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



## Resettlement Plan (RP)

For

Improvement of the 'Hatirjheel-Rampura-Bonoshree Ideal School and College Sheikherjaiga-Amulia-Demra' Highway Into 4-Lanes (Including Link to Chattogram Road Intersection and Access to Tarabo) Through Public Private Partnership (PPP)

March 2023



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AB	:	Acquiring Body (Deputy Commissioner)
AC (Land)	:	Assistant Commissioner (Land)
ADC (Rev)	:	Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue)
AH	:	Affected Household
AP	:	Affected Person
ARIPA 2017	:	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017
AiIB	:	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
ARIPO	:	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance
BBS	:	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
CBE	:	Commercial and Business Enterprises
CCL	:	Cash Compensation under Law
CCDB	:	Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh
CLAC	:	Central land Allocation Committee
CMP	:	Current Market Price
CPR	:	Common/Community Property Resources
CRO	:	Chief Resettlement Officer
DAE	:	Department of Agriculture Extension
DC	:	Deputy Commissioner
DLAC	:	District Land Allocation Committee
DOF	:	Department of Forest
DPD	:	Deputy Project Director
EA	:	Executing Agency
EC	:	Entitlement Card
EMA	:	External Monitoring Agency
EP	:	Entitled Person
ESIA	:	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
ESS	:	Environmental and Social Standards
ESU	:	Engineering Services Unit
FGD	:	Focused Group Discussion
FMV	:	Fair Market Value
GAP	:	Gender Action Plan
GBV	:	Gender Based Violence
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GDR	:	General Department of Resettlement
GOB	:	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	:	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
Ha	:	Hectare
HH	:	Household
HIES	:	Household Income & Expenditure Survey
HTG	:	Housing Transfer Grant
IA	:	Implementing Agency
ID Card	:	Identity Card
IFC	:	International Finance Corporation
IGA	:	Income Generating Activities
ILRP	:	Income and Livelihood Restoration Program
INGO	:	RP Implanting Non-Governmental Organizations
IOL	:	Inventory of losses
IR	:	Involuntary Resettlement

KII	:	Key Informant Interviews
Km	:	Kilometer
LA	:	Land Acquisition
LA&R	:	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LAE	:	Land Acquisition Expert
LAO	:	Land Acquisition Officer
LAP	:	Land Acquisition Plan
LAPF	:	Land Acquisition Policy Framework
LGI	:	Local Government Institutions
LMP	:	Labor Management Plan
LMS	:	Land Market Survey
LRSP	:	Livelihood Restoration Support Plan
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARC	:	Maximum Allowable Replacement Cost
MHA	:	Monthly Housing Allowance
MOE	:	Ministry of Environment
MOEF	:	Ministry of Environment & Forests
MOEFCC	:	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MOL	:	Ministry of Land
MoRTB	:	Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organizations
PAH	:	Project Affected Household
PAP	:	Project Affected Person
PAU	:	Project Affected Unit
PAVC	:	Property Assessment and Valuation Committee
PD	:	Project Director
PIC	:	Project Implementation Committee
PIU	:	Project Implementation Unit
PPP	:	Public Private Partnership
PSC	:	Project Steering Committee
RB	:	Requiring Body
RC	:	Replacement Cost
RHD	:	Roads and Highways Department
ROW	:	Right-of-Way
RG	:	Reconstruction Grant
RU	:	Resettlement Unit
RV	:	Replacement Value
SCM	:	Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
SDE	:	Sub-divisional Engineer
SES	:	Socio-economic survey
SID	:	Statistics and Informatics Division
SqFt	:	Square Feet
STG	:	Structure Transfer Grant
TA	:	Technical Assistance
TG	:	Transfer Grant
TOR	:	Terms of Reference



## **GLOSSARY**

**Affected Person (AP)**- includes any person, affected households (AHs), firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with physical or economic displacement.

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

**Awardee**- refers to person with interests in land to be acquired by the project after their ownership of said land has been confirmed by the respective Deputy Commissioner's office as well as persons with interests in other assets to be acquired by the project. Compensation for acquired assets is provided to 'awardees' through notification under Section 8 of the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017.

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

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

**Community Property Resources (CPR):** Community Property Resources (CPR) denotes the religious, educational or social property which is managed/operated by a particular community. It includes mosque, graveyard, temple, madrasah/school, etc.

**Cut-off date**- refers to the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will not be considered is 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. 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 commencement date of carrying out the census/inventory of losses (IoL) is considered the Cut-off Date (Social). This Social Cut-off-Date will be considered as eligibility to get resettlement benefits and compensation from the Roads and Highways Department (RHD).

**Dependency Ratio**- a measure showing the number of dependents, aged zero to 15 and over the age of 60, to the total population, aged 15 to 60. It is also referred to as the "total dependency ratio."

**Encroachers**- refers to those people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project. The term also refers to those extending attached private land into public land or constructed structure on public land for only renting out.

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

**Entitled Persons (EP) File:** This is an auto-generated HH profile and loss information file. It includes socio-demographic information (name, father's/husbands name, address, income, occupation, etc.) of the entitled persons, category-wise quantity of loss, and previous payment status (if any) by the executing agency.

**Entitlement Card (EC):** Entitlement card includes socio-demographic information (name, father's/husbands name, address, income, occupation, etc.) and amount of compensation /resettlement benefit against each of the loss item.

**Executing Agency (EA)-** Executing Agency of the project is Roads and Highway Department (RHD) under Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB).

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

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

**Kutch:** Structure built of mud, straw, bamboo and leaves and other non-durable materials

**Mouza:** Mouza is composed of several villages. It is officially called as Revenue Village with specific boundary at ground and Maps with plots and benchmarks.

**Non-titled-** means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or public land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them.

**Project-** refers to Rampura-Amulia-Demra Road Project by RHD

**Project Affected Business (PAB)-**any shop, store or commercial establishment negatively affected by the project and vendors.

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

**Project Affected Household (PAH)-** includes residential households and commercial and business enterprises except CPRs.

**Project Affected Person (PAP)-**all people enumerated during the census conducted in the project's impact corridor and identified as negatively affected by the project.

**Pucca;** Structure build with bricks concrete and solid tile roof

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

**Replacement cost-** refers to the value of assets to replace the loss at current market price, or its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged.

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

**Semi Pucca;** structure build with a combination of durable walls of brick or concrete and roof of thatch and leaves

**Significant impact-** refers to severity of impact (HHs losing more than 10% of productive assets, income below poverty line) with regard to loss of housing and productive assets of affected persons/families.

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

**Primary Structures-** refers to all residential and commercial structures

**Secondary Structures-** refers to fences, and walls, tube wells latrines, concrete stairs, concrete drains, latrines etc

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

**Vendor:** Petty businessmen dealing in without structure fixed on ground. They deal in on the wheels or on the ground without any shed but do not move here and there. Vendor includes shoe maker, vegetable seller, fruit seller, etc. Mobile vendors are not included in this category.

**Vulnerable Households**- include households that are (i) headed by single woman (due to divorce, widow) or woman with dependents and low incomes (below poverty line); (ii) headed by elderly/disabled people without means of support; (iii) households that fall on or below the poverty line (iv) households of Tribal population or ethnic minority; (v) persons without titled to land (Landless); and (v) households of low social group or caste.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Introduction and Project Description

The Road and Highway Department (RHD), Government of Bangladesh is planning to upgrade an existing two-lane road with undivided carriageway from the Hatirjheel-Rampura-Bonoshree Ideal School and College Sheikherjaiga-Amulia-Demra Highway into 4-lanes (including link to Chittagong Road intersection and access to Tarabo) through Public-Private Partnership (PPP). In short, the Project name is summarized as Rampura-Amulia-Demra (RAD) PPP Project. This Project will support the government objective of improved road transport connectivity in Dhaka.

The Project has also been screened by the PPP Authority, Government of Bangladesh and has received in-principal approval from the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs of Government of Bangladesh on January 26, 2016. The Project Highway is 12.491 km in length, and is expected to establish a strong connectivity among the capital city Dhaka to Chattogram, Sylhet, Narayanganj and other eastern districts of Bangladesh.

### Objectives and Purpose of the RP

This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared based on the land acquisition and resettlement impact and guide the relocation and compensation payment procedure for affected people. 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 to prepare a LA & RP based on the study and considering the final design. It also addresses and fills the gap between the existing legislation of Bangladesh and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB) Guidelines.

### Approach and Methodology

The Resettlement Plan (RP) is guided by the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act-2017 and the Environmental and Social Standards (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 LAP, census, socioeconomic survey (SES) and the final design of the proposed project are the key attribute to prepare this RP.

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 100% of the affected households/entities. Two 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) (10), key informant interviews (KII), and public consultation meetings (PCM) (2 Nos.) 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.

### Land acquisition and Resettlement Impact of the Project

According to the census and IoL survey 2,354 Households (HHs)/Units/entities will be affected by the project implementation, out of which 234 HHs are found as titleholder, 441 HHs are non-title HH, 18 are Common Property Resources (CPR: Mosque, Madrasha, School, Govt. and Others Offices), 470 are found as

tenant and 1,191 Employees will be affected. Among the affected households, 100 HHs are identified as vulnerable considering the income level. As per Land Acquisition Proposals (LAPs), total of 33.3252 acres of land to be acquire for the improvement of this project. Summary of Project impacts is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: Summary of Impact**

Sl.	Project Impact	Type	Sub Total	Total	Reference
1	<b>Total Amount of Land to be Acquired (acre)</b>	<b>Land</b>	-	<b>33.3252</b>	<b>LAPs</b>
2	<b>Total number of Affected Households/Units/Entities</b>			<b>2354</b>	
2.1	Total number of affected HHs	Title HH	234	675	Annex-4
		Non-Title HH	441		
2.2	No. of CPR (Mosque, Madrasha, School, Govt and Others Offices)	Title	11	18	
		Non-Title	7		
2.3	Number of Tenants (12 residential, 458 commercial)	Tenant	-	470	Annex-5
2.4	Number of Affected Employee	Employee	-	1191	
3	<b>Number of Affected Residential HH/Entity</b>			<b>350</b>	
3.1	Title Holder	Title	-	229	Annex-5 Annex-6
3.2	Non-Title Holder	Non-Title	-	109	
3.3	Residential Tenant	Tenant	-	12	
4	<b>Number of Affected Business unit</b>			<b>791</b>	
4.1	Business Affected HH	Title	82	333	Table 2.4 Annex-5 Annex-6
		Non-Title	251		
4.2	Business Affected Tenant	Tenant of Title HH	199	458	
		Tenant of Non-Title HH	259		
5	<b>Total no. of HH and CPR losing primary structures and required physical relocation</b>	<b>Title and Non-Title</b>	-	<b>771</b>	
6	<b>No of HH losing secondary structures only and no physical relocation required</b>	<b>Title and Non-Title</b>	-	<b>20</b>	
7	<b>Total number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)</b>			<b>4429</b>	
7.1	Number of Affected Persons from HHs	HH	-	2768	Table 3.1
7.2	Number of Tenants (residential and commercial)	Tenant	-	470	Annex-5
7.3	Number of Affected Employee	Employee	-	1191	
8	<b>Number of Affected Business/Shops</b>			<b>791</b>	Annex-5&6
9	<b>Number of Affected Vulnerable Households</b>			<b>100</b>	Annex-7
10	<b>Number of Affected Trees</b>			<b>247</b>	Annex-6
11	<b>Number of Affected Structures</b>			<b>1349</b>	Annex-6
11.1	Number of Affected Primary Structures		1096	1349	
11.2	Number of Affected Secondary Structures		253		

Source: Census and IoL Survey July 2022- March 2023 and LAPs

### Socio-economic Profile of the affected Populations

The survey was conducted in project-affected areas, which are part of Dhaka district and Narayanganj district. The total affected population is found 2,768 from 675 HHs (Title=234 and Non-Title=441) except CPR, Tenant and Employee. There are 50.23% males and 49.75% 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 98.37%. The census and socio-economic surveyed showed that approximately 24.52% of them have primary level education, 14.43% of affected populations have secondary level education (SSC or equivalent) and 8.84% have HSC level of education. 14% of affected populations were found to be illiterate who did not go school. Diverse occupational groups are found in the project area in

which major occupations of the household heads are Owner of shop/hotel (83.11%), service holder 4.44% and 4.59% are housewife. No indigenous population were found during survey. Total 100 HHS were found under the vulnerable groups.

### **Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure**

A Stakeholder Consultation Meeting (SCM) and three (3) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held with the affected people, local government representatives and others. A total of 158 participants (Male-142 and Woman-16) have been participated in the SCMs and total of 93 affected people were participated in the two (2) FGDs where 87 male and 6 female participants. PAPs parties, other interested groups, women groups, disadvantage, 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 AIB on involuntary resettlement, ultimate benefits of the local people, land acquisition requirements and process, roles of the affected people and project authority in delivering 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 negative consequences that stakeholders have raised are- 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; 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 AIB, 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).

### **Policy and Legal Framework on Land acquisition and Resettlement**

Land acquisition is governed by the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act-2017 (ARIPA-2017). This Resettlement Plan (RP) of the RAD PPP Project is guided by the AIB's Environmental and Social Standard-2 (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 AIB the project has been classified as "Category A" project. AIB 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 AIB-ESS 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 AIB'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 Employees affected by the project. The Social Cut-off-Date for updating the project impacted data is 12 April 2022, as the Census, SES and IOL survey have started on that date (Notice of Cut-off Date attached in Annex-I).

## Entitlement, Assistance and Benefits

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

**Table 2: Entitlement Matrix**

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines
<b>Loss Item-1: Loss of land (all types of land to be acquired for the project) with title to land</b>		
Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC).  Legal land owner who will purchase alternative land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation under law (CCL) which includes 200% premium.</li> <li>• Replacement Cost (RC) as recommended by Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC). If RC is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by RHD.</li> <li>• Stamp duty, registration cost and other fees incurred for replacement land will be paid at govt rate for purchasing alternative land within the three years from the date of CCL receive not exceeding the CCL value.</li> <li>• Top-up payment (if required) will be paid by RHD in assistance with the INGO.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DC will pay (cash compensation under law) CCL for the land.</li> <li>• A property valuation assessment survey was also conducted at field level to know the transaction price of each category of land. The final decision about the category of land will be taken by the DC office during LA process.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss Item-2: Loss of all structures with title to land</b>		
The legal owner(s) as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation under law (CCL) which includes 100% premium as per ARIPA, 2017.</li> <li>• 2% of CCL value for affected structure as Reconstruction Grant (RG). Owner will get the RG after moving the all-salvageable materials.</li> <li>• 1% of Replacement cost as Transfer Grant (TG) which will include labor cost and transportation cost</li> <li>• Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost within 30 days.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicable to all structures (shiftable and non-shiftable) located on the Right of Way (ROW) at cut-off dates.</li> <li>• DC will pay CCL for structure and others grant will be paid by RHD.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss Item-3: Loss of all structures without title to land (squatters/vendors/encroachers)</b>		
Non-titled persons owners, vendors and encroachers those own residential and commercial structures (shiftable and non-shiftable) built on GoB land as found	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement cost of the structure as determined by PAVC.</li> <li>• 1% of Replacement cost as Transfer Grant (TG) which will include labor cost and transportation cost</li> <li>• Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost within 30</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicable to all structures (shiftable and non-shiftable) located on the Right of Way (ROW) at cut-off dates.</li> <li>• Replacement cost of the structure to be determined by</li> </ul>

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines
during census and verified by PAVC.	days. Owner will get the TG after moving the all-salvageable materials.	PAVC with the assistance of INGO. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RHD will provide these resettlement benefits directly with assistance from INGO.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss Item-4: Special grant for reconstruction of affected CPR) with or without title to land</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owners (land, structures, trees or any other assets) identified by DC in the process of CCL payment.</li> <li>Socially recognized owners/ non-titled (structures, trees or any other assets) affected on the ROW as identified by Census and verified by PAVC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7% of CCL costs on structures for the title holder</li> <li>7% of replacement cost on structures determine by PAVC for the non-titleholder.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Applicable to all community properties located on private land or public land along the ROW at cut-off dates.</li> <li>No educational and religious institutions can be demolished before the reconstruction.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss Item 5: Loss of timber and fruit bearing trees.</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owner(s) as identified by the DC in the process of CCL payment.</li> <li>Socially recognized owners of trees grown on public or other land, as identified by Census and verified by PAVC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash Compensation under Law which includes 100% premium as per ARIPA-2017 for title holder.</li> <li>2% of CCL values of trees or perennials as grant/allowance for plantation for title holder. Owner will get the money after plantation.</li> <li>Compensation for fruits @ 30% of Timber value of grown up (Large and Medium) fruit bearing trees for one-year fruit value.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Applicable to all trees and plants located on ROW at cut-off dates.</li> <li>DC will pay CCL as applicable for trees/plants for title holder.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss Item 6: Loss of standing crops/fish stock with title to land</b>		
Legal owner(s) as identified by the DC in the process of CCL payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) which includes 100% premium as per ARIPA-2017.</li> <li>Owners will be allowed to harvest crops and fish stock within RHD declared deadline.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Applicable for all crops/fish stock standing on land/pond within ROW at the time of dispossession.</li> <li>DC will pay CCL for crops/fish stock.</li> <li>At least 3-month notice will be provided for harvesting.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss Item 7: Loss of income (wage earners in agricultural, business and industry (excluding owners or employers)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular wage earners affected by the project interventions as identified by census and or by the PAVC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BDT 600×30 Days= BDT 18,000/-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EP must have been an employee of landowner or business located in the acquired lands as identified by PAVC.</li> <li>The resettlement benefits will be paid by RHD directly with assistance from RP INGO.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss Item 8: Loss of income from business (structure owners and tenants)</b>		



Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owner/ titleholders of the structure as identified by the DC</li> <li>Socially recognized owners identified during census/ PAVC verification.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BDT 20,000/ each entity those who have valid trade licenses.</li> <li>BDT 80,000/each entity those who have valid trade license &amp; up to date BIN (Business Identification) Certificate.</li> <li>BDT 150,000/each entity those who have valid trade licenses, up to date BIN (Business Identification Certificate), company registration/ audited balance sheet.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each of the affected business owners (structure owners or tenants) will be entitled for business restoration grants.</li> <li>If the business premise is dislocated due to other projects being implemented on same alignment, the business operators will not be entitled for any assistance.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss Item 9: Rental Assistance and Shifting of household belonging/inside materials</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owner as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment or Socially recognized owners and tenants identified during census</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rental assistance for the owner of the commercial and residential structure: 2 months actual rent not exceeding BDT 10,000.</li> <li>Shifting assistance for commercial and residential tenants as loss of tenancy right/access: 2 months actual rent not exceeding BDT 10,000.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RHD will make payment of this additional entitlement with assistance from INGO.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss Item 10: Severely affected and Vulnerable HHs and livelihood assistance</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable household such as (i) poor female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled headed households with dependents, nationally designated poor households, poor elderly headed households with no means of support</li> <li>EPs losing main source of income and have no alternative source of income as identified by PAVC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable household headed by Male: BDT 10,000 as one-time grant in addition to other compensations.</li> <li>Vulnerable household headed by Female: BDT 15,000 as one-time Entitlements grant in addition to other compensations for Households headed by Persons Entitled women and under the poverty level.</li> <li>Preferential employment in project civil work and during operational period of the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The EPs will be identified through the census and will be verified by PAVC and income and livelihood support will be provided by RHD with assistance from INGO.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss Item 11: Construction induced Impact</b>		
Households/persons/community affected during construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project company shall bear the impact on structure or land</li> <li>Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost within time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAVC will determine the loss during construction.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss Item 12: Unforeseen Adverse Impact</b>		
Households/ persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAVC will determine the loss during construction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation/allowance/grant/assistance depending on the type of loss will follow the principles of safeguard policy and</li> </ul>

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines
		entitlement matrix proposed in the document.
<b>Loss Item 13: Utilities Shifting</b>		
Gas, electricity, telephone, water, sewage, etc.) Legal subscriber as Identified by DC (Eligible only when the affected households can submit evidence of past connections/bills/receipt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At actual cost by valid receipt documents to be determined by the PAVC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actual cost of utility shifting to be determined by the PAVC with the assistance from INGO.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss Item 14: Livelihood Restoration &amp; Development Programme</b>		
Livelihood Restoration & Development Program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One member of each vulnerable households.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cost of Program implementation (as separate line in budget summary);</li> <li>BDT 15,000 to be provided as “seed grant” to each trained member for investment.</li> </ul>

### 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 social and environmental action plans. In local level GRC RHD will form Grievance Redress Committees at Project level and Local level grievance redress committee will be formed in ward level to resolve complaints or grievances formally through community participation.

In project 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 3 members will also include the Project Director. 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 contractor will provide a complaint box, which will be sealed and collected by the RHD, allowing construction workers to file complaints with the RHD directly.

### Resettlement Cost and Budget

It is identified as per Land Acquisition Proposals (LAPs) that the quantity of land is **33.3252** to be acquired. Indicative Land acquisition and resettlement budget for the project **BDT 7,170,891,339 (Seven Hundred-Seventeen Corer Eight Lac Ninety-One Thousand Three Hundred Thirty-Nine Taka only)**. Of the total budget, **DT 5,832,323,092** to be disbursed by the DC office and **BDT 570,258,461** to be disbursed by the RHD as additional grant and resettlement benefits payment as well as **BDT 128,051,631** for arrangement of meeting for GRC, PAVC, installation of temporary demarcation pillar, legal expenses, etc. and **BDT 640,258,155** for contingency.

The budget will be updated and adjusted once the Government adopts price of land and other assets based on the recommendations of the PAVC prior to implementation. The details budget has been given in the Chapter 9 of the main report.

**Table 3: Summary of Cost**

Sl. No.	Head of Expenditures	Estimated Amount to Be Paid by DC	Estimated Amount to Be Paid by RHD	Total Indicative in BDT	Reference
1	Compensation for land	4,629,743,824	-	4,629,743,824	Annex-2, Table-9.2
2	Compensation of primary structures for title holder	1,162,911,106	-	1,162,911,106	Table-9.3
3	Compensation of secondary structures for title holder	38,429,912	-	38,429,912	Table-9.4
4	Compensation of primary structures for non-title holder	-	288,867,915	288,867,915	Table-9.3
5	Compensation of secondary structures for non-title holder	-	9,570,538	9,570,538	Table-9.4
6	Compensation for Trees	1,238,250	-	1,238,250	Table-9.5
7	Other Resettlement Benefits	-	222,820,008	222,820,008	Table-9.6
8	RP Implementation Cost	-	50,000,000	50,000,000	Table-9.7
9	<b>Sub Total</b>	5,832,323,092	570,258,461	6,402,581,552	
10	Arrangement of meeting for GRC, PAVC, installation of temporary demarcation pillar, legal expenses, etc. @ 2% of sub-total budget (SI-9)	-	-	128,051,631	Table-9.8
11	Contingency @ 10% of sub-total budget (SI-9)	-	-	640,258,155	
12	<b>Grand Total= (SI.=9+10+11)</b>	5,832,323,092	570,258,461	7,170,891,339	

### Institutional and Implementation Arrangement

The Project Office for design and construction of the RAD Project under the RHD is headed by a Project Director (PD). The Project Implementation Unit (PIU), in addition to the Project Director, Deputy Project Director (DPD) 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. The PD is also the Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) and assisted and supported by Project Manager (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.

PAVC 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.

The Construction Supervision Consultants Team will include one Social Safeguard Specialist to work as the national expert for supervising the implementation of RP. The national expert will monitor the day-to-day progress in RP implementation and also prepare the monthly progress report to be included in overall monthly progress report of the project.

As this is a PPP project, RHD in collaboration with RAD elevated Expressway Company will implement the upgradation of four-lane project on PPP basis under the Road Transport and Highways Division. As RHD will implement the RP, they will setup a grievance box where any complain regarding resettlement and compensation can undertake. The project company will help RHD in this regard.

## CHAPTER 1: PROJECT BACKGROUND

### 1.1. Background

1. The city of Dhaka is experiencing a period of rapid economic growth and increased urbanization. Road connectivity is one of the vital indicators of economic progress. Connectivity is fundamental to access and facilitate establishment of certain civic infrastructure and services such as medical, postal, public transport, security and governance. Consequently, an improved connectivity also helps build business and spur economic activities.

2. The Road and Highway Department (RHD), Government of Bangladesh is planning to upgrade an existing two-lane road with undivided carriageway from the Hatirjheel-Rampura-Bonoshree Ideal School and College Sheikherjaiga-Amulia-Demra Highway into 4-lanes (including link to Chittagong Road intersection and access to Tarabo) through Public-Private Partnership (PPP). In short, the Project name is summarized as RAD PPP Project. This Project Road will aim to provide relief to increasing urban congestion by providing a new long-term asset which will support the government objective of improved road transport connectivity in Dhaka.

3. The Project has also been screened by the PPP Authority, Government of Bangladesh and has received in-principal approval from the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs of Government of Bangladesh on January 26, 2016.

4. The Project Highway starts at a proposed interchange at Chittagong Road (National Highway N1) and ends at another interchange at Hatirjheel near Rampura Bridge Road. The Project Highway is 12.491km in length, including 8.414km elevated Toll Road (including Rampura interchange section) and 4.077km at-grade Toll Road, and is expected to establish a strong connectivity among the capital city Dhaka to Chittagong, Sylhet, Narayanganj and other eastern districts of Bangladesh. The Project consists of a four-lane divided access-controlled Toll Road and two-lane Service Roads (on one side or both sides), with three interchanges and one toll plaza

5. There is an existing alignment from Chittagong Road to Rampura, which will be followed mostly to construct the access-controlled road. Minimum width of the proposed toll road will be 8.6 m in each direction (elevated portion, 9 km long) and 9.7 m in each direction (at-grade section, 4.5 km long). Grade separated flyover will be constructed at Chittagong Road, Demra and Near Rampura Bridge. Two new bridges will also be constructed next to existing bridges at Nandipara and Shekherjaiga. The project location map is attached below Figure-1.

6. This update RP has been prepared by RHD in assistance with RP implementing NGO (INGO)<sup>1</sup> as this is the PPP project. China Road and Bridge Corporation (CRBC) will implement the upgradation of four-lane project on PPP basis under the RHD.

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<sup>1</sup> RHD has engaged CCDB as INGO to update and implementation of the RP.

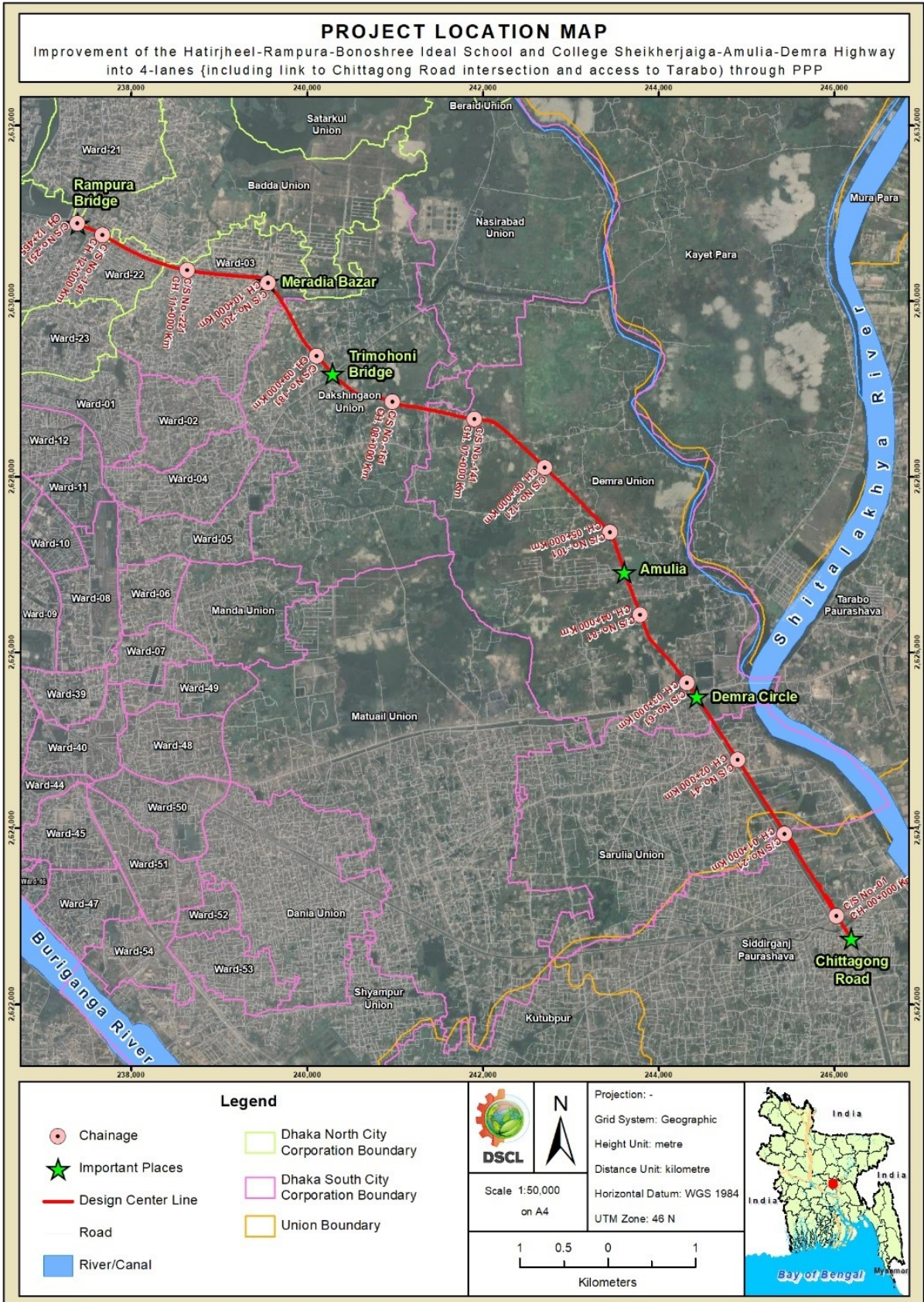


Figure-1: Project Location Map

## 1.2. Objectives of RP Study

7. 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.

8. The Resettlement Plan (RP) is guided by the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) 2: 'Involuntary Resettlement' under AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (2021). The RP has been prepared based on the final outcome and findings of the census survey, field visits, meetings and consultations with the project- affected persons (PAPs) and the larger community.

9. 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 RAD PPP Project;
- 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.

### **1.3. Methodology of RP Study**

#### **1.3.1. Reconnaissance Survey**

10. 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 characteristics of the project corridor and bottlenecks on project road, etc.

#### **1.3.2. Demarcation of Project Right of Way (RoW)**

11. 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 land, structures, and other assets inside the project ROW.

#### **1.3.3. Identification and Marking of Affected Structures/Entities**

12. 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.

#### **1.3.4. Survey**

13. The survey team Conducted census and socioeconomic survey covering 100% 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, 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 RAD PPP Project.

#### **1.3.5. Video Filming and Still Photographs of Structures**

14. 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.

#### **1.3.6. Prepare Inventory of Loses**

15. 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 RAD PPP Project.

#### **1.3.7. Valuation of Property**

16. In compliance with the guidelines of the AIB's ESS-2, a market survey has been conducted to assess current market price of land in and around the project area. For structures, a civil engineer of expert team has calculated current construction cost according to the schedule rates of the Public Works Department (PWD). The prime objective of market survey of land and structures is to assess replacement



cost of land and structures. Based on market survey findings, recommend unit price of land and structures ensuring replacement cost. Separate surveys have been carried out to find the market rates of land (from different sources) and structures, shifting rates for movable properties for example Khokha/Gumti, Utilities shifting rate, Tree rates from Forest Department (FD) etc. Simultaneously, information regarding the availability of relocation sites (Government, Community, Panchayat, Trusts, etc.) have been collected by interacting with leaders, revenue officials, and property dealers to supplement the data collected from affected persons. The data obtained from the market survey have been used for estimating the budget. DSCL has reviewed the RHD compensation and registration costs and update the budget section.

### **1.3.8. Data Generation**

17. 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.

### **1.3.9. Analysis of Data**

18. 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 PAPs and PDPs etc.
- 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.

### **1.3.10. Consultation and Information Disclosure**

19. Substantial consultation has been performed during the Survey with the selected PAPs, such as land losers, structures losers, business groups, local youths, women, wage earners, and so on. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Stakeholders Consultation Meeting (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.

### **1.3.11. Cut-off Dates**

20. 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 Employees affected by the project. The Social Cut-off-Date for updating the impacted data of the Project is 12 April 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.

