

CHAPTER 4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 Law and Policy on Land Acquisition in Bangladesh

The current legislations governing land acquisition for Bangladesh is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (hereinafter, “the Ordinance”) and subsequent amendments (1989, 1993, 1994 and 2004). The Ordinance provides certain safeguards for landowners and has provisions for payment of ‘fair value’ for the property acquired. Besides, the 1994 amendment made provisions for payment of crop compensation to tenant cultivators. However, it does not cover project-affected persons without titles or ownership record, such as informal settler/squatters, occupiers, and informal tenants and lease-holders (without document) and does not ensure replacement value of the property acquired. It does not permit the affected persons to take the salvageable materials for which compensation have been paid by the DC. It has no provision of resettlement assistance and transitional allowances for restoration of livelihoods of the non-titled affected persons.

In all cases, the Deputy Commissioner (DC) determines (i) market value of acquired assets on the date of notice of acquisition (based on the registered value of similar property bought and/or sold in the area over the preceding 12 months); and (ii) 50% premium on the assessed value (other than crops) due to compulsory acquisition. The DC payments or “awarded” to owners is called cash compensation under law (CCL). The value thus paid is invariably less than the “market value” as owners customarily report undervalued land transaction prices in order to pay lower stamp duty and registration fees. As a result, compensation for land paid by DC, including premium, remains less than the real market price or replacement value (RV).¹

The land owner has to establish ownership by producing a record-of-rights (RoR) in order to be eligible for compensation under the law. ROR prepared under Section 143 or 144 of the State Acquisition and Tenancy Act 1950 (revised 1994) are not always updated and as a result legal land owners have faced difficulties trying to “prove” ownership. The APs must also produce rent receipt or receipt of land development tax, but this does not assist in some situations as a person is exempted from payment of rent if the area of land is less than 25 bighas² (3.37 ha).

Khas (government owned) lands should be acquired first when a project acquires both khas and private land. If a project acquires only khas, the land will be transferred through an inter-ministerial meeting following the preparation of acquisition proposal submitted to DC/MOL. Places of worship, graveyard and cremation grounds are not to be acquired for any purpose.

The DC processes land acquisition under the Ordinance and pays compensation to the legal owners

¹ There is provision for Arbitration Appellate Tribunal on compensation assessment by the DC, but the law allows only 10 percent enhancements on the DC “award.”

² 1 Bigha = 1,340 square meters

of the acquired land. The Ministry of Lands (MOL) is authorized to deal with land acquisition through the DCs.

The Ordinance will be applied for this Project including its subsequent amendments. In addition to the 1982 Ordinance the Project will also use Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project Land Acquisition ACT 2009 for the process of land acquisition. However these rules are mainly applied for formal land title holders only and the affected people by the Project are non-titled people without application of these rules.

4.2 National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

The Government of Bangladesh, with the help of ADB technical assistance (TA), has prepared a national policy on involuntary resettlement, which is consistent with the general policy of the Government that the rights of those displaced by development project shall be fully respected, and persons being displaced shall be treated with dignity and assisted in such a way that safeguards their welfare and livelihoods irrespective of title, gender, and ethnicity.

The Policy on involuntary resettlement recognizes that:

- I All those displaced involuntarily by either project or non-project impacts like erosion and eviction must be resettled and rehabilitated in a productive and sustainable manner.
- II People who are resettled must be able, through their own efforts and/or with support as may be required, to restore or improve upon their level of living.
- III Cash compensation shall be paid in development project at replacement value to those displaced for land and other assets acquired based on established prior ownership and/or user rights. In addition to cash compensation and resettlement, a benefit sharing will be considered where feasible.
- IV Cultural and customary rights of people affected by project are to be protected, particularly those belonging to *adibasis* (indigenous people) and ethnic minorities.
- V Gender equality and equity in all stages and processes of resettlement and rehabilitation will be fully respected.
- VI Affected persons will be informed and consulted in a transparent manner, including formal disclosure of project impacts and mitigation measures.
- VII Vulnerable groups, including landless, *adibasis*, poor women headed households, physically challenged people, elderly and those falling below the nationally defined poverty line (by the government) displaced by project or non-project impacts, are

entitled to additional benefits and assistance in a manner that addresses their specific needs related to socio-economic vulnerability.

VIII Similarly, affected persons and/or businesses on government leased land will be eligible for compensation for loss of access to land and sites.

The draft Policy was submitted to the Government in November 2007. It has been approved by the Ministry of Land on 1 January 2008 and is placed before the Cabinet later in February 2008. Ministry of Land has enacted “The Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project (Land Acquisition) Act 2009” and “Dhaka Elevated Expressway Project Land Acquisition Act, 2011”. As of August, 2012, this policy is still in the process of evaluation and approval by the Government.

4.3 JICA’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

The key principle of JICA policies on involuntary resettlement is summarized below:

- I. The key principle of JICA policies on involuntary resettlement is summarized below.
- II. Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.
- III. When, population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize the impact and to compensate for losses should be taken.
- IV. People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels.
- V. Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost³ as much as possible.
- VI. Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement. For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. It is desirable that the resettlement action plan include elements laid out in the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12, Annex A.

³ Description of “replacement cost” is as follows.

Land	Agricultural Land	The pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
	Land in Urban Areas	The pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
Structure	Houses and Other Structures	The market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors’ fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

- VII. In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people.
- VIII. Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans.
- IX. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.

Above principles are complemented by World Bank OP 4.12, since it is stated in JICA Guideline that “JICA confirms that projects do not deviate significantly from the World Bank’s Safeguard Policies”. Additional key principle based on World Bank OP 4.12 is as follows.

- X. Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits.
- XI. Eligibility of Benefits include, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying.
- XII. Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.
- XIII. Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration).
- XIV. Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc.
- XV. For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared.

In addition to the above core principles on the JICA policy, it also laid emphasis on a detailed resettlement policy inclusive of all the above points; project specific resettlement plan; institutional framework for implementation; monitoring and evaluation mechanism; time schedule for implementation; and, detailed Financial Plan etc.

4.4 Gap Analysis between JICA Guideline and Bangladesh Policy

There is an essential gap between JICA Guidelines and Laws of Bangladesh since any compensation/ assistance is no required to move out none-titled for the project while JICA Guidelines specifies “to improve or at least restore the life level and livelihood of affected people, who has title or not”. Table 4.1 suggests how to fill up these gaps in details.

Table 4.1 How to Fill up the Policy Gaps Between JICA Environmental and Social Considerations Guidelines and Laws of Bangladesh

No.	JICA Environmental and Social Considerations Guidelines (JICA Guidelines)	Laws of Bangladesh	Gaps between JICA Guidelines and Laws of Bangladesh	Action taken to fill up gaps
1.	Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.	Not specified	The 1982 ordinance legislated nothing , while the JICA guidelines require to avoid/ minimize resettlement/ loss of livelihood	Route to minimize such impacts were chosen in the view of number of relocated households as shown in Section 2.2 <i>Feasible route selection</i>
2.	When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses should be taken.	Not specified for non titled people	There is no provisions for compensation to the non-titled residents in Bangladesh ordinance, while JICA guidelines acknowledge all affected persons whether legally residing or not, eligible for compensation	Compensations were proposed even if non-titled affected people providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation for structures, trees - Structure transfer assistance - Structure reconstruction assistance - Moving assistance for residential house owner - Tenant moving allowance

No.	JICA Environmental and Social Considerations Guidelines (JICA Guidelines)	Laws of Bangladesh	Gaps between JICA Guidelines and Laws of Bangladesh	Action taken to fill up gaps
3.	People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels.	Not specified for keeping living standard of affected people same or above pre-project levels.	There is no provisions for maintaining living standard of affected people at same or above pre-project levels in Bangladesh ordinance, while JICA guidelines require that no one is worse off as a result of resettlement and would maintain their living level at least original levels	Assistances were proposed in the forms of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grant for business loss - Compensation for losses of plant and fish-stock - Grant for loss of wage employment - Rental fee loss for displaced rent-house owner - One time moving assistance for tenant business owner r - Introduction of micro-credit, - Provision of job training, - Provision of priority employment, etc
4.	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible.	Compensation is made based on the pre-determined government prices as are usually quite cheaper than market prices	Compensation is made based on the pre-determined government prices that are usually lower than replacement cost.	Compensation is proposed market price plus surveyed and verified by PVAC
5.	Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement.	Payment is made on predetermined time, regardless before or after the construction starts	Compensations and other assistances are made regardless before or after construction, while JICA guidelines requires to make it prior to relocation	Compensation and assistances were proposed to be provided in timely manner before relocation

No.	JICA Environmental and Social Considerations Guidelines (JICA Guidelines)	Laws of Bangladesh	Gaps between JICA Guidelines and Laws of Bangladesh	Action taken to fill up gaps
6.	For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public.	There is no provision for the formulation of RAP and public hearing. Deputy Commissioner contacts to land owner through land Acquisition Officer (LAO), and if land owner has no objection, confirmation operation for compensation amount etc. will be proceeded	There is no provision for preparation of resettlement action plan that describes all features of resettlement requirements and ready to disclose public.	RAP shall be prepared since the relocated peoples are estimated more than 200.
7.	In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance.	The 1982 Ordinance have provisions to notify the owners of property to be acquired.	There is no provision in the law for consulting the stakeholders but the land allocation committees at district, division and central government level.	Seven Focus Group Discussion (FGE), 2 stakeholders meetings and door to door consultation for 310 households affected were implemented.
8.	When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people.	No description	Requirements of JICA guidelines are not specifically mentioned in the Bangladesh laws and rules.	Explanation was made in local language (Bengal) verbally and with written screen.
9.	Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans.	There is no provision for the monitoring related activities with the participation of affected people.	There is no provision in Bangladesh ordinances, while JICA guidelines recommend participation of affected people in planning, implementation and monitoring of RAP.	Based on FGD, Stakeholders' meeting and door to door survey, almost all of them prefers "self relocation" ⁴

⁴ Third preferable option in 4 resettlement options as indicated by ADB. Best is "affected but no need to move", Second is set-back, Third is self relocation by which he/she aggressively takes full responsibility to decide where to

No.	JICA Environmental and Social Considerations Guidelines (JICA Guidelines)	Laws of Bangladesh	Gaps between JICA Guidelines and Laws of Bangladesh	Action taken to fill up gaps
10.	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.	Incase AP have objection to compensation amount, the AP should protest and entrust the matter to the Arbitrator. If AP has appeal against Arbitrator's decision, then AP should file a law suit to the court and wait for the sentence.	The laws of Bangladesh states appeal to Arbitrator and court case, while JICA guideline recommends establishing appropriate grievance mechanism for amicable settlement to minimize legal confrontation.	Setting up of grievance mechanism accessible for none-titled affected people was
11.	Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits.	No such an activity required	There is no provision in Bangladesh ordinances, while JICA guidelines recommends identification of affected people the earliest possible time preferably at the project identification stage	Census, socioeconomic survey and registration were implemented 16 th March 2012, next ay of stakeholders' meetings at Kanchpur and Meghna and all the affected people and his properties were registered and their photos were taken in that time.

go. Worst is preparation of group relocation sites.

No.	JICA Environmental and Social Considerations Guidelines (JICA Guidelines)	Laws of Bangladesh	Gaps between JICA Guidelines and Laws of Bangladesh	Action taken to fill up gaps
12.	Eligibility of benefits includes, the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying.	-	-	There is no legal rights holder except Holcim Cement Factory and Plantation owner who made formal contract with government/RHD to borrow lands
13.	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.	-	-	There is no land-based affected people
14.	Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration).	There is no provision for support for the transition period.	There is no provision in Bangladesh ordinances, while JICA guidelines require providing support for the transition period	Following are provided: - Moving assistance for residential house owner - Tenant moving allowance
15.	Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc.	There is no provisions for either acknowledgement of or compensation to vulnerable groups	There is no provision in Bangladesh ordinances, while JICA guidelines require providing special attention to vulnerable people and groups.	Vulnerable allowances were proposed to widowed, old, disabled and poor house head families such as - Special Assistance for Vulnerable households - Special Assistance for Vulnerable households

CHAPTER 5. ELIGIBILITY

5.1 Project Resettlement Principles & Policies

- I. The Government of Bangladesh will use the Project Resettlement Policy (the Project Policy) for the “Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway No.1 Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project” specifically because existing national laws and regulations have not been designed to address involuntary resettlement according to international practice, including JICA’s policy. The Project Policy is aimed at filling-in any gaps in what local laws and regulations cannot provide in order to help ensure that PAPs are able to rehabilitate themselves to at least their pre-project condition. This section discusses the principles of the Project Policy and the entitlements of the PAPs based on the type and degree of their losses. Where there are gaps between the Bangladesh’s legal framework for resettlement and JICA’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, practicable mutually agreeable approaches will be designed consistent with Government practices and JICA’s Policy.
- II. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement will be avoided where feasible, or minimized, by identifying possible alternative project designs that have the least adverse impact on the communities in the project area.
- III. Where displacement of households is unavoidable, all PAPs (including communities) losing assets, livelihoods or resources will be fully compensated and assisted so that they can improve, or at least restore, their former economic and social conditions.
- IV. Compensation and rehabilitation support will be provided to any PAPs, that is, any person or household or business which on account of project implementation would have his, her or their:
 - Standard of living adversely affected;
 - Right, title or interest in any house, interest in, or right to use, any land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land, commercial properties, tenancy, or right in annual or perennial crops and trees or any other fixed or moveable assets, acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently;
 - Income earning opportunities, business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected temporarily or permanently; or
 - Social and cultural activities and relationships affected or any other losses that may be identified during the process of resettlement planning.
- V. All affected people will be eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and any such factors that may discriminate against achievement of the objectives outlined above. Lack of legal rights to the assets lost or adversely affected tenure status and social or economic status will not bar the PAPs from entitlements to such compensation and rehabilitation measures or resettlement objectives. All PAPs residing, working, doing business and/or cultivating land within the project impacted

areas as of the date of the latest census and inventory of lost assets(IOL), are entitled to compensation for their lost assets (land and/or non-land assets), at replacement cost, if available and restoration of incomes and businesses, and will be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.

- VI. PAPs that lose only part of their physical assets will not be left with a portion that will be inadequate to sustain their current standard of living. The minimum size of remaining land and structures will be agreed during the resettlement planning process.
- VII. People temporarily affected are to be considered PAPs and resettlement plans address the issue of temporary acquisition.
- VIII. Where a host community is affected by the development of a resettlement site in that community, the host community shall be involved in any resettlement planning and decision-making. All attempts shall be made to minimize the adverse impacts of resettlement upon host communities.
- IX. The resettlement plans will be designed in accordance with “Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance”, (1982) and JICA’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.
- X. The Resettlement Plan will be translated into local languages and disclosed for the reference of PAPs as well as other interested groups.
- XI. Payment for land and/or non-land assets will be based on the principle of replacement cost.
- XII. Compensation for PAPs dependent on agricultural activities will be land-based wherever possible. Land-based strategies may include provision of replacement land, ensuring greater security of tenure, and upgrading livelihoods of people without legal land titles. If replacement land is not available, other strategies may be built around opportunities for re-training, skill development, wage employment, or self-employment, including access to credit. Solely cash compensation will be avoided as an option if possible, as this may not address losses that are not easily quantified, such as access to services and traditional rights, and may eventually lead to those populations being worse off than without the project.
- XIII. Replacement lands, if the preferred option of PAPs, should be within the immediate vicinity of the affected lands wherever possible and be of comparable productive capacity and potential¹. As a second option, sites should be identified that minimize the social disruption of those affected; such lands should also have access to services and facilities similar to those available in the lands affected.
- XIV. Resettlement assistance will be provided not only for immediate loss, but also for a transition period needed to restore livelihood and standards of living of PAPs. Such support could take

¹ Agricultural land for land of equal productive capacity means that the land provided as compensation should be able to produce the same or better yield the AP was producing on his/her land prior to the project. The production should be in the planting season immediately following the land acquisition. It can be for a future period if transitional allowance equal to the household’s previous yield is provided to the AP household while waiting for the land to get back to the same productivity as the previous land.

- the form of short-term jobs, subsistence support, salary maintenance, or similar arrangements.
- XV. The resettlement plan must consider the needs of those most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of resettlement (including the poor, those without legal title to land, ethnic minorities, women, children, elderly and disabled) and ensure they are considered in resettlement planning and mitigation measures identified. Assistance should be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- XVI. PAPs will be involved in the process of developing and implementing resettlement plans.
- XVII. PAPs and their communities will be consulted about the project, the rights and options available to them, and proposed mitigation measures for adverse effects, and to the extent possible be involved in the decisions that are made concerning their resettlement.
- XVIII. Adequate budgetary support will be fully committed and made available to cover the costs of land acquisition (including compensation and income restoration measures) within the agreed implementation period. The funds for all resettlement activities will come from the Government.
- XIX. Displacement does not occur before provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation. Sufficient civic infrastructure must be provided in resettlement site prior to relocation. Acquisition of assets, payment of compensation, and the resettlement and start of the livelihood rehabilitation activities of PAPs, will be completed prior to any construction activities, except when a court of law orders so in expropriation cases. (Livelihood restoration measures must also be in place but not necessarily completed prior to construction activities, as these may be ongoing activities.)
- XX. Organization and administrative arrangements for the effective preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan will be identified and in place prior to the commencement of the process; this will include the provision of adequate human resources for supervision, consultation, and monitoring of land acquisition and rehabilitation activities.
- XXI. Appropriate reporting (including auditing and redress functions), monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, will be identified and set in place as part of the resettlement management system. An external monitoring group will be hired by the project and will evaluate the resettlement process and final outcome. Such groups may include qualified NGOs, research institutions or universities.

