

Social Monitoring Report

Semiannual Report
August 2017

BAN: South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Railway Connectivity: Akhaura-Laksam Double Track Project

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

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 14 November 2016)

Currency unit	–	Bangladesh Taka (BDT)
BDT 1.00	=	\$ 0.13
\$ 1.00	=	BDT 78.91

ABBREVIATIONS

ACE	-	Additional Chief Engineer
AD	-	Assistant Director
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	-	Acute Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AL RP	-	Akhaura Laksam Resettlement Plan
AL	-	Akhaura - Laksam
BDT	-	Bangladesh Taka
BR	-	Bangladesh Railway
CCL	-	Cash Compensation under Law
CE	-	Chief Engineer
CGBIT	-	Cash Grant for loss of Business Income by Affected Traders
CMP	-	Current Market Price
CPR	-	Common Property Resources
CRO	-	Chief Resettlement Officer
CSC	-	Construction Supervision Consultant
DC	-	Deputy Commissioner
DD	-	Deputy Director
DP	-	Displaced Person
EIB	-	European Investment Bank
EMO	-	Engineers Main Office
EWCD	-	Elderly-Women-Children-Disabled
FGD	-	Focused Group Discussion
GOB	-	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	-	Household
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HQ	-	Headquarters
ILA	-	Inventory of Lost Assets
ILO	-	International Labour Organization
ILRP	-	Income and Livelihood Restoration Program
INGO	-	Resettlement Implementation NGO
JVC	-	Joint Verification Committee
LA	-	Land Acquisition
LAP	-	-Land Acquisition Plan
MOR	-	Ministry of Railways
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NTH	-	Non-Titled Household
PCR	-	Physical Cultural Resources
PD	-	Project Director
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PVAC	-	Property Valuation Advisory Committee
PVS	-	Property Valuation Survey

RB	-	Resettlement Benefit
RC	-	Replacement Cost
RCIP	-	Regional Cooperation and Integration Project
RG	-	Reconstruction Grant
RO	-	Resettlement Officer
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
RRC	-	Refund of Registration Cost
RU	-	Resettlement Unit
RW	-	Resettlement Worker
SCM	-	Stakeholders Consultation Meeting
SES	-	Socioeconomic Survey
SMR	-	Social Monitoring Report
SSAE	-	Senior Sub-Assistant Engineer
TAR	-	Trans-Asian Railway
TG	-	Transfer Grant
TH	-	Titled Household
TOR	-	Terms of References
USD	-	United States Dollar

GLOSSARY

Displaced Person (DP)	-	includes any person, household, firm or private institution who, on account of changes that result from the Project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land, water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with or without physical displacement.
Assistance	-	means support, rehabilitation and restoration measures extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets.
Awardees	-	refers to person with interests in land to be acquired by the Project after their ownership of said land has been confirmed by the respective Deputy Commissioner's office as well as persons with interests in other assets to be acquired by the Project. Compensation for acquired assets is provided to 'awardees' through notification under Section 7 of the Land Acquisition Ordinance. .
Compensation		includes payments in cash or kind for assets acquired or affected by a Project at replacement cost or current market value
Cut-off date	-	refers to the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will not be considered. Date of service of notice under Section 3 of Land Acquisition Ordinance is considered to be the cut-off date for recognition of legal compensation and the start date of carrying out the census/inventory of losses is considered as the cut-off date for eligibility of resettlement benefits.
Eminent Domain	-	refers to the regulatory authority of the Government to obtain land for public purpose/interest or use as described in the 1982 Ordinance and Land Acquisition Law.
Encroachers	-	include those people who move into the Project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the Project. The term also refers to those extending attached private land into public land.

Entitlements	- include the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to AHs, depending on the type and degree/nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Household	includes all persons living and eating together (sharing the same kitchen and cooking food together as a single-family unit).
Inventory of lost asset	- includes assets listed during the survey/census as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.
Khas land	- refers to state-owned land which the Government is entitled to both lease and give away to citizens of the country who do not own land. Khas land is considered an important livelihood source for the extreme poor and can generate and protect the gains made toward achieving sustainable livelihoods, particularly for those with low quality, under-sized and flood prone land.
Non-titled household	- refers to persons who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or public land without permission, permit or grant i.e., those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied resettlement assistance
Project Affected Family	- includes residential households and commercial & business enterprises except CPRs.
Project Affected Unit	- combines residential households (HH), commercial/shops and business enterprises (CBE), common property resources (CPR) and other affected entities as a whole.
Project	- means Subproject 2 Construction of dual gauge double rail line conversion of existing rail line into dual gauge between Akhaura and Laksam.
Relocation	- means displacement or physical moving of the APs from the affected area to a new area/site and rebuilding homes, infrastructure, provision of assets, including productive land/employment and re-establishing income, livelihoods, living and social systems.
Replacement cost	- refers to the value of assets to replace the loss at current market price, or its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged.
Replacement land	- refers to land affected by the Project that is compensated through provision of alternative land, rather than cash, of the same size and/or productive capacity as the land lost and is acceptable to the DP. In this Project, there is no provision for replacement land. However, additional Project assistance is allowed in the form of CMP as grant to affected persons to buy land lost to the Project
Resettlement	- refers to mitigation of all the impacts associated with land acquisition including restriction of access to, or use of land, acquisition of assets, or impacts on income generation as a result of land acquisition.
Squatter	- (Informal settler) includes non-titled and other households, business and common establishments on land owned by the Government (BR). Under the Project this includes railway land on which railway track, stations; residential structures are established and/or remain fallow.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Structures | - include all buildings including primary and secondary structures including houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls. |
| Vulnerable households | - are households that are (i) headed by single woman or woman with dependents and low incomes; (ii) headed by elderly/ disabled people without means of support; (iii) households that are below the latest nationally defined poverty line; (iv) households of indigenous population or ethnic minority; and (v) households of low social group or caste |

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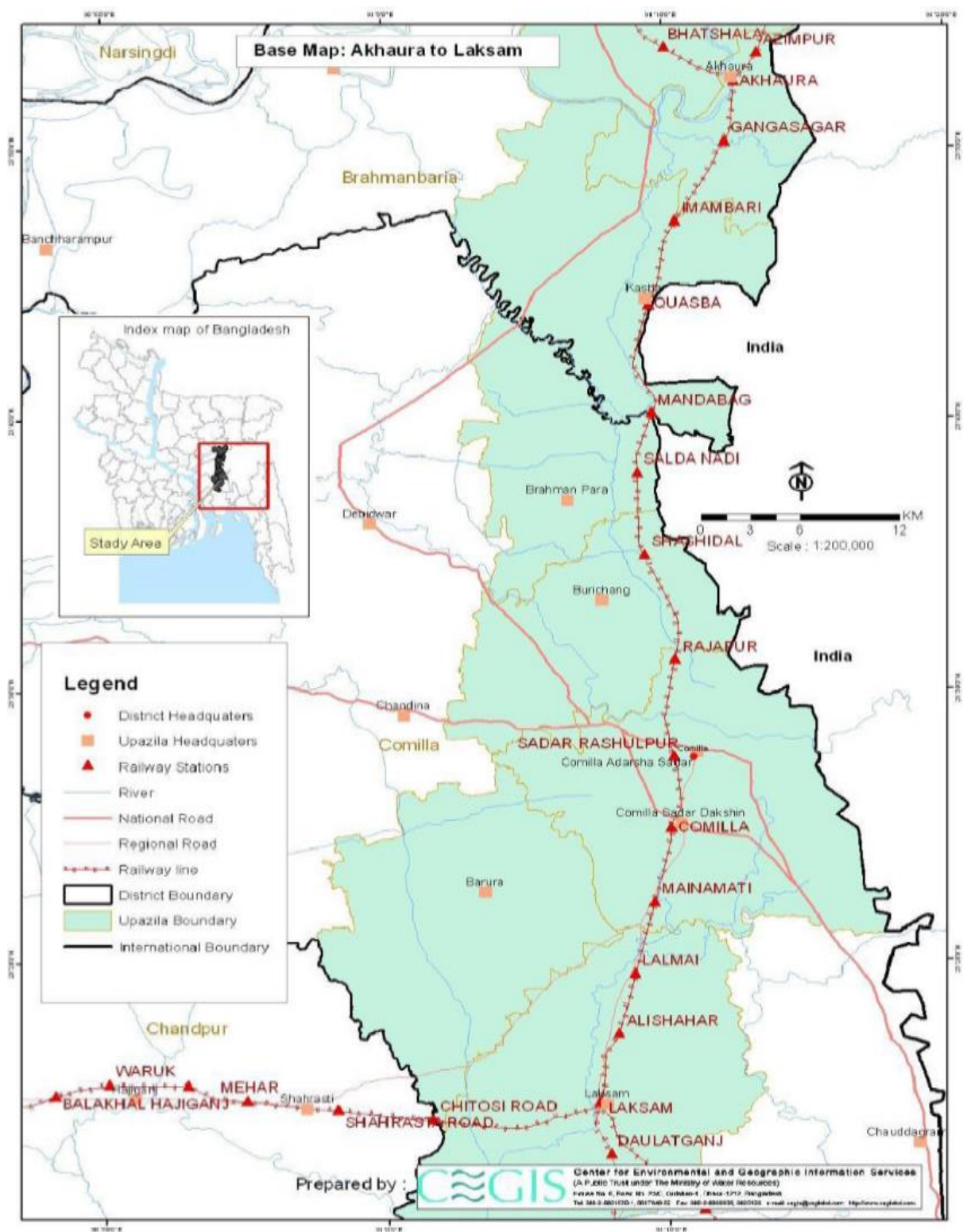


Figure 1: Project Alignment from Akhaura to Laksam

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This document is the first semi-annual social monitoring report (SMR) for the Akhaura-Laksam Double Track Project covering the year 2016 from January to December. The SMR discusses the project scope and impacts, objectives of the report, monitoring results and recommendations for improvement of the implementation process. This section of the SMR summarizes project scope and impacts, key findings and recommended actions, and the methodology of preparing this report.

A. Project Scope and Impacts

2. Bangladesh Railway (BR) under the Ministry of Railways of the Government of Bangladesh is implementing the Akhaura – Laksam Double Track Project (the Project) for double tracking the 72 km long Akhaura – Laksam (AL) section of the Dhaka Chittagong railway. The Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) are jointly financing the Project. The Project is developed under the Regional Cooperation and Integration Project (RCIP) – Rail Component for sub regional and Trans-Asian Railway (TAR) connectivity. In addition to construction of the double line, the Project includes (a) construction of 59 (fifty nine) new bridges and culverts, 13 of which are major bridges (more than 40 ft); (b) eleven new stations replacing existing stations within the same station complex; (c) improving access at 2 existing stations (Comilla and Akhaura) by construction of foot-over-bridges and ramps; and (d) construction of Engineers Main Office Building for the Project in Dhaka on existing Bangladesh Railway land.

3. A total of 320 ha of land will be required for doubling the track and 28.55 ha of the required land is being acquired from privately owned land holdings. In addition to affected titled owners, the Project interventions will cause displacement of peoples largely informal settlers/squatters (residential and commercial/shops), tenants and encroachers from BR land and in and around station areas with adverse impacts on their assets and livelihoods. As of surveys up to January 2015, the project will displace a total of 2004 households/units (titled and non-titled included) physically and economically. A total of 1947 physical entities will be displaced including 1753 households, 49 common/community establishments and 3 large businesses. The displaced households include 303 title-holders, 887 squatters and 573 renters on private land (155) and BR land (418). A total of 454 employees will also lose their jobs due to relocation of businesses. The project will also require removal of 55,342 various trees (fruit, timber, medicinal, banana and bamboo) to clear the land for civil works construction.

4. The Project has adopted a Resettlement Plan (RP)¹ for double tracking AL section and an addendum to the RP for construction of an Engineers Main Office (EMO) in Dhaka on an existing Bangladesh Railway land. Implementation of the AL RP has started with effected from 11 January 2016 and that of the EMO RP² will be implemented before civil works started for the EMO. BR has engaged an RP implementing NGO (INGO) with appropriate resources for implementation of the project resettlement plans. The project has also adopted a Gender Action Plan³ with responsibilities to multiple actors on its implementation including BR, the PIU, the CSC, the INGO and the Contractor(s).

¹ <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/162024/46168-001-rp-02.pdf>

² <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/190360/46168-001-rp.pdf>

³ <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/sasec-railway-connectivity-akhaura-laksam-double-track-project-gap>

B. The Social Monitoring Report

5. This Social Monitoring Report (SMR) has been prepared for the year 2016 to capture the progress on implementation of the AL RP for the period from January to December. This SMR also covers progress on the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP), implementation of HIV/AIDS and anti-human trafficking awareness training activities and compliance with core labor standards in civil works management. The major objective of social monitoring is to monitor the implementation status and fulfillment of the RPs for this Project. The specific objectives of the internal SMR are to:

- (i) Verify progress on the implementation of the Project RP, including brief description of the RP update (June 2015) rationale and the EMO RP (August 2016) including the following:
 - a. status of payment of compensation under law and resettlement cash assistance to eligible DPs;
 - b. implication of grievance redress mechanism to solve 's grievances; and
 - c. status of relocation of DPs and restoration of their livelihood and living standards.
- (ii) Verify progress on the implementation of the Gender Action Plan;
- (iii) Verify implementation of HIV/AIDS and anti-human trafficking awareness training activities (HIV/AIDS awareness activities for labor and communities along the corridor); and
- (iv) Verify compliance with core labor standards (i.e. prohibition of child labor, prohibition of bonded/forced labor, non-discrimination and equal pay for equal work).

6. The CSC is monitoring project activities and producing periodic monitoring reports such as monthly progress report; quarterly progress report, and semi-annual report those cover all of the components including safeguard compliance and other social issues. The CSC will also continue to prepare and produce semi-annual social monitoring report starting from the second SMR. The second SMR will be produced by the CSC for the January – June 2017 period within September 2017. Implementation of EMO RP and other social aspects will also be included when started.

C. Methodology

7. Monitoring of RP implementation and planning and management of other social aspects of the project for this reporting period (January – December 2016) has been conducted by the National Resettlement Specialist⁴ engaged by the Asian Development Bank (Staff Consultant). The ADB Staff Consultant has accessed the sites, reports and project documents, and interviewed the key stakeholders including the displaced persons, BR Resettlement Unit (BR-RU), the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC), the RP Implementing NGO (INGO) and the Contractor.