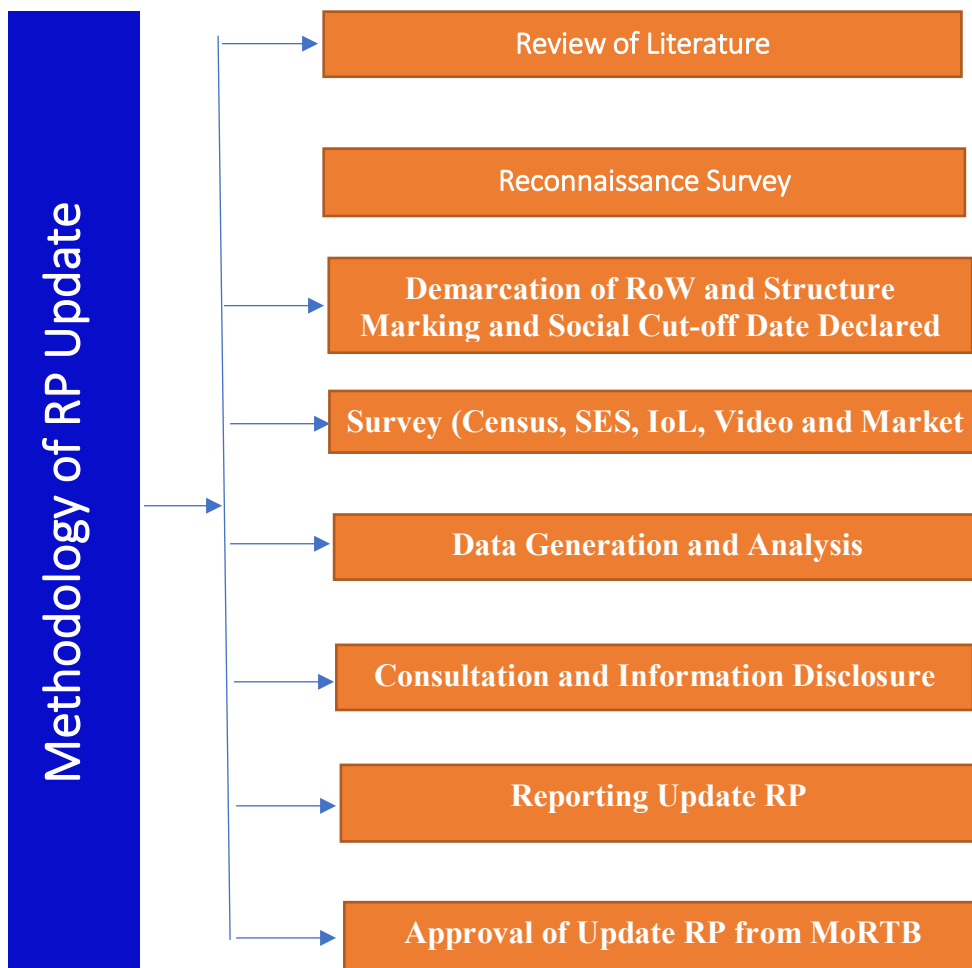


Figure-2: Methodology of RP Update

## CHAPTER 2: LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACT

### 2.1. Introduction

21. This chapter focuses on the project road's involuntary resettlement impacts, like loss of land, primary and secondary structures, CPRs, income and other assets, based on the census and inventory of losses (IOL) survey data (July 2022 to March 2023).

### 2.2. Summary of Impacts

According to the census and IoL survey 2,354 Households (HHs)/Units/entities will be affected by the project implementation, out of which 234 HHs are found as titleholder, 441 HHs are non-title HH, 18 are Common Property Resources (CPR: Mosque, Madrasa, School, Govt. and Others Offices), 470 are found as tenant and 1,191 Employees will be affected. As per Land Acquisition Proposals (LAPs), total of 33.3252 acres of land to be acquire for the project. Summary of Project impacts is presented in Table 2.1.

**Table 2. 1: Summary of Project Impacts**

Sl.	Project Impact	Type	Sub Total	Total	Reference
<b>1</b>	<b>Total Amount of Land to be Acquired (acre)</b>	<b>Land</b>	-	<b>33.3252</b>	<b>LAPs</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Total number of Affected Households/Units/Entities</b>			<b>2354</b>	
2.1	Total number of affected HHs	Title HH	234	675	Annex-4
		Non-Title HH	441		
2.2	No. of CPR (Mosque, Madrasa, School, Govt and Others Offices)	Title	11	18	
		Non-Title	7		
2.3	Number of Tenants (12 residential, 458 commercial)	Tenant	-	470	Annex-5
<b>2.4</b>	<b>Number of Affected Employee</b>	<b>Employee</b>	-	<b>1191</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Number of Affected Residential HH/Entity</b>			<b>350</b>	
3.1	Title Holder	Title	-	229	Annex-5 Annex-6
3.2	Non-Title Holder	Non-Title	-	109	
3.3	Residential Tenant	Tenant	-	12	
<b>4</b>	<b>Number of Affected Business unit</b>			<b>791</b>	
4.1	Business Affected HH	Title	82	333	Table 2.4 Annex-5 Annex-6
		Non-Title	251		
4.2	Business Affected Tenant	Tenant of Title HH	199	458	
		Tenant of Non-Title HH	259		
<b>5</b>	<b>Total no. of HH and CPR losing primary structures and required physical relocation</b>	<b>Title and Non-Title</b>	-	<b>771</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>No of HH losing secondary structures only and no physical relocation required</b>	<b>Title and Non-Title</b>	-	<b>20</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>Total number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)</b>			<b>4429</b>	
7.1	Number of Affected Persons from HHs	HH	-	2768	Table 3.1
7.2	Number of Tenants (residential and commercial)	Tenant	-	470	Annex-5
7.3	Number of Affected Employee	Employee	-	1191	
<b>8</b>	<b>Number of Affected Business/Shops</b>			<b>791</b>	Annex-5&6
<b>9</b>	<b>Number of Affected Vulnerable Households</b>			<b>100</b>	Annex-7
<b>10</b>	<b>Number of Affected Trees</b>			<b>247</b>	Annex-6
<b>11</b>	<b>Number of Affected Structures</b>			<b>1349</b>	Annex-6
11.1	Number of Affected Primary Structures		1096	1349	Table 2.5
11.2	Number of Affected Secondary Structures		253		Table 2.6

Source: Census and IoL Survey July 2022- March 2023 and LAPs

## 2.3. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

### 2.3.1. Scope of Land Acquisition

22. A total of 33.3252 acres of land to be acquired for constructing the RAD PPP Project. The project will be constructed mainly on the existing double lane road from Rampura to Dhaka-Chattogram National highway (N1). As per the project design, the RAD Expressway alignment has a bypass from 03+000 to 03+800 km. According to the available records of the land within the RAD Expressway alignment, there are different land types. 4 LAPs have been submitted to the DC office. Subsequently, the DC office-imposed LA. Case Number. LA. Case No. wise quantity of required land for the RAD PPP Project is presented in Table 2.2 below (Details of land in Annex-2).

**Table 2. 2: LA. Case No. wise Quantity of Required Land (area in acres)**

Sl. No.	Part	LA. Case No.	Land in Acre	Reference
1	Narayanganj	LA. Case No- 18/2021-2022	0.3659	LAPs and Annex-2
2	Dhaka Part-1	LA. Case No- 15/2021-2022	0.5171	
3	Dhaka Part-2	LA. Case No- 04/2022-2023	28.322	
4	Dhaka Part-3	LA. Case No- 05/2022-2023	4.1202	
<b>Total-</b>			33.3252	

### 2.3.2. Structure Affected HHs and CPR

23. A significant number of HHs will be potentially affected due to the construction of the RAD PPP Project 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.

24. All the physically displaced households, shops, business enterprises and CPR structures are included. These structures are either private properties or Government or both, meaning that someone built his structure on his own land but extended his property, i.e., encroached on the adjacent RHD/Government land. A total 675 structure owner HHs and 18 CPRs will be affected due to this project. Table 2.3 shows distribution of households by use type of structure and ownership.

**Table 2. 3: Summary of the Affected HHs and CPR**

Sl.	Affected Households	Number	Reference
1	Title holder	234	Annex-4
2	Non-titleholder	441	
3	CPR (Mosque, Madrasa, School & Govt Office)	18	
<b>Total</b>		<b>693</b>	

Source: Census, SES and IoL Survey July 2022- March 2023

25. Out of the total 675 structure owner 673 HHs use by own. Total of 470 Tenant will be affected from the affected structure also due to this project. Table 2.4 shows distribution of users by use type of structure and ownership.

**Table 2. 4: No. of Affected HHs as per Ownership Type and User of Structure**

Displaced Households by Types of Losses	Titled Ownership		Non-Titled Ownership		Total (Title and Non-Title)		
	Used by Owner	Used by Tenant	Used by Owner	Used by Tenant	Used by Owner	Used by Tenant	Total
Residence and	37	0	17	0	54	0	54

Displaced Households by Types of Losses	Titled Ownership		Non-Titled Ownership		Total (Title and Non-Title)		
	Used by Owner	Used by Tenant	Used by Owner	Used by Tenant	Used by Owner	Used by Tenant	Total
Residence only	82	11	40	1	122	12	134
Business only	115	199	382	259	497	458	955
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>1143</b>

Source: Census, SES and IoL Survey July 2022- March 2023

### 2.3.3. Area of Affected Primary Structures

26. A number of different type of structures will be affected along the alignment of the RAD PPP Project. 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. Steel structures comprise of bricks works in floor and steel materials in wall and roof. 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.

27. According to the census and IoL survey, total 937209.21 sft structure will be affected due to the Project implementation owned by HHs and CPRs. Out of that, 214592.91 sft pucca, 331755.00 sft Semi Pucca, 376733.30 sft Tin made and rest 376733.30 sft Thatched. Total no. of affected structure is 1096. Table 2.5 shows quantity (Sft) and no. of affected primary structures (details of structure in Annex-6).

**Table 2. 5: 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	97	146736.91	31	37210	13	30646	141	214592.91
Semi-Pucca	141	210329	85	107588	12	13838	238	331755.00
Tin Made	175	218340	534	155274	6	3119	715	376733.30
Steel Structure	1	13140	1	988	0	0	2	14128.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>588545.908</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>301060.3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>47603</b>	<b>1096</b>	<b>937209.21</b>

Source: Census, SES and IoL Survey July 2022- March 2023

### 2.3.4. Affected Secondary Structures

28. 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 2.6 described the category wise total secondary structures (details of structure in Annex-6).

**Table 2. 6: No. and Quantity of Affected Secondary Structures**

Type of Structures	Measurement Unit	Ownership of Title HH		Ownership of Non-Title HH		Ownership of CPR		Total No.	Total Quantity
		No. of Structure	Quantity	No. of Structure	Quantity	No. of Structure	Quantity		
Bench Pucca	sft	0	0	0	0	1	10.4	1	10.4
Billboard (Steel)	sft	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5728
Foundation (Pucca)	sft	0	0	0	0	1	513	1	513
Gate (Iron)	sft	44	1328.49	22	547.32	9	520.83	76	2414.64
Gate (Steel)	sft	10	1451.99	4	1220	1	20.8	15	2692.79

Type of Structures	Measurement Unit	Ownership of Title HH		Ownership of Non-Title HH		Ownership of CPR		Total No.	Total Quantity
		No. of Structure	Quantity	No. of Structure	Quantity	No. of Structure	Quantity		
Gate (Tin)	sft	2	9.5	0	0	0	0	2	9.5
Pucca Soling	sft	1	900	1	440	0	0	2	1340
Shiri (Iron)	sft	1	119	0	0	0	0	1	119
Shiri (Pucca)	sft	1	98	0	0	0	0	1	98
Tin Barnnda	sft	2	784	0	0	0	0	2	784
<b>Sub-Toal (Sft)</b>		<b>61</b>	<b>4690.98</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2207.32</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1065.03</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>13709.33</b>
Barbed Wire Fence	rft	0	0	1	810	0	0	1	810
Boundary Wall (Tin)	rft	13	2175	10	979	1	1057	24	4211
Pucca Boundary Wall 10"	rft	2	51	0	0	1	106.67	3	157.67
Pucca Boundary Wall 5"	rft	58	7259	25	2310	8	1046.5	91	10615.5
<b>Sub-Toal (Rft)</b>		<b>73</b>	<b>9485</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4099</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2210.17</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>15794.17</b>
RCC Pilar	no	24	24	9	9	3	3	8	36
Toilet (Pucca)	no	11	11	2	2	3	3	16	16
Toilet (Slab)	no	3	3	1	1	0	0	4	4
<b>Sub-Toal (No.)</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Total=</b>		<b>172</b>	<b>14214</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>6318.32</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3281.2</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>29559.5</b>

Source: Census, SES and IoL Survey July 2022- March 2023

### 2.3.5. Impacts on CPR Organization

29. There is six (07) mosques, two (02) educational institution, one (01) mazar, three (03) govt organization one (01) club and four (04) private organization from total 18 CPR and organization that will be affected during project intervention. Details of the CPR organization structure are presented in table 2.7 and 2.8. The details list of the affected CPR organization is given in the Annex-4.

**Table 2. 7: Number of Affected CPR**

Sl. No.	Categories of affected CPR	Ownership Type of CPR			Reference
		Title	Non-Title	Total	
1	Mosque	3	4	7	Annex-4
2	educational Institution	2	0	2	
3	Mazar	0	1	1	
4	Govt office	3	0	3	
5	Club	0	1	1	
6	Private Organization	3	1	4	
<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	

Source: Census, SES and IoL Survey July 2022- March 2023

**Table 2. 8: Quantity (sft.) of Affected CPR Structures**

Sl. No.	Categories of affected CPR Organization	Total		Reference
		Total No. of CPR	Quantity of Affected Primary Structure (sft.)	
1	Mosque	7	16,839.00	Annex-4
2	Education and Hospital	2	15,354.00	
3	Mazar	1	590.00	
4	Govt office	3	1,345.00	
5	Club	1	351.00	
6	Private Organization	4	13,124.00	
<b>Total</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>47,603.00</b>	

Source: Census, SES and IoL Survey July 2022- March 2023

### 2.3.6. Affected Trees

30. The RAD PPP Project has a significant impact on trees on both private and public land Along with the alignment of the project. The Project will also require removal of trees of various sizes and species. The census and IoL survey found varieties of trees on both private and RHD land. Different species of trees are divided in to four categories by size viz., big, medium, small and sapling. Census and IoL survey identified that total 247 number of trees will be affected along the RoW, out of which 241 are fruit bearing, 6 timber trees. Apart from these total 23 trees in government land and rest 224 are in private land. Tables 2.9 present summary of affected trees.

**Table 2. 9: Total Number of Affected Trees by Category and Size**

Sl.	Type of Tree	Total Number of Affected Trees				
		Large	Medium	Small	Saplings	Total
1	Trees on Private Land					
1.1	Fruit	69	107	22	22	220
1.2	Timber	3	1	0	0	4
1.3	Sub-Total-1	72	108	22	22	224
2	Trees on Public Land					
2.1	Fruit	1	12	8	0	21
2.2	Timber	0	1	1	0	2
2.3	Sub-Total-2	1	13	9	0	23
<b>Total (Sub-Total 1+2)</b>		<b>73</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>247</b>

Source: Census, SES and IoL Survey July 2022- March 2023

### 2.3.7. Impacts on Business

31. During census and socioeconomic survey income of affected businesses has been enumerated through questionnaires. The affected business operators (owned premises and rented in premises) have reported their monthly income from the affected businesses. Census and IoL survey identified that 791 businesses/shops will be affected by the Project. From the earlier table it has been analyzed that 82 Title structure owner are affected by business as well as 199 Tenant by Title structure owner will be affected by the business also. Likewise, 251 Non-Title structure owner and 259 Tenant by Non-Title structure owner will be affected by the business. Table 2.10 illustrates Impacts on Business by Monthly Income.

**Table 2. 10: Impacts on Business by Category**

Sl. No.	Categories	Title	Non-Title	Total	Reference
1	Business in Own Structure	82	251	333	Annex-6
2	Business in Rented Structure (Tenant)	199	259	458	Annex-5
3	<b>Total</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>791</b>	

Source: Census, SES and IoL Survey July 2022- March 2023

### 2.3.8. Impacts on Wage Earners

32. A large number of wage earners or temporary employees are working in affected business establishments in the project ROW such as grocery, fish and meat shops, tea stalls, restaurants, vegetable vending shops, saloon, automobile repair workshops etc. All identified wage earners/employees 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, 1,091 wage labour or employees will be affected. Details of wage earners in Table 2. 11.

**Table 2. 11: Numbers of Affected Wage earners by Salary Level**

Sl. No	Item	Total No. of Employee			Reference
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Total No. of Employee	1049	42	1091	Annex-5
2	Percentage	96.15%	3.85%	100.00%	
3	Monthly Average Salary	15,997.00	9,862.00	15,761.00	

Source: Census, SES and IoL Survey July 2022- March 2023

### 2.3.9. Impacts on Tenants

33. According to the census and IoL survey, 458 commercial tenants will be affected who are engaged with different types of business activities and rest 12 are residential tenants. Average rent per month 14,081.00 Taka. Table 2.12 shows details of affected tenants.

**Table 2. 12: Numbers of Affected Tenants**

Sl. No.	Use of Rented Structure by Tenant	Tenant of Title HH	Tenant of Non-Title HH	Total	Average Rent/Month	Reference
1	Residence only	11	1	12	10,458.00	Annex-5
2	Commercial/ Business only	199	259	458	14,175.00	
<b>Total</b>		<b>210</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>14,081.00</b>	

Source: Census, SES and IoL Survey July 2022- March 2023

### 2.4. 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 2011) data and yearly inflation (average 6.50% per year) as of 2023, 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) method<sup>2</sup>. The IoL identified 100 vulnerable household in the Project. Among them 74 are male headed household and 26 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)	4	22	26	Annexure-7
2	Male HH Under Poverty Line (up to BDT 144,000 per year)	21	53	74	
<b>3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Census, SES and IoL Survey July 2022- March 2023

<sup>2</sup> Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)-2016 (updated) under Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning and adding inflation rate up to 2023.