5.2 Cut-off-date of Eligibility

The cut-off-date of eligibility refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of the Project area makes residents/users of the same eligible to be categorized as PAPs and be eligible to the Project entitlements. In the Project, the cut-off-date was determined as the date when census survey is started on 8th March 2012 for Kanchpur Bridge and 15th March 2012 for Meghna and Gumti Bridge. This date has been disclosed to each affected community by the relevant local governments and the communities have disclosed to their populations. The establishment of the eligibility cut-off

date is intended to prevent the influx of ineligible non-residents who might take advantage of the Project entitlements

5.3 Principle of Replacement Cost

All compensation for assets owned by households/shop owners who meet the cut-off-date will be based on the principle of replacement cost. Replacement cost is the amount calculated before displacement which is needed to replace an affected asset without depreciation and without deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction as follows:

Replacement cost survey for the structures and trees was conducted using structured questionnaire among the local people knowledgeable about price of housing materials and construction cost, such as businessmen (CI Sheet, Rod, Bamboo, or Wood), etc. At the same time information was collected from other people who constructed structures. The structures are mainly categorized in five different groups i.e. Pucca, Semi Pucca, Tin made, Katcha (bamboo) and Thatched. Some secondary structures such as latrine, tube wells, boundary wall, water tank, bill board, etc. were also found affected. Compensation rates for affected structures were determined based on the current market prices for building material and labour costs collected from 26 persons. Market surveys were carried out to determine the cost of construction and the rates for four categories of structures.

Different species of trees both fruit bearing and timber type have been evaluated through interviewing the local people based on girth and species. Rents paid by the PAPs within the project area were also collected in the replacement cost survey.

Result of unit cost survey and unit cost to be adopted for this project is shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Result of Unit Cost Survey

Item	Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti Bridge (2012)				Unit Cost Adopted for This Project
	Kanchpur	Meghna	Gumti	Average	
Residential Houses					
Semi Pucca	873BDT/sft	1,048BDT/sft	960BDT/sft	960BDT/sft	970* BDT/sft
Tin Made	485BDT/sft	689BDT/sft	371BDT/sft	515BDT/sft	525* BDT/sft
Katcha	253BDT/sft	300BDT/sft	275BDT/sft	276BDT/sft	286* BDT/sft
Thatched	130BDT/sft	125BDT/sft	120BDT/sft	125BDT/sft	135* BDT/sft
Other Structures					
Katcha Latrine	2,200BDT/No	2,500BDT/No	2,500BDT/No	2,400BDT/No	2,400BDT/No
Slab Latrine	3,960BDT/No	3,055BDT/No	4,200BDT/No	3,738BDT/No	3,738BDT/No
Pucca Latrine	20,300BDT/No	22,455BDT/No	19,750BDT/No	20,835BDT/No	20,835BDT/No
Tube-well	16,778BDT/No	17,818BDT/No	18,000BDT/No	17,532BDT/No	17,532BDT/No
Boundary Wall (Tin made)	280BDT/ft	N/A	N/A	280BDT/ft	280BDT/ft
Boundary Wall (Brick) 5"	948BDT/ft	531BDT/ft	500BDT/ft	660BDT/ft	660BDT/ft
Removal cost of water Pump					5,000BDT/No
Removal of Billboard					200,000BDT/No
Trees					
Large Tree	6,050BDT/No	6,020BDT/No	N/A	6,035BDT/No	6,035BDT/No
Medium Tree	4,065BDT/No	4,060BDT/No	N/A	4,032BDT/No	4,032BDT/No
Small Tree	1520BDT/No	1,510BDT/No	N/A	1,515BDT/No	1,515BDT/No
Plant	110BDT/No	105BDT/No	N/A	107BDT/No	107BDT/No
Rental Fee	1,000~3,000 BDT/Month				2,500BDT/Month

* :BDT10/sft of re-installation grant is added to the unit cost

5.4 Entitlement Matrix

Types of loss due to implementation of the Project, eligibility and qualification of persons including entitlements are summarized in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Entitlement Matrix

Loss Item 1: LOSS OF PHYSICAL STRUCTURES RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL (WITHOUT TITLE TO LAND)			
Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
1. Socially recognized owners (Squatters) of structures built on the ROW as identified by Census	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replacement Value² (RV) for structure 2. Transfer Grant @ BDT 7 (seven) per sft³ of affected structure. 3. Utility reconnection assistance @BDT2,000/household. 4. Removal grant for billboards as lump sum @ BDT 200,000/ number 5. Special Assistance of a one-time payment as recommended by PAVC for each vulnerable households (VHH) i.e. female-headed, disabled-headed, elderly-headed and hardcore poor household with an amount of BDT 10,000/VHH. 6. BDT 12,000/- as one time grant in addition to other compensation for female headed including disabled/handicapped/widow member family. 7. Skill Training for vulnerable households is provided by IA. 8. Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials free of cost. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Applicable to all structures located on ROW at cut-off dates. 2. PAVC will record structures and recommend the RV of structures. 3. Compensation will be paid for the structures built by the RHD and employees of RHD. 4. Transfer grant would be paid for only primary structure such as residential house (measured in sq ft). 5. Hardcore poor is defined as the households which income level is lower than BDT 60,000/year⁴ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RAP Implementing Agency (IA) will assist the APs in finding alternative site for relocation.
Implementation Issues			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Entitled person will be identified through the Census survey to be conducted by IA and RHD at the detailed design stage. 2. RV of structure will be determined by PAVC 3. Compensation must be paid before EP dismantles and removes the structures as per civil works requirement by RHD through IA. 			

² As determined based on the result of replacement cost survey conducted by study team and to be recommended by PAVC.

³ Based on Padma Bridge Project (2010) financed by WB, ADB, JICA and IDB because of the proximity of the area and year the survey conducted, the value used for this project is considered to be applicable in due consideration of recent price level.

⁴ Based on Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning Management Project (2011) financed by ADB

Loss Item 2: LOSS OF STANDING CROPS/FISH STOCK/ TREE WHO HAVE CONTRACT WITH LAND OWNER			
Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
1. Socially recognized owners, as have contract documents with land owner, of trees and crops grown on public or other land, as identified by IA and verified by PAVC.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The crop owners will be issued 60 days prior notice by the RHD to harvest the crops. If it is not near harvesting period, the expected yield will be compensated at RV. 2. In addition, grants for loss of access (right of cultivating) to cultivable land equivalent to the crop harvested in one harvested season, to be verified by PAVC, RV of fish stock and trees as determined by PAVC 3. Owners will be allowed to harvest crops and fish stock and fell the trees. 4. Dislocation allowance for fish pond @BDT300/dec. 5. Provisions of lease agreement will supersede above entitlements unless otherwise no conflicts with guidelines stated in this matrix. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Applicable for all crops/fish stock standing on land/pond within ROW at the time of dispossession. 2. If the tree is planted on the RHD land by taking lease, compensation for trees will be paid following the clause of the lease agreement signed between the parties⁵ 3. RV of trees/crops/fish stock will be recommended by PAVC based on data obtained from forest department/ district agriculture extension office/ district marketing office/fishery department respectively/market survey, etc. for those identified through joint on-site verification by PAVC 	Nil
Implementation Issues:			
Loss of agricultural products (standing crops) will be assessed by PAVC and compensation will be paid by RHD through IA			

⁵ Usually, the lease contract is made to pay half of the total sales (market price) to the land owner. Therefore, half price of planted trees is not required to be paid to tree owners. Rest half is not paid since the land owner is RHD

Loss Item 3: LOSS OF STANDING CROPS/FISH STOCK/ TREE WITHOUT TITLE TO LAND OR CONTRACT WITH LAND OWNER			
Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
1. Actual cultivators, without consent to land owner, as identified in census by IA and verified by PAVC during implementation of RAP.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The crop owners will be issued 60 days prior notice by the RHD to harvest the crops. If it is not near harvesting period, the expected yield will be compensated at RV. 2. In addition, grants for loss of access (right of cultivating) to cultivable land equivalent to the crop harvested in one harvested season, to be verified by PAVC. 3. RV of fish stock, and trees as determined by PAVC 4. Owners will be allowed to harvest crops and fish stock and fell the trees. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Applicable for all crops/fish stock standing on land/pond within ROW at the time of dispossession. 2. RV of trees/crops/fish stock will be recommended by PAVC based on data obtained from forest department/ district agriculture extension office/ district marketing office/fishery department respectively/market survey, etc. for those identified through joint on-site verification by PAVC 	
Implementation Issues: None			

Loss Item 4: LOSS OF INCOME (BUSINESS OWNER, WAGE EARNERS AND RENT-OUT HOUSE OWNER)			
Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
1. Small shop owner affected by displacement 2. Wage earners affected at business enterprises 3. Owner of rent house/rooms affected by the Project	1. Grants for business loss and/or for loss of rental income with an amount equivalent to three months net income not exceeding BDT. 24,000 ⁶ . or 2. Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income @ BDT 250 ⁷ for 90 days and 3. Special Assistance of a one-time payment as recommended by PAVC for each vulnerable households (VHH) i.e. female-headed, disabled-headed, elderly-headed and hardcore poor household with an amount of BDT 10,000/VHH. 4. BDT. 12,000/- as one time grant in addition to other compensation for only female headed without elderly support disabled/ handicapped/widow member family. 6 Skill training for vulnerable households is provided by trainer NGO	1 The need of vulnerable groups will be assessed by IA through the need assessment survey ⁸ in the detailed design stage 2 The owners of rented out premises will be entitled for business loss allowance for each unit of premises rented out to separate families or persons.	1. EPs will be brought under income generation program based on need assessment survey result. 2. EPs will be preferentially employed in civil construction work. 3. EPs who lose structure will also be entitled for loss Item 1. 4. EPs who rent premises will also be entitled for loss Item 5.
Implementation Issues:			
1. IA identifies EPs at census, PVAC verifies the compensation amount, and RHD, through IA, pays the compensation. 2. Business losses have been assessed during inventory of losses. All categories of business will be paid equal amount as grant			

⁶ As were estimated based on the maximum average daily income of BDT 250/day x 30 days x 3 months and is a little less than BDT 24,000 as is a threshold value between poor and non poor

⁷ BDT 250 is likely the average of payment per day according to the socio-economic survey implemented.

⁸ Socio-economic survey made to meet demand and supply. To survey the demands of skills (what skill wanted) from enterprise owner and skills the affected people want to attain.

Loss Item 5: LOSS FOR RENTING RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL HOUSE/ ROOM			
Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
1. Rentee (who borrows residential structure) as identified by Census and verified by PAVC 2. Rentee (who borrows structures) for his business identified by Census and verified by PAVC	1. Rental assistance for both residential & commercial tenants and renter as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum of 3 months rental but not exceeding BDT. 7,500 ⁹ 2. Actual shifting assistance to be determined by PAVC, or BDT 500 per member up to BDT 5,000 per tenant residential household 3. If advance rental payment was already made by rentee to renter, and renter would not reimburse the advanced payment to rentee, then payment of allowance to renter will be deducted from owners' resettlement assistance package and paid back to the rentee up to the ceiling (3 months' allowance) of owners entitlements with GRC approval 4. Right to salvage materials from demolished structure erected by tenant. 5. Special Assistance of a one-time payment as recommended by PAVC for each vulnerable households (VHH) i.e. female-headed, disabled-headed, elderly-headed and hardcore poor household with an amount of BDT 10,000/VHH. 6. BDT. 12,000/- as one time grant in addition to other compensation for only female headed without elderly support disabled/ handicapped/widow member family. 7. Skill training for vulnerable households is provided by trainer NGO	1. Each rentee of affected premises will be entitled for shifting assistance. 2. RHD employees erected structures by their own will be compensated as RV allowed taking away salvage materials.	1. EPs will be brought under income generation program. 2. IA assists finding new rent-out house.
Implementation Issues:			
1. IA identifies EPs at census, PVAC verifies the compensation amount, and RHD, thorough IA, pays the compensation. 2. Payment shall be done before physical relocation of EPs.			

⁹ Average rental fee per month is less than BDT 2,500 per month according to socio-economic survey

Loss Item 6: UNFORESEEN ADVERSE IMPACTS (IF APPLICABLE)			
Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Households or persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during implementation of the RAP	Entitlements will be recommended as necessary by GRC.	The unforeseen impacts will be identified through special survey by the PAVC as per request from impacted population. The entitlements will be approved by the Ministry of Communication (MOC)	As appropriate
Implementation Issues:			
The unforeseen impacts and affected persons will be identified with due care as per policy of RAP and proposed to the MOC for approval including quantity of losses, their owners and the entitlements.			

5.5 Livelihood Restoration

Mitigation of loss of assets and livelihood is the main focus of the resettlement action plan. Additional measures will be taken to provide appropriate support to the livelihood restoration aspects of affected households (AHs) under the Livelihood and Income Restoration Program (LIRP). The IA will develop LIRP in close coordination with Resettlement Expert and RU during detailed design stage and incorporate in the updated RAP. According to the known impacts, AHs losing structure, will be paid compensation for their lost assets and be encouraged for self relocation. The squatters affected households, losing housing of business structure, business, income and other properties will be paid compensation/grants. The RAP includes the following categories of AHs for income restoration and livelihood support.

- i. Vulnerable households having Income level up to BDT 60,000¹⁰ per year.
- ii. Vulnerable households having no adult male members to shoulder household responsibility (women headed households) without elderly children/ physically handicapped headed households etc. women heading the household will preferably be the eligible member.

For additional support to usual income restoration assistance as mentioned above, the RAP Implementing Agency will specifically undertake assessment of needs and skill base of vulnerable PAPs of age between 15 to 45 years. The IA will recommend the eligible members of affected vulnerable households with their relevant profile to the RHD for holding training on some income generating activities. The eligible members of the affected households will be preferentially employed in the project civil construction. The Project authority may keep provision (clause) in the contract document with the civil contractor. The short-term livelihood regeneration assistance under the RAP policy and long-term income generation program under the livelihood and income restoration program (LIRP) will be organized as follows:

Table 5.3 Mitigation Measures for Vulnerable Households

1. Eligible members of vulnerable households having yearly income up to BDT 60,000	1.1. Short-term: Compensation for structure and other lost assets, transfer grant and preferential employment in construction. 1.2. Long-term: Needs and capacity identification, human development and skill training under the LIRP.
2. Eligible members from poor female headed households having no adult male members to shoulder household responsibility.	2.1, Short-term: In addition to support as additional subsistence allowance. 2.2 Long-term: As 1.2 above.

¹⁰ Income level up to 60,000/year has been categorized as vulnerable in Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management Project (2011) financed by ADB

CHAPTER 6. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The affected people and other stakeholders such as local Union Parishad Chairmen, Members, community leaders, local elites and affected persons at community level were consulted in the process of RAP preparation. Focused group discussions were held with different occupation groups among the affected people, especially businessmen, residential households, laborers, women, etc. in three bridge locations. The people actively participated in the discussion and gave opinion about resettlement relocation and environmental issues.

6.1 Project Stakeholders

The primary stakeholders of the project include the residential structure owners, local business community and as well as other affected households. Other stakeholders include Roads and Highways Department (RHD), Department of Environment (DOE), Department of Fisheries (DoF), Inland Water Transport Authority (IWTA) District and Upazila administration in Narayanganj, Munshiganj and Comilla districts, Union Parishad and other government & non-government agencies working in the project influenced area.

There is no land acquisition in this project and that is why involvement of the Deputy Commissioner will be minimum. The other stakeholders include the business community such as contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers during the construction period. The local government representatives will also be benefited in gaining peoples support as a result of local development. The local NGOs working in the area will also find their wider scope for poverty reduction activities.

Table 6.1 Identified Project Stakeholders

Governorates and Districts	District and Upazila administration in Narayanganj districts
	District and Upazila administration in Munshiganj districts
	District and Upazila administration in Comilla districts
	Union Parishad
Ministries	Department of Environment (DOE)
	Department of Fisheries (DoF)
	Inland Water Transport Authority (IWTA)
RHD	Superintending Engineer, bridge
	Social and Environmental Circle (SEC)
	Executive Engineer, Local decision
NGO's	BRAC (Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee)
	DORP (Development Organization of Rural Poor)
Academia	Ph.D.Mr. S. M. A. Rashid, Chief Executive of CARZINAM, Center for Advanced Research in Natural Resources Management,
	Ph.D. Iqbal, Head of Environmental Science, the State University (No specialist was available from IUCN)
	Ph.D. Hafiza khatun, Geograph and Environment, Dhaka University
International Agencies	Japan International Cooperation Agency

6.2 Stakeholder Consultations

In the initial stage of the project, meeting with different levels officials such as University Teachers, Department of Environment (DOE) etc. was conducted, as expert consultation. Besides, the potential affected persons along with local government representatives (Union Parishad Chairmen and Members), community leaders and other stakeholders were consulted through community level consultation meetings and personal contract. The opinion of the different levels stakeholders regarding the project have been considered in preparation of this RAP.

6.2.1 Expert Consultation:

Opinions of environmental and social experts were collected through several times of expert consultation meetings and reflected into the RAP.

