

LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

**SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX TO THE
Report and Recommendation of the President
to the Board of Directors**

on the

Road Network Improvement and Maintenance Project II

in

BANGLADESH

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Road Network Improvement and Maintenance Project - II

**Land Acquisition
And
Resettlement Plan**

September 2003

Executive Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

A. BACKGROUND

1. The Road Network Improvement and Maintenance Project – II (RNIMP- II) is an on going multi phased program. Under This project ADB has selected seven sub-section of roads for improvement or reconstruction or construction where necessary. The primary objectives of the project are (i) to establish an improved, efficient and cost effective link between the regional nodal points; (ii) reduce poverty, regional socio-economic development and (iii) accelerate pro-poor economic growth by providing the farmers with unconstrained access to national roads linked to regional centers and ultimately access to market, employment and social services. More than 20 million people will be benefited directly or indirectly through implementation of this project.
2. The project objective will be achieved through improvement and widened of 142 km of feeder roads (Type A) and 15 km of regional and 86.4 national roads with necessary bridges and culverts and other standard improvements. Seven roads are being identified and planned through evaluating various factors as well as consultations and participation of the stakeholders. These roads are: Bhaluka-Gaffargaon-Kishorganj; Nandail-Kishorganj; Parbatipur-Fulbari-Madhayapara; Boda-Debiganj-Domar-Nilphamari; Panchagar-Tetulia- Banglaband, Chittagong-Dohajari and Kaliakoir bypass (Table 1).
3. This is an indicative Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) of this project given that these roads of this project have not been fully investigated for the purpose. Two national highways were studied separately under Northwest Road Corridor Development Project in early 2003 assessment were made for tentative land acquisition and resettlement by considering the average road width ranges from 9.8 to 12.2 meters mainly by following existing road alignment with minor adjustments with some small sections of bypasses. Finishing of residual part of resettlement activities of Kaliakoir bypass under Jamuna Bridge Access Road Project is being considered as a conditional part of the project.
4. The detailed design for the project will be undertaken during project implementation, at which time this indicative Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) will be also be updated with full census, inventory of losses and socio-economic survey (SES). This indicative LARP will serve as model for addressing potential resettlement issues on the project that will be ultimately implemented.

B PROJECT DESCRIPTION

5. The project has seven sub-sections/roads covering different length and different districts and upazilas which are provided in Table 1. All the roads will be improved but not in the same level and different activities will be undertaken for the purpose.
6. A full Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARP) is required for this project as more than 10,000 persons are going to be affected in terms of full or partial dislocation of their houses or commercial/small business enterprises (SBEs) or agriculture land, loss of jobs etc. However, it is anticipated that 5,272 households are going to be affected for the strip acquisition and in some places for bypass and improvement of the road.

C. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF PAPs

7. The project covers different regions of Bangladesh covering seven districts of three divisions. According to the 2001 national census data, these seven districts has

combined population of 20.53 million with population density ranges from 590 to 1238 persons per sq. km. Considering the preliminary nature of the study for preparing an outline LARP, a reconnaissance level visual survey, a road user survey and a socio-economic survey (SES) were carried out on a sample basis. A socio-economic survey was conducted in September 2001 and updated in January-February 2003. The SES covered 1600 households or 30 percent of the potentially affected households/SBEs.

8. On the basis of data collected in the visual survey, more than 30 locations were selected for SES on stratified random sampling method with representation from high, medium and low concentration inhabited areas covering urban/semi-urban and rural settlements. The structured questionnaire was developed in local language to collect the relevant data/information. The information in the questionnaire format was articulated with view to identify the PAPs, their resettlement needs and compensation required.
9. The project area is predominantly rural except for urbanized areas in the district and upazila headquarters and areas. Major portions of the alignments in the project area largely consists of agriculture land, pond, homestead and small business enterprises (SBEs). All the bypass sections will pass through agriculture lands. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people in the region. Close to 85% of the workforce is dependent on agriculture and agro-related activities. The impacts in terms of loss of residential and commercial units and businesses are "significant" in all sub-sections (roads) of the project.
10. It is observed that 64% of the affected structures are in commercial use and 36% in residential use. Approximately 2.25% shops have encroached on the public right of way and 2.75% are squatters on the public right of way. Overall only 5% of the structures are pucca and the remaining are non-pucca with combination of tin wall and roof or bamboo thatched wall and roof. In the sample areas, overall, approximately 40% land holdings are small, consists of 1-3 acre of agriculture land followed by marginal land holdings. It is understood that more number tenant farmers/agriculture labors are going to be affected than the land owners due to acquisition of land.
11. The construction of the project will acquire an estimated 175.03 ha of land as follows: (i) 157.80 ha of agriculture land; (ii) 8.62 ha of homestead and (iii) 8.61 ha of Small Business Enterprises. As result, 5,272 households losing land and small business enterprises (SBEs) will be affected. Ninety percent of all the affected households/SBEs have clear land titles and about 10% families are illegal occupants and squatters on right of way (ROW) owned by RHD. The efforts to minimize impact will be undertaken during detailed design by keeping the road improvement as much as possible in the existing ROW.
12. The nature of land loss and impact indicated by the project social analysis report includes very small number of APs will lose the entire holding (0.05%), with remaining households experiencing partial losses only. About 0.2% of the affected households will lose entire structures. The project will not affect any indigenous people. The social assessment report indicates that few community structures and common property resources will be affected by the project.

D. Infrastructure Development and Its Impact

13. The ROW of the project roads will vary from 16 to 30 meters depending on the height and slope of the embankment and its topography. The proposed land acquisition will be mainly along the concentration of SBEs in the district/upazila headquarters and market centers and settlements in the villages, agricultural land and fish ponds covering different length in different sub-sections of the roads. As a result anticipated land acquisition for the project ROW will lead to dislocation of some 1,665 households (HHs) and 2,892

SBEs, 23 small scale industries and 111 social institutions. The estimated amount of land to be acquired and number of affected structures are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Road Length, Estimates of Land to be acquired and Affected Structures

Name of the Road	Road Length (km)	Land to be acquired (ha)	Type of Affected Structures						
			Housing	SBEs	Rice/Saw Mill/poultry	Mosque /temple	School/club	Eid gah/others	Total
Bhaluka-Gaffargaon-Kishoreganj	45.4	41.16	379	678	03	21	10	04	1095
Nandail-Kishoreganj	15.0	0.83	162	452	02	02	02	00	620
Parbatipur-Fulbari-Madhayapara	44.0	7.34	527	622	05	09	08	02	1173
Boda-Debiganj-Domar-Nilphamari	52.6	78.93	284	760	03	26	15	03	1091
Panchagar-Tetulia-Banglaband	57	8.12	78	157	06	01	01	00	243
Chittagong-Dohajari	26.2	36.75	235	223	04	00	04	03	469
Kaliakoir bypass	3.2	1.90*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	243.4	175.03	1665	2892	23	59	40	12	4691

* Land already acquired under the Jamuna Bridge Access Road Project

14. It is estimated that in addition to the affected structures, more than 11,000 persons will experience some loss in the areas of agriculture land, fish pond, established trees and crops and wages. The estimated numbers of affected persons by who may experience losses by road are shown in Table 2.
15. The affected 1665 housing structures requiring partial relocation of their structures own house plots as well as other structures in the area. About 5% of these housing structures are located on government land either by encroaching or squatting on RHD land. All these affected persons typically combine agriculture with wage labor, fishing, small business as sources of livelihood. The average daily wage rate for male agriculture labor varies from Tk 80 to Tk 100 and similar to other areas in Bangladesh, women receive lower wages than men
16. As earlier mentioned, a census/SES of all affected persons and SBEs will be conducted after the detailed project design has been finalized. The census/SES will enlist all PAPs with types and amounts of losses to be encountered due to the implementation of the project by addressing all entitlements of PAPs as identified in Figure 1. The date at which the SES will be conducted will be considered as the cut-off date beyond which entitlements for compensation for losses and rehabilitation for structures cannot be claimed.

Table 2 Estimates of Affected Persons

Name of the Road	Type of Losses					Total
	Land/Trees/Crops/fishes/structure losses	Tenant farmers/Sharecroppers losing crop	Loss of wages by vulnerable women labors, disabled	Loss of wages/employment from SBEs	Loss of wages by the agriculture labors	
Bhaluka-Gaffargaon-Kishoreganj	1257	45	20	550	910	2782
Nandail-Kishoreganj	214	15	10	380	20	539
Parbatipur-Fulbari-Madhayapara	1399	96	12	560	1108	3175
Boda-Debiganj-Domar-Nilphamari	1244	78	22	600	900	2874
Panchagar-Tetulia-Banglaband	385	76	24	130	127	742
Chittagong - Dohajari	726	36	16	330	412	1520
Kaliakoir bypass	47	-	-	-	-	47
Total	5272	346	104	2550	3477	11749

E. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

17. The indicative Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared taking into account the general findings of the sample SES data with envisaged road network development under the project, the components of which have yet to be fully investigated and designed. The principal objective of this indicative LARP is to identify (i) the extent of losses; (ii) the policies and legal framework applicable; (iii) provisions made for compensation payments, relocation, and income restoration programs and (iv) responsibilities in delivering and monitoring the implementation measures. The primary objective of the LARP is to provide guidelines for compensation payments for lost assets and resettlement of the affected persons (APs) and small business enterprises (SBEs).