## 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 July 2022- March 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 675 HHs (excluding CPR, tenants, employee and other offices) with a total population of 2768. Among the HHs, 613 are male headed and 62 are woman headed HHs. The male population 1,391 is higher than that of the female 1,377 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 4.10 which is almost similar to the national average household size 4.00<sup>3</sup>. Sex distribution of HHs and population are given in table 3.1:

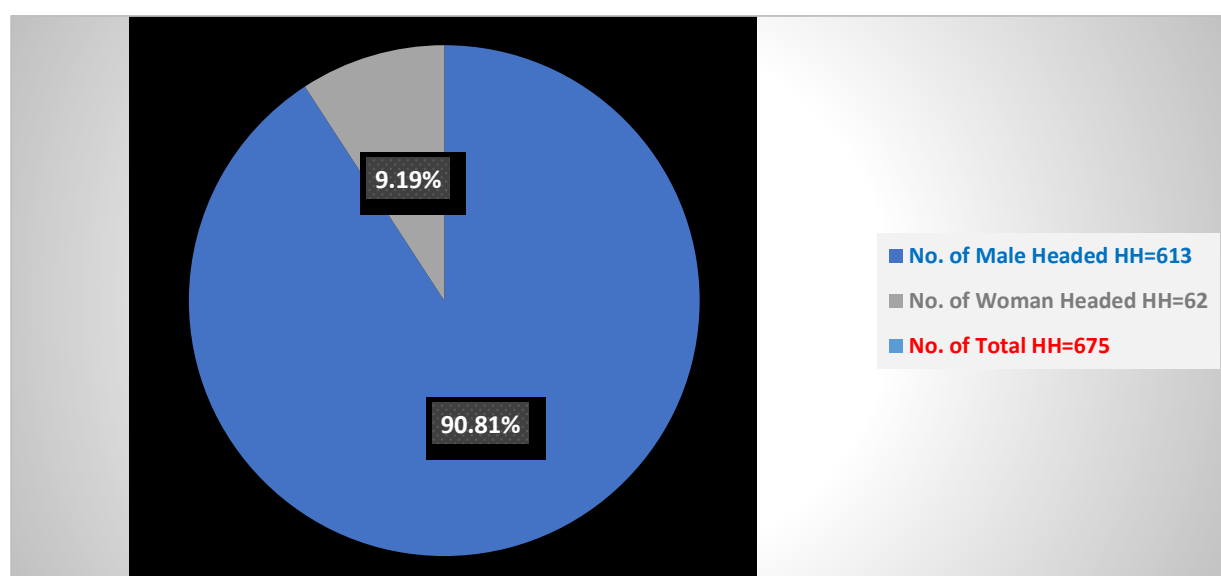
**Table 3. 1: Sex Distribution of HHs and Population**

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		
613	62	675	1,391	1,377	2,768	4.10	101:100

Source: Census and SES July 2022- March 2023

38. Among the total project affected HHs, 90.81% are male headed and 9.19% are woman headed HHs. Sex distribution of HHs is given in below figure-3.

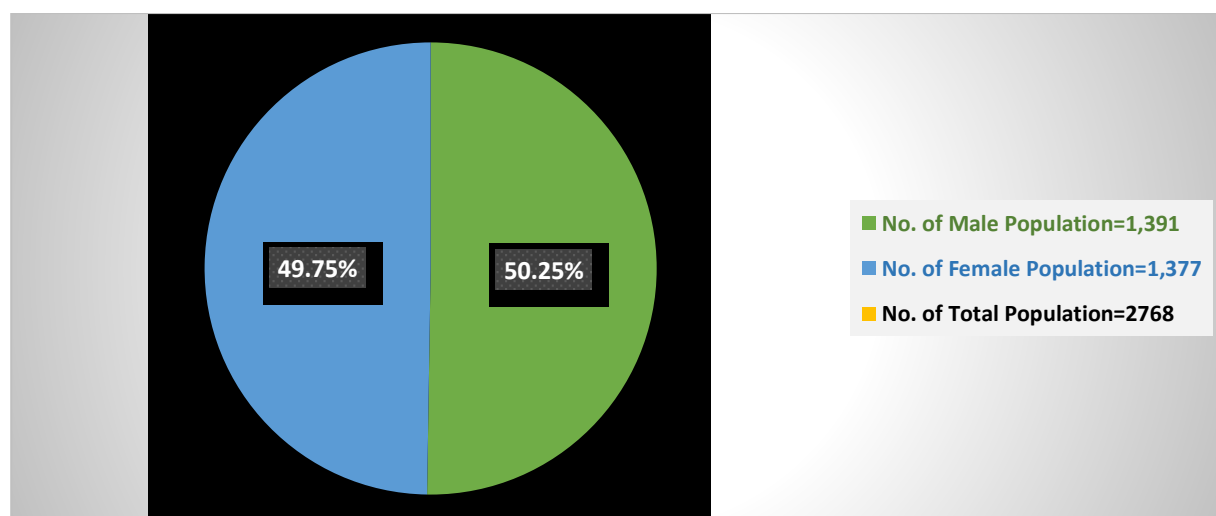
**Figure 3: Sex Distribution of HHs**



<sup>3</sup> Source: Population and Housing Census-2022 of BBS

39. Out of total population from affected HHs; male population are 50.25% which is higher than female population who are 49.75% 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 5.96 % of the people were recorded as being 65 and above years old. The survey also identified about 27.49% are children (age up to 14). It is observed that highest percentage of population belongs to the age group of 15-45 (49.57%). 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	382	13.82	379	13.68	761.0	27.49
15-45	690	24.91	682	24.65	1,372.0	49.57
46 to 64	236	8.54	234	8.46	470.0	16.98
65 and above	83	2.98	82	2.96	165.0	5.96
<b>Total=</b>	<b>1391</b>	<b>50.24</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>49.76</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and SES July 2022- March 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 33.45% and working age (ages 15-64) population as 66.55%. 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 27.49% 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 5.94% and the dependency ratio is 100:9.

### 3.3.4 Potential Support Ratio

44. The potential support ratio is the number of working-age people (ages 15-64) per one elderly person (ages 65 and above). As a population ages, the potential support ratio tends to fall, meaning there are fewer potential workers to support the elderly.

## 3.4 Marital Status

45. Among the total population affected by the project, about 72.51% (2007) are adult (15 years and above) and remaining 27.49% 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) 1,593 are currently married which is about 57.55% 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	761	0	0	0	761	27.49
15-45	979	384	2	1	6	1372	49.57
46 to 64	467	0	1	0	3	471	17.00
65 and above	147	0	2	0	15	164	5.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and SES July 2022- March 2023

## 3.5 Household by Religion

46. The project district (Sylhet) is historically Muslim dominated region. In the project area Muslim people is 98.37% while Hindu people is 1.63%. Although overall scenario of the country in terms of religion is Muslim 91.04%, Hindu 7.95% and other religion 0.03%<sup>4</sup>. 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	664	98.37%
2	Hindus	11	1.63%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Census and SES July 2022- March 2023

<sup>4</sup> Source: Population and Housing Census-2022 of BBS

### 3.6 Education

47. Census findings of the Project area show that about 14% of the total population didn't enroll in School and can't read and write (7 years and above old) and 14.54% are children (age below 7 year) those who are not old enough to go to school. The higher education level is in primary (24.52%) followed by secondary/SSC (14.43%) and 16.89% people can sign only. Education level of the total population is given in below table 3.5.

**Table 3. 5: Education Level of the Total Population**

Sl. No.	Level of Education	Education of Population					
		Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	No Schooling	190	6.87	197	7.13	387	14.00
2	Informal Literacy /Can Sign Only	234	8.48	233	8.41	467	16.89
3	Primary Pass	319	11.52	360	13.00	679	24.52
4	Secondary/SSC Pass	202	7.29	198	7.14	400	14.43
5	Higher Secondary/HSC Pass	131	4.72	114	4.12	245	8.84
6	Graduation	69	2.49	45	1.63	114	4.12
7	Post-Graduation	44	1.59	30	1.07	74	2.66
8	Children (Age below 7 Year)	202	7.29	200	7.25	402	14.54
9	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>50.25</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>49.75</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census and SES July 2022- March 2023

### 3.7 Income and Expenditure of HHs

48. The survey identified that about 14.81% of the affected people are living below the national poverty line (up to monthly income BDT 12,000) based on CBN<sup>5</sup> method. The highest percentage (56%) of the people is earning BDT 1,2001-30000 per month. 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 AIB. 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	100	14.81	694	28.00
2	12001-20000	102	15.11	1207	56.00
3	20001-40000	263	38.96	213	10.60
4	40001-99000	134	19.85	76	3.50
5	More than 100000	76	11.27	41	1.90
6	<b>Total</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2231</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and SES July 2022- March 2023

<sup>5</sup> Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)-2016 (updated) under Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning and adding inflation rate up to 2023

### 3.8 Occupation Pattern

49. Survey found diverse occupation pattern in the project area. More than seventy occupational groups have been found active. Housewife, Business, day laboring, Agriculture, and service are the main occupations. Female persons 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. Among the affected all people only 6.76% (combining male and female) are found unemployed. Income and livelihood restoration program can enhance capacity of the people particularly female and vulnerable people for doing more income generating activities. Occupation of the surveyed population is given in below table 3.7.

**Table 3. 7: Occupation of the Surveyed Population**

Sl.	Occupation Category	Total			
		Title	Non-Title	Total	%
1	Advocate	1	1	2	0.30
2	Agriculture	1	4	5	0.74
3	Business	175	386	561	83.11
4	Bagger	0	2	2	0.30
5	Carpenter / Mistri	0	1	1	0.15
6	Day Labour	1	0	1	0.15
7	House Attendant	4	2	6	0.89
8	Housewife	15	16	31	4.59
9	Immigrant	2	1	3	0.44
10	Old	4	10	14	2.07
11	Retired	6	0	6	0.89
12	Rickshaw/Van Drive	0	3	3	0.44
13	Service	22	8	30	4.44
14	Student	2	0	2	0.30
15	Unemployed	1	2	3	0.44
16	Others	1	4	5	0.74
17	Total	235	440	675	100.00

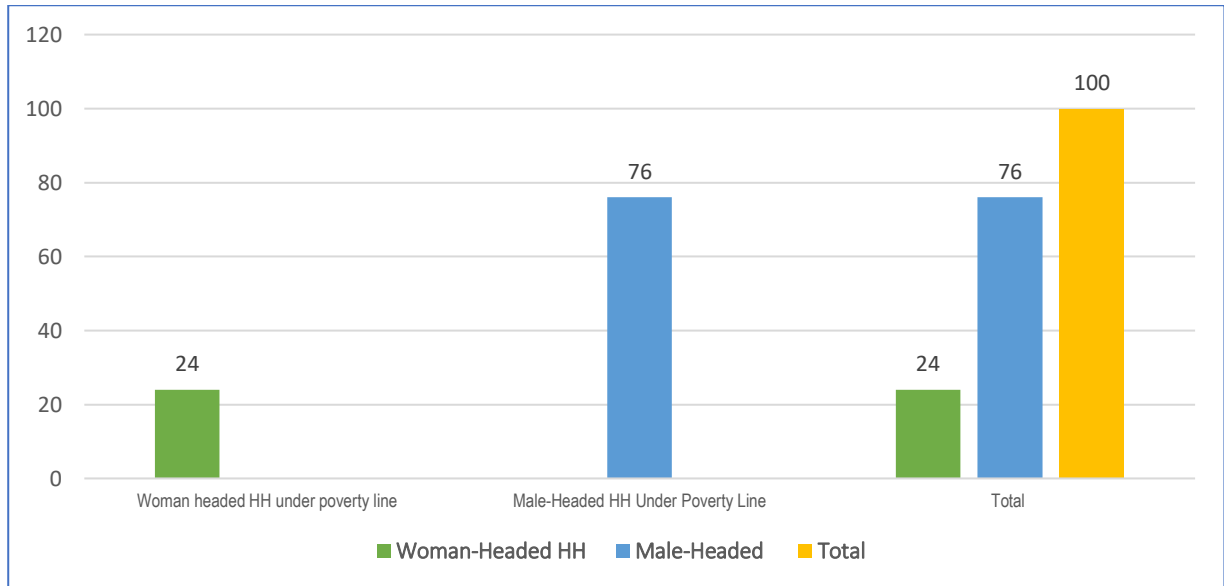
Source: Census and SES July 2022- March 2023

### 3.9 Assessment of Vulnerability and Woman-Headed HH

50. 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. 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. The identified vulnerable group through SES are: (a) 26 Woman-headed HHs under poverty line and (b) 76 Male headed HHs under the poverty line. The Cost of Basic Need (CBN)<sup>6</sup> method was followed to determine the under poverty-line income (monthly income up to BDT 12,000/HH). A total of 100 vulnerable HHs have been identified through the Census and SES. Details of vulnerability are in the below figure-5:

<sup>6</sup> Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)-2016 (updated) under Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning and adding inflation rate up to 2023.

Figure 5: Sex Distribution of Population



## CHAPTER 4: CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

### 4.1. Introduction

51. 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 stakeholder consultations meeting (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. Focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted with only affected people with special emphasize on the disadvantage/vulnerable individual and groups, and different occupational groups.

### 4.2. Objectives of Information Disclosure

52. 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.

53. 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

54. 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.

55. To attain desired objectives of consultations, the following methodologies were adopted during the carrying out of SCM and FGD for this proposed RAD PPP 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 RAD PPP Project 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

56. 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.

57. 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.

58. 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

59. A SCM and three (3) FGDs were held with the affected people, local government representatives and others. A total of 158 participants (Male-142 and Woman-16) have been participated in the SCMs and total of 93 affected people were participated in the two (2) FGDs where 87 male and 6 female participants. PAPs parties, other interested groups, women groups, disadvantage, 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, ultimate benefits of the local people, land acquisition requirements and process, roles of the affected people and project authority in delivering 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.

60. 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	Location	Participants
19 February, 2023 (11.00 AM)	Bawani Residential area adjacent to Staff Quarter, Demra, Dhaka.	<p><b>PAPs:</b> Total 158 (Male:142 and Female:16)</p> <p><b>RHD:</b> Project Director, RAD, RHD Project Manager, RAD, RHD Deputy Project Director, RAD, RHD Assistant Engineer, RAD, RHD Sub Assistant Engineer, RAD, RHD</p> <p><b>DC office:</b> Surveyor, Dhaka DC office</p> <p><b>Local Representative:</b> 69 no. Ward Councilor</p> <p><b>INGO:</b> Team Leader, INGO, RAD Gender Specialist, INGO, RAD Area Manager, INGO, RAD Others INGO Representatives.</p>

61. This was a Stakeholders' Consultation Meeting with the PAPs of the Project. The Meeting was presided over by Md. Enamul Haq, Project Director, RAD PPP Project.