Summary of Expert Consultations

Date: 15 February 2012

Consulted experts: Ph.D. Hafiza khatun, Geograph and Environment, Dhaka University

Comments	Reflection of the Comments to the RAP
Since informal residents, who are usually very poor, are displaced by the project without compensation as per Bangladesh Rules, consideration has to be made.	Even if for landless people, following compensations are provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structures and trees with replacement cost - Transfer and reconstruction of structures - Business restoration grant for 3 months (employer and employees) - Moving assistance for rentee - Grant for employees for loss of employment - Transition allowance for 3 months - Rental allowance for house/room renter - Sifting allowance for residents - Vulnerable allowance for poor and widowed - Job training
Information disclosure is very weak and please provide as much information to project affected people and stakeholders	Stakeholders meeting, group discussion, door to door consultation (census and socioeconomic survey) were implemented
Preference of affected for relocation shall be incorporated into RAP so far feasible	Their request of financial assistance to restore living standard was incorporated to RAP
Livelihood Impact	Assistance to restoration of livelihood such as provision of transfer grant, preferential employment in construction, human development and skill training, and additional subsistence allowance to poor female headed families will be provided. Livelihood and Income Restoration Program (LIRP) will be prepared and these assistances will be fully incorporated based on the JICA guidelines.
Social issues needs to be addressed such as	Conflicts among community peoples will be

conflict between migrated workers with local people, spread of communicable diseases such as skin, HIV/AIDS etc. due to migrant workers;	resolved through consultation meeting held by RAP Implementing Agency (IA). HIV-AIDS awareness campaign via approved service provider will be implemented. All these measures will be fully incorporated into Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP)
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6.2.2 Community Level Stakeholders Consultation

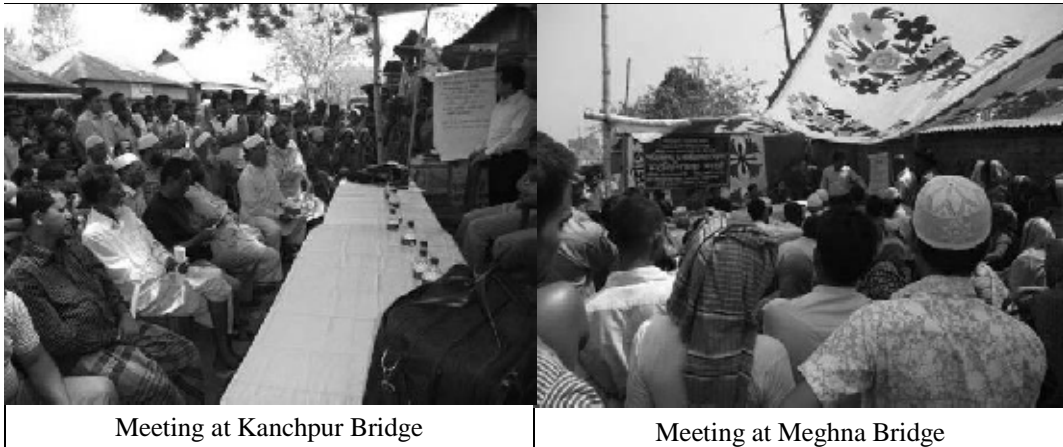
Table 6.2 Brief Overview of the 1st Consultation Meeting

Dates	15 March, 2012	
Time	10:30 am	2:30 pm
Venue	Shenpara, Kanchpur, Sonargaon, Narayangonj	Tetuitala Bazar, Meghnaghat, Baliakandi, Gazaria, Munshiganj
How accessible the venue was to the stakeholders	Meetings were held in the center of most probable settlements to be displaced by the project	
Method of notification	Invitation letters, advertisement on newspaper, mosque announcement and personal contact	
Method of consultation	Verbal explanation first in general by the host and individual question/ answer by the participants	
Language spoken	Bengali	
Contents/agenda of the presentation	The goals and objectives of the Project, relocation requirements, tentative timeline of the Project execution, roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders and the Project authorities, alternative design options, cut-off dates etc. were discussed in the meeting. The Social and Natural Environmental Engineers of the consultant team discussed the issues using flip chart and sought opinion of the participants on the Project needs, probable impacts and mitigation measures.	
Used documents/materials for the explanation	Flip-chart	

Table 6.3 Number of the Participants at the 1st Consultation Meeting

Place	Kanchpur	Megna / Gumti
Governmental Institutions	6 (2)	6 (2)
Local People	28 (0)	10 (0)
NGOs	0	0
Media	0	0
Consultant/Study Team	6 (0)	6 (0)
Total	40 (0)	22 (2)

* (Number of females) Females did not put signature on the attendants list although many were participated



Explanation by RHD:

- New land acquisition is not required for construction of the proposed bridges and for this overall impact on the community will be minimal
- These proposed bridges will be constructed in RHD land acquired for the existing bridges
- Some residential households, commercial enterprises and common properties will require relocation due to the project
- A detailed socioeconomic survey and inventory of assets through structured questionnaires was conducted among the households within and surrounded the project area.
- The cut-off date for conducting this survey is
 - March 8, 2012 for Kanchpur Bridge
 - March 15, 2012 for Meghna Bridge and Gumti Bridge
- The residential households are to be relocated in new location due to the project
- Commercial enterprises would be relocated for continuing business
- They have to search alternative livelihood for the time being
- Wage labourers may lose their job for some days/weeks
- The vulnerable households/ women headed households may experience adverse impacts due to the project
- The commercial enterprises may be closed for some days/weeks
- Besides, some other adverse impacts/ challenges may be encountered during construction of the bridges and mitigation measures will be taken accordingly.
- Project authority ensured consideration of the alternative design options in Meghna Bridge location to avoid mass relocation at the same time they emphasized on the scarcity of government land and limitation of scopes for relocation. They told that compensation for lost assets will be paid based on best practices of other similar projects in Bangladesh.

Summary of discussions:

Meeting at Kanchpur Bridge Site

SI	Position	Sex	Question/ opinion	Responses / reflection to RAP
1	Chairman, Kanchpur Union Parishad	Male	The people living in the bridge adjacent area are mostly land less and vulnerable. They have been living in this place for 20-30 years. 'We, the local people want the new bridge parallel to existing one with immediate effect but these poor people should be relocated by the project'- the Chairman urged. Some small shop owners are also dealing in within the project area. They should be paid compensation and other assistance properly.	Even if for landless people, following compensations are provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structures and trees with replacement cost - Transfer and reconstruction of structures - Business restoration grant for 3 months (employer and employees) - Moving assistance for rentee - Grant for employees for loss of employment - Transition allowance for 3 months - Rental allowance for house/room renter - Sifting allowance for residents - Vulnerable allowance for poor and widowed - Job training
2	Resident	Male	He is living in the project site for about 30 years. He has small piece of land in a distant place but that is not suitable for constructing house. They have a social network here and publicly known as citizen of this area. He has no way of relocation by own-self.	Self-relocation is encouraged with proper compensation as life level would not deteriorated after relocation
3	Resident	Female	She is living here for 25 years as tenant. She has no land for relocation even she has no structure to live in. She is widow and leading the family with one adult son who is taking household hold responsibility on his shoulder.	Allowance for tenant and vulnerable allowance are provided in addition transit and shifting allowances
4	Resident	Male	They are living here for about 25 years. His parents buried in the nearer graveyard. He has no alternative land for relocation. Wanted compensation and as well as relocation in government land by the project.	Basically self relocation is encouraged. However, if the relocation site is required, local government can consider to provide alternative land on the char (sand bar) not far away from the site (as was not recorded in minutes of meetings) ¹
5	Resident	Male	He needs compensation for the structure and relocation by the project.	Same as above.
6	Resident	Male	Also requested relocation in project sponsored relocation site	Same as above.
7	Member, Kanchpur Union Parishad		There are some land within RHD boundary where these people may be relocated. Government may think about khash land for their relocation. But this should be in the nearer place so that their means of livelihood will not be hampered	Same as above.

¹ This was informed to participants on the meeting held at Kanchpur on 1st August 2012

Meeting at Meghna Bridge Site

SI	Position	Sex	Opinion	Responses / Reflection to the RAP
1	Resident	Male	Most of the business enterprises are run by poor people. They have no alternative sources of income. Some wage laborers are engaged in business enterprises such as hotel, tea stall, etc. They will lose their job due to the project. Poor and vulnerable people are living on the RHD land beside the market. They have no alternative land for relocation. So, the project authority should think about relocation of the affected people instead of cash compensation.	Special assistance for vulnerable people will be provided if they are identified as poor during census in addition to ordinary compensation.
2	Resident	Male	They have been living on the RHD land as they have no alternative land for living. He urged relocation on Government land by the project instead of compensation money.	Self relocation is encouraged
3	Resident	Male	There is a mosque in the project area that may be affected by the project. People of this area are very poor and they will be unable to relocate in new location by themselves. Their livelihood is mostly attached with this market. He requested the project authority as well as RHD to arrange relocation site for the poor people and the market.	Adequate compensation and assistance will be provided to the affected people so that living standard of the people can be at least maintained or even better. Nonetheless, the route will be selected to minimize relocation of affected people ²
4	Resident	Male	The GOB has acquired land in this area for two times. After that some people became landless and some of them are living in RHD land and within the proposed bridge alignment. As the JICA is financing the project so there is a guideline about the squatters and vulnerable people. All of the people living here are vulnerable and they have no scope of relocation. He urged to arrange relocation site in the RHD land. He told that RHD has huge land in this area and they may allocate a portion of the total land for cluster relocation of the household and market.	Land will not be provided to the affected people but adequate cash compensation fairly assessed by evaluation committee will be given. Other necessary assistance such as transfer grant and livelihood restoration program will be provided to the affected people to maintain living standard as present level or better.
5	Resident	Male	He requested the project authority not to leave the affected people in worse off condition. He demanded relocation of the affected people	Resettlement plan will be established so that their livelihoods will be better off or maintained in the minimum.
6	Resident	Male	The JICA is financing the project and hopefully there are some scopes of relocating the poor and vulnerable people. All of the people living here are vulnerable and They have no land for self relocation. The businessmen are dealing in here for long time. He urged relocation of the affected household and shops within RHD land	Self relocation is promoted with sufficient compensation as prescribed.

² Finally, the route which affects the present participants, alternative C, was cancelled and other route which does not affect these participants were chosen.

			in a safer position. He told that they need no cash compensation but need relocation by the project.	
7	Resident	Female	They have come here in 1988 after losing all assets in devastating flood in that year. She has no land and has only one adult son who is doing wage laboring to shoulder the household responsibility. She urged relocation in new site by the project.	Aged, widowed or poor households are supported as prescribed.
8	Resident	Male	He is living here for 25 years and earning livelihood by wage laboring. He wants relocation in project sponsored site.	Self relocation is encouraged under the compensation and assistances to be proposed in RAP
9	Resident	Male	He requested the project authority to shift bridge alignment a little bit western side avoiding settlement so that displacement of the market and households may be minimized.	Alignment was changed to other locations not affect the participants of the meetings
10	Resident	Male	He requested to use vacant land and avoid mass displacement of the household and shops.	Alignment was changed to other locations not affect the participants of the meetings

Participants basically agreed for relocation brought about by the Project on the condition that sufficient compensation would be made to affected residents so that their living standard would not worsen compare with before relocation.

Summary of the second stakeholders' meetings

Table 6.4 Brief Overview of the 2nd Consultation Meeting

Dates	1 August, 2012		
Time	2:30 pm	12:00 am	10:00 am
Venue	(Kanchpur Site) Shenpara, Kanchpur, Sonargaon, Narayangonj	(Meghna Site) Tetuitala Bazar, Meghnaghat, Baliakandi, Gazaria, Munshiganj	(Gumti Site) Chittagong end, Under abattment, Daudkand, Comilla
How accessible the venue was to the stakeholders	Meetings were held in the center of most probable settlements to be displaced by the project		
Method of notification	Invitation letters, advertisement on newspaper, mosque announcement and personal contact		
Method of consultation	Verbal explanation first in general by the host and individual question/ answer by the participants		
Language spoken	Bengali		
Contents/agenda of the presentation	In the consultation meeting the RAP and EIA policy (mitigation measures of the project impacts) were disclosed to the affected people using flip chart. The affected people were informed about the meeting through publishing in		

	the newspaper, personal contact from Union leaders verbally, announcement in the mosque, etc. The issues disclosed in the meeting were project components and revised alignment by which some people who were registered by previous census as affected people, become as not affected, cut off-date declared during the survey (informed as finally revised to 16 th March from 08 th March 2012), Methodologies adopted during survey, findings of the survey, entitlement matrix as prescribed in the RAP, Grievance redress mechanism, compensation payment procedure, relocation requirements & options, timeline of relocation after payment of compensation, etc. The findings of the environmental survey and proposed mitigation measures of any adverse impacts were also disclosed in the meeting.
Used documents/materials for the explanation	Flip-chart

Table 6.5 Number of the Participants at the 2st Consultation Meeting

Place	Kanchpur	Megna	Gumti
Governmental Institutions	3(1)	3 (1)	3(1)
Local People	71(25)	18 (0)	30 (0)
NGOs	0	0	0
Media	0	0	0
Consultant/Study Team	2(0)	2 (0)	2(0)
Total	76 (26)	23 (1)	35 (1)

* (Number of females)

Explanation by RHD/Study team:

<p>a. The new bridge will be constructed parallel to the existing bridge within 30 meter to the downstream.</p> <p>b. No new land acquisition will be required for any components of this project. All of the project activities will be done in RHD land.</p> <p>c. Cut-off date of the census survey was 08 March 2012. It was declared in the first stage consultation meeting.</p> <p>d. Methodologies of the survey such as census and socioeconomic survey, inventory of affected assets, video filming and sketch mapping of all affected structures and other properties</p> <p>e. Findings of the survey and impact of the project</p> <p>f. Compensation package as prescribed in the RAP was also disclosed in the meeting as follows-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Replacement value of the affected structures, trees and other assets ii. Transfer grants and re-installation grants for structure iii. Grants for alternative housing iv. Grants for loss of business v. Moving assistance for tenants businessmen vi. Grants for vulnerable households vii. Grants for female headed households viii. Grants for wage earners ix. Training on income generating activities for eligible members of vulnerable HHs x. Owners will be allowed to take all salvaged materials free of cost xi. Eligible affected persons will be preferentially employed in civil construction <p>g. Grievance redress mechanism and right to submit grievances to the Grievance Redress Committee</p> <p>h. Compensation payment procedure and role of PAPs, IA and RHD in making payment</p> <p>Regarding Environmental impacts and mitigation measures, the Environmental Specialist explained that that about 27 major environmental and social concerns have identified in this project and accordingly mitigation measures have been proposed. It was discussed that the impacts are broadly classified into following 4</p>

categories that will be faced during preconstruction, construction and operation stage:

- Social Environment
- Natural Environment
- Ecological Environment
- Environmental Pollution

The Social Specialist has explained impacts on social environment. The Environmental Specialist explained the impacts on natural and ecological environment and environmental pollution.

Environmental Impact/Issue	Mitigation Measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Heritage • Accident 	<p>No mitigation measures are required</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow BRTA rules and Regulations • Preparation of Health and Safety Management Plan (HSMP) including prevention of traffic accidents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Erosion and Siltation • River Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of sheet pile steel pipe foundation to encounter scouring • Follow BIWTA navigation rules and regulations • River Traffic control and ensure lighting device
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrology • Biota and ecosystem 	<p>Not required</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibit leaking of oils from construction vessels including of emergency removal system of leaked oils • Plantation of 3 times of trees to be cut; Tree planting will be carried out through the RHD Tree-planting Unit, in conformity with their existing guidelines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Warming • Air Pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mitigation measures are required • Implement dust suppress plan and routine mitigation measure shall be taken to emitting equipments during construction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface and Ground Water Pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase retention time of the outflow hydraulic fills to increase sedimentation, thus, reduce sediment load to the river • Removal of Arsenic from newly constructed Wells
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil pollution • Waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil storage shall be with concrete floor and oil fence • Contractor will be required to facilitate proper reuse and disposal plan, and manage the construction waste • Dumping of waste at approved dumping sites
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise and Vibrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce noise emission standards • Regulate the construction process • Install barrier if required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground Subsidence • Offensive Odor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action required <p>Proper treatment of camp waste and proper maintenance of heavy equipment etc</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bottom sediment • Landscape 	<p>Treatment of liquid waste before discharged</p> <p>Vegetation of the slope surface of embankment</p>

After disclosing the policy of the RAP and EIA the participants were requested to put comments or question on the project policy. The affected people raised some questions about the policy and impact mitigation measures. All of the questions were on resettlement and compensation issues. There were no questions raised on the environmental issues.

It shall be noted that most of the affected residents agreed with monetary compensation (self relocation)

Meeting at Kanchpur Bridge Site

Position	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer and Policy of Countermeasure
Shop keeper	Male	Sand stock yard beside the bridge at Chittagong end where some laborers are working to load and unload the trucks. Whether they will get compensation/grants or not	The work of sand downloading from barge, tentatively stockpiling on land and uploading to truck is never affected by the project since there is huge open space around the site. The sand businessmen will be given at least 6 months prior notice by the RHD not to stock the sand within the 30 meter area from the existing bridge. Shifting of sand stock yard and move the laborers to the new stock yard is possible at no cost. Hence, no negative impacts are identified to sand stock yard laborers.
Housewife	Female	Housing structure affected and enumerated. Urged about relocation site if possible as she has no alternative place of relocation.	The Executive Engineer (RHD): The Project will be started probably in early 2014 and you have at least 18 months time in hand to be relocated. All of the affected households should think about alternative relocation site. From the Project compensation for all of the affected properties will be paid that will be sufficient for self relocation. Union Parishad announced in the meeting that they will prepare a list of the landless people to the Deputy Commissioner's office (Narayanganj) according to the requirements of the GOB for relocation in new site under GOB rule. Those who receive cash compensation from RHD may avail such land with adequate cost. The site prepared by local government can be on the Char (sand bar) near to the site.
Housewife	Female	They have no alternative land for relocation. If there is any opportunity to allocate land to them for relocation, that will be helpful to them.	Same answer was given to her describing the land scarcity and entitlements of the resettlement plan as presented in the meeting
House renter	Male	His hotel is affected where some laborers are working. He wants adequate compensation for business and laborers. If possible require relocation site for continuing hotel business	The hotel has been covered under inventory of assets. All of the wage laborers have been enlisted during survey. Household number has been pasted on the wall of structure and video filming has been done. Compensation will be paid according to the policy of the RAP. He is encouraged for self relocation in anywhere after getting compensation as there is no scope of relocation by the Project.