E. The Policy Framework

18. The current legislation governing land acquisition for public purposes is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (Ordinance II of 1982). After finalization of the design and identification of the land to be acquired, the DC takes into consideration land transaction cases for the preceding twelve months to determine average value of the acquired land, plus a 50% premium for compulsory acquisition. The Ordinance, however, does not cover PAPs without titles or ownership records such as squatters or roadside encroachers as well as indirectly affected people.
19. At present there is no national policy for resettlement of PAPs in Bangladesh. As a result, the ADB's policy on *Involuntary Resettlement* (November 1995) has been used as the framework for this resettlement plan. The framework has been designed to cover compensation for lost assets and restore or enhance the livelihoods of all categories (direct, indirect, title holders and non-title holders) of affected people. APs will be compensated at replacement costs for assets lost. Adequate social and physical facilities (such as community services, civic amenities) will be provided, if necessary. For LARP, in addition to Cash Compensation under the Law (CCL), the focus will be relocation of EPs/APs and SBEs with shifting and business restoration allowances as described in the Project Compensation Policy and Entitlement matrix (Figure 1).
20. The entitlements matrix (Figure 1) lists eight different categories of losses and the corresponding proposed entitlements to cover all potential losses, including loss of land, housing and commercial structure, access by tenants/sharecroppers for loss of one crop due to acquisition of agriculture land and loss of wages due to acquisition of agriculture land as well as dislocation of business/ commercial and industrial structures. For enhancing the project's poverty alleviation focus and facilitating reinstatement of losses to the vulnerable groups including female-headed households, the elderly and child laborers, special additional entitlements have been incorporated in the matrix. There will be a need to reassess the entitlements after the census/detailed SES (which will include identifying the vulnerable groups) has been undertaken and during the updating of the LARP, with a view to setting more location-specific entitlements. This will have to be undertaken in consultation with RHD, the RAC and other stakeholders. The market value of all the lost assets will be assessed by Property Valuation Assessment Team (PVAT) and verified by the Joint Verification Team (JVT) constituted by the representative from DC office, RHD, implementing NGO and public representative of the sub-project area.
21. It is expected that almost all the PAPs will relocate their housing structures on their own land beside the acquired portions. Female-headed households and other vulnerable households will be eligible for further cash assistance for relocation and house/structure reconstruction. Earnings of tenant-farmers/sharecroppers in the sub-section of the project area vary with the intensity of the cultivation and productivity.
22. Since land for land would not be a feasible option given the non-availability of land and the envisaged strip acquisition along the road, PAPs losing housing structures will be compensated at full replacement cost which will help them to rehabilitate themselves according to their own choice.
23. The project construction activities require many unskilled labors and skilled staff for earthworks, road embankment and road, bridge, culvert etc. construction office and management work for a period of three years. RHD will make provision in the contract with the contractors for preferential employment of qualified APs, including affected women in road slope turving, in the recruitment of local labors. Employment in the project construction will be an added source of income in the income restoration processes of APs.

G Consultation Meetings, Grievance Redress and Stakeholder Participation

24. At various stages of the project planning, affected people (AP) have been informed and consulted about the likely impacts of the Project. During the social assessment phase, the consultant's team conducted several consultative meetings and focus group discussions along the alignments. Affected people and other stakeholders such as local government staff, head of panchayat, village panchayat member, local voluntary organizations, and women's groups attended the meeting.
25. The LARP will be translated into the local language and made available to the APs and other stakeholders. The EA will conduct further public consultation on the implementation of LARP. The summary of LARP will be disclosed on the ADB website. The consultation will continue throughout the project implementation period.

H. Implementation Framework and Budget

26. Social and Environment Circle (SEC) in HRD, headed by an Executive Engineer, was established under previous ADB loan to monitor the environment and resettlement and rehabilitation related activities of the road improvement projects. The main tasks of the RHD for the R&R activities involve resettling and rehabilitating the affected persons, or otherwise mitigating any negative social impacts related to the land acquisition process for the road improvements. While the Government acquires land for the RHD through the Deputy Commissioner of an affected district, the RHD is directly responsible for implementing the R&R activities.
27. CRO will coordinate and supervise NGO work through RRO in the field and assist in the implementation of LARP. In addition, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established at each road section to resolve any dispute regarding compensation and other R&R benefits. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer (RRO) in each road section will chair the GRC with member from district administration, local government and affected persons, including women's representative. Claims from affected persons will be reviewed and resolved within one month time from the date of submission to the GRC.
28. The estimated resettlement budget for the Project is \$7.5 million. The estimates include all costs related to land acquisition and resettlement, including compensation/resettlement assistance, relocation, shifting costs, and NGO services for LARP implementation.
29. The compensation rates for different categories of losses has been calculated on the basis of previous experience of ADB funded projects like RNIMP I and information collected from the field.

I. Monitoring and Evaluation

30. Internal monitoring will be conducted by EA and SEC and consultant of CSC on monthly and quarterly basis with the cooperation of RRO, representative from DC office, implementing NGO. Field verification with consultation with the APs, RAC, GRC members, local public representatives are also required to complete the internal monitoring. External monitoring will also be done in three different phases of the project period
31. Internally, SEC will conduct monthly internal monitoring of the progress of the planned land acquisition and resettlement activities. The land acquisition officer, in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner will assist SEC for monitoring of the progress of land acquisition. The report will contain progress made in RP implementation in each quarter (and cumulative to the period) with particular attention to compliance with the principles and matrix set out in the RP. The external monitoring and evaluation agency will be commissioned for annual, mid-term and end-term monitoring and evaluation of these activities. The monitoring consultants will be selected within three months of loan effectiveness. External monitoring will be done in three phases in the Project Implementation period.

J. Implementation Schedule

32. Construction activities will not commence until the required lands have been fully acquired and populations appropriately relocated in accordance with the objective set out above. All resettlement activities will be coordinated with the civil works and will be completed satisfactorily before awarding the civil works contracts for the pipeline. At this point in time it is anticipated that the construction works would be initiated in early 2005. Therefore, the land acquisition activity is expected to be completed by end of 2004.

A. BACKGROUND

1. The Road Network Improvement and Maintenance Project – II (RNIMP- II) is an on going multi phased program assisted by Asian Development Bank (ADB) (TA No. 3508-BAN). Under This project ADB has selected seven sub-section of roads for improvement or reconstruction or construction where necessary. The primary objectives of the project are (i) to establish an improved, efficient and cost effective link between the regional nodal points; (ii) reduce poverty, regional socio-economic development and (iii) accelerate pro-poor economic growth by providing the farmers with unconstrained access to national roads linked to regional centers and ultimately access to market, employment and social services. More than 20 million people will be benefited directly or indirectly through implementation of this project with seven sub-sections in seven districts, three in Dhaka, three in Rajshahi and one in Chittagong division.
2. The project objective will be achieved through improvement and widened of 143 km of feeder roads (Type A) and 15 km of regional and 86.4 national roads with necessary bridges and culverts and other standard improvements according to the criteria established by RHD. The project will (i) construct four section of feeder and regional roads from Bhaluka-Gaffargaon-Kishorganj, Parbatipur-Madyapara, Nandail-Kishoreganj, and Boda-Debiganj-Domar-Nilphamari; and (ii) improvement of national highway from Panchagar-Tetulia-Banglabandh and Chittagong-Dohazari. Six sub-sections are being identified and planned through evaluating various factors as well as consultations and participation of the stakeholders. However, Kaliakoir bypass has been incorporated in this project as seventh sub-section to complete the residual part of resettlement activities. This by pass has already been completed under separate project in 1997.
3. The feasibility study for the Project assessed 27 roads selected from the northwest region covering Dinajpur, Gaibandha, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Nilphamari, Panchagarh, Rangpur and Thakurgaon; and the central north region covering Jamalpur, Kishoreganj, Mymensingh, Netrokona and Sherpur. The 27 candidate roads were identified by a set of selection criteria and established through extensive consultative meetings with various stakeholders. The selection criteria included (i) social aspects such as population density, roof material of houses; (ii) economic aspects such as unemployment level, nonagricultural employment, and non-farm income sources; (iii) road condition and traffic such as road roughness level, general road conditions, traffic level, and non motorized vehicles; (iv) level of completion of road network loop; and (v) stakeholders' recommendations. Of the 27 candidate roads, 17 were identified as technically and economically viable. Of the 17 roads, 4 sections of feeder and regional roads were selected as the project roads based on their economic rate of return, poverty impact, adverse resettlement and environmental impacts. Two national highways were studied separately under Northwest Road Corridor Development project in early 2003. Finishing of residual part of resettlement activities of Kaliakoir bypass under Jamuna Bridge access Road Project is being considered as a conditional part of the project. By considering adverse impact on resettlement issues finally it is decided to make the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) for seven roads. These sub-sections/roads are Bhaluka-Gaffargaon-Kishorganj; Nandail-Kishorganj; Parbatipur-Fulbari-Madhyapara; Boda-Debiganj-Domar-Nilphamari; Panchagar-Tetulia- Banglaband, Chittagong-Dohajari and Kaliakoir bypass (Table 1).
4. This is an indicative Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) of this project covering seven sub-sections/roads given that these sub-sections/roads of this project

have not been fully investigated for the purpose. However base on the findings of the feasibility/pre-feasibility studies mentioned in para three an assessment was made for tentative land acquisition and resettlement by considering the average road width ranges from 9.8 to 12.2 meters mainly by following existing road alignment with minor adjustments with some small sections of bypasses and exclusively the Kaliakoir bypass.

5. The detailed design for the project will be undertaken during project implementation, at which time this indicative Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) will be also be updated with full census, inventory of losses and socio-economic survey (SES). The census/SES should enlist all project-affected persons (PAPs) and businesses, and determine the extent by which the socio-economic status of PAPs and affected businesses would be affected with reference to their residual properties/assets in the locality. This indicative LARP will serve as model for addressing potential resettlement issues on the project that will be ultimately implemented.