62. Welcome Speech: At first, Md. Atiqur Rahman Khan, Team Leader, INGO (CCDB) welcomed all guests including participants and mentioned today's consultation meeting with the PAPs. He mentioned the finding of the consultation meeting will be taken active consideration for updating and Implementation the RAP. He described the outline of entitlement matrix and shared the basic information of the project to the participants. He explained the impact due to the project and mentioned how CCDB will assist PAPs. Team Leader presented process of fixation rate of Immovable Property (land, structure, tree etc)

63. After the welcome speech, the floor was opened for stakeholders/PAP's speech, opinion, questions and suggestions from the participants. 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**

SL	Name of PAP	Issue/ Questions Raised by PAP	Response to Questions
1	Ms Rokshana Aktar	She told they have been living there for a long time. In this regard they have grown up kinship relationship. She requested for compensation of land based on Current Market Value or land for land.	She was informed that DC office collects registered deed land market price from the concerned Sub-register's office for previous 12 months from the serving date of notice u/s-4 for each type and same quality of land within the vicinity. After that the fix the rate based on average collected market price. Finally, the DC determines compensation with 200% additional of market price for land as per the ARIPA-2017.
2	Md Sarifur Rahman	He requested to check the latest land records along with SA and RS records to determine the ownership of the land.	Surveyor told that notice u/s-4 is based on the record of land. Afterwards actual owner and type of land is identified based on through JVS. He assured that if anyone have grievance regarding land type and land price fixation they can filed a grievance to DC office LA session.
3	Md Jahirul Kaium	He wanted to know the process of determining CCL.	He was informed that DC office collects registered deed land market price from the concerned Sub-register's office for previous 12 months from the serving date of notice u/s-4 for each type and same quality of land within the vicinity. After that the fix the rate based on average collected market price. Finally, the DC determines compensation with 200% additional of market price for land as per the ARIPA-2017.  He was also informed that the DC office also determines the compensation of structures and trees according to the latest schedule rates of the Public Works

SL	Name of PAP	Issue/ Questions Raised by PAP	Response to Questions
			Department (PWD) and the Department of Forestry with 100% additional for structures and trees as per the ARIPA-2017.
4.	Md. Hossain Ali	He requested for full and fair compensation of land.	Surveyor, DC office mentioned that according to Land Acquisition Act compensation of land, structure business will be paid. Three times of current market value of land and two times of current market value structure will be paid.
5.	Md Abdul Halim	He requested for full and fair compensation of land.	
6	Mawlana Md Jamal Uddin	He told that land for 10- and 60-foot house rate determined same although land beside the 60 feet rate around thrice. He requested for Current Market Value (CMV)	
7	Nur Alam Siddiki	He requested to re-design the alignment	He was informed that the Project Highway is 12.491km in length, including 8.414km elevated Toll Road and 4.077km at-grade Toll Road. There is an existing alignment from Chittagong Road to Rampura, which will be followed mostly to construct the access-controlled road. Minimum width of the proposed toll road will be 8.6 m in each direction (elevated portion, 9 km long) and 9.7 m in each direction (at-grade section, 4.5 km long). Grade separated flyover will be constructed at Chittagong Road, Demra and Near Rampura Bridge. Two new bridges will also be constructed next to existing bridges at Nandipara and Shekherjaiga. He was also informed that the alignment has been fixed taking the consideration of opinion local stakeholder.
8	Ms Iyryn	She wanted special assistance.	She was informed that there is provision for the vulnerable group (Women-headed, elderly headed, handicapped and Project Affected Household Head under the poverty line) in the (RAP). The vulnerable group will receive special

SL	Name of PAP	Issue/ Questions Raised by PAP	Response to Questions
			assistance as per donor's safeguard policy and the Government of Bangladesh rules and regulations on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.
9	Ms Maliha Jahan	She told although her house beside the road but DC office will determine the mouza rate same the outside of road. She requested determine the mouza rate considering location of land.	Surveyor, DC Office told that compensation will be determined according to class of land mentioned in the Khatian, Mouza rate is not changeable by DC office.
10	Md Azizul Haq	He suggested to give compensation in such way that they can do business in other place or use compensation for any other work.	He was informed that business owner will get business restoration grant base on their (i) valid trade licenses, (ii) valid trade license & upto date BIN (Business Identification) Certificate and (iii) Valid trade licenses, upto date BIN (Business Identification Certificate), company registration/ audited balance sheet.

64. After the completion of question and suggestions session, Md. Enamul Haq, Project Director, RAD PPP Project 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.

65. Total Two (2) 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	27.02.2023	ChuabohorBatesshor	44	02	46
2	20.02.2023	Cantonment Hallgate	43	04	47
4	Total 2 FGD Meetings		87	06	93

66. The project has considered of the comments, concerns and feedbacks of the FGDs during updating of the RP. Total 93 affected people were participated in the two (2) FGDs where 87 male and 6 female participants. Resettlement preparation team was consulted with women HH and disable HH. 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><b>To be paid by the DC office:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>To be paid by the RHD in assistance with INGO:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Additional cash grant/top-up of affected assets for the title holder if current market price (CMV) is higher than CCL.</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ Structures transfer grant (STG), structure reconstruction grant (STG) and utility reconnection grant (URG) for the both title non-title holder.</li> <li>▪ Compensation and grant will be paid to the</li> </ul>

Issues discussed	Participant's Opinion and Suggestions	Response to Questions/Action Point
		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"> <li>▪ Employment Loss Grant (ELG) to cover temporary loss of regular wage earners for 30 days.</li> <li>▪ Job opportunity and employment at the Project site by contractor will be recommended once the construction has been started.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>▪ The residential and commercial Tenant of affected structure will get the rental assistance.</li> <li>▪ They will also get shifting assistance of inside materials.</li> </ul>
Woman headed, poor HHs.	Poor and woman headed HHs expected special assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ HHs under the poverty line and woman-headed HHs will get special assistance.</li> <li>▪ Head or one member of each woman-headed and vulnerable HH will eligible for skilled training.</li> <li>▪ Seed grant for trained member from woman headed and vulnerable HHs.</li> </ul>

#### 4.6. Overall Outcome of the CSM and FGDs

67. The project, in line with GoB Policies as well as AIB'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.

68. 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.

69. 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
- Many people can come to Dhaka from their local home and adjacent districts
- 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

70. As per requirement of ARIPA 2017, and AIB-ESF 2021 RHD will require to be disclosed the RP in a summarized form and Information Brochures/Booklet in both in Bangla and English language to be distributed among the people of the project area including PAPs, local stakeholders immediately after the RP is approved by the co-financier.

71. The Booklet will be in Bangla and English which briefly will present (i) the Project impacts; (ii) mitigation measures and entitlement matrix; (iii) grievance redress mechanisms; (iv) the institutional framework for Project implementation; (v) schedule for implementation and monitoring arrangements; and (vi) a set of common Q & A about the Project for affected people. The RP will be disclosed on the RHD and AIB 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

72. 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 GRCs will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation and other assistance. Ward/Union/Municipality based grievance redress committees (GRCs) will be formed and the grievances will be redressed within a month from the date of lodging the complaints. The GRC as well as the PAVC will be formed by the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridge and activated during RP implementation process to allow PAPs sufficient time to lodge complaints and safeguard their recognized interests. The areas for participation of the primary stakeholders include: (i) identify alternatives to avoid or minimize resettlement; (ii) assist in inventory and assessment of losses; (iii) assist developing alternative options for relocation and income restoration; (iv) provide inputs for entitlement provisions; and (v) identify likely conflict areas with resettles. RHD will continue the consultation process through the RP implementing agency throughout the RP implementation period. Further steps will be taken to (i) keep the displaced people informed about compensation policies and payments, resettlement plan, schedules and process of payment of resettlement benefits, and (ii) ensure that project-affected persons are involved in making decisions concerning their relocation and implementation of the 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

73. Rampura-Amulia-Demra (RAD) project is a Public Private Partnership (PPP) investment initiative of the Government of Bangladesh. Land for public sector projects is taken through acquisition using eminent domain law by the public infrastructures agencies of the GOB and private sector investments use land through direct purchase from the open market. 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 Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act-2017 (ARIPA-2017). RHD is also responsible for the resettlement of non-titleholders, businessmen using public land on the edge of existing road. The Resettlement Plan (RP) of the RAD PPP Project is guided by the ARIPA-2017 and AIIB's Environmental and Social Standard-2 (ESS 2)- Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

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

### 5.2. GoB Legal Framework

75. 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 Deputy Commissioner (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.

76. Households and assets moved from land already acquired in the past for project purposes and/or government khas land 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 beneficial purposes, changed status will not be added to the joint verification notice.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (8)	If the affected person is not happy with the joint verification assessment, he/she can complain to Deputy Commissioner within 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

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the process	Responsibility
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
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

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

78. 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.

79. 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.

80. 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

81. Improvement of the RAD Highway into 4-lanes (including link to Chittagong Road intersection and access to Tarabo) through PPP project triggers the local environmental and social laws and regulations and also the ESP and ESS of AIIB. Under this project, ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management and ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement are applicable. The EIA (this study) addresses ESS1 and RP addresses ESS 2. Standards on Indigenous Peoples (ESS 3) is not be triggered by the proposed project.

82. 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

83. 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.

84. Due to the nature and impact of this project and applying the ESF of AIIB the project has been classified as “Category A” project. 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.

85. 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
<b>1</b>	<b>Involuntary Resettlement Categorization</b>		
1.1	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.
<b>2</b>	<b>Indigenous People Categorization</b>		
2.1	Presence	Category C	No foreseen adverse impact as no indigenous community is present within or around the project area.
2.2	Impact		

## 5.6. Gap Analysis Between AIIB’s Requirements and National Laws

86. As part of the E&S capacity assessment of IAs, a gap analysis between AIIB's ESSs and GoB Regulations was performed. The gap analysis revealed that Bangladesh's ES risk assessment and management system for development projects is open-ended, but, like other countries' EIA systems, does not cover all of the AIIB ESF's ES Standards. Table II-5 below provides an overview of the gaps between GoB laws and AIIB's ESSs, as well as steps to close those gaps.

**Table 5. 4: Summary of Gaps between ARIPA 2017 and the AIIB’s ESS2**

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.

Sl. No.	AIIB ESS 2	ARIPA 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ESS 2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap
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.
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 DPs 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 DPs can raise any grievances relating to resettlement issues.
6.	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons (DPs).	The ARIPA 2017 does not address the issues related to income loss, livelihood, or loss of the non-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

Sl. No.	AIIB ESS 2	ARIPA 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ESS 2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap
		This only deals with the compensation for loss of land, structures, crops and trees, etc. for the legal titleholders.	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 requirement of AIIB ESS 2. The RP proposes the land-for-land compensation as its priority if feasible. Attempt will be made to find alternative land for the loss of land in case it is available and if it is feasible, looking at the concurrence of host community and land value. However, this option may be a difficult proposition, considering the urban development projects in Bangladesh.
8.	All compensation should be based on the principle of replacement cost.	The 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 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.	ARIPA 2017 is largely consistent with AIIB ESS 2. However, there are differences in the valuation of land and prices of affected assets, where AIIB prescribes the use of current market rates in the project area. ARIPA 2017 does not ensure replacement cost or restoration of pre-project incomes of the displaced persons. The RP addresses all these issues and spells out a mechanism to fix the replacement cost by putting in an independent evaluator who will be responsible for deciding the replacement cost, taking into consideration the Current Market 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 DPs, 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 DPs listed before the cut-off-date will be eligible for assistance.
11.	Disclose the RP, including documentation of the	The ARIPA 2017 only ensures the initial	There are no requirements under the ARIPA 2017 for disclosure of the RP, whereas the

Sl. No.	AIIB ESS 2	ARIPA 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ESS 2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap
	consultation in an accessible place and a form and languages understandable to PAPs and other stakeholders.	notification for the acquisition of a particular property	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 DPs 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 their impacts on the standards of living of DPs.	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 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

87. 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.

88. 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.

89. 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 12 July 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

90. 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.

91. Generally, the DC uses mouza rates 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.

92. 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 RAD PPP Project

93. In accordance with the safeguard policy of AIIB ESF-2021, 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 PAVC constituted under gazette notification.
- II. Private land owners losing homestead land would get land development assistance on alternative place. Rate for land development assistance will be determined by RHD with assistance from the PAVC constituted under gazette notification.
- III. Community and social institutions such as mosques and Madrasas affected for the project would be compensated at replacement cost or replaced by constructing structures of similar design and sizes on land purchased at suitable location by the institutions themselves with compensation received for land. Compensation or replacement construction will be decided

- by the concerned affected institutions. RHD will review that the alternative permanent site is made available for reconstruction of the structures of the affected institutions.
- IV. In case of construction is not possible before relocation of mosque and party offices) due to urgency of project construction, alternative interim housing arrangement should be arranged before clearing the sites.
  - V. Relocation of mosques should be carried out after completion of construction of replacement structures or accommodating them in alternative sites. In order to avoid delay in project implementation for such relocation, an arrangement may be made for temporary relocation in consultation with the authorities of the CPR.
  - VI. Party offices, public structures and utility structures will be compensated in cash at replacement/construction cost and assisted for relocation. In case of partial acquisition, compensation could be in the form of renovation or vertical extensions of the existing structures.
  - VII. During the period of shifting/ relocation of community institutions, mosques/ Madrasas, continuation of project construction work may be allowed, ensuring adequate safety and security provisions, and mitigation measures (e.g., against noise and air pollution).
  - VIII. Existing commercial structures (e.g., markets, shops) under the proposed Expressway, which will not be required demolition for constructing the proposed Expressway, may be allowed to operate, if it is judged to be feasible by both RHD and the Concessionaire considering safety security, access and other relevant issues. For such commercial structures, compensation for restriction of vertical expansion (due to the Expressway overhead) may be considered through consultation.
  - IX. Provision of compensation for non-titled holders on public (RHD, City Corporation, WASA etc.) land against loss of dwellings and income.
  - X. Provision of compensation for loss of business/income in housed and open spaces;
  - XI. Provision of compensation for loss of trees, and /or re-plantation program;
  - XII. In case of loss of utility infrastructure (e.g., electricity, gas, water and sewerage, mobile towers) 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.
  - XIII. PAVC 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

94. The project adheres to AIB; 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

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

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

97. 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.

98. Eligibility for compensation and assistance will be guided by an Eligibility Cut-off Date for APs along the alignments of the RAD Expressway. 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 12 July 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.

99. Affected Households (AHs) entitled for compensation or at least rehabilitation assistances under the RAD PPP Project 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

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

## 6.2. Eligibility

101. 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

102. 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 Land Acquisition Ordinance, but stipulated in this Resettlement Plan.

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

## 6.4. Compensation Entitlement Matrix

104. 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 ESF 2021. 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. DCs will pay CCL for each mouza separately for one person whose lands/assets have been acquired in more than one mouza<sup>7</sup>. The RHD/implementing NGO will generate unique ID number of each EP for better implementation of the mitigation measures.

105. 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 DC. There is no fixed time for this.

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<sup>7</sup> 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.

Table 6. 1: Entitlement Matrix

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<b>Loss Item-1: Loss of land (all types of land to be acquired for the project) with title to land</b>			
<p>Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC).</p> <p>Legal land owner who will purchase alternative land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation under law (CCL) which includes 200% premium.</li> <li>• Replacement Cost (RC) as recommended by Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC). If RC is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by RHD.</li> <li>• Stamp duty, registration cost and other fees incurred for replacement land will be paid at govt rate for purchasing alternative land within the six months from the date of CCL receive not exceeding the CCL value.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DC will pay (cash compensation under law) CCL for the land.</li> <li>• Top-up payment (if required) will be paid by RHD in assistance with the INGO.</li> <li>• A property valuation assessment survey to be conducted at field level to know the transaction price of each category of land. The final decision about the category of land will be taken by the DC office during LA process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal owners will be assisted by INGO to organize legal documents (record of rights) in support of their ownership.</li> <li>• PAVC will identify loss and entitlement of female owners and co-sharers through share determination at the field upon receipt of payment data from DC office.</li> <li>• Advanced notice to be issued by EA to instruct APs to move from the occupied land within Thirty (30) Days from the date of DC's land handover.</li> <li>• Entitled Persons (EPs) will be allowed to take all the salvage property on land free of cost within the declared time.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss Item-2: Loss of all structures with title to land</b>			
<p>The legal owner(s) as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCL which includes 100% premium as per ARIPA, 2017.</li> <li>• 2% of CCL value for affected structure as Reconstruction Grant (RG). Owner will get the RG after moving the all-salvageable materials.</li> <li>• Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost within 30 days.</li> <li>• 1% of Replacement cost as Transfer Grant (TG) which will include labor cost and transportation cost</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicable to all structures (shiftable and non-shiftable) located on the Right of Way (ROW) at cut-off dates.</li> <li>• DC will pay CCL for structure and others grant will be paid by RHD.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementing NGO/Firm will provide assistances to affected persons for organizing documents and collecting CCL.</li> <li>• Assistance (counsel/ encourage) to relocation in new site by their own within the given time (maximum 30 days after getting compensation for structures.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss Item-3: Loss of all structures without title to land (squatters/vendors/encroachers)</b>			
<p>Non-titled persons owners, vendors and encroachers those own all types</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement cost of the structure as determined by PAVC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicable to all structures (shiftable and non-shiftable)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance (counsel/ encourage) to relocate in new site by themselves.</li> </ul>