Meghna Bridge Site

Position	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer and Policy of Countermeasure
Shop keeper	Male	His business structure is affected by the project. During survey (March 2012) his structure was made of CI sheet but after that he changed category of structure and now it is Semi pucca (brick and wall with CI sheet roof). Will he get compensation for changed category of structure?	The census survey and inventory of asset survey was started on March 15 2012 and that date was declared as the cut-off date. After the established cut-off date no changes in quality of quantity of structure will be entertained. So, he will basically get compensation for the category which was recorded during census and asset inventory. However at the time of detailed design, formal census by RHD and NGO will be implemented and the compensation prices are updated based on

			the evaluation by Price Assessment and Valuation Committee (PVAC)
Chairman, Baluakandi UP	Male	The policy so far described is well and the people will not be worse off if it is properly implemented. He thanked to the RHD and especially JICA for introducing this policy for poor businessmen. He urged to make payment without hassle so that the affected people will not face any trouble. He ensures extending all sorts of cooperation to the project authority from his end.	It was ensured that the affected people will be paid compensation/resettlement benefits without hassle and cheques will be handed over at site in presence of the local chairmen or members. It was also informed that the affected people would be ready to vacate the project site within 30 days from the date of payment of compensation.

Gumti Bridge Site

Position	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer and Policy of Countermeasure
Shop keeper	Male	Compensation package so far disclosed for the affected people is enough but it would be ensured that this amount would be directly paid to the entitled persons. If it is paid through any intermediary persons, the affected persons will not get full amount	<p>The compensation amount will be paid to the entitled persons through account payee cheque at their door step issuing prior notice regarding date venue and time of handing over cheques.</p> <p>There will be no middle man to help them rather the RHD will engage one NGO or consulting firm as RAP implementing Agency to assist RHD and as well as the affected people in compensation payment procedure.</p>
Shop keeper	Male	How many months will require to start civil construction of the Project? How many times we may continue business at present location? How is the size and outlook of the proposed bridge.	<p>The Project is scheduled to be started in early 2014 and you have at least 18 months time in hand to vacate the project site. Before construction is started every one will have to leave the place and encumbrance free land will be handed over to the contractor.</p> <p>The length of the proposed bridge is 1410 meter and width is 17.45 meter. This will be constructed a very closed to the existing one and distance between these two bridges will be less than one meter.</p>
Shop keeper	Male	The local people especially the affected people should get opportunity to work in civil construction. Is there any provision in the project to engage affected people in civil construction?	<p>According to the policy of the Resettlement Action Plan, the affected people will be preferentially employed in civil construction where possible.</p> <p>During implementation of the Project labor contracting society will be formed to bargain collectively for seeking job and getting salary while they are in job.</p>

Summary of the third stakeholders' meetings

Table 6.6 Brief Overview of the 3rd Consultation Meeting

Dates	1 September, 2012		
Time	2:30 pm	12:00 am	10:00 am
Venue	(Kanchpur Site) Shenpara, Kanchpur, Sonargaon, Narayanganj	(Meghna Site) Chittagong end, Baliakandi, Gazaria, Munshiganj	(Gumti Site) Chittagong end, Daudkand, Comilla
How accessible the venue was to the stakeholders	Meetings were held in the center of most probable settlements to be displaced by the project		
Method of notification	Invitation letters, advertisement on newspaper, mosque announcement and personal contact		
Method of consultation	Verbal explanation first in general by the host and individual question/ answer by the participants		
Language spoken	Bengali		
Contents/agenda of the presentation	<p>In the consultation meeting, policies of the RAP and EIA (mitigation measures of the project impacts) were disclosed to the affected people using flip chart. On August 01, 2012, these policies were disclosed, but due to JICA requirements and some changes in the policy, disclosure of the policy requires again.</p> <p>The affected people were informed about the meeting through publishing in the national daily newspaper (Both Bengali and English daily), personal contact, announcement in the mosque, etc. The disclosed issues in the meeting were project components and alignment, cut off-date declared during the survey (16 March 2012), methodologies adopted during survey, findings of the survey, entitlement matrix as prescribed in the RAP, grievance redress mechanism, compensation payment procedure, relocation requirements & options, timeline of relocation after payment of compensation, etc.</p> <p>The findings of the environmental survey and proposed mitigation measures of any adverse impacts were also disclosed in the meeting.</p>		
Used documents/materials for the explanation	Flip-chart		

Table 6.7 Number of the Participants at the 3rd Consultation Meeting

Place	Kanchpur	Megna	Gumti
Governmental Institutions	1(0)	1 (0)	1(0)
Local People	72(40)	79 (61)	56 (28)
NGOs	0	0	0
Media	0	0	0
Consultant/Study Team	5(0)	5 (0)	5(0)
Total	78 (40)	85 (61)	62 (28)

* (Number of females)

Explanation by RHD/Study team:

- a. The new bridge will be constructed parallel to the existing bridge within 30 meter to the downstream.
- b. No new land acquisition will be required for any components of this project. All of the project activities will be done in RHD land.
- c. Cut-off date of the census survey was 16 March, 2012.
- d. Methodologies of the survey such as census and socioeconomic survey, inventory of affected assets, video filming and sketch mapping of all affected structures and other properties
- e. Findings of the survey and impact of the project
- f. Compensation package as prescribed in the RAP was also disclosed in the meeting as follows:
 - i. Replacement value of the affected structures, trees and other assets
 - ii. Transfer grants and re-installation grants for structure
 - iii. Grants for alternative housing
 - iv. Grants for loss of business
 - v. Moving assistance for tenants businessmen
 - vi. Grants for vulnerable households
 - vii. Grants for female headed households
 - viii. Grants for wage earners
 - ix. RHD employees will be eligible for compensation and other assistances for the structures erected by themselves
 - x. Training on income generating activities for eligible members of vulnerable HHs
 - xi. Owners will be allowed to take all salvaged materials free of cost
 - xii. Eligible affected persons will be preferentially employed in civil construction
- g. Grievance redress mechanism and right to submit grievances to the Grievance Redress Committee
 - i. Compensation payment procedure and role of PAPs, IA and RHD in making payment

Regarding Environmental impacts and mitigation measures, the Environmental Specialist explained that about 27 major environmental and social concerns have identified in this project and accordingly mitigation measures have been proposed. It was discussed that the impacts are broadly classified into following 4 categories that will be faced during preconstruction, construction and operation stages of the project:

1. Social Environment
2. Natural Environment
3. Ecological Environment
4. Environmental Pollution

The Social Specialist has explained impacts on social environment. The Environmental Specialist explained the impacts on the following natural and ecological environment and environmental pollution and mitigation measures.

Environmental Impact/Issue Mitigation Measures

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Cultural Heritage | No mitigation measures are required |
| 2. Accident | - Follow BRTA rules and Regulations
- Preparation of Health and Safety Management Plan (HSMP) including prevention of traffic accidents |
| 3. River Erosion and Siltation | - Construction of sheet pile steel pipe foundation to encounter scouring |
| 4. River Transport | - Follow BIWTA navigation rules and regulations
- River Traffic control and ensure lighting device |
| 5. Hydrology | - Not required |
| 6. Biota and ecosystem | - Prohibit leaking of oils from construction vessels including of emergency removal system of leaked oils
- Plantation of 3 times of trees to be cut; Tree planting will be carried out through the RHD Tree-planting Unit, in conformity with their existing guidelines |
| 7. Global Warming | - No mitigation measures are required |
| 8. Air Pollution | - Implement dust suppress plan and routine mitigation measure shall be taken to |

9. Surface and Ground Water Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - emitting equipments during construction - Increase retention time of the outflow hydraulic fills to increase sedimentation, thus, reduce sediment load to the river - Removal of Arsenic from newly constructed Wells
10. Soil pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oil storage shall be with concrete floor and oil fence
11. Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractor will be required to facilitate proper reuse and disposal plan, and manage the construction waste - Dumping of waste at approved dumping sites
12. Noise and Vibrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforce noise emission standards - Regulate the construction process - Install barrier if required
13. Ground Subsidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No action required
14. Offensive Odor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proper treatment of camp waste and proper maintenance of heavy equipment etc
15. Bottom sediment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treatment of liquid waste before discharged
16. Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vegetation of the slope surface of embankment

After disclosing the policy of the RAP and EIA the participants were requested to put comments or question on the project policy. The affected people raised some questions about the policy and impact mitigation measures. All of the questions were on resettlement and compensation issues. There were no questions raised on the environmental issues

It shall be noted that all of the affected residents agreed with monetary compensation (self relocation)

Meeting at Kanchpur Bridge Site

Position	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer and Policy of Countermeasure
Housewife	Female	One tube well is affected along with housing structures. Whether the tube well was counted or not. How compensation will be paid for tube well	All of the structures including tube wells, toilets and other secondary structures have been enlisted during inventory of losses (IOL). Compensation has been determined based on current cost of the tube wells and other structures. The unit rate has been collected from businessmen and other knowledgeable people of the locality. So, compensation for all affected structures will be paid at a time during implementation of the project.
Businessman	Male	There are some sand business enterprises beside the bridge. Some laborers are working for loading sand on the truck and unloading it from the barge. Whether they are entitled for compensation or not.	This issue was discussed in last disclosure meeting held on August 01, 2012. There are no structures of the sand businessmen in the bridge location. And we have at least 15 months time to start civil works of the bridge. The sand businessmen will be officially noticed few months ahead of starting construction not to stake sand within required area of the proposed bridge. So, income and livelihood of the businessmen and wage laborers will not be disturbed and this is why they will not be eligible for compensation/assistance.

Squatter	Female	They have some fruit bearing and timber type trees (Mango, Rain tree) beside their houses. Whether they will get compensation for these trees or not.	All of the within the proposed area have been counted and as per policy of the RAP trees owners will be paid compensation
Squatter	Male	His residential premises are affected by the project and he demanded adequate compensation for them. Compensation is to be paid directly to the entitled persons but not via the local government representatives or any one.	Compensation will be paid at the door steps of the affected people. A property assessment and valuation committee will be responsible to determine the unit price of the affected properties. Only entitled persons will be paid compensation/assistance through account payee cheques.

Meghna Bridge Site

Position	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer and Policy of Countermeasure
Businessman	Male	My business is affected by the approach road. How many times we will get from now to dismantle structures? What is the expected time of starting construction work	The compensation will be paid as per policy of the RAP before displacement from the project site. During survey all of the affected structures have been counted and accordingly budget has been prepared. At least 15 months will be on hand to dismantle structures. Because, expected time of starting the construction is early 2014.
Businessman	Male	We need compensation on time and without hassle. Sufficient time is required after getting compensation	Compensation will be paid in cheques (account payee) at the door steps of the affected people. The EPs will be allowed for at least 30 days times to stay in the present location after payment of compensation.
Squatter	Female	We are very poor and have a little scope of income. I have adult son but jobless. Is there any provision of getting work in the project.	During construction of the bridge local people will be deployed (based on eligibility) on priority basis in civil construction on.

Gumti Bridge Site

Position	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer and Policy of Countermeasure
Housewife	Female	Living on Government land for last 15 years. We did sand filling and constructed housing structure. We have no sufficient income. We need adequate compensation and job opportunity for our male members in civil construction.	Compensation will be paid for structures only but not for land as because the land is owned by RHD. Compensation will be paid as per policy of the RAP. Compensation for structure, transfer and re-installation grants and other assistance as per policy will be paid that will make the affected persons well off. The affected people will be preferentially deployed in civil construction based on eligibility.
Housewife	Female	They have only one source of income (shop at Gumti ghat) is getting affected. They have bank loan and have to pay by monthly installment. Demanded adequate compensation in time.	Compensation for the structures and as well as business will be paid. They have more than 1 year time in hand to relocate. Adequate compensation will be paid for the affected properties at the door steps of the affected people.

Businessman	Male	The local people especially the affected people should get opportunity to work in civil construction of the project.	According to the policy of the Resettlement Action Plan, the affected people will be preferentially employed in civil construction as per eligibility of the APs
Housewife	Female	As per discussion the project will arrange training on income generating activities. Will our family members get that opportunity.	During implementation of the RAP, the vulnerable Aps will be brought under income and livelihood restoration program and arranged training on income generating activities. One member of each affected households will be selected based on need assessment survey.

6.2.3 Focused Group Discussion

Discussions were held with the affected communities and businesses at Kanchpur, Siddhirganj Municipality of Siddhirganj, Narayanganj (Dhaka end), at Chittagong end of the Kanchpur Bridge under Sonargaon Thana of Narayanganj district, at Meghna Bridge Dhaka end Sonargaon, Narayanganj, Jamaldi Bazaar Bus stand (Meghna Bridge, Ctg. end), Baliakandi, Gazaria, Munshiganj, at Bausia near Pakhir Mour, Gazaria, Munshiganj and at new Ferry ghat, Daudkandi, Comilla of Gumti (Chittagong end). 7 (seven) focused group meetings were held in three bridge locations. Date, location and the number of participants of each discussion is listed in Table 7.6

Table 6.8 Details of FGD Meetings

Sl.	Date	Location of the meeting	Participants	Category of participants
1	23.03.12	Kanchpur Bridge, (Dhaka end, near abutment of the existing bridge) Shimrail, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj	21	Shop owners, truck drivers and helpers, laborers, women businessmen, barge operators, etc
2	17.04.12	Kanchpur Bridge (Dhaka end), beside the abutment, Simrail, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj	20	Shop owners (both squatters and tenants), truck drivers and helpers, laborers, women businessmen, barge operators, etc
3	17.04.12	Kanchpur Bridge, (Chittagong end), Kanchpur union, Sonargaon, Narayanganj	21	Residential household heads, tenants, Shop owners (squatters and tenants), truck drivers and helpers, laborers, barge operators, etc
4	17.04.12	Gumti Bridge, (Chittagong end), Daudkandi Municipality Comilla	19	Residential household heads, Shop owners (squatters and tenants), truck drivers and helpers, laborers, barge operators, etc
5	17.04.12	Gumti Bridge, (Dhaka end), near Pakhir Morh, Baushia, Gajaria Upazila of Munshigan district	8	Coal businessmen, Shop owners (squatters), truck drivers and helpers, laborers, barge operators, etc
6	23.03.12	Meghna Bridge, (Dhaka end), Pirojpur union, Sonargaon, Narayanganj	19	Shop owners (squatters and tenants), laborers, etc.
7	17.04.12	Meghna Bridge (Chittagong end), Jamaldi Bazaar Bus stand, Baliakandi, Gazaria, Munshigonj	19	Shop owners (squatters and tenants), truck drivers and helpers, laborers, barge operators, etc
Total			127	

The local people attended the focused group discussion meeting include truck drivers, sand and stone carrying laborers of ships and trucks, tea stall operators, grocery shop keepers, handicraft artisans, hotel managers and waiters, etc. Local NGO officers were also present in the meeting to know about the project so that they can plan about allocating loan for the potential displaced persons.

Explanation by RHD

In the focused group meeting the affected people were informed about the goals and objectives of the project, relocation requirements, compensation payment procedure and probable package of compensation. It was discussed that the physical work of the project may start in early 2014 and within this intermediary 2 years time they would search alternative sites for relocation.

Details are as follows;





- The cut-off date as declared in consultation meetings i.e. 8 March for Kanchpur Bridge and 15 March for Meghna and Gumti Bridges. No changes in number and quantity of the structure and other properties will be entertained
- As per JICA Environmental and Social considerations, in spite of lack of legal rights to the land all of the affected households/people would be paid compensation for structure including shifting allowance and reconstruction grants.
- Business operators including tenants would be paid grants for income and livelihood restorations
- Residential households including tenants would be paid one time grants for relocation of structures/households
- Wage labourers would be paid livelihood restoration grants
- Vulnerable households (women headed without elderly support, income level under below poverty line, physically handicapped, etc.) would be paid additional grants
- Compensation and resettlement assistance for lost assets and livelihood will be paid through account payee cheques at the door steps of the entitled persons
- Everyone should open bank account for receiving cheques.
- Each of the affected person will get an ID card
- The affected persons will be preferentially employed in project civil work based on eligibility
- A Non-governmental Organization/Agency would be deployed by the RHD to assist the affected people in getting compensation and facilitating during relocation.
- A detailed socioeconomic survey and inventory of assets have been conducted for preparation of a household profile and assessing the quantity of affected assets.
- According to the survey result and project scenario, an entitlement policy matrix would be prepared based on World Bank guide line and best practices.
- The locally active NGOs are advised to plan for giving loan to the potential affected people considering probable project schedule and relocation requirements due to the project.

- Besides, some other adverse impacts/challenges may be encountered during construction of the bridge but those will be mitigated in a transparent manner
- Concern over traffic safety such as pedestrian crossing as well as signage will be recommended.

