

Resettlement Due Diligence Report

February 2016

BAN: Railway Sector Investment Program

Sub Project 1: Tongi-Bhairab Bazar Double Line Project (TBDLP)

Sub Project 2: Rehabilitation of Yards and Extension of Loops at Different Stations in the Darsana-Ishwardai-Sirajganj Bazar Section

Sub Project 3: Procurement of 150 Passenger Carriages

Sub Project 4: Financing Gap TBDLP

Prepared by Bangladesh Railway for the Government of Bangladesh and the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of December 2015)

Currency unit	–	Bangladesh Taka (BDT)
BDT1.00	=	\$ 0.128907509
\$1.00	=	INR 77.575

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	: Asian Development Bank
AH	: affected household
AP	: affected person
BR	: Bangladesh Railway
COI	: Corridor of Impact
CPR	: Common Property Recourses
CCL	: Cash Compensation under Law
DORP	: Development Organization of the Rural Poor
DC	: Deputy Commissioner
DPP	: Development Project Proforma /Proposal
EA	: Executing Agency
EC	: entitlement card
FFA	: Framework Financing Agreement
FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
GOB	: Government of Bangladesh
GRC	: Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	: Grievance Redress Mechanism
ILRP	: Income and Livelihood Restoration Program
IPSA	: initial poverty and social assessment
INGO	: implementing nongovernment organization
JVT	: joint verification team
LA	: land acquisition
LAP	: land acquisition plan
NAH	: Non-Titled Households
MFF	: Multi-tranche Financing Facility
MOC	: Ministry of Communication
PAP	: Project Affected Persons
PVAT	: property valuation advisory team
PFR	: Periodic Financing Request
RB	: Resettlement Benefit
RAC	: resettlement advisory committee
ROW	: Right of Way
SES	: socio economic survey
TAH	: Titled Affected Households
TBDLP	: Tongi-Bhairab Double Line Project

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I. INTRODUCTION, PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND KEY FINDINGS

A. Introduction

1. A Multi tranche Financing Facility (MFF) was approved on 15 September 2006 for \$430 million to improve the performance of the railway sector and to increase the capacity of the existing rail network to handle traffic demand necessary to sustain Bangladesh's economic growth. The MFF consists of 4 subprojects, which are described below.

2. This due diligence report (DDR) for Involuntary Resettlement safeguards is prepared for processing the Fourth Periodic Financing Request (here onwards "PFR" or "tranche 4") designed to fund the financing gap of subprojects 1 and 2 with a loan amount of \$50 million. The scope of this DDR is to verify safeguard compliance in line with the loan agreement, and SPS 2009, and to account for resettlement implementation activities at field level.

B. Project description

3. The MFF consists in financing four subprojects, out of which three are ongoing: (i) subproject 1 - the construction of the 64 km Tongi – Bhairab Bazar Double Line Project (TBDLP) and the implementation of sector policy reforms designed to make the Executing Agency (EA), Bangladesh Railway (BR), more commercially focused; (ii) subproject 2 - the rehabilitation of yards, extension of loops and upgrading of signaling at different stations in the Darsana – Ishurdi – Sirajganj Bazar section and the funding gap due to TBDLP cost overrun; and (iii) subproject 3 - the procurement of 150 passenger carriages. The proposed subproject 4 will consist in funding the financing gap of TBDLP. Bangladesh Railway (BR) is the Executing Agency (EA) for the MFF.

4. The TBDLP (subproject 1) was anticipated to cause significant resettlement impacts due to land acquisition and the relocation of households and shops on the corridor of impact (Col). A resettlement plan (RP) was prepared during project preparation and implemented to ensure construction activities were in line with the ADB 2009 *Safeguard Policy Statement* and the country's rules and regulations pertaining to land acquisition. The RP for subproject 1 was implemented by BR with the support of a non-governmental organization (NGO), which was recruited in October 2011. The RP was disclosed on ADB website.¹

5. Minor resettlement impacts were also identified for some of the loop line extensions at 3 stations (Sirajgonj Bazar, Alamdanga and Bheramara) proposed in subproject 2 (more information is provided in section B p. 3-4 below). Designs were subsequently modified to avoid these impacts (see Appendix 1). No resettlement plan was thus required for the loop lines' civil works. There are no resettlement impacts for subproject 3, involving the procurement of rolling stock. As for subproject 4, it is intended to fund the financing gap of subproject 1 and does not involve additional civil works. Table 1 below clarifies the resettlement impacts linked to each subproject.

Table 1: Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impacts of each tranche

	Description	IR impact		Comment
		Yes	No	
Tranche 1	Line Doubling	X		RP was developed to address IR of TBDLP
Tranche 2	Financing Gap line Doubling (subproject 1)	X		No additional impacts for

¹Link to resettlement plan document: <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/73659/32234-ban-rp.pdf>

	Description	IR impact		Comment
		Yes	No	
				TBDLP but its RP is in full implementation
	Loop line extensions/signaling		X	
Tranche 3	Procurement of Rolling Stock		X	
Tranche 4	Financing gap tranche 1		X	RP of TBDLP is fully implemented
	Financing gap tranche 2		X	

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Overall approach

6. This due diligence report was prepared by the resettlement team of BR and resettlement safeguards specialists from ADB. It was conducted through field visits, desk review of existing project documents, data validation at field level, discussion and data verification with the INGO and External Monitor, as well as interviews with Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

B. Documents reviewed

7. The following documents were reviewed as part of the due diligence: (i) 2011 Updated Full Resettlement Plan, (ii) RRP, Loan Agreement, and PAM (iii) DDR for subproject 2 and 3, (iv) INGO's monthly progress reports, (v) Supervision Construction Consultant Biannual Social Monitoring Reports; (vi) Independent External Monitor Reports; (vii) Aide Memoires and BTORs of loan review and safeguards review missions.

C. Field visits

8. The PFR4 processing team visited the TBDLP project site on 30/11/2014. The mission discussed the implementation process with affected people at Narsinghdi (see Appendix 2A and 2B) and Kaliganj (see Appendix 6). The mission visited subproject 2 additional civil works related to the loop line extensions at Darsana-Ishurdi Junction corridor on December 1st, 2014 and paid particular attention to the three stations where resettlement impacts had been identified during the preparation of the PFR3 due diligence report, namely Alamganga, Bheramara and Sigrajanj. The ADB team conducted several other missions in the course of 2015 and 2016 to get updates and finalize this due diligence report.

III. KEY FINDINGS

A. Tongi-Bhairab Double Line Project (Subproject 1)

9. The implementation of the TBDLP resettlement plan has been completed. 1671 out of an estimated 1750 titled holders (95.49%) have been compensated and 1164 non-title holders (100%) have received resettlement assistance. All the fully displaced households have relocated outside the corridor of impact. There are 137 award cases for titled-holders still pending with the deputy commissioner's offices concerned by the project. The NGO has demobilized in December 2014 and the BR resettlement team followed-up with pending award payments and producing monitoring reports since then.

10. The 2011 RP estimated that 14,512 persons would be affected by the project. This included all family members of an approximate 2700 affected households. The number of affected households has been subject to many revisions over the course of the RP implementation. This is related to efforts to minimize the corridor of impacts during implementation, revisions from the Joint Verification Committee (JVC) who undertook field verification of all APs at the onset of RP implementation, as well as miscalculations on the ground by the INGO when manually reviewing the Deputy Commissioner award book. A total of 2914 households have been identified (1750 Titled holders and 1164 non-titled holders). Table 2 below compares estimates set in the 2011 RP to revised estimates and actual achievements.

Table 2: 2011 RP Estimates vs. Revised Estimates

	2011 RP² Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual delivery as of Jan. 2016
Total no. of TAH paid CCL	852	1750	1671
Total no. of TAH paid RB	n/a	1671	1637
Total no. of NAH paid RB	1851	1164	1164
No. of AH losing land	348	1744	1587
No. of TAH losing structures	504	522	342
No. of NAH losing structures	1260	711	609
No. of CPR	66	6	6
No. of WWHH	160	129	129
No. of businesses	1318	845	845
No. AH paid ILRP Grant	n/a	278	278

11. Overall, 1671 Titled Households (TH) were paid Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) by the Deputy Commissioner. 1637 of these households have been paid Resettlement Benefits (RB) by BR up to January 2016. RB consists of “top up” payments (i.e. difference between CCL and market value of land/structure) transfer grant, reconstruction grant and vulnerability grant for vulnerable households. The Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP) activities were completed the second week of December 2014, with a total of 278 participants (with 35.61% female participation).

12. Payment of compensations for structures of non-titled holders (NTH) was completed on January 2016. A total of 609 NEPs applied for compensation for their structures, all of whom were paid by BR a total of BDT 33, 19,050.00. 137 CCL award cases are still pending for titled holders. These mostly relate to lack of proper documentation, litigation over ownership, or lack of interest from the Affected Person (AP). However, 40 CCL award cases were in the process of being paid at the time of writing. For more information of these pending cases, please see Appendix 4B.