⁴ SC 107636 BAN: Staff Consultant (Resettlement) for SATC Projects, Contract No. 129812

8. Updated information on RP implementation procedures including data on payment of compensation and developments in payment of resettlement cash benefits to the Displaced Persons (DP) including affected private households (HH), titleholder households (TH), non-titleholder households (NTH) and renters were obtained from the BR-RU under the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and the INGO. Informal consultations and meetings were carried out with the concerned officials of BR-RU, CSC, INGO and contractor. Local demands and problems have also been surfaced through the stakeholder meetings.

9. Data and information from the inception report and progress reports from CSC and INGO as of December 2016, have been verified with the policy and provisions of the approved RP issued in June 2015. Feedback from the DPs and other stakeholders was received through the consultation process. Following were the procedures followed for social monitoring of activities for social management and resettlement plan implementation:

- Review of RP for policy and procedures of entitlement, compensation payments, relocation and livelihood restoration and other social actions;
- Collect and review up-to-date records of data/information on compensation payment to DPs against their entitlement by types of losses;
- Conduct consultations/meetings with different stakeholders of the project including displaced persons;
- Review the procedure and conditions for temporary land acquisition by the contractor(s) and measures for managing labour standards and public health requirements; This report summarizes the current status of land acquisition process including completed issues, payment status, outstanding issues, grievance procedures and feedback from the DPs and recommendations from concerned parties.

D. Key Findings

10. The Akhaura-Laksam Double Tracking Project, according to the AL RP, will be displacing 2,004 households and other entities (titled and non-titled) physically and economically. The displaced households and entities include 1,947 private households and businesses, and 1763 of these will be physically relocated. Acquisition of private land will displace 698 titled owners of land. A total of 887 squatters and 573 renters will be physically displaced. The displacements also include 454 employees losing their jobs due to impacts associated with the relocation of businesses. The impacts are being verified on the site by the BR-DC-INGO joint verification committees (JVC) in seven Upazilas led by Bangladesh Railway (BR). However, the impacts in terms of number of displaced households and persons will be finalized upon completion of BR led joint verification. As of December 2016, the joint verification by the BR led JVCs was in progress. The impacts will be conclusive once verified with award data and JVC verified information avoiding duplication of entitlements.

11. Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC), Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) and JVCs have been formed in March 2016. PVAC has completed their tasks in September 2016. The GRCs are in place to receive and resolve complaints and grievances from aggrieved persons.

12. Issuance of Identity Cards with photographs of the recognized affected persons confirms identification of affected persons for compensation and resettlement assistance. Out of the affected households and persons recorded in the RP, the INGO has issued ID cards to 268 titled households and 180 non-titled households up to December 2016. The Deputy Commissioners (DC) in Comilla and in Brahmanbaria, as of this period, have paid compensation under law to 361

titled households for land, structures, trees and other losses. INGO collects compensation payment data from the DC offices for identification of titled affected persons for processing additional payments. No titled households and persons have so far been paid additional grants and cash benefits under the provision of the RP. However, BR has paid cash for resettlement assistance to 43 non-titled holders out of 180 issued ID cards during the reporting period.

13. Following are the findings from the review and monitoring process:

- (1) Number of affected persons will be changed at the implementation stage due to change in land acquisition boundary, changes in ownership of land between BR and private people through settlement disputes, death of entitled persons and appearance of new co-sharers.
- (2) Resettlement Workers of the INGO are cordial to the affected persons but need to improve on disclosure of information, as well as when what to disclose.
- (3) Occupants of BR land affected by the project in some cases managed to get recognized by DC for compensation under law. BR is still looking for reasons why they were covered for compensation under law. However, they are excluded from the squatter list for avoiding duplication of compensation.
- (4) Special efforts as recommended in the RP will be required for compensating and relocating graves affected by acquisition of private land and resume of BR/other public lands.
- (5) No grievances from the affected persons were officially received through GRM although the GRCs at union and project level have been established.
- (6) Replacement value of land as per PVAC recommendation considered only the market price. As per the Entitlement Matrix (EM), transaction cost and income tax issues have not been included the replacement cost calculation. Reimbursement of registration cost is subject to land purchase. Replacement cost covers market price and transaction cost together.
- (7) There is uncertainty among the affected persons about the trees they claim to have planted on BR land. According to BR practice, as they refer to as rules in railway corridor management, no private people is allowed to plant trees on BR land or harvest them. BR can sue anybody for unauthorized cutting of trees from BR land/railway embankment. However, the Entitlement Matrix of the Resettlement Plan calls for compensating affected private trees whether they are owned by titled owners or non-titled owners. BR is now collecting data on loss of trees by squatters for considering compensation.
- (8) According to BR, there are trees planted by the Forest Department on the railway embankment. However, trees planted by squatters on BR land/embankment, as per the RP, is subject to compensation.
- (9) There are complaints on very low price of land given by the DC offices as compensation under law due to under reporting of land price in the transaction documents. The land owners want Bangladesh Railway to ensure current market price with additional payments. Bangladesh Railway will be paying Top-up on compensation under law for replacement cost.
- (10) Land prices determined by PVACs by location and category and approved by the Ministry of Railways have not been disclosed to the affected land owners.
- (11) Relocation of displaced private households appears to be only financial and supports should be commensurate to the needs and severity of impacts. Relocation assistance other than financial support is a sheer challenge as availability and price of land are beyond the reach of the poor landless squatters.

- (12) The affected persons and the elected representatives point to unused BR land along the railway embankment or land arranged under the project for relocation of the poor squatters.

E. Recommendations

14. Bangladesh Railway is managing the resettlement plan implementation with cordial attention and the BR-RU has been working very closely with the affected persons facilitated by the INGO. The CSC social team is also attentive to the implementation process and attempting to guide the process and monitor activities of the BR-RU and the INGO staff. Following are few recommendations for the BR-RU, the CSC social team, and the INGO:

- (1) The Resettlement Workers in the forefront of the RP implementation efforts will undergo orientation on disclosure, consultation, advocacy and GRM before relocation of the physically displaced residential households, commercial entities and CPRs.
- (2) The INGO will compare the JVC data with award data for unification of names of displaced persons and avoiding duplicate payments of entitlements by sources.
- (3) Bangladesh Railway in coordination with the DC will review the ownership claims on BR land for resolution of ownership disputes to the satisfaction of the claimants complying with the active laws of the country.
- (4) The INGO will consult with the concerned affected person, and as relevant, religious, social and administrative organizations and seek assistance from these bodies for planning and execution of the relocation of affected graves and graveyards. Discussion between BR and ADB will follow to ensure the cost of disinterring and reintering the graves and assistance for relocation of any graveyards is provided for.
- (5) BR-RU will operationalize the GRM and its documentation to receiving grievance petitions on different rights related complaints. Key members of GRCs will be provided with an orientation on the hearing, possible investigation, settlement, and documentation processes.
- (6) Bangladesh Railway need to closer review the definition of replacement value followed by PVACs. BR and the INGO need to ensure that the income tax deducted at source during the CCL compensation is reimbursed to the affected land owners through the additional “top up” compensation payment provided by BR via the INGO as per the Entitlement Matrix. Otherwise, the tax deduction affects the replacement cost concept. Replacement cost is the cost of replacement land purchase that covers market price and transaction cost.
- (7) Trees planted by the squatters on BR and other public land to be resumed for the project civil works construction can be considered for compensation in compliance with the RP provisions and in particular the Entitlement Matrix. However, the ownership needs to be identified and confirmed in GRC, in case the JVCs omitted and there is a claim placed.
- (8) CSC social team will sit with BR-RU, Civil Works Contractor and INGO to identify priorities and develop monthly and semi-annual work program for INGO on land acquisition and resettlement process to ensure payments to the affected persons before relocation.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RP

15. This section provides the details of the preparation and updating the resettlement plan, the objectives and impacts identified at the detail design and at the implementation stage with clarifications against any discrepancies.

A. Resettlement Plan Preparation and Objectives

1. RP Preparation, Disclosure and Approval

16. The Resettlement Plan (RP) for the Akhaura – Laksam Double Track Project (AL RP) and its addendum for construction of the Engineers Main Office building (EMO RP) were prepared under the consulting services for feasibility study and design⁵ based on data and information collected using participatory approach. The tools and techniques used were (i) census of affected households (100%); (ii) sample socio-economic survey (SES) of 20% affected households; (iii) property valuation survey (PVS); (iv) stakeholder consultation meetings (SCM); and (v) focus group discussions (FGD). Finally, a rapid assessment was done in three major station areas during May 2014. The AL RP was first prepared in June 2014 and then updated in June 2015 to accommodate changes in design and increased use of Bangladesh Railway land minimizing acquisition of private land. The revision and updates were done in view of reduction in the acquisition of private land from 58.43 ha assessed in 2014 to 37.38 ha identified in 2015. The reduced land acquisition further minimised Project impacts, particularly dealing with titleholders.

17. Objectives of the AL RP and the EMO RP are to mitigate all unavoidable negative social and resettlement impacts caused due to the project by provision of commensurate measures to resettle the displaced persons and restore their livelihoods. The AL RP (updated) and the EMO RP (the RPs) provide financial and institutional measures to mitigate, compensate and re-establish the lives and livelihoods of the displaced persons and communities, affected by the project. The RPs follow the legal framework active in the country on land acquisition relevant to the project and complies with the ADB/Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards and EIB standard 6 –Involuntary Resettlement and other relevant guidelines⁶. The RPs also ensure that every displaced person will get their due compensation and the cash for resettlement assistance based on the value assessed by the competent authority in a participatory method. The RPs provide special attention to non-titled displaced persons including squatters, informal settlers, shops and business owners on BR land to support their relocation and restoration of their livelihoods.

18. The AL RP was disclosed in ADB website in July 2015 the EMO RP was uploaded in ADB website in August 2016 following their approval from ADB and EIB. The AL RP was approved by the Ministry of Railways (MoR) on behalf of the Government of Bangladesh on 7 July 2015. The EMO RP is expected to be approved by the MoR by November 2016.

19. The AL RP has been disclosed on Bangladesh Railway's official website (<http://railway.portal.gov.bd>) along with other project related documents. The EMO RP will be uploaded on BR website upon its official approval from the Government.

⁵ Asian Development Bank (ADB) Loan No. 2688-BAN (SF): Regional Cooperation and Integration Project -Rail Component.

⁶ EIB Standard 5 Cultural Heritage; Standard 7 Rights and Interests of Vulnerable Groups; and Standard 10 Stakeholders Engagement. Environmental and Social Handbook, 2014.

2. Updating the Resettlement Plan

20. The approved Resettlement Plan (RP) for the Akhaura – Laksam double tracking interventions is an updated version as of June 2015. Additional surveys were carried out in Akhaura, Comilla and Laksam station areas in February-March 2014 to assess the availability and affordability of commercial/residential spaces or accommodation for the informal settlers. Initially BR land area was calculated based on mouza maps and assumed BR Right of Way, based on field visits. The revised area is based on land records of civil land authorities. In view of reduced land acquisition proposal, field-level surveys and verifications were conducted in December 2014 and January 2015 to identify and exclude the plots that will not be affected as per the land acquisition plans (LAP). Some adjustments in station areas were recorded having impacts on an additional 21.05 ha railway land involving squatters/informal settlers, railway colonies and buildings. Landowners not affected by the revised LAPs have been dropped from the Inventory of lost assets (ILA). Thus, the impact on private land has been minimized, while the impact on squatters has increased.

21. The AL RP was reviewed in the implementation level for implementation approaches including identification of displaced persons eligible for compensation and assistance for recognized losses under the project. The AL RP of June 2015 will be followed for recognition of data on loss of assets and income verified by the JVCs and those on compensation under law from the DC offices. Current market price (CMP) of land and other assets, recommended by the PVACs and approved by the Ministry of Railways (MoR), is the basis for calculating compensation top-up on the cash compensation under law (CCL) where CMP is higher than CCL. Cost for title transfer of land is conditional to land purchase by the affected land owners.

3. Description of Location of Project Impacts

22. The project railway line passes through the administrative areas of Akhaura and Quasba Upazilas under Brahmanbaria District, and Brahman Para, Burirchang, Comilla Sadar, Comilla Sadar South, and Laksam Upazilas under Comilla District. For the purpose of social survey and implementation advantage, the alignment from Akhaura to Laksam was divided into three sections, namely (i) Laksam–Comilla (24.375 km), (ii) Comilla–Salda Nadi (19.500 km), and (iii) Salda Nadi–Akhaura (28.200 km). The data has accordingly been provided in the resettlement plan.

23. Project interventions for Akhaura-Laksam double tracking, according to the AL RP, have affected 2,004 households and other entities (titled and non-titled) who will be physically and economically displaced. The displaced households and entities include 1,947 private households and businesses and 1763 of these will be physically relocated. The doubling of the track will require a total of around 320 ha of land. Of this, only 37.38 ha will require private land acquisition – the rest of the land already belongs to BR. Acquisition of private land will displace 698 titled owners of land. However, many households/shops who are currently squatting on BR land will be affected and would require relocation. A total of 887 informal settler households (i.e., squatters) and 573 renters on private land (155) and BR land (418) will be affected in the three sections (see Table 1). The displacements also include 454 employees losing their jobs due to impacts associated with the relocation of businesses. The Project will also require removal of trees of various sizes and species. Details of the project impacts by section as per the updated RP has been presented in Table 1.

24. The number of affected households and persons is subject to change during DC led joint verification of displaced persons on private land and khas land (not owned by BR)⁷ and subsequent joint verification by BR led Joint Verification Committee (JVC) constituted under the provision of the Resettlement Plan for the Project. Table 1 provides data on project affected persons as per the Resettlement Plan. Joint verification by DC has been completed. Bangladesh Railway has also completed joint verification in sections 1 and 3 and is in the process of completing the verification in section 2. Table 1 can be populated by BR led joint verification data upon completion of the verification in section 3. However, the INGO has been generating data by Mauza, Upazila and District following the BR led joint verification and award data collected from the DC offices for payment of compensation under law.