Table 6.9 Summary of Focussed Group Meeting

Issues Discussed	Participant's Opinion , Comments and Suggestions	Response to Questions/Action Point
General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	Most of the participants are in favor of the project and have been made aware of the proposed project through the various surveys that have taken place	Acceptance of the project
Support of local people for the proposed project?	Almost everybody said that they will support the project and advised the Consultants to take precautions in the environmental mitigation to avoid the various impacts anticipated during the preconstruction, construction and operation stages of the project and to ensure protection of the natural water bodies of the areas.	The Consultants informed that during the study, the design and layout of all infrastructures have been considered the anticipated adverse impacts. EMP covers specific measures to follow during the construction process in protecting natural water bodies
Land Acquisition and Resettlement	Land acquisition and resettlement will be the major issue. According to the participants, this can be mitigated through proper compensation and assistance to the affected persons	New land acquisition is not required for construction of the proposed bridges. As a result, overall impact on the community will be minimized. These bridges will be constructed in RHD land which was acquired for the existing bridges. Some residential houses, commercial enterprises and common properties are found within the proposed area those are required to be relocated before starting civil construction. As per JICA Environmental and Social considerations, in spite of lack of legal rights to the land all of the affected households/people would be paid compensation for structure including shifting allowance and reconstruction grants.
Employment Status: Percentage of employment/unemployment/underemployment	Unemployment is common in the project area	Employment opportunities for construction workers will increase if the construction will start.

Issues Discussed	Participant's Opinion , Comments and Suggestions	Response to Questions/Action Point
Impact of the project on the aquatic environment	The livelihood of the fishermen community should be taken into consideration	Exact Impact on aquatic environment to be assessed during detail design. As a conclusion of impact prediction, fishery is not affected and aquatic diversity remains same since water quality or hydrological condition is not affected (or worsen) by the project. By scouring, river bottom around piers may be deepen and this may increase/ strengthen the diversity of ecosystem.
If this bridges are improved, there may be large groups of workers living temporarily in the area, and construction operations that generate noise and dust. Are there any other issues about construction, including noise and dust that might worry you?	The respondents strongly welcome the bridge construction activities. Many observed that the measures are temporary and besides there will be more chances for local communities to be employed during construction, providing both skilled and unskilled labor. Participants did not mention any other problems which might bother them other then following basic safety rules.	Residents understand that construction impacts can be expected and do not have an issue with these, provided safety measures are taken.

Issues Discussed	Participant's Opinion , Comments and Suggestions	Response to Questions/Action Point
		
<p align="center"><i>Focused group meeting at Kanchpur Bridge (Dhaka end), beside the abutment, Siddhirganj</i></p>		
		
<p align="center"><i>Meeting at Kanchpur Bridge, Chittagong end, Senpara, Sonargaon, Narayanganj</i></p>		

CHAPTER 7. GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

7.1 Objectives of Grievance Redress Committee

In order to provide an accessible mechanism to APs to raise their issues and grievances as well as raise concerns about their assistance, Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be established in the project in Union Parishad/Ward. The GRCs are officially recognized “non-judicial” community-based body that will seek to resolve non-judicial disputes arising out of various matters related to the implementation of the RAP. The fundamental objectives of GRCs 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 affected people.

7.2 Composition of the GRCs

GRCs will be formed at Union/Word level for any grievances involving resettlement benefits, relocation, and other assistance. A gazette notification on the formation and scope of the GRCs will be required from the MOC. The GRC for each Ward/Union will be comprised as follows;

1. Executive Engineer, RHD – Convener
2. Resettlement Expert (RE) of Design and Construction Supervision Consultant (DCSC)- Member
3. Field Coordinator, Implementing Agency- Member Secretary
4. Union Parshad Chairman/ Word Councilor- Member
5. One representative of APs – Member (Female member in case of female aggrieved person)

At least 3 persons will need to fill the quorum of the GRC meeting.

The GRCs will be activated with power to resolve resettlement, compensation and environmental issues not to be addressed under legal suit in the courts. The GRCs will receive grievance cases from the affected persons through the Implementing Agency (IA). The IA will assist the APs in lodging their complaints in a proper format acceptable to the GRCs after they get ID cards from RHD or informed about their entitlements and losses.

7.3 Appeal Procedure and Conflict Resolution

APs will be able to file their grievances without any fear and intimidation with no cost to APs. Where required, the IA will assist the APs in drafting the grievances. All grievances must be

submitted in writing to the Convener, GRC. Illiterate APs can file complaints in verbal form and IA shall assist the APs by writing down their complains into written format. The complainant may be represented by the AP him/herself or appointed agent. The judgment made by GRC will be communicated to the concerned AP in writing. If dissatisfied, and with the agreement of the GRC, the AP may request a further review of the judgment of GRC by the Project Director.

GRC procedures and operational rules will be publicized widely through community meetings and pamphlets in the local language (Bengal) so that APs are aware of their rights and obligations, and procedure of grievance redress. Illiterate APs will be also properly informed through community dialogue during census survey.

The appeal procedure and conflict resolution is described in Table 7.1 and schematically shown in Figure 7.1.

Table 7.1 Steps for Grievance Redress

Step 1	The Implementing Agency (IA) informs APs about their losses and entitlements If satisfied, the AP claims resettlement payments to the EA. If confused, proceed to Step 2
Step 2	The AP approaches the IA field level officials for clarification. The IA will clarify the APs about their losses & entitlements as per RAP policy. If resolved, the AP claims resettlement payments to the EA. If not resolved, proceed to Step 3
Step 3	The AP approaches to the GRC. IA staff assists the APs producing the complaints and organize hearing within 21 days of receiving the complaints. Both written complaints in local dialect or verbal complaints are acceptable. IA shall assist the APs to prepare written form for succeeding procedures at no cost to APs. Then proceed to Step 4
Step 4	GRC to scrutinize applications, cases referred to Deputy Commissioner through IA if the case is under arbitration law and beyond their mandate as per scope of work. If the case is within the mandate of GRC, proceed to Step 5
Step 5	GRC sessions held in presence of the aggrieved APs, minutes recorded. If resolved, the Project Director approves the decision of the GRC after recommendation of APD If not resolved, proceed to Step 6
Step 6	The AP may accept GRC decision, if not, he/she may file a case to the court of law for settlement. Then proceed to Step 7
Step 7	The GRC minutes, approved by the Project Director, received at Conveners' office back. The approved verdict is communicated to the complainant AP in writing. The AP then claims resettlement payments to EA

- All complaints from the APs will be received at the field office of the IA, the member secretary of the GRCs with a copy to the concerned Local Government Institution

representatives. Grievances can be filed verbally or in written form, but in case of the verbal form, written form shall be prepared with assistance of IA at no cost to APs

- The representative of the IA in the GRCs upon receipt of complaints will inform the convener (RHD Executive Engineer) of the GRC and the convener will organize a hearing session for the complainants in the office of the concerned Union Parshad Chairman/Ward Councilor's from where the complaint was receipt or at RHD Field Office in the project aea or other location(s) as agreed by the Committee.
- The GRC will review the proceedings and pass verdicts to convey to the concerned AP through the IA.
- If there are such matters relating to arbitration through the courts, the matter will not be addressed by the GRC and be referred to the Deputy Commissioner.
- The GRC will settle the disputes within maximum 21 days of receiving the complaints from the APs.
- Resolution of the GRCs will be sent to the PD for approval and after approval these will be adopted in the process of resettlement for issuance of ID cards, determination of loss and entitlements and payment thereof.

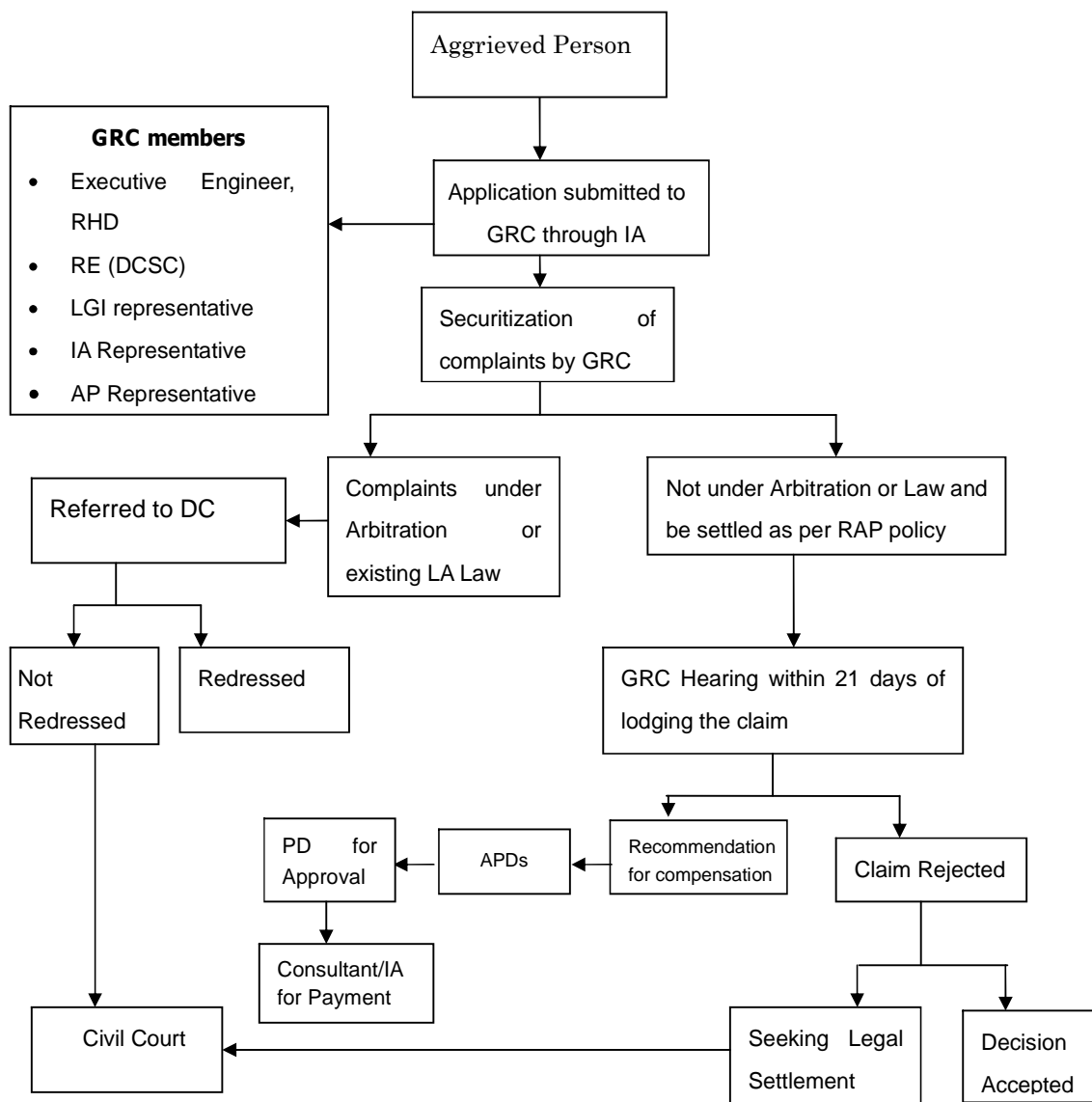


Figure 7.1 Grievance Redress Mechanism

7.4 TOR for GRC

The scope of work and the Terms of Reference (TOR) for GRC are:

- (i) The GRC shall review, consider and resolve grievances related to social/resettlement and environmental mitigations during implementation of the RAP received by GRC
- (ii) Any grievances presented to the GRC should ideally be resolved on the first day of hearing or within a period of three weeks, in cases of complicated issues requiring additional investigations.
- (iii) Grievances of indirectly affected persons and/or persons affected during project implementation will also be reviewed by GRC
- (iv) The GRC will not engage in any review of the legal issues that are to be settled in the court of law
- (v) GRC decisions should ideally be arrived at through consensus, failing which resolution will be based on majority vote. Any decision made by the GRC must be within the purview of RAP policy framework and entitlements
- (vi) The GRC will not deal with any matters pending in the court of law
- (vii) A minimum three (3) members shall form the quorum for the meeting of the GRC.

GRC meetings will be held in the respective Union Parishad or Ward Office or at RHD Field Office in the project area or other location(s) as agreed by the Committee. If needed, GRC members may undertake field visits to verify and review the issues at dispute, including titles/shares, reason for any delay in payments or other relevant matters.

All GRC documents will be maintained by IA for review and verification by DCSC and JICA. The RHD Field Office(s) will act as the Secretariat to the GRC. GRC members will attend a training and orientation meeting prior to commencement of their work. The training will be conducted by Resettlement Specialist/Expert of the DCSC.

CHAPTER 8. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

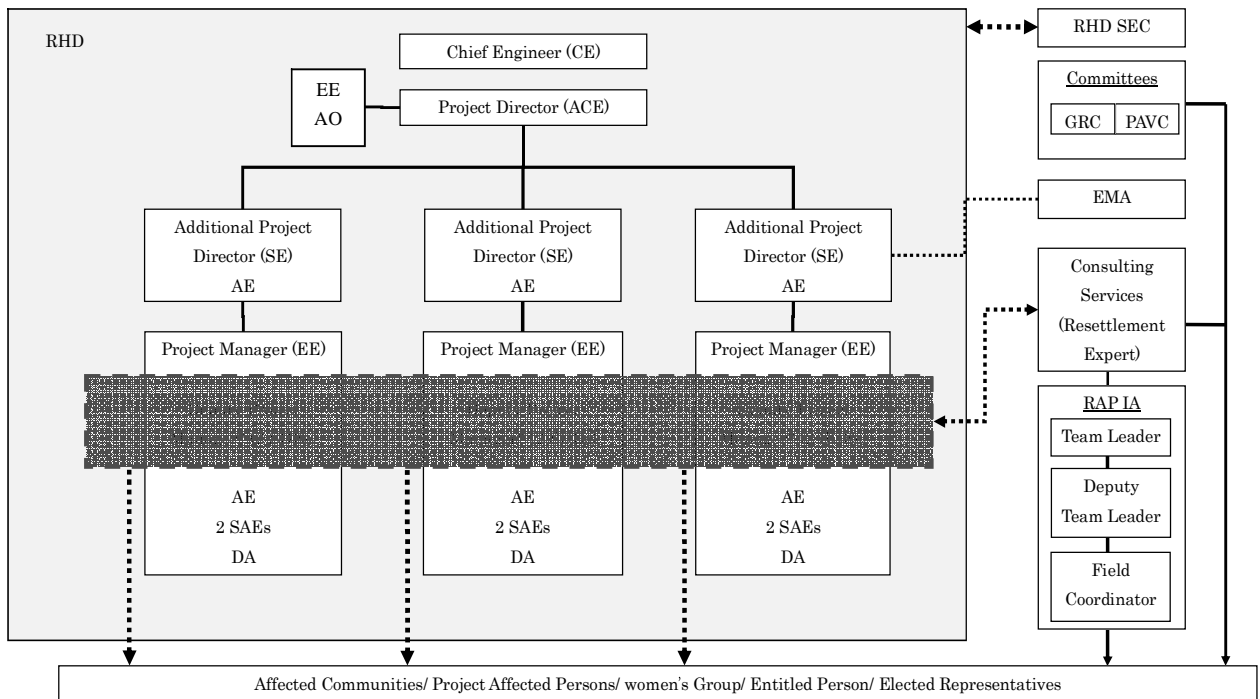
8.1 Institutional Arrangement for RAP Implementation

Roads & Highways Department will establish, for the Project, a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) headed by a Project Director (PD) at the project office that will be responsible for the overall execution of the Project. The PD will work on deputation from RHD at the level of Additional Chief Engineer who will oversee total project activities. There will be three Additional Project Directors (one for each bridge) at the level of Superintending Engineer (SE). Under each of the Additional Project Director, one Project Manager (PM) will be in place at the level of Executive Engineer (EE) and two Deputy Project Managers (DPM) at the level of Sub-divisional Engineer (SDE) will be deployed under each Project Manager. One of the DPM will be in charge of implementation of RAP, and called as DPM-Resettlement.

The PD will recruit a consultant including Resettlement Specialist/Expert. The consultant will recruit and appoint an experienced NGO/consulting firm in consultation with RHD/JICA which will be called as Implementing Agency (IA) as required for implementation of resettlement activities. The Deputy Project Manager in charge of resettlement (DPM-Resettlement) will undertake day-to-day activities with the appointed IA and National Resettlement Specialist/Expert of Design and Construction Supervision Consultants. The DPM-Resettlement will be directly involved in RAP implementation and will sign all necessary documents/papers (ID card, payment debit voucher, etc) related to compensation payment. The DPM (Resettlement) will play role as convener of the PAVC while the PM will be convener of the GRC.

The appointed IA will open field offices, carry out information campaign and involve affected persons including women in the implementation process from the very beginning. The IA will collect, collate, computerize and process data for identification of eligible persons correctly for resettlement benefits and assess their entitlements as per RAP policy. However, the RHD will affect the payments after necessary scrutiny. The DPM-Resettlement will report to the Additional Project Director and the Project Manager on monthly basis based on monthly progress report of the IA and field visit. He/she will work in close coordination with the respective field-based offices and IA on the day-to-day activities of the resettlement implementation.

The DPM-Resettlement through the officials of RHD and the IA will execute and monitor the progress of the RAP implementation work. The DPM-Resettlement will ensure coordination between the relevant departments, IA, the GRC, Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) and the project affected people (PAPs). Apart from the GRC, PAVC will be formed by the Ministry of Communication for assessing and valuation of affected property. The composition and formation of committees and mechanisms for quantification and valuation of properties and grievance resolution will be constituted through government gazette.