B PROJECT DESCRIPTION

6. The project has seven sub-sections/roads covering different length and different districts and upazilas which are provided in Table 1

Table 1 Project Roads with Length, District and Upazila Covered

Sl. No	Road Number	Name of the Road Sections	Road Length (km)	District covered	Upazila Covered
1	F30332/F3604	Bhaluka - Gaffargaon-Kishoreganj	45.4	Mymensingh, Kishoreganj	Bhaluka, Gaffargaon, Hossainpur, Kishoreganj
2	R360	Nandail-Kishoreganj	15.0	Mymensingh, Kishoreganj	Nandail, Kishoreganj
3	F5011/F5853	Parbatipur-Fulbari-Madhayapara	44.0	Dinajpur	Parbatipur, Fulbari,
4	F5003/F5707	Boda-Debiganj-Domar-Nilphamari	52.6	Panchagarh, Nilphamari	Nilphamari, Domar, Boda, Debiganj
5	N5	Panchagar-Tetulia-Banglaband	57	Panchagarh	Panchagarh, Tetulia
6	N1	Chittagong-Dohajari	26.2	Chittagong	Chittagong Sadar, Patiya, Chandanaish
7	N4	Kaliakoir bypass	3.2	Gazipur	Gazipur Sadar, Kaliakoir
Total			243.4		

All the roads will be improved but not in the same level and different activities will be undertaken for the purpose. Principal activities by each road are narrated below:

B.1 Bhaluka Gaffargaon-Kishoreganj Road:

This road will be widened from 6.5 meters to 12.2 meters. Increase of embankment height has not been determined yet. So, estimated right of way is not finalized yet. Existing number of hydraulic structures is 52 (5 bridges and 49 culverts). Proposed

project actions are construction of 5 bridges, reconstruction 7 and rehabilitation of 38 culverts and installation of 5,600 meters of road side drains. Approximately 5,770 trees are located within 15 meters either side of the ROW centerline. Most are rural roadside plantings adjacent to the verge. Widening to one side only and a 50% is assumed. Replanting ratio of two-to-one recommended.

B.2 Nandail-Kishorganj Road:

This road will be widened from 9.3 meters to 12.2 meters. Increase of embankment height has not been determined yet. So estimated width of the right of way is not finalized yet. Existing number of hydraulic structures is 22 (2 bridges and 20 culverts). Proposed project actions are reconstruction of 1 bridge, reconstruction of 4 and rehabilitation of 16 culverts and installation of 3,550 meters of road side drains. Approximately 2,700 trees are located within 15 meters either side of the ROW centerline. Most are rural roadside plantings adjacent to the verge. Widening to one side only and a 50% is assumed. Replanting ratio of two-to-one recommended.

B.3 Parbatipur-Fulbari-Madhyapara Road:

This road will be widened in two levels, from 7.28 to 12.2 meters in the road section from Parbatipur to Fulbari and from 7 meters to 9.8 meters in the road section from Fulbari to Madhyapara. Increase of embankment height has not been determined yet. As a result expected right of way of the road is not known yet. Existing number of hydraulic structures is 55 (6 bridges and 49 culverts). Proposed project actions are rehabilitation of 5 bridges, reconstruction 4 and rehabilitation of 46 culverts and installation of 4,200 meters of road side drains. Approximately 7,060 trees are located within 15 meters either side of the ROW centerline. Most are rural roadside plantings adjacent to the verge. Widening to one side only and a 50% is assumed. Replanting ratio of two-to-one recommended.

B.4 Boda-Debiganj-Domar-Nilphamari Road:

This road will be widened in two levels, from 7.4 to 12.2 meters in the road section from Boda to Debiganj-Domar and from 6.3 meters to 12.2 meters in the road section from Domar to Nilphamari. Increase of embankment height has not been determined yet. So estimated right of way of the road is not finalized yet. Existing number of drainage structures is 38 (4 bridges and 34 culverts). Proposed project actions are reconstruction of 3 bridges, reconstruction 8 and rehabilitation of 14 culverts and installation of 5560 meters of road side drains. Approximately 5,990 trees are located within 15 meters either side of the ROW centerline. Most are rural roadside plantings adjacent to the verge. Widening to one side only and a 50% is assumed. Replanting ratio of two-to-one recommended.

B.5 Panchagar-Tetulia-Banglaband Road:

This road will be widened from 9.3 meters to 12.2 meters. Increase of embankment height has not been determined yet. So estimated width of the right of way is not finalized yet. Existing number of hydraulic structures is 22 (2 bridges and 20 culverts). Proposed project actions are reconstruction of 1 bridge, reconstruction of 4 and rehabilitation of 16 culverts and installation of 3,550 meters of road side drains. Approximately 2,700 trees are located within 15 meters either side of the ROW centerline. Most are rural roadside plantings adjacent to the verge. Widening to one side only and a 50% is assumed. Replanting ratio of two-to-one recommended.

B.6 Chittagong-Dohajari Road:

This road will be widened from 5.5 -7.5 meters to 12.2 meters. This road needs to improve its alignment and pavement to National Highway standards. Increase of embankment height is not been determined yet. As a result RoW of the road is not finalized yet. There are nine bridges and eight culverts along the existing road. All the bridges, except one new bridge and three culverts are to be constructed in Patiya bypass road. Approximately 2,317 trees are located within 15 meters either side of the ROW centerline. Most are rural roadside plantings adjacent to the verge. Widening to one side only and a 50% is assumed. Replanting ratio of two-to-one recommended.

B.7 Resettlement Audit for Kaliakoir Bypass

This section is part of the ADB's Jamuna Bridge Access Roads Project approved in 1997. Due to lack of budget, this section could not be completed under the earlier project. The bypass is the Joydevpur-Garai road section with a length of 26.0 km. The resettlement plan for this project has been prepared in September 1996. This section requires 17.62 ha of land. Compensation for 15.72 ha of land has already been paid to the PAPs. A total of 591 were affected which include 437 (title owners) and 54 indirect affected people (non title, share croppers, squatters and tenants). A resettlement audit for the proposed Kaliakoir bypass (total length 3.2 km) was conducted by independent NGO in March 2003. The result of resettlement audit showed that all indirect 154 APs have received compensation. With regard to 437 direct APs, 390 were paid. The remaining 47 APs has not been received compensation due to problems of their authenticity of title/ownership to the land as stated by the District Commissioner (DC). The DC is processing to determine the title/ownership of the lost properties to dispose their claim. Approval budget amount already placed to DC for payment of compensation to the rest of APs. It is agreed that payment of compensation to the rest of APs is a condition to award of civil work contracts.

7. Based on the findings of various technical and socio-economic assessments a combination of structural and non-structural measures will be undertaken and will be implemented within a resettlement framework of an integrated road network development program.
8. A full Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARP) is required for this project as more than 10,000 persons are going to be affected in terms of full or partial dislocation of their houses or commercial/small business enterprises (SBEs) or agriculture land, loss of jobs etc. However, it is anticipated that 5,272 households are going to be affected in different ways for the strip acquisition and in some places for bypass and improvement of the road. The types of bsses and the key impacts are summarized in the Table 2.

Table 2 Summary Table on Impact of Land Acquisition and Displacement

Type of Losses	Impact and Risks
Land – Privately owned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of plot or frontage of structures due to acquisition/requisition of additional land; • Loss of agriculture land /water bodies for natural and cultured fisheries due to additional area for RoW and temporary/permanent working area; • Loss of perennial crops, such as fruit trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of income from agriculture and commercial activities, including fisheries; • May cause disruptions on existing landholdings and resource use • Loss of income from perennial trees
Structure – Commercial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of permanent/temporary SBE structures due to RoW and work area acquisition; • Loss of structure and/or frontage of small industries (e.g. rice mills) due to acquisition of additional land for RoW. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption in income loss from business; • May cause negative impacts without alternative sources of income; • Loss of income from mill/factory; • Loss of work/employment by workers; • May cause adverse impact without assistance
Structure – Residential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of housing by owners of private structures due to acquisition of additional land; • Loss of residential structures by tenants due to RoW and working area acquisition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of housing and living quarters by affected households.
Social Infrastructure/Civic Amenities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of social infrastructure/civic amenities like educational institute, religious places, graveyard, libraries, etc. due to additional area for RoW or eviction from the existing RoW. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on the quality of social life; • Lack of social benefit from community life
Livelihood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of business/income by owners due to dislocation; • Loss of workdays/income by wage employees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce income from agriculture; • Reduce income from business; • Reduce household income; • Lack of income to support family

C. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF PAPs

9. The project cover different regions of Bangladesh with various physiographic characteristics ranges from foothill in Panchagarh, Pleistocene terraces and flood plains in Mymensingh and Kishoreganj and coastal plain in Chittagong. The project road sections run through 18 administrative upazilas of seven districts in three divisions of the country. According to the 2001 national census data, these seven districts has combined population of 20.53 million with population density ranges from 590 to 1238 per sq. km. with lowest in Panchagarh and highest in Chittagong (Table 3).