B. Rehabilitation of yards, extension of loops and upgrading of signaling at different stations in the Darsana – Ishurdi – Sirajganj Bazar section (Subproject 2)

13. Subproject 2 includes the rehabilitation and extension of loop lines at 7 stations in Darsana-Ishurdi section and 1 station in Ishurdi-Sirajganj Bazar section. Although the land for these activities belongs to BR, the BRM safeguard specialist identified resettlement impacts in 3 stations (Sirajgonj Bazar, Alamdanga and Bheramara) during the preparation of the due diligence report for PFR3 in August 2013. According to the designs proposed at the time,

² Based on Table 2,p. 6 of the 2011 resettlement plan

commercial and residential structures of non-titleholders would be affected along the proposed loading-unloading platform of Sirajgonj Bazar station as well as at the North side of the proposed new loop line at Alamdanga station. Moreover, a community structure (Mosque) at the South-East side of the proposed loop line extension area at Bheramara station would also be affected.

14. The SATC-BRM review mission of 31 Nov-4 Dec 2014 followed up on this issue during a field visit to the site. Based on ADB's recommendation, BR revised the alignment of loop-line extensions at Alamdanga to avoid resettlement of squatters, and at Bheramara to avoid the partial dismantling of the mosque. The mission advised BR to finalize the design of Sirajgonj GY showing the location of existing structures, which would be further verified by ADB. This was done and the revised designs are presented in Appendix 1.

C. Conclusion:

15. Overall, the findings described above confirm that:
- The implementation of the resettlement plan for TBDLP has been completed with pending cases remaining with the DC's offices.
 - The loop line extensions to be financed under subproject 2 do not lead to resettlement impacts.
16. Given the findings above, the rest of the due diligence report will focus on the implementation of the resettlement plan of the TBDLP (subproject 1 and subprojects 2 & 4 as they cover the TBDLP financing gap).

IV. DETAILED STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TBDLP RESETTLEMENT PLAN

A. Resettlement Plan Preparation and Objectives

1. Preparation and disclosure

17. A Resettlement Framework was prepared along with the approval of the Multi-tranche Financing Facility and disclosed on ADB's website in 2006.³ A resettlement plan (RP) was prepared based on topographical and census surveys conducted in 2008. It was submitted to ADB and BR in August 2009. Project implementation started in November 2011, with the recruitment of the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC).

18. The TBDLP encountered implementation delays and a significant budget review. As a result, the RP was updated according to the revised DPP and only approved by the Ministry of Communication (MOC) on 28 April 2011. The updated RP was posted on ADB's website in August 2011.⁴

2. Objectives

19. The TBDLP RP addresses land acquisition (LA), assets impacted and economic resettlement, and provides for mitigation measures, within the legal framework of the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) and ADB's SPS. It covers titled and non-titled Project

³ <http://www.adb.org/projects/documents/railway-sector-investment-program-rf>

⁴ <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/73659/32234-ban-rp.pdf>

Affected Persons (PAPs) and includes an income/livelihood restoration programs and poverty reduction assistance to eligible PAPs.

20. More specifically, the TBDLP RP follows SPS 2009 principles of:

- avoiding or minimizing impacts where possible;
- consulting with the affected people in project planning and implementation;
- Transparent disclosure of project and safeguard documents to the community/PAPs;
- payments of compensation for acquired assets at replacement cost;
- ensuring that no one is worse off as a result of resettlement and would maintain, at least, their original standard of living;
- resettlement assistance to affected persons, including non-titled persons; and
- special attention to vulnerable people/groups.

21. For further details on the RP and entitlement matrix, please refer to the disclosed document.

B. Resettlement Plan Implementation Arrangements

1. Bangladesh Railways

22. Bangladesh Railway (BR) is the Executing Agency for the MFF. A Project Management Unit (PMU) run by a Project Director and composed of BR officials has been set up to implement the MFF. At BR, the implementation of the RP is supervised by a Deputy Director, an Assistant Director and a Senior Sub-Assistant Engineer.

2. Resettlement Implementation Non-Governmental Organization (INGO)

23. BR recruited the NGO *Development Organization of the Rural Poor* (DORP) in October 2011 to implement the Resettlement Plan. DORP set up two field offices in the project area in addition to its headquarter in Dhaka: one at Kaligonj (Gazipur district), and the other at Narsingdi Sadar (Narsingdi district). Project personnel were recruited shortly after the fielding in November 2011. Key RP implementation activities under their responsibility included:

- Conduct information campaign and consultations
- Assist BR in the submission of the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) to DCs, and follow-up activities;
- Collect data such as socioeconomic information, AP identification, Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) payment, Resettlement Benefit (RB) payment etc.;
- Arrange and participate in Joint Verification Committee (JVC) and Assessment of Replacement Cost of Property (PVAT)
- Finalize Implementation Tools (ID cards and EP files);
- Disseminate Information and Feedback;
- Prepare the final list of the titled APs on the basis of Census/JVT/PVAT and DC Award Book data and carry out revision as and when required
- Prepare final list of non-titled APs
- Conduct survey of APs
- Assist Issuance of ID Cards for APs;

- Assist APs in RB and assistance;
- Assist APs in Receiving CCL;
- Assist APs to open Bank Accounts;
- Assist in Grievance Redress Mechanism by disclosure of entitlement of APs and the procedure to get redress from the GRC;
- Computerize all Survey Data;
- Prepare EP Files and ECs;
- Supervise and Monitor Resettlement activities;
- Coordinate livelihood improvement trainings and
- Prepare monthly reports;

24. DORP carried all implementation activities related to its TOR from November 2011 until December 2014, when most of the resettlement activities were completed. After December 2014, BR established a committee composed of internal staff, responsible for the implementation of remaining implementation and monitoring activities related to the resettlement plan.

3. Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)

25. The CSC Resettlement Expert was engaged and mobilized on 12 May 2012 on an intermittent basis to provide guidance on the RP implementation, monitor its activities, and prepare semi-annual monitoring reports to BR and the ADB.

4. Asian Development Bank (ADB)

26. The ADB is responsible for ensuring that the RP is implemented according to the SPS Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. Monitoring is conducted by Bangladesh Resident Mission Safeguard Specialist, with support from SATC and RSES (now SDES) safeguards experts.

C. Formation of JVT, PVAT and GRC

27. The Joint Verification Team (JVT), responsible for verifying the validity of the list of project affected persons and their assets, the Project Valuation Assessment Team (PVAT), responsible for the approval the final budget estimates of assets, and the Grievance Redress Committees (GRC), responsible for handling concerns from affected persons, were formed for the RP implementation and approved by Railway Division, Ministry of Communication through gazette notifications on 20 November 2011.

D. Land Acquisition (LA)

28. The project passes through 6 upazilas (i.e. local administration units) of 3 districts⁵. While BR mostly used land from its existing right of way (RoW) on the northern side of the existing line, it acquired about 39 acres of private land from Gazipur and Narsingdi districts, usually at the narrower sections. Some sections had land strips as narrow as 32 feet only, which required additional land beyond the toe of the embankment for facilitating utility services in future. Although the new small bridges did not require any additional land, the longer bridges

⁵Kaligonj, Gazipur Sadar, Narsingdi Sadar, Raipura, Palash and Bhairab, Upazilas of Gazipur, Narsingdi, and Kishoregonj districts

(i.e. length > 12.19 meters) required a diversion with 0.5-1.00 km of approach roads at both ends.

29. This does not differ significantly from the August 2011 Resettlement Plan, which had identified 44.82 acres (18.14 Ha) to be acquired. According to the RP, land requirements for the project were 258.6 acres (104.66 hectares) of land, which included 213.8 acres (86.52 Ha) already belonging to BR and 44.82 acres of private land. Later on, land acquisition requirements were reduced to 39 acres (15.914 Ha) by optimizing the land use pattern and as per the final design of RoW.

30. Four LA cases were instituted separately under Section 3 to acquire the land, 2 cases in Narsingdi district in 2008 and 2009 (no. 1/2008-09 and no. 1/2009-10 and 2 cases in Gazipur district in 2011 and 2012 (no. 1/2011-12 and no. 3/2011-12) as in shown in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Summary of LA requirements

District	LA Case No.	Quantity of Land in Acre
Gazipur	1/2011-12	9.6970
	3/2011-12	10.8600
Sub-total 1		20.5570
Narsingdi	1/2008-09	12.2939
	1/2009-10	6.4567
Sub-total 2		18.7506
Total		39.3076

E. Compensations and benefits payments to Titled Affected Households (TAH)

1. Status of Cash Compensation under Law (CCL)

31. Estimates of the number of eligible titled-owners (Titled Affected Households or TAHs) have been subject to several revisions over the course of the RP implementation due to miscalculation on the ground by the INGO as well as revisions from the JVT. The 2011 RP estimated a total of 852 TAH among whom 348 would lose land and 504 structures.⁶ This number was then revised by the JVC and 2,263 TAH were long-listed in the District Commissioner's Award Book in October 2013. However, according to national process for land acquisition, it is only after hearings are held under section 6 of ARIPO 1982 that eligibility is confirmed and therefore, in the course of 2014, the number of TAH was revised after the hearings took place and came down to 1,750. Further clarifications of the decrease in TAHs are in appendix 7.

