



**Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges
Roads & Highways Department**



SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SIA)

**Consultancy Services for Feasibility Study and
Detailed Design of Construction of Kewatkhal
Bridge over the river Brahmaputra at Mymensingh
with Railway Overpass and Approach (including
Service Road) Road
(Contract No.:01/Kewat/2019)**



Table of Contents

Executive Summary	xii
■ Introduction.....	xii
Chapter 1: Project Description and Context	1
■ 1.0 Background	1
Chapter 2: Legal and Policy Framework	6
■ 2.0 Regulatory Requirements for the Project.....	6
■ 2.1 AIB's Environment and Social Framework and Standards (ESS)	6
■ 2.3 AIB'S ESS and Relevancy of ESSs to the Project and Gaps with National Laws .	6
Chapter 3 Socio-Economic Profile	13
■ 3.1 Introduction	13
■ 3.2 SIA Approach and Methodology	13
■ 3.3 Samples of Stakeholders Incorporated in the Study	14
■ 3.4 Secondary Data: Macro-level Overview of the Projects Influence Zone.....	14
◆ 3.4.1 Geophysical Features.....	14
◆ 3.4.2 Area and Population	14
◆ 3.4.3 Proposed Bridge and approach road Network.....	15
◆ 3.4.4 Regional Economy: Mymensingh District	15
◆ 3.4.5 Poverty Profile: Regional Perspectives.....	16
◆ 3.4.6 Regional Human Development Indicators in the project area.....	16
◆ 3.4.7 Sampling of Probable (PDP) and General Beneficiary Households (HHs)	17
◆ 3.4.8 Survey on Women.....	18
◆ 3.4.9 Passengers of different modes of transport	18
◆ 3.4.10 Transport owner and operator	19
◆ 3.4.11 Business Enterprises:.....	19
■ 3.5 Focused Group Discussions (FGDs).....	19
■ 3.6 Survey Instruments Used	19
■ 3.7 Survey Findings	20
■ 3.8 Household Survey Findings	20
◆ 3.8.1 Analysis of Sampled HH Characteristics	20
◆ 3.8.2 Occupation and Employment Status of the Surveyed HH Population	22
■ 3.9 Household Assets and Capital Resources	24
◆ 3.9.1 Land.....	24
◆ 3.9.2 Value of land owned by the sampled HHs	25
◆ 3.9.3 Livestock and Poultry.....	25
◆ 3.9.4 Average Value of Livestock and Poultry per Household.....	26

◆	3.9.5 Other Household Assets	26
◆	3.9.6 Total Average Value of All Types of HH Asset.....	26
■	3.10 Living Standard.....	27
◆	3.10.1 Ownership, Structural Conditions and Amenities in Residential Houses	27
◆	3.10.2 Amenities in the Residential Houses of the Sample HHs.....	27
◆	3.10.3 Accessibility to Health Care Facilities	27
◆	3.10.4 Annual Income.....	28
◆	3.10.5 Average Annual Expenditure.....	29
◆	3.10.6 Savings.....	29
◆	3.10.7 Overall Economic Condition Sample HHs.....	29
◆	3.10.8 Prevalence of Borrower Households	29
◆	3.10.9 Average Loan for Different Purposes.....	30
◆	3.10.10 Reasons for non-repayment of loan	30
◆	3.10.11 Association with NGOs	31
◆	3.10.12 Type of Assistance Sought from Govt. Agencies and NGOs	31
◆	3.10.13 Local Leadership.....	31
◆	3.10.14 Local Dispute Resolution Practices.....	32
◆	3.10.15 Major Local Social problems.....	32
◆	3.10.16 Marketing, Transportation and Communication	33
◆	3.10.17 Cost per trip by different modes of transport	34
◆	3.10.18 Cost of travel to educational institutes.....	35
◆	3.10.19 Project Bridge and approach road Use by the Sampled Households	35
◆	3.10.20 Opinion of the passengers on existing conditions	35
◆	3.10.21 Respondent's Perception of Importance of the Project Bridge.....	36
◆	3.10.22 Local Public Participation in Project Activities	36
◆	3.10.23 Willingness to pay Improvement	36
◆	3.10.24 Aspirations of Women in the Project Area	37
	Chapter 4: Social Impacts due to the Project.....	40
	Chapter 5: Resettlement Assessment.....	43
■	5.1 Identification of Project Displaced Persons (PDPs)	43
■	5.2 Findings of PDP Survey	44
◆	5.2.1 Types of Properties and Structures to be affected.....	44
◆	5.2.2 Type-wise area and cost of the structures to be demolished.....	45
◆	5.2.3 Average Value of Land in the Project Bridge and approach road Area.....	45
◆	5.2.4 Resettlement options and time required for that purpose.....	45
◆	5.2.5 Community Properties and Utilities Infrastructures to be affected	46

■ 5.3 Community Aspirations and Expectations	46
◆ 5.3.1 Attitudes of PDP HHs towards the proposed Project	46
◆ 5.3.2 Major Beneficiaries and Types of Accruable Benefits	47
■ 5.4 Summary of Impacts	50
Chapter 6: Resettlement Policy Framework	51
■ 6.1 Overall Policy	51
■ 6.2 Principle for Valuation and Compensation Unit Rate.....	51
■ 6.3 Loss of Lands.....	52
■ 6.4 Loss of Structures.....	52
■ 6.5 Loss of Crops and Trees	52
■ 6.6 Entitlement Matrix and Mitigation Measures	52
◆ 6.6.1 Entitlements Assistance and Benefits.....	52
◆ 6.6.2 Income Restoration and Rehabilitation.....	54
◆ 6.6.3 Community Resources & Infrastructure.....	55
◆ 6.6.4 Special Measure for Vulnerable Households.....	55
Chapter 7: Resettlement Cost and Budget.....	55
■ 7.1 Land Acquisition Budget.....	56
■ 7.2 Resettlement Benefits provided by RHD	57
■ 7.3 Replacement Value of Land.....	58
■ 7.4 Estimated cost of Structures	58
■ 7.5 Compensation for Trees	59
■ 7.6 Other Resettlement Benefits.....	60
■ 7.7 RAP implementation cost.....	60
■ 7.8 Confirmation Survey.....	61
■ 8.9 Payment Procedure to Non-Title Holders	62
Chapter 8: RAP Institutional and Implementation Arrangement.....	63
■ 8.1 Introduction.....	63
■ 8.2 Role of Project Management Head Office	64
■ 8.3 Roles and responsibility of the Resettlement Officer:	65
■ 8.4 Role of Deputy Commissioner Office	66
■ 8.5 Role of Project Implementing Agency (PIA)	66
■ 8.6 Scope of Work of PIA.....	67
■ 8.7 Role of Resettlement Management Committees.....	69
■ 8.8 Joint Verification Committee (JVC) Formation and Role.....	69
Chapter 9: Monitoring and Reporting.....	72
■ 9.1 Institutional Framework.....	72

■ 9.2 Office of the Project Director.....	72
■ 9.3 Implementing PIA	72
■ 9.4 Construction Supervision Consultants:	72
■ 9.5 External Monitor.....	73
■ 9.6 Stages and Issues of Monitoring.....	73
■ 9.7 Methodology and Approach.....	73
■ 9.8 Indicators of Monitoring	74
■ 9.9 Internal Monitoring.....	75
■ 9.10 External Monitoring	76
■ 9.11 Reporting Requirements	76
Chapter 10: Grievance Redress Mechanism	77
Introduction	77
■ 10.1 Objectives of the GRM.....	77
■ 10.2 Grievance Redress Committee	78
■ 10.3 The scope and jurisdiction of work of GRC are:	79
■ 10.4 Details of the Grievance Redressed steps are provided below:	82
■ 10.5 IT (Mobile Technology)-Based Grievance Redress Mechanism	82
■ GRM for Dealing with Labor Issues.....	83
Chapter 11: Stakeholder Consultation	83
■ 11.1 Consultation and Participation.....	84
■ 11.2 Key Stakeholders in the Project area.....	84
■ 11.3 Summary of Consultations.....	84
■ 11.4 Summary of FGD Consultations for the EIA	89
■ 11.5 Consultation Outcomes and Policy Issues.....	89
■ 11.6 Consultation and Participation during Project Implementation.....	90
■ 11.7 Disclosure of the ESIA and RAP.....	90

List of Tables

Table 1 Summary of Applicable Environment Regulation Regulations of GOB.....	6
Table 2 ESS relevance, Gaps with GoB Laws and Gap Filling Measures	9
Table 3 Comparison between GoB laws and AIIB Safeguard Policies on Resettlement.....	12
Table 4 Area and Population of the districts	15
Table 5 Classification of Bridge and approach road Network	15
Table 6 Percentage of population below the Upper and Lower Poverty Line.....	16
Table 7 Regional Human Development Indicators of Project Bridge and approach road.....	17
Table 8 Sample Villages, Towns and Markets/Business Centers	17
Table 9: Distribution of sample HHs along the Bridge and approach road alignment	18
Table 10: Passenger interviewed	18
Table 11: Sample of owners and operators of different modes of transport presently plying on the project road.....	19
Table 12 Average Family Size and Percentage Distribution of Sample HHs by Family Sizes	20
Table 13 Distribution of Sample HH Population by Gender and Age Group	21
Table 14 Dependency Ratio.....	21
Table 15: Distribution of Population aged >14 Years by Marital Status	21
Table 16: Distribution of population aged above 14 by education level	22
Table 17: Distribution of Population aged 15-65 Years by Main Occupation (Excluding Housewife).....	22
Table 18: Population aged 15-65 years having secondary occupation	23
Table 19: Distribution of Population by Employment Status	23
Table 20 HHs by Land Ownership Status.....	24
Table 21 Average Amount of Land per HH(n=50) (n=41)	24
Table 22 Value of land owned by the sampled HHs	25
Table 23 Average Number of Livestock and Poultry per Household.....	25
Table 24 Average Value of Livestock and Poultry	26
Table 25 Value of Household assets.....	26
Table 26: Total Average Value of All Types of Assets	27
Table 27: Distribution of Interviewed HHs by Ownership Status of Living Houses.....	27
Table 28: Distribution of HHs living in self-owned houses by structural conditions	27
Table 29: Amenities Available in the Residential Houses of the Sample HHs	27
Table 30: Accessibility to, and Frequencies of Visit to Health Care Services Centers	28
Table 31: Distribution of HHs by Sources of Income	28
Table 32: Average Annual Income (TK/HH)	28
Table 33: Average Household Expenditure	29
Table 34: Savings and Utilization	29
Table 35: Distribution of HHs by overall Economic Condition	29
Table 36: HHs borrowed loan from different sources.....	30
Table 37: Average amount of loans by purposes (All Districts).....	30
Table 38: Total number and distribution of HHs failing to repay loans	30
Table 39: Distribution of HHs by NGOs associated	31
Table 40: HH by type of assistance want from any GO or NGO	31
Table 41: Distribution of HHs by reported characteristics of local leaders	31
Table 42: Distribution of HHs by reported practices of dispute resolution	32
Table 43: Major problems and recommended solutions	32
Table 44: Distribution of HHs by reported places of buying/selling different items	33
Table 45: Transport Used for Marketing Purpose.....	33
Table 46: Average Distance and Frequency of Visits to the Nearest Common Places	33
Table 47: Travel Cost on the Project Bridge and approach road by Types of Transport.....	34

Table 48: Travel Cost to Educational Institutes by Transport Modes Used.....	35
Table 49: Number and percentage of interviewed passengers by purposes of journey through the project road.....	35
Table 50: Existing conditions of the project road as rated by respondents	35
Table 51: Distribution of respondents by perception of importance of the Project Bridge and approach road.....	36
Table 52: Opinions of sampled HH representatives about local participation in Project works	36
Table 53: Distribution of respondents by preparedness to pay increased fare after improvement of the project Bridge and approach Bridge and approach road	36
Table 54: Comparative position of women in terms of education.....	37
Table 55: Men versus Women in Employment	37
Table 56: Women’s Participation in Social Organizations.....	38
Table 57: Indicators of Women’s Mobility Accessibility to Markets	38
Table 58: Women in development and level of empowerment	39
Table 59: Percentage of women aware of HIV/AIDS and the causes of spreading the diseases	40
Table 60 Sample PDP HHs and there Characteristics.....	44
Table 61 Information on HHs likely to be displaced from business enterprises/establishments	44
Table 62 Structures to be affected and estimated replacement cost thereof	45
Table 63: Average present value of land in the project road Area (TK/Decimal).....	45
Table 64: Resettlement/Relocation Options and time required for that purposes	45
Table 65: Approximate cost of replacement/relocation of Community Properties and Utilities Infrastructures to be affected.....	46
Table 66: Attitude of affected HHs towards proposed improvement of Bridge and approach road	46
Table 67: Samples of passengers and their key features	48
Table 68: Mode-wise Fare Paid/KM travelled by the transport	49
Table 69: Samples of Transport Owners and Operators	49
Table 70: Mode-wise Operational Frequency of, and Income from Sampled Vehicles	49
Table 71 Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement cost.....	56
Table : Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement cost.....	56
Table 73 : Summary of only Resettlement cost to be paid by RHD	57
Table 74 : Estimated Cost for affected Structures	58
Table 75 : Estimated Amount of Compensation for Trees	59
Table 76: Estimated Amounts of Resettlement Benefits.....	60
Table 77: Estimated Amount of RAP implementation	60
Table 78 Potential Indicators of Monitoring the Implementation of RAP	75
Table 79 Summary of Consultation Sessions in FGD Format.....	86

List of Figure

Figure 1 Project Site.....	4
Figure 2 Summarizes the data collection approaches and methods pursued.	14
Figure 3 Distribution of population belonging to the upper and lower poverty line	16
Figure 4 Employment Status of HH Population	24
Figure 5 Figure: Organizational Chart the PEA	64
Figure 6 Resettlement Organization Chart	65
Figure 7 GRM Mechanism	81

List of Attachment

Attachment :1	Gender Action Plan	98
Attachment :2	Project Displaced Persons (PDPs) survey	104
Attachment :3	Socioeconomic Baseline Survey	113
Attachment :4	Involuntary Resettlement & Indigenous people Screening Checklists	128

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AP	Affected Person
ARIPA	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDT	Bangladesh Taka
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CPR	Common/Community Property Resources
CMP	Current Market Price
CCL	Cash Compensation under Law
CLAC	Central land Allocation Committee
CRO	Chief Resettlement Officer
DAE	Department of Agriculture Extension
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DLAC	District Land Allocation Committee
DLR	Directorate Land & Revenue
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
EP	Entitled Person
EC	Entitlement Card
EA	Executing Agency
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IGA	Income Generation Activities
IWM	Institute of Water Modelling
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HTG	House Transfer Grant
IMT	Independent Monitoring Team
PIA	International Non-Governmental Organization

IWM	Institute of Water Modelling
JVC	Joint Verification Committee
JVS	Joint Verification Survey
KMC	Knowledge Management Consultants Ltd.
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan/Proposal
LARS	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist
LCS	Labour Contracting Societies
LEC	Loss and Entitlement Card
LGI	Local Government Institutions
LMS	Land Market Survey
ME	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MIS	Management Information System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRS	National Resettlement Consultant
PD	Project Director
PDP	Project Displaced Person
PIA	Project Implementing Agency
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PVAC	Property Value Assessment Committee
PWD	Public Works Department
RP	Resettlement Plan
RCC	Reinforced Cement & Concrete
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RAP	Resettlement Plan
RV	Replacement Value
RoW	Right of Way
RHD	Roads and Highways Department
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SMVT	Slow Moving Vehicular Traffic
SRG	Structure Reconstruction Grant
STG	Structure Transfer Grant
TA	Transition Allowance
UP	Union Parishad

VNR	Vested and Non-Resident
XEN	Executive Engineer

Executive Summary

■ Introduction

Kewatkhali Bridge is part of the Dhaka-Mymensingh-India border corridor and is strategically important for regional and local connectivity. An enhanced link between Dhaka and Mymensingh will help facilitate cross-border trade with India. Currently, residents of the north-central districts on the eastern side of the Brahmaputra River is connected to Dhaka through Mymensingh city by the existing Shambuganj Bridge. The length and width of the two-lane Shambuganj Bridge are 455m and 11 m, respectively. With the increase in vehicles, the expansion of the town in the direction of the proposed bridge location, and the resulting congestion around the crossing point, an upgrade is required to direct traffic away from the town and reduce travel time by expanding the capacity of the bridge. The Project is expected to ease traffic congestion in Mymensingh City by diverting traffic from its busy central area. The proposed bridge will provide a safe and efficient connectivity link for passengers and freight traffic from several regions, including Sherpur, Phulpur, Haluaghat, Netrokana, Kishorgonj, and Mymensingh, with Dhaka using the N3 highway. It is anticipated that this project will result in greater integration of local markets with national markets and promote higher economic growth in the north-central region. The project components consist of: (i) 900m long 4-lane bridge over Old Brahmaputra River of Mymensingh City, (ii) 200m railway overpass, (iii) 400m overpass ramp, and (iv) 6.1 km 4-lane approach road with separate SMVT over Old Brahmaputra River of Mymensingh City. A total of 81.5875 acres of land will be acquired to carry out project activities, out of which Private Land, Public Land, and Community-owned property account for 80.9779 acres, 0.3006 acres, and 0.309 acres, respectively. Moreover, the types of land to be acquired under the project can be categorized as agricultural land (51.6712 acres), Homestead, and Commercial land (25.363 acres), and Ponds and Ditch (4.6072 acres).

This Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study is funded by the AIIB's Project Preparation Special Fund. The AIIB screens and categorizes each project to determine the nature and degrees of the required social assessment, type of information disclosure, and stakeholder engagement. This project has been assigned category A, and Screening has also revealed that ESS1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management and ESS2: Involuntary Resettlement are applicable for this project.

In the second chapter, all applicable laws and regulations and the relevant Environment and Social Standards of the AIIB applicable to this project have been identified and discussed. The critical national legislations and regulations discussed in the chapter include The Environment Conservation Rules, 1997; The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 (ARIPA), Labour related laws (Labour Act 2006; Bangladesh Labour Rules 2015; and Occupational Health and Safety Policies 2013). Moreover, after careful screening of the project components for potential risks and impacts, the AIIB has deemed **ESS1**: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management; and **ESS2**: Involuntary Resettlement to be applicable for the project.

Having discussed the relevant laws and ESSs, the main gaps between them and potential gap-filling measures are presented, and adequate gap-filling measures have been suggested. The primary national laws related to ESS1 include the Environment Conservation Rules, 1997 (ECR, 1997), Labour Act 2006; Bangladesh Labour Rules 2015; and Occupational Health and Safety Policies 2013 and Antiques law 1968. The ECR 1997 sets out the EIA screening and scoping study; however, it does not comprehensively cover the requirements under ESS1. The Environmental and Social Impact Assessments have addressed the EIA prepared by the national government by adding the analysis of alternatives and public consultations. For the project, an EIA, SIA, and an RP have been prepared.

The labor-related laws do not comprehensively cover the requirements related to safe working conditions and community health and safety, as outlined in ESS1. Labor-related challenges will be addressed by applying relevant EHSGs or other international standards and by including provisions related to the management of OHS risks and related mitigation measures in the bidding documents of the contractors. The project will not hire any child labor.

The current alignment of the project interventions does not coincide with any ancient monuments and or archaeological sites. However, there are a few Masjids and Madrasas along the RoW. Challenges concerning cultural resources can be addressed as a part of the ESMP and by using chance find procedures that include pre-approved management and conservation approach for cultural resources that may be uncovered during site preparation or the project's implementation.

The gaps identified between ARIPA 2017 and ESS2 will be bridged through project-specific measures designed in the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) and adopted in the Resettlement Plan (RP). While dealing with compensation, replacement cost (for lost assets and income), rehabilitation, and livelihood assistance, PAPs with no legal rights will also be considered. The measures will improve or at least restore the PAP's standard of living to the pre-project level. Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups, including those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women-headed households, and those without legal title. The project will adhere to the AIIBs mitigation hierarchy, establish a GRM, carry out a meaningful consultation strategy throughout its life cycle and implement a comprehensive monitoring strategy.

The third chapter provides socio-economic baseline data, which serves as the basis for identifying, predicting, and assessing impacts during the various phases of the project and especially before the initiation of civil works. Both secondary and primary sources were used to understand the baseline socio-economic profile of the project's footprint area. Secondary sources involved collating analyzing research papers and information available on websites, books, and journals. A robust primary data collection strategy was applied to obtain quantitative and qualitative data. The SIA used surveys, interviews, and consultation sessions to collate data from the project locality. Moreover, to ensure that the data possessed a degree of representativeness, various population groups were interviewed, including potential PAPs, businesses, officials, local leaders. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the quantitative data, whereas the qualitative data were analyzed using narrative and descriptive techniques.

The fourth chapter identifies the social impacts due to the project. The nature of the project activities and subsequent civil works are likely to generate several adverse effects. However, by developing appropriate mitigating strategies, these adverse impacts could be minimized or eliminated. The critical adverse implications of the project include impacts on (a) vulnerable groups and women in terms of displacements, either physically or economically, (b) on community infrastructures in terms of Madrasas and Mazars, and (c) adjacent buildings which may be affected due to construction works. Mitigation measures for all these impacts have been suggested in the SIA. Besides, there will be impacts on physical displacements and livelihood.

A total of 81.5875 acres of land will be acquired to carry out project activities and the type of land to be acquired under the project includes agricultural land (51.6712 acres), Homestead, and Commercial land (25.363 acres) and Ponds and Ditch (4.6072 acres). The social impact assessment survey has revealed that 650 HHs located in the project area have structures within the RoW. 467 structures covering 359,285 square feet will be impacted either temporarily or permanently during various phases of the project. Approximately 40 percent of the HH will be displaced from their homestead land, and another 46 percent will be displaced from their commercial land. Additionally, 15 percent of the HH will lose both homestead and commercial land. Out of the 650 HH, 43.4 percent of the HH will be economically displaced through the loss of business. These business structures are located on the HHs private land (20 percent), government land (10 percent), and on other individual's land. Therefore, loss of

income from business earning and rented structures among title and non-titleholders are likely to occur as a result of the interventions. Employees working in potentially displaced businesses, daily laborers, farmers, and service holders are also expected to suffer from short- and long-term loss of livelihoods.

Also, this project will hire various types of workers, and several risks are involved; the following is a summary of some of the risks. The full set of risks are provided in the chapter: (a) Safety issues while at work like injuries/accidents/ fatalities leading to even death while at work; (b) Short terms effects due to exposure to dust and noise levels while at work; (c) Long term effects on life due to exposure to chemical /hazardous wastes; (d)Non-payment of wages by Employer; (e)(Non-payment of benefits (compensation, bonus, maternity benefits) by Employer; (f) Discrimination in Employment; (g) Sexual harassment at work; (h)Forced labor trafficking; (i) Security of women workforce ; (j) Inadequate facilities for pregnant women and lactating mothers.

The fifth Chapter focuses on Resettlement Assessment concerning the PAPs identified above. Here the mitigations measures of the impacts on PAPs have been discussed in further detail.

The main aim of the sixth chapter is to formulate a Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) to define entitlements, resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to project components to be prepared during project implementation. The resettlement policy for the project is designed to (a) cover all displaced persons irrespective of their title to land, (b) compensation for lost assets, and (c) restoration or enhancing the livelihoods of all categories of displaced persons. The households/persons displaced by the project interventions will receive cash compensation for land and other assets at full replacement cost per market price at the time of dispossession. Additional measures will be taken to ensure minimum disruption during the project construction period. Thus, households to be displaced physically and affected economically will receive compensation, relocation assistance, and allowances. The following core principles will support the RPF, and the details are provided in the chapter. The key strategies/ principles that will guide the RPF are : (a) adoption of mitigation hierarchy; (b)preparation of RAP when IR unavoidable; (c) replacement cost principle; (d)consultation and communication;(e) assistance provided to non-title holders, and vulnerable groups including women;(f) disclosure of essential resettlement related document; (g) payment of compensation before physically taking over land; and (h) establishment of GRM.

Chapter seven presents the provisional Resettlement cost and Budget. It is tentatively estimated that the budget for implementing the Resettlement Action Plan is BDT **5442825206**, out of which the DC's office will contribute BDT **4535486111** and RHD will pay a sum of BDT **907039094** as additional compensation and resettlement benefits. The total estimated cost for acquiring land is BDT **4118023835**, and it is to be paid by DC. Additional compensation on top of DC's payment has not been calculated since the Mouza rate, including a 200% premium, appears to represent the amount of Maximum Allowable Replacement Value (MARV). PVAC will determine the replacement cost for land.

Moreover, the compensation for the affected structure is projected to be BDT **617391770**. The project is also likely to impact trees and standing crops. It is forecasted that the compensation amount for trees and standing corps will be BDT **1397650**, and **3097032** respectively. The total budget for other resettlement benefits, including resettlement grants and allowances, is expected to be BDT **909,276,951**.

The cost of implementing the RAP is estimated to be BDT 40000000. Items incorporated in calculating the cost RAP implementation includes the operational cost of RAP implementing agency, the operational cost of external monitoring agency, IGA training for vulnerable HH, civic amenities in relocation sites(in case of self-relocation in clusters),

administrative expenses of PVAC, GRC, PRAC and training workshops for capacity building of PEA.

The focus of the eighth chapter is on the implementation of the RP. A robust institutional arrangement is necessary to manage and implement the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). This chapter outlines the overall institutional arrangement and the linkages among different organizations involved in the resettlement and rehabilitation plan. It defines the roles of the Project management team at the head office, Resettlement Officer, District Commissioner, Project Implementing Agency, and the role of the national consultant. Further, it also describes the responsibilities of the various committees supporting the resettlement process, such as the Resettlement Management Committee, Joint Verification Committee, Property Value Assessment Committee, Grievance Redress Committee, and Physical Relocation Assistance Committee. The entitlements of the committee are also described in this chapter. Overall, this chapter describes a comprehensive institutional and implementation arrangement that will aid in successfully implementing the RAP.

The ninth chapter discusses the arrangements for monitoring and supervision of the implementation of the RP. Monitoring involves the collection, analysis, and reporting regarding the progress of all aspects of the resettlement operations based on the approved RAP. Specifically, this chapter underscores the institutional framework that will support the monitoring and implementation of the RAP. The objectives of a monitoring and evaluation system (MES) are to (a) collect, analyze, report and use information regarding the progress of resettlement, (b) ensure that inputs are being provided, procedures are being followed, and outputs are monitored and verified, (c) ensure timely management of actions if there appears to be any failure in the system due to management lapse; and (d) provide necessary corrective measures at the policy level if it is seen that there are failures in the system due to flaws in the design (for example due to incorrect assumptions) and to ensure necessary corrective action is taken at the policy level. The chapter also indicates the comprehensive methodology that has been used for collecting information and highlights the various indicators that may be used to track progress or the lack of it.

RAP implementation will be monitored internally by the PIA and the PEA through field-level officials. Moreover, the daily activities of the PIA concerning the RAP implementation will be supervised and monitored by the National Resettlement Specialist (NRS) of the Construction Supervision Consultant Team. The PIA will submit monthly progress reports to update the Project Executing Agency (PEA) on the land acquisition and resettlement plan related implementation activities. The internal monitoring report will then be reviewed by the PEA and submitted to AIIB and/or other agencies associated with implementation. The NRS will assist the PEA in preparing the overall Project Progress Report for AIIB. External monitoring will be carried out by an Independent External Monitoring Agency (EMA) and the AIIB. The necessary operational cost of EMA has been accounted for in the budget. The PEA will recruit the EMA for the RAP implementation period. The EMA will submit a semi-annual monitoring report on the progress and compliance issues concerning RAP implementation. AIIB will oversee the RAP implementation procedure and guide the PIA, EMA, and PEA to keep progress on track and carry out a final evaluation on the RAP implementation.

The tenth chapter elaborates on the complaint handling mechanism in the project. Complaints may arise at any stage of the project cycle. To manage and efficiently resolve resettlement and project-related disputes, the GRM mechanism will be established by this project. Along with an IT-based GRM, a local level GRM has been designed to resolve resettlement benefits, relocation, and other assistance related issues. The GRM will be officially recognized as a community-based system to resolve disputes to resolve project level disputes emanating from land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, environment, safety, and social concerns.

The eleventh chapter focuses on Public Consultations as required by the Environment and Social Policy of AIIB. The policy requires RHD to engage in meaningful consultation with

the stakeholders throughout the project cycle but especially during project preparation and implementation phases in a manner that is proportionate to the risks and severity of the impacts on those affected by the project. Therefore, in line with the requirements and guidance provided by AIIB's ESP, an extensive consultation program with key stakeholders, including individuals who will be involuntarily displaced as a result of the project either physically or economically, interested parties, and different community groups was carried out. During the consultation, the people were informed about: (i) the background of the project, (ii) the positive and negative impacts of the project on the community and the stakeholders; (iii) The people were informed about the ESF of AIIB, ARIPA 2017, provisions of compensation as per GoB regulations, and about additional compensation and assistance. (iv) Stakeholders were requested to provide suggestions for improving project design and mitigation measures so that the project authority can incorporate their suggestions; (V) Proposed safety measures. The Consultations elicited from the people the following information: (a) Their views on the project, especially the likely adverse impacts, (b) possible mitigation measures in case of the adverse effects, (c) Means of better delivery of compensation and assistance; The assurance from the project authority not to marginalize people by depriving them of their livelihood. The chapter also outlines disclosure strategies for the ESIA and the RAP.

Chapter 1: Project Description and Context

■ 1.0 Background

Kewatkhali Bridge is part of the Dhaka-Mymensingh-India border corridor and is strategically important for both regional and local connectivity. An enhanced link between Dhaka and Mymensingh will help facilitate cross-border trade with India. Currently, residents of the north-central districts on the eastern side of the Brahmaputra River is connected to Dhaka through Mymensingh city by the existing Shambuganj Bridge. The length and width of the two-lane Shambuganj Bridge are 455m and 11 m, respectively. With the increase in vehicles, the expansion of the town in the direction of the proposed bridge location, and the resulting congestion around the crossing point, an upgrade is required to direct traffic away from the town and to reduce travel time by expanding the bridge capacity. The Project is expected to ease traffic congestion in Mymensingh City by diverting traffic away from the city's busy central area. The proposed bridge will provide a safe and efficient connectivity link for passengers and freight traffic from several regions, including Sherpur, Phulpur, Haluaghat, Netrokana, Kishorgonj, and Mymensingh, with Dhaka using the N3 highway. It is anticipated that this project will result in greater integration of local markets with national markets and promote higher economic growth in the north-central region. The projects components consist of: (i) 900m long 4-lane bridge over Old Brahmaputra River of Mymensingh City (ii) 200m railway overpass (iii) 400m overpass ramp and (iv) 6.1 km 4-lane approach road with separate SMVT over Old Brahmaputra River of Mymensingh City. A total of 81.5875 acres of land will be acquired to carry out project activities, out of which Private Land, Public Land, and Community-owned property account for 80.9779 acres, 0.3006 acres, and 0.309 acres, respectively. Moreover, the types of land to be acquired under the project can be categorized as agricultural land (51.6712 acres), Homestead, and Commercial land (25.363 acres) and Ponds and Ditch (4.6072 acres). Figure 1 on includes illustrations of the project site.

This Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study is being funded by the AIB's Project Preparation Special Fund. The grant will support the RHD to prepare high quality environmental and social safeguard documents and to manage the anticipated resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The grant will also strengthen the project's implementation unit by filling in critical skill gaps.

The proposed interventions are likely to generate positive economic growth effects at the national and regional levels. At the local level, the proposed bridge and improvement to the access road is expected to reduce bottlenecks for businesses, education, and the health sector. Moreover, along with the creation of new markets, the interventions will aid in the expansion of development works. The direct beneficiaries of the project include passengers, transport owners, and operators. The passengers are likely to benefit from (i) increased choice of transport;(ii) improved comfort levels, (iii) reduced cost; and (iv) travel times. More robust connectivity will also potentially lead to more transport sector firms participating in the market, thereby creating jobs, especially for individuals from the lower-income strata who reside in and around the project area. The civil works required for this project is regarded as heavy in nature and as such will require both skilled and unskilled labor from the project's locality.

However, the nature of the proposed activities, along with the large-scale civil work that will be required to execute the project, is likely to induce negative impacts in the form of physical and economic displacement within the project's footprint. The social impact assessment survey has revealed that a total of 650 HHs located in the project area have structures within the RoW. 467 structures covering 359,285 square feet will be impacted either temporarily or permanently during various phases of the project. Approximately 40 percent of the HH will be displaced from their homestead land, and another 46 percent will be displaced from their commercial land. Additionally, 15 percent of the HH will lose both homestead and commercial land. Out of the 650 HH, 43.4 percent of the HH will be economically displaced through the loss of business. These business structures are located on the HHs land (20

percent), government land (10 percent), and on other individuals land. Therefore, loss of income from business earning and rented structures among title and non-titleholders are likely to occur as a result of the interventions. Employees working in potentially displaced businesses, daily laborers, farmers, and service holders are also expected to suffer from short- and long-term loss of livelihoods. The project activities are also likely to negatively impact community infrastructure and cultural resources, including mosques, madrasas, temples, trees. Despite the negative effects the overall benefits of the project outweigh the adverse effects and costs and as a result, justify the proposed interventions.