Table 1: Households by Different Categories of Impact by Section

Type of Losses	Laksam Comilla	Comilla Salda Nadi	Salda Nadi Akhaura	Total
Only land	182	241	275	698
Residential structures	200	134	351	685
Commercial/business structures	134	94	178	406
Residence/commercial structures	21	35	43	99
Only trees	2	2	7	11
CPRs/PCRs	18	17	17	52
Government institutions	3	2	1	6
Loss of other structures	15	11	18	44
Loss of fish pond/ground		1	3	4
Medium to large business	1		1	2
Total	576	534	894	2,004

Source: Akhaura Laksam Resettlement Plan (June 2015)

4. Minimizing Resettlement Impacts

25. The Project considered many technical options in order to reduce land acquisition and minimise possible adverse impacts. Out of total required area of around 320 ha, only 37.38 ha (11.7%) of area will be acquired from private holdings; the remainder is BR land. The section from Gangasagar Railway Station to Akhaura was re-designed to avoid a major market and settlement, including an old temple. A new station building design was developed and other design changes were made to minimise land acquisition. The reconstruction and modernisation of the stations were designed as much as possible within the available BR land. Access roads to some stations were re-designed through further field inspections to reduce land acquisition and minimise impacts. The Engineers Main Office building has been proposed for construction on BR land in Dhaka close to BR headquarters. As a result, land acquisition was reduced during the design phase and the overall impact of the Project was significantly reduced.

26. At the implementation stage, the acquisition of private land has further been reduced through ownership scrutiny of proposed land for acquisition. The amount of privately owned land under acquisition as of December 2016 is known to be only 28.55 ha. However, there are claims of private ownership of proposed land in Baliahura, Chapia, Chandonsar and few other areas those are under scrutiny. If these claims are proved valid, the amount of acquisition of private

⁷ Khas land means government owned fallow land, where nobody has property rights but available for allocation according to government priorities.

land may increase. The civil works contractor is reviewing the design and field trothing to identify land bottlenecks that may require further scrutiny of land acquisition and resettlement issues.

5. Actual Impact vs Impacts Identified in RP (Updated)

27. Project impacts in term of loss of land and other assets, income and livelihoods have been in the process of verification and certification by the Joint Verification Committees (JVC) constituted under the updated Resettlement Plan. As of December 2016, the joint verification has been ongoing starting from May 11, 2016 in Section 3 and from August 4, 2016 in Sections 1 and 2. According to the information available from the INGO in early November 2016, joint verification by JVC is completed in Section 2 by September 01, 2016 and in Section 1 by August 29, 2016. Joint verification in Section 3 was in progress as of December 2016. As of November 15, 2016, acquisition of private land is 28.55 hectare. However, the quantum of land acquisition may change following the resolution of ownership litigation between Bangladesh Railway and the affected land users along the existing railway embankment. A total of 30 such cases have been filed with the DC offices; 2 in Comilla and 28 in Brahmanbaria. Table 2 will be completed for actual impact once the JVCs complete verification in all sections.

Table 2: Summary of Project Impacts⁸

Sl. No.	Project Impacts	Updated 2015 RP	Impacts identified at implementation	Remarks
A	Amount of land to be acquired (ha)	37.38	28.55	
B	Total Number of Displaced Persons	9,626		
C	Common Property Resources affected	52	28	Secs 1 & 3
D	Total Number of private household affected			
	No. of affected households requiring physical relocation	1,763	TBD	
	No. of households economically affected (i.e., loss of land, fish ponds, trees, wages – no relocation required)	713	TBD	
E	No. of affected title-holder households (TH)	1,042	1715	
	No. of affected non-title-holder households (NTH) ⁹	962	899	As of Dec. 2016
	No. of affected encroachers			
F	No. of affected renters	621	TBD	
G	Total Number of vulnerable Households	404	116	Secs 1 & 3
H	Total RP budget (million BDT)	4,418.83.0	TBD	

TBD = To be determined

⁸ This table will be updated once the JVC data is finalized at all three sections. The updated table will be available in the next semi-annual SMR.

⁹ Identification of NTH does not depend on identification of THs by DCs. However, until and unless BR verifies the NTHs for compensation under the RP, INGO cannot identify them. As of December 2016, ID cards have been issued to 180 NTHs out of 724 primarily identified. The number shown in actual column is for sections 1 and 3. This number will increase once the validation is complete in Section 2.

B. Resettlement Plan Implementation Arrangements

1. Bangladesh Railway (BR) Staff

28. Bangladesh Railway (BR) under the Ministry of Railways (MoR) is representing the Government of Bangladesh as the Executing Agency of the Project. BR has established a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at its headquarters headed by a Project Director (PD). A Resettlement Unit (RU) within the PIU has also been established, which is responsible for implementation of the RP in terms of compensation disbursement and resettlement of the Project displaced persons including livelihood restoration in the process of construction of the railway and resettlement of the DPs. The RU is headed by a Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) of the rank of Deputy Director who is being assisted by two Resettlement Officers (RO) of the rank of Additional Director, two SSAEs, an Accountant, a Computer Operator and a Peon.

29. The PIU has engaged an RP Implementing NGO (INGO) for assisting BR-RU in implementation of the RP and associated other activities. The role of the RU generally include (i) Overall planning, management and monitoring of the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP), Resettlement Plan (RP) and Income and Livelihood Restoration Programme (ILRP) synchronizing with the construction schedule of the Project; (ii) Prepare Terms of Reference (TOR) for implementation of the RP and ILRP for the PD; (iii) Design and produce necessary tools for implementation of LAP, RP and ILRP with assistance from consultant/NGO; (iv) Ensure that all eligible persons are identified, provided with their due compensation and entitlements and are relocated/ resettled as per the implementation schedule on time; (v) Coordinate with the DCs' offices for the timely acquisition of land and payment of compensation; (vi) Form Joint Verification Committees (JVC) and Property Valuation Advisory Committees (PVAC) for official recognition of inventory of lost assets and determining their current market price for replacement cost calculation; (vii) Establish and operate Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) for disposal of grievances; (viii) Ensure rights of the vulnerable displaced persons in the process of resettlement as per the RP; (ix) Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement packages and delivery mechanism and, if necessary, propose modifications to BR management; and (x) Establish internal monitoring system and report to BR Management and the Co-financiers.

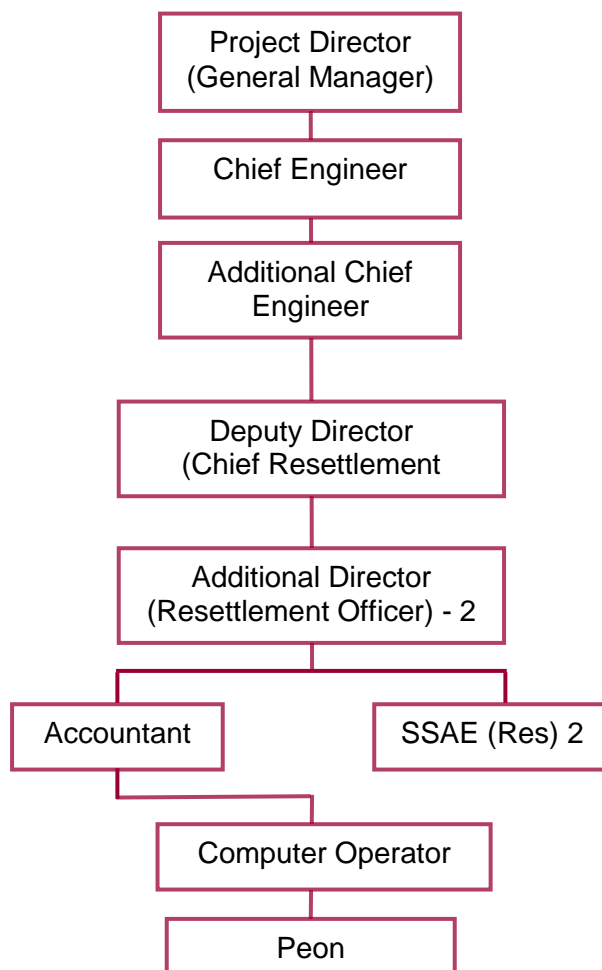


Figure 2: Resettlement Unit Organogram

30. The Chief Engineer (CE) works under the overall guidance and supervision of the Project Director/Director General. The CE is directly responsible for executing all tasks assigned to the RU and any other tasks assigned by the PD from time to time. The Deputy Director, (Res) and

two Assistant Directors (Res) will assist the CE for management of the resettlement operations. The CE has the full administrative and financial powers to manage the resettlement program in all matters.

31. The Additional Chief Engineer (ACE) is the head of the RU in BR and works under the overall guidance and supervision of the Project Director/Director General. The ACE is directly responsible for executing all tasks assigned to the RU and any other tasks assigned by the PD from time to time.

32. The Deputy Director –Resettlement (DD Resettlement) is the field level-implementing officer of the Resettlement Unit responsible for field level coordination of the resettlement operation in Project area. Two Assistant Directors are fielded for two districts assisting the DD Resettlement. The RU field Offices have the responsibility for the overall implementation of all field level operation related to land acquisition and resettlement.

33. BR with the support of the CSC (see below) is overall responsible to manage and supervise the resettlement activities.

2. Resettlement Implementation NGO (INGO)

34. A Resettlement Implementation Non-Government Organization (INGO) has been engaged by Bangladesh Railway through a competitive bidding process. Contract agreement with the selected INGO was signed on 10 January 2016 and the INGO has managed to mobilize on the assignment officially on 11 January 2016, the next day. The INGO is responsible for overall implementation of Resettlement Plan as well as providing assistance to BR in Land Acquisition providing institutional and technical support. The INGO overall, will identify, inform and mobilize displaced persons eligible for compensation and assistance, prepare EP file, entitlement card and payment statement, and ensure that all eligible DPs receive their due compensation and entitlements. The responsibility of INGO also includes coordinating with the Deputy Commissioners and assisting the DPs in getting cash Compensation under Law (CCL) and finding alternative land and housing for relocation. Participation in and providing technical and desk support to GRC, JVC, PVAC remain the important task of the INGO for encouraging beneficiary participation in the resettlement process following the updated Resettlement Plan (June 2015).

35. The INGO has established its Project Office in Dhaka headed by the Project Team Leader and coordinated by the Executive Director of the NGO. The Project Office in Dhaka is the Headquarters (HQ) of the INGO for management of the Resettlement Implementation for Bangladesh Railway. The key professional staff along with the support staff are housed in the HQ. The INGO has also established two Area Offices, one in Comilla covering the sections 1 and 2 within Comilla District and the other in Akhaura covering section 3 in Brahmanbaria District. Location of the HQ Office and the Area Offices are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Location and Dates of Establishment of INGO Offices

Offices of the INGO	Location Address	Date of Establishment	Headed by
Project Office, HQ	House # 817, Road # 04, Baitul Aman Housing Society Adabar, Dhaka	January 10, 2016	Team Leader
Area Office, Comilla	Paschim Darmapur, Comilla Sadar, Comilla	January 20, 2016	Area Manager
Area Office, Brahmanbaria	Masjid para, Shahid Sarafat Ali Sarak, Akhaura, Brahmanbaria	February 01, 2016	Area Manager

36. The INGO has a total staff strength of 1435 man-months for the entire period of implementation of the RP. As of December 2016, the INGO has utilized 23.40 man-months of professional inputs and 377.40 man-months of total staff input. Overall input utilization is 26.30% of the planned input and it is 15.81% of the professional staff-months planned for the project.

Table 4: INGO Staffing Plan and Utilization as of December 2016

Sl. No.	Position	Number	Planned Input (man-month)	Input used as of Dec 2016	Proportion utilized (%)
A.	Key Professional Staff (HQ)				
1	Team Leader (Senior Resettlement Specialist)	1	48	11.70	24.37
2	Deputy Team Leader (Resettlement Specialist)	1	48	11.70	24.37
3	Personal Finance Trainer	1	06	-	-
4	Social Development Specialist	1	12	-	-
5	Women in Development/Gender Specialist	1	09	-	-
6	Land Market Research Specialist	1	06	-	-
7	MIS Specialist	1	09	-	-
8	Land Acquisition Specialist	1	10	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>23.40</i>	<i>15.81</i>
B.	Office Support Staff (HQ)				
1.	Database Manager	1	50	11.00	22.00
2.	Accountant	1	36	11.00	30.55
3.	Computer Operator	1	29	11.00	37.93
4.	Messenger	1	48	11.00	22.92
5.	Office Security	1	48	11.00	22.92
	<i>Sub-Total</i>		<i>211</i>	<i>55.00</i>	<i>26.07</i>
C.	Field Support Staff				
1.	Area Manager	2	100	22.00	22.00
2.	Supervisor	2	68	22.00	32.35
3.	Computer Operator	2	60	19.00	31.67
4.	Resettlement Worker	20	680	209.00	30.73
5.	Messenger	2	72	20.00	27.78
6.	Office Security	2	96	7.00	7.29
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>1076</i>	<i>299.00</i>	<i>27.79</i>
	Total	43	1435	377.40	26.30

Source: Samahar, Monthly Progress Report, December 2016

3. Construction Supervision Consultant

37. The Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) was mobilized on 12 April 2016 with the mobilization of the Project Manager (international) with few other international and national professionals. The CSC contingent on social development and safeguards management includes one international Social, Resettlement and Gender Specialist, one national Senior Resettlement and Gender Specialist and three national Junior Resettlement Specialists.

38. CSC role on social development and safeguards management under the project covers supervision and monitoring involuntary resettlement management, livelihood restoration measures, gender mainstreaming, labour standards, and public health and safety. According to the work program given in the Inception Report, the CSC social team is responsible for the following:

39. **Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration:** monitoring NGO activities for implementation of RPs and ILRP, verifying process and documentation of GRM and functions of GRCs, preparing implementation progress reports, semi-annual reports and completion reports.

40. **Gender and Social Aspects:** review Gender Action Plan (GAP), monitor and report implementation of the GAP and HIV/AIDS and Anti-Human Trafficking campaigns, design and conduct training for BR staff on elderly-women-children-disabled (EWCD) friendly design and operation, verifying EWCD features of the first rehabilitated station. CSC will also conduct a customer satisfaction survey on EWCD design features and services and recommendations. CSC will however, monitor core labour standards maintained by the contractor(s) in relation to the civil works contraction under the project.

41. CSC will verify implementation of the RPs taking 10% randomly selected affected households receiving compensation and cash for resettlement assistance.

42. Within the reporting period from January – June 2016, only national Resettlement and Gender Specialist has been mobilized against the Junior Resettlement Specialist position with effect from the 2nd of May 2016. The Resident Social, Resettlement and Gender Specialist (international) was mobilized on 15 September 2016 while one Junior Resettlement Specialist (national) was mobilized on the 25th October 2016. The timeline and input plan as per the Inception Report is captured in Table 5.