 * : in charge of Resettlement &EMP (One SDE/DPM)

CE : Chief Engineer
 ACE : Additional Chief Engineer
 SE : Superintending Engineer
 EE : Executive Engineer
 SDE : Sub-divisional Engineer
 AE : Assistant Engineer
 SAE : Sub-Assistant Engineer
 AO : Accounts Officer
 DA : Divisional Accountant

Figure 8.1 RAP Implementation Organogram

8.2 Functional Description

8.2.1 Ministry of Communications (MOC)

The MOC, through a gazette notification will form grievance redress committee (GRC) and property assessment and valuation committee (PAVC) for implementation of the RAP at the field level. These committees will consist of representatives from LGED/PWD, RHD, IA, Local Government Institution (LGI). The GRC will include APs representative, as well. The powers and jurisdictions of the committees will be clearly defined in the gazette notification.

The MOC will approve the entitlements and resettlement budget along with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and also release fund for the project especially for compensation and resettlement benefits of the affected persons. RHD will undertake steps, as per guidelines of the MOC and advice of the Government, to secure required funds both from external and internal sources for the implementation of the Project. The MOC will overall monitor the progress of the project implementation and guide the executing agency (RHD) in proper implementation within stipulated time.

8.2.2 Additional Project Director (APD)

The Additional Project Director (APD) will perform the following activities related to the resettlement:

1. Oversight implementation of the resettlement program according to and in agreements with the Development Partners (such as JICA)
2. Formulate necessary policy, administrative and financial decisions and actions necessary for the successful implementation of the program in consultation with GoB
3. Timely release of funds necessary to implement Resettlement program according to the approved implementation schedule.
4. Delegate responsibility and powers to the other resettlement officers as required for smooth implementation of the RAP.
5. Prepare Terms of Reference for External Monitoring, select and appoint an appropriate agency to execute these survey(s).
6. Propose RHD any remedial action based on the Post-Resettlement Survey.
7. Pay additional grant for house/business establishment construction grant, and dismantling and removal assistance and all other assistances in cash or kind stipulated under the resettlement policy to all the eligible PAPs.
8. Negotiate with Contractors for arranging employment for PAPs in project construction works.

8.2.3 Deputy Project Manager for Resettlement (DPM-Resettlement)

The DPM-Resettlement through the field officials and staffs and IA will execute and monitor the progress of the RAP implementation work. The DPM-Resettlement will ensure coordination between the relevant departments, IA, the GRC, Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) and the Project APs. The DPM-Resettlement will report to the Additional Project Director and to the Project Manager and will work in close coordination with the respective field-based offices and the IA on the day-to-day activities of the resettlement implementation.

8.2.4 RAP Implementing Agency (IA)

The DCSC will recruit an experienced NGO/consulting firm as IA in consultation with RHD/JICA for implementation of resettlement activities. IA will be engaged to assist RHD in updating the RAP during detailed design phase and will be continuing for implementation of the RAP. Tasks of the IA include consultation /public information campaign for rapport building, issuance of ID cards to Entitled Persons (EPs), payment of eligible benefits to affected households/ individuals, institutional development, skill training/management training, community awareness and empowerment, etc. The IA will be headed by Team Leader with Deputy Team Leader, MIS Specialist and Field Coordinator.

The appointed IA will open field offices, carry out information campaign and involve affected persons (APs) including women in the implementation process from the very beginning.

The IA will create ID number for each affected person as identified during Joint Verification survey by PAVC for non-title holder. The ID card will be issued with joint signature of the DPM Resettlement and Field Coordinator of the IA. Photograph of the EPs will be attested by the concerned Union Parshad (UP) Chairman and pasted on the ID card. The ID card will comprise information on name, father's/husband's name, mother's name, age, education, identifiable marks, detail address, details of quantity of losses etc.

IA will establish a Management Information System (MIS) section in their office for record keeping of the APs, creating individual ID number of the entitled persons, preparing EP's file based on quantity of losses and entitlement card (EC) based on loss type and budget. IA will collect, collate, computerize and process data for identification of eligible persons correctly for resettlement benefits and assess their entitlements as per RAP policy. However, the DPM-Resettlement will affect the payments after necessary scrutiny.

The IA will assist the EPs in preparing necessary papers for receiving compensation from RHD. They will form focused group with the APs based on homogeneity and/or nearness and hold meetings on regular basis to let them know their right and entitlements as prescribed in the RAP, updating of record of rights (RoR), opening of bank account, process of receiving payments/ grants from RHD through IA etc.

8.2.5 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

GRC is to resolve any resettlement-related grievances locally in consultation with the aggrieved party to facilitate smooth implementation of the social and environmental action plans.

8.2.6 Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC)

A Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) will be formed by the MOC through a gazette notification for the project. The PAVC will review the quantum of losses written against each of the affected households and also verify the replacement value of the affected properties so far determined during preparation of the RAP. The scope and responsibility of the PAVC will clearly be defined in the gazette. The IA will process the entitlements of the project-affected persons using the PAVC data as one of the determinants.

The PAVC will be comprised as:

Sub-Divisional Engineer or equivalent (Resettlement), RHD - Convener

Sub-Divisional Engineer (Social & Environment Circle), RHD – Member

Representatives from Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) / Public Works Department (PWD)– Member

Field Coordinator, RAP Implementing Agency – Member secretary;

8.2.7 Design and Construction Supervision Consultants

There will be provision for Resettlement Specialist/Expert as part of the Consultants in charge of design and supervising the implementation of the Project. The Resettlement Specialist/Expert will be involved for RAP implementation. The DCSC will procure experienced NGO/consulting firm, in consultation with JICA and RHD, as RAP Implementing Agency (IA) for day to day resettlement activities. The Resettlement Specialist/Expert will provide technical support to RHD and supervise and review the field activities of the IA in collaboration with the RHD. The Resettlement Specialist/Expert will review RAP updated by IA and also assist the GRC for facilitating the committee members in taking genuine decision.

8.2.8 External Monitoring Agency (EMA)

External Monitoring by an independent party such as local/international consultants, NGO or university will be engaged to confirm if the resettlement activities are being implemented properly. The EMA will evaluate if the resettlement activities are being implemented as scheduled in terms of quality, quantity and time frame and if the final target (improvement of livelihood/life level) has been achieved or not.

Table 8.1 Institutional Responsibilities in Resettlement Process

Related Activities and Responsibilities	Responsibility
A. Preparation of Updated RAP	
Recruitment of RAP Implementing Agency (IA)	RHD
Updating of RAP (including census survey based on detailed design; identifying final PAPs)	RU (RHD) and IA
Confirmation of self relocation site of the identified final PAPs	RU (RHD) and IA
Design and reproduction of RAP Information Brochures	RU (RHD) / IA
Disclosure and public consultations	RU (RHD) / IA
Carry out joint verification survey and verify the RAP data	PAVC
Market survey of structure, crops and trees and verify the RAP data	PAVC
Establishment of unit prices	PAVC/RHD
Determination of entitlements and consultations with individual APs	RHD/IA
Consultation with EA, APs and stakeholders	RHD/IA
Approval of RAP	RHD/MOC
B. RAP Implementation	
Mobilization of GRC	RHD/IA
Establishment of internal monitoring	MOC/RHD
Budget approval for compensation and resettlement	RHD/MOC
Release of funds for compensation	RHD/MOC
Filing and resolution of complaints APs,	RHD/GRCs/IA
Consultation with APs on schedule of clearing the lands	RHD/IA
Clearing of lands	APs
Concurrence to the award of civil works contract	Development Partners (JICA)
Relocation and livelihood restoration assistance	IA/RHD
C. Monitoring and Evaluation	
Internal monitoring (during and post implementation)	RHD/IA
Independent external monitoring and evaluation (during and post implementation)	External Monitoring Agency

CHAPTER 9. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

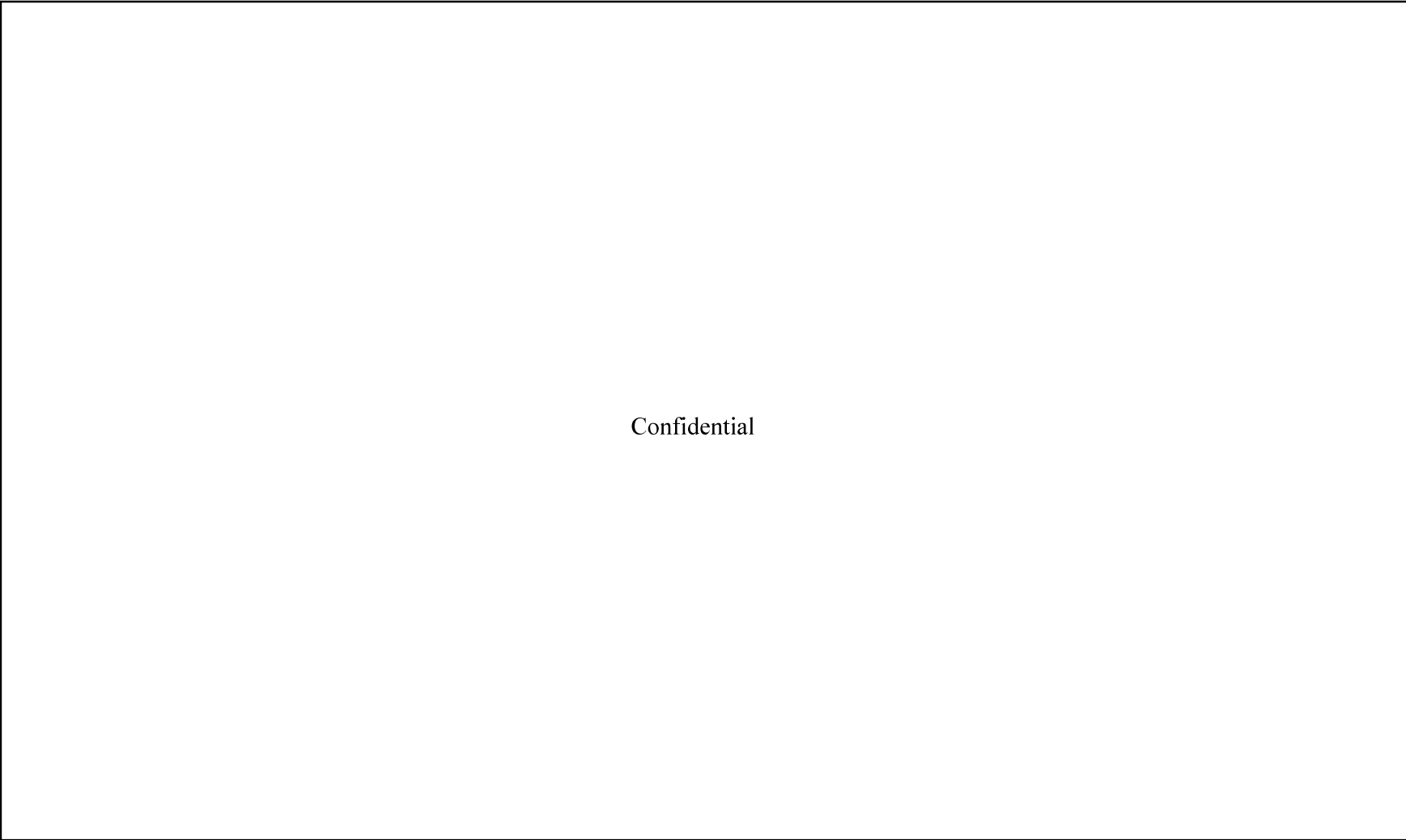
9.1 Implementation Schedule

Implementation of the RAP will begin prior to the commencement of engineering works. A total of 41 months time is proposed for implementation of the RAP from the date of deployment and orientation of the IA (1st month of design stage) up to the end of the monitoring (11th month of the construction stage). No construction work will begin until APs have been compensated and relocated from the project site. Relocation will be undertaken after necessary compensation and assistance will be provided to APs.

The following steps will be followed for the RAP implementation:

- 1) Identification of the households and other entities through socioeconomic survey
- 2) Inventory of affected property by IA
- 3) Establishment of cut-off dates
- 4) Updating of RAP by RHD with assistance of IA
- 5) Formation of PAVC and GRC
- 6) Taking Photograph of EPs for preparation of ID cards
- 7) Distribution of ID cards
- 8) Communication to PAPs on commencement of engineering works
- 9) Establishment of process for compensating PAPs
- 10) Communication to PAPs of deadlines and modalities for receiving compensation
- 11) Determination of individual entitlement
- 12) Disbursement of compensation/entitlements to PAPs through A/C payee cheque
- 13) Relocation of households after payment of compensation cheques
- 14) Allow at least 4-weeks time for relocation after payment of compensation and benefits
- 15) Hearing of grievances
- 16) Closure of compensation cases
- 17) Conduct need based survey for obtaining preference on Income Generating Activities (IGA) training for eligible members of the households
- 18) Conduct Training on Income Generating Activities
- 19) Implementation of livelihood & income restoration program for vulnerable groups

Table 9.1 Implementation Schedule in Bar Chart



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RAP implementation activities of IA will last 26 months excluding monitoring period that will be undertaken intermittently while hearing of grievance will begin 5th month and will last up to the end of the RAP implementation. Compensation should be paid after public disclosure of entitlement matrix prepared for this project by IA for the RHD through consultation with the PAPs. Livelihood and income restoration program that will start at 12th month of the design stage together with relocation of PAPs and will last for 16 months.

CHAPTER 10. COST AND BUDGET

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Table 10.1 Summary of Estimated Resettlement Budget for Three Bridges

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CHAPTER 11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

It is proposed to implement (1) internal monitoring by RHD and (2) external monitoring by an independent party such as local/international consultants, NGO or university hired by RHD.

The RAP implementation will be supervised by the Project Director (PD). On his behalf the day to day activities regarding the RAP implementation by the IA will be supervised by the RU with assistance of Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC). RU, with assistance of CSC will prepare and submit reports on monthly basis as a part of the progress report of whole project.

The objectives of monitoring and evaluation are to:

- 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; and
- To build a benchmark database for the purpose of evaluation; both during course and ex post facto.

11.1 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) through Resettlement Unit (RU) with the assistance from Resettlement Expert and RAP Implementing Agency (IA).

Indicators of the internal monitoring will include but not limited to the followings;

Process Indicators:

- Setting up RU and placement of staff
- Deployment of IA
- Training of RU staff
- Census, IOL, baseline socioeconomic survey
- Placement of funds for land acquisition and resettlement
- Expenditure of IA
- Deployment of independent monitoring agency
- Procedure of identification of eligible affected persons

- Procedure of determining loss and entitlements
- Development of livelihood and income restoration program
- Preparation of disclosure instruments
- Disclosure and consultation events
- Formation of GRC, PAVC
- Grievance redress procedures in-place and functioning
- Level of public awareness on RAP policy and provisions
- Cost of compensation collection by APs
- Monitoring reports submitted

Output Indicators

- Number of households relocated
- Number of households compensated and assisted
- Number of businesses relocated
- Amount of compensation disbursed
- Amount of resettlement benefits disbursed
- Number of eligible persons identified for training
- Number of vulnerable households resettled
- Number of vulnerable households brought under ILRP

Impact Indicators

- Changes in housing
- Changes in water and sanitation
- Changes in land holding
- Changes in occupation
- Changes in income and expenditure
- Pace of income against change in expenditure
- Changes in attending health problems
- Nutrition of women and children
- Gender balance and women empowerment
- Changes in vulnerable households and women headed households.

Internal monitoring reports on RAP implementation will be included in the monthly Project Progress Report (PPR). The report of RU will contain:

- (i) Accomplishment to-date;
- (ii) Objectives attained and not attained during the per;

(iii) Challenges encountered; and

(iv) Targets for the next quarter.

The internal monitoring report will then be integrated by the PIU with the overall PPR submitted to JICA and/or other agencies associated with implementation. The CSC will assist PIU in preparing the overall PPR for JICA.

11.2 External Monitoring

External monitoring will be carried out periodically by an independent party such as local/international consultants, NGO or university for review and assessment of resettlement implementation, verification of the results of internal monitoring in the field and recommending adjustment in delivery mechanisms and procedures, as necessary. The external monitoring will be carried out on a quarterly basis. Further, mid-term and final evaluations will also be undertaken to assess the achievement of the RAP objectives against the performance impact indicators.¹

Table 11.1 External Monitoring Proposed

Activities to be monitored	Basis for Indicators / Check List	Possible Input and Output Indicators
Basic information on AP households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location • Composition and structure • Ages • Educational and skill levels • Gender of household head • Ethnic group • Access to health, education, utilities and other social services • • Housing type • Land and other resource owning and using patterns • Occupations and employment patterns • Income sources and levels • Agricultural production data (for rural households) • Participation in neighborhood or community groups • Value of all assets forming entitlements and resettlement entitlements 	-
Compensation Payments and entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was compensation as described in the RP paid on time? • Were other entitlements distributed on time, relocation grants, loss of income support? • Were there additional costs AP's had 	<u>Output Indicators:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The difference / delay of resettlement activities compared to the original time frame. • The difference of cost

¹ Agencies involved in preparation of RAP are not eligible to be External Monitoring Agent except agencies responsible for socio-economic survey.