The AIIB screens and categorizes each project to determine the nature and magnitude of the required social assessment, type of information disclosure, and stakeholder engagement for the project. Moreover, the categorization process considers the nature, location, sensitivity, scale, and is proportional to the magnitude of social risks and impacts. The project is also screened to determine which Environmental and Social Standards are applicable. AIIB has four categories of risk classification category A, Category B, Category C, and Category FI. Based on the environmental and social risks this project has been assigned category A. The bank determines the projects category based on the project component presenting the highest environmental and social risks, including direct, indirect, cumulative, and induced impacts, as relevant, in the project area.

The AIIB requires the client (RHD) to carry out an ESIA for all category A projects. The ESIA report will also include an Resettlement Plan. The ESIA for Category A projects explores the likely negative and positive social impacts and compares them with feasible alternatives and recommends measures required to avoid, minimize, mitigate or compensate for adverse effects and improve the environmental and social performance of the project. AIIBs Environment and Social Policy defines the mandatory environmental and social requirements for each project.

The Bank also has three associated Environmental and Social Standards **ESS1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management; ESS2: Involuntary Resettlement; and ESS3: Indigenous People.**

Screening has revealed that only ESS1 and ESS2 apply to this project. ESS1 applies to this project since it has a high likelihood of generating adverse environmental and social risks and impacts¹. This standard prescribes the adoption of differentiated measures to ensure that the project does not disproportionately impact any particular group. The scope of the environmental and social assessment and management measures are proportional to the risks and effects of the project. Moreover, ESS1 sets the required quality to be attained in carrying out social assessments and management of risks and impacts through targeted mitigation and monitoring measures during implementation.

Further, assessments have additionally indicated that this project will entail Involuntary Resettlement (IR)². IR encompasses both physical and economic displacement due to (a) involuntary acquisition of land and or (b) involuntary restriction on land use. The project is also likely to impart negative impacts that can be permanent or temporary in nature, and therefore, ESS2 applies to this project. The main objective of ESS2 is to avoid Involuntary Resettlement wherever possible; to minimize Involuntary Resettlement by exploring Project alternatives; where avoidance of Involuntary Resettlement is not feasible, to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-Project levels; to improve the overall socioeconomic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups; and to conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development

¹ (i) physical and economic displacement, (ii) restrictions on land use, (iii) effect on health safety, and well-being of workers, (iv) vulnerable groups; (v) gender; (vi) damage to cultural resources; discrimination, and (vii) traffic road and safety.

² IR can cause physical and economic displacement. Resettlement can be considered as involuntary when individuals and communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restriction on land use that cause displacement.

programs, providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in Project benefits.

Figure 1 Project Site

Starting Point





Chapter 2: Legal and Policy Framework

■ 2.0 Regulatory Requirements for the Project

This chapter presents a review of the existing laws and policies related to the environmental and social dimensions of the Kewatkhali Bridge project. Along with providing a summary of the relevant legislations and policies, this chapter presents the relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB). Gaps between the relevant government laws and AIIB's ESS are presented in this chapter along with remedial measures to address the gaps. Table 1 includes the relevant national laws for the social dimensions of the project.

■ 2.1 AIIB's Environment and Social Framework and Standards (ESS)

Since 2016, all AIIB projects are required to follow the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) consisting three (3) Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). These ESSs set out their requirement for the borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with any project. The ESSs supports the borrowers in achieving good international practice relating to environmental and social sustainability, assist them in fulfilling their national and international environmental and social obligations, enhance transparency and accountability and ensure sustainable development outcome through ongoing stakeholder engagement. Screening carried out by AIIB has indicated that ESS1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management and ESS2: Involuntary resettlement are applicable for this project.

■ 2.3 AIIB'S ESS and Relevancy of ESSs to the Project and Gaps with National Laws

Table 1 discusses the relevance and requirements of ESS1 and ESS2 to the project. Additionally, it also examines the key gaps between AIIB Environmental and Social Standards and GoB laws and policies. Moreover, potential Gap filling measures are also highlighted. Table 2 discusses the relevance of the ESS, gaps with GoB laws and gap filling measures.

Table 1 Summary of Applicable Environment Regulation Regulations of GOB

Policy/Acts/Rules	Key provisions and purpose	Applicability to the Project
<i>Environmental Conservation Act (ECA), 1995(Amended in 2000, 2002 & 2010)</i>	<p>The main objectives of ECA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and improvement of the environment; and • Control and mitigation of pollution of the environment. <p>The main focuses of the Act can be summarized as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of ecologically critical areas and restriction on the operations and processes, which can or cannot be carried out/ initiated in the ecologically critical areas (ECA); • Regulations in respect of vehicles emitting smoke harmful for the environment; • Environmental clearance; • Regulation of industries and other development activities' discharge permits; • Promulgation of standards for quality of air, water, noise and soil for different areas for different purposes; • Promulgation of a standard limit for discharging and emitting waste; and • Formulation and declaration of environmental guidelines. 	<p>According to this law no industrial unit or project shall be established or undertaken without obtaining, in the manner prescribed by rules, an Environmental Clearance Certificate from the Director General.</p>

Policy/Acts/Rules	Key provisions and purpose	Applicability to the Project
<i>Environment Conservation Rules, 1997 (Amended in 2002)</i>	<p>The Environment Conservation Rules, 1997 were issued by the GOB in exercise of the power conferred under the Environment Conservation Act (Section 20), 1995. Under these Rules, the following aspects, among others, are covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of ecologically critical areas; • Classification of industries and projects into four categories; • Procedures for issuing the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC); and • Determination of environmental standards. 	<p>In accordance with the Environment Conservation Rules (ECR) of 1997, the Project is classified as a Red Category (RED), requiring a complete EIA for RHD to obtain clearance for construction. Environmental Impact Assessment (For red category projects among other things outline of relocation, rehabilitation plan is requested where applicable. However, this is not a common practice.</p>
<i>Environmental Courts Act, 2000</i>	<p>This Act sets out policy for effective pursuance and completion of legal proceedings related to environmental crimes. Under this Act the Director General of the DoE has the power to impose heavy penalties to industrial polluters who are dumping untreated wastewater into the environment or not operating their legally mandated ETPs.</p>	<p>According to this act, government can take legal actions if any environmental problem occurs due to project interventions.</p>
<i>The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 (ARIPA)</i>	<p>It is the principal legislation governing eminent domain land acquisition in Bangladesh. The Act requires that compensation be paid for: (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Act also provides for the acquisition of properties belonging to religious organizations like mosques, temples, pagodas and graveyards if they are acquired for the public interest. The Ministry of Land (MoL) is the authorized government agency to undertake the process of land acquisition. The MoL partly delegates its authority in relation to land acquisition to the Commissioner at Divisional level and to the Deputy Commissioner at the District level. The Deputy Commissioners (DC) is empowered by the MoL to process land acquisition under the act and pay compensation to the legal owners of the acquired property. Khas (government-owned land) lands should be acquired first when a project requires both Khas and private land. If a project requires only khas land, the land will be transferred through an inter-ministerial meeting following the acquisition proposal submitted to DC or MoL. The Government of Bangladesh does not have a national policy on involuntary resettlement. The new Act of 2017 has incorporated specific provisions to address social and economic impacts that were not previously included in the 1982 land acquisition ordinance and therefore these provisions under the new law would reduce the gaps between the national legislative framework of the government and AIIB policies. Annex B highlights several important sections of ARIPA 2017.</p>	<p>The nature of the civil works related to the project will entail land acquisition and subsequent economic and physical displacement. ARIPA 2017 defines the land acquisition process and contains pertinent information related to compensation payment for titleholders.</p>
<i>Labour Related Laws</i>	<p>Standards for labour and Working Conditions are defined in the Labour Act 2006; Bangladesh Labour Rules 2015; and Occupational Health and Safety Policies 2013. The Bangladesh Labour Act 2006 is a comprehensive legislation and addresses three areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Conditions of service and employment including wages and payment, the establishment of Wages Boards, employment of young people, maternity benefits, working hours and leave; (ii) Health, safety, hygiene, and welfare, and compensation for injury; (iii) Trade unions and industrial relations. <p>The law applies to all “establishments” which are defined broadly to include, shops, hotels, restaurants,</p>	<p>To carry out the civil works, a significant amount of labour will be required to be hired. Therefore, to safeguard the interest of the labour, host community, project authorities, contractors and other project stakeholders these laws will be triggered. The project will ensure that the stipulations of the law are duly followed when it comes to labour related activities</p>

Policy/Acts/Rules	Key provisions and purpose	Applicability to the Project
	<p>factories (though these must employ more than five labourer's), plantations, docks, transport services, construction sites, and "any premises in which labourers are employed for the purposes of carrying on any industry". It covers contractors (and its operations at construction sites) however it is not clear if the law applies to development project organizations which are "ad hoc" and with co-terminus staff with the project. The Public Procurement Rule 2008 requires contractors to (a) take all reasonable steps to safeguard the health and safety of all workers working and other individuals authorized to work on-site; (b) to keep the site in an orderly state; and (c) to protect the environment on and off the site;(iv) to avoid damage or nuisance to persons or to property of the public or others resulting from pollution, noise or other causes arising as a consequence of the Contractors methods of operation.</p>	
<i>Cultural Heritage</i>	<p>The Antiques Law of 1968 consolidates all laws relating to the preservation and protection of antiquities under the auspices of the Department of Archaeology. The law empowers the Director of the Department of Archaeology to take steps necessary for the custody, preservation and protection of the antiquity.</p>	<p>Project activities may lead to the unearthing of antiques or may impact cultural heritage by chance. Therefore, laws related to cultural heritage and antiques aim to protect these finds.</p>
<i>Consultation Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.</i>	<p>The DoE guidelines for IEE/EIA preparation instructs the implementing agency to conduct public consultations of orange-B and red category projects. Implementing agencies usually conduct public consultations during EIA study and present the outcome in the IEE/EIA reports which they submit to the DoE for clearance. However, opportunities for the public to review the final/completed IEE/EIA report are under the discretion of the Director-General of the DoE. The DoE does not officially disclose EIA report findings publicly on their website</p>	<p>Stakeholder engagement is an important instrument of public policy and these regulations/laws aim to make the development project inclusive by giving voice to the communities. The anticipated civil work makes it necessary to implement consultation stakeholder engagement.</p>

Table 2 ESS relevance, Gaps with GoB Laws and Gap Filling Measures

AIIB ESS	Objectives	Requirements	Gap Filling Measures and Relevance
ESS-1 Environmental and Social Assessment and Management	<p>To ensure the environmental and social soundness and sustainability of Projects and to support the integration of environmental and social considerations into the Project decision-making process and implementation.</p>	<p>ESS 1 applies if the Project is likely to have adverse environmental and social risks and impacts (or both). The scale of the environmental and social assessment and mitigation measures will be proportional to the risks and impacts of the project. ESS1 outlines the quality E&S assessment and management of risks and impacts through effective monitoring measures during the implementation phase.</p> <p>Upon completion of screening by the AIIB in conjunction with the client to determine the scale of impacts and risks, the client undertakes an ESIA study in line with guidance provided in the AIIB's ESP and keeping in mind the proportionality principle³. The environmental and social assessment study will include a consultation chapter. The general requirements for complying with ESS1 such as scope of analysis, examination of alternatives, addressing impacts, ESMP, adaptive management, information disclosure, meaningful consultation, GRM , implementation and monitoring and exclusion list are provided in section A of the ESS1.</p> <p>Section C sets out detailed social requirements on several social dimensions. The social issues most relevant to the project include social risks and impacts, assessing the risk on vulnerable groups, analyzing gender dimensions (discussed under ESS2 in details), impact on cultural resources, working conditions and community health and safety and building safety, Involuntary resettlement (discussed under ESS2 in details).</p> <p>Relevant GoB Laws/Regulation (a)ECA 1995 (b)ECR 1997, EIA guidelines for Industries</p> <p>Gaps between National Laws and ESS1 (I)The EIA screening and scoping study carried out by GoB does not comprehensively cover the requirements under ESS1 in their analysis. (II)There is scope for stakeholder engagements carried out during the EIA. However, the nature of the stakeholder engagement is limited in scope and is often not carried out in a meaningful way. The EIA report is also not publicly disclosed. (III) The EIA framework doesn't require the analysis of alternatives or detailed social impact</p>	<p>(I)Project components will be thoroughly screened to ensure that they are covered by and meet the requirements of ESS and Government laws and regulation.</p> <p>(II) E&S risks and Impacts have been identified based on surveys and consultations with primary stakeholders including communities and implementing agency. An ESIA and RAP will be prepared.</p> <p>(II) Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be prepared based on the screening outcome</p> <p>(IV) Establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that helps Borrowers identify stakeholders and maintain a constructive relationship with them. Assess stakeholder interest and support for the project and enable stakeholders' views to be considered in project design. Promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life-cycle. Ensure that appropriate project information is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner.</p>
ESS 1- Safe Working Condition and Communit	<p>Assess labour and working conditions of Project workers, as well as health and safety risks to local communities in the Project.</p>	<p>Implement measures designed to ensure Project workers have safe and healthy working conditions, and establish measures to prevent accidents, injuries, and disease caused by the Project. Apply the relevant</p>	<p>(i)Project will be hiring the following types of workers: (a) persons engaged directly by the Client (whether full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal or migrant), to work specifically on the Project; and (b) personnel of contractors</p>

³ Section C, AIIB ESF, 2016, page 13

Table 2 ESS relevance, Gaps with GoB Laws and Gap Filling Measures

AIIB ESS	Objectives	Requirements	Gap Filling Measures and Relevance
y Health and Safety		<p>occupational health and safety provisions of internationally recognized standards. Document and report on accidents, diseases, and incidents.</p> <p>Relevant GoB Laws/Regulation</p> <p>Labour Act 2006 (Amendment 2013)</p> <p>Occupational Health and Safety Policy 2013</p> <p>Public Procurement Rule 2008</p> <p>Gaps</p> <p>(i)The labour act does not make it mandatory for development interventions to be assessed and reviewed in terms of labour and working conditions, including OHS before approval.</p> <p>(ii) The labour act does not require development projects to prepare OHS Plan.</p>	<p>engaged by the Client to work on the Project and of subcontractors hired by these contractors to work on the Project. The term does not apply to any other workers of the Client or other entities. Given the nature of civil works no Child Labour will be employed by the project,</p> <p>(ii)The project will implement measures aimed at improving safety, promoting a healthy working environment, and establishing mechanisms to prevent accidents, injuries, and death caused by the project. Moreover, the project will apply relevant EHSGs or other safety provisions, applicable labour laws, the project will also document and report on accidents and incidents. A note on the code of conduct and GBV will be included with the bidding document</p>
ESS-2 Involuntary-Resettlement	<p>To avoid Involuntary Resettlement wherever possible; to minimize Involuntary Resettlement by exploring Project alternatives; where avoidance of Involuntary Resettlement is not feasible, to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre Project levels; to improve the overall socioeconomic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups; and to conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the Project to share in Project benefits (AIIB,2016) .</p>	<p>ESS 2 applies when screening process reveals that the Project would involve Involuntary Resettlement. Involuntary Resettlement covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land or access to land and natural resources; loss of assets or access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of: (a) involuntary acquisition of land; or (b) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such displacement whether these losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent, or temporary.</p> <p>If adverse environmental, social or economic impacts from Project activities involving loss of access to assets or resources or restrictions on land use that do not fall within the definition of Involuntary Resettlement are identified, such impacts are avoided, or when avoidance is not feasible, they are at least minimized, mitigated, or compensated for, through the environmental and social assessment under ESS 1. If these impacts are found to be adverse at any stage of the Project, the Client is required to develop and implement a management plan to restore the livelihoods of affected persons to at least pre-Project level or better.</p> <p>GoB Laws and regulation</p> <p>Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017</p> <p>Gaps</p> <p>(i)Preparation of SIA and RAP not required</p>	<p>(i)Due to project activities and related civil work individual households and communal property may/will be physically and economically displaced. Important gaps (between ESS and GoB policy) exist in terms of identification of non-titleholders, cut-off dates for non-title holders and valuation of structures with depreciation. These gaps, along with other short- and long-term measures will be included in the RAP.</p> <p>(ii) Act 2017 is largely consistent with AIIB ESS2. However, there are differences in the valuation of land and prices of affected assets, where AIIB prescribes the use of current market rates in the project area. Act 2017 does not ensure replacement cost or restoration of pre-project incomes of the displaced persons. The RPF/RP addresses all these issues and spells out a mechanism to fix the replacement cost by putting in an independent evaluator who will be responsible for deciding the replacement cost taking into consideration the current market price and titling cost of land</p> <p>(iii)The policy gaps will be bridged by additional project-specific measures designed in the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) and adopted in the Resettlement Plan (RP).</p> <p>While dealing with compensation, replacement cost (for lost assets and income), rehabilitation and livelihood assistance, PAPs with no legal rights will be taken into consideration as well. The measures will include improvement or at least restoration of the PAPs standard of living at pre-project level. Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups including those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, the women and the children, indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land. Other key gap filling measures between AIIBs ESS2 and GoB's ARIPA 2017 are the following:</p> <p>(III) Apply AIIBs mitigation hierarchy</p>