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<p>of structures (shiftable and non-shiftable built on GoB land as found during census and verified by PAVC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1% of Replacement cost as Transfer Grant (TG) which will include labor cost and transportation cost</li> <li>• Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost within 30 days. Owner will get the TG after moving the all-salvageable materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• located on the Right of Way (ROW) at cut-off dates.</li> <li>• Replacement cost of the structure to be determined by PAVC with the assistance of INGO.</li> <li>• RHD will provide these resettlement benefits directly with assistance from INGO.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eligibility and Entitlement to be limited by cut-off date declared by the project.</li> <li>• Advanced notice to be issued by EA to instruct APs to remove structures within Twenty (30) days.</li> <li>• The PAVC will determine the rates for the loss of structures with the assistance of INGO/Firm.</li> <li>• Socially recognized owner and quantity of loss of structures to be identified during census/SES and verified by PAVC.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Loss Item-4: Special grant for reconstruction of affected common property resources (CPR) with or without title to land</b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal owners (land, structures, trees or any other assets) identified by DC in the process of CCL payment.</li> <li>• Socially recognized owners/non-titled (structures, trees or any other assets) affected on the ROW as identified by Census and verified by PAVC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7% of CCL costs on structures for the title holder</li> <li>• 7% of replacement cost on structures determine by PAVC for the non-titleholder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicable to all community properties located on private land or public land along the ROW at cut-off dates.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance in relocation and reconstruction.</li> <li>• Special grant to be paid subject to construction of new CPR within the one year from the date of CCL/ payment received.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Loss Item 5: Loss of timber and fruit bearing trees.</b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal owner(s) as identified by the DC in the process of CCL payment.</li> <li>• Socially recognized owners of trees grown on public or other land, as identified by Census and verified by PAVC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCL as per ARIPA-2017 for title holder.</li> <li>• 2% of CCL values of trees or perennials as grant/allowance for plantation for title holder. Owner will get the money after plantation.</li> <li>• Compensation for fruits @ 30% of Timber value (replacement cost of trees) of grown up (Large and Medium) fruit bearing trees for one-year fruit value.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicable to all trees and plants located on ROW at cut-off dates.</li> <li>• DC will pay CCL as applicable for trees/plants for title holder.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance notice to be issued by RHD to instruct APs to remove trees or perennials from the occupied land within Thirty days (30) days from the date of DC's land handover.</li> <li>• For non-titleholder advance notice to be issued by RHD to instruct APs to remove trees or perennials from the occupied land within Twenty days (20) days.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Loss Item 6: Loss of standing crops/fish stock with title to land</b></p>			

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Legal owner(s) as identified by the DC in the process of CCL payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) as per ARIPA-2017.</li> <li>Owners will be allowed to harvest crops and fish stock within RHD declared deadline.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Applicable for all crops/fish stock standing on land/pond within ROW at the time of dispossession.</li> <li>DC will pay CCL for crops/fish stock.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RP Implementing NGO will assist APs in the process of claiming compensation from DC offices for organizing necessary documents.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss Item 7: Loss of income (wage earners in agricultural, business and industry (excluding owners or employers))</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular wage earners affected by the project interventions as identified by census and verified by the PAVC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BDT 600×30 Days= BDT 18,000/-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EP must have been an employee/wage earner of landowner or business located in the acquired lands for at least twelve months, as identified by SES and verified by PAVC.</li> <li>The resettlement benefits will be paid by RHD directly with assistance from RP INGO.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable EPs will be brought under income and livelihood restoration program. Involvement of qualified EPs in construction work and during operational period of the project.</li> <li>Implementing NGO will provide assistance to wage earner/ Labor/ Worker for collection employment document.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss Item 8: Loss of income from business (structure owners and tenants)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owner/ titleholders of the structure as identified by the DC</li> <li>Socially recognized owners identified during SES and verified by PAVC verification.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BDT 20,000/ each entity those who have valid trade licenses.</li> <li>BDT 80,000/each entity those who have valid trade license &amp; up to date BIN (Business Identification) Certificate.</li> <li>BDT 150,000/each entity those who have valid trade licenses, up to date BIN (Business Identification Certificate), company registration/ audited balance sheet.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each of the affected business owners (structure owners or tenants) will be entitled for business restoration grants.</li> <li>If the business premise is dislocated due to other projects being implemented on same alignment, the business operators will not be entitled for any assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EPs will be brought under income and livelihood regenerating program.</li> <li>Shall be avoided twice as title holder by DC &amp; non-titleholder by EA.</li> <li>Implementing NGO will provide assistance to collect business documents/trade license/ BIN/balance sheet.</li> <li>In any death cases of listed Eps, entitlements to be paid as per the decision of GRC.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss Item 9: Rental Assistance and Shifting of household belonging/inside materials</b>			



Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owner as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment or Socially recognized owners &amp; tenants identified during census and verified by PAVC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rental assistance for the owner of the commercial and residential structure: 2 months actual rent not exceeding BDT 10,000.</li> <li>Shifting assistance for commercial and residential tenants as loss of tenancy right/access: 2 months actual rent not exceeding BDT 10,000.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RHD will make payment of this additional entitlement with assistance from INGO</li> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If, only valid documents/ agreement with structure/land owner.</li> <li>Tenants to be identified during census/SES and verified by PAVC.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss Item 10: Severely affected and Vulnerable HHs and livelihood assistance</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable household such as (i) poor female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled headed households with dependents, nationally designated poor households, poor elderly headed households with no means of support</li> <li>EPs losing main source of income and have no alternative source of income as identified by PAVC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable household headed by Male: BDT 10,000 as one-time grant in addition to other compensations.</li> <li>Vulnerable household headed by Female: BDT 15,000 as one-time Entitlements grant in addition to other compensations for Households headed by Persons Entitled women and under the poverty level.</li> <li>Preferential employment in project civil work and during operational period of the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The EPs will be identified through the census and will be verified by PAVC and income and livelihood support will be provided by RHD with assistance from INGO.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>INGO will motivate EPs for appropriate skills training.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss Item 11: Construction induced Impact</b>			
Households/persons/community affected during construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project company shall bear the impact on structure or land</li> <li>Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost within time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAVC will determine the loss during construction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of thirty (30 days) notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss Item 12: Unforeseen Adverse Impact</b>			
Households/ persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAVC will determine the loss during construction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation/allowance/grant/assistance depending on the type of loss will follow the principles of safeguard policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As appropriate</li> </ul>

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
		and entitlement matrix proposed in the document.	
<b>Loss Item 13: Utilities Shifting</b>			
Gas, electricity, telephone, water, sewage, etc.) Legal subscriber as Identified by DC (Eligible only when the affected households can submit evidence of past connections/bill s/receipt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At actual cost by valid receipt documents to be determined by the PAVC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actual cost of utility shifting to be determined by the PAVC with the assistance from INGO.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be paid if only submission of valid documents/ agreement.</li> <li>Implementing NGO/Firm will provide assistances to keep records.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss Item 14: Livelihood Restoration &amp; Development Programme</b>			
Livelihood Restoration & Development Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One member of each vulnerable households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cost of Programme implementation (as separate line in budget summary);</li> <li>BDT 15,000 to be provided as “seed grant” to each trained member for investment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EA/ INGO will organize training for income livelihood restoration based on Training Needs Assessment (TNA) Survey.</li> </ul>

## 6.5. Compensation Payment Procedure

106. 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 PAVC 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 Public the Forest Department and type of crops to the Agriculture Department for valuation 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 the Forest Department and type of crops to the Agriculture Department for valuation 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.
- 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 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 PAPs along with the amount of compensation.
- The INGO shall prepare Identity cards with photograph of the EPs. The identity cards will be jointly signed by the EA and INGO representatives and the pasted photograph shall be attested by the concerned Local Government Representative.
- The INGO shall disburse Account Payee Cheque either in their office or in the office of Ward Councilor after receiving fund from RHD (PIU).

#### **Compensation Payment Procedure to the Non-titled holder-**

107. 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 JVC the list of DPs/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 on the basis of census and SES will be conducted by the JVC and sign the survey report or form. 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 JVC and RC rate recommended by the PAVC. The budget will be approved by the RHD
- **Compensation Calculation:** RC of structure will be recommended by PAVC 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 by the JVC and RC rate recommended by the PAVC. The budget will be approved by the RHD
- **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

108. 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),

109. 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.

110. 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;

111. 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.

112. 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

113. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to address environmental, social, and construction-related issues and complaints from the project affected parties and other stakeholders will be established by the implementing agency e.g.; The RAD Elevated Expressway Company Limited in collaboration with RHD. 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.

114. 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

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

116. RHD will establish Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project and ensure greater accountability of the project authorities towards all project Affected Persons (APs). The complaints and grievance redress mechanism 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

### 7.2. Formation and Composition of GRC

#### 7.2.1. Composition of Local GRC

117. 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 of RHD (EE)	Convener
2	Concerned Ward Councilor/UP Chairman	Member
3	Representative of APs (Male)	Member

Sl.	Members	Designation
4	Representative of APs (female)	Member
5	Representative from Project Company	Member
6	RP Implementing NGO representative	Member Secretary

### 7.2.2. Composition of Project GRC

118. 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, and	Member
3	Team Leader/Deputy Team Leader of INGO.	Member Secretary

### 7.3. Scope and Jurisdiction of GRM

119. 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 assist 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.

#### 7.4. Grievance Register and Documentation

120. 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.

121. 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.

#### 7.5. Steps to Grievance Resolution Process

122. 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.

123. 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



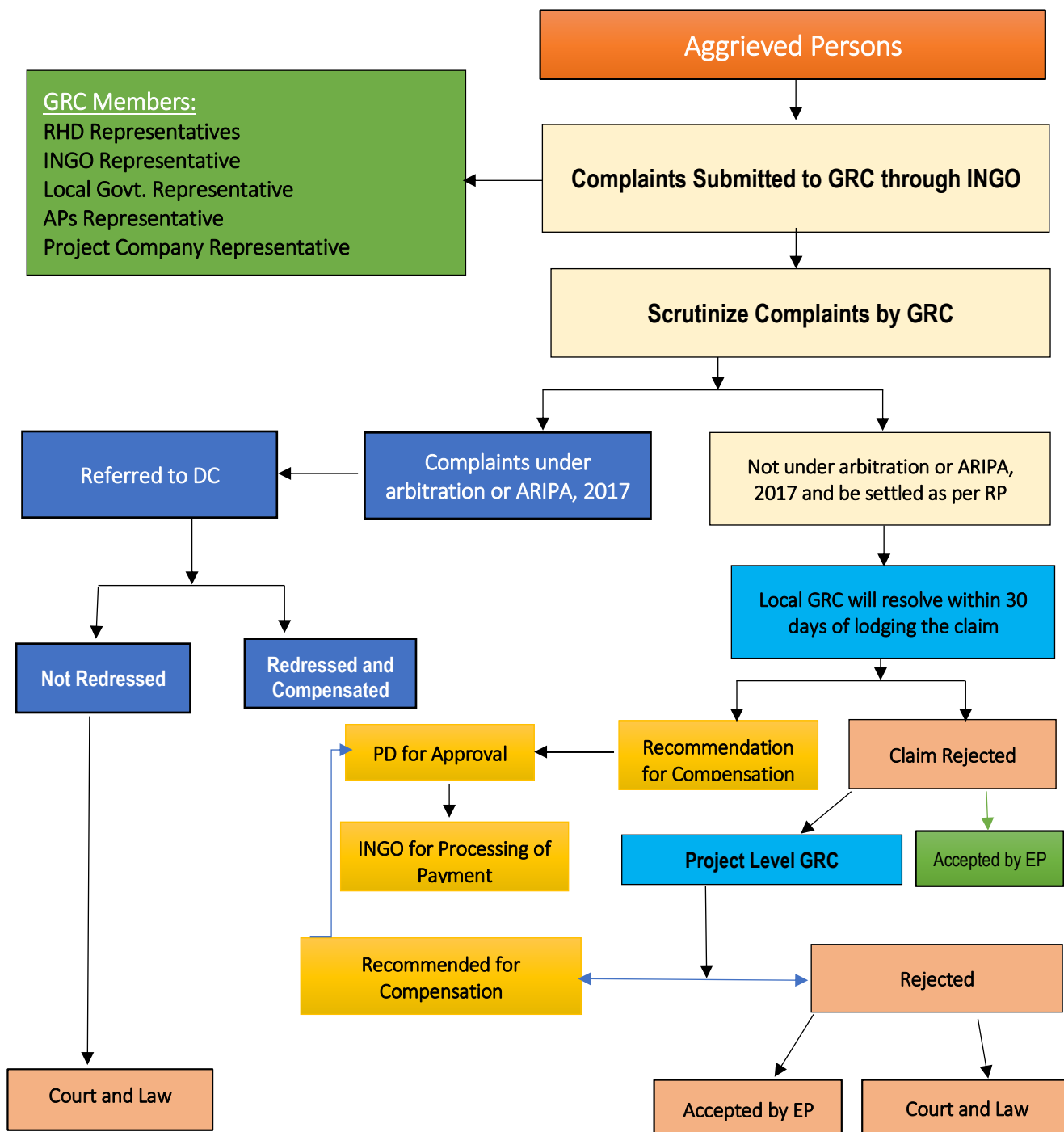
address grievances locally before these are submitted to the GRC. If grievances are not resolved, the following procedures and timeline are described below.

**Table 7. 3: Steps of GRC Solutions**

Steps	Action Level	Process
Step 1	Counselling	<p>Complaints and grievances from displaced person will first be heard during personal contact and focus group meetings at the village level. The RP implementation NGO on site will counsel APs regarding any gaps in information about the policy and eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistances.</p> <p>If the case/complaint is found to be outside the mandate of GRC, the RP implementing operatives will advise the aggrieved APs to lodge their complaints in the court of law at the district level. If the case/complain is within the jurisdiction of GRC, the RP implementing NGO will advise the aggrieved APs to formally lodge their complaints with the GRC.</p>
Step 2	Local Level GRC	<p>Member secretary of GRC will scrutinize the complaints and prepare case file for hearing and resolution. The GRC will settle the disputes within maximum 30 days of receiving the complaints from the APs. A formal hearing will be held before GRC at a date fixed by the member secretary of GRC in consultation with the chair and other aggrieved APs. On the date of hearing, the aggrieved AP will appear before the GRC at a place set in consultation with the APs and RHD and produce proof in support of his/her claim. The member secretary will note down the statement of the complainants and documents with all proofs.</p> <p>The decisions from majority of the members will be considered final from the GRC and will be issued by the Convener and signed by other members of the GRC. The case records will be up dated and the decision will be communicated to the complainant APs by the member secretary of GRC at the local level.</p>
Step 3	Project Level GRC	<p>If any aggrieved AP is not satisfied with the local level GRC decision, the next option will be to lodge grievances to the Project Level GRC of the RAD PPP Project at Dhaka within two (2) weeks after receiving the decision from the local level GRC. The AP, in the complaint, must produce documents supporting his/her claim. The Project Level GRC will review the proceedings of the local level GRC hearing and convey its decisions to the aggrieved APs within two (2) weeks after receiving the complaint.</p>
Step 4	Decision from PD	<p>Should the resolution from Project Level GRC fail to satisfy the aggrieved APs, they will facilitate to forward their case for further review and settlement with the office of the Chief Engineer of RHD at Dhaka through the PD, RAD PPP Project. The aggrieved AP will submit the petition with all documentary evidences of complaints and the resolution proceeding of step 2 and 3 within two weeks after the decisions from the Project Level GRC resolution received.</p>

Steps	Action Level	Process
Step 5	Court of the Law	Should the grievance redress system fail to satisfy aggrieved APs, they can go/pursue further action by submitting their case to the appropriate court of law.

Figure 6: Grievance Redress Mechanisms



### 7.6. Communication and Awareness Raising on GRM

124. 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.

## **7.7. Monitoring and Reporting**

125. 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.

126. 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

128. 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

129. 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

130. 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 2,673 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	Income from business affected	791
2	Income from wage income	1191
3	Number of HH and CPR rental income affected	221
4	Number of tenants affected	470
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,673</b>

Source: Census and IoL Survey July 2022-March 2023

### 8.4. Households and Affected Entity to be Physically Relocated

131. A total of 2,354 identified project affected entity identified in project area, among them including 701 identified for physical relocation. Within 701 units HHs (residential and commercial structure owner) are 671, Tenants (residential only) 12 & CPR 18 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	671	95.72%
2	Tenant	12	1.71%
3	CPR and Organization	18	2.57%
<b>Total</b>		<b>204</b>	<b>701</b>

Source: Census and IoL Survey July 2022-March 2023

## 8.5. Relocation of Utilities

132. Table 8. 3 shown number of HHs (only Title) losing utilities and need to be relocated due the Project implementation. 252 HHs losing electric connection and 173 HHs losing water.

**Table 8. 3: Number of Households Losing Utilities and Need to be relocated**

Sl. No.	Category of Impacts	No./Unit
1	Electric connection	252
2	Water connection	173
3	<b>Total</b>	<b>425</b>

Source: Census and IoL Survey July 2022-March 2023

**Table 8. 4: Number of Utility shifting from govt land**

Sl.	Chainage	Electric Pole	Electric Tower
1	-0+000 to 0+200	17	1
2	0+000 to 1+000	69	1
3	1+000 to 2+000	63	-
4	2+000 to 3+000	58	-
5	3+000 to 4+000	38	-
6	4+000 to 5+000	64	-
7	5+000 to 6+000	61	-
8	6+000 to 7+000	79	-
9	7+000 to 8+000	84	-
10	8+000 to 9+000	101	-
11	10+000 to 11+000	109	-
12	11+000 to 12+000	104	-
13	12+000 to 13+000	103	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>950</b>	<b>2</b>

Source: Census and IoL Survey July 2022-March 2023

## 8.6. Relocation and Livelihood Restoration Strategies

### 8.6.1. Project Relocation Strategy

133. The dynamics of tiled and non-title holder's settlement in the RAD Expressway have been considered in the development of a relocation strategy for displaced households, business and community premises. The project identifies self-relocation (permanent), group relocation (permanent) and temporary relocation options for the time being before permanent relocation as a strategy for

relocation of the displaced households and shops on private and or GoB land. 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.