Table 5: CSC Staffing for Social, Resettlement and Gender (as of Dec 2016)

Position	Source	Planned input (man-month)	Date of mobilization	Input schedule	Input Used (%)	Remarks
Social, Resettlement and Gender Specialist	International	24	15 September 2016	Intermittent	10.4	-
Resettlement and Gender Specialist	National	51	-	Full time		To be mobilized
Junior Resettlement Specialist-1)	National	48	2 nd May 2016	Full time	14.7	-
Junior Resettlement Specialist-2)	National	48	25 October 2016	Full time	4.6	-
Junior Resettlement Specialist-3)	National	48		Full time		To be mobilized

4. Independent Resettlement Monitoring Team

43. In September 2016, the ADB has hired an independent monitoring team (IMT) to provide a third-party, independent assessment of the implementation progress and outcome of the resettlement plan approved for each project and their compliance with ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS). The team is composed of a Team Leader, 3 surveyors/assistants and a database manager. The independent monitoring team will conduct a bi-annual assessment of the resettlement plan process, performance, outputs and outcomes based on a sample baseline of 20% of affected households. The reports should include (i) assessment of the RP implementation process (process and output/outcome indicators); (ii) compliance status with ADB's SPS; (iii) Corrective action plans and recommendations.

5. Formation of JVC, PVAC and GRC

44. Bangladesh Railway has established Joint Verification Committee (JVC), one each for Comilla and for Brahmanbaria districts. Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) has been formed for each Upazila and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) has been form for each Union. Two JVCs, 7 PVACs and 15 GRCs have thus been formed along the three sections of the alignment with effect from 3 March 2016 following the directives from the Ministry of Railways (MoR) published on 18 October 2015. Roles and activities of the JVCs, PVACs and GRCs as per the MoR directives are the following:

Table 6: Scope of Resettlement Management Committees and Timeline

Resettlement Management Committee	Scope and activities	Timeline
Joint Verification Committee (JVC): AD (Resettlement), Convener; Area Manager of INGO, Member Secretary; and authorized representative of the DC in concern district, Member.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop database of the inventory of lost assets comparing with the data collected from the DC Offices and on-site verification; • Determine the ownership of land where the displaced persons are affected (whether private land, BR land or other public land); • Prepare budget after joint on-site verification and send it to the Project Director and the Deputy Commissioners; • Prepare budget for compensation of the physical structures on BR land and send to the Project Director for his information; • Compile all database and send to the Project Director. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JVCs started on-site verification of Inventory of Lost Assets (ILA) in Sections 1 @ 2 on May 11, and in Section 3 on Mar 15 2016. Joint verification has been completed on Aug 31 in Section 1 and on Sep 19 in Section 3. • The verified ILAs have been approved by BR on 31 Aug 2016 for section 1 and on 1 Sep 2016. • JVC is working in section 2 and will be completed by Nov 2016.
Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC): DD (Resettlement), Chairman; Team Leader of INGO, Member Secretary and two other members are authorized representative of the DC in concern district and elected representative from the concern area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out market price survey of land and other physical assets affected for land acquisition and implementation of the project to determine the current market prices; • Design and carry out market price survey of non-land assets owned by squatters of BR/public land and lessees of BR land to know and determine their market price. • The INGO will carry out all survey work as per design developed and approved by the PVACs and submit the results for review and signature to them. • PVACs will perform the above responsibilities and forward their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 7 PVACs carried out their advisory services for review and recommendation of market price of land and other physical assets following the market price survey conducted by the INGO as per PVAC design during Mar – Aug 2016. • BR has approved the rates recommended by all PVACs on 28 Sep 2016¹⁰.

¹⁰ Ministry of Railway has approved the PVAC rates for the Akhaura – Laksam Double Track Project on 28 Sep 2016 vide memo no. 54.00.0000.013.015.2016/114.

Resettlement Management Committee	Scope and activities	Timeline
	report with all supporting documents to the Project Director.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INGO is preparing the estimates of cash for resettlement assistance.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), union and project levels: Union GRC: AD (Resettlement), Convener; Area Manager of INGO, Member Secretary and three other members are (i) authorized representative of the DC in concern district or authorized representative from the Upazila Sub-Registry Office, (ii) female member from the local government institution concerned, and (iii) representatives from the displaced persons. Project level GRC: Project Director or his nominated representative as convener, Team Leader, INGO, Member secretary, and members include Upazila Chairman or his/her nominated representative, representative of local communities and representative from the displaced persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receive grievances from the aggrieved displaced persons and conduct hearing on grievance petitions; If the grievance is related to land acquisition ordinance 1982 or Arbitration under any other active law of the country, advise the aggrieved person to produce the grievance to relevant government agency or the court of law; If the grievance petition is outside the jurisdiction of law and relates to involuntary resettlement management under the project resettlement plan (RP), the committee will conduct hearing for resolution under the RP provisions; Grievance petitions from landless squatters and lessees of BR or other public land will also be resolved as per RP provisions; All resolutions of the committee with recommendations will be produced with the Project Director for his review and approval. As per the RP, all grievances will be received at the Union GRCs and resolved there as much as acceptable to the aggrieved persons. In case of any difficulties or dissatisfaction of the aggrieved persons with the Union GRC resolution, the case petitions will be forwarded to the Project level GRC for further review and resolution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GRM is open throughout the period of RP implementation. Complaints received with the Union GRCs will be settled within 30 days of receipt. Any cases referred to the Project level GRC will be resolved in 10 days of receipt.

C. Detailed Status of Implementation of the Resettlement Plan

1. Details of Land Acquisition Process and Timeline

45. Land acquisition process started in early May 2015 under Comilla and Brahmanbaria districts through notification under section 3 started on May 7, 2015. The Deputy Commissioner (DC) opened one Land Acquisition Case (LA Case) for all two sections under Comilla District, while the DC in Brahmanbaria District opened 22 LA Cases (6 27) for processing land acquisition for Bangladesh Railway under the project. Notification for updating ownership (under section 6) was served on September 7 of 2015 in Comilla District and it was October 11 of 2015 in Brahmanbaria District. The DC in Comilla served notice under section 7 for receiving

compensation on November 26, 2015 and the same notification was issued on February 25, 2016 in Brahmanbaria District. Payment of compensation under law started on December 9, 2015 in Comilla and that on April 04, 2016 in Brahmanbaria District.

Table 7: Timeline for Land Acquisition and Payment

District/LA Cases	Dates of serving Notice u/s 3	Dates of serving Notice u/s 6	Dates of serving Notice u/s 7	Date of start of payment
Comilla/ 16/2014-15	May 7, 2015	Sep 7, 2015	Nov 26, 2015	Dec 9, 2015
Brahmanbaria/ 06-27/2014-15	May 7 – 22, 2015	Oct 11 – 26, 2015	Feb 25 – Mar 22, 2016	Apr 04, 2016

Source: Shamahar (RP INGO), Team Leader and Deputy Team Leader consulted on 13 November 2016

46. As of December 2016, the DC in Comilla has paid a sum of BDT 650.62 million (USD 8.34 million) and the DC in Brahmanbaria paid a sum of BDT 252.79 million (USD 3.24 million). Table 8 provides the details of the payment.

Table 8: Land Acquisition Budget and Payment Status

District	LA Case No.	Quantity of Land (in Acre)	Payment Budget by DCs (BDT)	Payment by DC (BDT)
Comilla	16/2014-15	42.252	893,591,322.76	650,624,414.38
Sub-total 1			893,591,322.76	650,624,414.38
Brahmanbaria	06-27/2014-15	28.272	435,006,517.29	252,793,796.43
Sub-total 2			435,006,517.29	252,793,796.43
Total			1,328,597,840.04	903,418,210.81

Source: Shamahar (INGO), Monthly Progress Report, December 2016

2. Compensations and benefits payments to Titled Households (TH):

47. The Deputy Commissioners in Comilla and Brahmanbaria have paid compensation under law (CCL) to 385 awardees (titled households – TH) as of December 2016. During the same period, the INGO could identify only 243 THs for issuance of ID cards and payment of resettlement benefits.

48. **Payment of compensation under law (CCL):** According the award data available with the INGO, 1474 awards have been determined for land compensation in Comilla District and it is only 241 in Brahmanbaria District. As of December 2016, a total sum of BDT 903.42 million (68.00% against the budget) have been paid against the budget amount of BDT 1,328.60 million. Starting in December 9, 2015, the DC Comilla has achieved an overall financial progress of 72.81 percent. The DC, Brahmanbaria achieved only 58.11 percent starting payment in April 04, 2016. Table 9 provides details of the payment update as of December 2016.

Table 9: Payment of Cash Compensation under Law to Titled Owner

District	Loss item	No. Title Affected HH (TH)			Amounts (BDT)		
		DC Award	Awards paid	%	DC's Estimates	Payment (actual)*	%
Comilla	Land	1474	346	23.47	722,565,948.53	517,577,197.25	71.63
	Structure	220	97	44.09	152,205,777.90	119,309,213.37	78.39
	Tree	223	68	30.49	11,036,700.75	9,325,648.13	84.50

District	Loss item	No. Title Affected HH (TH)			Amounts (BDT)		
		DC Award	Awards paid	%	DC's Estimates	Payment (actual)*	%
	Others ¹¹	396	89	22.47	7,782,895.58	4,412,355.63	56.69
	Sub-total				893,591,322.76	650,624,414.38	72.81
Brahmanbaria	Land	241	203	84.23	304,901,186.54	175,696,061.87	57.62
	Structure	176	124	70.45	88,272,772.50	61,270,266.04	69.41
	Tree	172	97	56.40	32,864,314.50	12,277,190.99	37.36
	Others	81	56	69.14	8,968,243.75	3,550,277.53	39.59
	Sub-total				435,006,517.29	252,793,796.43	58.11
	Total	1715	385	22.45	1,328,597,840.04	903,418,210.81	68.00

Source: Shamahar (INGO), Monthly Progress Report, December 2016

49. **Payment of Resettlement Benefits (RB):** The INGO has identified (ID card issued) a total of 268 titled households (TH) receiving compensation under law as of December 2016. A total of 128 THs have been identified in Comilla and 140 THs were identified in Brahmanbaria as of December 2016. The INGO is processing data for identification of THs by category of entitlements accrued to them. Table 10 will be updated following categorization by the INGO of the identified THs and payment of resettlement benefits is done. As of December 2016, no payment of resettlement benefits was made to the THs.

Table 10: Payments of Resettlement Benefit (RB) to Titled Households

Resettlement Benefits	No. TH identified		No. TH paid		Amount paid (BDT)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
RC (Additional Grant for Land)	268					
Transfer Grant (TG)						
Reconstruction Grant (RG)						
Cash Grant for lost income						
Cash Grant for loss of Business Income by Affected Traders (CGBIT)						
Additional Grant for Vulnerable HH						
Refund of Registration Cost (RRC)						
Any other benefit						
Total (Taka)						

3. Status of Resettlement Benefits and Assistance to NTHs

50. According to the provisions of RP, identification of Non-Titled Affected Households (NTH) has been started in Comilla and Brahmanbaria areas. As of December 2016, the INGO was processing 899 NTHs (Comilla 461 and Brahmanbaria 438) for identification. A total of 180 NTHs were issued ID card as of December 2016 in section 1 and section 3. It was understood that the NTHs affected in the 10-km stretch at either end of the 72-km alignment will be paid their compensation and cash for resettlement assistance on a priority basis. BR is continuing payment of NTHs and as of December 2016, only 43 NTHs were paid their resettlement benefits (RB). One of the 43 NTHs was affected with a movable structure and therefore RC for loss of structure was not paid. Table 11 shows the progress in payment of RBs to the NTHs in the second half of 2016.

¹¹ Others include compensation under law for loss of business, fish stock, pond digging, crop, and the like on titled land.

Table 11: Payments of Resettlement Benefit (RB) per type for Non-Titled Household

Resettlement Benefits	No. NTH identified		No. NTH received ID card		No. NTH paid		Amount paid (BDT)
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	
RC for Loss of structure (RCS)	261		180		42	11	6,263,267
Transfer Grant (TG)					43	11	344,000
Reconstruction Grant (RG)					43	11	421,400
Cash Grant for Loss of Income and Affected Traders (CGBIT)					1	0	180,000
Cash Grant for Vulnerable HH (CGVH)					3	2	41,000
Cash Grant for Female Headed Households (CGFH)					8	8	50,000
Total					43	11	7,329,667

Source: RP Implementing NGO (SAMAHAR), MPR December 2016

4. Common Property Resources

51. The Resettlement plan identified 3 Physical Cultural Resources (PCR) and 49 Common Property Resources (CPR) along the 72 km alignment under the project for a second track. According to the information provided from the INGO, all the 3 PCRs including the Mazar Sharif at Sadar Rashulpur Station, the Hindu Temple at Rajapur Station and Kalibari Mondir at Gangasagar Station have been avoided.

52. The INGO has identified 15 CPRs in Section 1 including 6 on titled land. Another 11 CPRs have been identified affected in Section 3, all on BR land. Identification of CPRs is in progress in Section 2. List of the affected CPRs identified in Sections 1 and 3 is appended in Table 12 hereunder.

Table 12: Relocation of Common Property Resources (CPR)

Sl.No.	Name	Location (Mauza)	Fully affected requiring relocation	Partially affected, not to relocate physically
Section 1, Comilla				
1	Ali Sahar Jame Mosque	Ali Shahar	No	Yes
2	Ali Sahar Graveyard	Ali Shahar	No	Yes
3	Poor Child Complex	Borol	No	Yes
4	Uttar Fatehpur Mosque	Uttar Fatehpur	No	Yes
5	Sayedpur Mosque	Sayedpur	No	Yes
6	CNG Drivers' Samity	Sayedpur	No	Yes
7	Bijoypur High School	Choto Durgapur	No	Yes
8	Public Toilet	Choto Durgapur	No	Yes
9	Doiara Jame Mosque	Doiara	No	Yes
10	Doiara Graveyard	Doiara	No	Yes
11	Depali Jobo Songho	Doiara	No	Yes
12	Saktola Uttar Paccchim Para Madrasa	Saktola	No	Yes
13	Sweeper Colony Kali Mandir	Dharmapur	No	Yes
14	Jame Mosque-1	Doulatpur	No	Yes
15	Jame Mosque-2	Doulatpur	No	Yes
Section 2, Comilla				
	To be identified (TBI)		TBI	TBI
Section 3, Brahmanbaria				

Sl.No.	Name	Location (Mauza)	Fully affected requiring relocation	Partially affected, not to relocate physically
1.	Akhaura Nirman Sramik Office	Radhanagar	Yes	No
2.	Nur Madina Jame Mosque	Devgram	Yes	No
3.	Panjery Club	Devgram	Yes	No
4.	Devgram Mosque	Devgram	No	Yes
5.	Basudevpur Mosque	Basudevpur	No	Yes
6.	Basudevpur Graveyard	Basudevpur	No	Yes
7.	Dourin Mosque	Dharmanagar	No	Yes
8.	Mostafa Kamal Gate	Dharmanagar	Yes	No
9.	Gonganagar Railway Mosque	Ganganagar	Yes	No
10.	Imambari Mosque	Bhadsala	No	Yes
11.	Qusba Railway Mosque	Kalikapur	Yes	No
12.	Gonganagar Jame Mosque	Jasijisar	No	Yes
13.	Kollyanpur Jame Mosque	Kollyanpur	No	Yes
14.	Uttarchakbosta Madrasa	Kollyanpur	No	Yes
15.	Kollyanpur Eid Gha	Kollyanpur	No	Yes

53. Full compensation for affected structures have been determined for payment to the authorized representatives of the affected CPRs including transfer and reconstruction cash assistance. Bangladesh Railway is also facilitating the CPR authorities in finding alternative site and reconstruction of the CPR structures at alternative sites identified by the communities. However, communities are requesting pucca construction even if the affected structures are only tin made.

5. Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP)

54. The impacts on livelihood will be largely limited. Affected persons will experience loss of livelihood sources mainly due to temporary disruption and loss of shops/businesses, and income from, rented structures and agricultural lands. The displaced households will experience temporary dislocation in their income and work days. In addition, wage earners such as employees of shops and businesses and those working on the affected agricultural lands will also incur income losses. According to the census and socioeconomic survey conducted as of January 2015, a total of 1,739 such households will experience direct and indirect impact on their income. The affected households have been verified by JVC in section 1 and 3 and it is ongoing in section 2. The RP Implementing NGO has identified eligible persons from the vulnerable affected households to be covered under the Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP) in Section 1 and Section 3 following the JVC confirmation of inventory of losses. The list will be finalized once the JVC completes verification of affected households in section 2.

55. In addition to allowances for loss of income from business, employment and productive resources to the affected households, an Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP) has been provisioned for the vulnerable affected households. One member of each vulnerable household (404) as well as households losing more than 10% of existing land holding (454) will be eligible to participate in the ILRP. Prior to ILRP, one member of all affected households will participate in a personal finance program organized by the RP implementing NGO.

56. A separate NGO will be engaged by BR for needs assessment and design and implementation of the ILRP. Bangladesh Railway will initiate the bidding process for selection of the specialized NGO in January 2017.

6. Participation in construction activities:

57. The resettlement plan encourages preferential employment of vulnerable displaced persons in civil works construction. The INGO will link the willing displaced persons with the construction contractor for work placements. In providing employment to local displaced persons and women, the contractors will not discriminate between men and women in terms of wages. The INGO is sharing this information to the displaced persons in their regular information campaign. The contractor will be using female labourers in slope development and turfing.

7. Progress in Relocation of DPs

58. The Resettlement Plan identifies the households who will be physically relocated are either titled homestead/ business owners, informal settlers (squatters) on BR land and renters. Most of the affected structures in urban centres tend to be businesses and in rural areas homesteads. The titled households are receiving compensation under law from the DC office. A good number of households (549 households as of December 2016) have already received their compensation for land and structures. However, there was no concrete schedule officially disclosed to the affected households as of December 2016.

59. Bangladesh Railway has handed over a 20 km stretch from km 155+200 to km 175+200 on 31 January 2017 and another 27 km stretch from km 175+200 to km 202+700 on the first of March 2017. Accordingly, they have finalized the payment estimates and tools for payment of cash for replacement cost of structures of affected squatters, shifting of the structures and reconstruction at alternative sites. Although the squatters in the sections 1 and 3 are aware of the project needs, they were requesting at least 15 days' time after payment of compensation for structures.

60. In cases of relocation before payment of compensation and cash for resettlement assistance, Bangladesh Railway has thought of the following strategy:

- (1) Households received compensation from DC: Agreement will be reached with assurance of payment by BR through the NGO.
- (2) Households pending compensation due to court cases – Assurance will be given that the money will remain available till they resolve the cases and can receive the compensation. BR will form a special committee, if NGO is not available when the cases will be resolved.

8. Consultation, Information Campaign and Participatory Process

61. Consultation and disclosure of information on project resettlement policy, processes and roles of stakeholders have been an integral part of the project management through the Resettlement Unit within PIU and involving the INGO. Representatives of the communities and displaced persons have been absorbed in the in local committees like grievance redress committees (GRC) and property valuation advisory committees (PVAC) for their participation and engagement. Consultation, information campaign and participation process have been instrumented through open consultation meetings, focused group discussion, personal contact. A total of 798 persons have been consulted including 128 women, largely affected persons. As per the guidelines of ADB and EIB, BR is disclosing the RP in a form of Information Brochure (with entitlement matrix) and Leaflet in Bangla language to the local stakeholders. The INGO field

teams have distributed 4325 leaflets, 2950 Information Brochure and organized 69 DP consultation/Group discussion meetings up to December 2016.

62. The INGO is continuing the processes of consultation and participation by involving the affected households and their communities. Thus, consultation will remain as an integral part of Project management and implementation.

63. The Resettlement Workers have been contacting the Displaced Persons to inform them about the compensation and resettlement benefits. They are motivating and assisting the EPs to furnish the documents i.e. rent receipt, nationality certificate, land registration documents etc. that are necessary to collect the CCL.

64. Personal contact with the Displaced Persons (DPs), focus group discussion (FGD) & stakeholders meeting etc. have been carried out by the INGO to inform the displaced persons regarding project impact, their entitlements, compensation payment procedure and grievance redress mechanism.

Table 13: Status of Information Campaign

Actions	Unit	Planned Total up to December 2019	Achieved as of December 2016
Distribution of Information Brochure	EP	8,000	2950
Distribution of leaflets	No.	10000	4325
Personal Contact	EP	10000	570
DP Consultation Meetings	Times	120	69
Publicity by loud speaker	Hours	400	None
News Paper notifications	Times	4	None

65. List of DP consultation meetings as of December 2016 have been appended at Appendix-3. The INGO documented only 24 meetings as of June 2016 and rest of the meetings were need based and were not documented. They should document the meetings on a regular basis.

D. Grievance Redress Mechanism

66. Bangladesh Railway has constituted a two-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). A total of fourteen Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) have been formed at the local level along the 72-km alignment from Comilla to Laksam. A GRC has also been formed at the Project level as an appeal mechanism to ensure proper attention to the grievances of the communities and affected persons. The GRCs were formed following the official directives from the Ministry of Railways (MoR) with effect from 3 March 2016. The GRC composition, scope and process of grievance resolution and timeline have been discussed in Table 6 above. There were no formal grievances received through the project GRM as of December 2016. However, it was revealed in the field visits that the displaced persons and their communities have problems and complains related to ownership of land and other assets, compensation, relocation and resettlement.

67. The INGO has developed a grievance petition format for the aggrieved persons producing grievances to the GRCs at Union and Project Level, as appropriate. Table 14 is blank as no grievances were considered worth registered with the GRM as of December 2016.

Table 14: Status of complaint resolution (Table Format)

Areas	No. of complaints received from		No. of complaints settled for		No. of cases recommended for payment to		No. of cases rejected for		No. of GRC sessions
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total									

E. Other issues

68. Other than issues discussed above, the process of RP implementation involves policy interpretations more clearly as the implementation process appeared to be a compensatory approach, rather than developmental approach as agreed in the RPs.

1. Replacement Cost of Land

69. The Resettlement Plan (Updated June 2015) defines Replacement Cost (RC) as the value of assets to replace the loss at current market price, or its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged. However, the Entitlement Matrix provides (i) Replacement Value and (ii) Stamp duty and registration cost subject to land purchase. The stamp duty and registration cost is the transaction cost for replacing the lost land. Putting a condition of land purchase to receive stamp duty and registration cost reimbursement seems to be violation of the concept of replacement cost for land acquired. Again, the Deputy Commissioners are deducting income tax @ 2% in urban areas and @1% rural areas. Bangladesh Railway needs policy interpretation for reimbursement of the income tax to the affected land owners to uphold the concept of replacement cost.

70. Payment of stamp duty and registration cost can be de-linked from replacement land purchase to ensure replacement cost of land. It is practiced in many other projects as land purchase may not be a feasible option for a displaced person. But he/she has the right to receive the replacement cost (current market price and transaction cost) as replacement land cannot be given from the project.

71. Assistance for re-titling of residual land after acquisition is provided in the entitlement matrix but re-imbursement of cost of re-titling is omitted.

2. Self-relocation of affected households

72. Self-relocation is the only option for the physically displaced households including the squatters. BR and INGO can work more closely with the displaced persons and their communities including the elected representatives and political or social elites for ensuring assisted relocation with individual planning. Available alternative public lands can be searched in cooperation with the local communities to assist the physically displaced squatter households. In absence of advocacy support in finding alternative sites on informal tenure, rental or purchase for relocation, the affected squatters may end up in uncertainty affecting their livelihoods and community cohesion.

73. The households receiving compensation under law and non-titled households received compensation and cash for resettlement assistance have started relocating. However, the INGO has not identified the potential sellable land or houses to rent for relocation of the displaced

households. The NGO do not have any database of the sellable land or rentable houses available in the vicinity of the project alignment.

3. Personal finance management

74. Personal finance management is a delicate issue and the poor affected squatters requires technical assistance in financial planning for productive investment. According to the updated RP, one nominated member from each vulnerable affected household to be covered in ILRP, will undergo a personal finance training. The INGO in September 2016 progress report indicated 1.70 man-months of the Personal Finance Trainer (PFT). It was latter understood from BR that the input was not accepted and the PIU advised the INGO to field the consultant when required. However, it is important that poor affected households receive the financial management training before they receive compensation and resettlement cash assistance from Bangladesh Railway.

4. Disclosure of compensation rates for land

75. The owners of acquired land all along the alignment complained about the low compensation rates provided by the Deputy Commissioners. Bangladesh Railway is assuring them of additional top-up payment directly to them with the INGO support. Special attention will be required in compensating the affected land owners to avoid grievances on the replacement rates of land approved under the project.

76. The PVACs have reviewed the data on price of land collected through informal survey and given the results provided irrationally higher rates, have taken the rates adopted by the DCs as the basis. The PVACs have considered price inflation on the compensation determined by the DCs for two years; 6.35% for the year 2014-15 and 5.84% for the year 2015-16. The prices determined in this method are yet to be disclosed to the affected land owners. However, the PVACs are in the conclusion that the replacement value so fixed are just and will be acceptable to the displaced persons. Representation from the affected persons was ensured taking their elected representatives in the valuation committees. The Upazila Chairman (Sub-district chairman) or his/her nominated representative was a member in the PVACs.

77. Income tax (IT) deducted at source should also be reimbursed to the affected land owners. However, these needs policy enhancements approved by the Government and cleared from ADB.

5. Consultation with displaced persons

78. Consultation with affected households and persons was carried out at several locations in October and November 2016. A number of problems have surfaced at these consultation events. It was understood that the operationalization of the GRM at the union level will enable Bangladesh Railway to officially hear the complaints from the displaced persons to immediately resolve the problems for smooth implementation of the RP. From October onwards, the INGO and BR-RU are advising the aggrieved persons to produce the grievance petitions in pre-designed format available with the INGO staff.

79. On the disputes on land ownership records, Bangladesh Railway needs immediate specific measures in association with the BR Estate Department, the DCs and the revenue department at respective areas. The Project Director and the Chief Resettlement Officer from Bangladesh Railway have already assured the aggrieved persons of immediate resolution of the ownership problems following the law of the country.

80. The displaced persons overall, are aware of the resettlement impacts and policy measures as per the Resettlement Plan. It was understood that information to the affected communities is not full or adequately transmitted in few areas including relocation options and support, livelihood support and timeline for clearing right of way land.

81. It was learnt from the consultation process that some of the squatters along the strips of BR land attached to strips of private land acquired for the project have managed to get recognized by the DCs for compensation. These DPs are also listed as affected squatters in SES and JVC recommendations.

6. Resettlement management and documentation

82. Land acquisition and resettlement activities require chronological documentation with evidences archived with the INGO, the BR-RU and the CSC headquarters. The INGO team is operating under the BR-RU/PIU as per approved RP Implementation Guideline in compliance with the Resettlement Plan. Responsibilities are distributed among BR-RU, CSC, INGO HQ and INGO area offices on sites defined in their respective Terms of References (ToR). Guidance from other key professionals should be evident in the monthly work program of the Areas Managers reflected in semi-annual work program of the INGO.

83. The Team Leader of INGO should attend major missions and dialogue with BR-RU, CSC social team and the Contractor(s) in chalking out work programs and getting them implemented with efficiency and timeliness.

84. The monthly and semi-annual work programs will be reviewed and approved by the BR-RU with assistance from the CSC social, resettlement and gender specialists. Monthly work program will be available from the INGO monthly progress reports. CSC will also tap results and recommendations from the third party monitor engaged by ADB. Semi-annual work program will facilitate semi-annual social monitoring by the external monitor (CSC) as per ADB requirements.

85. CSC Corrective action plan on RP implementation recommended in their Monthly Progress Reports should be reviewed, reconciled with INGO work programs and agreed with the BR-RU and BR-PIU for implementation.

86. INGO Monthly progress reports should be concise to understand progress and problems while the quarterly progress reports can be detailed to feed into semi-annual social monitoring reports.

F. Lessons-learned and Recommendations

87. Implementation of RP is being a close engagement of the BR-RU and the INGO with supervisory assistance from the CSC Social Team and independent monitoring and guidance from the resettlement external monitor. Resettlement Workers (RW) are working under the Area Managers following the directives of the Team Leader and the Deputy Team Leader of INGO and the BR-RU. The Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) from the BR-RU is closely monitoring the activities of the INGO field staff time to time. This is a good approach provided there is space for internal staff management by the INGO in delivering the services. There is chances of management gaps and confusion among the INGO field staff and key professionals if all the directives cannot be passed through in full knowledge of the INGO team management. This requires frequent communication between the INGO area offices and headquarters, and close coordination with the BR-RU.

