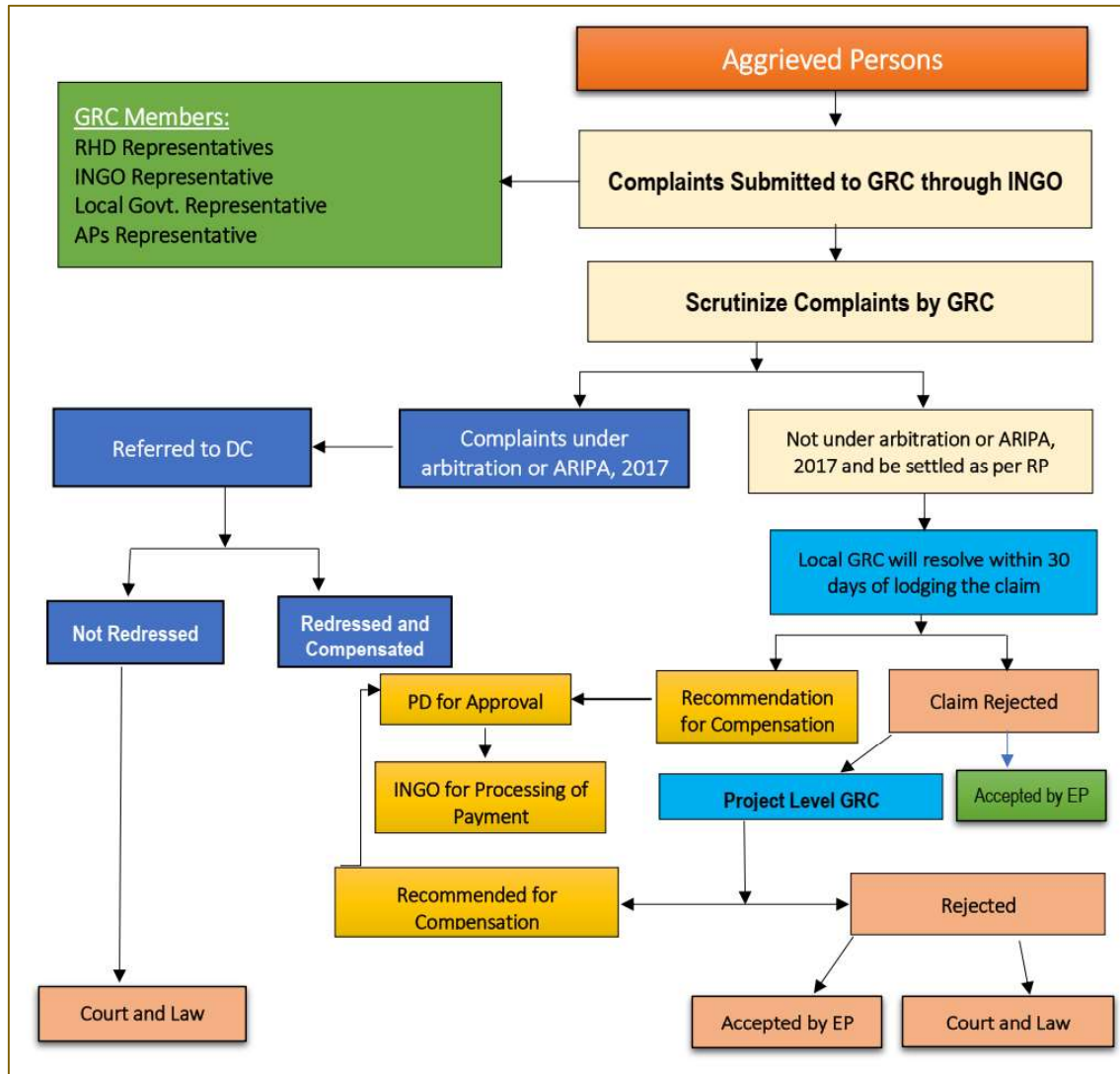
116. Upon taking possession of acquired land, RHD will form Grievance Redress Committee. Prior to the start of construction works, RHD and its representative will inform the APs about the establishment of grievance redress mechanism and the process. All relevant contact information and the grievance redress steps will be posted at every UP office involved as well as INGO field office. The poster will be in local language and posted as soon as possible. The RHD representative will review every month to ensure that the posters are properly displayed and contact instructions and numbers are clearly provided.

117. GRC meeting will be held in the respective field office of RHD or INGO or any other location as agreed by the Committee and also convenient to the Project Affected Persons (APs). If needed, GRC members may take field visits to verify and review the issues at dispute, including ownership/shares, reasons for any delay in payments or other relevant matters. The INGO and RHD will try as much as possible to address grievances locally before these are submitted to the GRC. If grievances are not resolved, the following procedures and timeline are described below.

Table 7. 3: Steps of GRC Solutions

Steps	Action Level	Task/Process	Timeframe
Step 1	Counselling	The Project Implementing Unit (PIU) informs PDPs (Project Displaced Person) about their losses and entitlements. If satisfied, the PDPs claim resettlement payments to PIU/INGO. If confused, proceed to step 2.	
Step 2	Counselling	The PDPs approaches the INGO/PIU field level officials for clarification. The INGO/PIU will inform and clarify the PDPs about their losses & entitlements as per RAP Policy/RP Entitlement Matrix. If resolved, the PDP claims resettlement payments to the INGO/PIU. If not resolved, proceed to Step 3.	
Step 3	Local Level GRC	The PDP approaches to the GRC. The INGO/PIU staff shall assist the PDPs in producing the complaints and organize hearing within 21 days of receiving the complaints. Both written complaints in the local dialect and verbal complaints are acceptable. PIU/INGO shall assist the PDPs to prepare a written form for succeeding procedures at no cost to PDPs. Then proceed to Step 4.	Twenty-one days
Step 4	Local Level GRC	GRC to scrutinize applications, cases referred to Deputy Commissioner through PIU if the case is under arbitration law and beyond their mandate as per scope of work. If the case is within the mandate of GRC, proceed to Step 5.	
Step 5	Local Level GRC	The GRC case hearing shall be held in presence of the aggrieved PDPs (if possible), and the minutes will be recorded. If resolved, the decisions will be informed to the PDPs. The Project Director will also be informed about the decision of the GRC and subsequently will be approved. If not resolved, proceed to Step 6.	
Step 6	Local Level GRC	If the PDP 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 receiving GRC decision. Then proceed to Step 7.	Seven Days
Step 7	Local Level GRC	After receiving the review petition, GRC will hear the review and make decision within 7 days of receiving the review petition.	Seven Days
Step 8	Project Level GRC	If PDPs feel aggrieved with the decision in review case, he/she may appeal to the Project Level GRC, within 7 days from the review decision by Local Level GRC.	Seven Days
Step 9	Project Level GRC	The Project Level GRC will review the case and give decision within 3 weeks from receiving of the appeal and this decision must be considered as final.	Twenty-one days

Figure 6: Grievance Redress Mechanism



7.7. Communication and Awareness Raising on GRM

118. The final processes and procedures for the GRM will be translated into local language (i.e., Bangla) and disseminated at all project locations. These shall be made available (in both leaflet and poster format) to all project locations with the staff on site and in the offices at Upazila, District and Municipality. The affected persons and their communities will be informed of the project’s grievance mechanism in open meetings at important locations and in PAP group meetings. Bangla translations of the RP in the form of information brochures will be distributed among the affected persons. The PAPs will also be briefed on the scope of the GRC, the procedure for lodging grievances cases and the procedure of grievance resolution at the project level.

7.8. IT-Based Grievance Redress Mechanism

119. An IT based GRM will be developed for the purpose of documentation of the complaints filed by the PAPs for better screening. This will further enhance the overall communication between the PAPs and PIU. PAPs will send their grievance through application software to resolve. The project authority

will promptly recognize the problems and to take necessary measures to resolve the problems within their capacity. The project Authority will inform the results of the problems to the PAPs through SMS. The GRM will be introduced by the INGO.

7.9. Monitoring and Reporting

120. The INGO shall maintain all GRC documents in their Field Office(s) which will act as the Secretariat of GRCS. Accordingly; all the records will be updated regularly and easily accessible on-site. GRC meetings will be held as agreed by the Committee, in the respective Field Office. If required, GRC members may take field visits to verify and review the issues at dispute, including titles/shares, the reasons for any delay in payments or other relevant matters. The GRC meetings will be entirely financed by the project. The Project Managers of field offices will keep records of all the grievances and their redress in monthly cumulative formats, which will be provided by the INGO and to be signed by the convener of the Grievance Redress committee. The format will contain information on the number of grievances received with nature, resolved, and the number of unresolved grievances.

121. Monthly summaries and internal reports on public grievances, enquiries and related incidents, together with the status of implementation of associated corrective/preventative actions will be collated by responsible staff and referred to the senior management of the project(s). The monthly summaries will provide a mechanism for assessing both the number and the nature of complaints and requests for information, along with the Project's ability to address those in a timely and effective manner.

CHAPTER-8: RELOCATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

8.1. Introduction

123. Mitigating the loss of land, assets, business and livelihoods is the main focus of the RP. This RP is prepared in compliance with the Safeguard Policy of AIIB. RP policy dictates that the standard of living and livelihood opportunities of the displaced people are upheld to at least the pre-project levels. RHD will, therefore, focus on implementing this requirement for both titled and non-titled PAPs. Additional measures will be taken to provide appropriate support in terms of livelihood restoration for the APs failing to cope with relocation.