32. An AP's name can appear more than once in the DC's award list for CCL payment, should s/he own more than 1 plot. After analyzing such cases, the number of awardees in the DCs award book for CCL payment of land stood at 2,222. Again some of the APs receiving CCL for land were also eligible for receiving CCL for trees and /or structures. Considering all types of awards, while 1,750 TAHs were identified, they included 4,615 awardees for these different types of losses.

33. While all the land has already been acquired by DC and handed over to BR, the process of CCL payment is still ongoing. As of January 2016, a total amount of Tk. 775,173,507.14 was paid to 1671 TAHs. This represents CCL payments to 95.49% of the estimated TAHs target.

⁶ Based on Table 2 p. vi of 2011 RP

Moreover, this share represents 87.63% of the original DC's estimated budget assessment for the acquisition for land, structures, trees and other assets (see Table 4 below), which also indicates that the original budget was likely overestimated. A table detailing the status of compensation for type of loss is included in Appendix 3A and 3B.

34. There are currently 79 TAH believed to be eligible to 137 awards who have still not been paid. 40 awards have been approved and are currently under process for payments. This delay is explained by having to undergo the formal process to verify the ownership of the claimant, usually related to mutation of title from one deceased owner to his/her children. Moreover, there are 64 awards that cannot be processed because of the failure of claimants to produce the required document to get the awards. The rest of the awards were not processed because of litigation over ownership, lack of interest from the AP, co-sharers disputes, etc.... Money has been secured to ensure that all resolved cases can be paid. However, it is expected that only a fraction of these households will ultimately be compensated before the completion of the project. It is estimated that the payment ratio is likely to go above 97% of estimated TAH. Appendices 4A and 4B show detail these issues further.

Table 4: Summary of CCL Payments up to January 31st, 2016 (excluding DC contingency)

	No. Title Affected HH (TAH)			Amounts (Tk)		
District	DC Award book	TAH paid	%	DC's Estimates	Payment (actual)*	%
Gazipur	708	660	93.22	532,249,476.39	455,203,759.79	85.52
Narsingdi	1042	1011	97.02	352,366,199.27	319,969,747.35	90.81
Total	1750	1671	95.49	884,615,675.66	775,173,507.14	87.63

2. Status of Resettlement Benefits payments

35. Most of Titled Affected Households (TAHs) were paid RB up to January 2016. A total of 1671 TAHs were paid CCL out of 1750 TAHs which is 95.49% of the total TAHs. Out of 1671 CCL paid TAHs 1637 were paid CCL which is 97.97%. Some of the remaining TAHs are not interested to take RB they will get a pay less amount.

36. As of January 2016, 97.79% TAH (1637 out of the 1671) who received CCL got their resettlement benefits. Resettlement benefits are not provided until CCL eligibility is confirmed. Therefore, 1637 out of 1750 estimated TAH have received these benefits and the rest are pending confirmation of eligibility (see Table 5). These additional benefits included the difference between the CCL value and replacement cost (RC), transfer grant (TG), reconstruction grant (RC), additional grant for women headed households (AGWHH), cash grant for lost income (CGLI) and cash grant for loss of business income (CGLBI). The same TAH may receive several resettlement benefits if eligible. Table 6 shows the number of AH paid and the amounts disbursed. Additional grants for vulnerable households provided as part of the seed grant given at the end of the ILRP training (see section H, p.9). TAH who buy land as a result of this process are also reimbursed their registration fee. So far 56 have been reimbursed.

Table 5: Area-wise Payment of Resettlement Benefits for TAH

Areas	No of APs identified	No. of APs paid CCL	No of APs paid	Progress (%)
Gazipur	708	660	630	95.45%
Narsingdi	1042	1011	1007	99.50%
Total	1750	1671	1637	97.97%

Table 6: Payments of RB per type of benefit for TAH

Resettlement Benefits	No. AH identified	No. AH paid	Amount paid (Tk.)
RC (Additional Grant for Land)	1744	1590	202,099,075.52
TG	522	342	2,394,000.00
RG	522	342	2,941,200.00
Cash Grant for lost income	170	170	1,224,000.00
Cash Grant for loss of Business Income by Affected Traders (CGBIT)	9	9	81,000.00
Additional Grant for Women headed HH	26	26	187,200.00
Refund of Registration Cost (RRC)	62	56	4,876,934.04
Total (Taka)			213,803,409.56

F. Status of Resettlement Benefits and Assistance to Non-Titled Affected Households (NAH)

37. Non-Titled Affected Households (NTH), who have been living or doing business on BR lands for years, either squatting or renting from BR are also eligible to compensations and resettlement benefits other than CCL as per the entitlement matrix of the RP.

38. The number of Non-titled Affected Households (NTH) has also been revised several times over the course of the RP implementation. The 2011 RP estimated around 1800 NAH to be affected by the project. The number was revised down to 1140 after the JVT in 2013 and the Due Diligence Report for PFR3. The number was revised again to 1164 in 2014. The 1164 figure includes 6 Common Property Resources (CPR).

39. To date, 100% of NTH have received resettlement benefits, such as transfer grants, reconstruction grants, compensations for lost income, additional grants for women-headed households, cash grant for non-titled sharecroppers, cash grant for non-titled commercial lessee have been provided to them. Detailed information of these payments is provided in Table 5 below.

40. However, the process of payment for the replacement cost of the structure of NTH was delayed. Following ADB's demands to address this issue quickly, BR requested for additional budget to the Ministry of Railway (MOR) to pay the replacement value (RV) of structures of NTHs. BR issues advertisements in local Newspapers in Narsingdi and Gazipur districts for NTH who lost structures to come forward to claim their payment. A total of 609 NTHs out of 711 NTHs who had affected structures applied for payment. All of them (609) were compensated. The other NTHs were not interested to come forward.

Table 7: Payments of RB per type of benefit for NAH

Resettlement Benefits	No. AH identified	No. AH paid	Amount paid
Loss of structure	711	609	3,319,050
TG	711	711	4,123,800
RG	711	711	6,114,600
CGLI	45	45	324,000
CGBIT	836	836	7,524,000
AGWH	103	103	7,41,600
CGNCL	91	91	546,000
CGNS	44	44	198,000

Resettlement Benefits	No. AH identified	No. AH paid	Amount paid
CPR	6	6	87,000
Total (Taka)			22,978,050

G. Common Property Resources

41. The 2011 RP identified 66 Common Property Resources (CPR). However, this finding was revised during the Joint Verification Team survey to 6 CPRs, most of the original ones were eventually spared. The CPRs included three mosques, a Madrasha and two clubs. Resettlement assistance was provided for all of them (as part of the non-titled holders' resettlement benefits). Most of them were only partially affected. Only the mosque at Amirgonj Railway Station and one Club had to be relocated nearby. The full list of all affected PCR is included in Appendix 5.

H. Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP)

42. The INGO initially identified 500 vulnerable APs eligible for ILRP training. However, after refining its assessment of eligible APs, the INGO revised the number down to 302. The program was offered to one vulnerable household member, which includes female-headed households, ethnic minorities, very poor, disabled and households losing more than 10% of their production resources. There were no ethnic minorities. The ILRP consisted in four (4) trainings in cow/goat rearing, tailoring, poultry raising, and fish culture, each of a duration of fourteen (14) days. Participants had the choice between each of these trainings. The courses were conducted by district officials who gave both theoretical classes and practical trainings.

43. The IRLP took place from September to December 2014. A total of 278 out of 302 eligible APs were interested to participate in training programs. All of 278 APs attended their training. Each AP received a certificate as well as a Tk. 14,500 seed grant to apply that skill for income generation. The Table below describes the achievements so far.

Table 8: Type of ILRP Training and Number of Participants

IRLP training	Male participants	Female participants	Total
Cow/goat rearing	135	44	179
Tailoring	12	48	60
Fish culture	21	0	21
Poultry	11	7	18
	179	99	278

44. The table shows that 99 trainees out of 278 were female. This represents 35.61% of total trainees. The presence female trainees were very much appreciable during ADB field visit.

45. In December 2014, the PFR4 ADB processing mission had the opportunity to attend one of the sessions of the cow rearing ILRP in Kaliganj conducted by the District Livestock Office. Discussions suggested a course of high quality and most participants (70%) indicated they would use this knowledge to expand or initiate cattle-rearing activities. Post evaluation survey of the training conducted by BR in September 2015 with 37 trainees indicated that they used their new skills developed during the training as well as the seed grant to by the required assets to use the skill to its full extent. Picture of the class and a list of the attendance of the training included in Appendix 6.