1. Lessons Learned from the Implementation Review

88. Following are the important findings from the implementation experience reviewed through site visits, consultation with displaced persons and discussions with the INGO and BR-RU staff:

- (1) Number of affected persons will change during the implementation stage due to change in land acquisition boundaries, changes in ownership of land between BR and private people through the settlement of disputes, death of entitled persons and appearance of new co-sharers.
- (2) Resettlement Workers of the INGO are cordial to the affected persons but they need to improve on disclosure of information, when and what to disclose.
- (3) Occupants of BR land affected by the project in some cases managed to get recognized by DC for compensation under law.
- (4) Special efforts as recommended in the RP will be required for compensating and relocating graves affected by acquisition of private land and resume of BR/other public lands.
- (5) No grievances from the affected persons were officially received through GRM although the GRCs at union and project level have been established. BR and NGO needs to improve publicizing the GRC.
- (6) Replacement value of land as per PVAC recommendation considered only the market price. Transaction cost and income tax issues have not been included the replacement cost calculation. Replacement cost covers market price and transaction cost together. Bangladesh Railway needs to ensure proper replacement cost is paid.
- (7) There is uncertainty among the affected persons about the trees they claim to have planted on BR land. According to BR practice, as they refer to as rules in railway corridor management, no private people is allowed to plant trees on BR land or harvest them. BR can sue anybody for unauthorized cutting of trees from BR land/railway embankment.
- (8) According to BR, there are trees planted by the Forest Department on the railway embankment. However, trees planted by squatters on BR land/embankment, as per the RP, is subject to compensation.
- (9) There are complaints on very low price of land given by the DC offices as compensation under law due to under reporting of land price in the transaction documents. The land owners want Bangladesh Railway to ensure current market price with additional payments.
- (10) Land prices determined by PVACs by location and category and approved by the Ministry of Railways have not been disclosed to the affected land owners.
- (11) Relocation of displaced private households appears to be only financial and support should be commensurate to the needs and severity of impact. Relocation assistance other than financial support is a sheer challenge as availability and price of land are beyond the reach of the poor landless squatters.
- (12) The affected persons and the elected representatives point to unused BR land along the railway embankment or land arranged under the project for relocation of the poor squatters.
- (13) Other problems include: payment of affected trees allegedly planted by squatters in BR lands; b) reimbursement of transaction cost and income tax deducted by DC from compensation for land to TEPs; c) more relocation assistance to displaced persons; and d) consideration for the use by displaced squatters of unused BR lands;

2. Next steps and Recommendations

89. Bangladesh Railway is managing the resettlement plan implementation with cordial attention and the BR-RU has been working very closely with the affected persons facilitated by the INGO. The CSC social team is also attentive to the implementation process and attempting to guide the process and monitor activities of the BR-RU and the INGO staff. Based on the findings of this report, the next steps forward in the process are:

- (1) The Resettlement Workers in the forefront of the RP implementation efforts will undergo orientation on disclosure, consultation, advocacy and GRM before relocation of the physically displaced residential households, commercial entities and CPRs.
- (2) The INGO will compare the JVC data with award data for unification of names of displaced persons and avoiding duplicate payments of entitlements by sources.
- (3) Bangladesh Railway in coordination with the DC will review the ownership claims on BR land for resolution of ownership disputes to the satisfaction of the claimants complying with the active laws of the country.
- (4) The INGO will consult with the concerned affected person, and as relevant, religious, social and administrative organizations and seek assistance from these bodies for planning and execution of the relocation of affected graves and graveyards. Discussion between BR and ADB will follow to ensure the cost of disinterring and reintering the graves and assistance for relocation of any graveyards is provided for.
- (5) BR-RU will operationalize the GRM and its documentation to receiving grievance petitions on different rights related complaints. Key members of GRCs will be provided with an orientation on the hearing, possible investigation, settlement, and documentation processes.
- (6) Bangladesh Railway need to closer review the definition of replacement value followed by PVACs. BR and the INGO need to ensure that the income tax deducted at source during the CCL compensation is reimbursed to the affected land owners through the additional “top up” compensation payment provided by BR via the INGO as per the Entitlement Matrix. Otherwise, the tax deduction affects the replacement cost concept. Replacement cost is the cost of replacement land purchase that covers market price and transaction cost.
- (7) Trees planted by the squatters on BR and other public land to be resumed for the project civil works construction can be considered for compensation in compliance with the RP provisions and in particular the Entitlement Matrix. However, the ownership needs to be identified and confirmed in GRC, in case the JVCs omitted and there is a claim placed.
- (8) CSC social team will sit with BR-RU, Civil Works Contractor and INGO to identify priorities and develop monthly and semi-annual work program for INGO on land acquisition and resettlement process to ensure payments to the affected persons before relocation.
- (9) Recommendations must be discussed between BR-RU, the CSC social team, the INGO and the Resettlement Monitoring Team on how to improve and support the relocation process including the identification of alternative permanent site for purchase or rent by individuals physically displaced by the project. The INGO should conduct a market assessment of available places to rent and plots to purchase and provide advisory services for to each individual household to be physically displaced.
- (10) ADB’s consultant independently monitors the implementing resettlement activities.

- (11) Agree on a timeframe for the implementation of the HIV/AIDS awareness activities.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

90. This section discusses status of implementation of Gender Action Plan (GAP), implementation of HIV/AIDS and anti-human trafficking awareness training activities, and compliance of core labour standards in civil works construction.

A. Implementation of Gender Action Plan

91. Gender Action Plan (GAP) is subject to implementation by Bangladesh Railway, civil works contractor(s), CSC and INGO. The CSC includes a social team of 5 members led by the International Social, Resettlement and Gender Specialist. The Contractor has environmental safety managers to oversee gender inclusive construction of station buildings and associated facilities and a Gender Specialist is attached to the INGO for gender mainstreaming in resettlement process. BR has its RU under the PIU to oversee and ensure gender inclusive civil works and resettlement management. The INGO Gender Specialist was planned to have deployed in August 2016, but is yet to be mobilized.

92. As of December 2016, the implementation of the GAP is in the planning stage only. With the mobilization of the HIV/AIDS awareness programme, BR is planning to organize a training for the project staff on the GAP for sensitizing HIV/AIDS perceptions once the baseline survey is completed (by Uday). Design review for gender inclusiveness was done during the reporting period and was found gender inclusive. However, the CSC social team will review the first railway station developed under the project at the operational stage to see the effectiveness on gender compliance.

B. Implementation of HIV/AIDS and anti-human trafficking awareness training activities.

93. The Civil Works Contractor is responsible for design and implementation of HIV/AIDS Awareness Programme for its project staff and the neighboring communities through engaging an NGO with similar experience. According to Sub-Clause 6.7 Health and Safety of the General Conditions of Contract, the Contractor has engaged UDOY, an NGO through a Variation Order to the Civil Works Contract, to conduct HIV/AIDS Awareness Programme. UDOY was mobilized with effect from the 2nd of November 2016 with five field workers including two women. Baseline Survey has been started on 25th November 2016. As of December 2016, Uday organized an orientation of workers/employees on 10 December 2016 that was participated in by the first batch of workers hired by the contractor.

C. Compliance with Core Labor Standards

94. Core labour standards (CLS) to be respected in Bangladesh are about the seven fundamental conventions of ILO (Convention Nos. 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 182) ratified by the Government of Bangladesh covering forced labour, abolition of forced labour, freedom of association and collective bargaining, equal remuneration, discrimination, and worst form of child labour. Bangladesh also ratified the labour inspection convention (governance convention no. 81), working hour (technical conventions no. 1) and many others. Although contractor(s) have been mobilized on site, official commencement has not been issued to the Contractor as of December 2016. It was reported that the contractor will be following the ILO labour standards at work places. However, they are supposed to follow FDIC contract with clauses for compliance with CLS.

95. The contractor has officially received the commencement letter from the CSC/BR with effect from November 01, 2016. However, they have started mobilization much earlier. No civil works labours were mobilized as of September 2016 except support staff like a limited number of attendants, drivers, cook have been mobilized and senior project officials. The first batch of the civil works labourers has been mobilized in November 2016. The contractor has an Administration, Security and Safety Manager for overall and under him an Assistant Manager (Safety). On the site, there will be Safety Officers, Safety Supervisors and Safety Assistants as per ground needs. More information is appended at Appendix-1.A.

APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION WITH THE DISPLACED PERSONS

A. Field Trip to sites of Akhaura – Laksam Double Track Project during 07-09 November, 2016

Social, Resettlement and Gender Observations and Recommendations

1. **The trip activities:** The trip was agreed with the PIU, Bangladesh Railway (BR) as they were comparing inventory data on site with the data verified earlier by the joint verification committee (JVC). The DD (Resettlement) and AD (Resettlement) from BR-PIU, the international social, resettlement and gender specialist and the junior resettlement specialist from CSC and the Deputy Team Leader and his field staff from INGO were in the comparison contingent. The contractor's head of administration, safety and security and the Assistant Manager, Safety were available in the site for sharing their environmental and safety management plan and labour standards issues.

2. The social contingent of the project including consultants, INGO and BR-RU were in the site for data comparison along the alignment in Laksam (Comilla) and I was with them at Ali Shahor, Uttar Fatehpur and Bagmara observing the inventory comparison work.

3. **Labour Management and Standards:** The contractor has officially received the commencement letter from the CSC/BR with effect from November 01, 2016. However, they have started mobilization much earlier. No labours have been mobilized on site but the support staff like a limited number of attendants, drivers, cook have been mobilized and senior project officials from the contractor have started field survey for design review and looking for availability of land as per design. Colonel Md. Rafiqul Hannan (Retd), Head of Administration, Safety and Security – Projects and Mr Md Abu Hanif, Asstt. Manager, Safety from the Max Infrastructure Limited (the civil works contractor) were available on site and discussed their preliminary plan.

4. Construction labourers will be employed through contracted suppliers and some very efficient labourers may be absorbed in monthly payroll at the construction stage. Labourers on Max's monthly payroll, get 5 days monthly leave (with pay), medical support at sickness, and accommodation. Using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be mandatory for the labourers. According to the Assistant Manager, Safety, Max follows ILO Labour Standards at work sites.

5. The Assistant Manager, Safety will be full time available on site when works will start and the labourers will be mobilized. In addition, necessary number of Safety Officers, Safety Supervisors and Safety Assistants will be deployed for ensuring occupational health and safety.

6. The contractor's representatives are in the opinion that laborers may not be available locally and they will get labourers from other districts mainly through labour suppliers. Women labourers will be employed for slope development and turfing. It will be advantageous if labour management can be done in a pre-planned manner avoiding, minimizing and monitoring social risks due to labour influx. Engaging local labourers including the project displaced persons will be encouraged. The contractor's management will keep close eye on labour handling especially on migrant labourers.

7. Land will also be used by the contractor on temporary rental basis during the construction period. It is advisable that non-productive lands will be rented in through negotiation following the procedures and policy guidelines contained in the Resettlement Plan. Unless otherwise requested by the land owner, the contractor will restore the land form and fertility after the tenure of rent for resuming previous land use.

8. The Contractor(s) will develop and produce their environmental management plan covering environmental impact management and labour standards as well as labour influx management to BR/CSC for review and approval. Upon approval, the contractor will ensure its implementation and CSC will supervise, monitor and report on a regular basis.

9. **Relocation and Resettlement Issues:** With the requirement of making available land for civil works mobilization, Bangladesh Railway is working on the first 10-km from either side in Section 1 and in Section 3. They were making a final comparison of inventory data before making payment to the affected squatters. The affected households getting compensation from Deputy Commissioners and the squatters who will receive compensation and assistance from the Bangladesh Railway at this moment are still wondering, when they will have to leave the land. Squatters at some instances have managed to receive compensation from the Deputy Commissioner for their structures on BR land beyond the knowledge of BR-PIU. This will require extra care and scrutiny of DC payment data with the JVC verified data to avoid duplicate payments.

10. In absence of any concrete timeline for vacating land by the affected land owners and squatters, Bangladesh Railway is now requesting them to dismantle and leave. Although the displaced persons are intimately communicated for long, they are waiting for a formal notification with sufficient time allowed for dismantling and shifting of structures.

11. **Complaints and grievances:** Affected persons with complains on resettlement entitlements and recognition of losses have been advised at site to lodge complain formally through GRM. Complaints so far surfaced include (i) ownership dispute between Bangladesh Railway and some of the private users of land along the existing rail embankment; (ii) ownership row between private peoples; (iii) death of recognized entitled persons, (iv) recognition of trees on public/railway land for compensation; (v) missed in SES and/or in joint verification; (vi) and the like.

B. Field Trip to sites of Akhaura – Laksam Double Track Project during 02-03 November, 2016

Social, Resettlement and Gender Observations and Recommendations

1. **The trip activities:** The trip was proposed to the PIU, Bangladesh Railway (BR) and assistance sought from the Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO), PIU, the Team Leader of INGO and the Team Leader of the CSC. The Deputy Team Leader from the INGO and the National Senior Resettlement and Gender Specialist from CSC joined the trip from Dhaka. The Convener of Joint Verification Committee (JVC) from BR-PIU in Comilla (section 2 of the alignment) attended one consultation meeting in Badarpur (section 1) on the first day. The CRO attended the second meeting on the same day at Choto Durgapur (section 2) and the third meeting on the next day at Noapara (section 3). The concern Area Manager of INGO and his Resettlement Workers (RW) facilitated the consultation meetings with background information. The displaced persons were invited to speak out and raise their questions and concerns at the discussion. The CRO, BR-PIU, INGO staff and the CSC resettlement specialist responded to the displaced persons and clarified issues as per requirement of the meeting.

2. Details of the consultation events have been captured hereunder:

Venue, Time and Date	Participants and issues discussed
Badarpur, Comilla (Section 1) 12:00 PM, Nov 02, 2016	Total 25 displaced persons participated in the meeting including 5 titled and 20 non-titled persons. 10 of the squatters were women.