8.2. Impact on Livelihood and Risk

124. If proper planning for income and livelihood restoration is not taken, implementation of the project may severely impact the livelihood of the APs. Landowners may not purchase alternative land with compensation money and may fail to utilize their money in income generating alternatives. These occurrences may push the affected people into conditions worse than before the project began. Quick payment of compensation and other benefits as per policy and proper planning and guidance by the INGO or a separate income livelihood restoration plan (ILRP) implementing NGO, concerning the utilization of compensation money by the affected people will improve the chances for the restoration of livelihoods

8.3. Impacts on Livelihood and Income

125. 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 1,464 such households will experience direct and indirect impact on their income (Table 8.1).

Table 8. 1: Type of Impact on Income of Affected HH/Unit

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Number
1	Number of affected business/shops	523
2	Number of affected wage earner	749
3	Number of rental incomes affected HH and CPR	192
Total		1,464

Source: Census and IoL Survey November 2022-April 2023

8.4. Households and Affected Entity to be Physically Relocated

126. A total of 1,874 HH, Tenant, Wage earner and others unit/entity identified in project area, among them including 564 identified for physical relocation. Of which 450 are HHs (residential structure owner), 90 are Tenants (residential only), 24 are CPR and others organization will be relocated from the project right of way. HHs and entities required relocation is presented in the below Table 8.2.

Table 8. 2: Households and Affected Entity Required Physical Relocation

Sl. No.	Affected Units Need to be Physical Relocation	Number	%
1	No. of Households (Resident Structure Owner)	450	67.37%
2	Tenant (Residential)	90	13.47%
3	CPR and Organization	24	3.59%
Total		564	100.00%

Source: Census and IoL Survey November 2022-April 2023

8.5. Economically Displaced Persons

127. A total of 1,272 persons identified in the project area who will be economically displaced. Of which 521 are business owner and 749 are wage earners. Details of economically displaced are presented in the below Table 8.3.

Table 8. 3: Economically Displaced Persons

Sl. No.	Affected Units Need to be Economically Displace	Number	%
1	No. of Business Affected Persons	523	41.12%
2	Number of Affected Wage Earners	749	58.88%
Total		1,272	100%

Source: Census and IoL Survey November 2022-April 2023

8.6. Relocation of Utilities

128. Table 8.4 shown number of HHs (only Title) losing utilities and need to be relocated due the Project implementation. Total of 50 HHs losing water connection, 597 HHs losing electric connection and 81 HHs losing gas connection.

Table 8. 4: Number of Households Losing Utilities and Need to be Relocated

Sl. No.	Category of Impacts	No./Unit
1	Electric connection	597
2	Water connection	50
3	Gas Connection	81
4	Total	728

Source: Census and IoL Survey November 2022-April 2023

8.7. Relocation and Livelihood Restoration Strategies

8.7.1. Project Relocation Strategy

129. The dynamics of tiled and non-title holder's settlement in the Project have been considered in the development of a relocation strategy for displaced households, business and community premises. The displaced entities will be provided with adequate subsistence assistance including compensation, transfer grants, reconstruction grants, business restoration grants, rental allowances, moving assistance, etc. to mitigate the livelihood disruption during relocation and reconstruction.

8.7.2. Self-Relocation

130. The project does not have project-sponsored resettlement site. Both titleholders and the non-titleholders /encroachers will be encouraged for self-relocation and assisted in the process of finding out alternative lands, where necessary.

8.7.3. Resettlement Assistance and Grant

131. The project is taking land over a long narrow strip in most of the sections of the existing road. Substantial land will be taken for widening of the road into four-lane. Again, the APs are largely affected on their own land and remaining are squatters at the Bazaar areas who are scattered all along the existing road. Developed land is scarce in the area and vacant public land is not also in plenty at suitable location to be developed for resettlement of the APs. Organized relocation site for the APs is not encouraging in this situation. It was explained clearly at the SCMs and FGDs 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 relocation and rehabilitation of the affected HH to mitigate the livelihood disruption during relocation and reconstruction. Relocation and rehabilitation assistance to be provided are as follow:

132. Structure owner will get STG and SRG of the structure and the owner will be allowed taking away all salvageable materials free of cost.

133. Affected business owner will be entitled for business restoration grants e.g. BDT 20,000/ each entity irrespective of having trade licenses. BDT 80,000/each entity those who have valid trade license and up to date BIN (Business Identification) Certificate and BDT 150,000/each entity those who have valid trade licenses, up to date BIN (Business Identification Certificate) and company registration/ audited balance sheet.

134. Regular wage earners will be entitled for cash grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income @ BDT 600 x 30 days=18,000 per wage earner.

135. Tenants will get rental assistance and owner of rented out structure will get rental assistance also. Rental assistance for both residential and commercial tenants will be entitled equivalent to two (2) months' rent@ BDT 5,000/month. Rental assistance for residential and commercial structure owners whose rental income will be disrupted will be entitled equivalent to two (2) months' rent @ BDT 5,000/month.

136. Male headed Vulnerable HHs will be entitled to one-time cash grant @ BDT 10,000 in addition to other compensations. While in case of vulnerable HHs headed by woman will be entitled to one-time cash grant BDT 15,000. Besides this, head or one member of each woman-headed and Male headed vulnerable HH will be eligible for skilled training under ILRP and seed grant of amounting BDT 15,000.

8.7.4. Training under Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP)

137. The livelihood restoration support policies shall restore the socioeconomic condition of APs at least to the level before the project implementation. APs below poverty line, as well as socially vulnerable HHs including HHs headed by women are to be target group of the ILRP in this project. Initially 236 such HH have been identified through Census and SES. Head/one workable member of each vulnerable and woman headed HH will be eligible for skill development training under ILRP. The persons eligible for getting training will be recommended by the affected HHs.

138. Some priority training programs contents have been presented for income and livelihood restoration. The training lists have been provided here are only indicative. During implementation period, minor changes may be occurred and a training need assessment (TNA) survey will be carried out at the time of skill development training on income generating activity (IGA). Days of duration will be finalized after consultation with the concerned training and sector specialists. They will develop specific training module and present schedule may be reorganized. On the basis of the respondent's (APs) main choice and job opportunity, the following trainings will be arranged under the ILRP. These are primarily assessed during conducting socio-economic survey. As per the demand of the APs and job opportunity detail of training is given the below table:

Table 8. 5: Training Contents

Program	Program contents	Responsibility
Computer Basic Training;	1.1 Potentiality of Computer basic training; 1.2 Job opportunity and demand 1.3 Risk factor. 1.4 Final Feedback	INGO with support and supervision of PIU, MKB

Program	Program contents	Responsibility
Tailoring/ Industrial sewing	1.1 Inauguration of concerned training course 1.2 Potentiality of Tailoring business/Industrial sewing 1.3 Pattern, design, marking, cutting fabric related issue 1.4 Job search, job placement for industrial sewing 1.5 Marketing tailoring business/merchandising 1.6 Risk factors and management 1.7 Final Feedback	INGO with support and supervision of PIU, MKB
Business Trade	1.1 Inauguration of concerned training course 1.2 Potential of profitable business (Accessories of electronic device, tourism, fast food etc.) 1.3 Identification of profitable business 1.4 Capital and financial Management 1.5 Marketing of fingerlings and transportation fingerlings 1.6 Risk factors and management, ensuring profit 1.7 Final Feedback	INGO with support and supervision of PIU, MKB
Welding Technician	1.1 Inauguration of concerned training course 1.2 Potentiality of Welding Technician 1.3 Pattern and design related issue 1.5 Risk factors and health safety 1.6 Final Feedback	INGO with support and supervision of PIU, MKB
Electric Wiring	1.1 Inauguration of concerned training course 1.2 Potentiality of Electric Wiring 1.3 Pattern and security related issue 1.5 Risk factors and health safety 1.6 Final Feedback	INGO with support and supervision of PIU, MKB
Electronics Device Repairing;	1.1 Inauguration of concerned training course 1.2 Potentiality of Electronics Device Repairing training 1.3 Pattern and security related issue 1.5 Risk factors and health safety 1.6 Final Feedback	INGO with support and supervision of PIU, MKB

8.7.5. Notification of the Implementation of the ILRP

139. Implementation of livelihood restoration program will be informed directly to APs through INGO, as well as through cooperation of local government representative and FGDs so that all eligible APs can surely obtain the information.

CHAPTER-9: INDICATIVE RESETTLEMENT COST AND BUDGET

9.1. Introduction

140. The cost is estimated on the basis of census and IoL survey conducted from November 2022-April 2023, current market value (CMV) through property valuation survey and market price of sub registry office. RC of land is calculated based on the market price including 200% additional. On the other hand, cost estimated for the structure and tress based on survey rate and approved rate of others project of RHD. Resettlement benefits have also assessed following proposed entitlement matrix of this RP. The RAVC will finalize the rates of assets during the RP implementation. The total estimated budget for land acquisition and resettlement is BDT **9,942,033,226.60** (Nine Hundred Ninety-Four Corer Twenty Lac Thirty-Three Thousand Two Hundred Twenty-Six Taka and Sixty Paise only) including arrangement of meeting for GRC, legal expenses, GRC cases and contingency. Of the total budget, BDT **9,205,432,801.74** to be disbursed by the DC office for CCL payment and BDT **736,600,424.86** to be disbursed by the RHD as additional grant and resettlement benefits. The budget will be finalized once the land acquisition boundaries is finalized and price of land and other assets based on the recommendations of the RAVC during the implementation of RP. Summary of cost estimation and indicative budget is shown in the below table.