Table 2 ESS relevance, Gaps with GoB Laws and Gap Filling Measures

AIIB ESS	Objectives	Requirements	Gap Filling Measures and Relevance
		<p>(ii) Does not provide compensation or assistance to those who are none-title holders. Moreover, the mitigation hierarchy is not clear i.e. no clear indication about avoiding or minimizing displacement</p> <p>(iii) Does not have provisions to include transitional allowances for the restoration of livelihoods for informal settlers</p> <p>(iv) focused on cash compensation which may be viewed as a short-term strategy, however involuntary resettlement can cause long term impacts. ARIPA does not include sustainable or inclusive developmental objectives</p> <p>(v) No special provisions specific groups such as the vulnerable groups and women.</p> <p>(vi) May not ensure Valuation of lost asset in terms of replacement cost principle</p> <p>(vii) ARIPA 2017 provides for flat rates or fixed rates which may not cover all negative impacts due to land acquisition or displacements.</p> <p>(viii) The act provides no additional resettlement assistance for the restoration of livelihoods of affected persons except for legal compensation.</p> <p>(IX) The law does not emphasize on public consultation, stakeholders' engagements in project planning and execution and to monitoring of project affected persons.</p> <p>(X) ARIPO-2017 place emphasis on compensation on damages caused to the affected persons during civil works and to property during construction. However, compensation will be paid for the loss for damages to crops and permanent loss of land</p> <p>(XI) The Act 2017 provides several mechanisms for grievance redress in respect of individual interests in the property and issues related to compensation which get raised with the DC . But there is no provision to address other resettlement related grievances arising from loss of livelihoods, loss of access to public infrastructure, damages to property caused due to land acquisition and construction related impacts and non-titleholders. The Act 2017 has no clear provision of grievance redress of the affected persons.</p>	<p>(IV) The project will establish GRM and carry out a meaningful consultation strategy throughout its life cycle.</p> <p>Given the high degree of relevance of ARIPA 2017 and ESS2, Table 3 contains a detailed comparison between GoB laws and AIIB Safeguard Policies on Resettlement. Moreover detailed steps in the land acquisition process is provided in annex 5 page 131.</p>
ESS-1 Cultural-Heritage	Conserve cultural resources and avoid destroying or damaging them under the Project by using field based surveys that employ suitably qualified and experienced experts for the assessment.	If a complex situation arises a cultural resources management plan (CRMP) will be prepared and it can be part of the ESMP or be self-standing. Utilize chance find procedures that include pre-approved management and conservation approach for cultural resources that may be discovered	<p>The alignment of the project road does not have any ancient monuments and/or archaeological sites.</p> <p>i) If they (antiques/cultural heritage) are found, they need to be relocated, and provisions must be made in the RAP and CRMP.</p>

Table 2 ESS relevance, Gaps with GoB Laws and Gap Filling Measures

AIB ESS	Objectives	Requirements	Gap Filling Measures and Relevance
		<p>during site preparation or implementation.</p> <p>All fossils, old coins, articles of value of antiquity, structures and other remains or archaeological interest, if any discovered on the site during excavation works shall be the property of the Government and shall be dealt with as per provisions of the relevant legislation.</p> <p>GoB Laws/Regulation</p> <p>(a) National Culture Policies</p> <p>(b) Antiques law 1968</p> <p>Gaps</p> <p>(i) Barring EIA and ESMP no clear strategy or requirement is defined in order to manage the effect of development interventions on cultural heritage.</p>	<p>(ii) Chance find clauses will also be incorporated in work contracts requiring contractors to stop construction and it may also be included in the ESMP.</p> <p>iii) Two madrasas (one on private and one on public land), four mosques (3 on government/community land and one on private land), and one Mazar (on government/community land) may be impacted as a result of project activities and related civil works.</p>
Gender and Gender-Based Violence	Gender and Gender-Based violence are considered a cross-cutting theme across all the AIB's ESS and are especially relevant for Major Infrastructure Projects.		(I) Adequate measures to address gender issues and GBV including GRM have been addressed in this ESIA and RAP

Table 3 Comparison between GoB laws and AIB Safeguard Policies on Resettlement

Issue	AIB's ESS 2	Bangladesh Laws	Gap filling measure in RP
Loss of Assets	Prompt compensation at "full replacement cost" for the lost assets that cannot be restored.	Payment of compensation at "market value" for the properties acquired for development projects	Compensation for lost Land, crops, other properties and productive trees will be provided at current market rates and 200% premium for land.
Temporary loss of crops and trees	Promptly compensate for loss of income or livelihood sources at full replacement cost.	ARIPA 2017 recognizes full compensation for damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by project. Payment based on average market value plus 100% premium.	Compensation for lost crops and productive trees will be provided at current market rates.
Temporary damage of structures	Affects structures, affected owners are entitled to receive the costs for repairing.	ARIPA 2017 recognizes full compensation for damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by the Project. The Act 2017: recognizes the losses due to damage of Structures.	Repairing costs for affected structures with options to keep salvage materials.
Income loss	Where the Project affects businesses, affected business owners are entitled to costs - the income lost during the construction period.	ARIPA 2017 recognizes full compensation for damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by the Project. Compensation mode follows the (LA) Act 2017 which does not provide for lost income, transfer assistance, rehabilitation and resettlement	Compensation for lost income will be provided.
Assistance for vulnerable groups	For vulnerable persons, the resettlement plan will include measures to provide extra assistance so that they can improve their incomes in comparison with pre- Project levels.	Act 2017: No provision for special assistance.	Vulnerable households are entitled to one-time allowance equivalent to BDT10,000/ in addition to other entitlements; as well as being eligible to participate in trust fund livelihood program and will be given priority for project related employment.

Issue	AIB's ESS 2	Bangladesh Laws	Gap filling measure in RP
			The budget does not include vulnerability assistance, as there is no scope to assess vulnerability at this stage.

Chapter 3 Socio-Economic Profile

■ 3.1 Introduction

In order to carry out a detailed analysis of the Socio-Economic data to present a backdrop to the project footprint area, this SIA collected and analyzed secondary and primary data. Using data from two sources allows for robust analysis and allows for accurate identification of the extent of risks and impacts. This chapter initially discusses the various approaches and samples used in this study to assess the baseline socio-economic condition. Subsequently, in order to obtain a macro level view information collated from secondary sources is presented. Finally, primary data collected through surveys, consultation and interviews are presented.

■ 3.2 SIA Approach and Methodology

The Social Impact Assessment surveys and related investigations entailed both conventional and non-conventional approaches and methods of data collection –such as:

- Review of relevant project documents including the TOR for the Kewatkhali Bridge 'Feasibility Study, Detailed Design Consultant.
- Collection and analysis of related studies and available secondary data from various national and local sources.
- Reconnaissance Survey of the project bridge – taking note of the settlement pattern and major community and public utilities' infrastructures located along the present Bridge and approach road alignment.
- Sample Surveys – covering households, business enterprises, institutions and organizations located along the proposed bridge and approach road alignment and within 1KM on each side of the project Bridge and approach road.
- Public Consultation Meetings – with elected representatives of local govt. bodies, NGOs, civil society organizations and the general public.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGD) – with representatives of transport owners and operators, passengers of different modes of transports, owners and employees of business enterprises; farm and off-farm producers, wholesalers and retailers; importer, exporter, C&F agent, shippers, and port users;
- One-on-one interviews with key informants like officials of RHD, Mayors, and councillors of cities and municipalities/Pourashavas, representatives of business community organizations (Chamber of Commerce & Industries, Market Management Committees, etc.).

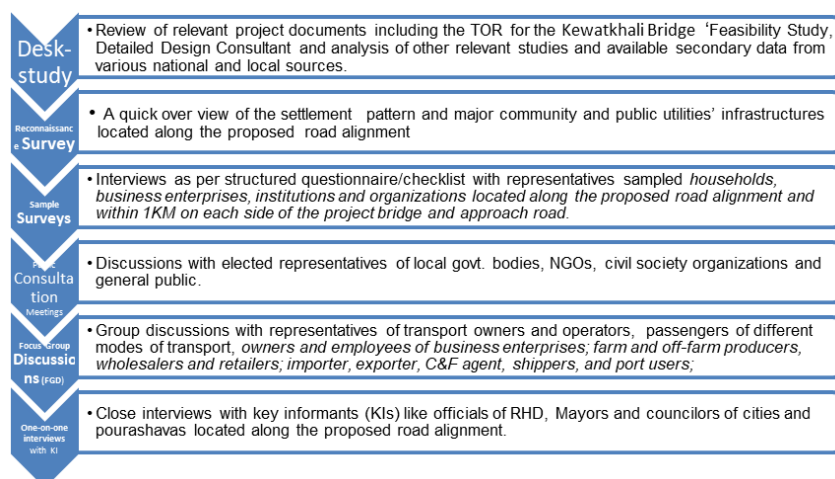


Figure 2 Summarizes the data collection approaches and methods pursued.

■ 3.3 Samples of Stakeholders Incorporated in the Study

To ensure a representative view of all categories of people, the surveys and investigations covered the samples of:

- Households, business enterprises, institutions and organizations located along the proposed bridge alignment and likely to be permanently displaced due to bridge expansion and/or temporarily losing land or structure or both.
- Households located within 1KM on each side of the project Bridge and approach road.
- Owners and operators of different types of transports plying on the Bridge and approach road.
- Passengers of different modes of transports.
- Owners and employees of business enterprise located along the Bridge and approach road alignment.
- Farm and off-farm producers, wholesalers and retailers.
- Importer, exporter, C&F agent, shippers, and port users.
- Indigenous people and other disadvantaged community people seemingly be affected.
- Poorer community people of different trades and occupation.
- Women and children of sampled households.
- Fisherman community

■ 3.4 Secondary Data: Macro-level Overview of the Projects Influence Zone

◆ 3.4.1 Geophysical Features

The starting point of the project area is part of the national highway N309 (Eastern Bypass). The point is connected with the national highway N3, forming the 4-way roundabout. Some of the Bridge and approach road pavement is good in condition however most of the pavement is poor in condition with two-lane Bridge and approach road. The lane mark of the Bridge and approach road has been faded and also the drainage system is not existed on the both sides of approach road.

The Old Brahmaputra River is a distributary of the Brahmaputra River in north-central Bangladesh. Historically the main stem of the Brahmaputra, the larger river's primary outflow was redirected via the Jamuna River after the 1762 Arakan earthquake. Currently, the Old Brahmaputra River has been relegated to a minor river with much less flow than its former self. The river branches off from the Brahmaputra in Jamalpur District and flows southeasterly for approximately 200 km (120 mi) before meeting the Meghna River in Kishoreganj District The river plays an important role for the irrigation, fishery and transportation on the proposed bridge location.

◆ 3.4.2 Area and Population

The total area and population of the districts is about 4,363.48 km² and population 5,210,272. The population density of this project influence area is 1200 per sq.km. The share of indigenous (tribal) population of these two districts within the project influence zone is only 0.1 percent; while for Bangladesh is 1.13 percent of the total population. Mymensingh District had a population of 5,210,272. Males constituted 49.69% of the population and females 50.31%. Muslims formed 95.79% of the population, Hindus 3.58%, Christians 0.56% and others 0.07%. Mymensingh District had a literacy rate of 43.49% for the population 7 years and above.

The total areas of the project districts comprise about 2.80% of the total country area (4363.48 sq.km) and the total population of these districts constitute 3.17% of the total population of Bangladesh (164.19 million in 2020). The Table below shows the district break down of area and population within the Bridge and approach road influence zone.

Table 4 Area and Population of the districts

District	Area (Sq,KM)	Population (Number)		
		Male	Female	Total
Mymensingh	99 km ²	2588984	2681288	5210272

Source: Population Projection Of Bangladesh: Dynamics And Trends 2011-2016

◆ 3.4.3 Proposed Bridge and approach road Network

Combined the National Highways, Regional Highways and Zila road roads under the ambit of RHD, the total length of roads in these districts is 742KM – comprising 258KM Zila roads, 172KM National Highways and 312KM Regional Highways.

While the project Bridge and approach road constitute 0.17% of the total National Highways 4.51% of the same category road passing through the project districts, the Regional Highways in these districts represent about 7.35% of the total Regional Highway of the country (4246.97km). The Zila (District) Roads constitute 1.95% of the total Zila Road of the country (13242.33km).

Table 5 Classification of Bridge and approach road Network

Classification	No. of roads	Total length (km)	Total Length of road within project area (km)
National Highways	96	3812.78	172
Regional Highways	126	4246.97	312
Zilla road	654	13242.33	258
Total	876	21302.08	742

Source: [http://www.rhd.gov.bd/OnlineBridge and approach road Network/Default.asp](http://www.rhd.gov.bd/OnlineBridge%20and%20approach%20road%20Network/Default.asp), 2015

◆ 3.4.4 Regional Economy: Mymensingh District

Located in between 24° 38' 3" to 25° 25' 56" N, 89° 39' 4" to 91° 15' 35" E latitudes. Mymensingh is one of the districts of Mymensingh division, Bangladesh, and is bordered on the north by the Meghalaya state of India and the Garo Hills, on the south by Gazipur District, on the east by the districts of Netrokona and Kishoreganj, and on the west by the districts of Sherpur, Jamalpur and Tangail⁴. [1] Mymensingh town is the district headquarters. The city of Mymensingh stands on the bank of the Old Brahmaputra, as the 1897 Assam earthquake changed the main flow from Brahmaputra to the Jamuna River which flows west of the greater Mymensingh region. After about hundred years, a port city of sea vessels from England lost its status as the river became a seasonal flow. Some former residences of colonial officials along the side of the river in the city are nowadays government buildings.

The Jamuna forms the western boundary of Mymensingh for a course of 94 m. It is navigable for large boats throughout the year; and during the rainy season it expands in many places to 5–6 m in breadth. The Brahmaputra enters Mymensingh at its north-western corner near Karaibari, and flows south-east and south until it joins the Meghna a little below Bhairab Bazar. The gradual formation of chars and bars of sand in the upper part of its course (mainly influenced by The Great Assam Bengal Earthquake 1897) has diverted the main volume of water into the present channel of the Jamuna, which has in consequence become of much more

⁴ Information collated from Mymensingh districts website

importance than the Brahmaputra proper. The Meghna only flows for a short distance through the south-east portion of the district, the eastern and south-eastern parts of which abound in marshes. Annual average temperature of the district is maximum 29.9°C, minimum 20.6 °C; average annual rainfall 2,174 mm. The total area of Mymensingh is 4,363.48 km².

The district consists of 13 upazilas/thanas, 164 unions, 2404 mauzas, 2692 villages, 1 City Corporations, 102 City Wards, 855 City Mahallas, 3 paurashavas, 27 wards. Total population was being 5210272 in 2011, the number increased to 5807000 in year 2016 and projected to be around 6378000 in 2021. The administrative Mymensingh District was first established in 1787. Recently some garments industry and other different industry/ factory established in this district. Most of the female person work here. Agriculture is the single most dominant sector of the country. It has significant impact on all vital plans and programmes of economic growth, employment generation, poverty alleviation, and food security.

◆ 3.4.5 Poverty Profile: Regional Perspectives

As per HIES 2016 of BBS The estimates of Head Count Rates by divisions using the upper poverty line in HIES 2016 reveal that, Rangpur division has the highest incidence of poverty (HCR) at 47.2%, followed by Mymensingh division 32.8% and Rajshahi division 28.9% and Khulna division 27.5%. On the other hand, Dhaka division has recorded the lowest HCR of 16.0% preceded by Sylhet division 16.2% and Chittagong division 18.4%.

Presented below the poverty map for Mymensingh districts through which the road passes, it may be mentioned that the head count rates (HCR) of the incidence of poverty in the districts ranges between 17.6%-32.8%. Table below present a comparative summary picture of poverty status of the districts within influence zone of the kewatkhali Bridge and approach road.