I. Participation in construction activities

46. A total of 55 affected persons were recruited during construction activities (list attached as Appendix-9).

J. Progress in Relocation of APs

47. In the RP there is a provision for relocation assistance for homestead losers. However, in practice APs mostly relocated by themselves. Titled owners rebuilt on their remaining land and it is found most of non-titled holders self - relocated near their original location. The independent External Monitor's report provides more information on this.

K. Consultation, Information Campaign and Participatory Process

48. At the onset of the RP implementation, DORP (the implementing NGO) translated the summary of the RP along with the entitlement matrix in a booklet form, and a one page project information notice in Bangla, and distributed them widely to the local offices and among the APs.

49. Personal contact with the Affected Persons, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), stakeholders meeting, and public announcements have been carried out by DORP to ensure people were aware of the project impact, entitlements, compensation payment procedure, and grievance redress mechanism, summarised as below:

Table 9: Status of Information Campaign

Actions	Unit	Planned Number (up to September 2013)	Achieved (up to 31 st October 2014)
Distribution of Information Brochure	AP	10,000	7,182
Distribution of leaflets	No.	10,000	6,998
Personal contact	AP	18,000	19,033
AP Consultation Meeting	Times	200	156
Publicity by loud speaker	Hours	400	400

50. There were additional 24 public consultation meetings during June 2013 to October 2014, most of them in Narshingdi District. Appendix 7 shows sample minutes of 8 meetings held between May-August 2014 and the attendance sheets. The APs put forward some important suggestions like eligibility of vulnerable APs for ILRP training, determination of the replacement value, enhancement of Resettlement Benefit (RB), consideration of including those who were dropped from the SES, etc.

L. Other activities:

51. The INGO fieldworkers contacted the PAPs to inform them of their compensation entitlements and RBs. They assisted them in collecting the documents i.e. rent receipt, nationality certificate, land registration documents, etc. that are necessary to collect the CCL.

52. Overall, 2,807 ID cards (Gazipur - 628 TAP and 219 NAP, Narsingdi- 1015 TAP and NAP 945) were distributed among the APs. The number includes some of the APs who were excluded later due to minimizing a portion of the RoW.

53. EP file summarizes each EP's personal information, quantum of loss & entitlements, while the Entitlement Card (EC) stands for his/her entitlement. DORP submitted 1,943 EP file for NTH and 1542 EP files for TH to BR for approval.

54. In the process of carrying out the field operation, the DORP and BR conducted regular consultations with the affected communities, through different mechanisms like public stakeholders meetings, personal communication, focus group discussions, etc.

55. ***Problems faced in the implementation of the RP:*** DORP identified the following problems:

- Non-establishment of ownership for payment of CCL due to litigation in some cases led to delay in the payment of the CCL;
- Ex-land owners, not being easily available as and when required, some of the non-titled APs went elsewhere to earn their livelihood. many of them aren't aware of the preservation of legal documents;
- Non-appearance of owners/non-production of valid documents;
- Unwillingness to receive small amount of CCL given the time and transport cost it would take to collect the payment;
- Compensation is less than the expenditure for updating documents in some cases;
- Payment of additional grant for replacement value of properties started on 27 February 2013 due to delay in approval of the replacement cost by PVAT, and rate for dismantling and reconstruction grant for community structures not being fixed by the PVAT;
- Time required in collecting the necessary papers to claim payment of RB
- For co-sharers when one owner as not authorized to collect CCL payment from DC on behalf of other co-sharers it took time for the DC to distribute share of CCL to all co-sharers.
- Frequent strikes (hartal) hampered connectivity and progress of work.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

56. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was widely discussed in the Public Consultation Meetings. The composition of the 7-member Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) was approved by MOC on 20 November 2012. Based on that, 18 committees (one committee per union) were formed at union level. The functions of the GRC have been to receive application and hold meetings on APs' grievances regarding resettlement issues.

57. So far 587 complaints, 100 of Gazipur and 487 of Narshingdi were received so far and 21 GRC meetings were held. The GRC did not receive any grievance/complaints in 2015. Frequent grievances were co-sharer claims, lack of proper documentation, death of eligible person, mistake in the name of affected person, the AP left the country and a family member wants to claim on his/her behalf. The status of the GRC cases from the non-titled APs are shown in the Table 10 below:

Table 10: Status of GRC process for Non-titled APs

Areas	No. of complaints received	No. of complaints settled	No. of cases recommended for payment	No. of cases rejected	No. of GRC sessions
Gazipur	100	100	97	3	7
Narsingdi	487	487	277	210	14
Total	587	587	374	213	21

58. At the time of writing (February 2016), there was no pending grievance to address at GRM level. The status of GRC cases based on the type of grievances is annexed in Appendix 8.

VI. GENDER-RELATED IMPACTS

59. In the consultation phase of the RP Implementation, women's participation was given due importance. The following gender-mainstreaming activities were undertaken:

- (i) As per the RP Entitled Matrix, affected female headed households were provided with additional assistance in Tk. 7,200 as additional cash grant. A total of 129 affected female-headed households were identified and all of 129 (103 non-titled and 26 titled) were provided with the additional cash grant.
- (ii) Women were pro-actively involved in the ILRP, a total of 99 women participated in 3 out of 4 of the trainings offered.
- (iii) The latest external monitor report covers the period up to December 2015. It is based on a survey of 20% of affected people who were paid compensation and other assistance (up-to June 2015). The respondents were selected through systematic random sampling irrespective of category of loss, gender, etc. covering all types of affected people. The titled and non-titled APs were separately sampled (20%).

VII. MONITORING OF THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN

60. BR arranged regular meeting on the progress of RP implementation, which were attended by the project personnel of DORP. Moreover, the area managers and supervisors also attended the meetings as and when required. In these meetings both the monthly progress and problems are reviewed, analysed and necessary instructions were given. ADB Missions and senior officers of BR frequently visited the field and monitor the progress of RP implementation to assess safeguards compliance. In certain cases, spot decisions and corrective actions were undertaken immediately as a result of these visits.

61. Progress on resettlement activities were reflected in the monthly progress reports submitted by DORP, and the project's Semi-Annual Monitoring Reports by the Supervision Consultant. The monthly progress report prepared by DORP and subsequently the BR resettlement team were regularly been submitted to ADB.

62. A consulting firm (external monitor) was selected to perform the third party monitoring of the resettlement implementation since July 2013. The external monitor provided an inception report as well as four monitoring reports. While the first report highlighted some issues related to relocation difficulties and delays in payments, the second report had a satisfactory review of the overall implementation process yet recommended gearing up the disbursement of

compensations and displaying public notices in more convenient locations. In its third report, the external monitor assessed that 7.6% of surveyed affected persons were worse off as a result of the project. However, this represented 1 out of 60 affected persons surveyed for the external monitor report.

63. The fourth and final external monitoring report is based on an extensive survey of 20% of all affected persons. Details of its key findings are provided in the section below.

VIII. COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF LIVING CONDITIONS OF AFFECTED PERSONS

64. The latest external monitor report covers the period up to December 2015. It is based on a survey of 20% of affected people who were paid compensation and other assistance (up-to June 2015). The respondents were selected through systematic random sampling irrespective of category of loss, gender, etc. covering all types of affected people. The titled and non-titled APs were separately sampled (20%).

1. Comparison in occupation

65. A comparative analysis has been drawn based on responses from the affected persons who participated in the monitoring survey. Overall, more APs generate their income through businesses than before project implementation (42% compared to 28%). Many business owners relocated to areas with more business opportunities than their previous locations. Less APs generate their income through agriculture. The rest of the APs occupations remain unchanged. Table 11 below presents the comparison before vs. after the project:

Table 11: Comparison between Previous and Present Occupation

Type of Occupation	Previous		Present	
	No.	%	No.	%
Business	17	28.33	25	41.67
Agriculture	6	10.00	3	5.00
Service	8	13.33	08	13.3
Housewife	4	6.67	4	6.67
Retired	3	5.00	4	6.67
Aged Person	3	5.00	5	8.33
Unemployed	9	15.00	2	3.33
Day labour	10	16.67	9	15
Total	60	100	60	100

2. Comparison in income level

66. A comparison of the income level of affected persons shows that monthly income levels have risen: while close to 40% earned above BDT 20,000/month prior to the project, the proportion has risen to close to 50%. Moreover, the share of affected person earning below BDT 10,000/month has significantly reduced from close to 32% to 15%. Table 12 below provides more details.

Table 12 : Income level comparison

Income Level	Before Displacement		After Displacement	
	Count	%	Count	%
Up to 10000	19	31.67	09	15.00

Income Level	Before Displacement		After Displacement	
	Count	%	Count	%
10001 to 20000	13	21.67	15	25.00
20001 to 30000	23	38.33	29	48.33
30001 to 40000	03	5.00	05	8.33
Above 40000	02	3.33	02	3.33
Total	60	100	60	100

3. Affected persons' view of the resettlement process

67. According to the evaluation survey, 95% of affected persons stated that they were provided with adequate compensations and resettlement benefits, while 5% said they were not satisfied. Compensations and resettlement benefits were spent on business investments, education for their children, savings, purchasing land or livestock. The ones who are not satisfied with the resettlement process were usually the ones who had to spend the money for family emergencies or advance for tenancy agreements, or who are not satisfied with their new position or size of shops.