Table 9. 1: Summary of Indicative Budget in BDT

Sl.	Head of Expenditures	Estimated Amount to Be Paid by DC	Estimated Amount to Be Paid by RHD	Total Indicative Budget in BDT	Reference
A	B	C	D	E=(C+D)	F
1	Compensation for land	6,808,099,998.80	136,161,999.98	6,944,261,998.78	Annex-2, Table-9.2
2	Stamp duty and registration cost	-	340,404,999.94	340,404,999.94	Table-9.3
3	Dislocation allowance of land	-	2,447,871.00	2,447,871.00	Table-9.4
4	Cost of standing crops and fish stoke	5,623,190.00	-	5,623,190.00	Table-9.5
5	Cost and grant for trees	8,789,500.00	3,563,368.75	12,352,868.75	Table-9.6
6	Compensation of structures	1,927,596,170.00	104,721,002.50	2,032,317,172.50	Table-9.7 and 9.8
7	Structure transfer grant (STG)	-	20,323,171.73	20,323,171.73	Table-9.9
8	Structure reconstruction grant (SRG)	-	40,646,343.45	40,646,343.45	Table-9.9
9	Special grant for the affected CPR	-	3,074,697.50	3,074,697.50	Table-9.10
10	Grant for new utilities connection	-	9,689,000.00	9,689,000.00	Table-9.11
11	Business grants	11,170,000.00	2,220,000.00	13,390,000.00	Table-9.12
12	Rental assistance for structure owner	-	4,530,000.00	4,530,000.00	Table-9.13
13	Shifting assistance for tenant	-	4,530,000.00	4,530,000.00	Table-9.13
14	Grant for family Grave and Tomb	-	2,450,000.00	2,450,000.00	Table-9.14
15	Grant for wage earners/employees	-	13,482,000.00	13,482,000.00	Table-9.15
16	Estimated Cost for Affected Tube well	2,720,000.00	485,000.00	3,205,000.00	Table-9.16
17	Estimated Cost for Affected Toilet	3,080,000.00	450,000.00	3,530,000.00	Table-9.17
18	Vulnerable grant for male headed HH	-	1,840,000.00	1,840,000.00	Table-9.18
19	Vulnerable grant for female headed HH	-	780,000.00	780,000.00	Table-9.18
20	Seed grant for vulnerable HH	-	3,540,000.00	3,540,000.00	Table-9.18
21	Operational cost for training of vulnerable HH	-	2,360,000.00	2,360,000.00	Table-9.19
22	Installation of temporary demarcation pillar (lump-sum)	-	500,000.00	500,000.00	

Sl.	Head of Expenditures	Estimated Amount to Be Paid by DC	Estimated Amount to Be Paid by RHD	Total Indicative Budget in BDT	Reference
A	B	C	D	E=(C+D)	F
23	Sub Total-1	8,767,078,858.80	698,199,454.85	9,465,278,313.65	
24	Arrangement of meeting for GRC & RAVC, legal expenses, GRC case etc. @ 0.5% of Sub Total-1	-	3,490,997.27	3,490,997.27	Table-9.20
25	Contingency @ 5% of Sub Total-1	438,353,942.94	34,909,972.74	473,263,915.68	
26	Sub Total-2 (Sl.=24+25)	438,353,942.94	38,400,970.01	476,754,912.95	
27	Grand Total=(Sub Total 1+2)	9,205,432,801.74	736,600,424.86	9,942,033,226.60	

9.2. Replacement Cost of Land

141. The RC of land is calculated based on the deed value rate of land including 200% premium as per ARIPA 2017 and top-up of land. The total estimated RC for is BDT **6,944,261,998.78**. The RC for land will be finally determined by the RAVC. The estimated RC for both private and public land is shown in the below table (Check list of land calculation is in Annex-2).

Table 9. 2: Estimated RC of Land

Sl. No	L.A. Case No.	Land in Acre	Average Deed Value/Acre	Total CCL of Land	Difference between RC & CCL	Total Estimated RC of Land	Reference
1	02/2022-2023	12.6379	187,756,846.00	2,372,852,244.06	47,457,044.88	2,420,309,288.94	Sl. No. 1 of EM, LAPs and Annex-2
2	03/2022-2023	9.9828	134,349,252.47	1,341,181,717.52	26,823,634.35	1,368,005,351.87	
3	04/2022-2023	58.975	52,464,027.76	3,094,066,037.22	61,881,320.74	3,155,947,357.96	
4	Total=	81.5957	-	6,808,099,998.80	136,161,999.98	6,944,261,998.78	

9.3. Stamp Duty and Registration Cost of Land

142. Stump duty, registration cost, tax, value added tax and other fees incurred for replacement land will be paid by RHD at actual for purchasing alternative land within six months from the date of CCL received. As per previous experience in other projects under RHD, purchase of alternative land does not exceed 50% of the total amount of affected land. The cost of this purpose is about 10% of the land price. The estimated stump duty, registration cost, tax, value added tax and other fees is shown in the below table.

Table 9. 3: Stamp Duty and Registration Cost

Sl.	Type of Benefit	Total CCL of Land	50% CCL of Land	Rate	Amount in BDT	Reference
A	B	C	D=50% of C	F	G= 10% of D	H
1	Stamp duty and registration cost with others tax @ 10% of 50% RC of acquired land (considering purchasing new land 50% of the probable)	6,808,099,998.80	3,404,049,999.40	10%	340,404,999.94	Sl. No. 1 of Entitlement Matrix (EM), Table 9.2 & Annex-2

9.4. Dislocation Allowance for Acquired Land

143. Dislocation allowance for acquired land @ BDT 300/Decimal (30,000/ Acre) will be paid by RHD. The estimated dislocation allowance for acquired land is shown in the below table.

Table 9. 4: Dislocation Allowance for Acquired Land

Sl. No.	Type of Benefit	Quantity of Acquired Land (in Acre)	Rate/ Acre	Amount in BDT	Reference
1	Dislocation Allowance of Acquired Land	81.5957	30,000.00	2,447,871.00	Sl. No. 1 of EM, Table 9.2 and Annex-2

9.5. Standing Seasonal Crops and Fish Stocks on Acquired Land

144. CCL of standing seasonal crops and fish stocks on acquired land will be paid by the DC office. The estimated standing seasonal crops and fish stocks for acquired land is shown in the below table.

Table 9. 5: Cost of Standing Seasonal Crops and Fish Stocks

Sl.	Category of Loss	Quantity (Acre)	Rate (BDT) per Acre	Estimated Amount in BDT	Reference
1	Compensation for standing crops for Nama (14.6375 Acre) and Kanda (41.1002 Acre) land (Agricultural land)	55.7377	100,000	5,573,770.00	Sl. No. 3 of EM, Table 2.2 of RP of RP (Chapter-2)
2	Compensation for fish stock for Pond (Pukur) land	0.2471	200,000	49,420.00	
3	Total	55.9848	-	5,623,190.00	

9.6. Cost of Trees

145. CCL of trees on acquired land will be paid by the DC office. On the other hand, RC of trees on public land will be paid by the RHD. The estimated cost of trees is shown in the below table.

Table 9. 6: Cost of Trees (in BDT)

Sl.	Size of Trees	No. Trees on Private Land	No. Trees Public Land	Unit Rate	Unit Rate + 100%	Estimate of Tree on Private Land	Estimate of Tree on Public Land	Total Estimate (in BDT)	Reference
1	A	B	C	D	E=D x 2	F=B x E	G=C x D	H=F+G	H
2	Large	402	126	4000	8000	3,216,000.00	504,000.00	3,720,000.00	Sl. No. 4 of EM and Table 2.3 of Chapter-2
3	Medium	411	218	2500	5000	2,055,000.00	545,000.00	2,600,000.00	
4	Small	2246	1135	750	1500	3,369,000.00	851,250.00	4,220,250.00	
5	Sapling	598	415	125	250	149,500.00	51,875.00	201,375.00	
6	Sub-Total=	3657	1894	-	-	8,789,500.00	1,952,125.00	10,741,625.00	
7	15% of sub-total for fruits/yields							1,611,243.75	
8	Total (Sl. No. 6+7)							12,352,868.75	

9.7. Estimated Cost of Structures

146. Affected structures are owned by the HHs, CPRs, government and private offices/institute on private and public land. RC of structures have been assessed based on survey rate and rate of others project of RHD. DC will determine price for structure on private land based on the assessed by the PWD and adding 100% additional as per ARIPA 2017. Therefore, compensation for structures on private land has been

calculated adding 100% additional with market price. Compensation for affected structures owned by titled holder on private land will be paid by DC while affected structures owned by non-titled holder on GOB land will be paid by RHD in assistance with INGO. The RC for structures will be finally assessed based on the RAVC's recommended rates. The RC for affected structure is BDT 2,032,317,172.50 (BDT 1,980,861,772.50 for primary structures and BDT 51,455,400 secondary structures). Estimated cost for affected primary structures both for titled and on-titled holder is shown in the below table 9.7 and 9.8.