Table 3 Population and population Density of the Project area by District

SI No	District	Total Population	Population density (Person/sq. km.)
1	Kishoreganj	2525221	939
2	Mymensingh	4439017	1017
3	Dinajpur	2617942	761
4	Nilphamari	1550686	945
5	Panchagarh	829374	590
6	Chittagong	6545078	1238
7	Gazipur	2026244	1164
Total		20535562	1040

Source: Population Census 2001

10. Considering the preliminary nature of the study for preparing an outline LARP, a reconnaissance level visual survey, a road user survey and a socio-economic survey (SES) were carried out on a sample basis. A socio-economic survey was conducted in September 2001 and updated in January-February 2003 along four roads and a fresh SES was done in other three roads in January-March 2003. The SES covered 1600 households or 30 percent of the potentially affected households/SBEs. Based on the visual survey the samples were selected to represent high, medium and low concentration inhabited areas from each of the selected roads. The visual survey intended (a) to assess the overall project impact and (b) to identify estimated number of affected households and business enterprises. Visual survey was conducted for the full length of the project road to frame out a checklist of information to be collected.
11. On the basis of data collected in the visual survey, more than 30 locations were selected in different locations of the project roads for detail socioeconomic survey. These locations have been selected on stratified random sampling method with representation from high, medium and low concentration inhabited areas covering urban/semi-urban and rural settlements. The SES included census and assets inventory of the selected sample areas and questionnaire survey on the socio-economic condition of the potential affected people.
12. The structured questionnaire was developed in local language to collect the relevant data/information. The information in the questionnaire format was articulated with view to identify the PAPs, their resettlement needs and compensation required. The socio-economic survey was conducted by four teams of researchers under the supervision of the consultants for two months period and the data were analyzed through appropriate method.
13. A sample Socio-Economic Survey (SES) helped obtain data on likely impact of land acquisition on the local economy, land use pattern, tenancy and sharecropping, occupation and employment patterns, income and economic interdependence between households, poverty levels, local and social organizations and authority structure and women's economic activity and income.
14. It is observed from the SES that women represent 49 percent of the household population. Nearly 89 percent of the population in the project area are Muslims, the rest are Hindus (10 percent) and other (Christians and Buddhist). The project area has the average of 5.5 persons per household which is much higher than the national average of 4.8 persons per household. In the project area, percentage of population below the poverty line is over 41 percent in 2003. It is expected that implementation of the project will bring significant benefits to the project zone of influence and the region at large.
15. The project area is predominantly rural except for urbanized areas in the district and upazila headquarters and area nearby Chittagong. Major portion of the alignments in the project area largely consists of agriculture land, pond, homestead and small business enterprises (SBEs). All the bypass sections will pass through agriculture lands. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people in the region. Close to 85% of the workforce is dependent on agriculture and agro- related activities. The impacts in terms of loss of residential and commercial units and businesses are "significant" in all sub-sections (roads) of the project.

16. The survey identified the potentially affected properties and categorized them as residential, commercial, residential-cum-commercial mixed, agriculture covering crop cultivation and fish cultivation and social institutions. Each of these property categories was further divided into owner, tenant, encroacher, and squatters.
17. It is observed that 64% of the affected structures are in commercial use and 36% in residential use. Commercial structures are mostly small shops and tenants constitute approximately 60% of the users of those structures. Approximately 2.25% shops have encroached on the public right of way and 2.75% are squatters on the public right of way. In the district/upazila head quarters, growth center areas more than 50% structures in commercial use are pucca (floor, wall & roof made of concrete). However, overall only 5% of the structures are pucca and the remaining are non-pucca with combination of tin wall and roof or bamboo thatched wall and roof.
18. Overall, approximately 12% of the sample population (affected household heads) were found to be illiterate. Others are having varying degree of literacy. Of course the level of literacy varies across the road sections. Mymensingh district tops in the literacy level. In all the project area the secondary school graduates occupy the main slot. Because of its proximity to Dhaka and availability of better opportunities, Mymensingh area has always topped in literacy.
19. In the sample areas, overall, approximately 40% land holdings are small, consists of 1-3 acre of agriculture land followed by marginal land holdings. Table 4 shows the district wise holding by categories in the rural areas. It is observed that only in Chittagong more than 50% holdings own land but more than 50% holdings in other districts are having livelihood from others land either as tenant farmer or agriculture labors. So it is clear that more number tenant farmers/agriculture labors are going to be affected than the land owners due to acquisition of land.

Table 4 Holdings by principal categories in project districts

District	Owner Holding	Owner cum tenant holdings	Tenant holdings with no agril. Land	Holding to have Cottage Industry	Agriculture Labor	Total
Kishorganj	46.99	14.13	11.52	1.54	25.82	100
Mymensingh	47.41	14.54	11.34	1.19	25.52	100
Dinajpur	40.95	14.73	16.42	0.87	27.03	100
Nilphamari	39.61	10.84	20.56	0.59	28.40	100
Panchagarh	37.88	13.71	21.96	1.29	25.16	100
Chittagong	54.43	14.92	10.30	3.69	16.66	100
Gazipur	45.61	16.70	17.65	2.59	17.45	100

Source: BBS 2002

20. The construction of the project will acquire an estimated 175.03 ha of land as follows: (i) 157.80 ha of Agriculture land; (ii) 8.62 ha of Homestead; and (iii) 8.61 ha of Small Business Enterprises (SBEs). As a result, 5,272 households losing land and small business enterprises (SBEs) will be affected. Ninety percent of all the affected households/SBEs have clear land titles and about 10% families are illegal occupants and squatters on right of way (RoW) owned by RHD. The efforts to minimize impact will

be undertaken during detailed design by keeping the road improvement as much as possible in the existing RoW.

21. The nature of land loss and impact indicated by the project social analysis reports includes very small number of APs will lose the entire holding (0.05%), with remaining households experiencing partial losses only. About 0.2% of the affected households will lose entire structures. An estimated of 41% of the affected households are under the nationally defined poverty line (BPL), based on the calorie intake criterion. The project will not affect any indigenous people. The social assessment reports indicate that few community structures and common property resources will be affected by the project.
22. The qualitative survey on the need of women's affected households indicated their concern for a sustained source of livelihood. Other vulnerable groups includes are households headed by disabled and elderly. The vulnerable groups will receive additional assistance to improve their livelihoods through income rehabilitation program.

D. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND ITS IMPACT

23. The RoW of the project roads will vary from 16 to 30 meters depending on the height and slope of the embankment and its topography. However, maximum road width will be 12.2 meters. Most of the road sections are on existing road alignment and will be upgraded to higher technical specifications. Despite the use of the existing RoW based on data collection from the field it is estimated that 173 ha of land (agriculture, homestead and commercial plots included) will need to be acquired primarily for construction of the Goffargaon bypass and Patiya bypass in Chittagong - Dohajari road and diversions and extension of the road width.
24. The proposed land acquisition will be mainly along the concentration of SBEs in the district/upazila headquarters and market centers and settlements in the villages, agricultural land and fish ponds covering different length in different sub-sections of the roads. As a result anticipated land acquisition for the project RoW will lead to dislocation of some 1665 households (HHs) and 2,892 SBEs, 23 small scale industries including rice mill, saw mill, poultry industry etc. and 111 social institutions like mosque, temple, school, club, hospital, eidgah etc. The estimated amount of land to be acquired and number of affected structures are shown in Table 5.
25. The SBEs are concentrated as indicated earlier, on the RoW near district/upazila head quarter, bus stops, and market centers. However, the structures are largely made of moveable materials (typically thatched, wooden wall with tin roof and/or tin wall and roof) and consists of varieties of shops (tea shops/ restaurants, retail business, stationary shops, log/cement/rod dealers etc.), petrol filling station and small industries. Many of these business have frontage on the RoW and some of them have encroached on RHD land. Other affected households, on the other hand, will experience losses due to expansion and realignment of the RoW and construction of the bypasses.
26. The number of effected people (owner/inhabitants) by structure is not known yet, until a census and detailed SES is carried out which can ascertain the exact number and the situation of PAPs. However, most of these structures are anticipated to be affected only partially by the project. The PAPs losing partial housing structures will remain on their own land, will rebuild on their own land leaving the acquired land aside.

Table 5 Estimates of Land to be acquired and Affected Structures

Name of the Road	Land to be acquired (ha)	Type of Affected Structures						Total
		Housing	SBEs	Rice/Saw Mill/poultry	Mosque /temple	School/club/hospital	Eid gah/others	
Bhaluka-Gaffargaon-Kishoreganj	41.16	379	678	03	21	10	04	1095
Nandail-Kishorganj	0.83	162	452	02	02	02	00	620
Parbatipur-Fulbari-Madhayapara	7.34	527	622	05	09	08	02	1173
Boda-Debiganj-Domar-Nilphamari	78.93	284	760	03	26	15	03	1091
Panchagar-Tetulia-Banglaband	8.12	78	157	06	01	01	00	243
Chittagong-Dohajari	36.75	235	223	04	00	04	03	469
Kaliakoir bypass	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	175.03	1665	2892	23	59	40	12	4691

27. Based on the employment pattern in the area reported by the local people. It is estimated that in that in addition to the affected structures, more than 11,000 persons will experience some loss in the areas of agriculture land, fish pond, established trees and crops and wages. These PAPs will remain on their own land and will continue to have same livelihood in the vicinity. It is however, expected that the severity of impact will still be limited due to limited strip acquisition. The estimated numbers of affected persons by who may experience losses by road are shown in Table 6.

Table 6 Estimates of Affected Persons

Name of the Road	Type of Losses					Total
	Land/Trees/Crops/fishes/structure losses	Tenant farmers/S harecroppers losing crop	Loss of wages by vulnerable women labors, disabled	Loss of wages/employment from SBEs	Loss of wages by the agriculture labors	
Bhaluka-Gaffargaon-Kishoreganj	1257	45	20	550	910	2782
Nandail-Kishorganj	214	15	10	380	20	539
Parbatipur-Fulbari-Madhayapara	1399	96	12	560	1108	3175
Boda-Debiganj-Domar-Nilphamari	1244	78	22	600	900	2874
Panchagar-Tetulia-Banglaband	385	76	24	130	127	742
Chittagong - Dohajari	726	36	16	330	412	1520
Kaliakoir byp[ass	47	-	-	-	-	47
Total	5272	346	104	2550	3477	11749