Table 6 Percentage of population below the Upper and Lower Poverty Line

SL No	Name of District	Upper Poverty Line	Lower Poverty Line
1	Mymensingh	17.6	32.8

Source: Preliminary Report on Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016, (BBS), STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID)

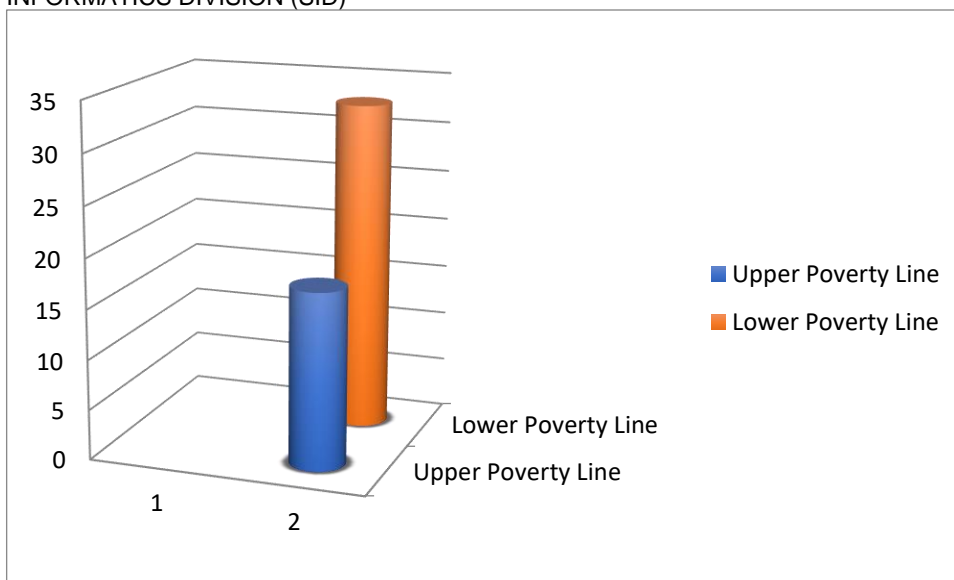


Figure 3 Distribution of population belonging to the upper and lower poverty line

◆ 3.4.6 Regional Human Development Indicators in the project area

The Table-7 below compares some selected national level Human Development Indicators (HDI) with those of the influence area of the Kewatkhali Bridge and approach road.

Table 7 Regional Human Development Indicators of Project Bridge and approach road

Indicators	Bangladesh	Dhaka Division
Literacy Rate	61.5%.	72.76
Male literacy rate	64.57%	77.56
Female literacy rate	58.49%	70.48
Female headed Household (rural) (%)	12.1	
Sex Ratio (M/100F)	1.02	115
Total deaths/1000	5.4	4.6
Total deaths/1000M	5.5	5.3
Total deaths/1000F	4.1	3.9
Infant (0 Year) mortality r per 1000	37.3	33.8
Male infant (0 Year) mortality/1000	45.4	41.5
Female infant (0) Year) mortality rate/1000	29.1	25.9
Child (1-4 year) mortality rate per 1000 in 2011	2.7	1.5
Male chi(1-4 year) mortality rate per 1000	3.1	1.5
Female child (1-4) mortality rate per 1000	2.3	1.5
Total death at hospital	17.3	18.6
Male death at hospital/100 deaths	19.0	19.6
Female death at hospital/100 deaths	15.1	17.4
of death of Infant at hospital/100 deaths	29.2	30.2
Child death at hospital	13.6	21.9
Maternal mortality ratio (Total Maternal Deaths/1000 Live Births)	2.18	
Crude Birth Rate (CBR) per 1000 (2011)	17.88	
Crude Death rate	4.8	
Total Fertility Rate (2011)	2.10	

Source: Bangladesh Population and Household Census 2011 and National Report, Volume-4, BBS & Socio economic and Demographical report 2011 and live population census

◆ 3.4.7 Sampling of Probable (PDP) and General Beneficiary Households (HHs)

In order to ensure a reasonable representation of all categories of people, the samples have been selected from the villages, markets and towns located within the influence areas of the Bridge and approach road. The 'multi-stage sampling' method was followed to have a balanced representation of villages, towns, markets/business centers located along the project Bridge and approach road alignment.

The sample plan drawn was to ensure representation of Mymensingh districts Bridge and approach road passing through and attention was given to have a reasonable representation of possible project displace households (PDP HHs) located just along the proposed ROW as well as the households (HH) from extended area of 1KMon both sides of the Bridge and approach road. While towns and market centers selected were from just along the ROW, the samples from villages of close proximity, minimum one from half a kilometer distance and the other one from minimum 1KM distance from the Bridge and approach road. The Table-8 shows the villages, towns, markets etc. wherefrom the samples have selected.

Table 8 Sample Villages, Towns and Markets/Business Centers

Sl. No	Location in m	Spot Name	Type of settlement
1	0+0.200	Starting point	Town
2	0.500+0.700	Bypass Bridge and approach road	Market
3	1.00+1.200	Bypass Bridge and approach road	Town
4	1.500+1.700	Bypass Bridge and approach road	Town

Sl. No	Location in m	Spot Name	Type of settlement
5	2.00+2.200	Bypass Bridge and approach road	Town
6	2.500+2.700	Bridge start point	Town
7	3.700+4.000	Opposite part of river	Village
8	4.500+5.000		Village
9	5.500+6000		Village

A total of 50 HHs has been selected from 8 spots as indicated in the Table-9, below shows the actual numbers of HHs sampled from proposed Bridge and approach road is passing through.

Table 9: Distribution of sample HHs along the Bridge and approach road alignment

District	HHs along the ROW		HHs from within 1KM		Total Sample HHs	
	Number	% of Dist. Total	Number	% of Dist. Total	Number	% of Grand Total
Mymensingh Town area	30	60 %	10	20%	40	80%
Opposite Part of the river	7	14%	3	6%	10	20%
Total	37	70%	13	26%	50	100%
Grand Total	50					

Parenthesized figure indicate the number of female headed HH

◆ 3.4.8 Survey on Women

The design of the social assessment entailed survey on child labor as well as on women to get an idea of the issues of vulnerabilities and to prepare a gender analysis. While the child labor and women related issues have been discussed at length in FGDs conducted in urban areas (market/village/towns), the selected general beneficiary HHs were also checked for some key issues concerning women. A supplementary checklist on women were used along with the questionnaire administered for overall information of the general beneficiary HHs.

9.5.3 Samples of Regular Bridge and approach road Users and Direct Beneficiaries. The samples of regular Bridge and approach road users and direct beneficiaries will be selected to gather information required for project benefit distribution analysis (BDA), the following different groups of people and entities were interviewed:

◆ 3.4.9 Passengers of different modes of transport

In order to ensure a reasonable representation of all categories of passengers, a total 10 sampled passengers of different modes of transport will be interview as shown in Table 10 below.

Table 10: Passenger interviewed

Type of vehicle	Number of passengers interviewed	
	Mymensingh	
	No.	% (n=10)
Bus	3	30.00%
CNG	4	40.00%
Easy Bike	3	30.00%
Van	0	0
Total	10	100

Reconnaissance Field visit time

◆ 3.4.10 Transport owner and operator

Considered as the most common users and direct beneficiaries of any Bridge and approach road, representatives of the transport owners and operators will be selected for interviewed.

Table 11: Sample of owners and operators of different modes of transport presently plying on the project road

Types of Vehicles	Number of Sample			
	Owner	Operator	Owner-cum-Operator	Total
<i>Auto Tempo (AT)</i>	2	1	1	4
<i>Car (car)</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>CNG</i>	2	0	0	2
<i>Rickshaw/Van)</i>	1	2	1	4
<i>Large Bus (LB)</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>M. Bus (MB)</i>	0	1	0	1
All	5	5	2	12

◆ 3.4.11 Business Enterprises:

A total of 5 representatives randomly selected business enterprises will be interviewed with a view to assess the pattern and frequencies of their Bridge and approach road use.

■ 3.5 Focused Group Discussions (FGDs)

In addition to the representatives of the above-mentioned targeted groups interviewed as per structured questionnaires, Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) were organized with the representatives of key stakeholders, including persons interested in and/or seemingly be affected and displaced due to proposed expansion of the project Bridge and approach road. FGD meetings primarily focused on the process of land acquisition, probable positive and negative impacts of the project, the AIB and GoB's resettlement policies, the roles and responsibilities of different parties involved in planning, design, implementation of the project, including the land acquisition and resettlement processes. The specific issues were discussed in the FGD meetings with participant's perception on the land acquisition process, the compensation process, relocation requirements, and views on alternative design options for the Bridge and approach road to avoid or minimize private land acquisition and displacement.

■ 3.6 Survey Instruments Used

For all the different sample groups, separate questionnaire/checklists used to collect relevant information. The questionnaires and checklists used have been may be seen in Annexes as follows:

- Annex** : *Checklist for Collection of Information on the Community Properties and Utilities Currently Located within the ROW of the Project Bridge and approach road Section*
- Annex** : *Questionnaire for Data Collection from the Potential Project Displaced Persons (PDPs)*
- Annex** : *Socioeconomic Baseline Survey: HH Questionnaire*
- Annex** : *Checklist for Child Labour Survey*
- Annex** : *Checklist for Information on Women Status*
- Annex** : *BDA Analysis: Passenger Survey Questionnaire*
- Annex** : *BDA Analysis: Checklist for Vehicle Owner/Operator and Business Enterprise Survey*

Annex : Checklist for Farm and Non-farm Producers, Wholesalers and Retailers Survey

Annex : Checklist for Importer, Exporter, C&F Agent, Shippers, and Port Users Survey

Annex : Involuntary Resettlement & Indigenous Screening Checklist

In addition to the above-mentioned questionnaire and checklists, some other structured formats have been used to conduct PRA, FGD, Public Participation Planning Consultations and for recording the minutes of meetings with different stakeholders.

■ 3.7 Survey Findings

The findings presented represent a synthesis of primary data collected from various sources. All collected data have been processed and organized in a manner that they aid in explaining social diversity, gender and ethnicity related issues, current state of poverty and vulnerability, and constraints and needs of the local community with a special focus on the poor and excluded. Hence, the findings might help the project planners to identify and prioritize critical social and economic issues that should be addressed in the design and implementation of the project.

■ 3.8 Household Survey Findings

Findings presented hereunder represent an assimilation of sample surveys of households, business enterprises, institutions and organizations located along the proposed Bridge and approach road alignment and within 1KM on each side of the project Bridge and approach road. Information gathered from public consultation meetings with elected representatives of local govt. bodies, NGOs, civil society organizations and FGD with different community groups and one-on-one interviews with key informants like officials of RHD, Mayors and councilors of cities and municipalities/Pourashavas have been analyzed. However, the household level survey findings form the foundation; while the findings from analysis of data from other sources supplement the household level survey findings to reconfirm the validity, where it was thought necessary.

◆ 3.8.1 Analysis of Sampled HH Characteristics

● 3.8.1.1 Average Household Size

Table-12. presents the distribution of average household size and the percentage distribution of HHs by different sizes. The average family size of Mymensingh district is being 4.88 persons; While 50% of total sample HHs have 4-5 members, 20% HHs have 3 members or less and the rest 30% have 5 or more members in their HHs.

Table 12 Average Family Size and Percentage Distribution of Sample HHs by Family Sizes

Total Number of sample HHs	Total number of HH members	Average HH Size	Distribution of HHs by different family sizes		
			HHs with 1-3 members	HHs with 4-5 members	HHs with 5 or more members
50	244	4.88	10 (20.00%)	25 (50.00%)	15 (30.00%)

● 3.8.1.2 Age Structure of HH Population⁵

Table-13 shows the distribution of total population of the sampled households by age structure; showing that population aged between 15 and 59 years constitute 62.3% of total population of the sampled HHs - indicating the predominance of economically active members in the HHs.

⁵ Based only on 100 HHs selected from within 1KM on both sides of the proposed road alignment

Male population within economically active age range is 58.82%; while female population of the same age is 65.6%. The reason for such difference between male and female is that male over 60 years of age is 8.40%, compared to 5.00% of female of that age group.

Notable that the children (aged up to 14) constitute 31.56%; while the adolescents (aged 15-17) represent 6.56% of the total population. Noteworthy that the juvenile work force within the age range 18-34 years constitute 32.79% of total HH population.

Table 13 Distribution of Sample HH Population by Gender and Age Group

Age of respondent	Distribution by Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4 Years	16	13.45	18	14.40	34	13.93
5 to 9 Years	11	9.24	13	10.40	24	9.84
10 to 14 Years	12	10.08	7	5.60	19	7.79
15 to 17 Years	11	9.24	5	4.00	16	6.56
18 to 34 Years	37	31.09	43	34.40	80	32.79
35 to 59 Years	22	18.49	34	27.20	56	22.95
60 & over	10	8.40	5	4.00	15	6.15
Total	119	100.00	125	100.00	244	100.00

● 3.8.1.3 Dependency Ratio

As Table-14 shows, total population aged in between 0-14 and aged above 65 years constitute about 34.84% of the total family members of the interviewed HHs; who apparently are dependent on the rest 65.16% members of the same HHs. Thus, the dependency ratio comes around 53.46%.

Table 14 Dependency Ratio

District		Age Group				Total	Dependency Ratio $\frac{\sum \text{col. 3 \& 6}}{\sum \text{col. 4 \& 5}} \times 100$
		0-14 Year	15-34 Year	35-65 Year	> 65 Years		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mymensingh	No.	77	96	63	8	244	53.46
	%	31.56	39.34	25.82	3.28	100.00	

3.8.1.4 Marital Status of Population Aged >14 years

As the Table-15 shows, 67.23% of male and 69.60% of total female population are being within marriageable age range, (aged above 14), 58.75% of male and 75.8% of female within that age range are already married.

Table 15: Distribution of Population aged >14 Years by Marital Status

District		Percentage of Population aged above 14 years								Total (aged above 14 years)	
		Married		Unmarried		Widow/Widower		Divorced			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Mymensingh	No.	47	66	30	19	2	2	1	0	80	87
	%	58.75	75.86	37.50	21.84	2.50	2.30	1.25	00	67.23	69.60

● 3.8.1.5 Educational status of HHs population aged above 14 years

Table 16 shows that about 74% of the total population aged above 14 years have certain level education as against 26% illiterate; illiteracy rate for male being about 20% and 31.03% for female. Among the literate ones, nearly 14% of male and 18% of female have only primary level of education and 2.50% of male and only 1% of female received graduation/post-graduation level of education.

Among them 2.50% male have technical education and none of female members of the sampled HHs have got technical education and 35% male and 32.18% female receive maddrassa education.

Table 16: Distribution of population aged above 14 by education level

Education type and Level	Gender-wise Distribution				Total	
	Male		Female			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Illiterate	16	20.00	27	31.03	43	25.75
Primary level	11	13.75	16	18.39	27	16.17
Secondary level	8	10.00	4	4.60	12	7.19
Higher Secondary level	13	16.25	10	11.49	23	13.77
Technical	2	2.50	0	0.00	2	1.20
Maddrassa Education	28	35.00	28	32.18	56	33.53
Graduate/post graduate	2	2.50	1	1.15	3	1.80
Self-taught/Literacy course	0	0.00	1	1.15	1	0.60
Total	80	100.00	87	100.00	167	100.00

◆ 3.8.2 Occupation and Employment Status of the Surveyed HH Population

● 3.8.2.1 Main Occupation of Surveyed HH Population

Considered only the population within the age range 15-65 years, who constitute about 80% of the total population of the sampled HHs, the Table 17 shows the distribution of the 15-65 years aged population by main occupations. It appears that absolute unemployment rate in the kewatkhali area is around 19%; excluding the absolute housewives who constitute about 20% of the total population of the considered age group. Students aged above 14 years comprise about 27% of the total population within the same age group

Small, large/medium and petty business being the single most common occupation for about 9.78% of the total population of the considered age group, service holders constitute 22.56%. Agriculture being the main occupation for about 2.26%. Little over 1.50% of total population in the same age group is engaged in road transport operation.

Some people catch fish only three to four month in this river during rainy season. It is not their regular business. During rainy season people ocanitally catch fish. The fishing area is two to three km away feom project site. So no livelihood impact will found for implementation kewatkhali bridge project.

Table 17: Distribution of Population aged 15-65 Years by Main Occupation (Excluding Housewife)

Occupations	Sex-wise distribution				Total	
	Male		Female			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agricultural farming	1	1.27	2	2.30	3	2.26
Non-agricultural labor	1	1.27	6	6.90	7	5.26
Large/medium business	3	3.80	0	0.00	3	2.26
Small business	9	11.39	1	1.15	10	7.52
Industrial worker/factory worker	6	7.59	0	0.00	6	4.51
Rickshaw puller/ van puller/transport worker	2	2.53	0	0.00	2	1.50
Service (Govt./NGO/Private)	22	27.85	8	9.20	30	22.56
Child labor	0	0.00	1	1.15	1	0.75
Student	24	30.38	22	25.29	46	34.59
Unemployed	11	13.92	14	16.09	25	18.80
Fisherman	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	79	100.00	87	100.00	133	79.64

● 3.8.2.2 Population with Secondary Occupation

The Table 18 shows the distribution of the population by secondary occupations. While only 2 female members out of total 87 female within 15-65 years age range reported to have any secondary occupation, no male member so reported. Of the 2 female members reporting any secondary occupation, 1(0.6%) is pursuing Petty business farming as the second occupation; followed by another 1(0.6%) persons working as Weaving/cottage/handicrafts/artisan sector labor.