Table 9.7: Estimated Cost for Affected Primary Structures in BDT

Sl.	Type of Structure	Titled Entity in SFT	Non-titled Entity in SFT	Rate of Market Price	Market Price+100%	Estimate for Title Holder	Estimate for Non-Title Holder and BR	Total Estimate in BDT
	1	2	3	4	5	6=(2x5)	7=(3x4)	8=(6x7)
1	Estimated Cost for Affected Structures Owned by HHs, Organization, Office							
2	Pucca Structure	383,774.35	5,168.00	1,600.00	3,200.00	1,228,077,920.00	8,268,800.00	1,236,346,720.00
3	Semi-pucca Structure	222,493.00	15,808.50	900.00	1,800.00	400,487,400.00	14,227,650.00	414,715,050.00
4	Tin Structure	188,012.90	46,399.25	550.00	1,100.00	206,814,190.00	25,519,587.50	232,333,777.50
5	Katcha Structure	6,372.00	2,540.00	300.00	600.00	3,823,200.00	762,000.00	4,585,200.00
6	Thatched Structure	506.00	511.00	275.00	550.00	278,300.00	140,525.00	418,825.00
7	Sub Total-A	801,158.25	70,426.75	-	-	1,839,481,010.00	48,918,562.50	1,888,399,572.50
8	Estimated Cost for Affected Structures Owned by CPR							
9	Pucca Structure	11,490.00	-	1,600.00	3,200.00	36,768,000.00	-	36,768,000.00
10	Semi-pucca Structure	2,265.00	912.00	900.00	1,800.00	4,077,000.00	820,800.00	4,897,800.00
11	Tin Structure	280.00	888.00	550.00	1,100.00	308,000.00	488,400.00	796,400.00
12	Sub Total-B	14,035.00	1,800.00	-	-	41,153,000.00	1,309,200.00	42,462,200.00
13	Sub-Total-C: Compensation for Bangladesh Railway (BR) Structure (Lumpsum)					-	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00
14	Total= A+B+C	815,193.25	72,226.75	-	-	1,880,634,010.00	100,227,762.50	1,980,861,772.50

Source: Sl. No. 5, 6, 7 & 8 of EM and Annex-2

147. Estimated cost for affected secondary structures both for titled and on-titled holder is shown in the below table.

Table 9.8: Estimated Cost for Affected Secondary Structures in BDT

Sl. No	Type of Structure	Unit	Titled Entity	Non-titled Entity	Rate of Market Price	Market Price+100%	Estimate for Title Holder	Estimate for Non-Title Holder	Total Estimate in BDT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7=(3x6)	8=(4x5)	9=(7x8)
1	Estimated Cost for Affected Structures Owned by HHs, Organization, Office								
2	Bath Room (Pucca)	sft	122	105	1100	2200	268,400	115,500	383,900
3	Bench Pucca	sft	-	6	360	720	-	2,160	2,160
4	Signboard (Steel)	sft	30	120	500	1000	30,000	60,000	90,000
5	Chula (Pucca)	sft	120	-	200	400	48,000	-	48,000
6	Foundation (Pucca)	sft	1184	-	1100	2200	2,604,800	-	2,604,800
7	Gate (Iron)	sft	2305	322	660	1320	3,042,600	212,520	3,255,120
8	Gate (Steel)	sft	347	-	660	1320	458,040	-	458,040
9	Gate (Tin)	sft	63	-	520	1040	65,520	-	65,520
10	Pucca Soling	sft	461	396	200	400	184,400	79,200	263,600
11	Tin Baranda	sft	10550.5	9349	300	600	6,330,300	2,804,700	9,135,000
12	Drain	cft	252	-	825	1650	415,800	-	415,800

Sl. No	Type of Structure	Unit	Titled Entity	Non-titled Entity	Rate of Market Price	Market Price+100%	Estimate for Title Holder	Estimate for Non-Title Holder	Total Estimate in BDT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7=(3x6)	8=(4x5)	9=(7x8)
13	Safety Tank	cft	33009	1300	225	450	14,854,050	292,500	15,146,550
14	Water Tank	cft	582	-	225	450	261,900	-	261,900
15	Boundary Wall (Tin)	rft	854	507	250	500	427,000	126,750	553,750
16	Pucca Boundary Wall 10"	rft	358	-	800	1600	572,800	-	572,800
17	Pucca Boundary Wall 5"	rft	7817.7	598.5	500	1000	7,817,700	299,250	8,116,950
18	Barbed Wire Fence	rft	50	108	40	80	4,000	4,320	8,320
19	RCC Pilar	no	99	21	1,000	2000	198,000	21,000	219,000
20	Dispenser Nozel	no	2	-	60000	120000	240,000	-	240,000
21	Submersible Pump	no	70	5	20000	40000	2,800,000	100,000	2,900,000
22	Mobile Tower	no	4	-	1000000	2000000	8,000,000	-	8,000,000
23	Motor	no	63	1	3,000	6000	378,000	3,000	381,000
24	Sub Total=A						46,050,110	3,943,240	49,993,350
25	Estimated Cost for Affected Structures Owned by CPR								
26	Bath Room (Pucca)	sft	-	60	1100	2200	-	66,000	66,000
27	Foundation (Pucca)	sft	-	162	1100	2200	-	178,200	178,200
28	Oju Khana (Semi-Pucca)	sft	-	390	550	1100	-	214,500	214,500
29	Drain	cft	75	-	825	1650	123,750	-	123,750
30	Safety Tank	cft	180	-	225	450	81,000	-	81,000
31	Gate (Steel)	sft	240	-	660	1320	316,800	-	316,800
32	Tin Baranda	sft	220	161	300	600	132,000	48,300	180,300
33	Pucca Boundary Wall 5"	rft	180.5	36	500	1000	180,500	18,000	198,500
34	Donation Box	no	2	1	5,000	10000	20,000	5,000	25,000
35	Submersible Pump	no	1	1	20000	40000	40,000	20,000	60,000
36	Motor	no	3	-	3,000	6000	18,000	-	18,000
37	Sub Total=B						912,050	550,000	1,462,050
38	Total= (A+B)						46,962,160	4,493,240	51,455,400

Source: Sl. No. 5, 6, 7 & 8 of EM and Annex-2

9.8. Structure Transfer and Reconstruction Grant

148. Structure transfer grant (STG) and structure reconstruction grant (SRG) have been calculated as per Entitlement Matrix of RP (5, 6, 7 & 8). Detail breakdown of STG and SRG is shown in the below table.

Table 9. 9: Cost of Structure Transfer and Reconstruction Grant

Sl.	Item	CCL/RC of Structure	Rate	Amount in BDT	Reference
1	Structure transfer grant (STG) 1% of CCL value of the structure for title holder	1,927,596,170.00	1%	19,275,961.70	Sl. No. 5, 6, 7 & 8 of EM and Table 9.7 & 9.8
2	Structure transfer grant (STG) 1% of RC of the structure for non-title holder	104,721,002.50	1%	1,047,210.03	
3	Sub-Total-A (STG)	-	-	20,323,171.73	
4	Structure reconstruction grant (SRG) 2% of CCL value of the structure for title holder	1,927,596,170.00	2%	38,551,923.40	
5	Structure reconstruction grant (SRG) 2% of RC of the structure for Non-title holder	104,721,002.50	2%	2,094,420.05	
6	Sub-Total-B (SRG)	-	-	40,646,343.45	
7	Total= STG and SRG			60,969,515.18	

9.9. Special Grant for the Affected CPR

149. Special grant for the affected CPR has been calculated as per Entitlement Matrix (EM) of RP (serial no. 7 and 8 of EM of EM). Detail breakdown of special grant is shown in the below table.

Table 9. 10: Cost of Special Grant for the Affected CPR

Sl.	Item	CCL/RC of Structure	Rate	Amount in BDT	Reference
1	Special grant for the affected CPR 7% of CCL for title holder	42,579,050.00	7%	2,940,353.50	Sl. No. 7 & 8 of EM, Table 9.7 and 9.8
2	Special grant for the affected CPR 7% of RC for Non-title holder	1,919,200.00	7%	134,344.00	
3	Total=	-	-	3,074,697.50	

9.10. Cash Grant for New Utilities Connection

150. Cash grant for new utilities reconnection has been calculated as per survey rate and Entitlement Matrix (EM) of RP (serial no. 9 of EM). Utilities reconnection fees will be provided by RHD at actual cost. Detail breakdown of utilities connection grant is shown in the below table.

Table 9. 11: Cost of Cash Grant for New Utilities Connection

Sl.	Type of Benefit	No. of Connection	Rate	Amount in BDT	Reference
1	Cash grant for new utilities connection (gas line connection)	81	25,000.00	2,025,000.00	Sl. No. 9 of EM
2	Cash grant for new utilities connection (electricity connection)	597	12,000.00	7,164,000.00	
3	Cash grant for new utilities connection (water connection)	50	10,000.00	500,000.00	
4	Total=	728	-	9,689,000.00	

9.11. Cash Grant for Business

151. Cash grant for affected business has been calculated as per Entitlement Matrix (EM) of RP (serial no. 10 of EM). Detail breakdown of business grant is shown in the below table.