28. The field data demonstrates that all the owners of the affected housing structures requiring partial relocation of their structures own house plots as well as other structures in the area. About 5% of these housing structures are located on government land either by encroaching or squatting on RHD land. Almost all housing structures are semi-pucca or kutcha (temporary) in nature and with brick/mud/thatch walls and tin/thatch roofs. About 95% of the affected SBE owners have built their structures on their own land and the rest (exact number not yet known) have built their structures on government (RHD) land or beside the RHD road.
29. However, almost all the SBE owners own structures and land (other than the affected areas) in the locality or in the vicinity. It is important to note that the structures of SBEs built on their own land, mainly in and around the district/upazila headquarters, market centers, growth centers or nodal points of the roads, are comparatively better in quality than those built on government or RHD land. In addition, the SBEs with land titles have comparatively larger structures made with more permanent materials than the SBEs without land titles. Most of the SBEs with land titles have the trade licenses and therefore pay taxes to the government. On the other hand, SBEs without titles mostly have temporary structures which are smaller in size than those with land titles. For this reason, it is assumed that the re-establishment cost of SBEs operating on titled land would be higher than SBEs without land titles.
30. All these affected persons typically combine agriculture with wage labor, fishing, small business as sources of livelihood. Households with income from business or commercial enterprises are comparatively better off than those earning from agriculture or fishing. The average daily wage rate for male agriculture labor varies from Tk 80 to Tk 100 and similar to other areas in Bangladesh, women receive lower wages than men. The field data did not identify any indigenous population in the sub-sections (roads) of the project area.
31. As earlier mentioned, a census/SES of all affected persons and SBEs will be conducted after the detailed project design has been finalized. The census/SES will enlist all PAPs with types and amounts of losses to be encountered due to the implementation of the project by addressing all entitlements of PAPs as identified in Figure 1. The date at which the SES will be conducted will be considered as the cut-off date beyond which entitlements for compensation for losses and rehabilitation for structures cannot be claimed. However, the Deputy Commissioner (DC) and the Executing Agency (EA)/Non Government Organization (NGO) committee will also collect plot-wise detailed data on ownership and tenure status of land and structures to be acquired during a joint verification of land and other immovable assets.
32. Based on preliminary data collected from the field therefore, the present scope of this indicative LARP is based on the determination that no remarkable loss of assets and/or displacement of people are anticipated and that persons and SBEs are only going to be marginally affected, hence the emphasis on adequate compensation being provided. Should the detailed census/SES however establish the need for income/livelihood restoration, such measures will need to be incorporated in the updated LARP.

E. OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN

33. The indicative Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared taking into account the general findings of the sample SES data with envisaged road network development under the project, the components of which have yet to be fully investigated and designed. Major types of losses include loss of agriculture land/homestead land, loss of crops/fishes/trees and other immovable assets, residential/commercial and industrial structures, and loss of work-days/income due to dislocation and relocation. The EA is keen to minimize land acquisition and will take all measures to reduce the amount of land acquisition, dislocation and relocation of people, in taking into account the need for the road network development.
34. The principal objective of this indicative LARP is to identify (i) the extent of losses; (ii) the policies and legal framework applicable; (iii) provisions made for compensation payments, relocation, and income restoration programs and (iv) responsibilities in delivering and monitoring the implementation measures. The primary objective of the LARP is to provide guidelines for compensation payments for lost assets and resettlement of the affected persons (APs) and small business enterprises (SBEs).

E. THE POLICY FRAMEWORK

35. The current legislation governing land acquisition for public purposes is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (Ordinance II of 1982) and its subsequent amendments in 1993 and 1994. After finalization of the design and identification of the land to be acquired, in accordance with the Ordinance, the legal process will be initiated by an application by the requiring agency or department to the Deputy Commissioner (DC) of the respective district with a detailed map of the proposed area. In determining the amount of compensation, the DC takes into consideration land transaction cases for the preceding twelve months to determine average value, plus a 50% premium for compulsory acquisition. The Ordinance, however, does not cover PAPs without titles or ownership records such as squatters or roadside encroachers as well as indirectly affected people.
36. At present there is no national policy for resettlement of PAPs in Bangladesh. As a result, the ADB's policy on *Involuntary Resettlement* (November 1995) has been used as the framework for this resettlement plan. The main objectives of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan are as follows:
 - Wherever possible, displacement will be reduced or avoided altogether by appropriate design modification or alternative alignment.
 - Where negative impacts are unavoidable, those displaced will be assisted in efforts to improve, or at least restore to pre-project levels, their income and standard of living. Particular attention will be given to the needs of vulnerable groups to be resettled.
 - EPs will be compensated at replacement costs for assets lost. Adequate social and physical facilities (such as community services, civic amenities) will be provided, if necessary. For LARP, in addition to Cash Compensation under the Law (CCL), the

focus will be relocation of EPs/APs and SBEs with shifting and business restoration allowances as described in the Project Compensation Policy and Entitlements (Figure 1) and Entitlement Matrix (Figure 2) respectively.

- APs and host communities will be encouraged to participate in the design and implementation of the LARP.

37. The framework has been designed to cover compensation for lost assets and restore or enhance the livelihoods of all categories (direct, indirect, title holders and non-title holders) of affected people. The PAPs will not only receive replacement land or cash as replacement value for land and other assets like structures, crops, fishes, perennials and other trees, etc. at the market price, but many additional measures as well – for example, shifting or moving allowance, assistance to businesses/industries/shops for income restoration, wage loss for a time period and additional assistance to female-headed households and vulnerable PAPs – to help the project-affected persons to regain or improve their lives in the post-resettlement period.
38. Land acquisition and resettlement of the APs in this project will be carried out in accordance with the following guidelines in a manner satisfactory to the Bank
 - Land acquisition will be carried out in a way to minimize the adverse impact on the EPs/APs. This will be done in consultation with the people to be affected
 - The people whose land is affected will, to the extent possible, receive replacement land for farming and livelihoods. If land is not available, cash compensation will be paid at the market value of the land. Likewise, loss of standing crops and productive trees will be compensated at market price.
 - Owners of residential/commercial units will be compensated at replacement costs. Renters/lease holders affected by loss of living quarters will receive compensation due to direct impact of the project.
 - If community structures or common property resources are affected, they will be re-built or replaced at market price under project financing.
 - The needs of women and other vulnerable groups will be identified and provisions made for social support, employment, and means of subsistence to improve their status.
 - RHD/LARP implementation agency/NGO will assist APs and SBEs in all aspects regarding relocation and resettlement. The executive agency (EA) will involve all stakeholders in the decision-making process concerning relocation and resettlement.
 - RHD/CSC will guide, supervise and monitor the land acquisition, compensation payments, and resettlement of the EPs/APs, including grievances redress and resolution of disputed claims for compensation.
39. On the basis of previous experience from other projects like ADB funded Southwest Road Network Development Project, DFID funded Bhairab Bridge Construction Project implementing resettlement programs in Bangladesh, it is estimated that only about 50%

of those who will lose land in this project will buy replacement land with the compensation money received. As the subproject will only require strip acquisition, most of the affected households will still have remaining land and it is anticipated that they will remain on their land and rebuild their structures and will spend the compensation money on business or other profitable pursuits.

40. The project compensation policy has been designed to cover compensation for lost assets and restore or enhance the livelihoods of all categories (direct, indirect, title holders, and non title holders) of affected people as per Policy Commitment by the Government of Bangladesh. This policy also addresses the corresponding proposed entitlements to cover all potential losses, including loss of land, housing and commercial structure, access by tenants/sharecroppers for loss of crop due to acquisition of agriculture land and loss of wages due to acquisition of agriculture land as well as dislocation of business/ commercial and industrial structures (Figure 1).

41. Detailed Policy Commitment:

- ❖ All compensation Will be made according to the land acquisition and requisition law of 1982 and settlement, rehabilitation and related activities will be made accordance with this policy
- ❖ The loss of land and other assets will be compensated at replacement cost. Cash compensation would be applicable for land acquired. If the replacement cost is more than the market value, as provided for, in the land acquisition and requisition law, the difference will be paid by the project in the form of assistance
- ❖ The replacement value of structures will be determined without deducting the depreciation value
- ❖ All land acquisition will be made after the harvest of crops
- ❖ The cost of registration of land of the displaced persons will be borne by the project authority
- ❖ The unit of entitlement for compensation and assistance is the individual project affected person (PAP) or the project affected household (PAH), as specified in the entitlement matrix against each category of entitlement
- ❖ The cut-off-date for non-title holders will be the date of completion of census of the project affected persons conducted on a given road link
- ❖ Non-titleholders, such as tenants and squatters will not be eligible for compensation under law. They, however, shall receive assistance for shifting, rental and replacement cost of any structures that they have erected
- ❖ The resettlement program will be coordinated during the project implementation with the likely timing of civil works. The project will provide adequate notification, counseling and assistance to the affected persons so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of the civil works
- ❖ The project will ensure the civil works do not start on any road segment before compensation and assistance to the affected persons have been provided
- ❖ PAPs/PAHs falling under the vulnerable groups will be provided targeted support to minimize adverse impacts. The project defines vulnerable groups as including but not limited to the following categories of project affected:
 - a) Landless households;
 - b) Households below the poverty line and absolute poverty line;
 - c) Women headed households;
 - d) Orphan and destitute persons
 - e) Disable persons

- ❖ The PAPs/PAHs will be allowed to take away any salvage material after their respective properties have been acquired by the project
 - ❖ The project will provide rehabilitation assistance as following:
 - a) Economic rehabilitation assistance will be provided to the affected vulnerable households
 - b) Transitional allowance, shifting allowance and rental allowance will be provided to the affected persons as per the entitlement matrix for the project
 - c) Training for upgrading of skills or those related to income generation will be provided as part of rehabilitation assistance
 - ❖ The R&R activities in respect of the affected indigenous peoples will be adapted to their needs and environment
 - ❖ The project will protect the customary right and land tenure system of the affected indigenous peoples.
42. The replacement value of the lost assets will be assessed by the Property Valuation Assessment Team (PVAT) and verified by the Joint Verification Team (JVT), constituted by the representatives of DC office, RHD, Implementing NGO and Public representative of the sub project area. Experience in other ADB funded project like Road Network Improvement and Maintenance Project I in the region as well as information collected during the field visit have been formed the basis for the proposed entitlements for different types of losses in the matrix. For enhancing the project's poverty alleviation focus and facilitating reinstatement of losses to the vulnerable groups including female-headed households, special additional entitlements have been incorporated in the matrix. There will be a need to reassess the entitlements after the census/detailed SES (which will include identifying the vulnerable groups) has been undertaken and during the updating of the LARP, with a view to setting more location-specific entitlements. This will have to be undertaken in consultation with RHD, the RAC and other stakeholders.
43. On the other hand various nature of losses are being identified under different categories losses and entitlements through evaluation of the socio-economic profile of the study area as well as objectives and principles of resettlement of ADB funded projects in Bangladesh. Figure 2 presents the Entitlement Matrix with nature of losses under different categories identified in Figure 1, definition of EPs, Entitlements, Implementation issues and Organization (s) responsible for implementation of the plan.