4. Standards of living of affected persons

68. The latest external monitoring report shows that close to 72% of affected persons have the same socioeconomic conditions as before the start of the project. The rest of them (close to 28%) have better socioeconomic condition in terms of income and livelihood opportunities compared to pre-project level. No one found worse off among the respondents. The overall socio-economic condition was measured on the basis of the ILRP training impact, land type, HH size, level of education, occupation, per capita income, loan/debt status, paid house rent, ability of family maintenance, marital status, health as well as food security etc.

IX. STATUS OF SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS COMPLIANCE (Framework Financing Agreement, Schedule 5)

69. The loan covenants containing the safeguards compliance had been assessed quarterly, during the loan review mission and OPS validation by BRM safeguards unit. The present status of the Loan Covenant matrix is as follows

Covenant	Status of Compliance
<u>Resettlement Framework</u> The Borrower shall ensure that BR carries out all activities related to resettlement, including, but not limited to, land acquisition, valuation of property, compensation, relocation, grievance redress, establishment of a Resettlement Unit within the PIU, external monitoring and reporting, in accordance with the Resettlement Framework (attached as Annex 1 to this Schedule 5 and incorporated herein by reference) agreed upon between the Borrower and ADB, the Borrower's laws, regulations, and procedures, and ADB's requirements as	The resettlement implementation activities have been implemented in accordance with the RP.

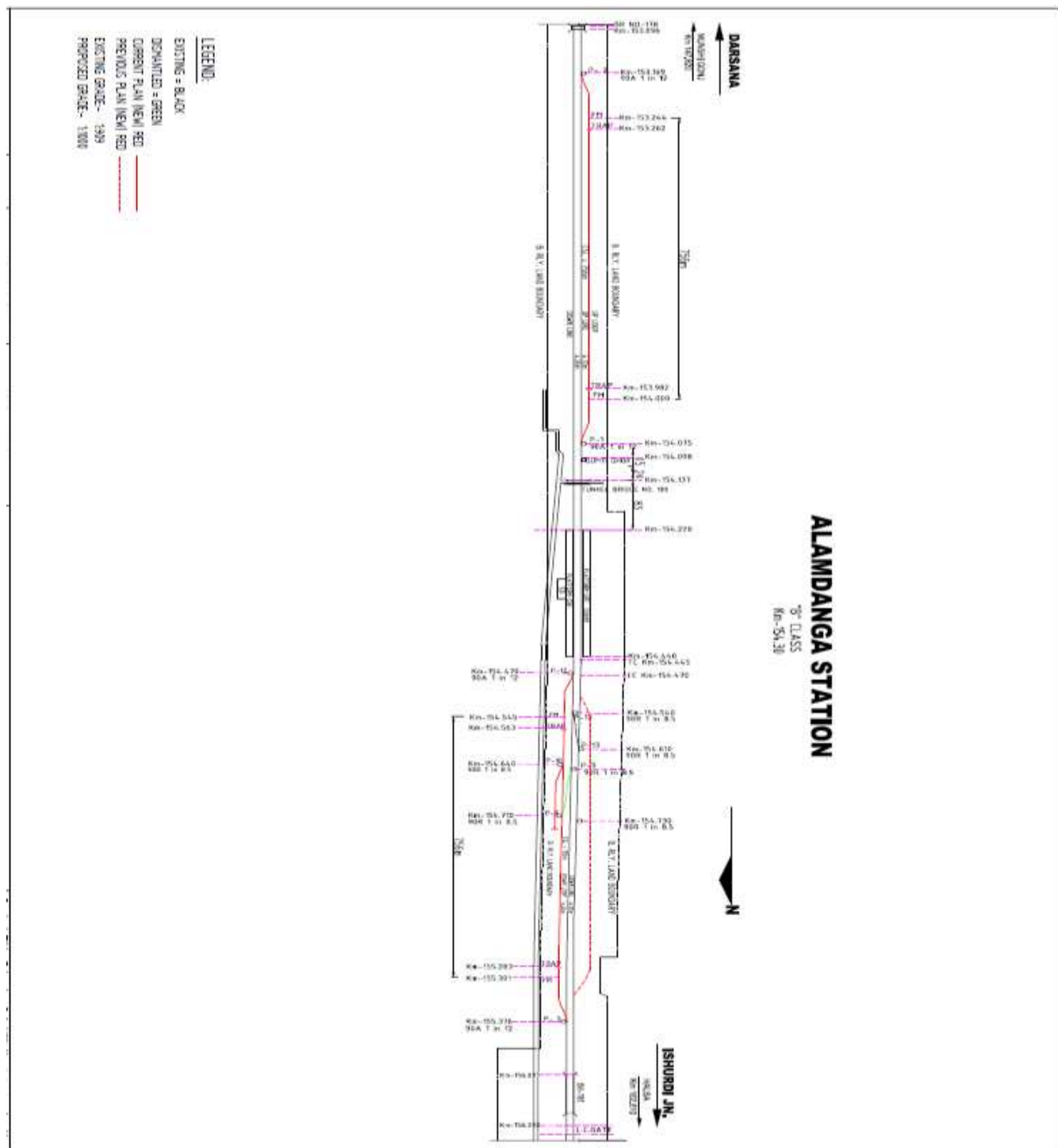
Covenant	Status of Compliance
described in ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. In case of discrepancies between the Borrower's laws, regulations, and procedures and ADB's requirements, ADB's <i>Policy</i> and requirements shall prevail.	
<p><u>Resettlement Plan for Tongi-Bhairab Bazar Railway Line (Sample Subproject)</u></p> <p>The Borrower shall ensure that BR carries out all activities related to resettlement, including, but not limited to, land acquisition, valuation of property, compensation, relocation, grievance redress, establishment of a Resettlement Unit within the PIU, external monitoring, and reporting, in accordance with the Resettlement Plan for the sample subproject agreed upon between the Borrower and ADB, the Borrower's laws, regulations, and procedures, and ADB's requirements as described in ADB's <i>Policy on Involuntary Resettlement</i>. In case of discrepancies between the Borrower's laws, regulations, and procedures and ADB's requirements, ADB's <i>Policy</i> and requirements shall prevail.</p>	<p>The resettlement plan implementation has been completed. There remain 137 pending award cases for titled holders. These pending cases are with the deputy commissioner and 40 cases were being processed for payment at the time of writing. The other cases relate to: (i) absence of APs; (ii) lack of interest of APs; (iii) lack of proper documentation. BR will follow-up to ensure the 40 cases being processed are duly complied with.</p>
<p><u>Resettlement</u></p> <p>The Borrower shall ensure that BR prepares resettlement plans for Investment Subprojects in accordance with the Resettlement Framework attached as Annex 1 to this Schedule 5, the Borrower's laws, regulations, and procedures, and ADB's requirements as described in ADB's <i>Policy on Involuntary Resettlement</i>. In case of discrepancies between the Borrower's laws, regulations, and procedures and ADB's requirements, ADB's <i>Policy</i> and requirements shall prevail.</p> <p>The Borrower shall ensure that BR does not issue a notice of possession of site to any civil works contractor for any section of construction works unless BR has satisfactorily completed all resettlement activities in a geographic area, ensured that the required rehabilitation assistance is in place, and the area required for civil works is free of all encumbrances.</p>	<p>The resettlement plan has been prepared and updated in accordance with the resettlement plan and the ADB's policy on Involuntary Resettlement.</p> <p>The safeguards requirement for IR of not relocating APs prior to compensation was complied with through a phased approach and by clearing the compensation for the central strip of the RoW, through which the rail track would go. It was not very difficult, as most of the APs in the central strip were non-title holders on the BR lands requiring only payment of RBs and RC for structures. The other areas requiring land acquisition for</p>

Covenant	Status of Compliance
	station building or bridge approach roads were also cleared with full compensation payment before commencement of civil works.
<p><u>Indigenous Peoples</u></p> <p>To the extent that any indigenous peoples are likely to be affected under any Investment Subproject, such Investment Subproject shall be conducted in accordance with the measures set forth in the applicable laws and regulations of the Borrower, and ADB's <i>Policy on Indigenous Peoples</i> (1998). In the event there is a discrepancy between the Borrower's laws, regulations and procedures, and ADB's <i>Policy</i> and requirements shall prevail.</p>	The subproject has no impact on IPs.
<p><u>Social Issues</u></p> <p>BR shall ensure that all civil works contractors: (i) comply with all applicable labor laws, (ii) use their best efforts to employ women and local people living in the vicinity of the Investment Subproject and (iii) disseminate information at worksites on the risks of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS for those employed during construction. BR shall require contractors not to differentiate between men and women's wages or benefits for work of equal value. Contracts for all Investment Subprojects shall include specific clauses on these undertakings, and compliance shall be strictly monitored by BR during Investment Project implementation.</p>	BR engaged an NGO for awareness campaign on HIV/AIDS, and regular medical checkup of workers at site.