Table 9. 12: Cost of Business Grant

Sl.	Type of Entity	No. of Business	Rate	Amount in BDT	Reference
1	Business grant for Title Holder				
2	Business grant for each small-scale entity	383	20,000	7,660,000.00	Sl. No. 10 of EM and Annex-5 & 6
3	Business grant for each entity those who have valid trade license & up to date BIN Certificate	12	80,000	960,000.00	
4	Business grant for each entity those who have valid trade licenses, up to date BIN and company registration/ audited balance sheet	17	150,000	2,550,000.00	
5	Sub-Total	412		11,170,000.00	
6	Business grant for non-Title Holder				
7	Business grant for each small-scale entity irrespective of having trade license	111	20,000	2,220,000.00	
8	Total= (Sl. 5+7)	523		13,390,000.00	

9.12. Rental and Shifting Assistance

152. Cost of rental assistance for structure owners and shifting assistance for tenant have been calculated as per EM of RP (serial no. 11 and 12 of EM). Detail breakdown of rental and shifting assistance is shown in the below table.

Table 9. 13: Cost of Rental and Shifting Assistance

Sl.	Type of Benefit	Unit/No. of Tenant	Unit Rate	Amount in BDT	Reference
1	Rental assistance for structure owners whose rental income will be disrupted equivalent to 2 months' rent @ BDT 5,000/month of 192 owners.	453	10,000	4,530,000	Sl. No. 11 and 12 of EM and Annex-5
2	Moving/shifting assistance for tenant (commercial and residential) equivalent to 2 months' rent @ BDT 5,000/month	453	10,000	4,530,000	
Total=				9,060,000.00	

9.13. Relocation of Grave

153. Cost of rental assistance for structure owners and shifting assistance for tenant have been calculated as per EM of RP (serial no.13 of EM). Detail breakdown of cash grant is shown in the below table.

Table 9. 14: Cost of Grave Relocation

Sl.	Item	No. of Grave	Rate	Amount in BDT	Reference
1	Cash grant for family Grave relocation	65	30,000	1,950,000.00	Sl. No. 13 of EM
2	Cash grant for Tomb (community grave) relocation	1	500,000	500,000.00	
3	Total	66		2,450,000.00	

9.14. Cash Grant for Wage Earner/Employee

154. Cash grant for affected for wage earner/employee has been calculated as per EM of RP (serial no. 14 of EM). Detail breakdown of grant is shown in the below table.

Table 9. 15: Cost of Grant for Wage Earner/Employee

Sl.	Item	No. of Employee	Rate	Amount in BDT	Reference
1	Cash grant for wage earners/employees equivalent to income loss of 30 days (BDT 600 x 30 days)	749	18,000	13,482,000.00	Sl. No. 14 of EM and Annex-5

9.15. Compensation/Grant for Affected Tube Well

155. Compensation/grant for affected tube well has been calculated as per EM of RP (serial no. 15 of EM). Compensation for tube well on private land has been calculated adding 100% additional with market price as per ARIPA 2017. Detail breakdown of compensation/grant is shown in the below table.

Table 9. 16: Cost of Affected Tube Well

Sl.	Type of Structure	Unit	Titled Entity	Non-titled Entity	Rate of Market Price	Market Price+100 %	Estimate for Title	Estimate for Non-Title	Total in BDT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7=(3x6)	8=(4x5)	9=(7x8)
1	Estimated Cost for Affected Structures Owned by HHs, Organization, Office								
2	Tube well (Hand)	no	79	25	17,000	34000	2,686,000	425,000	3,111,000
3	Tube well (Deep)	no	0	1	60,000	120000	-	60,000	60,000
4	Sub Total=A						2,686,000	485,000	3,171,000
5	Estimated Cost for Affected Structures Owned by CPR								
6	Tube well (Hand)	no	1	-	17,000	34000	34,000	-	34,000
7	Sub Total=B						34,000	-	34,000
8	Total= (A+B)						2,720,000	485,000	3,205,000

9.16. Compensation/Grant for Affected Toilet

156. Compensation/grant for affected toilet has been calculated as per EM of RP (serial no. 16 of EM). Compensation for toilet on private land has been calculated adding 100% additional with market price as per ARIPA 2017. Detail breakdown of compensation/grant is shown in the below table.

Table 9. 17: Cost of Affected Toilet

Sl. No	Type of Structure	Unit	Titled Entity	Non-titled Entity	Rate of Market Price	Market Price+100%	Estimate for Title Holder	Estimate for Non-Title Holder	Total Estimate in BDT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7=(3x6)	8=(4x5)	9=(7x8)
1	Estimated Cost for Affected Structures Owned by HHs, Organization, Office								
2	Toilet (Pucca)	no	36	5	25,000	50000	1,800,000	125,000	1,925,000
3	Toilet (Slab)	no	45	25	12,000	24000	1,080,000	300,000	1,380,000
4	Sub Total=A						2,880,000	425,000	3,305,000
5	Estimated Cost for Affected Structures Owned by CPR								
6	Toilet (Pucca)	no	4	1	25,000	50000	200,000	25,000	225,000
7	Sub Total=B						200,000	25,000	225,000
8	Total= (A+B)						3,080,000	450,000	3,530,000

9.17. Cash Assistance and Seed Grant for Vulnerable HHs

157. Cost of assistance to vulnerable and one-time as seed grant to each trained member from vulnerable HHs has been calculated as per EM of RP (serial no. 17, 18 and 19 of EM). One member from each vulnerable HH will be entitled for skill development training on income generating activities (IGA) under income and livelihood restoration program (ILRP). Table 9.18 shows the detailed of estimated amount of assistance to vulnerable and one-time as seed grant.

Table 9. 18: Cost of Cash Assistance and Seed Grant for Vulnerable HHs

Sl.	Benefit Item	No. of HH	Rate	Amount in BDT	Reference
1	Assistance to vulnerable male headed HHs @ BDT 10,000	184	10,000	1,840,000.00	Sl. No. 17, 18 and 19 of EM and Annex-7
2	Assistance to vulnerable woman-headed HHs @ BDT 15,000	52	15,000	780,000.00	
3	One-time as seed grant to each trained member from vulnerable HHs	236	15,000	3,540,000.00	
4	Total			6,160,000.00	

9.18. Operational Cost of Training for Vulnerable HHs

158. One member from each vulnerable HH will be entitled for skill development training on income generating activities (IGA) under income and livelihood restoration program (ILRP). The estimated operational cost of training on IGA has been calculated BDT 10,000 per participant from Vulnerable HHs under the ILRP. Table 9.19 shows the detailed of estimated amount of operational cost of training.

Table 9.19: Operational Cost of Training for Vulnerable HHs

Sl.	Head of Expenditure	No. of Vulnerable HH	Rate in BDT	Amount in BDT
1	Cost for skill development training on IGA for each participant from the Vulnerable HHs under ILRP	236	10,000.00	2,360,000

Source: *Others Recent Project (Vicinity)*

9.19. Administrative Cost and Contingency

159. The estimated administrative and contingency costs for land acquisition and implementation of RP are BDT **485,521,991.81**. Arrangement of meeting for GRC and RAVC, legal expenses, GRC case etc. have been kept @ 0.5% of sub-total resettlement budget (to be disbursed by RHD) as per experience of other projects. Apart from all costs a contingency @ 5% of the sub total budget has been kept to meet unforeseen expenses. In this case prior approval from the Project Director will need to be obtained. Below table shows the detailed of administrative cost and contingency for Land Acquisition and resettlement.

Table 9.20: Estimated Amount of Administrative Cost and Contingency

Sl.	Head of Expenditure	Estimate in BDT	Rate (%)	Amount in BDT
1	Arrangement of meeting for GRC & RAVC, legal expenses, GRC case etc. @ 0.5% of Sub-total budget for resettlement	698,199,454.84	0.5%	3,490,997.27
2	Contingency @ 5% of Sub-total budget	9,465,278,313.64	5%	473,263,915.68
3	Total			476,754,912.95

9.20. Approval of the Resettlement Budget

160. Total of indicative acquisition and resettlement budget is BDT **9,942,033,226.60** (Nine Hundred Ninety-Four Corer Twenty Lac Thirty-Three Thousand Two Hundred Twenty-Six Taka and Sixty Paise only) will be carried by the MKB, RHD as per development project proposal (DPP). DPP has provision a total of BDT **10,650,000,000.00** for land acquisition and resettlement that is more than RP budget (indicative). Final resettlement budget will be prepared once after approval of the RP from MoRTB with the concurrence of AIIB. After approval of the RP, the RAVC will determine the RC rate and other price of losses as per EM of RP. After summarizing, the RP implementing NGO will assist PIU, RHD to prepare final resettlement budgets covering all eligible loss and entitlements confirmed through joint verification and determination RC rate by RAVC. Subsequently, INGO will submit the final budget. resettlement benefits by RHD in assistance with the INGO will be started after approval of such budget.

CAPTER-10: INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

10.1. Introduction

161. RHD under the MoRTB is representing the Government of Bangladesh as the Executing Agency (EA) of the MKB. RHD is responsible to finance for land acquisition and resettlement of project-affected persons and arrange for the necessary right of way for the MKB. The Project is being implemented by RHD with assistance of the development partner AIIB.