	<p>to bear?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were adequate funds available to meet the costs of resettlement? 	<p>of resettlement activities per PAHs compared to the original budget.</p>
Restoration of living standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have APs adopted the housing options developed? • Have community networks been restored? • Have APs achieved replacement of key social and cultural elements? • Were compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets? • Was sufficient replacement land available of suitable standard? • Did transfer and relocation payments cover these costs? • Did income substitution allow for re-establishment of enterprises and production? • Have vulnerable groups been provided with proper assistances? • Are these effective and sustainable? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -
Restoration of Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were income restoration activities appropriate to restore or improve living standards? • Were vulnerable groups adequately assisted to improve living standards? • Are the livelihood schemes as described in the RAP being implemented satisfactorily? 	<p><u>Input Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of income and livelihood restoration trainings and other activities being implemented. <p><u>Outcome Indicator:</u></p> <p>Number of PAHs who answer that their income have increased after relocation, compared to the total number of PAHs relocated</p>
Levels of AP Satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much do APs know about resettlement procedures and entitlements? • Do APs know their entitlements? Do they know if these have been met? • How do APs assess the extent to which their own living standards and livelihoods have been restored? • How much do APs know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures? <p>How many AP's/households were impoverished as a consequence of resettlement?</p>	<p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of the grievance redress procedures filed. • Number of the conflicts resolved, compared to the number of the grievance redress procedures filed

Monitoring of RP implementation will be based on desk review and field visits, meetings with

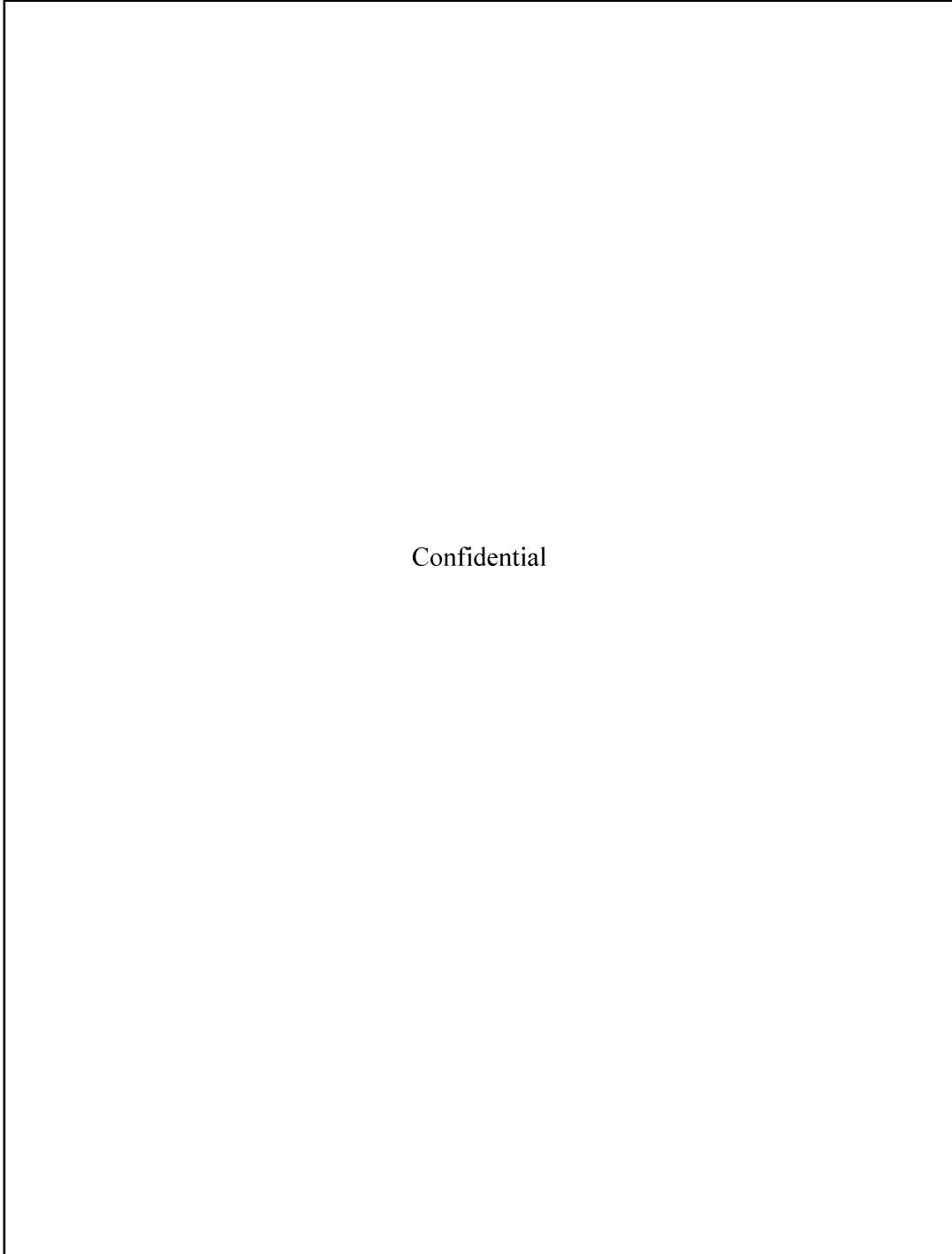
various ministries and local officials, and affected households. Separate meetings will be held with women and vulnerable households.

Between 9th month of the design stage till the end of the project, the EMA will conduct an evaluation study to determine whether or not the objectives of resettlement have been achieved.

The methodology for the evaluation study will be based mainly on a comparison of the socioeconomic status of severely affected households prior to and following displacement. If the findings of the study would indicate that the objectives of the RP have not been achieved, EMA will propose appropriate additional measures to meet the RP objectives.

Annex-1: Detailed Estimated Resettlement Budget (Indicative)

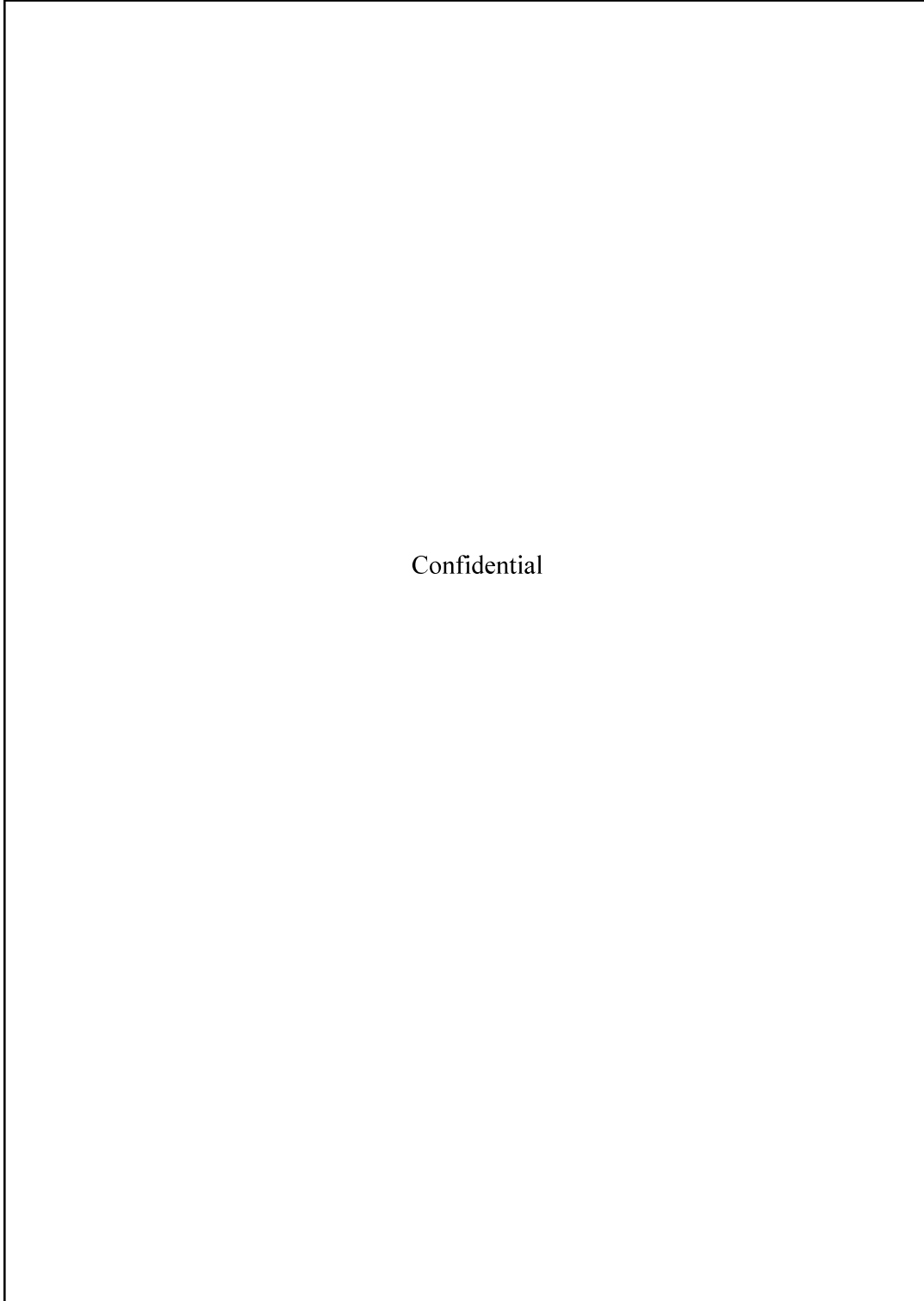
Kanchpur Bridge



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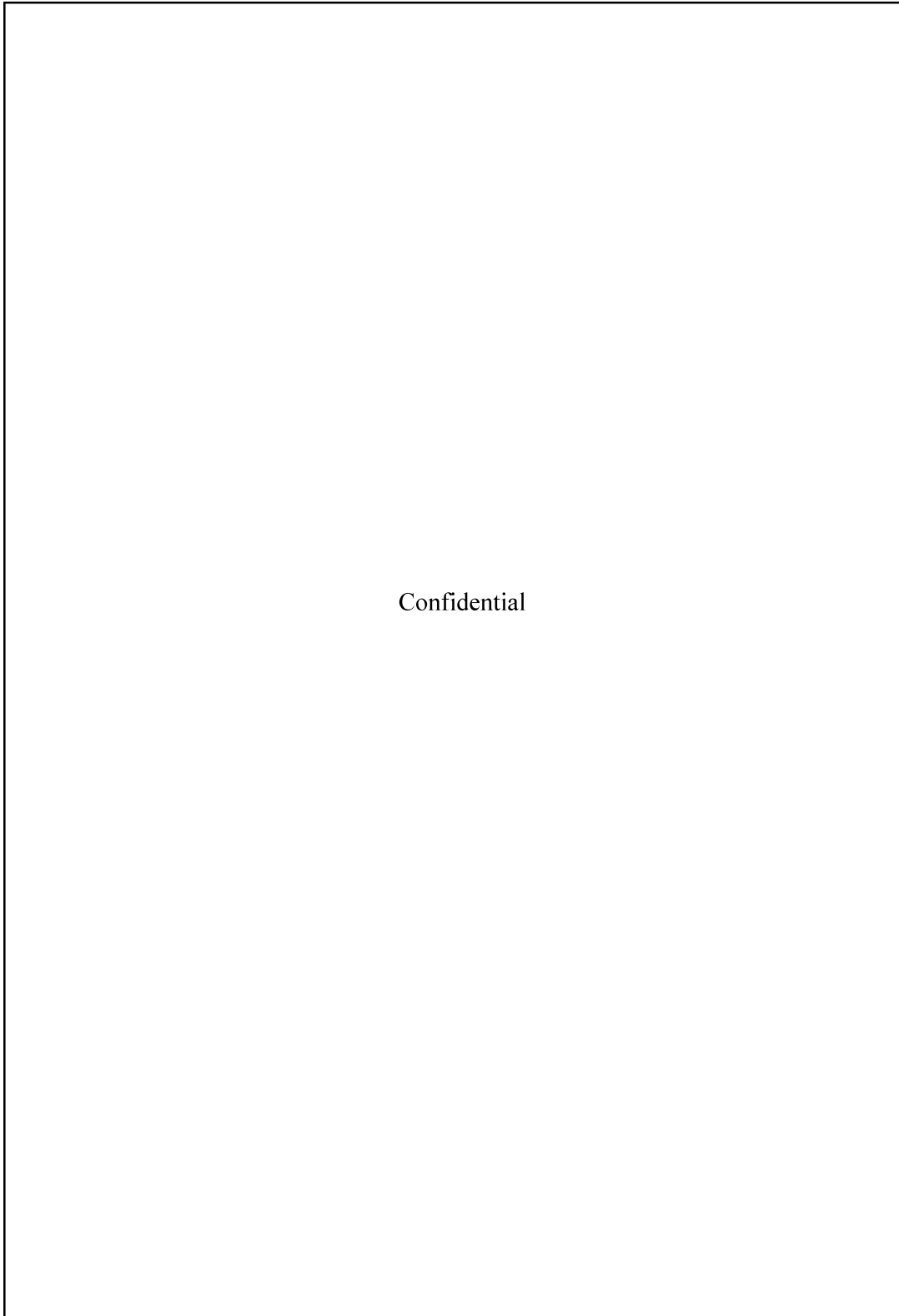
Meghna Bridge



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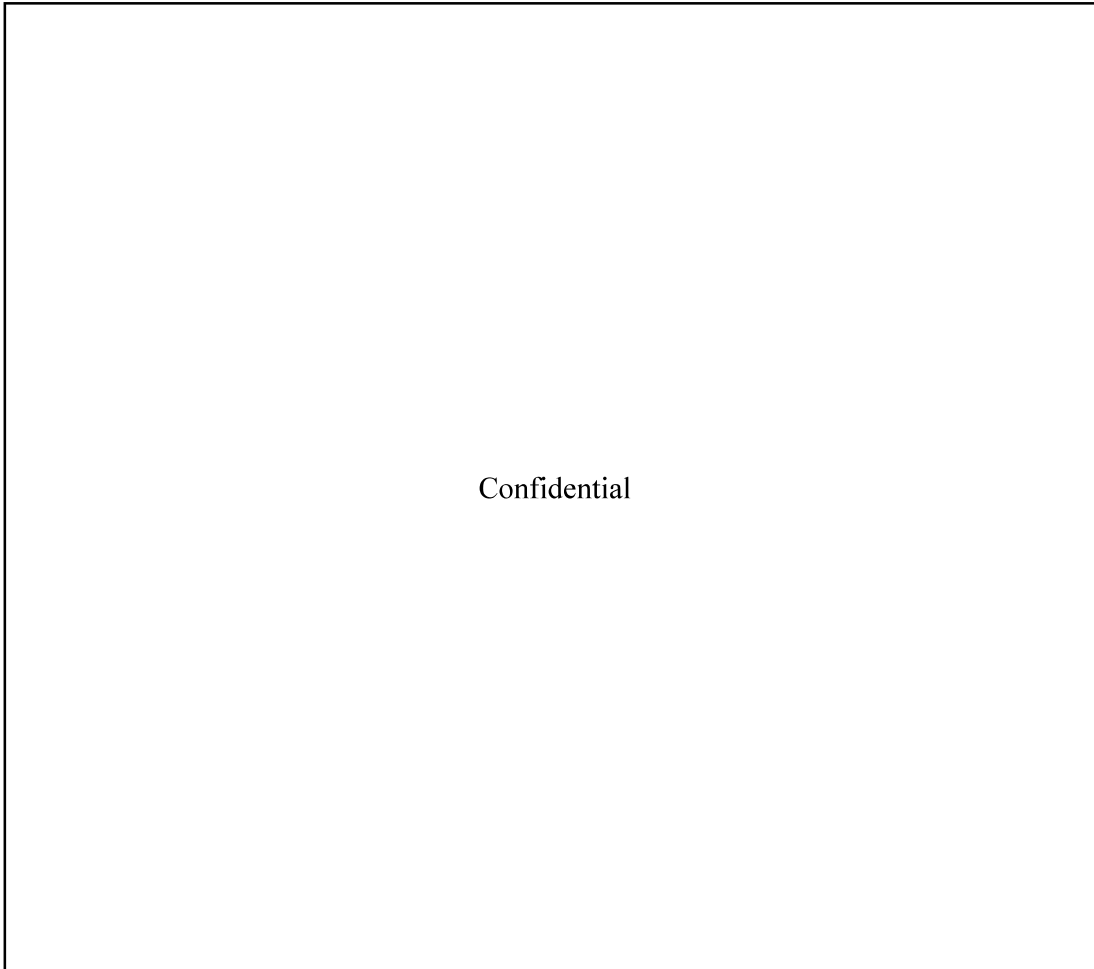
Gumti Bridge