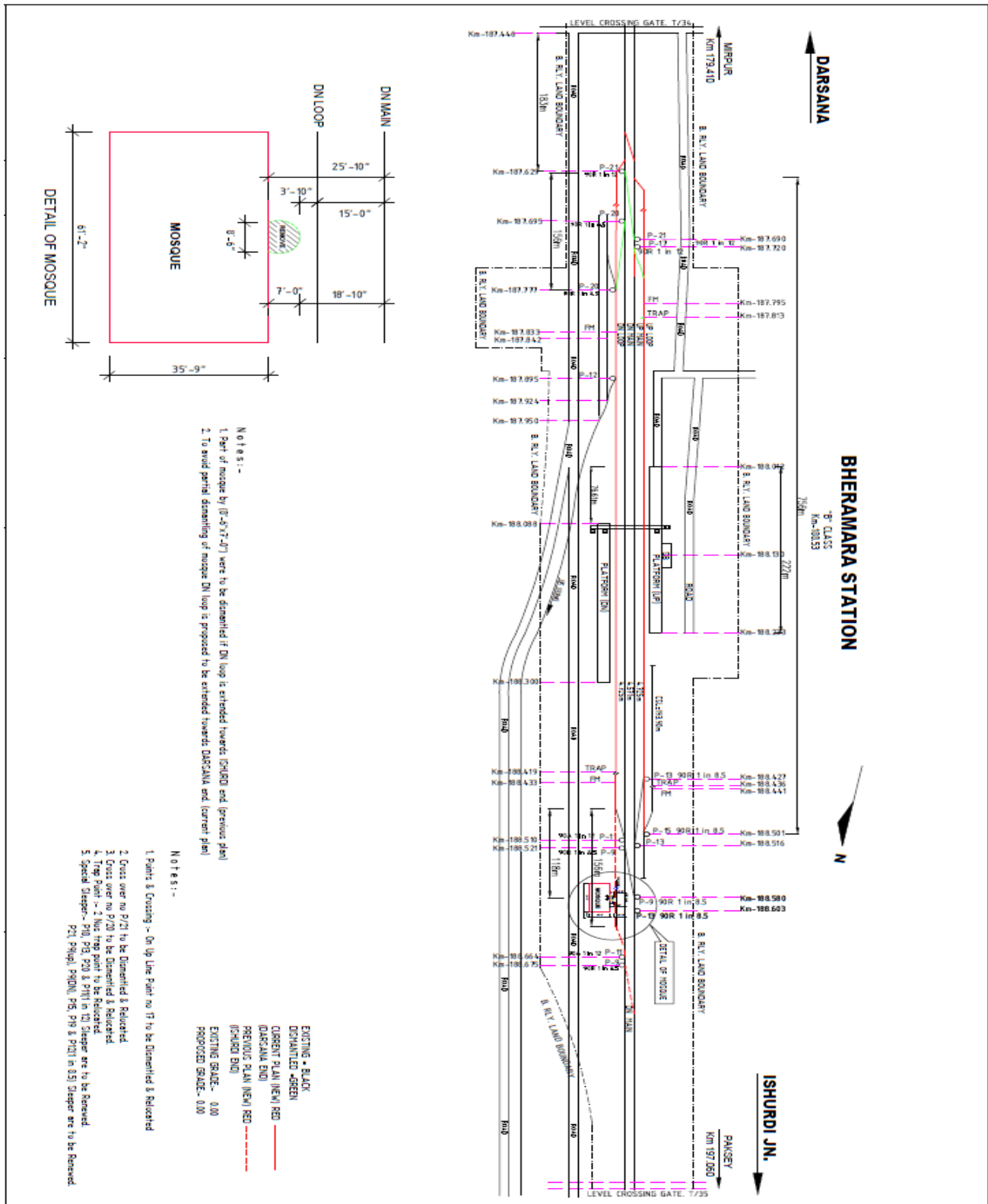
X. CONCLUSION

70. Overall, the resettlement activities have been implemented in accordance with the Resettlement Plan. There were some delays in compensating non-titled holders for their structures. While they received part of their entitlements prior to relocation, the Project took a long time to complete their payment. This was finalized in December 2015. There remain 137 pending award cases for titled-holders with the DCs' concerned offices. While 40 of these cases are being processed for payment, it is unlikely that all of them will be resolved prior to the completion of the project. BR will monitor these 40 cases to ensure they are promptly resolved and ensure these APs also receive their resettlement benefits. BR will update ADB on the matter and the updated information will be disclosed on ADB website.

1.1 Alamdanga Station



1.2: Bherama Loop line



APPENDIX 2 A: CONSULTATION WITH AFFECTED PEOPLE AT NARSINGHDI

<u>Narsingdi</u> <u>Bilasheli</u>		
<u>LA Case No. 01/2009-10</u>		
1.	1242-1628-	Shakawat Mollah
2.	1242-1628/2	Nazrul Islam Mo
3.	1242-1628/1	Alau Rahman Mo
4.	1242-1628/3	Shahinur Islam
5.	1242-1628/4	Alamin Mollah
6.	1242-1628/5	Shoukato Mollah
7.	1242-1628/8	Nazgis Begum
8.	1242-1628/6	Runa Begum
9.	1242-1628/7	Rupa Begum

APPENDIX 2B: AFFECTED PEOPLE MET IN NARSINGHDI 30 NOVEMBER 2014



APPENDIX 3: ACTUAL PAYMENTS TO TITLED AND NON-TITLED HOLDERS**Section 3-A: Area-Wise Total Budget (excluding contingency) and Payment of CCL for Land, Structures, Trees and others.**

Sl #	Areas	Categories of loss	DC's Estimate	Payment up to January 2016	Progress (%)
1	Gazipur LA 1/2011-12	Land	92,300,124.00	87,370,059.50	94.66
		Structure	43,619,424.00	38,991,022.42	89.39
		Trees	5,235,127.50	5,201,805.00	99.36
		Others	1,206,000.00	1,184,000.00	98.18
	Sub Total (1/2011-12)		142,360,675.50	132,746,886.92	93.25
2	Gazipur LA 3/2011-12	Land	321,407,851.90	266,357,483.34	82.87
		Structure	58,328,079.00	46,279,039.53	79.34
		Trees	8,984,199.00	8,848,832.50	98.49
		Others	1,168,671.00	971,517.50	83.13
		Sub Total (3/2011-12)		389,888,800.89	322,456,872.87
3	Narsingdi LA 1/2008-09	Land	19,411,062.63	19,040,533.39	98.09
		Structure	22,064,130.00	21,380,091.73	96.90
		Trees	7,612,980.00	7,577,813.39	99.54
		Others	5,672,304.00	5,430,021.39	95.73
	Sub Total (LA 1/2008-09)		54,760,476.63	53,428,460.40	97.57
4	Narsingdi LA 1/2009-10	Land	168,889,141.21	149,104,147.89	88.29
		Structure	118,909,968.00	110,124,034.79	92.61
		Trees	7,962,351.00	5,503,822.08	69.12
		Others	1,844,258.00	1,809,282.19	98.10
	Sub Total (LA 1/2009-10)		297,605,718.21	266,541,286.95	89.56
Grand Total			884,615,671.23	775,173,507.14	87.63

Section 3-B: Detailed Status of CCL Payments

Status of payment of CCL for Land of TBDLP

Payment of CCL for land till January 2016 is Tk. **521,797,629.53** (86.68%) against the total estimate of Tk. 602,008,179.60. The detail of the financial and physical progress is as follows:

Areas	Estimated CCL In Taka *	CCL Paid In Taka	% CCL Paid	Total no. of Awardees	Total no. of Awardees Paid CCL	% Of Awardees Paid CCL
Gazipur (1/2011-12)	92,300,124.00	87,370,059.50	94.66	485	409	84.33
Gazipur (3/2011-12)	321,407,851.89	266,357,483.25	82.87	502	389	77.49
Sub-total	413,707,975.89	351,134,862.60	84.88	987	782	79.23
Narsingdi (1/2008-09)	19,411,062.48	19,040,553.39	98.09	792	797	100.63
Narsingdi (1/2009-10)	168,889,141.23	149,104,147.89	88.24	443	321	72.46
Sub-total	188,300,203.71	168,144,681.28	89.26	1,235	1118	85.51
Total	602,008,179.60	521,797,629.53	86.68	2,222	1,900	85.51

* Estimate and number of awardees shown as per DC award book.