10.2. Institutional Framework for Implementation of RP

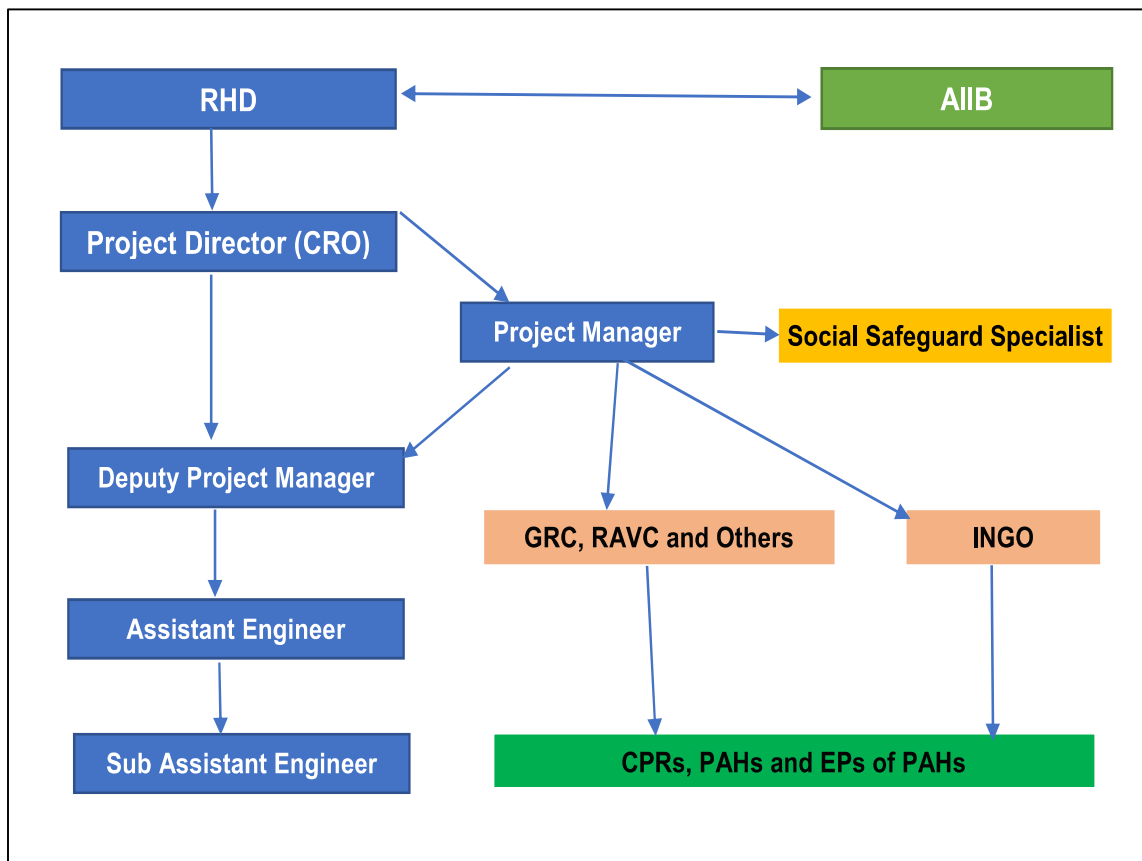
162. For speedy and smooth implementation of the project, suitable institutional arrangements are necessary for managing and implementing the RP. Institutional arrangements required for implementation of RP includes capacity augmentation of project head office personnel, project field office, land acquisition section of DC office, appointed INGO, formation of GRC and RAVC. The Project office for design and construction of the MKB under the RHD is headed by a Project Director (PD). The PIU in addition to the Project Director is assisting the PD in overall process. An Executive Engineer who is in role of Project Manager (PM) will oversee the resettlement of project-affected persons and land acquisition.

10.3. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at PD Office

163. The PIU, with assistance from INGO, will coordinate and mitigate compensation claim and other relevant matters of the affected households, disburse due compensation and other relevant benefits, and ensure unhindered access by the affected households to the program. The PIU will carry out the following specific tasks relating to Resettlement Plan finalization and its implementation: (i) coordinate necessary arrangement to support Resettlement Plan finalization and implementation activities; (ii) select, nominate and appoint personnel to the and GRC; (iii) submit updated Resettlement Plan to AIIB prepared by the consultant for review, endorsement, and disclosure before implementation; (iv) oversee meaningful consultations and stakeholder participations during Resettlement Plan updating and its implementation; (v) perform the overall responsibility of planning, management, monitoring, and implementation of the program; (vi) ensure availability of necessary budget for complying with all necessary activities; (vii) Synchronize compensation payment activity and handover encumbrance-free land to the contractor as per the construction schedule; and (viii) Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement packages and payment modality.

164. The PIU will ensure the availability of necessary fund and timely compensation payment to the affected households after necessary scrutiny. The PIU will assist in implementing and monitoring the livelihood restoration program, which will be implemented by the INGO. The PM (PIU) in charge of the compensation fund management will report to the Project Director. He/she will work in close coordination with the concerned field-based office and the INGO on the day-to-day activities of the Resettlement Plan implementation.

165. The PIU will ensure coordination between the concerned Stakeholders with INGO, GRC, and with the affected households while the GRC will be formed for resolution of disputes. The composition and formation of Committees, mechanisms for quantification and valuation of assets, and grievance resolution will be promulgated in due course of time and in due process. The Institutional setup for the project is in given in Figure 7.

Figure 7: Institutional Arrangement for RP Implementation

10.4. Roles of Implementing Agency (RHD)

166. RHD has established a PIU, headed by a PD who is responsible for the overall execution of the Project. The Project Director is also the Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) and is assisted and supported by PM and DPM. The PD has appointed an experienced NGO for the implementation of RP (also referred as INGO or implementing NGO).

167. The Executing Agency (RHD) will implement the RP through setting a PIU, headed by the PD. The PIU under the PD will accomplish day-to-day activities pertaining to the resettlement/compensation issue and ILRP with the active support of the INGO. The concerned DPM at the PIU will also work as the Convener of the RAVC. The PM will act as the Convener of the GRC.

168. The PD office is responsible for overall implementation, supervision and management of RP with assistance of the INGO. Responsibilities of Project Director's office are: (i) call and chair regular coordination meeting between, PIU, RP implementation NGO, Design and Supervision Consultant and the MoRTB; (ii) coordinate the implementation of Resettlement activities with Head Office and Field Office; (iii) appoint INGO for implementation of Resettlement Plan and monitoring and evaluation consultant for monitoring and evaluation; (iv) monitor monthly progress of Resettlement Plan implementation; (v) guide staff of RHD, INGO and monitoring and evaluation agency on policy related issues during implementation; and (vii) ensure timely release of fund for Resettlement activities.

10.5. Roles of Project Director

169. The PD is the chief executive of the Project. The PD is responsible for necessary policy, administrative and financial decisions and actions for effective and timely implementation of the Project as per the approved policy and implementation arrangements. PD may delegate his/her power through the Project Manager (PM) for overall management of preparation and implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement. Following are the specific responsibilities of the PD on LA&R:

- Oversee land acquisition requirements by locations, social screening and public consultations, preparation of land acquisition proposals (LAP) and receipt of administrative approval thereof and submission of LAPs to DC, PAP census and preparation tranche-wise and RP.
- Liaise with other Government Ministries/Departments, including the DC office, and any other stakeholders who are deemed instrumental in the land acquisition and RP preparation and implementation processes.
- Ensure that RPs are prepared and implemented in full, including compensation payment, following the schedule of civil works construction.
- Monitor progress in selection of sites, engineering design and determination of land acquisition needs and their specific locations, submission of LAPs to DC and approval by DLAC/relevant authorities.
- Approve or actively facilitate approval of the land acquisition proposals and resettlement
- Actively liaise with DC, assist the Project Manager and Deputy Project Director to resolve any issues to complete land acquisition in time.
- Review of progress of land acquisition and payment of Compensation under Law and to up on a routine basis.
- Coordinate all process tasks leading land acquisition and implementation of the RP.
- Coordinate and participate in the process tasks like social screening, public consultations, PAP census/surveys, market prices surveys, and joint on-site verification of the affected properties, and ensures flow of information between agencies.

10.6. Roles of Project Manager (PM)

170. The Project Manager (PM) is responsible for obtaining private and public lands for construction of the project component. The PM will be assisted by the Deputy Project Manager, Assistant Engineer, a and Sub-Assistant Engineer. Following are the specific responsibilities of the PM:

- Manage preparation and implementation of Land Acquisition Plans (LAP), obtain administrative approval from the MoRTB, submit to the DC office with request for acquisition of land in favor of RHD and follow up the process.
- Communicate with Ministry of Land, DC office and other public agencies for acquisition of public land using appropriate legal instruments and procedures.
- Liaise with the DC office for timely execution of field feasibility assessment, conduct of DLAC meeting, joint verification, assessment of compensation and payment thereof.
- Liaise with the Ministry of Land for following up timely approval of the LAP for proceeding with the land acquisition process.
- Engage and monitor activities of the implementing NGO for assisting the awardees in collecting compensation from the DC office and assist the DC office in the LA process.
- Identify and bring to the notice of the PD/Chief Engineer – any policy and administrative issue,

- Ensure that the funds necessary for land acquisition are released on time and such activities are carried out without any administrative hindrances;
- Closely monitor the execution of land acquisition by the DC and propose modification/improvement to RHD, as necessary;
- Submit comprehensive periodic progress reports to RHD Management and through them to G0B and any other interested stakeholders.