Venue, Time and Date	Participants and issues discussed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness about compensation and entitlements • Whether squatters will be assisted for utility reconnection? Connections was taken on legally owned land and transferred to the present location without changing the base documents. • One residential structure partially used as shop (now inoperative) is located on the slope of the railway embankment. But the second line will be constructed on the other side of the railway embankment. The structure was initially recorded in the census. As Joint verification by JVC is in progress. Alamgir Sarker wanted to know, will his structure and business be considered for compensation? • One affected squatter household, recorded in the census but has already relocated in a rental house elsewhere before joint verification by JVC. Aleya Begum, wife of Monir Hossain wanted to know, if they will still be compensated? • Women from the affected squatters wanted to know, if they can be assisted with employment and livelihood support? • Land owners received compensation for their land and structures on titled land and waiting for a notification from Bangladesh Railway for leaving the land. Will there be any notification for eviction? How much time will be given for relocation? At least one month time is requested. • Compensation for land paid by DC is very low compared to the current market price. Mr Mostak Ahmed has received Tk 5,800,000 for 14 decimal of land located on an important road side. He expressed his dissatisfaction and told that this is unfortunate. Location of land should be considered in fixation of compensation rates. The other land owners are on the same opinion. Bangladesh Railway responded that a price fixation committee (Property Valuation Advisory Committee) has been formed where one elected representative from the area is a member. The displaced persons were represented in the Committee by their elected vice chairman of the Upazila. • Moriam Begum is a disabled divorcee, extremely poor and living on the railway embankment in a shanti. He was missed in the Census but requests to be covered in the joint verification. Bangladesh Railway responded that if she was present in the land before the cut-off date, she will be included in the inventory list. • There is also problem with land ownership in the section. Private people occupying BR land were not recognized in the last settlement record as owner. According to their claim, some of their similar neighbors were recorded but they were not. They request BR to look at and do justice so that they can get the compensation for land. BR responded that they will place all the similar case with the BR management to resolve as per law. • Affected land owners are not comfortable with the requirement of the DC office looking for various documents and ownership records. It is difficult for them and sometimes financially infeasible to run after property right documents to claim compensation.
Choto Durgapur, Comilla (Section 2), 04:00 PM, 02 Nov 2016	<p>Total 34 displaced persons participated in the meeting and only 8 of them were titled displaced persons. Among the 26 squatters, 9 were women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few of the owners received notice for collecting compensation under law but DC is waiting for settlement of ownership disputes filed with the ADC (Revenue). Their payment will be delayed. • Payment is also waiting for owners doing mutation for new individual khatian (land revenue payment account). However, mutation with the ADC (Revenue) takes some time as per legal requirement.

Venue, Time and Date	Participants and issues discussed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure owner claims his semi-pucca house to have a foundation for 3 storey building. The PWD assessed the structure as semi-pucca building. Bangladesh Railway responded that PWD is an engineering organization of the Government and has the legal mandate for assessing the volume and category of affected structures. However, if the owner can produce legally acceptable proof of the foundation, GRC can take up the case and settle for additional compensation. • Some of the affected land owners complained that compensation for trees is not mentioned in the notice under section 7. • Entitled Person (EP) recorded in the census and the subsequent joint verification has died. The legal heirs are contacting and requesting for listing their names as EPs. The application will be received in GRC for new EPs to be recognized for compensation and resettlement assistance. • Contractor mobilized in site started clearing trees within the alignment. Some of the trees were planted by the squatters occupying BR land. They are complaining with the expectation that BR should consider them as the owners of the trees planted by them on BR land and compensated. • One affected land owner claimed that he is one of the co-owners of an acquired plot of land but his name is missing in the notice u/s 7. BR responded that he will have to produce a claim to the DC office referring to the notice with documentary evidence of his ownership to the land parcel under acquisition. DC will arrange hearing and resolve the ownership dispute.
Noapara, B'baria (Section 3), 12:00 PM, 03 Nov 2016	<p>Total 38 displaced persons participated in the meeting and only 8 of them were titled displaced persons. Among the 30 squatters, 6 were women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected land owners complained that compensation for land paid by DC is far low compared to the current market price. A person losing 5 decimal of land received only Tk 82,000 as compensation under law. BR responded that they will receive more from them as additional top-up. A Property Valuation Advisory Committee determined the current market price of land and other assets. The committee has representation from the local people as one of the members is taken from the elected representatives. • Abdul Karim (son of Golap Jan) has received notice under section (u/s) 3 and u/s 6 but did not receive notice u/s 7 to receive compensation. He noticed that his name appeared in the notices u/s 3 and u/s 6 was wrong and he applied to the DC for name correction. But the process is taking longer time. • INGO Resettlement Workers are contacting the titled displaced persons following the notice u/s 7 served by the DC office. Abdul Karim could not be contacted as the notices u/s 3 and u/s 6 were in the name of his mother – Golap Jan. The RWs could not find Golap Jan as this name was not known to the neighbors. • Osmal Ghani could not complete mutation of his land and therefore could not produce his claim for compensation under law. • Occupiers of BR land are claiming to have purchased the land from some body. But they could not record their names on the land during the last settlement survey. These lands have been recorded in the name of Bangladesh Railway as per the available records produced by BR. • BR takes the position that only the strip of BR land demarcated for civil works construction will be used out of the parcel occupied by the

Venue, Time and Date	Participants and issues discussed
	<p>displaced persons. The remaining unused land will be allowed for informal use by the current occupants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The affected squatters requested BR to allow them take away the trees they have planted on the BR land they currently occupy. • A commercial structure owner has received notice u/s 7 to collect compensation under law from the DC office. He is worried if he will be able to collect the compensation. • BR responded that DC may request for a no objection from the owner of the acquired land applying for compensation. • Affected land owner received notice u/s 7 for 3.86 decimal of land but he owns only 2.35 decimal. The other owner did not receive any notification for receiving compensation. They are confused. • Affected land owners are fed up of running for collection of ownership records. They are not generally used to updating ownership documents on a regular basis. The cost of collecting these documents is sometimes more than the awarded amount. They expect some assistance in this connection. The NGO staff can only provide advisory support. They feel reputational risk in advocating to the DC office on behalf of the displaced persons.

3. **Observations:** Displaced persons losing land are commonly in the opinion that the land price given by the DC office is far below the actual market price. They are deprived, if there is no measure of additional support for actual price of land. DPs received compensation from DC office are waiting for eviction notification.

4. Non-titled DPs are largely aware of their entitlements (except for trees on railway embankment) to receive from BR but have confusions about procedures and timing. Employment and livelihood assistance are common requests from the squatters, especially women.

5. Rights to the trees planted by the squatters on BR land is unclear to the displaced persons. There is complains that trees on BR land occupied by the squatters have not been recognized for compensating to the squatters.

6. The squatters will not be compensated for shifting the electricity connection as the connections have been taken against different address other than where they are living now.

7. Compensation for partially affected structures, compensation for fish cultivated in non-titled ponds for fish, trees planted by the DPs on BR land, and recognition of legalizable titles to land are some of the key concerns raised by the participating DPs. It was observed that (i) complaints and claims from the displaced persons are not produced through GRM; (ii) title disputes are left unattended and (iii) recognition of loss of trees on non-titled land for compensation is hanging.

8. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established under the project but needs to be operationalized through extensive disclosure.

9. **Suggestions and recommendations:** It is recommended that (i) the INGO receives the complaints through GRM and produce them before the GRCs for quick resolution; (ii) BR PIU coordinates with the Estate Department and BR Board for quick settlement of the title disputes between BR and the private people affected in the project; and (iii) ownership of trees planted by the squatters on BR land should be reviewed for a decision on their entitlements as per policy recognition of non-land assets on BR land for compensation.

10. The INGO has developed a grievance petition form for the aggrieved persons. The meeting suggested formal submission of grievance petitions. The INGO was advised to educate the displaced persons about the GRM and the procedures of grievance resolution under the project.

C. Joint Trip with ADM Mission in sites of Akhaura – Laksam Double Track Project during 19-20 October, 2016

Social Safeguards Observations and Recommendations

1. **Trip process:** ADB mission from BRM including the CDTA Consultant and the independent social monitor visited the sites during 19-20 October 2016. The mission attended one joint meeting of the BR-PIU, CSC and the Contractors and participated three consultation meetings with the displaced persons along the alignment from Laksam to Akhaura. The Project Director and the Chief Resettlement Officer from BR PIU, the Team Leader, Deputy Team Leader and National Social, Resettlement and Gender Specialist from the CSC, and Contractor's representatives attended the consultation meetings along with the ADB mission. Following introduction in the consultation meetings, the displaced persons were invited to raise their questions and concerns. Both ADB mission members and the PIU officials including the Project Director responded to the displaced persons and the Project Director committed all out cooperation and assistance in resolving the problems and ensuring smooth compensation management.

2. **Overall LA&R Status:** The Deputy Commissioners in Comilla and Brahmanbaria have started payment of compensation under law from January 2016 and the LARP implementing NGO (INGO) is fully mobilized in the field with effect from January 11, 2016. The Public Health NGO is expected to be mobilized by November 2016 for design and implementation of the HIV/AIDS Awareness Program. Labour standards and occupational health and safety will be ensured with the help of an EMP sub-consultant already engaged by the contractor. The Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) from the PMU is closely managing the INGO and the LA&R operation. Inventory of lost assets have been verified by Joint Verification Committees (JVC) and approved by Bangladesh Railway (BR) for sections 1 and 3 and it is ongoing in section 2. Market price surveys have also been completed and rates recommended by the Property Valuation Advisory Committees (PVAC) have been approved by BR. The PVACs reviewed the reported rates coming from informal respondent surveys by the INGO. Given that the reported prices were exorbitantly high and irrational to the judgment of the PVACs, they recommended a flat inflation on the rates given by the Deputy Commissioners for determining the current market price of land. BR is all set for delivering cash entitlements to the non-titled DPs once the fund is released by end of October 2016 for disbursement.

3. **Field management:** One Resettlement Worker (RW) from the INGO is managing one Mauza dealing with the displaced persons () there. The RWs are guided by Supervisors and managed by an Area Manager for each District. Data collected from sites are scrutinized on site and sent to the INGO HQ for computerization and processing.

4. **Concerns and issues:** The DPs are largely aware of their entitlements to receive from BR. However, they are yet to understand the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) established under the project. Although, there was no complaints received through the GRM, DPs at the built up areas raised several complaints before the visiting mission. Compensation for partially affected structures, compensation for fish cultivated in non-titled ponds for fish planted by the DPs on BR land, and recognition of legalizable titles to land are some of the key concerns raised by the participating DPs.

5. **Observations and recommendations:** It was observed that (i) complaints and claims from the displaced persons are not produced through any established formal system; (ii) title disputes are left unattended and (iii) recognition of loss of trees on non-titled land for compensation is hanging. It is recommended that (i) the INGO receives the complaints through GRM and produce them before the GRCs for quick resolution; (ii) BR PIU coordinates with the Estate Department and BR Board for quick settlement of the title disputes between BR and the private people affected in the project; and (iii) ownership of trees planted by the squatters on BR land should be reviewed for a decision on their entitlements as per policy recognition of non-land assets on BR land for compensation.

APPENDIX 2: FIELD ACTIVITIES FOR RP IMPLEMENTATION IN PICTURES

Following are pictures of project displaced persons and their structures, consultation events, project alignment, and inventory verification exercises:



Structure on waqf land with a mosque premises. The mosque is not affected but the temporary tin made structure is affected by the acquisition.



Tea Stall affected on BR land leased in by private people. BR has vacated the lease as per lease contract and considered this structure and the business for compensation



The Project Director and the Chief Resettlement Officer from BR PIU inspecting the disputed land with private people at Sadar Rasulpur.



Affected persons, men and women are being briefed on resettlement policy, compensation entitlements and the eligibility.



ADB Mission and BR-PIU having a meeting with the displaced persons at Sadar Rasulpur



INGO staff in a DP Consultation Meeting on the alignment in Section 1



The Six Storey Building affected due to land acquisition in Bagmara in Section 1.



This person has received compensation for his land and the house behind him. He is still waiting for notification of eviction from Bangladesh Railway.



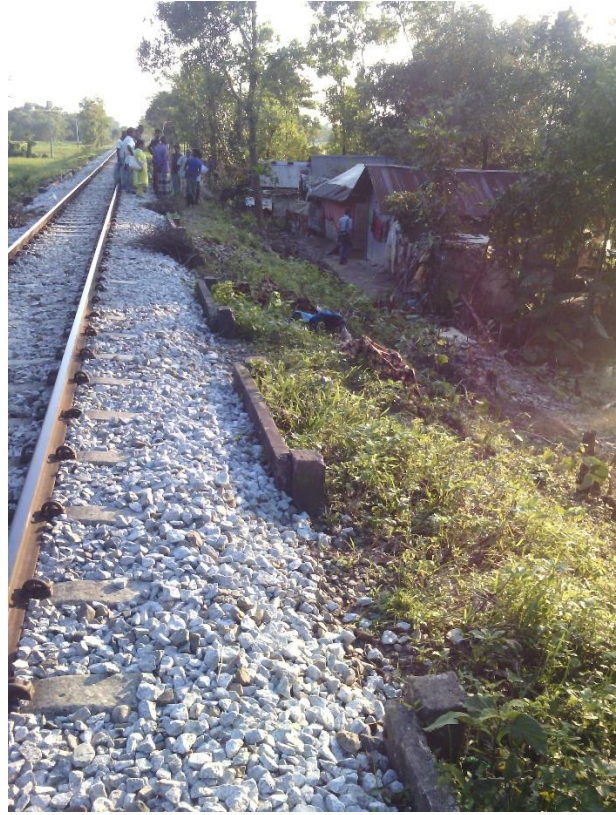
This huge pond will be intercepted by the land acquisition in Uttar Fatehpur in Section 1



JVC members from the INGO and BR-RU is comparing the structure data on site for final decision.



AD (Resettlement) from BR-RU, the International Resettlement and Gender Specialist from CSC and Resettlement Workers of INGO are comparing inventory data on site.



The structures seen by the side of the existing railway track are located on BR land but the Squatters have received compensation under law for structures.



A women Displaced Person is raising her problem with the CRO, BR-RU and the INGO



A displaced person eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance is receiving his ID Card from the INGO Area Manager for Comilla.



Project Director with the affected squatters receiving resettlement benefits. 24 Nov 2016



A women affected squatter is receiving payment checks from the Deputy Director (Resettlement), 24 November 2016



Additional Chief Engineer, DD Resettlement, and Contractor's representative review the Project rail alignment to understand impact of the squatters



Chief Engineer and DD Resettlement witnessing the validation inventory of lost assets by the squatters



Review and cross checking of inventory of loss of assets by the affected squatters by BR, Consultant and INGO



HIV/AIDS Perception Survey in Progress - Uday female Enumerators with a female respondent

APPENDIX 3: DP CONSULTATION MEETINGS AS OF DECEMBER 2016

A total of 69 consultation meetings/FGDs were held as of December 2016. However, only 24 conducted as of June 2016 were documented. The rest were reportedly done as per needs but were not documented except for signatures of participants.