Table 18: Population aged 15-65 years having secondary occupation

Occupations	Sex-wise distribution				Total	
	Male		Female			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Petty business	0	0.00	1	1.15	1	0.6
Weaving/cottage/handicrafts/ Artisan	0	0.00	1	1.15	1	0.6
Total	0	0.00	2	2.30	2	1.2

● 3.8.2.3 Employment Status of HH Population

As it is evident from the Table 19, while children (total 34) aged below 6 combined with students (34+86=120) constitute about 49.18% of total population (244 excluding 34 housewives) of the surveyed HHs. While about 38.66% of total male and 10.40% of female are fully employed, 9.24% of male and 36% of female members are absolutely unemployed. Taken male and female together (excluding the housewife), the overall unemployment rate in the district 22.95%.

Table 19: Distribution of Population by Employment Status

Employment Status	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Aged Below 6 year	16	13.45	18	14.40	34	13.93
2. Students	45	37.82	41	32.80	86	35.25
3. Fully Employed	46	38.66	13	10.40	59	24.18

Employment Status	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
4. Partially Employed	1	0.84	8	6.40	9	3.69
5. Unemployed	11	9.24	45	36.00	56	22.95
Total	119	100.00	125	100.00	244	100.00

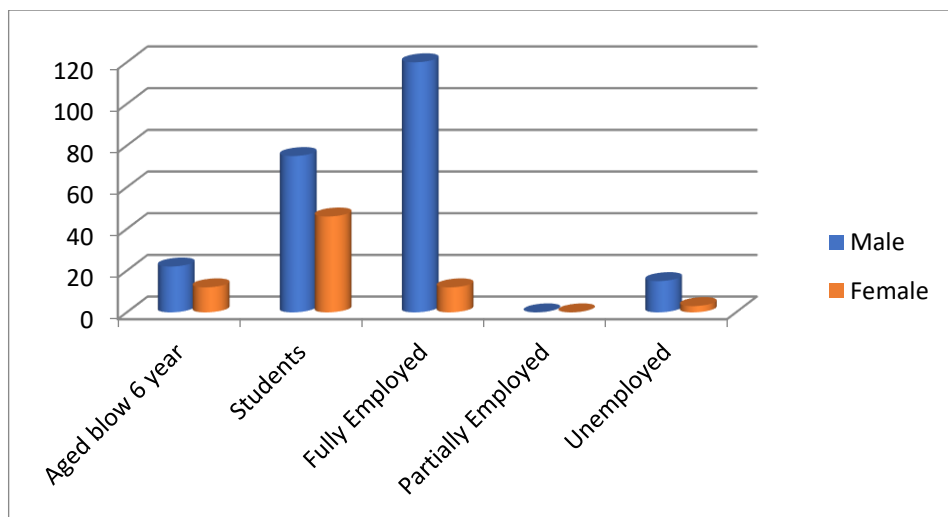


Figure 4 Employment Status of HH Population

■ 3.9 Household Assets and Capital Resources
 ◆ 3.9.1 Land

As it is evident from Table-20, 18% of the interviewed HHs is being land less, 34% HHs reported to have less than 0.50 acre of one or other type of land and, 28% has land in between 0.50-1.00 acre. 10% has land in between 1.00-2.50 acre. The rest 10% has land in between 2.51 – 3.50 acres or above

Table 20 HHs by Land Ownership Status

District Sylhet	Percentage distribution of HHs reported to have cultivable land by land holding size :							Total
	Landless	Below 0.50 acre	0.50 – 1.00 acre	1.00 – 1.50 acre	1.51 – 2.50 acre	2.51 – 3.50 acre	Above 3.50 acre	
	9	17	14	3	2	1	4	50
%	18	34	28	6	4	2	8	

As it is shown in Table-21, the average land owned per HH is 0.2008 acre; of which 0.06 acre is homestead land and 0.12 acre is cultivable land.

Table 21 Average Amount of Land per HH (n=50) (n=41)

Land types	Average Land per HH (Acre)							
	Own	Sharecropped		Mortgaged		Leased		Total Net Operated Land
		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cultivable land	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.92
Homestead land	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.46
Orchard/Fruit Garden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Land types	Average Land per HH (Acre)							
	Own	Sharecropped		Mortgaged		Leased		Total Net Operated Land
		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	
Kitchen Garden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pond/Ditch	0.0208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.8528
Other	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
All land (acre)	0.2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.2328

◆ 3.9.2 Value of land owned by the sampled HHs

Estimated at the average present market rate, the total value of land owned by the sampled HHs is shown in Table-22.

Table 22 Value of land owned by the sampled HHs

Land Type	Average amount of own land (Decimal/HH)	Average Value (TK/Decimal)	Total Value (TK/HH)	Remarks
Agriculture	12	320000	3840000	Value of land has been estimated based on the average present market rates given by the FGD participants; which have been reconciled in most of the cases with the Mouza rates collected from districts sub register Office.
Homestead	6	530000	3180000	
Pond/Ditch	2.08	250000	520000	
Commercial	00	1700000		

◆ 3.9.3 Livestock and Poultry

As the Table-23 shows, about 10% interviewed HHs reported to have one or other type of livestock; while another 6% HHs reported have any poultry birds. The average number of livestock heads under the management of the sampled HHs is 1.40 per HH, including one HH having 1 bullocks. The average number of poultry owned per HH is 23.33

Table 23 Average Number of Livestock and Poultry per Household

Livestock types and poultry	Average Number Per HH							
	Under Own Management		Sharecropped-in		Sharecropped-out		Net total per HH's mgt.	
	Total No. of HHs	Ave. Per Hhs	Total No. of HHs	Ave. Per Hhs	Total No. of HHs	Ave. Per Hhs	Total No. of HHs	Ave. Per Hhs
Livestock								
Buffalo	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.00
Bullock	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.00
Cow	2	1.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.50
Goat	1	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.00
Total	5	1.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	1.40
Poultry								
Chicken	2	32.50					2	32.50
Duck/Goose	1	5.00					1	5.00

Livestock types and poultry	Average Number Per HH							
	Under Own Management		Sharecropped-in		Sharecropped-out		Net total per HH's mgt.	
	Total No. of HHs	Ave. Per Hhs	Total No. of HHs	Ave. Per Hhs	Total No. of HHs	Ave. Per Hhs	Total No. of HHs	Ave. Per Hhs
Total	3	23.33					3	23.33

◆ 3.9.4 Average Value of Livestock and Poultry per Household

Table-24 shows the estimated average value of livestock and poultry birds per household of the sampled households. The average value per unit of buffalo TK. 120000.00, bullock per unite is 90000.00, cow per unit is TK 75000, chicken TK 350 and duck TK 250. The total value of all livestock and poultry stands at TK399000.

Table 24 Average Value of Livestock and Poultry

Type of Livestock and Poultry	Average number per HH	Average Unit Price	Total Value	Remarks
Buffalo	1	120000	120000	Average per unit value is based on estimates made in consultation with FGD participants in different area.
Bullock	1	90000	90000	
Cow	2	75000	150000	
Goat	1	15000	15000	
Sub-total –livestock			375000	
Chicken	65	350	22750	
Duck/Goose	5	250	1250	
Sub-total –Poultry			24000	
Grand Total (livestock + poultry)			399000	

◆ 3.9.5 Other Household Assets

As Table 25 shows, only 15.20% of interviewed HHs reported to have tube-well, 18.10% have any type of Fridge/Refrigerator; while 12.15% households have Fan, 94% household has mobile phones. The total value of various HHs assets amount to TK **73883147** /-

Table 25 Value of Household assets

Facilities	Number of HH	Percentage	Average Cost	Total Cost
Tube-well		15.20	33,636	5112672
Well		1.74	114,762	199685.88
Piped water supply		1.65	20,500	33825
Pond &Ghat		0.08	30,000	2400
Latrine		9.75	19,119	186410.25
Fridge/Refrigerator		18.10	22,388	405222.8
Gas line		3.65	55,000	200750
Land phone/mobile phone		94.00	4,667	438698
Fan		12.15	2,841	3518.15
Internet cable		4.46	3,259	14535.14
AC		2.23	125,185	279162.55
Motor Cycle		0.41	278,000	113980
Car		0.66	594,375	392287.5
N=50			Total value of all assets	7383147

◆ 3.9.6 Total Average Value of All Types of HH Asset

Table 26 presents the average value of land, livestock, poultry and other assets per household. Taken together the average value of land per household (TK7540000/-), livestock (TK. **399000**/-) and that of other assets (TK147663/-), the grand total value of all assets comes to TK 8086663/-.

Table 26: Total Average Value of All Types of Assets

Item	Average Value (Taka)
Land	7540000
Livestock/ poultry	399000
Household Assets	147663
Total Assets	8086663

■ 3.10 Living Standard

◆ 3.10.1 Ownership, Structural Conditions and Amenities in Residential Houses

Although symbolic of the standard of living to an extent, the survey entailed a check of ownership, structural conditions and availability of basic amenities in the residential houses of the sample HHs. Some HHs are residing in their own houses and the rest are in rented houses.

Table 27: Distribution of Interviewed HHs by Ownership Status of Living Houses

	Number HH	Percent=(n=50HH)
Own Houses	46	92%
Rented Houses	4	8%

Notable that out of total HHs residing in self-owned houses, only 52.17% are living in buildings, 36.96% are living in Semi-pucca 10.87-% in houses made of bamboo/reed/mud walls & tin roof;

Table 28: Distribution of HHs living in self-owned houses by structural conditions

House Type	HHs living in	Percent=(n=46)
1. Buildings (Pucca walls & roof)	24	52.17%
2. Semi-pucca	17	36.96%
3. Tin walls & tin roof	5	10.87%

Collect form topo survey and field visit

◆ 3.10.2 Amenities in the Residential Houses of the Sample HHs

As may be seen in the Table-29 below, only 4% of the HHs are connected to piped water supply system; 58% depends on deep/shallow set tube wells and 28% hand tube wells. Having sanitary latrines in 88% of house premises,96% HHs are connected to electricity supply lines.

Table 29: Amenities Available in the Residential Houses of the Sample HHs

Water Use Types	Number	Percent=(n=50)	
(A) Drinking Water Supply Sources(ref. Section C, Qn 203- 205)			
HHs Using	Piped Water Supply	2	4.00
	Own Deep/ Shallow Tube	34	58.00
	Hand Tube Well	14	28.00
	Other	0	0.00
(B) Toilet Facility			
HHs using	Sanitary Latrines	44	88.00
	Non-Sanitary Latrines	6	12.00
(C) HHs connected to electricity supply line			
	Yes	48	96.00
	No	2	4.00

◆ 3.10.3 Accessibility to Health Care Facilities

As it is evident from Table-30, 96% of people of the surveyed area mainly goes to the Govt. hospitals and 2% HHs goes to Private doctors/clinics for health care services when any of their members are

sick. Whereas 14% of HHs reported to have been visited by any Family Planning Worker in last 3 months before the survey, 86% have been visited at least one time in last 6 months. Visit by any livestock worker seem to be very scanty – only 6-% HHs reported to have been visited in 6 months preceding the date of interview of the HHs.

Table 30: Accessibility to, and Frequencies of Visit to Health Care Services Centers

Human Health Care		Number	Percent=(n=100)
HHs contact first if any family member is sick (Qn 206)	Quack	0	0.00
	Community Health Centre	1	2.00
	Private Doctor/ Hospital/Clinic	1	2.00
	Govt. Hospital	48	96.00
HHs visited by any Family Planning Worker in last: (Qn. 207)	3 months	7	14.00
	6 months	43	86.00
Animal Health Care(Qn. 403)			
HHs visited by any Livestock Worker in last:	3 months	0	0.00
	6 months	3	6.00

◆ 3.10.4 Annual Income

As a direct indicator of the standard of living, the survey entailed an estimate of income and expenditure of the sample HHs. Bridge and approach road divided the income sources as (i) Farm Income, (ii) Off-farm Income and (iii) Farm & Off-Farm Income. The 'Farm Income' embraces all agricultural income including the sales proceeds of crops, vegetable, fruits, livestock, poultry, fish culture and the like; while the 'Off-farm Income' include Wage/Salary/Pension etc., income from Trade/Business, Transport operation and/or transport related business, Remittance, Rent, Interest (Bank, FDR etc.) and Sale of any Capital Asset. On the other hand, expenditure is the summation of agricultural farming costs, household consumption cost (covering healthcare, clothing, and education costs), transportations cost and purchase value of any capital asset during the same reference period.

Out of total 50HHs interviewed, agricultural farming (including livestock, poultry, fishery) is the only income source for 26% HHs and 74% depends exclusively on off-farm income; no HHs receive income from both farm and non-farm sources.

Table 31: Distribution of HHs by Sources of Income

District	Total Sample HHs	Distribution of HHs by Sources of Income					
		Farm Income		Off-Farm Income		Farm & Off-Farm Income	
		No. of HHs	%	No. of HHs	%	No. of HHs	%
Mymensingh	50	13	26	37	74	00	0.00

Table-32 shows the average annual income of surveyed HHs of this areas people. Whereas the overall area average annual income is TK390372/HH. Over 74% HHs receiving income only from off-farm sources and the lowest income from agricultural farming.

Table 32: Average Annual Income (TK/HH)

District	Annual Income (TK/HH)			
	Farm Income	Off-Farm Income	Both	Average Income per HHs
Mymensingh	516000	19002600	19518600	390372

◆ 3.10.5 Average Annual Expenditure

Table-33 presents the average annual household expenditures on the major accounts – including agricultural farming cost, HH consumption expenditures, transportation cost and capital expenditure on items like land purchase, farm equipment etc. The overall area average of annual expenditure is being TK 337731/HH; leaving a balance of TK 52641/- per HH.

Table 33: Average Household Expenditure

Annual Expenditure (TK/HH)						
District	(A) Agril. Farming Cost	(B)HH Consumption Cost (excluding transportation cost)	Transportation Cost	Capital Expenditure (sub-total C)	Total Expenditure	Average Expenditure per HHs
Mymensingh	293500	11684000	2268000	2641026	16886526	337731

◆ 3.10.6 Savings

Given the accounts of sampled HHs' income and expenditures as above, it may be seen in the Table-34 below that about 78-% of the HHs reported some savings. Of those who reported any savings, 58.97% kept their savings with Bank, 15.38% invested in small trade/business 10.26% purchased land, 5.13% used savings for construction or repair of houses, and 10.26% used for other purposes.

Table 34: Savings and Utilization

District		HHs reported any savings	Number and Percentage distribution of HHs with savings by utilization					
			Deposited to Bank	Invested in small trade	Purchased land	Purchased Farm implements	House construction/repair	Other use
Mymensingh	No	39	23	6	4	0	2	4
	%	78	58.97	15.38	10.26	0	5.13	10.26

◆ 3.10.7 Overall Economic Condition Sample HHs

Based on self-assessment by the respondents, the overall economic status of the sampled HHs is presented in the Table-35; wherefrom it is evident that 46% of total HHs are running deficit including 24% plunged into chronic deficit and the rest 22% fallen deficit occasionally. On the other hand, 32% of HHs are well-to-do with surpluses and 22% HHs just go income-expenditure balanced; neither facing deficit nor any surplus to save.

Table 35: Distribution of HHs by overall Economic Condition

District		HHs reported Deficit	Number and Percentage distribution of HHs by overall economic conditions			
			Always Deficit	Occasionally deficit	Break-even position	Surpluses
0	1	$2=(4+5)$	4	5	6	7
Mymensingh	No. (n=50)	23	12	11	11	16
	%	46	24	22	22	32

◆ 3.10.8 Prevalence of Borrower Households

Whereas about 46% of HHs themselves perceived to be deficit and 22% HHs are just maintaining the income-expenditure balance, Table -36 below shows that about 24% of total HHs took any loan during last one year for different purposes and from different sources. NGOs are the most accessible and/or preferable loan source providing loans to 58.33% of HHs, whereas about 41.67% HHs got loan from Banks and financial institutions.