10.7. Role of Social Specialist/Resettlement Specialist (National)

171. Social Specialist/Resettlement Specialist (National) will be engaged by the PIU who will closely work with the Project Director for social and resettlement compliance. His/her major responsibilities will be for:

- Review the RP to understand the project's social safeguards requirement as well as progress of the RP implementation and assist the PIU in terms of social safeguard and resettlement issues during the implementation stage;
- Conduct trainings, workshops, and other knowledge sharing sessions on lessons and good practices on safeguards, health and safety, etc. to the PIU and build capacity of relevant staff to undertake their tasks in implementation and monitoring;
- Ensure that all the social mitigation measures required to be implemented are properly incorporated;
- Monitoring the implementation of resettlement plan and different social mitigation measures.
- Prepare the quarterly progress report to be included in overall monthly progress report of the project. The Specialist also responsible for preparation and submit the quarterly progress report highlighting potential and actual issues and/or problems related to the resettlement and recommending corrective measures.
- Ensure that the project comply with the relevant measures and requirements set forth in the RP.
- Support PIU in resolving project-related complaints/grievances;
- Assist PIU in organizing and conducting consultations and awareness raising activities;
- The Specialist shall also review, on behalf of PD; the implementation progress report submitted by the INGO on a regular basis.

10.8. Responsibilities of RP Implementing NGO

172. RHD appointed an experienced NGO for implementing the RP at the field level (INGO). The RHD contracted out clearly defined tasks of the RP implementing NGO in a detailed term of reference, such as up-dating RP, assist to implement LAP, consultation/public information campaign for report building, issuance of ID cards, payment of eligible benefits to affected households/individuals, skills training/management training, community awareness and empowerment, etc. INGO will initially create an ID number for each affected household (AH) as identified during the census and IOL, and prepare an ID card for each AH with a photograph.

173. Photographs of the AHs will be attested to by the concerned-UP Chairman/Ward Councilor and pasted on the ID Card. The ID Card will include on the holder's name, father's/husband's name, mother's name, age, education, identifiable marks, detailed address, details of quantity of losses, etc.

The ID card will be issued by RHD with the joint signature of RHD and INGO representatives and distributed among the AHs.

174. The appointed NGO will design and develop menu driven Computerized Management Information System (CMIS) to create and maintain database of identified affected households. The CMIS will keep and restore affected households' details including losses and compensation/entitlement. INGO will create individual Entitled Persons (EP) file and Entitlement Card (EC) for easy resettlement assistance disbursement.

175. INGO will assist the AHs in preparing documents and opening bank accounts in their name to receive compensation vouchers from RHD. They will form a focus group with the affected people based on homogeneity and/or proximity and hold meetings on a regular basis to let them know about their right and entitlements, as prescribed in the RP.

10.9. Roles of DC office

176. The DC office has a key role to play in land acquisition for the project. He/she has the legal responsibility of acquiring land and paying compensation directly to the awardees as per the ARIPA-2017. Furthermore, he/she has access to official records and the legal/administrative authority for title of land and eligibility of PAPs for CCL for affected property, covered by the law.

177. RHD and the implementing NGO, will work with the DC during the Joint Verification of affected properties and the market survey of the properties, for assessing the cost estimate and budgeting.

178. The DC office 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 11 of ARIPA-2017 and RHD will disbursement of differentials (top-up payment) and others benefit and grant, if any.

179. In order to ensure collective sharing of responsibilities RAVC will be formed with representatives of the RHD, DC and INGO through gazette notification by the MoRTB. Formation, roles and responsibilities, and the mandates of the committee proposed are presented below:

10.10. Resettlement Assessment and Valuation Committee (RAVC)

180. The 1st main task of the RAVC is to undertake a plot to plot survey in the affected areas, using a structured questionnaire, for determining the actual quantum of losses suffered by the AP (Title holders and without title holders), compare these data with the assessment made by the DC, Census and IOL (types and quantities of all types of losses) to be prepared by INGO and establish the estimate of compensation for acquisition of land, loss of livelihood and resettlement using those loss data including. If there is any inconsistency found during the verification, they will stand on the correct one. The RAVC will sign the filled joint survey Forms.

181. 2nd main task of RAVC to collect the Current Market Value (CMV) per unit for different types of affected properties from the related agencies and verify it through sample survey, field visit and interviewing the related persons. The RAVC shall recommend the RC based on CMV for the affected properties and other Resettlement Benefits as per RP Entitlement Matrix. To be specific, for determining the RC per unit of various types of losses, the committee may consult the local resourceful/knowledgeable persons, key informants and relevant government departments of the project area like:

- Potential sellers and buyers
- Real-estate businessmen operating in the project areas
- The Public Works Department

- Wood, rod, cement, etc. merchants
- Deed writers of land
- Religious leaders
- Local government representatives
- Socially accepted leaders
- Whoever considered relevant by the

10.11. Composition of the RAVC

182. The MoRTB will form the RAVC for the project through a Gazette Notification. Composition of the RAVC will be as follow:

- (i). Project Manager (PM) of PIU – Convener.
- (ii). Deputy Project Manager (DPM) of PIU or PD’s representative (Minimum Assistant Engineer)- Member.
- (iii). Representative from DC (preferably LAO or equivalent officer) – Member
- (iv). Resettlement Consultant or Consultant’s Representative (as decided by PD) -Member; and
- (v). Area Manager of INGO - Member Secretary.

183. Actually, this committee will assess the affected actual quantum of losses of Title holders and without title holders and determines the unit rate of RC of the affected property for compensation. Representatives of concerned government departments always help in determining more accurately the amounts of compensation for per unit losses of various types of losses. For any particular type of loss, if the amount of compensation is fixed in the EM, the RAVC shall honor the amount/proportion. In determining the per unit RC of structures for the non-title holders, may follow the procedures followed by the DC Office for similar types of structures. If needed, this principle may be adapted for other types of losses.

184. The specific Terms of Reference (TOR) include:

- ❖ The RAVC will undertake a plot to plot survey in the affected areas, using a structured questionnaire, for determining the actual quantum of losses suffered by the AP (Title holders and without title holders), compare these data with the assessment made by the DC, Census and IOL with the assistance of INGO;
- ❖ The RAVC will identify the all Entitled Persons (EPs);
- ❖ The RAVC will sign the filled joint survey Forms as per RP Entitlement Matrix and submit to the Project Director, RHD;
- ❖ The RAVC determines the per unit RC based on CMV for all types of losses with the assistance of INGO and relevant government departments/agencies like PWD, DAE, DOF including other similar Projects;
- ❖ They will recommendation the per unit RC including other Resettlement Benefits/Grant as per RP Entitlement Matrix and shall submit it to the Project Director for necessary approval;
- ❖ They will take decisions in the RAVC meeting and the decisions will be taken on two-thirds majority basis.
- ❖ The RAVC may also commission CMV Survey for determining the per unit value of particular types of affected properties, whenever needed;
- ❖ In absence of CCL for various types of structures, the RAVC shall assess the per unit value through CMV Survey for the squatters/encroachers at Govt. land;
- ❖ For any controversy/inadequacy/complexity in the ToR or its operation, the decision of Project Director, RHD shall be considered as final; and
- ❖ The PD is empowered with making required modifications/changes in the ToR for better functioning of the committee.

CHAPTER-11: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

11.1. Introduction

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

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

186. The basic objective of this Implementation Schedule is to ensure that all the EPs are paid due compensations in time so that they can re-establish their social and economic livelihoods at least

187. to the pre-project condition. The instant RP has proposed cash compensation to compensate for the losses of individual properties, loss of business income, loss of income of displaced wage earners/employees engaged in business units, loss of rental income from affected structures, loss of trees and special grants to vulnerable households displaced by the project. The other component of RP is the relocation of displaced common community properties.

11.2. Community Participation in Implementation

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

11.3. Issue-wise Implementation Schedule

189. A time bound implementation schedule for the implementation of RP has been prepared in accordance with the needs of project construction schedule. The RP will be approved by MoRTB followed by the concurrence from AIIB before starting implementation. The overall schedule of RP implementation will be based on the principle that (i) all displaced persons and families are paid their due compensation and other resettlement benefits/allowances prior to relocation: and (ii) relocation of the families/businesses should be synchronized with the schedule. Implementation of RP has to be completed before the commencement of the construction work. Resettlement activities for the titleholders linked to Land Acquisition process and compensation payment to be initiated by the respective DC. However, resettlement activities for title holder APs will start after serving notice u/s-8 according to the acquisition procedures stipulated in the ARIPA-2017. At the beginning of the RP implementation work, skeleton staff for entertaining and resolving claims /grievances of the EPs

regarding social safeguard and environmental issues will be appointed. Once RP implementation is complete, the project infrastructure construction work will commence. Implementation of RP will be completed within 24 months. A tentative RP implementation schedule is presented with below Table 11.1.