134. The Project Director (PD) will assign the Safeguard officer to handle relocation aspects of the displaced households and commercial premises with assistance from the INGO at the project level. RHD and INGO, in consultation with the District and Upazila administration, will find out alternative land in the project areas suitable for relocation of the displaced households and shops. Displaced households are encouraged for self-relocation in groups or as individuals. They can also be temporarily relocated for the time being until the new site for their self-relocation is ready.

### **8.6.2. Self-Relocation**

135. Residences will be displaced from the private land and business entity will be displaced mostly from the government land. The project does not have project-sponsored resettlement site. The project will therefore encourage permanent "self-relocation" by affected households selecting suitable sites for residence/shops with the help of the INGO. The objective is to minimize social disruption in the resettlement process and allow people to remain together within kin groups for mutual support. 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. Group relocation is organized self-relocation and a permanent relocation option. In case, several households/shops wish to relocate in a cluster, community infrastructure facilities like access roads, plantation, tube-wells, sanitary latrines and drainage will be provided in the relocated sites by the project.

### **8.6.3. Temporary Relocation**

136. In critical circumstances of failure by the displaced HHs/shops to afford permanent alternative sites elsewhere within the vicinity within the given time, they may temporarily be relocated by themselves at anywhere other than Project Foot Print. They will be moved temporarily in places of their choice in the affordable time of three to six months. In case of permanent relocation in groups after a certain period of temporary settlement, they will be provided civic facilities as per the policy of the RP. The displaced households/shops will not be allowed to move back on the RHD land.

### **8.6.3. Resettlement Assistance and Grant**

137. 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:

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

139. Affected business owner will be entitled for business restoration grants e.g. BDT 20,000/ each entity those who have valid 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), company registration/ audited balance sheet.

140. 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.

141. 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. Rental assistance for residential and commercial structure owners whose rental income will be disrupted will be entitled equivalent to two (2) months' rent.

142. Woman-headed HHs and other vulnerable HHs will be entitled to one-time cash grant @ BDT 10,000 in addition to other compensations. Furthermore, BDT 15,000 as one- time grant in addition to mentioned grant for woman-headed vulnerable HHs. Besides this, head or one member of each woman-headed and vulnerable HH will eligible for skilled training under ILRP and seed grant BDT 15,000.

#### 8.6.4. Training under Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP)

143. The livelihood restoration support policies shall restore the socioeconomic condition of APs to at least 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 708 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.

144. Some priority training programs contents have been presented for income and livelihood restoration. The training lists here provided are only tentative. During implementation period, minor change may be occurred and a need assessment will be carried out at the time of Income Generating Training (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. In the basis of the respondent's (APs) main choice and job opportunity the following trainings to be arrange under the ILRP. These are primarily assessed during conducting socio-economic survey. As per the demand of the DPs 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, RAD PPP Project
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	INGO with support and supervision of PIU, RAD PPP Project

Program	Program contents	Responsibility
Business Trade	1.1 Inauguration of Concerned training course 1.2 Potential of profitable business (fish, dry fish, salt processing, tourism, fast food etc.) 1.3 Identification of profitable business 1.4 Capital and financial Management 1.5 Marketing of fingerlings, transportation fingerlings 1.6 Risk factors and management, ensuring profit 1.7 Final Feedback	INGO with support and supervision of PIU, RAD PPP Project
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, RAD PPP Project
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, RAD PPP Project
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, RAD PPP Project
Auto Mobile	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, RAD PPP Project

### 8.6.5. Notification of the Implementation of the ILRP

145. 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 OF THE RP

### 9.1. Introduction

The cost is estimated on the basis of inventory of losses identified through census and IoL survey conducted Survey from July 2022-March 2023, property valuation survey and Mouza rates (Government declared) of sub registry office. RC of land is calculated based on the Mouza rate including 200% premium and inflation. Stamp duty and registration cost, crop production cost, etc. have been calculated following proposed entitlement matrix of this RP. On the other hand, cost estimated for the structure and tress based on survey rate and approved rate of another project of RHD. Resettlement benefits have also assessed following proposed entitlement matrix of this RP. The PAVC will finalize the rates of assets during the RP implementation. The total estimated budget for land acquisition and resettlement is **BDT 7,170,891,339 (Seven Hundred-Seventeen Corer Eight Lac Ninety-One Thousand Three Hundred Thirty-Nine Taka only)**. Of the total budget, **DT 5,832,323,092** to be disbursed by the DC office and **BDT 570,258,461** to be disbursed by the RHD as additional grant and resettlement benefits payment as well as BDT 128,051,631 for arrangement of meeting for GRC, PAVC, installation of temporary demarcation pillar, legal expenses, etc. and BDT 640,258,155 for contingency. 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 PAVC 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 for Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

Sl. No.	Head of Expenditures	Estimated Amount to Be Paid by DC	Estimated Amount to Be Paid by RHD	Total Indicative in BDT	Reference
1	Compensation for land	4,629,743,824	-	4,629,743,824	Annex-2, Table-9.2
2	Compensation of primary structures for title holder	1,162,911,106	-	1,162,911,106	Table-9.3
3	Compensation of secondary structures for title holder	38,429,912	-	38,429,912	Table-9.4
4	Compensation of primary structures for non-title holder	-	288,867,915	288,867,915	Table-9.3
5	Compensation of secondary structures for non-title holder	-	9,570,538	9,570,538	Table-9.4
6	Compensation for Trees	1,238,250	-	1,238,250	Table-9.5
7	Other Resettlement Benefits	-	222,820,008	222,820,008	Table-9.6
8	RP Implementation Cost	-	50,000,000	50,000,000	Table-9.7
9	<b>Sub Total</b>	5,832,323,092	570,258,461	6,402,581,552	
10	Arrangement of meeting for GRC, PAVC, installation of temporary demarcation pillar, legal expenses, etc. @ 2% of sub-total budget (Sl-9)	-	-	128,051,631	Table-9.8
11	Contingency @ 10% of sub-total budget (Sl-9)	-	-	640,258,155	
12	<b>Grand Total= (Sl.=9+10+11)</b>	5,832,323,092	570,258,461	7,170,891,339	

## 9.2. Replacement Cost of Land

146. The RC of land is calculated based on the Mouza rate including 200% premium as per ARIPA 2017 and survey rate which is the highest. The total estimated RC for land to be acquired is BDT 4629743824 to be paid by DC. The RC for land will be finally determined by the PAVC. The estimated RC for both private and public land is shown in the below table (Check list of land calculation is attached in Annex-2).

**Table 9. 2: Estimated RC of Land**

Sl. No.	Part	LA. Case No.	Land in Acre	Average RC/Acre	Estimate	Reference
1	Narayanganj	18/2021-2022	0.3659	127856369.4	46782645.58	LAPs and Annex-2
2	Dhaka Part-1	15/2021-2022	0.5171	245117993.2	126750514.3	
3	Dhaka Part-2	04/2022-2023	28.322	128622219.9	3642838512	
4	Dhaka Part-3	05/2022-2023	4.1202	197410842.2	813372152.1	
Total-			33.3252		4629743824	

## 9.3. Estimated Cost of Structures

147. Affected structures are owned by the HHs, CPRs and government and private offices/institute on private and public land. Various categories of structures are affected within the RoW. RC of structures have been assessed based on survey rate and approved rate of another project (SASEC Dhaka-Sylhet Corridor Road Investment Project) of RHD. DC will determine price for structure on private land based on the assessed by the PWD and adding 100% premium as per ARIPA 2017. Therefore, compensation for structures on private land has been calculated adding 100% premium with above mentioned rate. 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 PAVC recommended rates. The replacement cost for affected structure is BDT 1,499,779,470 (BDT 1451779021 for primary structures and BDT 48,000,450 secondary structures). Estimated cost for affected primary structures both for titled and on-titled holder is shown in the below table 9.3 and 9.4.

**Table 9. 3: Estimated Cost for Affected Primary Structures**

Sl. No	Type of Affected Primary Structure	Titled Entity in SFT	Non-titled Entity in SFT	Rate of Market Price in BDT	Rate of Market Price+100% in BDT	Estimate for Title Holder in BDT (to be Paid by DC)	Estimate for Non-Title Holder in BDT (to be Paid by RHD)	Total Estimate in BDT
	1	2	3	4	5	6=(2x5)	7=(3x4)	8=(6x7)
<b>1</b>	<b>Estimated Cost for Affected Structures Owned by HHs</b>							
2	Pucca Structure	146736.91	37210	1600	3200	469558105.6	59536000	529094105.6
3	Semi-pucca Structure	210329	107588	900	1800	378592200	96829200	475421400
4	Tin Made	218340	155274	550	1100	240174000	85400865	325574865
5	Steel Structure	13140	988	1500	3000	39420000	1482000	40902000
5	<b>Sub Total=A</b>	<b>588545.91</b>	<b>301060.30</b>			<b>1127744306</b>	<b>243248065</b>	<b>1370992371</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Estimated Cost for Affected Structures Owned by CPR, Organization, Office</b>							
8	Pucca Structure	10822	19824	1600	3200	34630400	31718400	66348800
9	Semi-pucca Structure	56	13782	900	1800	100800	12403800	12504600
10	Tin Structure	396	2723	550	1100	435600	1497650	1933250
11	<b>Sub Total=B</b>	<b>11274</b>	<b>36329</b>			<b>35166800</b>	<b>45619850</b>	<b>80786650</b>
12	<b>Total=</b>	<b>599819.91</b>	<b>337389.30</b>			<b>1162911106</b>	<b>288867915</b>	<b>1451779021</b>

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

**Table 9. 4: Estimated Cost for Affected Secondary Structures**

Sl. No	Type of Affected Secondary Structure	Measurement Unit	Titled Entity	Non-titled Entity	Rate of Market Price in BDT	Rate of Market Price+100% in BDT	Estimate for Title Holder in BDT (to be Paid by DC)	Estimate for Non-Title in BDT (Paid by RHD)	Total Estimate in BDT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7=(3x6)	8=(4x5)	9=(7x8)
<b>1</b>	<b>Estimated Cost for Affected Structures Owned by HHs</b>								
5	Gate (Iron)	sft	1328.49	547.32	660	1320	1,753,607	361,231	2,114,838
6	Gate (Steel)	sft	1451.99	1220	660	1320	1,916,627	805,200	2,721,827
7	Gate (Tin)	sft	9.5	0	520	1040	9,880	-	9,880
8	Pucca Soling	sft	900	440	1050	2100	1,890,000	462,000	2,352,000
9	Shiri (Iron)	sft	119	0	800	1600	190,400	-	190,400
10	Shiri (Pucca)	sft	98	0	2391	4782	468,636	-	468,636
11	Tin Barnda	sft	784	0	588	1176	921,984	-	921,984
12	Barbed Wire Fence	rft	0	810	40	80	-	32,400	32,400
13	Boundary Wall (Tin)	rft	2175	979	896	1792	3,897,600	877,184	4,774,784
14	Pucca Boundary Wall 10"	rft	51	0	2435	4870	248,370	-	248,370
15	Pucca Boundary Wall 5"	rft	7259	2310	1639	3278	23,795,002	3,786,090	27,581,092
16	RCC Pilar	no	24	9	1,000	2000	48,000	9,000	57,000
17	Toilet (Pucca)	no	11	2	24,135	48270	530,970	48,270	579,240
18	Toilet (Slab)	no	3	1	2,231	4462	13,386	2,231	15,617
<b>19</b>	<b>Sub Total=A</b>						<b>35,684,462</b>	<b>6,383,606</b>	<b>42,068,068</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>Estimated Cost for Affected Structures Owned by CPR, Organization, Office</b>								
21	Bench Pucca	sft	10.4	0	360	720	7,488	-	7,488
22	Foundation (Pucca)	sft	513		2200	4400	2,257,200	-	2,257,200
23	Gate (Iron)	sft	18	502.83	660	1320	23,760	331,868	355,628
24	Gate (Steel)	sft	20.8		660	1320	27,456	-	27,456
25	Boundary Wall (Tin)	rft	1	1056	896	1792	1,792	946,176	947,968
26	Pucca Boundary Wall 10"	rft	1	105.67	2435	4870	4,870	257,306	262,176
27	Pucca Boundary Wall 5"	rft	83	963.5	1639	3278	272,074	1,579,177	1,851,251
28	RCC Pilar	no	3	0	1,000	2000	6,000	-	6,000
29	Toilet (Pucca)	no	3	3	24,135	48270	144,810	72,405	217,215
<b>30</b>	<b>Sub Total=B</b>						<b>2,745,450</b>	<b>3,186,932</b>	<b>5,932,382</b>
<b>31</b>	<b>Total=</b>						<b>38,429,912</b>	<b>9,570,538</b>	<b>48,000,450</b>

## 9.4. Compensation for Trees

149. The compensation for affected trees on private and government land has been assessed based on the market survey for various species and size. Total price of affected trees stood at BDT 1,238,250.00. Compensation for affected trees is shown in the below table.

**Table 9. 5: Estimated Amount of Compensation for Trees**

SL	Size of Trees	Total No.	Rate in BDT	Estimated Amount in BDT
1	No. of Large Trees	73	8000	584,000.00
2	No. of Medium Trees	121	5000	605,000.00
3	No. of Small Trees	31	1500	46,500.00
4	Sapling	22	125	2,750.00
<b>5</b>	<b>Total=</b>	<b>247</b>		<b>1,238,250.00</b>

## 9.5. Other Resettlement Benefits

150. The total estimated resettlement benefits are BDT 221,820,008 that includes stamp duty and registration cost, SRG, STG, business restoration grant, grants for the affected tenants and wage laborers to be paid byRHD. Below table shows detailed of the estimated amount of resettlement benefits.

**Table 9. 6: Estimated Amount of Resettlement Benefits**

Sl.	Type of Benefit	Quantity/ Unit/No.	Rate	Amount in BDT
1	Stamp duty and registration cost with others tax @ 10% of one forth RC of private land (for 15% probable cases)	1,157,435,956	10%	115,743,596
2	Structure transfer grant (STG) 2% of CCL value of the structure for title holder	1,201,341,017	2%	24,026,820
3	Structure reconstruction grant (SRG) 1% of CCL value of the structure for title holder	1,201,341,017	1%	12,013,410
4	Structure transfer grant (STG) 1% of RC of the structure for non-title holder	298,438,453	1%	2,984,385
5	Special grant for the affected CPR 7% of CCL for title holder	37,912,250	7%	2,653,858
6	Special grant for the affected CPR 7% of RC for Non-title holder	48806781.75	7%	3,416,475
7	2% of CCL for plantation	1,238,250	2%	24,765
8	Compensation for fruits @ 30% of timber value of grown up (Large and Medium) fruit bearing trees	1,189,000.00	30%	356,700
9	BDT 20,000/ each entity those who have valid trade licenses	672	20,000	13,440,000
10	BDT 80,000/each entity those who have valid trade license & up to date BIN (Business Identification) Certificate	80	78,000	6,240,000
11	BDT 150,000/each entity those who have valid trade licenses, up to date BIN (Business Identification Certificate), company registration/ audited balance sheet	39	150,000	5,850,000
12	Cash grant @ BDT 18,000 for wage earners/employees equivalent to income loss of 30 days (BDT 600 x 30 days)	1,191	18,000	21,438,000
13	Rental assistance for structure owners whose rental income will be disrupted equivalent to 2 months' rent	221	10,000	2,210,000
14	Shifting assistance for tenant equivalent to 2 months' rent	470	10,000	4,700,000
15	Cash grant for new utilities connection (water connection)	173	12,000	2,076,000
16	Cash grant for new utilities connection (electricity connection)	252	8,000	2,016,000
17	Assistance to vulnerable male headed HHs @ BDT 10,000	74	10,000	740,000
18	Additional assistance to vulnerable woman-headed HHs @ BDT 15,000	26	15,000	390,000
19	One-time as seed grant to each trained member of vulnerable HHs for investment @ BDT 15,000	100	15,000	1,500,000
20	<b>Total</b>			<b>221,820,008</b>

## 9.6. Resettlement Plan Implementation Cost

151. The estimated RP implementation cost is **BDT 50,100,000** including capacity building training for the officials of executing agency, operation cost for RP implementing NGO (INGO), Training on income generating alternatives (IGA) of the vulnerable groups under income and livelihood restoration program

(ILRP), facilities for relocation and RSs (where feasible), etc. Table 9.7 shows the detailed of estimated amount of RP implementation.