Table 36: HHs borrowed loan from different sources

District	HHs borrowed any loan during last year	Number and Percentage distribution of HHs took loan from:						
		Institutional Sources			Non-Institutional Sources			
		Banks/Financial institutions	UCCA/Cooperatives	NGOs	Private Lender/Traders	Friends/relatives	Others	
0	1	2=(n=50)	3=(n=Col;2)	4=(n=Col;2)	5=(n=Col;2)	6=(n=Col;2)	7=(n=Col;2))	8=(n=Col;2)
Mymensingh	No.	12	5	0	7	0	0	0
	%	24	41.67	0.00	58.33	0.00	0.00	0.00

◆ 3.10.9 Average Loan for Different Purposes

As shown in Table 37 the purpose-wise percentage of loan recipients and average amount of loan, 16.67% of borrowing HHs took loan for meeting the food expenses and other family consumption purpose, the average amount of loan taken for that purpose is TK 60000/-. Business is being the next most common purpose of loan taken by 33.33% of HHs the average amount of loan taken for that purpose is TK 275000/-, another 16.67% borrowed for buying land and 25% for buying agricultural Inputs/equipment.

Table 37: Average amount of loans by purposes (All Districts)

Loan Purpose	Percentage of HHs took loan from any sources	Average Amount of Loan Taken (TK/borrowing HH)	Average Interest Rate
0	1=(n=12)	2	3
Purchase of Agri. Inputs/Equipment	25	691667	10
Business	33.33	275000	10
Land or any Asset Purchase	16.67	650000	14
Food/Family Consumption	16.67	60000	11
Children's Education	8.33	300000	10

◆ 3.10.10 Reasons for non-repayment of loan

Table-38 shows that 12 HHs (24%) have overdue loan to repay; among them 10 HHs (83.33%) reported they have willing to repay loan, 1 HHs (8.33%) used loan money for other purposes, 1HHs (8.33%) reported to have faced unforeseen family crises.

Table 38: Total number and distribution of HHs failing to repay loans

District	HHs reported any overdue loan		Distribution of HHs by reasons for failing to repay					
	Number	% (n=50)	Natural calamity	Crop failure	Money used for other purpose.	Unforeseen family expenses	Unwilling to repay	Other

Mymensingh	12	24	0	0	0	1	10	1
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◆ 3.10.11 Association with NGOs

As may be seen in the Table-39, out of total 50 of sampled HHs, 5 (10%) reported to have association with any NGOs; ASA, Grameen Bank, World Vission, Social Service, BRAC, Mudarabad are being the prominent NGOs these HHs are associated with. World Vission, Social Service, BRAC, Mudarabad, in Mymensingh are the most common NGOs the sampled HHs are associated with.

Table 39: Distribution of HHs by NGOs associated

Name of NGOs	Mymensingh	
	No.	%
ASA	0	00
BRAC	1	20
Grameen Bank	0	00
World Vission	1	20
Social Service	2	40
Mudarabad	1	20
Total	5	100

◆ 3.10.12 Type of Assistance Sought from Govt. Agencies and NGOs

The Table-40 shows the distribution of HHs by type of assistance they sought from any GOs or NGOs needed. Financial assistance being the single most demand of about 100% HHs, in dire need of financial assistance from NGOs or GOs.

Table 40: HH by type of assistance want from any GO or NGO

District	Distribution by type of assistance expect from any GO or NGO							
	Technical know-how		Financial assistance		Equipment		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Mymensingh	00	0.00	5	100	0	0.00	5	100

◆ 3.10.13 Local Leadership

As it appears from the Table 41, the Businessman and Land owner person are the most commonly recognized leaders – reported by almost 70% HHs (42 % Businessman + 28% Land Owner). Education Person playing the local leadership role is reported by 12% of HHs.

Table 41: Distribution of HHs by reported characteristics of local leaders

Most Prominent Identities of local leaders	Distribution of HHs by reported characteristics of local leaders (multiple response)	
	Mymensingh	
	Number	Percentage (n=50)
Land owner	14	28%
Educated Person	6	12%

Businessmen	21	42%
Labor Leader	3	6%
Other wiser persons	0	0.00%
UP Chairman	1	2%
UP member	0	0.00%
Other	5	10%
Total	50	100%

◆ 3.10.14 Local Dispute Resolution Practices

Reflecting a strong role of local leaders, social action and amicable settlement are reportedly the most common resolution practices of mitigating disputes among the general mass of the project Bridge and approach road area. Amicable settlement is being practiced relatively of higher degree in Mymensingh (30%); social action and Litigation are more rigorously practiced in the area. Table-42 presents details of reported practices of dispute resolution.

Table 42: Distribution of HHs by reported practices of dispute resolution

District	Distribution of HHs by reported practices									
	Amicable Settlement		Litigation		Force		Social Action		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Mymensingh	15	30	13	26	9	18	13	26	50	100

◆ 3.10.15 Major Local Social problems

Drainage congestion is being the most common problem reported by about 62% of respondents, as shown in Table 43, poverty and Flood is the second most commonly reported problem mentioned by 10% HHs and 14% HHs. Lack of Education is the single most physical problem reported by 6% of respondents.

Recommended measures for solving drainage congestion include re-excavation of rivers/canals including widening the cross-drainage structures of Bridge and approach roads and improvement of drainage system. Those who mentioned poverty and unemployment as the main problems wanted govt. assistance towards creating work opportunities, controlling prices of items of daily needs, vocational training facilities and more industries in the area.

Table 43: Major problems and recommended solutions

Type of problems reported	HHs reported the problem		Most common recommended solutions
	No.	%	
Flood	7	14.00	Repair of embankment and re-excavation of rivers/canals including widening the cross-drainage structures of Bridge and approach roads.
Drainage congestion	31	62.00	Improved drainage system through the measures as mentioned above and aware local people
Irrigation	2	4.00	
Lack of education	3	6.00	
Poverty	5	10.00	Govt. assistance towards creating work opportunities, controlling prices of items of daily needs, imparting Vocational Training and establishing more industries in the area
Employment	1	2.00	Need more off-farm work opportunities, Vocational Training
Transport	1	2.00	Repair/regular maintenance of Bridge and approach roads and need more Transport

Type of problems reported	HHs reported the problem		Most common recommended solutions
	No.	%	
Total	50	100	

◆ 3.10.16 Marketing, Transportation and Communication

In the following Table 44 shows the sales outlets for farm products and non-farm items sold/bought by the sampled HHs. 2% HH reported to have sold Fish products at their farm-gates and non HH sold their product govt. sales centers or elsewhere; 28% HHs reported to have sold Vegetable, 30% HHs sold livestock 36% HHs sold poultry products and fruits and in any nearby market places

Table 44: Distribution of HHs by reported places of buying/selling different items

Items sold/bought	Farm-gate		Market		Govt. Sales Centre		Other Places		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Farm Products										
Crops	0	0.00	21	42	0	0.00	0	0.00	21	42
Vegetable	0	0.00	14	28	0	0.00	0	0.00	14	28
Livestock	0	0.00	15	30	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	30
Poultry	0	0.00	18	36	0	0.00	0	0.00	18	36
Fruits	0	0.00	15	30	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	30
Fish	1	2%	9	18	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	20

As it is evident from Table 45 rickshaw/van is the most common mode of transport used by the sample HHs for carrying any products/items to/from places they bought/sold during last one year. 44% HHs said they only use rickshaw/van to carry their saleable farm products to the nearby market places.

Table 45: Transport Used for Marketing Purpose

Types of transport	Distribution of HHs by type of transport most commonly used	
	Mymensingh	
	%(n=-50)	
Head load	36	
Animal/push cart	00	
Rickshaw/Van	44	
CNG/Auto	18	
Tractor		
Other motorized transport	10	

Table 46 shows that educational institutions are the most frequently visited places; 44% HHs reportedly have children going to primary schools and 24% HHs having members attending secondary schools; which are respectively within 0.93 km and 2.33 km away from their houses. Among other frequently visited places are the nearest Hat/Bazars and weekly markets visited respectively by 78% and 22% HHs and the average number of visits thereto are respectively 16 and 6 times per month/HH. District HQs being visited by 8 % HHs, the average visit per month thereto is about 37 times per month; whereas Upazila Sadar is reported to have been visited about 28 times by any member of 4.39% HHs – though the average distance of the District HQs is about 2.5 KM; compared to about 1KM distance of Upazila Sadar from the sampled HHs.

The average travel cost per trip, which commensurate with the distance from origin to destination, is highest for travelling to district town (TK 29.41). The second highest cost per trip is for travelling to Upazila Sadar (TK 28.09).

Table 46: Average Distance and Frequency of Visits to the Nearest Common Places

Places	Average distance from the Interviewed HHs	Percentage of HHs reported any visit	Average frequency of visit per month	Average Cost Per Tips
Primary School	0.93	44%	24.13	10
Secondary School	2.33	24%	23.70	7.12
College	3.00	46%	19.47	8.10
Maqtab/Madrassa	1.00	4%	27.31	5.00
Daily Hat/Bazar	2.86	78%	19.20	16.20
Weekly Market	1.95	22%	3.03	5.85
District Town	2.50	8%	5.94	29.41
Upazila Sadar	1.00	2%	4.39	28.09
All Weather Bridge and approach road	1.00	2%	14.18	27.27
Bus Station	5.00	2%	21.47	5.00
Community Health Clinic	3.00	4%	20.00	5.00

◆ 3.10.17 Cost per trip by different modes of transport

Table 47 shows that the visitors to relatively nearby places mostly travel on foot and/or by rickshaw/van, tempo, easy bike etc.; the visitors to distant places (like District HQs, UPazila Sadar, Colleges, and Weekly Hats) mostly travel by buses. The average bus fare paid by the traveller to the District HQ is TK.1.62 per person per kilometer, compared to Tempo/Easy Bike users paying TK 8.8 per person per kilometer.

The Table 47. and Table 48 show the percentage of HHs most commonly using transport for commuting to the respective places during dry and rainy seasons and per trip travel costs paid by the users of the respective transport mode.

Table 47: Travel Cost on the Project Bridge and approach road by Types of Transport

Places	HHs reported to have any visitor to the place	Mode-wise Average Cost per Trip (TK) (Dry Season)					
		Bus	Motorcycle	On Foot	CNG/Other	Rickshaw/Van	Tempo/Easy Bike
Primary School	44%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Secondary School	24%	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.50	0.00	10.00
College	46%	10.14	0.00	0.00	12.5	0.00	17.50
Maqtab/Madrassa	4%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily Hat/Bazar	78%	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.67
Weekly Market	22%	15.45	11.00	0.00	6.37	25.00	13.00
District Town	8%	4.06	30.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	22.50
Upazila Sadar	2%	5.38	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	20.00
All Weather Road	2%	10.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bus Station	2%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community Health Clinic	4%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

◆ 3.10.18 Cost of travel to educational institutes

Whereas most of the school/college goers go to their respective schools and colleges on foot, the average travelling by bus seems to be relatively cheaper than traveling by any other modes of transport used by the sampled HH members.

Table 48: Travel Cost to Educational Institutes by Transport Modes Used

Places		Mode-wise Average Cost per Trip (TK)				
		Bus	On Foot	Rickshaw/Van	Tempo/Easy Bike	CNG/Other
Primary School	Dry Season	0.00	0.00 (100%)	00	0.00	00
	Rainy Season	00	00 (57.69%)	5.00 (42.31%)	00	00
Secondary School	Dry Season	0.00	0.00 (63.46%)	00	10.00 (15.38%)	17.50 (21.16%)
	Rainy Season	5.00 (2.33%)	00(23.26%)	5.25 (46.51%)	9.00 (23.26%)	17.50 (4.65%)
College	Dry Season	???	0.00(47.06%)	00	17.50 (11.76%)	25.00 (5.88%)
	Rainy Season	???	00(23.53%)	8.75 (23.53%)	17.50 (11.76%)	25.00 (5.88%)
Maqtab/ Madrasha	Dry Season	0.00	0.00(100%)	5.00	0.00	00
	Rainy Season	00	00 (86.11%)	5.00 (13.89%)	00	00
Average Cost per KM		1.73	00	???	00	3.19

Figures in parenthesis indicate the percentage of HH reported to have any member using the respective mode of transport

◆ 3.10.19 Project Bridge and approach road Use by the Sampled Households

A total of 10 passengers of different modes of transport were being interviewed, shows their distribution by purposes of journey they made. While 30% passengers reported daily commuting to and from work places; 10% student and 40% Business man use this road daily and 20% reported occasional travel other purpose.

Table 49: Number and percentage of interviewed passengers by purposes of journey through the project road

Purpose	No. of HH	%
Business	4	40
Service	3	30
Education	1	10
Tour	0	0.00
Medical	00	0.00
Other	2	20
Total	10	100

◆ 3.10.20 Opinion of the passengers on existing conditions

Interviewed total 10 passengers of different modes of transport on the project road, Table 50 show the distribution of them by their assessment on different aspects of road conditions. While none considered the present road width good, about 40%of the respondents rated the present road width fair as against about 30% rating poor. About 20% rated the road width unsafe.

About the road surface/pavement condition, about 30% of road users marked poor and 60% rated unsafe; none rated the existing pavement condition to be good or fair. Cross-drainage system and conditions of bridges/culverts etc. have been rated to be inadequate by 50%.

Table 50: Existing conditions of the project road as rated by respondents

Check points	Number and percentage of passengers reported the condition to be:											
	Good		Fair		Poor		Unsafe		Inadequate		Total	
	No	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Road width	0	0	4	40	3	30	2	20	1	10	10	100
Road surface/ pavement condition	0	0	0	0	4	30	6	60	0	0	60	100
Cross drainage system and conditions of bridges/culverts etc.	0	0	0	0	3	30	2	20	5	50	60	100

◆ 3.10.21 Respondent's Perception of Importance of the Project Bridge

The project Bridge and approach is considered as very important by 100% respondents as evident from the Table 51.

Table 51: Distribution of respondents by perception of importance of the Project Bridge and approach road

Perception of the importance of the project Bridge and approach Bridge and approach road	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Important	50	100%
Not important	0.00	0.00
Non-responsive (No idea/no comment)	0.00	0.00

◆ 3.10.22 Local Public Participation in Project Activities

Consistently with respondents' perception of high importance of the Bridge and approach road, about 42.62% respondent opined that local people's participation is need in implementation or otherwise and about 78% themselves is interested to participate in any work of Kewatkhali Bridge.

Table 52: Opinions of sampled HH representatives about local participation in Project works

Participation aspects	Mymensingh
Percentage of respondents considering local people's participation needed	42.62%
Percentage of respondents themselves interested to participate in any work of project	78%
Percentage of respondents interested to participate in:	
Planning	6.04%
Designing	7.41%
Implementation	82.50%
Otherwise	4.05%

◆ 3.10.23 Willingness to pay Improvement

Asked the respondents (50 sample HHs and 10 passengers of different modes of transports on the project Bridge and approach road), whether they are willing to pay more than now when the Bridge and approach road condition is improved and upgraded to 4 lanes with provision for separate lanes on both sides for SMVT; 85% expressed their readiness to pay more, as Table 53 shows.

Table 53: Distribution of respondents by preparedness to pay increased fare after improvement of the project Bridge and approach Bridge and approach road

Willingness to pay	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Willing to pay	51	85
Not willing to pay	9	15
Total	60	100

◆ 3.10.24 Aspirations of Women in the Project Area

Used a supplementary checklist (Annex-12.2) for women related information from the same HHs, a total of 30 women were interviewed from this area as follows

Information presented hereunder therefore represent an amalgamated views of main respondent (almost all male) of the sample HHs and their female counterpart. Thus, analysis of information hereunder are mainly on issues that are viewed differently by male and female.

Education

Despite the fact that women constitute half of the population, analysis of survey findings reveal that women in many aspects fall behind men.

Table 54: Comparative position of women in terms of education

Education Level	Percentage Distribution of SampledHH Population Aged above 14years			Remarks
	Male	Female	Total	
Illiterate	16	27	43	Elderly women are more illiterate than men.
Primary Level	11	16	27	Female enrollment is relatively higher than male in the recent years because of various female supportive programs
Secondary Level	8	4	12	
Higher Secondary Level	13	10	23	
Technical	2	0	2	
Madrass Education	28	28	56	Female enrollment is relatively higher than male in the recent years because of various female supportive programs
Graduate/Post-graduate Level	2	1	3	Early marriage is one of the reason for female drop out from higher education.
Others	0	1	1	Women lag behind men in terms of technical education.

Occupation and Employment

Compared in terms of income earning occupation and present employment status, women are far behind of men, as the Table 53 below shows. Left about 20.36% of housewives out of comparison, only 10.40% of women aged 15-65 years reported to be fully employed in any income earning occupation; as against 38.66% of fully employed men of that age range. While 6.40% of female reported to have secondary occupation, 0.82% female reported to be engaged in any secondary income earning occupation.

Table 55: Men versus Women in Employment

Occupation/Employment	Percentage Distribution of Sample HH population aged 15- 65 Year			Remarks
	Male	Female	Total	
Fully employed in any income earning occupation	38.66	10.40	24.18	20.36% of total women within the reference age range are 'Housewives' not considered employed
Partially Employed	0.84	6.40	3.69	
Having any Secondary Occupation	0	2	0.82	
Student	37.82	32.80	35.25	Lower percentage of female student aged above 15 years is discontinuation of education mainly due to early marriage.