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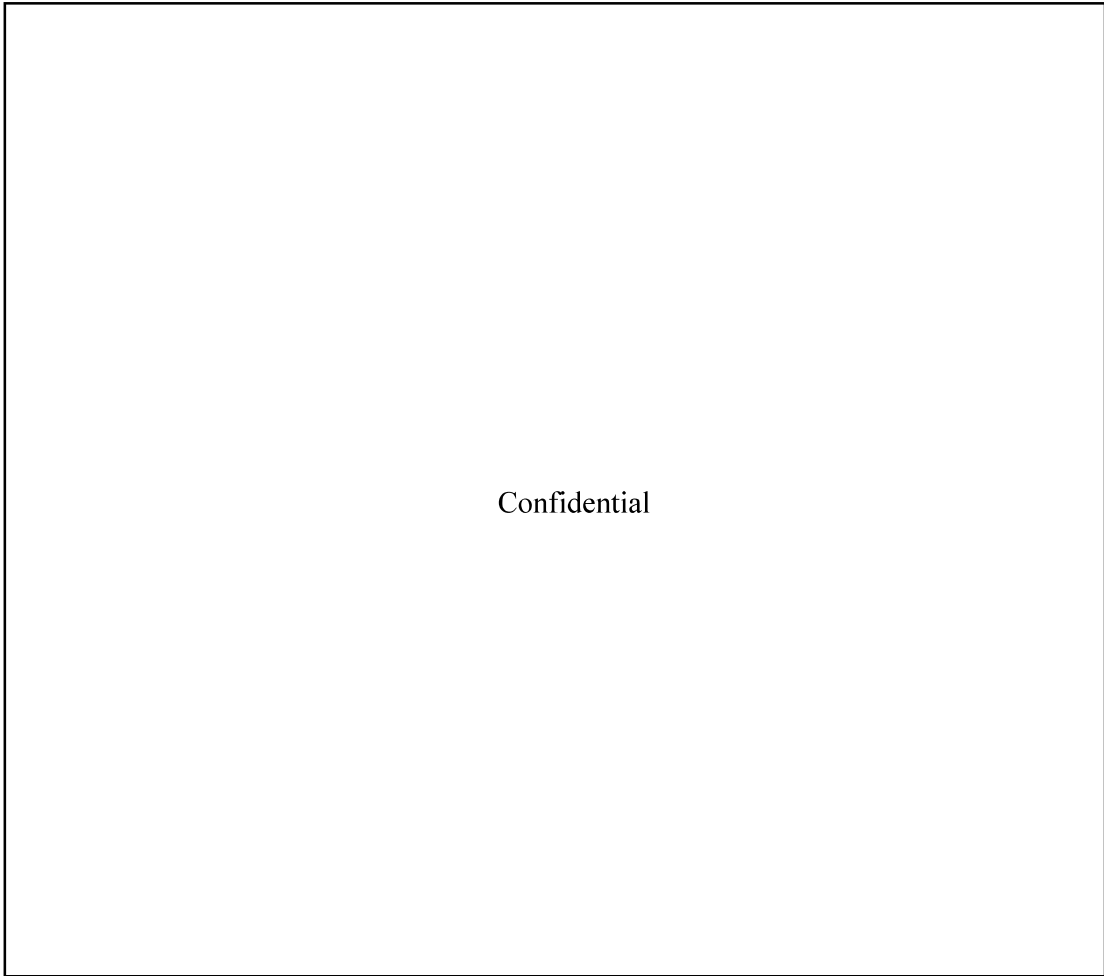
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Budget of RHD Structure for Kanchpur Bridge



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Budget of RHD Structure for Gumti Bridge



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Annex-2: RAP Implementation Monitoring Format

Major items of action	Item weight (%)	Specific action steps (sub-items)	Distribution of Sub-Item weight (%)	Unit	Planned Total	Progress in quantity			Cumulative Progress in %			Progress during the month in %			
						up to the month	till last month	during the month	Sub-Item Progress	Item Progress	Project Progress	Sub-Item Progress	Item Progress	Project Progress	
1) Recruitment, training and deployment	5	1. Deployment of managerial staff	30	Man-month											
		2. Deployment of resettlement workers	30	Man-month											
		3. Training and mobilization	40	No. of RWs											
2) Adopting the Land Resettlement Plan	5	1. Review of RP	25	%											
		2. Devise corrections to the RP	25	%											
		3. Submission of comments to RHD	25	%											
		4. Approval of RP with corrections	25	%											
3) Socioeconomic Survey	10	1. Designing the Surveys	15	%											

Major items of action	Item weight (%)	Specific action steps (sub-items)	Distribution of Sub-Item weight (%)	Unit	Planned Total	Progress in quantity			Cumulative Progress in %			Progress during the month in %		
						up to the month	till last month	during the month	Sub-Item Progress	Item Progress	Project Progress	Sub-Item Progress	Item Progress	Project Progress
		2. Field Survey and collection of data	35	%										
		3. Computerization of field data	25	%										
		4. Data analysis and report generation	25	%										
4)		1 Formation of PVAT	20	%										
		2 Planning for valuation	20	%										
	10	3 Communication and collection of data	45	%										
		4 Recommendation	15	%										
5)		1 Distribute information brochure	40	EP										
	6	2 Personal contacts	30	EP										
		3 Public consultation meetings/FGD	30	Times										

Major items of action	Item weight (%)	Specific action steps (sub-items)	Distribution of Sub-Item weight (%)	Unit	Planned Total	Progress in quantity			Cumulative Progress in %			Progress during the month in %				
						up to the month	till last month	during the month	Sub-Item Progress	Item Progress	Project Progress	Sub-Item Progress	Item Progress	Project Progress		
6) Relocation of Project Affected Persons	5	1 Motivate EPs	40	EP												
		2 Payment of Transfer Grant	60	EP												
7) Identification of Eps	12	1 Assigning ID numbers	25	EP												
		2 Photographing of EPs	25	EP												
		3 Issuance of ID cards	30	EP												
		4 Distribution of ID cards	20	EP												
8) Grievance Redress	5	1 Members given in GRCs	15	Nos.												
		2 Receiving complaints / claims from EPs	35	EP												
		3 Disposing of complaints	35	EP												

Major items of action	Item weight (%)	Specific action steps (sub-items)	Distribution of Sub-Item weight (%)	Unit	Planned Total	Progress in quantity			Cumulative Progress in %			Progress during the month in %			
						up to the month	till last month	during the month	Sub-Item Progress	Item Progress	Project Progress	Sub-Item Progress	Item Progress	Project Progress	
		4 Assist EPs in replacement structures and other financial assistance.	15	HHs											
9)	Information Management/ Technical services	1 Finalization of resettlement budget	10	%											
		2 Preparation of information brochure	10	%											
		3 Preparation of operation manual	10	%											
		4 Designing ID card, EP file, EC	10	%											
		5 Develop ID numbering system	10	%											
		6 Computerization of award data	10	EP											
		7 Develop software for EP file & EC	20	%											

Major items of action	Item weight (%)	Specific action steps (sub-items)	Distribution of Sub-Item weight (%)	Unit	Planned Total	Progress in quantity			Cumulative Progress in %			Progress during the month in %		
						up to the month	till last month	during the month	Sub-Item Progress	Item Progress	Project Progress	Sub-Item Progress	Item Progress	Project Progress
		8	Develop software for computerized MIS	20	%									
10) Resettlement of Project Affected Persons.	15	1	Preparation of EP files and ECs	20	Sets									
		2	Opening bank account by the EPs	20	Nos.									
		3	Organize payment of benefits from RHD	45	EP									
		4	Assist vulnerable EPs in resettlement	15	Nos.									
11) Supervision and Management	5	1	Supply of manpower and logistics	25	mms									
		2	Liaison with RHD and other agencies	15	Times									
		3	Monitoring through CMIS	25	Month									

Annex 2 Implementation Monitoring Format

Major items of action	Item weight (%)	Specific action steps (sub-items)	Distribution of Sub-Item weight (%)	Unit	Planned Total	Progress in quantity			Cumulative Progress in %			Progress during the month in %		
						up to the month	till last month	during the month	Sub-Item Progress	Item Progress	Project Progress	Sub-Item Progress	Item Progress	Project Progress
		4 Administrative management	35	Month										
12) Performance Reporting	5	1 Inception report	15	Nos.										
		2 Monthly progress report	50	Nos.										
		3 Draft final report	20	Nos.										
		4 Final report	15	Nos.										

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List of Residential Household

Kanchpur

S. No.	Household ID	Name Of The Household Head	F/H Name	Village	Thana	District	Occupation
1	12			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Rikshaw/Van polar
2	13			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Business
3	14			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Day labor
4	15			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
5	16			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Business
6	17			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
7	19			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Old People
8	21			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Beggar
9	22			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Day labor
10	23			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Maid Servent
11	24			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Beggar
12	26			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Business
13	27			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Rikshaw/Van Polar
14	28			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Maid Servent
15	29			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Day labor
16	30			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Rikshaw/Van Polar
17	31			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Beggar
18	32			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Business
19	34			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
20	35			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
21	36			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
22	37			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Business
23	38			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
24	39			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
25	40			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Driver
26	41			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Rikshaw/Van Polar
27	42			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Rikshaw/Van Polar
28	43			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Day labor
29	44			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Retied
30	45			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Day labor

S. No.	Household ID	Name Of The Household Head	F/H Name	Village	Thana	District	Occupation
31	46			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
32	47			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Day labor
33	48			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Business
34	49			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
35	50			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Day labor
36	51			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
37	52			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
38	53			Behker	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Agriculture
39	54			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Day labor
40	55			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Day labor
41	56			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Business
42	57			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Rikshaw/Van Polar
43	58			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Day labor
44	59			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
45	60			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Business
46	61			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Rikshaw/Van Polar
47	62			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
48	63			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Housewife
49	65			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
50	66			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
51	67			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Business
52	68			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
53	70			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Business
54	71			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
55	72			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Day labor
56	75			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
57	76			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
58	77			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
59	78			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Housewife
60	79			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Driver
61	81			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Driver
62	82			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Housewife
63	83			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Day labor
64	84			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Day labor
65	87			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
66	100			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Business
67	102			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service

Annex-3 List of Affected Households

Sr. No.	Household ID	Name Of The Household Head	F/H Name	Village	Thana	District	Occupation
68	103			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
69	104			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Housewife
70	105			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Housewife
71	106			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
72	107			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
73	108			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Housewife
74	109			Asharichor	Debidder	Kumilla	Service
75	110			Pirojpur	Debidder	Kumilla	Service
76	111			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service
77	125			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
78	126			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
79	127			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
80	128			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
81	129			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
82	130			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
83	131			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
84	132			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
85	133			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
86	134			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
87	135			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
88	136			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
89	137			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
90	138			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
91	139			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
92	140			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
93	141			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
94	142			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
95	143			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
96	144			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
97	145			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
98	147			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
99	148			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service
100	150			Shimrail	Siddirganj	Naraynganj	Service

List of Residential Household

Meghna

Sl. No.	Household ID	Name Of The Household Head	F/H Name	Village	Thana	District	Occupation
1	18			Bhaluakandi	Gojaria	Munshiganj	Business

List of Residential Household

Gumti

Sl. No.	Household ID	Name Of The Household Head	F/H Name	Village	Thana	District	Occupation
1	1			Dolarchor ferighat	Daudkandi	Kumilla	Business
2	2			Dolarchor ferighat	Daudkandi	Kumilla	Business
3	3			Dolarchor ferighat	Daudkandi	Kumilla	Day labor
4	23			Bawshia	Gojaria	Munshiganj	Day labor
5	24			Bawshia	Gojaria	Munshiganj	Service
6	25			Bawshia	Gojaria	Munshiganj	Service

List of the Residential Tenants

Kanchpur

Sl. No.	Household ID	Name Of The Tenants	F/H Name	Address	Monthly Rent
1	15			Naraynganj	400
2				Monohardi	400
3	33			Debidar	100
4	47			Sonargaon	800
5				Sonargaon	800
6				Sonargaon	800
7				Senpara	800
8	48			Senpara	800
9	53			Naraynganj	800
10				Narsingdi	800
11	56			Bhola	1800
12				Jamirtoli	800
13	57			Senpara	800
14				Comilla	800

Annex-3 List of Affected Households

S. No.	Household ID	Name Of The Tenants	F/H Name	Address	Monthly Rent
15	59			Dinajpur	1400
16				Narayanganj	1400
17				Noakhali	1400
18				Comilla	1300
19				Sylhet	1200
20				Jamalpur	400
21	60			Ashugang	1000
22				Keraniganj	1000
23				Dinajpur	1000
24	64			Kishorganj	1400
25				Bhola	1400
26				Netrokona	1400
27				Mymensingh	1400
28	65			Dinajpur	1400
29				Noakhali	1300
30				Jessore	2000
31				Bogra	1300
32				Mymensingh	1300
33				Netrokona	1650
34			Noakhali	1800	
35	67			Senpara	600
36				Senpara	500
37				Alenga	600
38	70			Narayanganj	1200
39				Comilla	1000
40	81			Jessore	500
41	82			Mymensingh	1400
42				Comilla	1400
43				Mymensingh	1400
44				Daudkandi	1400
45	84			Senpara	700
46				Senpara	700
47	86			Noakhali	1300
48				Sylhet	1300
49				Dinajpur	1300
50				Dinajpur	1300
51				Faridpur	1300
52				Sylhet	1300
53				Netrokona	1300

Annex-3 List of Affected Households

S. No.	Household ID	Name Of The Tenants	F/H Name	Address	Monthly Rent
54				Dinajpur	1300
55				Narayanganj	1300
56				Dinajpur	1300
57	87			Comilla	1500
58				Dinajpur	1600
59				Narayanganj	1600
60				Narayanganj	1500
61				Chandpur	1600
62				Bogra	1500
63				Dinajpur	1700
64				Jamalpur	1500
65				Kurigram	1700
66				Dinajpur	1700
67				Comilla	1500
68				Kurigram	1500
69				Dinajpur	1600
70	102			Shariatpur	900
71				Bogra	900
72	103			Bogra	1000
73	105			Mymensingh	1400
74	106			Bhola	1700
75				Barguna	1700
76				Chandpur	1700
77				Mymensingh	1700
78				Sabjickandi	1700
79				Mymensingh	1700
80	107			Comilla	1300
81				Dhaka	1500
82				Thakurgaon	1400
83				Shariatpur	1400
84				Thakurgaon	1600
85				Sunamgonj	1450
86	108			Netrokona	700
87	123				150000
88	123				150000
89	109			Comilla	1400
90				Comilla	1400
91	110			Tangail	1400

S. No.	Household ID	Name Of The Tenants	F/H Name	Address	Monthly Rent
92				Bhola	1400
93	111			Kishorganj	500
94				Mymensingh	500
95				Comilla	500
96				Netrokona	500
97				Faridpur	500
98				Comilla	500

List of the Shop owner (Kanchpur)

S. No.	HH ID.	Name Of The Business Owners	F/H Name	Address
1	1			Siddirganj
2	2			Shimrail
3	3			Shimrail
4	4			Shimrail
5	5			Siddirganj
6	6			Siddirganj
7	7			Shimrail
8	8			Shimrail
9	9			Shimrail
10	10			Shimrail
11				Senpara
12	25			Senpara
13	88			Senpara
14	89			Kanchpur
15	90			Senpara
16	91			Senpara
17	92			Senpara
18	93			Senpara
19	97			Senpara
20	98			Senpara
21	99			Senpara
22	101			Senpara
23	124			Shimrail
24	11			Senpara
25	64			Senpara
26	85			Senpara

List of the Shop owner (Meghna)

S. No.	HH ID.	Name of the business owners	F/H Name	Address
1	1			Kazirgaw
2	2			Zhawchor
3	5			Haria
4	6			Tetultola
5	8			Tenggachor
6	9			Chordhasi
7	10			North Nasiruddin
8	11			Tetultola
9	12			Tetultola
10	13			Tetultola
11	14			Tetultola
12	15			Tetultola
13	16			Nunertek
14	3			Zhawchor
15	7			Darigaw
16	19			Bhaluakandi
17	20			Bhaluakandi

List of the Shop owner (Gurmti)

S. No.	HH ID.	Name Of The Business Owners	F/H Name	Address
1	4			Satondi
2	5			Daudkandi
3	6			Daudkandi
4	7			Chordhasi
5	8			Chordhasi
6	9			Chordhasi
7	10			North Nasiruddin
8	11			Daudkandi
9	12			Sabjilkandi
10	13			Sonarchor
11	15			Mahammadpur
12	16			Chordhasi
13	19			Chordhasi
14	14			Daud Kandi
15	17			Chordhasi
16	18			Dolarchor ferighat
17	21			Bawshia
18	22			Bawshia

List of the Shop Tenant's (Kanchpur)

Sl. No.	Household ID	Name Of The Tenants	F/H Name	Address	Monthly Rent
1	88			Naraynganj	2000
2				Senpara	2000
3	97			Cornilla	3000
4	98			Senpara	1000

List of the Shop Tenant's

Meghna

Sl. No.	Household ID	Name Of The Tenants	F/H Name	Address	Monthly Rent
1	12			Baluakandi	400

List of both Residential and shop owner
Kanchpur

Sl. No.	Household ID	Name Of The Household Head	F/H Name	Village	Thana	District	Occupation
1	18			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Business
2	33			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Business
3	86			Senpara	Sonargaon	Naraynganj	Service

Pond/fish cultivator

Kanchpur

Sl. No.	Household ID	Name Of The Household Head	F/H Name	Village	Thana	District
105	122			Shimrail	Naraynganj	Naraynganj

Tree owners

Meghna

Sl. No.	Household ID	Name Of The Household Head	F/H Name	Village	Thana	District
1	17			Tetultola	Gojaria	Munshiganj

Wage earners (Employees)

Kanchpur

S. No.	HH Id.	Name Of The Wage Labors	F/H Name	Address	Monthly Salary
1	1			Shimrail	3000
2	6			Shimrail	5000
3				Shimrail	1550
4				Shimrail	40000
5	20			Mymensingh	5000
6	25			Senpara	4000
7	86			Senpara	2000
8	91			Senpara	3000
9	95			Senpara	2000
10				Barishal	6000
11	96			Sonargeon	3000
12	97			Kumilla	4000
13				Kumilla	4000
14				Senpara	3500
15				Senpara	3500
16	99			Senpara	6000
17				Senpara	2000
18				Senpara	4000
19	112			Barishal	4000
20	118			Kanchpur	5000
21				Kanchpur	80000
22				Kanchpur	3000
23				Kanchpur	3000
24				Kanchpur	3000
25				Kanchpur	4000
26				Kanchpur	5000

Wage earners (Employees)

Gumti

S. No.	HH Id.	Name Of The Wage Labors	F/H Name	Address	Monthly Salary
1	7			Daudkandi	6000
2				Daudkandi	6000

Community owned structures including physical cultural resources

Kanchpur

Sl. No.	Household ID	Name Of The Household Head	F/H Name	Village	Thana	District
1	123			Khilgaon	Bodderbazar	Dhaka

Community owned structures including physical cultural resources

Meghna

Sl. No.	Household ID	Name Of The Household Head	F/H Name	Village	Thana	District
1	4			Meghna ghat	Sonargaon	Narayanganj