Figure 1: Project Compensation Policy and Entitlement

Cat ego ry	Types of Loss	Unit	Entitlement	Details
A	Agricultural Land and Assets	Title Holder	Compensation at "replacement cost" or "actual market value"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the replacement cost is more than the compensation at 'market price' as determined by the DC, then the difference is to be paid by the project in the form of "assistance" . In case of severance of agriculture land, an additional grant of 10% of the amount paid for land acquisition.
B	Non-agricultural Land and assets	Titleholders/ owners (residential and commercial)	Compensation at 'Replacement Cost'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the replacement cost is more than the compensation at 'market price' as determined by the Competent Authority in the policy framework, then the difference is to be paid by the project. • Transitional assistance of Tk. 2,000 per month in the form of grant to cover a maximum of 3 months rental accommodation. • A lump sum shifting allowance of Tk 2,500 • Absentee landlords will receive only the compensation at 'replacement cost' • Right to salvage material from the demolished structure; Compensation for loss of residential/commercial land at replacement value
C	Non-Perennial crops	Family	Notice to harvest standing crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are entitled to be given a notice of 4 months in advance; • Grant towards crop lost before harvest due to forced relocation, equal to market value of crop lost plus cost or replacement of seeds for the next season harvest.
D	Perennial crops	Family	Compensation at "replacement value"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for perennial crops and trees, calculated as annual produce value for one season. • In case of perennial trees, compensation value will be multiplied 3 to 5 times, depending on the nature of the perennial crop.
E	Encroachers	Family	Will receive no compensation for land but assistance for assets to the vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachers will be notified a time in which to remove their assets and harvest their crops • To be assisted on case-to-case basis by considering relevant facts on family income and existing assets for vulnerable people. • Compensation for structures at replacement cost to the vulnerable persons
F	Squatters/ Informal settlers	Family	Will receive no compensation for land but assistance for assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation/access to training, which includes income generating assistance • A lump sum shifting allowance of Tk. 2,500 for temporary, Tk.4,000 for semi-permanent structures and Tk.6,000 for permanent structures. • Compensated for loss of structure at replacement cost
G	Income from Land through labor/wage earnings	Individual	Lump sum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is valid for persons indirectly affected due to the employer having being displaced, One time cash grant of Tk 3000 In addition, economic rehabilitation grant for vulnerable groups may be Tk.1, 000 lump sum.
H	Loss of community facilities	Community	Reconstruction of facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstruction of facilities/ resources in consultation with the communities involved: provisions for common property resources (e.g., tubewell for drinking water) to enhance carrying capacity of communities

Figure 2 Entitlement Matrix

Category	Sl no	Type of Loss	Definition of EP/Unit	Entitlements	Details Implementation Issues	Organization (s) Responsible
A	1	Loss of agriculture land/fish ponds owner	Title holder/ Legal owners of the land/fish pond at the time of serving notice under Section 3 of LA Laws	I. CCL, plus 50% premium as per Law; II. Additional grant to cover replacement value of land as determined by PVAT; III. Stamp Duty plus Land Registration Fees to facilitate land purchase, if EPs buy the land within a year of receiving CCL from DC IV. 10% additional grant in case of severance of agriculture land	a) Assessment of quantity and quality of land b) Assessment of CCL c) Assessment of replacement value by PVAT d) Title updating e) Payment of CCL, plus 50% premium f) Payment of 10% additional grant for severance of agriculture land g) APs will be fully informed of the entitlements and procedures regarding payments h) Additional cash grant to cover the replacement value of land Stamp duty + Land Registration Fees will be due to an EP in case of land purchase within one year of receiving CCL from DC	a) DC, RHD b) DC, RHD c) DC, RHD,NGO & Public Representative d) DC e) DC f) RHD, NGO g) RHD, NGO h) RHD, NGO i) RHD, NGO
B	1	Loss of homestead/ commercial plot by owner	Title holder/Legal owner of the land at the time of serving LA notice Section 3 as recorded in the LA Award Book	I. CCL, plus 50% premium as per Law II. Additional grant to cover replacement value of land as determined byPVAT III. Stamp Duty plus Land Registration Fees to facilitate land purchase, if EPs buy the land within a year of receiving CCL from DC	a) Assessment of quantity and quality of land b) Assessment of CCL c) Assessment of replacement value by PVAT d) Title upholding e) Payment of CCL, plus 50% premium f) APs will be fully informed of the entitlements and procedures for getting those g) Additional cash grant to cover the replacement value of land h) Stamp duty + Land Registration Fees will be due to an EP in case of land purchase within one year of receiving CCL from DC	a) DC, RHD b) DC, RHD c) DC, RHD,NGO & Public Representative d) DC e) DC f) RHD, NGO g) RHD, NGO h) RHD, NGO

	2	Loss of residence/ commercial structures by owner	Title holder/Legal owner of the structure at the time of serving LA notice Section 3 as recorded in the LA Award Book	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Cash compensation for the structure at market value II. Additional grant to cover replacement value of the structure as determined by PVAT III. One time Cash grant as shifting allowance to transfer the structure to new location IV. EPs will take away all their salvageable materials free of cost without nay delay V. Additional cash grant as transitional assistance for alternative housing (for full relocation of the structure) VI. Additional assistance @ Taka 1000 for vulnerable EPs (female headed households) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Payment of CCL for the losses b) Assessment of replacement value by PVAT c) Additional cash grant to cover the replacement value of the structure d) Verification of SES and other records e) APs will be fully informed about their entitlement and assisted in obtaining it f) A lump sum shifting allowance of Tk 2500/- to each household (for housing Structure) will be paid during or after vacating the project site g) Transitional assistance of Tk 2,000 per month in the form of grant to cover a maximum of 3 months rental accommodation for full relocation of the structure h) APs will be allowed to take away free of cost all the salvageable materials i) Absentee landlords will receive only the compensation at 'replacement cost' j) Shifting allowance for commercial/business unit @ 10% of the monthly income to be assessed through PVAT not less than Tk 500/- but not more than Tk 2500/- k) Additional assistance @ Tk 1,000 for vulnerable EPs (female headed households) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) DC b) RHD, DC, NGO, PWD & Public Representative c) RHD & NGO d) RHD, DC and NGO e) RHD, NGO f) RHD & NGO g) RHD & NGO h) EPs i) EPs j) RHD & NGO
	3	Loss of access to house /commercial structure (rented or leased)	Tenants renting/ Leasing the property as identified by the socio-economic survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Cash grant as transitional assistance for alternative housing (for full relocation of the structure) II. One time cash grant as shifting allowance for facilitating alternative housing III. Shifting allowance for commercial/business unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Verification of SES Records and other Records b) A lump sum shifting allowance of Tk 2500/- to each household (housing structure) will be paid during or after vacating the project site c) Transitional assistance of Tk 2,000 per month in the form of grant to cover a maximum of 3 months rental accommodation for full relocation of the structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) RHD, NGO RAC b) RHD & NGO c) RHD & NGO RHD & NGO

					d) Shifting allowance for commercial/business unit @ 10% of the monthly income to be assessed through PVAT not less than Tk 500/- but not more than Tk 2500/-	
	4	Loss of business by the SBEs due to dislocation	Owner/Operator of the business as recorded by the socio-economic survey	I. Business restoration grant of Tk 10,000/unit to the owner II. Business restoration grant of Tk 5000 for rented, lease holders (not owner)	a) All persons recorded by the socio-economic survey b) Cash grant to be paid after taking possession of land	a) RHD & NGO b) RHD & NGO
C	1	Loss of Perennial crops by the cultivator (owner/tenant of the land)	Cultivator, may by Title holder/ Legal owners of the land/fish pond or tenant as identified by the socio-economic survey to be conducted during implementation of LARP	I. Notice to be served to harvest standing crops 4 months in advance II. Compensation for crop lost before harvest due to forced relocation III. Additional grant to cover replacement value of crop as determined by PVAT IV. Cost or replacement of seeds for the next season harvest	a) Notice serve for harvesting standing crops 4 months in advance b) Compensation for lost standing crops c) Additional cash grant to cover the replacement value of the crop plus cost of seed for next season d) Cultivator will take away the crop e) For tenant cultivator, Compensation money will be distributed according to the terms and conditions of the tenancy as identified by the legal owner of the land	a) DC, RHD, NGO b) DC c) RHD, NGO d) EP e) DC, RHD, NGO
	2	Loss of access to cultivable land by tenant/sharecroppers who will be identified during full RAP	Tenant and sharecroppers of the land under contract as identified by the socio-economic survey to be conducted during implementation of LARP	I. Cash grant @ Tk 100 per dec. to tenant/sharecropper	a) All individuals identified by the Socio-economic survey as tenant or sharecropper of land b) Cash grant @ Tk. 100 per dec. will be paid after taking possession of the land and the legal owner is paid his/her CCL c) The legal owner certifies the tenancy	a) RHD, NGO b) RHD, NGO AP, NGO, RHD
D	1	Loss of trees/perennial crops/fishes	Persons with legal ownership of the land where the trees are located and crops/ fisheries are grown at the time of serving notice U/S 3 or as recorded in the LA award book	I. Compensation, based on current productivity of land /pond and age of trees assessed by PVAT II. For perennial trees, compensation value will be multiplied 3 to 5 times	a) Assessment of loss and replacement value of the loss b) Payment of Cash Compensation for the losses c) Additional cash grant to cover the replacement value of the tree d) For perennial trees, compensation value will be multiplied 3 to 5 times, depending on the nature of the perennial crop	a) DC, RHD, NGO b) DC c) RHD, NGO d) RHD, NGO
E	1	Loss of part of assets/ investment including crop, asset or/and structure (residential/ business)	Persons with legal ownership of land/ structure beside the RHD land but	I. Will receive no compensation for land but assistance for assets to the vulnerable	a) Encroachers will be notified a time in which to remove their assets and harvest their crops b) To be assisted on case-to-case basis	a) RHD, NGO b) RHD, NGO c) RHD, NGO