** No. of awardees increased during hearing by ADC (Rev) before payment of CCL.

Status of payment of CCL for Structures of TBDLP

Payment of CCL for Structure up to January 2016 is Tk. 216,774,188.47 (89.24%) against a total budget of Tk. 242,921,601.00. The detail of the financial and physical progress is as follows:

Areas	Estimated CCL (In Taka)	CCL Paid (In Taka)	% CCL Paid	Total No. of Awardees	Total No. of Awardees Paid CCL	% Of Awardees Paid CCL
Gazipur (1/2011-12)	43,619,424.00	38,991,022.42	89.39	101	85	84.16
Gazipur (3/2011-12)	58,328,079.00	46,279,039.53	79.34	131	88	67.18
Sub-total	101,947,503.00	85,270,061.95	83.64	232	173	74.57
Narsingdi (1/2008-09)	22,064,130.00	21,380,091.73	96.90	212	205	96.70
Narsingdi (1/2009-10)	118,909,969.50	110,124,034.79	92.61	213	136	63.85
Sub-total	140,974,099.50	131,504,126.52	93.28	425	341	80.24
Total	242,921,602.50	216,774,188.47	89.24	657	514	78.23

* Estimate and number of awardees shown as per DC award book.

** No. of awardees increased during hearing by ADC (Rev) before payment of CCL.

Status of payment of CCL for Trees of TBDLP

Payment of CCL for trees till January 2016 is Tk. 27,132,272.97 (91.06%) with a total budget of Tk. 29,794,657.50. The detail of the financial and physical progress is as follows:

Areas	Estimated CCL In Taka	CCL Paid In Taka	CCL Paid %	Total No. of Awardees	Total No. of Awardees Paid CCL	% Of Awardees Paid CCL
Gazipur (1/2011-12)	5,235,127.50	5,201,805.00	99.36	119	59	49.58
Gazipur (3/2011-12)	8,984,199.00	8,848,832.50	98.49	113	83	73.45
Sub-total	14,219,326.50	14,050,637.50	98.81	232	142	61.21
Narsingdi (1/2008-09)	7,612,980.00	7,577,813.39	99.54	320	338	105.63
Narsingdi (1/2009-10)	7,962,352.50	5,503,822.08	69.12	273	164	60.07
Sub-total	15,575,332.50	13,081,635.47	83.99	593	502	84.65
Total	29,794,659.00	27,132,272.97	91.06	825	644	78.06

* Estimate and number of awardees shown as per DC award book.

** No. of awardees increased during hearing by ADC (Rev) before payment of CCL.

Status of payment of CCL for crops, perennials and ponds (others) of TBDLP

Payment of CCL for Crops, Perennials and ponds (others) up to January to January 2016 is Tk. 9,395,759.96 (94.99%) against the budget of Tk. 9,891,233.00. This did not change since the last Resettlement Due Diligence Report prepared for PFR 3 in October 2013.

Areas	Estimated CCL In Taka	CCL Paid In Taka	CCL Paid %	Total No. of Awardees	Total No. of Awardees Paid CCL	% Of Awardees Paid CCL
Gazipur (1/2011-12)	1,206,000.00	1,184,000.00	98.18	38	24	63.16
Gazipur (3/2011-12)	1,168,671.00	971,517.50	83.13	18	15	83.33
Sub-total	2,374,671.00	2,155,517.50	90.77	56	39	69.64
Narsingdi (1/2008-09)	5,672,305.34	5,430,021.89	95.73	589	415	70.46
Narsingdi (1/2009-10)	1,844,260.05	1,810,220.57	98.15	266	135	50.75
Sub-total	7,516,565.39	7,240,242.46	96.32	855	549	64.21
Total	9,891,236.39	9,395,759.96	94.99	911	588	64.54

Section 3-C: Detailed Status of Payments to Non-Titled Holders (NTH)

	No. NTH identified	No. NTH Paid	Amount Disbursed (TK)
Payment for loss of structures	609	609	3,319,050.00
Payment of Resettlement Benefits	1164	1164	19,659,000.00
Total (amount)			22,978,050.00

APPENDIX 4A: REASONS FOR THE VARIATION OF TARGET NUMBER OF TITLED AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS –



Reasons for variation of Target of Titled EPs

1. The DC prepares awards on the basis of plots of acquired land. There may be one or more than one owners (awardees) of a plot. So, normally the number of awardees is much higher than the award.
2. Some persons and some successors may fail to appear with their claims during hearing by the DC under section 6 of the ARIP Ordinance, 1982. They may appear to the ADC (Revenue) during hearing before payment of compensation. If the claim is genuine that person or successor will be included as an awardee. On the other hand if it is found during hearing that any of the awardee transferred his portion to any co-sharer or the claim could not be established the name of that awardee will be dropped.
3. The ADC(Rev) on hearing passes order for payment of compensation for properties to that person whose ownership is established beyond doubt. The reasons for pending of CCL payment are due to failure of producing proper documents, litigation in the court, mutation in case of previous transfer of land, co sharers disputes etc.
4. When anybody gets compensation from the DC he/she is considered as an EP. So, before payment of compensation one cannot get the accurate number of EP. Moreover, one awardee may have properties in different plots or in different mouzas (smallest revenue unit) and so his name may be included more than once as awardee but he will be treated as one EP.
5. Primarily the target was assumed considering the award book the target of EPs were fixed at 2263. Later on when the DCs started payment of CCL it was found that the number of additional awardees apprehended to be included was much less than the expectation. More over, the number also decreased where one awardee gets compensation from several awards but considered to be one EP. The issues were discussed in details during a meeting held in BR on 17 Aug 2013 where officers from BRM were also present and detailed discussions were held and there was a consensus of revising the targets when necessary after considering the relevant circumstances. The INGO reviewed the award books, considered the payment status of CCL by the DC and assumed that the target for the number of EPs may be 1750. There after, in another meeting the issue was discussed and accordingly the target was revised and that has been being reflected in the monthly progress reports from March 2014 and onward and also that has been mentioned in the executive summary (sl. 10) of the reports.
6. The awardees who get CCL from DC is considered as EPs and payment of CCL depends on different factors like ownership establishment, disposal of co-sharers disputes, litigation over the property, pending mutation cases with the upazila Land Office, want of valid Record-of-Rights etc. So, none can assume what will be the actual number of titled EP unless payment is made by the DC, the target is just an assumption on considering the situation.

APPENDIX 4 B: BREAKDOWN OF PENDING CCL AWARDS UP TO JANUARY 31, 2016**Gazipur District**

No	Reason for delay	Subtotal 1 LA case 1/11-12	Subtotal 2 LA case 3/11-12	Total
1	Under Process	20	12	32
2	Litigation	02	01	03
3	Wanting genuine papers	02	13	15
4	Government property	00	00	00
TOTAL		24	26	50

Narsingdi District

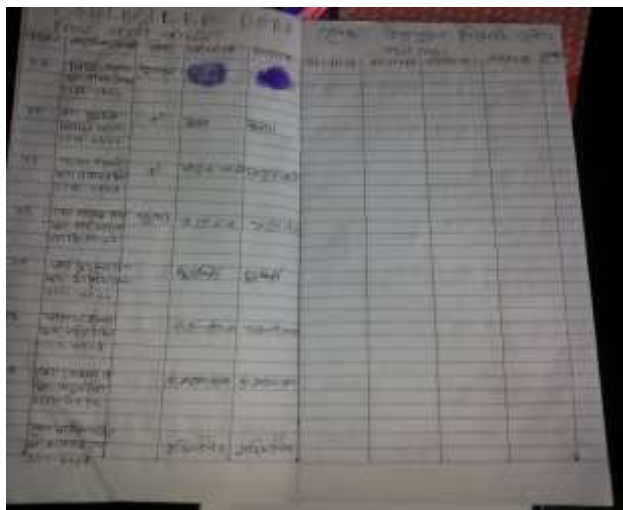
No	Reason for delay	Subtotal 1 LA case 1/8-9	Subtotal 1 LA case 1/9-10	Total
1	Under Process	05	03	08
2	Litigation	01	06	07
3	Wanting genuine papers	46	03	49
4	AP not interested	02	00	02
5	Government property	00	00	00
6	Vested property	02	15	17
7	Incorrect document	0	00	00
8	Ownership problem	0	00	00
12	Business loss	00	03	03
14	Structure loss	00	01	01
TOTAL		56	31	87

APPENDIX 5: LIST OF AFFECTED COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES

Sl. No	Name of CPR Unit	District	Upazilla
1	Chuarikhola Etimkhana Madrasha	Gazipur	Kaligonj
2	Daripara Jagrata Juba Shangha	Gazipur	Kaligonj
3	Birpur BaitulFalah Jame Masjid	Narsingdi	Narsingdi Sadar
4	Toroa Baitul Mamur Jame Masjid	Narsingdi	Narsingdi Sadar
5	Amirgonj Railway Station Jame Masjid	Narsingdi	Raipura
6	Bir Shrestha Motiur Rahman Club	Narsingdi	Raipura

APPENDIX 6: TBDLP INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM IN KALIGANJ