A. DP Consultation Meetings at Sections 1 & 2, Comilla

SI.No.	Date/Venue/ Time	Participants		Issues Discussed	Outcomes
		Male	Female		
1.	15 Feb 2016, Dharmapur/ 9.55 AM	23	8	First FGD. Disclosure on project resettlement program, approach and policies	Community were informed about engagement of the resettlement plan implementing NGO. Community were informed about the resettlement approach and policy guidelines.
2	24 Feb 2016, Saidpur, 10.00 AM	25	5	Compensations and allowance for directly and indirectly affected persons.	Affected persons losing land were informed on the process of collecting compensation under law from the DC office.
3	10 Mar 2016, Baghmara, 12:30 PM	23	3	Compensations and allowance for directly and indirectly affected persons.	Informed of the requirement of Bank account for receiving compensation and allowances.
4	20 Mar 2016, Aliswar, 11:30 AM	24	7	Process of collecting compensation from DC office.	Contacts of INGO field operatives were given to the participants.
5	6 Apr 2016, Shaktala, 11.00 AM	26	7	Compensation policy and process for persons losing business and the displaced tenants.	Tenants will collect certification from the house owners and produce to INGO for receiving allowances.
6	27 Apr 2016, Perul High School, 11.00 AM	25	6	Issuance of ID cards and opening Bank account for directly and indirectly affected persons.	Awareness rising among DPs and support from INGO was assured.
7	5 May 2016, Harijon Palli, Dharmapur, 11:00 AM	17	10	ID card issue, receipt of compensation, and relocation	APs were informed about distribution of Information Booklet, photographs for ID cards and the label of assistance available from INGO.
8	24 May 2016, Badarpur, 3:00 PM	30	10	Compensation and entitlements for tenants and employees/wage labours	Informed on how land owners, business owners, employees and tenants can collect compensation and allowances.
9	3 May 2016, Jangalia, 4:00 PM	50	15	Entitlement policy and process under the project	Informed about the documentary requirement for collecting compensation and allowances.
10	2 Jun 2016, Rasulpur, 11:00 AM	50	0	Title records, settlement of title disputes, and collecting	Advised for correcting BS records against land title.

Sl.No.	Date/Venue/ Time	Participants		Issues Discussed	Outcomes
		Male	Female		
				compensation under law from DC offices.	
11	9 Jun 2016, Doulatpur, 10:30 AM	45	3	Issuance of ID cards and opening Bank account for directly and indirectly affected persons.	Awareness rising among DPs and support from INGO was assured.
12	15 Jun 2016, Kaksar, 11:00 AM	23	3	Entitlement policy and process under the project	Informed about the documentary requirement for collecting compensation and allowances.
13	21 Jun 2016, Shaktala, 10:30 AM	25	5	Compensation and allowances provisioned under the project.	Informed about opening bank account for receiving compensation and allowances.

B. DP Consultation Meetings at Section 3, Akhaura

Sl.No.	Date/Venue/Time	Participants		Issues Discussed	Outcomes
		Male	Female		
1.	10 Mar 2016, Fulmiar Dokan, Koikhola Bazar, Kosba/ 10:00 AM	23	0	Introduction with the affected persons, compensation provisions, INGO assistance, and vacating the land for construction.	Affected persons were informed of compensation, allowances and institutional support for resettlement and the timeline for vacating the land for civil works construction.
2.	10 Mar 2016, Railway Station, Gangashagar, 2:30 PM	22	7	As above	As above
3.	15 Mar 2016, Chandonsar, Akhaura, 10:00 AM	23	0	As above	As above
4.	16 Mar 2016, Imambari by the side of the shop of Yusuf Mia/ 2:00 PM	14	2	As above	As above
5.	12 Apr 2016, Debgram Mosque Premises, Akhaura/ 9:00 AM	33	4	Introduction with the DPs, impacts of the project, compensation and assistance for relocation and resettlement, INGO services, special assistance for vulnerable DPs.	Displaced persons were aware of the compensation and allowance for relocation and rehabilitation under the project.
6.	25 Apr 2016, Debgram Member Bari, Rail Line, Akhaura/	33	4	Rapport building, process for collecting Compensation under law, production of	DPs were aware about the resettlement process and their role in the relocation and resettlement process. They

Sl.No.	Date/Venue/Time	Participants		Issues Discussed	Outcomes
		Male	Female		
	10:00 AM			evidence of compensation collection for resettlement top-up, and other information.	expressed their eagerness for cooperation.
7.	30 Apr 2016, Chapia, House of Abdur Razzak, Kosba/ 10:00 AM	25	5	Introduction with the affected persons, compensation provisions, INGO assistance, and vacating the land for construction.	Affected persons were informed of compensation, allowances and institutional support for resettlement and the timeline for vacating the land for civil works construction.
8.	5 May 2016, Nayadilmati Member's House, Akhaura/ 11:00 AM	19	0	Process for identification of affected persons eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance and assistance available in the whole process	Displaced persons were made aware and the way how the INGO will provide support.
9.	25 May 2016, Devgram Primary School, Akhaura/ 10:00 AM	35	6	Introduction with DPs, compensation provisions, and INGO assistance.	Participants made aware on the available services for their resettlement and rehabilitation.
10.	6 Jun 2016, Dharmanagar, Belal Member's House, Akhaura/ 10:30 AM	25	3	Introduction, miss cases, GRM, INGO services, vulnerable DPs and their entitlements	Participants made aware on the available services for their resettlement and rehabilitation.
11.	23 Jun 2016, Ganganagar, Rail Station, Akhaura/ 11:00 AM	32	15	As above	As above.

APPENDIX 4: LIST OF VULNERABLE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS ELIGIBLE FOR ILRP**A. List of Vulnerable Displaced Persons in Comilla District**

Sl. No.	ID Number	Name of EP	Father/Husband	Village	Upazila
1	111512-0233	MD. NURUL HAQUE	ANU MIAH	Daiyera	Dakkin Sadar
2	215712-0234	HASINA KHATUN	L\ ABDUR RASHID	Kalikapur	Adarsa Sadar
3	115712-0236	MD. ABUL KASHEM	L\ MD. RAWSAN ALI	Kalikapur	Adarsa Sadar
4	115712-0239	RUHUL AMIN	L\ ABDUL GANI	Kalikapur	Adarsa Sadar
5	115812-0251	MD. IDRISH MIAH	L\ ABDUR RHAMAN	Dawlatpur	Adarsa Sadar
6	115812-0252	DEWAN GOLAM MANNAN	L\ GOLAM MAWLA MIAH	Dawlatpur	Adarsa Sadar
7	115812-0258	ARAB ALI	NUR MAZUMDAR	Dawlatpur	Adarsa Sadar
8	115812-0261	ABDUL ALI	L\ HOSSAIN ALI	Dawlatpur	Adarsa Sadar
9	115812-0279	HARUNUR RASHID BHUIYAN	TOFAZZEL HOSSAIN BHUIYAN	Dawlatpur	Adarsa Sadar
10	115812-0282	HABIBUR RAHMAN	BAZLUR RAHMAN	Dawlatpur	Adarsa Sadar
11	115812-0287	ABDUS SATTAR	ABDUS SUBHAN	Dawlatpur	Adarsa Sadar
12	115812-0290	MD. ABDUL MALEK	L\ ANSAR ALI	Dawlatpur	Adarsa Sadar
13	115912-0294	MD. SHAH ALAM	L\ SEQENDAR ALI	Dharmapur	Adarsa Sadar
14	215912-0295	MAFIA BEGUM	L\ AMIR ALI	Dharmapur	Adarsa Sadar
15	115912-0299	MD. SHA ALAM	L\ ABDUL MALEK	Dharmapur	Adarsa Sadar
16	115912-0300	ALAUDDIN	L\ ASIMUDDIN	Dharmapur	Adarsa Sadar
17	115912-0305	RAJANI	L\ JAHOR LAL	Dharmapur	Adarsa Sadar
18	115912-0339	MD. MOHOROM ALI	L\ KORBAN ALI	Dharmapur	Adarsa Sadar
19	215912-0345	RANU BEGUM	L\ MD. MOFIZ MIAH	Dharmapur	Adarsa Sadar
20	115912-0350	MD. ABUL BOSHOR	L\ SULTAN AHMED	Dharmapur	Adarsa Sadar
21	115912-0361	MD. NAZIM UDDIN AHAMMED	L\ BOSIR UDDIN AHMMED	Dharmapur	Adarsa Sadar
22	215912-0365	CHUFIA KHATUN	L\ UJIR ALI	Dharmapur	Adarsa Sadar
23	215912-0367	RONZONY BEGUM	L\ TAJUL ISLAM	Dharmapur	Adarsa Sadar
24	115912-0369	ALI AHMED	L\ AMIR UDDIN	Dharmapur	Adarsa Sadar
25	115912-0372	MD. ABDUL MALEK	L\ ABYDULLA	Dharmapur	Adarsa Sadar
26	115912-0376	ALI ASRAF	L\ BADSHA MIAH	Dharmapur	Adarsa Sadar
27	116012-0378	MD. EUSUF ALI	L\ ASAD ALI MASTER	Sreenibas	Dakkin Sadar
28	111112-0384	SHAHIDUL ISLAM MAZUMDAR	L\ SEQENDER ALI	Shibpur	Dakkin Sadar
29	111112-0385	EIDDRIS MIAH MAZUMDAR	L\ SEQENDER ALI	Shibpur	Dakkin Sadar
30	110512-0390	MD. DELWAR HOSSAIN	L\ ALI AHMED	Kakshar	Dakkin Sadar
31	111012-0404	MD. MOFIZUL ISLAM	L\ HAZI ANU MIA	Saiyadpur	Sadar Dakkin
32	111012-0408	MD. ABDUL KADER	L\ ABDUL AZIZ	Saiyadpur	Sadar Dakkin
33	111012-0416	MD. SIDDIQE MOJUMDAR	L\ AMDAD MOJUMDAR	Saiyadpur	Sadar Dakkin
34	110712-0464	MD. ABDUR RASHID	L\ TOUAB ALI	Borol	Sadar Dakkin
35	210712-0467	BELATER NESA	L\ ALI ASHRAF	Borol	Sadar Dakkin
36	210712-0473	MRS. RUPIA KHATUN	L\ HAZI SIRAJ	Borol	Sadar Dakkin
37	111712-0480	MD. ABDUR RASHID MIAH	L\ ABDUS SUBHAN	Shaktala	Dakkin Sadar
38	111712-0483	MD. ABUL KASHEM	L\ FAZLUR RAHMAN	Shaktala	Dakkin Sadar
39	111712-0485	IBRAHIM	L\ FATEH ALI	Shaktala	Dakkin Sadar
40	111712-0487	MD. ABDUL MANNAN	L\ BOSOT ALI	Shaktala	Dakkin Sadar
41	111712-0497	MD. ABDUL MANNAN	L\ MOHOR UDDIN HAWLADAR	Shaktala	Dakkin Sadar
42	111712-0504	ROFIK MIAH	L\ RAHIM ALI	Shaktala	Dakkin Sadar

B. List of Vulnerable Displaced Persons in Brahmanbaria District

Sl. No.	ID Number	Name of EP	Father/Husband	Village	Mauza
1	123512-195	MD. A. KORIM	L. KHELU MIA	Radanagar	Radanagar
2	123512-196	MD. HARUN MIAH	L. LAL MIAH	Radanagar	Radanagar
3	123512-197	ALI AMZAD KHAN	L. ALI AHMMED KHAN	Bora Bazar	Radanagar
4	123512-199	SINIL BONIK	L. PROFULLU CHANDRA BONIK	Radanagar	Radanagar
5	123512-201	NARAYAN CHANDRA SHAHA	L. RAY CHANDRA SAHA	Radanagar	Radanagar
6	223612-202	MRS. NILOFA BEGUM	L. MD. MOSTOFA	Chandansar	Chandansar
7	123612-203	MD. ABDUL AZIZ	L. CHARAG ALI	Chandansar	Chandansar
8	123712-204	ZAHINGIR ALAM	MD. HANIF	Devgram	Devgram
9	123712-206	HOSSAIN MOHAMMAD DELOWAR	L. MOHAMMAD MON MIAH	Devgram	Devgram
10	223712-207	AYESHA KHATUN	WOHED MIAH	Devgram	Devgram
11	123812-208	SULTAN AHMMAD	L. SHER ALI MIAH	Noyadil	Basudevpur
12	123812-209	MD. RUSTOM ALI	L. NOAJIS MIAH	Noyadil	Basudevpur
13	123812-210	ABDUL KADER	L. ZOMSER ALI	Noyadil	Basudevpur
14	123912-211	MD. HASHEN MIAH	L. DUDU MIAH	Mogra	Mogra
15	124012-213	MD. ANU MIAH	L. ABU MIAH	Gangasagar	Gongangar
16	124012-214	MD. ABU TAHER	L. ADIL HOSSAIN	Gangasagar	Gongangar
17	124012-215	MOTI LAL RABI DAS	L. RAM KUMAR RABI DAS	Gonganagor	Gongangar
18	124212-216	MD. NADO CHOWDHURY	L. OSI UDDIN CHOWDHURY	Gopinathpur (Imam Bari Rail Station)	Bhatsla
19	124212-217	KERAMAT ALI	L. ANSOR ALI	Gupinathpur	Bhatsla
20	124512-218	MD. SANO MIAH	L. MD. MUKSUD ALI SARKAR	Charnal	Charnal
21	124512-219	MD. HIRA CHAN	L. MOKSUD ALI	Charnal	Charnal
22	224612-220	ROMCHAND BEGUM	L. FAUL MIAH	Tarapur	Tarapur
23	124812-223	MD. ALI HOSEN	L. MOKSED ALI	Hakar	Kotna
24	224812-224	BIBI SHALEHA	L. ESHAK MUNCHI	Hahar	
25	124812-225	MD. ANAM KHA	L- KANTER KHA	Hakor	Kotna
26	124812-226	NURUL ISLAM	L- KANTER ALI	Gongasagar	
27	124912-227	JAMAL UDDIN	MD. SAHEB ALI	Ganganagar	Jajisar
28	125012-228	SHAHIDUL ISLAM	L. ABDUL GONI	Uttar Chage Bosta	Koyllapur
29	125612-229	MD. ABDUL MALEK	L. SONA MIA	Koikhula	Koikhula
30	125612-230	ABDUL JALIL	L. AB. SOBHAN	Barikhula	Koikhula
31	125612-231	MD. FAJLUR RAHAMAN	L. SAYAD HARAI MIA	Koikhul	Koikhula
32	126312-232	MD. SORUJ MIAH	L. AMIR BOKS	Noapara	
33	126412-233	MD. KHALEK MIAH	L. MUNJUR ALI	Rogu Rampur	Rogurampur
34	126512-234	MD. MATAB MIAH	L. ABDUS SALAM MIAH	Doruin	Dharmonagar
35	126512-235	MD. YOUNUS MIAH	L. IMMAD ALI	Doruin	Dharmonagar
36	126512-236	MD. TAHAR MIAH	L. GULAM RABBANI	Doruin	Dharmonagar
37	126612-237	MD. KAZI ABUL KHAER	L. KAZI ABDUL WAHED	Akhaura	Akhaura