		encroached on RHD land	encroached on RHD land through extension of the cultivation /structure		by considering relevant facts on family income and existing assets for vulnerable people c) Compensation for structures at replacement cost only to the vulnerable persons	
F	1	Loss of residence by squatters (unauthorized occupants on Govt. land), Uthuli (authorized occupants on private land with permission from land owners) / Informal settlers	Heads of Household occupying homestead land illegally or squatting on RoW identified by SES	I. Compensation for the lost structure (if owned) as per assessed value/price by DC II. Cash grant for shifting of the house from RoW III. Assistance for income generating activities	a) CCL for structure if recognized by DC b) Verification of SES data and the award books c) A lump sum shifting allowance of Tk 2,000 for temporary, Tk 4,000 for semi-permanent structures and Tk 6,000 for permanent structures d) Facilitation/access to training, which includes income generating assistance	a) DC b) RHD, NGO c) RHD, NGO d) RHD, NGO
G	1	Loss of income, employment /work opportunity of full-time / part-time workers, through labor/wage earning	Directly affected Agriculture labors of the affected land and workers of affected business as recorded in the socio-economic survey due to the employer having being displaced	I. One time cash grant of three months wage, with maximum of Tk 3,000 II. Lump sum cash grant of Tk 3000 for vulnerable groups	a) All persons recorded by the socio-economic survey b) Cash grant to be paid after taking possession of land c) Identification of vulnerable groups d) Involvement of the incumbents in project civil works	a) RHD, NGO b) RHD, NGO c) NGO NGO, RHD, Contractor
H	1	Loss of community facilities/common property resources by APs	The community as whole where the APs will relocate	I. CCL for structure II. Transfer Grant III. Reconstruction /improvement of the community facilities / common property resources	a) Cash compensation under the provision of Law b) One time cash grant of Tk 3,000 for transfer of structure c) Reconstruction of facilities/ resources in consultation with the communities involved	a) DC b) RHD, NGO c) RHD, NGO
	2	Adverse impact on the host communities due to relocation of APs during and after the implementation of the Project	Affected or host area / villages where displaced households have resettled	I. Provisions for common property resources (e.g. tubewell for drinking water) , or facilities for improved sanitation to enhance carrying capacity of communities	a) Assessment of community needs b) Consult the host population and provision for common property resources c) Provisions for common property resources	a) NGO b) NGO c) RHD, NGO

44. Since land for land would not be a feasible option given the non-availability of land and the envisaged strip acquisition along the road, PAPs losing housing structures will be compensated at full replacement cost which will help them to rehabilitate themselves according to their own choice. As almost all the PAPs losing partial housing structures own additional land beside the acquired part, it is expected that these households will remain on their own areas but will rebuild their housing structures away from the acquired land beside. As a result no remarkable relocation is anticipated in any of the affected villages. However, the affected villagers along the Gaffargaon, Chittagong – Dohajari and Kaliakoir bypasses might have to face complete relocation from their present homestead area.
45. Most of the SBEs along the road own land (other than the SBE premises) either beside the affected area or in the vicinity. Since land for land would not be a feasible option mainly because of non-availability of land and these SBEs are linearly distributed along the road in different administrative boundaries, they will be compensated at full replacement cost of the land which will help them to re-establish their business near or beside the earlier location. This arrangement will be done under certain terms and conditions to be finalized after the SES and in consultation with stakeholders, preferably through the Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC) to be formed for each sub-section of the project through representation from RHD, NGO, Local public representative and representative from PAPs.
46. It is expected that almost all the PAPs will relocate their housing structures on their own land beside the acquired portions. In some cases they might need to develop the land (from low to high) to build the structure. Female-headed households and other vulnerable households will be eligible for further cash assistance for relocation and house/structure reconstruction. Earnings of tenant-farmers/sharecroppers in the sub-section of the project area vary with the intensity of the cultivation and productivity. Most of the land that would be potentially acquired for the project is borrow pit, and agriculture production is very limited compared to the other areas in the vicinity. The tenant-farmers or sharecroppers usually rent the land for one cropping season, hence the applicable compensation would be the equivalent value of production from only one cropping season.
47. There are 23 small scale industries including rice mills, saw mill, poultry industries etc along the road. Right now these industries are in operation and many people are employed there. Based on field observations, it is estimated that part of these industries will be affected. However, it need to be mentioned here that most of these industries have encroached (frontage only) on RHD land. The owner of these industries believed that operations could continue in the residual part or in the adjacent land with the existing infrastructures if proper compensation is paid. It is assumed for this indicative LARP that none will lose job during the dislocation period, however only during the census/detailed SES would it be possible to ascertain the actual number of affected persons from this property and the extent of their losses.
48. The project construction activities require many unskilled labors and skilled staff for earthworks, road embankment and road, bridge, culvert etc. construction office and management work for a period of three years. RHD will make provision in the contract with the contractors for preferential employment of qualified APs, including affected women in road slope turfing, in the recruitment of local labors. Employment in the project construction will be an added source of income in the income restoration processes of APs.

G. Consultation Meetings, Grievance Redress and Stakeholder Participation

49. During the field visit a series of consultative meetings were conducted with various stakeholders through focus group discussions. The consultative process aimed at obtaining from the stakeholders their (i) perception about the requirements of infrastructure improvement in the locality; (ii) views on the selection of the right-of-way of the proposed road; (iii) socio-economic needs and development concerns; and (iv) potential beneficiary participation in program planning and implementation. Women groups were also consulted on site concerning potential project impact on their livelihood. The feedback and observations made at the stakeholders' meetings have been used in preparing the entitlements matrix and project benefits for the affected people. However, after finalization of the detailed design of the sub-sections of the project, a detailed SES will have to be undertaken to enlist all affected persons, households or SBEs.
50. In addition to field-level consultation meetings, separate meetings were held at the local and national levels to further elicit views from local and regional officials, union council chairman, members, chairman and members of the market committee, and civil society representatives. There is strong support and positive public response towards the proposed road network project because it will bring significant economic benefits to the local and regional communities. This interactive approach and processes will continue during the SES and the preparation of the updated LARP, and during the implementation of the subproject.
51. For resettlement related cases, Grievances Redress Committees (GRCs) will be formed in all sub-sections of the project for any grievances involving resettlement benefits, relocation, and other assistance. GRCs will include officials (RHD officer as chair), APs representatives, community/local government representatives, women members of the local Union Parishad, and the implementing agency. GRC procedures will be publicized locally through community meetings and pamphlets so that APs are aware of their rights and procedures for grievance redress. Any grievances submitted to the GRC are required to be resolved within a period of 2 to 3 weeks.

H. Implementation Framework and Cost Estimates

52. The PD will appoint the NGO/ Consultant to assist in RHD for smooth implementation of LARP. Additional Project Director (AdPD) will be the Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) and he will be in charge of the overall implementation of the program. He will function through the Deputy Project Manager (DPM), SDE of the concerned road link, for the implementation of the LARP. Deputy Project Manager of the concerned link will work as Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer (RRO) of that link. The consultants responsible for preparing the full LARP will prepare the NGO selection criteria and Terms of Reference for the NGO engagement.
53. The Ministry of Communication (MC) through RHD will be responsible for implementing the updated LARP based on the indicative LARP. The implementation schedule of the LARP will be finalized after finalization of the detailed design of the sub-sections of the project which is anticipated to take place by September 2004, and the revision and updating of the LARP. However, a tentative schedule for the sub-section of the project has been considered to start in July 2005 for completion in June 2008. By March 2004 RHD will hire an experienced NGO to conduct the SES for all the sub-sections of the project under the supervision of the implementation consultants. Based on the SES data the implementation consultant will revise the short LARP by the end of September 2004. The LARP implementing NGO will be hired by September 2004. In November 2004 the

NGO will mobilize its team to implement the LARP in the sub-sections of the project area. The NGO will be responsible for preparing all the groundwork relating to the survey with the help of the RHD surveyor in the upazila level, and identification of eligible persons, including assistance to the DC office with the help of the Subdivision/ Assistant Engineer of RHD to complete the process in time. Figure 3 identifies various steps of the land acquisition and resettlement activities and the schedule.