Table 11. 1: Implementing Schedule

SL.No.	Activities	1 st Year				2 nd Year							
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
A	LAND ACQUISITION												
1	Preparation of LAP and Submit DC												
2	Land Acquisition Processing by DC												
3	Notice u/s-3, JVS and u/s-7												
4	LA Estimate and Fund Placement with DC												
5	Award of Compensation, u/s-8												
6	Possession and Handing over Land												
B	SOCIAL PREPARATION												
2	Mobilization of NGO/Firm in the Field												
3	Disclosure of RP												
4	NGO/Firm Assistance to APs for CCL Collection												
5	Formation of GRC and RAC												
5	Identification of EPs/Issuance of ID cards												
6	Determination of Entitlement												
C	PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION												
1	Coordinate with DC office on Land Acquisition												
2	Assist PAPs in the Process of CCL Collection												
3	Prepare Application for Collection												
4	Opening Bank Accounts by the EP/PAPs												
5	PAPs Apply and Receive CCL												
6	EP/PAPs Approach for Resentment Assistance												
D	RELOCATION												

SL No.	Activities	1 st Year				2 nd Year			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	Payment of Transfer and Reconstruction Grants								
2	Payment of Others Resettlement Assistance								
3	PAPs Mobilization and Relocation								
4	Monitoring of Relocated Households								
E	GRIEVANCE REDRESS								
1	Complaints receive from aggrieved PAPs								
2	Review, approval and actions								
F	MIS AND MONITORING								
1	Design, Develop and Operate Automated MIS								
2	Internal Monitoring								
3	Independent External Monitoring								
G	IMPLEMENTATION OF ILRP								
1	Training Need Assessment								
2	Develop/Update ILRP implementing plan								
3	Implement ILRP								
4	Monitoring of ILRP Implementation								

CHAPTER-12: MONITORING AND REPORTING

12.1. Introduction

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

12.2. Objectives of Monitoring

191. The main objectives of the monitoring are as follows:

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

12.3. Approach and Methodology for Monitoring

192. The Monitoring approach will be to identify and select a set of appropriate indicators and gathering information on them for assessing the appropriateness & sufficiency of RP, and efficiency & adequacy of implementation. Participation of stakeholders especially, the displaced persons and women and vulnerable groups will be ensured in the monitoring process. The process will also undertake various formal and informal surveys for impact analysis. Assessment of resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability will be carried out through the Monitoring process for identification of lessons for building upon future policies on involuntary resettlement in the country. Monitoring tools would include both quantitative and qualitative methods as follows:

Focused Group Discussions (FGD): Consult with a range of stakeholder groups (local government, resettlement field staff, NGOs, community leaders and APs/EPs including women and vulnerable groups).

Key Informant Interviews: Consult individuals like local leaders, village workers or persons with special knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation.

Community Public Meetings: Open public meetings at resettlement sites to elicit information about performance of various resettlement activities.

Structured Direct Observations: Field observations on status of resettlement implementation, plus individual or group interviews for crosschecking purposes.

Informal Surveys/Interviews: Informal surveys of APs, host village, workers, resettlement staff, and implementing agency personnel using non-sampled methods.

193. The PIU at RHD will monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the Resettlement Plan. The scope of monitoring activities will be proportionate to the projects' risks and impacts. In addition to recording the progress in compensation payment and other resettlement activities, the borrower/client will prepare monitoring reports to ensure that the implementation of the resettlement plan has produced the desired outcomes. To assess the changes and variations the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) approach will identify and select a set of appropriate indicators and gathering information on them. The M&E process will ensure participation of stakeholders, especially the affected persons, women and vulnerable groups. The process will also undertake different formal and informal surveys for impact analysis. M&E processes assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability will carry out through the identification of lessons from the project for building upon future remedy.

12.4. Stage for Monitoring

194. Monitoring and evaluation process will be focused on indicators specific to RP implementation process and accordingly consider outcomes at three consecutive stages of RP implementation: RP preparatory stage, relocation stage and rehabilitation stage. Viewpoint of M&E at these stages will be as follows:

Preparatory Stage

195. Monitoring is concerned with administrative issues for the period of the pre-relocation phase of the resettlement process such as, establishment of resettlement unit, budget management, and consultation with AHs in the preparation of resettlement plan and their participation in the implementation process, information dissemination on payments of entitlement due, grievance redress, and so on. The major issues for monitoring will be to:

- Conduct additional baseline survey, if required;
- Consultations;
- Identify AHs and their numbers;
- Identification of different categories of AHs and entitlements of individuals;
- Collection of sex disaggregated data and preferences of women;
- Establish Inventory of Losses;
- Ascertain Entitlements;
- Budget delivery;
- Information dissemination;
- Institutional capacity assessment.

Implementation Stage

196. Once the AHs have resettled at new self-relocated sites, the focus of monitoring will shift to issues of livelihood restoration. The key issues for monitoring will cover:

- Initiation of livelihood restoration activities;
- Provisions for basic civic amenities and essential facilities in the host area;
- Consultations;
- Assistance to enhance the livelihood and quality of life.

12.5. Monitoring Indicator

197. As per compliance requirements of AIIB ESF-2 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, the RP policy and targets and the RP implementation process will be monitored and evaluated through setting up of indicators. These indicators have been mentioned in the following table: XII-1

Table 12. 1: Monitoring Indicator

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicator
Process Indicator	
Project input, public participation and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Setting up an RP implementation organization ➤ Deployment of implementing agencies ➤ Training of concerned staff ➤ Census, inventory of losses, baseline socio-economic survey ➤ Expenditure of implementing agencies ➤ Procedure of identification of eligible affected HHs/persons ➤ Procedure of determining loss and entitlements ➤ Development of livelihood and income restoration program ➤ Preparation of disclosure instruments ➤ Disclosure and consultation events ➤ Formation of GRC ➤ Grievance redresses procedures in-place and functioning ➤ Level of public awareness on RP policy and provisions ➤ Cost of compensation collection by AHs ➤ Monitoring reports submitted
Output Indicator	
Delivery of entitlements, Relocation and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of households self-relocated in and around the areas ➤ Number of households compensated and assisted ➤ Number of businesses relocated in and around the areas ➤ Number of affected persons purchased agricultural land ➤ Amount of compensation disbursed ➤ Number of other benefits disbursed ➤ Number of eligible persons identified and provided training on IGA ➤ Number of vulnerable households assisted for re-location ➤ Number of vulnerable households brought under livelihood program
Impact Indicator	
Longer Term Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Changes in housing in another place ➤ Changes in drinking water and sanitation ➤ Changes in land holding ➤ Changes in occupation ➤ Changes in income and expenditure ➤ Pace of income against change in expenditure ➤ Changes in attending health problems ➤ Nutrition of women and children ➤ Gender balance and women empowerment

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicator
	➤ Changes in vulnerable households and women headed households.

12.6. Institutional Arrangement for Monitoring

198. RHD will carry out internal monitoring of the RP implementation involving the RHD-PIU offices, the INGO and the Social Specialist/Resettlement Specialist. The AIIB will conduct periodic missions for the compliance monitoring. The project affected persons, their community and local level NGO will also participate in the M&E process

Internal Monitoring

199. The project Director is responsible for overseeing proper and timely implementation of all activities in RP. The monitoring will be carried out with support from the RHD-PIU offices, Social Specialist/Resettlement Specialist and the INGO. RHD/INGO will collect appropriate data from the field and provide feedback to PIU on progress of RP implementation and the day-to-day problems arising out of the process.

200. INGO will prepare monthly reports on the progress of RP implementation. PIU will collect information from the project site and assimilate in the form of monthly progress of RP implementation and adjust the work program where necessary, in case of delays or problems. RHD will carry out internal monitoring of the RP implementation involving the RHD-PIU offices, the INGO and the Social Specialist/Resettlement Specialist. Social Specialist/Resettlement Specialist will prepare Quarterly reports on the progress of RP implementation.

External Monitoring

201. An External Monitoring Agency will carry out semi-annual, mid term and final evaluation and recommend necessary changes to the project implementation unit and Social and Environment Circle for consideration, in consultation with AIIB. The IMED will also carry out monitoring separately. The scope of external monitoring will cover compliance monitoring and social impact evaluation of RP implementation.

202. The external monitoring will cover compliance issues such as: (i) compensation and entitlement policies, (ii) adequacy of organizational mechanism for implementing the RP, (iii) restoration of APs income, (iv) settling complain and grievances and (v) provisions of adequate budgetary support by PIU for implementation of the RP. The external consultant will assess if the APs: (i) have been provided with alternative place to relocation, (ii) have re-established their structures, (iii) re-established their business and (iv) were extended assistance to restore their incomes at pre-project level. It also appraised accounting documents used in recording the payments of compensation to APs by RHD. In addition to this at least once a year and annual impact evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the work being undertaken and level of result achieved.

12.7. Reporting Requirement

203. The MP at RHD is responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP for the project. INGO will prepare monthly report on the progress of RP implementation. The MP at RHD will review monthly progress report with assistance of Social Specialist/Resettlement Specialist for finalization by PD. The Social Specialist/Resettlement Specialist will submit quarterly report to the PD office and AIIB for review and determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standard have been restored/enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. Monitoring reports will be submitted at regular interval as specified. Both monitoring

and evaluation undertaken as a part of regular activities and reporting on this extremely important in order to take corrective measures. The following table provides details on the content and timing for various reports associated with M&E.

Table 12. 2: Reporting Requirement

Activity/Reporting	Contents	Timeline	Prepared for	Responsibility
Monthly Progress Report	Narrative as per Monitoring Plan format providing details on activity, results, issues affecting performance and variance if any and reason for same and corrections recommended	To be submitted within 10 days of the following month.	PD office	INGO, MP and Social Specialist/Resettlement Specialist
Quarterly Report	Progress, issues, with regard to payments of compensation, and other assistance, review of expenditure vs. budgeted amount by budget heads and sub heads; recommendations	To be submitted within 30 days of end of every 3th month	PD office & AIIB	MP and Social Specialist/Resettlement Specialist
Final Report	Project achievement and impacts	To be submitted within 90 days of end of the Project	PD office & AIIB	INGO, MP and Social Specialist/Resettlement Specialist