**Table 9. 7: Total Resettlement Plan Implementation Cost**

Sl. No.	Head of Expenditure	Quantity/No	Rate in BDT	Amount in BDT
1	Cost for INGO	1	LS	33,000,000
2	Cost for Social Safeguard Specialist (National) for monitoring	1	LS	6,000,000
3	Cost for Training on IGA for the Vulnerable HHs under ILRP	100	10,000	1,000,000
4	Cost for capacity building training for the officials of Executing Agency	1	LS	10,000,000
	<b>Total</b>			<b>50,000,000</b>

Source: Others Recent Project (Vicinity)

## 9.7. Administrative Cost and Contingency

152. The estimated administrative and contingency costs for land acquisition and implementation of RP are BDT **768,309,786**. Arrangement of meeting for GRC, PAVC, installation of temporary demarcation pillar, legal expenses, etc. @ 2% of budget as per experience of other projects. Apart from all costs a contingency budget @ 10% of the total acquisition 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. 8: Estimated Amount of Administrative Cost and Contingency**

Sl. No.	Head of Expenditure	Amount in BDT	Rate (%)	Total Amount in BDT
1	Arrangement of meeting for GRC, PAVC, installation of temporary demarcation pillar, legal expenses, etc. @ 2% of budget to be disburse through RHD.	6,353,581,552	2%	128,051,631
2	Contingency @ 10% of acquisition budget to be disburse through DC	6,353,581,552	10%	640,258,155
	<b>Total</b>			<b>768,309,786</b>

## 9.8. Approval of the Resettlement Budget

153. Total of resettlement budget is **7,170,891,339 (Seven Hundred-Seventeen Corer Eight Lac Ninety-One Thousand Three Hundred Thirty-Nine Taka only)** will be carried by the RAD PPP Project as per development project proposal (DPP). DPP has provision a total of BDT **10,515,141,000.00** 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 AIB. After approval of the RP, the PAVC will determine the RC rate and other price of losses as per Entitlement Matrix 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 PAVC. Subsequently, INGO will submit the budget to the PD, RAD PPP Project. The PD will approve the compensation and other resettlement benefits as long as the budget remains within the budget provision of the RP and provision of approved DPP. Payment of compensation and 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

154. Roads and Highways Department (RHD) under the Road Transport and Highways Division of the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB) is representing the Government of Bangladesh as the Executing Agency (EA) of the RAD PPP Project. RHD is responsible to finance for land acquisition and resettlement of project-affected persons and arrange for the necessary right of way for the RAD PPP Project. The Project is being implemented under a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) between the Government of Bangladesh represented by RHD and a Private Sector Partner. As per the concessionaire agreement, the PPP company, will be responsible for finance, design and construction of the RAD Expressway, operation of the expressway and finally its transfer to the Government, after expiry of concessionaire agreement (25 years including the construction period).

### 102. Institutional Framework for Implementation of RP

155. For speedy and smooth implementation of the project, suitable institutional arrangements are necessary for managing and implementing the Resettlement Plan (RP), Institutional arrangements required for implementation of Resettlement Plan includes capacity augmentation of project head office personnel (at EA), project field office, land acquisition section of Deputy Commissioner's office, appointment of INGO, formation of various committees, specially GRC and PAVC. The Project Office for design and construction of the RAD PPP Project under the RHD is headed by a Project Director (PD). The Project Implementation Unit (PIU), in addition to the Project Director, Deputy Project Director (DPD) 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

156. 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 PAVC and GRC; (iii) submit updated Resettlement Plan to AIBB 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.

157. 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.

158. The PIU will ensure coordination between the concerned Stakeholders with INGO, GRC, PAVC, 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.

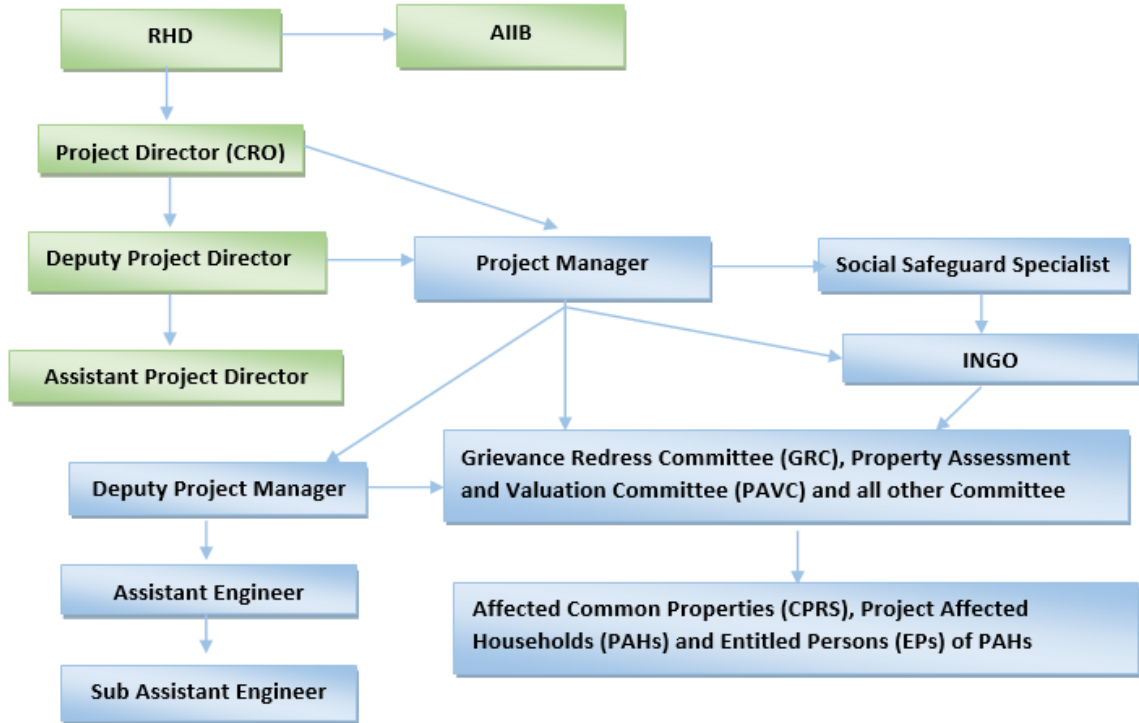


Figure 7: Institutional Arrangement for RP Implementation

#### 10.4. Roles of Implementing Agency (RHD)

159. RHD has established a Project Implementation Unit (PIU), headed by a Project Director 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 Deputy Project Director (DPD). The Project Director has appointed an experienced NGO for the implementation of Resettlement Plan (also referred as INGO or implementing NGO).

160. The Executing Agency (RHD) will implement the Resettlement Plan through setting a Project Implementation Unit (PIU), headed by the Project Director (PD) with the status of Superintendent Engineer. The PIU under the Project Director will accomplish day-to-day activities pertaining to the Resettlement/Compensation issue and ILRP with the active support of the INGO. The concerned Deputy Project Manager (DPM) with the status of Executive Engineer at the PIU will also work as the Convener of the PAVC. The PM will act as the Convener of the GRC.

161. 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 & Rehabilitation 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 & Rehabilitation activities.

## 10.5. Roles of Project Director

162. The Project Director (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 Deputy Commissioner-Dhaka, 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)

163. The Project Manager (PM) is responsible for obtaining private and public lands for construction right of way following the approved alignment from the 00+000 at National Highway (N1) to 12+450 at Hatirjheel/Rampura, Dhaka. The PM will be assisted by the Deputy Project Manager, Assistant Engineer, a Sub-Assistant Engineer, a Surveyor, a Kanungoo and a Chainman. 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, Dhaka with request for acquisition of land in favor of RHD and follow up the process.
- Communicate with Ministry of Land, Deputy Commissioner Office and other public agencies for acquisition of public land (RHD, RAJUK, City Corporation for *Khash* land and the like) using appropriate legal instruments and procedures.



- Liaise with the DC office, Dhaka 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, administrative or
- 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, Dhaka and Narayangonj and propose modification/improvement to RHD, as necessary;
- Submit comprehensive periodic progress reports to RHD Management and through them to GOB and any other interested stakeholders.

### 10.7. Role of Social Safeguard Specialist (National)

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

- Review the RP & SIA including the SMP to understand the project's social safeguards requirement as well as progress of the RP implementation and assist the PIU in updating the SIA in case of unanticipated impacts 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 project company staff and build capacity of relevant staff to undertake their tasks in SMP 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 monthly progress report to be included in overall monthly progress report of the project. The consultant also responsible for preparation and submit the quarterly progress report highlighting potential and actual issues and/or problems related to the RP/SIA and recommending corrective measures.
- Ensure that the project company (and its contractors/subcontractors, if any) comply with the relevant measures and requirements set forth in the RP, SIA, the SMP, and any
- Support PIU in resolving project-related complaints/grievances;
- Assist PIU/project company in organizing and conducting consultations and awareness raising activities;
- The consultant 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

165. 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 Land Acquisition Plan (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.

166. Photographs of the AHs will be attested to by the concerned-UP Chairman/Ward Councillor 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.

167. 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.

168. 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

169. The DC of Dhaka and Narayanganj 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.

170. RHD and the implementing NGO, will work with the DCs, Dhaka and Narayanganj during the Joint Verification of affected properties and the market survey of the properties, for ascertaining the current replacement cost, before budgeting the total compensation payable to the AP.

171. 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), if any.

172. In order to ensure collective sharing of responsibilities, PAVC and GRC will be formed with representatives of the RHD, Consultant, INGO and representatives of the communities through gazette notification by the MoRTB. Formation, roles and responsibilities, and the mandates of the committees proposed are presented below:

## 10.10. Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC)

173. The 1<sup>st</sup> main task of PAVC is to verify the list of Census and IoL (types and quantities of all types of losses) to be prepared by INGO and joint list to be prepared by DC office. If there is any inconsistency found during verification they will stand on the correct one. The PAVC will sign the joint verification list.

174. 2<sup>nd</sup> main task of PAVC is 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 PAVC shall recommend the RC based on CMV for the affected properties, especially for land and structures. 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 PAVC

### 10.11. Composition of the PAVC

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

1. Convener – Deputy Project Manager (DPM), Support to RAD PPP Project, RHD,
2. Member –Land Acquisition Officer, DC Office, Dhaka
3. Member – Assistant Engineer, Support to RAD PPP Project, RHD
4. Member – Concerned Ward Counselor
5. Member Secretary– Area Manager, INGO

176. Actually, this committee determines the unit rate 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 PAVC shall honor the amount/proportion. In determining the per unit value of structures for the non-title holders, PAVC 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.

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

- ❖ The PAVC will reviews and verify the types and quantities of losses related to affected structures and of other properties with the assistance of INGO;
- ❖ The PAVC 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;
- ❖ They will make recommendation on per unit RC and shall submit it to EA for approval;
- ❖ For similar types of structures, the PAVC does not need to go for separate investigation of per unit cost for estimating the amounts of compensation to be given to the non-titled EPs. Instead, they may accept the rates, including premiums given by the DC Office to the titled EPs.

- ❖ They will take decisions in the PAVC meeting and the decisions will be taken on two-thirds majority basis.
- ❖ The PAVC 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 PAVC 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 PD shall be considered as final; and
- ❖ The PD is empowered with making required modifications/changes in the ToR for better functioning of the committee.

### **10.12. Role of Private Agency**

178. As this is a PPP project, Dhaka RAD Elevated Expressway Company Limited will implement the upgradation of four-lane project on PPP basis under the Road Transport and Highways Division. In this resettlement process the main responsibilities undertaken by RHD and DC office. However, the project company always communicate with RHD and support them in resettlement process. When LA is final and Cash compensation will be provided, RHD handover the land to CRBC for construction activities.

## CHAPTER-11: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

### 11.1. Introduction

179. The Project Director, at RHD head office is the implementing authority of Resettlement Plan (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, PIA, committees etc. involved in implementation of RP.

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

181. 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 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

182. During the RP implementation stage, the PDPs get enough opportunity for ventilating their opinions I grievances through their representatives included in various committees, specially through the GRC. List of losses is always done in presence of the concerned PDP, which provides him scope for correcting the mistakes if any, in estimating the losses. Moreover, the PDPs can know about the 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 PDPs participation in RP implementation.

### 11.3. Issue-wise Implementation Schedule

183. 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. 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 Deputy Commissioner. 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 36 months. A tentative RP implementation schedule is presented with below Table 11.1.

Table 11. 1: Implementing Schedule

SL No.	Activities	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>A</b>	<b>LAND ACQUISITION</b>												
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>B</b>	<b>SOCIAL PREPARATION</b>												
2	Mobilization of NGO/Firm in the Field					■	■						
3	Disclosure of RP					■							
4	NGO/Firm Assistance to APs for CCL Collection						■	■	■	■			
5	Formation of PAVC, GRC and RAC						■						
5	Identification of EPs/Issuance of ID cards						■	■					
6	Determination of Entitlement						■	■					
<b>C</b>	<b>PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION</b>												
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 Resettlement Assistance										■	■	
<b>D</b>	<b>RELOCATION</b>												
1	Payment of Transfer and Reconstruction Grants											■	■
2	Payment of Other Resettlement Assistance											■	■
3	PAPs Mobilization and Relocation												■
4	Monitoring of Relocated Households												

SL No.	Activities	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>E</b>	<b>GRIEVANCE REDRESS</b>												
1	Complaints receive from aggrieved PAPs												
2	Review, approval and actions												
<b>F</b>	<b>MIS AND MONITORING</b>												
1	Design, Develop and Operate Automated MIS												
2	Internal Monitoring												
3	Independent External Monitoring												
<b>G</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION OF ILRP</b>												
1	Hiring ILRP Implementing NGO/Firm												
2	Develop/Update ILRP implementing plan												
3	Implement ILRP												
4	Monitoring of ILRP Implementation												



## CHAPTER-12: MONITORING AND REPORTING

### 12.1. Introduction

184. 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, AIB 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 Safeguard 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

185. 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

186. 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 PDPs including women and vulnerable groups).

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

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

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

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

187. 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 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

188. 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

189. 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

190. 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

191. 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
<b>Process Indicator</b>	
Project input, public participation and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Setting up an RP implementation organization</li> <li>➤ Deployment of implementing agencies</li> <li>➤ Training of concerned staff</li> <li>➤ Census, inventory of losses, baseline socio-economic survey</li> <li>➤ Expenditure of implementing agencies</li> <li>➤ Procedure of identification of eligible affected HHs/persons</li> <li>➤ Procedure of determining loss and entitlements</li> <li>➤ Development of livelihood and income restoration program</li> <li>➤ Preparation of disclosure instruments</li> <li>➤ Disclosure and consultation events</li> <li>➤ Formation of GRC and PAVC</li> <li>➤ Grievance redresses procedures in-place and functioning</li> <li>➤ Level of public awareness on RP policy and provisions</li> <li>➤ Cost of compensation collection by Ahs</li> <li>➤ Monitoring reports submitted</li> </ul>
<b>Output Indicator</b>	
Delivery of entitlements, Relocation and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of households self-relocated in and around the areas</li> <li>➤ Number of households compensated and assisted</li> <li>➤ Number of businesses relocated in and around the areas</li> <li>➤ Number of affected persons purchased agricultural land</li> <li>➤ Amount of compensation disbursed</li> <li>➤ Number of other benefits disbursed</li> <li>➤ Number of eligible persons identified and provided training on IGA</li> <li>➤ Number of vulnerable households assisted for re-location</li> <li>➤ Number of vulnerable households brought under livelihood program</li> </ul>
<b>Impact Indicator</b>	
Longer Term Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Changes in housing in another place</li> <li>➤ Changes in drinking water and sanitation</li> <li>➤ Changes in land holding</li> </ul>

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicator
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Changes in occupation</li> <li>➤ Changes in income and expenditure</li> <li>➤ Pace of income against change in expenditure</li> <li>➤ Changes in attending health problems</li> <li>➤ Nutrition of women and children</li> <li>➤ Gender balance and women empowerment</li> <li>➤ Changes in vulnerable households and women headed households.</li> </ul>

## 12.6. Institutional Arrangement for Monitoring

192. RHD will carry out internal monitoring of the RP implementation involving the RHD-PIU offices, the INGO and the Consultants. An independent external monitoring agency (EMA) will carry out M&E independently of the RHD. The social development consultant will oversee and monitor safeguard compliance of the project while 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

193. 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 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.

194. INGO will prepare monthly/quarterly 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.

### External Monitoring

195. An External Monitoring specialist engaged by AIIB with prior experience in resettlement and rehabilitation of development induced displacement, has been engaged to carry out external M&E and reporting of the implementation of the RP. The consultant will carry out quarterly, annual, mid-term and final evaluation and recommend necessary changes to the PIU. The scope of external monitoring will cover compliance monitoring and social impact evaluation of RP implementation.

196. The external consultant 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

197. The Deputy Project Director (Resettlement) at RHD is responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP for the project. The DPD at RHD will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities to PD. The External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will submit quarterly report to the

PD office and AIB 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
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 & AIB	INGO
Final Report	Project achievement and impacts	To be submitted within 90 days of end of the Project	PD office & AIB	INGO