Figure 3 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Implementation Schedule

SI No	Activities	Agency Responsible	Schedule
1.	Preliminary subproject design	Consultant	January- April, 2003
2.	Preliminary participation	ADB, GoB, RHD	April- September 2003
3.	RP Updating	Consultant	September 2003
4.	Final Participation	ADB, GoB, RHD	September-Dec. 2003
5.	Topographic Survey and collection of primary data covering RoW land Use	RHD, Consultant	January – March 04
6.	Socio-Economic Survey(SES)	RHD, NGO	March - June 2004
7.	Revised and updated LARP	RHD,Consultant	July - Sep 2004
8.	Hiring of Implementing NGO	RHD	September 2004
9.	Community consultation, Final list of APs, Final notice to APs, Formation of JVT, GRC and RAC	RHD, NGO	Sep. 04 –May 05
10	Resettlement, Land acquisition	DC, RHD, NGO	January – Dec. 2005
11	Payment of CCL, transfer cost, Relocation of APs/SBEs/Structures	DC, RHD, NGO	Jan.05- July 2006
12	Income restoration grant, Business restoration grant, reconstruction of social infrastructure	RHD, NGO	January- July 2006
13	Internal and External Monitoring	RHD, NGO, Consultant	July,04- Dec. 2006

54. The implementing NGO will form a Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC) to involve the local communities and PAPs in the implementation process. The advisory committee shall consist of the RHD field official as chair, with representatives from various stakeholders in the area. At least 25% or a minimum of two women members (including the elected women members to the union council) should be included in the RAC. The field-level coordinator of the NGO will act as member/secretary of the committee. The committee will provide local inputs to the implementation of the LARP thus ensuring local participation. NGO will also facilitate the identification of the eligible PAPs in collaboration with the EA and RAC.
55. RHD, assisted by the resettlement implementing agency/NGO, will publish brochure, posters, leaflets etc. explaining the impact of the project, compensation policies for APs, resettlement options/strategies for households and SDEs, and tentative implementation schedule of the project. Further steps will be taken (i) to keep the affected people informed about land acquisition and project plan, compensation policy payments, and (ii) to ensure that APs will be involved in making decisions concerning relocation and implementation of the LARP.
56. Additional Project Director (AdPD) will work as Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) to supervise the implementation work with the help of Deputy Project Managers (DPM) of the respective each road section. The DPM will work as Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer (RRO) of the respective road sections. Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be established at each road section to resolve any dispute regarding compensation

and other R&R benefits. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer (RRO) in each road section will chair the GRC with members from district administration, local government, affected persons, including women's representative and implementing NGO. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation and other assistance. Any grievances submitted to the GRC shall be resolved within a period of one month from the date of submission to the GRC.

57. RHD will further ensure that resettlement budgets are delivered on time to the DC office and the implementing NGO for timely LARP implementation. The appointed NGO will open field office to implement the LARP and will involve PAPs, including women in the implementation process. The estimated land acquisition and resettlement cost of this subproject is Tk 435.6 million (see Table 7). However, the budget may vary with the number of PAPs enlisted and the types of entitlements required after the detailed SES and finalization of the updated LARP. The budget and detailed compensation packages will need to be adjusted to account for inflation rate in future years. Government will provide the entire fund for Land Acquisition and Resettlement. The fund will be released through the DC office for acquiring properties, whereas all other additional benefits will be paid directly by the Executing Agency (EA) i.e. RHD through the implementing NGO.
58. The compensation rates for different categories of losses has been calculated on the basis of previous experience from other ADB projects like RNIMPI and information collected from the field.

- Valuation of Land Cost

The magnitude of private land to be acquired along the project roads has been established based on the indicative land acquisition table 5. Cost difference for land acquisition between Government registered value and market price will be compensated as per provision made in the entitlement matrix. The replacement cost of land will vary from region to region and link to link, and within a link, the price of residential land is different from that of commercial or agricultural land. An average estimate for different use of land has been made according to the best available government offered price:

Unit cost of agriculture land per hectare	Tk 617,500
Unit cost of homestead land per hectare	Tk 864,500
Unit cost of commercial land per hectare	Tk 1,729,000

Based on the above figures the estimated average land price for the total land to be acquired for the project has been considered as Tk 1,000,000 per hectare.

- Valuation of Replacement Cost of Structures

The valuation of assets replacement has been based on the data obtained from the socio-economic survey, which provides the unit costs of construction materials. An average estimate has been calculated for the following items:

Unit cost of a pucca structure per sq m	Tk 4,000
Unit cost of a semipucca structure per sq m	Tk 2,500
Unit cost of a kutchha structure per sq m	Tk 1,500

Based on the above figures the estimated average valuation of all the structures per sq m (Pucca and Kutchha) to be relocated for the project has been considered as Tk 2,500 per sq. m.

The difference between the estimated market value and the government rate (without depreciation) of building replacement will be compensated as per provision made in the indicative budget of the R&R component

- Valuation of Replacement Cost of Other Assets

Apart from structures and private land (Agriculture and homestead), other assets found on the roadsides of the project roads are mostly trees and water bodies for fishing. These will be replaced/compensated as outlined in the entitlement matrix

- Valuation of Costs of Rehabilitation Assistance

The rehabilitation assistance includes the following items with proposed amount of money for each item and the duration of entitlement, as detailed in paragraph 41.

- Residential/Commercial PAPs
Transfer grant of Tk 2500 to each PAH
Business restoration allowance to CBEs @ Tk. 10,000 for owner and @ Tk. 5,000 for tenants.
- Agricultural PAPs
Crop compensation for 1 year @ Tk 25,000 minimum minimum per ha
Training for skill upgrading for alternative economic activities , Tk 6000/ individual
- Wage Earners
Income allowance for 1 month at the minimum wage , i.e. Tk 3000/month
Training for skill upgrading for alternative economic activities, Tk. 6000/individual
- Squatters
Assistance for structure replacement
Transfer grant @ Tk. 2500/- per household
Training for skill upgrading for alternative economic activities, Tk 6000/individual
- Vulnerable Groups
Economic Rehabilitation Grant for 1 month per household @ Tk. 3000 per month.
Additional

59. All payments should be made prior to the PAPs giving up their lands and assets. A minimum of three months' notification will be given to the PAPs for them to vacate their land and premises.

I. Monitoring and Evaluation

60. During project implementation, RHD will establish a monthly monitoring system involving RHD and implementing staff, and will prepare progress reports on all aspects of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities and operations. The monthly reports shall reflect the progress in LARP implementation with particular attention to compensation payments, consultation, participation of PAPs in LARP implementation, and grievances resolution. RHD will submit a quarterly report to ADB on progress of LARP implementation. The monitoring will be done both internally and externally to provide feedback to RHD and to assess the effectiveness of the resettlement policy and implementation. The implementation consultants will monitor the implementation progress and advise the EA on the timely implementation of the LARP and submission of a quarterly report to ADB. External monitoring will be assigned to an independent expert/agency who/which will report to ADB bi-annually.
61. The internal monitoring by the EA will deal with all aspects of land acquisition and resettlement at the Project as well as field levels. The project management, particularly, the Project Director, assisted by the RHD field officers, will be mainly responsible to

monitor the progress of all resettlement activities at the project level which include the following:

- Information campaign and consultation with APs;
- Status of land acquisition for various road sections;
- Land compensation payments
- Compensation for lost structures and assets
- Location of APs
- Land taking over from DCs and handing over to CSC;
- Payment of income/business restoration assistance and
- Implementation of roadside tree plantation program for vulnerable groups.

The benchmark for project level monitoring will come from land acquisition data and the socio-economic survey.

62. The implementing agency will conduct field level monitoring and assess the daily operation of land acquisition and resettlement activities. The mechanisms to be adopted in the field level monitoring include:
 - Review of AP files;
 - Informal sample survey of APs;
 - Key informal interviews;
 - In-depth case studies; and community participation meetings
63. The resettlement Specialist of the Project Supervision Consultant (PSC) will conduct the monitoring during the implementation of the project. Monitoring involves review of resettlement implementation, verification of the results of internal monitoring by the implementing NGO in the field, consultation with APs, officials and community leaders for preparing review reports. The specific tasks and methodology for monitoring shall include:
 - Review of pre-project baseline data on APs;
 - Identification and selection of an appropriate set of indicators for gathering and analyzing information on resettlement impact;
 - Use of various formal and informal surveys for impact analysis; and
 - An assessment of resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons and a guide to future resettlement policy making and planning.
64. Third party Monitoring will be conducted by external Resettlement Specialist in three different phases of project implementation period. The first phase will be after the take off period of resettlement activities in the project. The second and third monitoring will be undertaken in the mid term and third quarter of the project implementation period. Monitoring involves review of resettlement implementation, verification of the results of internal monitoring by the implementing NGO in the field and PSC, consultation with APs, officials, Consultant of PSC and community leaders for preparing review reports.
61. A post-evaluation of resettlement activities will be carried out by the Bank to assess the impact, sustainability of resettlement program and to learn lessons for future policy formulation and planning.

**Table 7: Budget Estimates for Land Acquisition and Resettlement
Road Network Improvement and Maintenance Project II**

Sl. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate (Tk)	Amount (Tk) (Million)	Sub-total (Tk) (Million)	Sub-Total \$(Mill) (Tk. 58=\$1)
1.	CCL for acquired land	Ha	173	10,000,000	173.0		
2.	CCL for acquired structure	Sq ft	92000	100	9.2		
3.	CCL for trees, crops, fishes, perennials	L/W			80.0		
4.	Service charge/ cost for DC	%		3%	7.9		
A.	Land Acquisition					270.1	4.66
1.	Additional Grant for replacement land	Ha	173	100,000	17.3		
2.	Refund of registration cost for replacement land purchase (50% will be able to buy land)	%		15% (Registration cost)	13.0		
3.	Additional grant for structure	Sq ft	92000	50	4.6		
4.	Additional grant for crops, perennials	Kg/No			4.0		
5.	Shifting assistance for the structure (residential/commercial)	No.	4600	2000	9.2		
6.	Transitional assistance for lost structure (housing/SBE)	No.	4600	4000 (Average)	18.4		
7.	Cash grant to tenant/sharecropper	Dec.	15000	100	1.5		
8.	Cash grant for income substitution for lost work days	No.	6000	3000	18.0		
9.	Cash grant for vulnerable households for lost income	No.	104	1000	0.1		
10.	Lump sum shifting assistance for structure (squatters)*	No.	460	4000 (Average)	1.8		
B.	Resettlement					87.9	1.52
C.	Implementing NGO					20.0	0.35
D.	Administrative Cost					3.0	0.05
E.	Social Dev. Activities					3.0	0.05
F.	Host area/ Civic and Social Infrastructure					10.0	0.17
G.	Third Party Monitoring					2.0	0.03
	Sub-Total					396	6.83
F.	Contingency @ 10%					39.6	0.68
Total Cost (Taka)						435.6	7.51

* lump sum shifting allowance to squatters/informal settlers ranges from Tk 2000 to 6000 based on the structure material.