Cow/Goat Rearing Training



APPENDIX 8: GRIEVANCES AND DISPOSAL STATUS

Area	Reasons of Complain	Number of Complaints received	Number of Complaints disposed	Number of Complaints recommended	Number of Complaints rejected
Gazipur	1. Succession's claim	23	23	23	00
	2. Correction of Name/ Father's name of AP	40	40	40	00
	3. Left the country	03	03	03	00
	4. Mistake in entitlement	17	17	17	00
	5. Structure on BR leased land	04	04	04	00
	6. Out of SES	10	10	10	00
	7. Outside ROW	03	03	00	03
	Sub-Total	100	100	97	03
Narsingdi	1. Successor's claim	28	28	27	01
	2. Correction of Name/ Father's name of AP	80	80	80	00
	3. Tenant's claim	02	02	02	00
	4. Claim of CRP	02	02	02	00
	5. Structure on BR leased land	19	19	19	00
	6. Out of SES	325	325	120	205
	7. Disable's claim	01	01	01	00
	8. Claim of Structure on BR land	30	30	26	04
	Sub-Total	487	487	277	210
	Grand-Total	587	587	374	213

APPENDIX 9: THE LIST OF TITLE & NON-TITLE AFFECTED PEOPLE OF TONGI-BHAIRABBAZAR DOUBLE LINE RAILWAY PROJECT

Sl No	SES No	ID No	Name of Employee	Fathers Name / Husband Name	Mouja	Name of Employer	Designation	Joining Date	Servicing as a Continuation
1	1890	1232-0005	Mohammad-ullah	Nasir Ahmed	Ghorashal	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Night Guard	01.01.2012	√
2	1877	1232-0004	Nozrul	Late: Haider Ali	Ghorashal	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Day Guard	01.01.2012	×
3	901	1232-0002	Narayan Chandro Day	Late: Jugandro Chandro Day	Ghorashal	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Supervisor	01.01.2012	√
4	985	1232-0042	Shamir Chandro Das	Nikhil Chandro Das	Ghorashal	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Night Guard	05.01.2012	√
5	795	1232-0046	Shokina Khatun	Late: Kamal-uddin	Ghorashal	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Cook	01.01.2012	√
6	951	1232-0080	Khotis Chandro Paul	Late: Horkumar Paul	Ghorashal	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	General Worker	01.01.2012	×
7	1881	1232-0090	Md. Abul Hai	Late: Afsar-uddin	Ghorashal	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Cleaner	22.01.2012	√
8	1924	1232-0098	Md. Badol	Late: Arshad Hossain	Ghorashal	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	General Worker	02.01.2012	√
9	807	1232-0120	Roksana Pervin	Abdur Rashed	Ghorashal	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Cleaner	03.04.2012	√
10	444	1254-0698	Md. Mosharof Mia	Md. Hariz Mia	Hasnabad	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Night Guard	03.01.2012	√
11	426	1255-0688	Danis Chandro Shil	Late: Joy Kumar	Hasnabad	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Night Guard	01.01.2012	×
12	406	1255-0679	Suruz Mia	Late: Afsar-uddin Mradha	Hasnabad	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Night Guard	08.01.2012	√
13	1587	1255-1266	Hatam Ali Kazi	Late: Duaz-uddin Kazi	Hasnabad	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Day Guard	22.01.2012	×
14	663	2244-1252	Mahmuda Begum	Md. Jamil Molla	Belasdi	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Cleaner	01.05.2013	√
15	556	2244-0463	Nazmunahar Begum	Late: A. Based Mia	Belasdi	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Cook	01.02.2012	√
16	1450	1255-0888	Nasima Begum	Late: Asad Mia	Methikanda	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Cook	01.01.2012	√
17	863	1232-0066	Sujan Gosh	Netay Chandro Gosh	Ghorashal	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Supervisor	12.01.2012	√
18	1871	1235-1396	Abdul Lotif	Hamid Mia	Paiksha	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Day Guard	20.02.2012	√
19	477	1237-1334	Md. Hanif Mia	Late: Hafiz-uddin	Ghorashal	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Day Guard	01.07.2012	√
20	1337	1258-0718	Momina Begum	Late: Golam Sarower	Shererampur	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	General Worker	01.10.2012	√
21	1343	1255-0720	Karom Ali	Late: Shona Mia	Methikanda	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	General Worker	03.06.2012	√
22	1349	1255-0723	Abul Kasham	Late: Minnat Ali	Methikanda	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Gardener	01.09.2012	×
23	1361	1258-0728	Porimol Chandro Shil	Hori Chandro Shil	Methikanda	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Cleaner	01.04.2012	√
24	1378	2245-0732	Sufia Begum	Late: Malake Mia	Methikanda	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	General Worker	01.07.2012	×
25	1415	1258-0748	Abdul Aziz	Late: Babor Ali Munshi	Methikanda	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Day Guard	01.02.2013	√
26	1487	1255-0760	A. Basat Mia	Late: Mozit	Methikanda	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Day Guard	01.01.2013	√
27	1452	1258-0763	Shahajan Mia	Late: Liakot Ali	Methikanda	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Day Guard	01.02.2012	×
28	1454	1258-0764	Narayan Chandro Shil	Norash Chandro Shil	Methikanda	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Night Guard	01.02.2012	√
29	192	1257-0383	Khoka Mia	Late: Korban Ali	Shererampur	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Day Guard	01.09.2012	√
30	1544	1258-0799	Nirmol Chandro Shil	Late: Lal Mohon Shil	Shererampur	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	General Worker	05.02.2012	×
31	1261	1255-0436	Manik Mia	Late: A. Mazid	Methikanda	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	General Worker	21.01.2012	√

Sl No	S E S No	ID No	Name of Employee	Fathers Name / Husband Name	Mouja	Name of Employer	Designation	Joining Date	Servicing as a Continuation
32	1299	1255-0453	Rois-uddin	Late.A.Lotif	Shererampur	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	General Worker	02.08.2012	√
33	1622	1245-0250	Shihinur	Nannu Mia	Hajipur	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Supervisor	03.01.2013	√
34	308	1258-1224	Abdul Mozit Sarkar	Late.Fozlur Rahman	Hatuvanga	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Night Guard	02.05.2012	×
35	2690	1258-1243	Md.Habibur Rahman	Md.Jalal-uddin	Hatuvanga	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Night Guard	01.02.2012	√
36	536	2244-0558	Jahada Begum	Abdul Aziz	Baniasol	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	General Worker	01.06.2012	√
37	248	1255-0864	Milon Mia	Habu Doctor	Raipura	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	General Worker	01.01.2013	√
38	1247	1255-0877	Shukur Ali	Late.Hashim	Raipura	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Day Guard	01.03.2012	×
39	1297	1258-0898	Sadak Mia	Abdul Hamid	Maratoly	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Day Guard	01.07.2012	√
40	247	1255-0863	Nannu Mia	Late.Monu Mia	Sreenidi	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Supervisor	01.04.2012	√
41	2331	1257-0491	Fozlul Hoque	Mowlana Kari A.Zobber	Sreenidi	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Day Guard	20.01.2012	√
42	1262	1257-0437	Narayan Chandro	Surash Chandro	Sreenidi	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	General Worker	01.06.2012	√
43	193	1255-0384	Sadak Mia	Late.Santu Mia	Sreenidi	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Night Guard	01.06.2013	×
44	210	1258-1306	Rofiqul Islam	Yousub Ali	Sreenidi	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Night Guard	01.02.2012	√
45	1599	1250-0234	Amzad Hossain	Baha-uddin Molla	Baduarchor	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	General Worker	02.04.2012	×
46	1613	1245-0244	Md.Abdullah	Md.Kofil-uddin	Baduarchor	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Office Peon	01.07.2012	√
47	1621	1247-0249	Md.Dalour Hossain	Md.Baha-uddin	Baduarchor	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Gardener	15.01.2013	√
48	1666	1245-0254	Md.Romjan Ali	Harun-or-roshid	Norsingdi	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	General Worker	10.04.2012	×
49	1722	1245-0268	Md.Babul Chowdhury	Chad Mia Chowdhury	Norsingdi	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Supervisor	01.11.2012	√
50	1321	1257-0464	Md.Santu Mia	Doghai Mia	Raipura	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Cleaner	01.10.2012	√
51	1861	2237-0207	Tapon Banik	Jogandro Banik	Jinerdi	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	General Worker	01.01.2013	√
52	367	1255-0658	Mofazel Hossain Bhuyan	Late.Kobil Bhuyan	Amirgonj	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	General Worker	01.09.2012	×
53	1562	1257-0477	Md.Manik Mia	Late.Joban Ali	Amirgonj	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Day Guard	01.01.2012	√
54	130	1255-0626	A.Quddus Khandoker	Late.Jasim-uddin	Dowlatkandi	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Night Guard	01.01.2012	√
55	2721	1257-0519	Alamgir Hossain	Lal Mia	Hatuvanga	Toma Construction & Co. Ltd.	Supervisor	01.01.2012	√