Unemployed	9.24	36.00	22.95	Considered only those who are willing to work but not finding any opportunity.
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Participation in Social Organizations and NGOs

From Table 56 it is evident that 10% of women the interviewed are associated with any social organization or NGOs. Most of them are involved in micro-credit organizations like ASA, Grameen Bank, BRAC, World Vission, Mudarabad, Social Service and Polly Dariddro Bimochon

Table 56: Women's Participation in Social Organizations

SL.NO	District	Number
1	Mymensingh	5

Women's Mobility and Accessibility to Markets

To be taken with caution that 40% of sampled HHs heads do not support women working outside home, 96.52% women members of interviewed HHs reported to have visited any place outside home during a year before interview and 86.3% of total women interviewed reported to have visited any market place. Of those who visited any market place, 7.41% reported minimum one visit in a week, 25.93% visited twice in a week, 33.33% visited once in a fortnight and 29.63% made any visit in a month.

The average number of visits by women to Upazila HQs and District HQ is in between 3-4 times in a year preceding the interview; whereas the average visit to Union Parishad office 0.00 time. Frequency of visit to Dhaka is rather higher than visit to any place by the same women members of the sampled HHs. Table-57 presents the details on indicators of mobility of women of the HHs sampled from Kewatkhali Bridge and approach road corridor.

Table 57: Indicators of Women's Mobility Accessibility to Markets

Indicators	Mymensingh
Percentage of HH Heads having objection to women working outside home	40
Percentage of Interviewed Women visited any place outside home (excluding visit to relatives)	96.52
Percentage of Interviewed Women visited any market	86.3
Average Frequency of visits by Female Members of HHs to the following places:	
Upazila HQs	0.00
District/Divisional HQs	3.67
Dhaka	4.00
Relatives homes	3.48
Union Parishad Office	0.00
Bank	3.33
Grameen Bank	0.00
NGO office	2.00
Percentage of Female Members of HHs Visiting Markets:	
Almost everyday	0.00
Once a week	7.41
Twice a week	25.93
Fortnightly	33.33
Once in a month	29.63

Indicators	Mymensingh
Other	3.70

Women's Participation in Decision Making

The Table 58 presents the survey findings about women participation in important family matters like children's education, children's marriage and own health care; wherefrom it appears that women are good position in regard to deciding about their children's education. As against only about 22.60% of women taking part in deciding about their children's education about 74.34% take part only occasionally in decision making on any educational issues of their children.

About children's marriage, women seem to be in a relatively better position. Whereas the question seemed to be irrelevant in cases of 58% of interviewed women having no children of marriageable age, little over 4.48% of women reported to have always a role to play in the decision process of their children's marriage and about 37.52% can take part in deciding on one or other issue concerning their children's marriage. No women are completely barred to take any decision about children's marriage.

About their own health, 96.37% of women reported to have complete freedom of taking decision;

Table 58: Women in development and level of empowerment

Indicator	Unit	District-wise percentages
		Mymensingh
Percentage of women by degree of freedom to take decision in regard to:		
Children's Education		
Cannot take always	%	74.34
Cannot take at all	%	0.00
Can take always	%	22.60
Not applicable	%	3.06
Others	%	0.00
Children's Marriage		
Cannot take always	%	37.52
Cannot take at all	%	0.00
Can take always	%	4.48
Not applicable	%	58.00
Others	%	0.00
Own Health Care		
Cannot take always	%	3.33
Cannot take at all	%	0.00
Can take always	%	96.67
Not applicable	%	0.00
Others	%	0.00

Women Awareness of STDs

Although HIV/AIDS infected people in Bangladesh is still at relatively low level, there is, however, a concentrated HIV epidemic among the injecting drug users (IDU), primarily due to sharing of unclean syringes and needles. As a result, the rate of new infections is still on the rise and Bangladesh is the only country in the South Asia Region where new infections are rising. Risk arises mainly from unprotected paid sex, sharing of used needles and syringes by IDU, and unprotected sex between men who have sex with female. There is also a risk of epidemic among female sex workers (FSW) in towns bordering with India.

Having that in view, the study has investigated into the knowledge level of the respondents about HIV/AIDS. In response to a question whether they know about Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD), 96.67% women reported to have heard of HIV/AIDS and 93.33% claimed to be aware of the reasons for spreading HIV/AIDS.

While about 32.14% women reportedly know that copulation with any HIV/AIDS infected people is a reason for getting the same diseases, About 67.86% know that infusion of blood from HIV/AIDS infected people. None reported that HIV/AIDS can spread with sexual interaction with sex worker, multiple partners, HIV/AIDS infected pregnant mother's baby can get HIV/AIDS in womb and use needle/injection syringe or sharp instrument used by HIV/AIDS infected people

Table 59: Percentage of women aware of HIV/AIDS and the causes of spreading the diseases

Issues	Percentages
Women know of HIV/AIDS	96.67
Women know the reasons for spreading HIV/AIDS	93.33
Copulation with HIV/AIDS infected people	32.14
Sexual interaction with multiple partners	0.00
Sexual interaction with steelworkers	0.00
Blood infusion of HIV/AIDS infected people	67.86
Using needle/injection syringe or sharp instrument used by HIV/AIDS infected people	0.00
HIV/AIDS infected pregnant mother's baby can get HIV/AIDS in womb	0.00
Others(specify)	0.00
Do not know	0.00

Chapter 4: Social Impacts due to the Project

The project is expected to generate both negative and positive impacts. The project components consist of: (i) the construction of 900m long 4-lane bridge over Old Brahmaputra River of Mymensingh City (ii) 200m railway overpass (iii) 400m overpass ramp and (iv) 6.1 km 4-lane approach road with separate SMVT over Old Brahmaputra River of Mymensingh City. A total of 81.5875 acres of land will need to be acquired to carry out project activities, out of which private land, public land and, community property resources account for 80.9779 acres, 0.3006 acres and 0.309 acres respectively. Moreover, the types of the land to be acquired under the project can be categorized as agricultural land (51.6712 acres), Homestead and commercial land (25.363 acres and Ponds and ditch (4.6072 acres).

The Social Impact Assessment survey has employed a participatory approach and involved in-depth interviews with local community members (the likely PAPs) community leaders, district-level authorities, and various government organizations. This study provides a mechanism through which the views and comments on the impacted community members and local governance structure can incorporate in project design and mitigation measures. The aim of gauging the potential social impacts are as follows:

- (a) Identify and recognize the type, nature, and severity of loss due to the project activities and the related civil works.
- (b) Documenting social impacts will support in project design and the search for alternatives if feasible
- (c) Identification of social impacts will provide the necessary background to prepare for essential discussion points and plans while conducting Public Consultations/Focus Group discussions
- (d) To adopt the AIBs mitigation hierarchy approach to manage the project's E&S risks. The mitigation hierarchy is as follows: (a) anticipate and avoid risks and impacts; (b) where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels; (c) once risks and effects have been minimized or reduced, mitigate them; and (d) where

residual risks or impacts remain, compensate for or offset them, where technically and financially feasible.

- (e) Recognize differentiated impacts on the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and to design additional/specific measures to mitigate such impacts as required.

The following discussion summarizes the Environmental and Social Impacts due to project activities according to AIIB's ESS1 and ESS2.

Vulnerable groups and Gender Dimension (ESS1): Heavy infrastructure projects such as the current project are likely to displace individuals and communities physically and economically. However, the nature of the impacts is such that not all groups are symmetrically impacted. Vulnerable groups, including women, are often disproportionately affected by the project interventions and are likely to be significantly worse off than other groups.

Vulnerable groups or individuals refers to people who, by virtue of factors beyond their control: (a) are more likely to be adversely affected by the Project's environmental and social impacts; and (b) are more likely than others to be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of Project benefits. Such an individual or group is also more likely to be excluded from or unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and may require specific measures or assistance (or both) to do so (AIIB,2016). The project's definition of vulnerable persons includes female-headed households, physically with disabilities, individuals Below the Poverty Line (BPL) families; widows; and persons above the age of 65 years irrespective of their status of title. Vulnerable groups would also include those farmers who (after the acquisition of land) become small/marginal farmers and qualify for inclusion in BPL. Moreover, considering the current socio-economic climate of Bangladesh, all-female PDPs will be regarded as vulnerable. The Social Impact Assessment Study through surveys and consultation sessions aims to understand the current state of the vulnerable groups, including women, the potential impact the project on them, and develop appropriate mitigation measures in the Entitlement Matrix. Appendix I includes the Gender Action Plan.

Cultural Resources and Community Infrastructure (ESS1): No archeologically important sites, Ancient monuments, or artifacts lie within the current alignment of the proposed project. Therefore, currently, no impacts are foreseen on ancient monuments, archaeological sites, or artifacts due to the project interventions and related civil works⁶. Nonetheless, two madrasas (one on private and one on public land), four mosques (3 on government/community land and one on private land), and one Mazar (on government/community land) may be impacted as a result of project activities and related civil works.

The community properties that are most likely to be impacted are Mosques attached to Madrasas. It is to be noted that for all the affected properties including trees, the community will be allowed to take away all the salvageable materials free of cost within the time frame fixed by the Project Implementing Agency. All the rates of compensation will be determined by the Property Value Assessment Committee (PVAC) with the help of relevant government departments.

Safe Working Condition, Community Health and Safety, and Child Labour (ESS1): RHD shall contract agencies to undertake civil works, agencies/firms to support core-functions, primary suppliers of material/equipment, and other implementation support partners, and they could be sourced from anywhere within Bangladesh. In this project, the term project workers include: (a) persons engaged directly by the Client (whether full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal or migrant), to work specifically on the Project; and (b) personnel of contractors engaged by the Client to work on the Project and of subcontractors hired by these contractors to work on the Project. The term does not apply to any other workers of the Client or other entities.

⁶ All fossils, old coins, articles of value of antiquity, structures and other remains or archaeological interest, if any discovered on the site during excavation works shall be the property of the Government and shall be dealt with as per provisions of the relevant legislation. If a complex situation arises a cultural resources management plan will be prepared and it can be part of the ESMP or be self-standing. Utilize chance find procedures that include pre-approved management and conservation approach for cultural resources that may be discovered during site preparation or implementation.

Potential labor risks: Following are the potential risks associated with workers/labors engaged in civil works.

- a. Safety issues while at work like injuries/accidents/ fatalities leading to even death, while at work;
- b. Short terms effects due to exposure to dust and noise levels, while at work
- c. Long term effects on life due to exposure to chemical /hazardous wastes
- d. Inadequate accommodation facilities at workforce camps, including insufficient sanitation and health facilities
- e. Non-payment of wages by Employer
- f. Non-payment of benefits (compensation, bonus, maternity benefits) by Employer
- g. Discrimination in Employment (e.g., abrupt termination of the employment, working conditions, wages or benefits)
- h. Engagement of child labor
- i. Sexual harassment at work
- j. Forced labor trafficking
- k. Security of women workforce
- l. Inadequate facilities for pregnant women and lactating mothers
- m. Inadequate facilities for the children of the workforce at workforce campsites (not required if no labor force influx)
- n. Possibility of Gender-based violence as the approach road might traverse through sensitive locations such as hospitals, schools that are near to habitations.
- o. Absence or inadequate or inaccessible emergency response system for the rescue of labor/workforce in situations of natural calamities like earthquake, caving in/landslides, fire outbreak, floods, and cloud bursts.
- p. Health risks of labor relating to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases
- q. Unclear terms and conditions of employment
- r. Discrimination and denial of equal opportunity in hiring and promotions/incentives/training opportunities
- s. Denial of workers' rights to form workers organizations.
- t. Absence of a grievance mechanism for labor to seek redressal of their grievances/issues

To mitigate the various challenges arising out of labor issues, the project will implement measures aimed at improving safety, promoting a healthy working environment, and establishing mechanisms to prevent accidents, injuries, and death caused by the project. Moreover, the project will apply relevant EHSGs or other safety provisions of internationally recognized standards, industry-specific EHSGs, applicable labor laws, and by establishing a labor specific GRM. The project will also document and report on accidents and incidents. Given that the civil works will involve substantial construction and up-gradation work with heavy and dangerous machinery, this project will not hire any child labor.

The bid documents for construction will incorporate requirements for Environment, Social, Health, and Safety (ESHS), including a list of applicable labor laws and provisions and the metrics for periodic reporting by contractors. A note on Code of Conduct for labourers will be provided for the Contractor to develop rules and regulations on the behavior and conduct of workers/ migrant workers in the project site. The bidders will be required to submit the following as part of their technical bid: ESHS strategy and implementation plan, code of conduct, and declaration of past ESHS performance.

Building Safety (ESS1): The construction of new structures will raise the incremental risks of public exposure to operational accidents and natural hazards, and this will be assessed during design and implementation. Possibility of such risks of impacts on buildings will be assessed prior to construction activities and the owners/ occupants of the buildings will be informed about the risks and the proposed mitigation measures. Moreover, the project will apply the principle of universal access to the design and construction of new structures. Universal access means unimpeded access for people of all ages and abilities in different situations and under various circumstances (AIIB,2016)

Impacts on Income and Livelihood (ESS2): The data related to the losses as a result of the project intervention has been collected through the surveys carried out during the Social Impact assessment study. The LARP confirms that 0.3006 acres of public land, 80.9779 acres of private land and 0.309 acres community property land will need to be acquired. Moreover, the types of land to be acquired under the project can be characterized as agricultural land (51.6712 acres), Homestead, and Commercial land (25.363 acres) and Ponds and Ditch (4.6072 acres).

The social impact assessment survey has revealed that a total of 650 HHs located in the project area have structures within the RoW. 467 structures covering 359,285 square feet will be impacted either temporarily or permanently during various phases of the project. Approximately 40 percent of the HH will be displaced from their homestead land, and another 46 percent will be displaced from their commercial land. Additionally, 15 percent of the HH will lose both homestead and commercial land.

Out of the 650 HH, 43.4 percent of the HH will be economically displaced through the loss of business. These business structures are located on the HHs private land (20 percent), government land (10 percent), and on other individual's land. Therefore, loss of income from business earning and rented structures among title and non-titleholders are likely to occur as a result of the interventions. Employees working in potentially displaced businesses, daily laborers, farmers, and service holders are also expected to suffer from short- and long-term loss of livelihoods. The project activities are also likely to negatively impact community infrastructure and cultural resources, including mosques, madrasas, temples, trees.

In terms of mitigation measures for income loss for businesses, cash compensation equivalent to six months of net income from the business will be provided to the PAPs. For the income loss from rented out structures, the owners will be given an amount which is equivalent to six months. Each employee of business enterprises facing the adverse impact of the upcoming project will be given compensation. Each type of household facility that might be permanently or temporarily impacted will also be mitigated through cash compensation. PVAC will determine the amount of compensation for the various classes of income and livelihood losses.

Chapter 5: Resettlement Assessment

■ 5.1 Identification of Project Displaced Persons (PDPs)

It is considered essential to comply with the prevalent GOB regulations and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's ESS2 on Involuntary Resettlement to avoid/reduce or mitigate potential negative impacts of project action, enhance positive impacts, strengthen sustainability and development benefits. Information regarding the scope of resettlement was collected through field surveys to identify the categories of probable displacement of structures and quantum of losses. Supplementary to structured interviews of sampled PDP HHs, public consultations/FGDs conducted were in different places in order to maintain transparency and participation of the stakeholders in the project as well as defining the critical areas of impact. Public consultations held were to determine (i) the likely nature and scale of social issues and to scope out issues for subsequent detailed assessment; (ii) to determine the magnitude of impact and (iii) analysis of possible alternatives.

The participatory process involved local communities, the likely DPs, community leaders, and local level authorities, key informants and civil society representatives. This process provided the means by which public concerns, needs and values have been identified so that views of the likely affected and concerned people are reflected while working out the alternatives.

Having all the above-mentioned considerations in view, a total of 650 HHs found in project area who apparently have any type of structures located on the ROW of the proposed project Bridge and approach road and are likely to be affected permanently due to proposed expansion of the Bridge and approach road width or will be temporarily affected during construction. Selected the samples all along the proposed Bridge and approach road alignment, the district-wise samples are shown in Table below.

Table 60 Sample PDP HHs and their Characteristics

Information Aspects		Area
		Mymensingh
Total Number of HHs (No.)		650
Distribution of sample HHs by anthropological origin (No.)	Mainstream Community	650
	Indigenous	00
Sample HHs by religion (No.)	Muslim	97.38
	Hindu	2.62
	Others	00
Sample HHs by main occupation of HH heads (No.)	Agril. Faming	5.54
	Business	67.69
	Transport owner/operator	4.00
	Service	11.69
	Day-labor	2.15
	Other	2.00
Type of displacement		Percentage of affected HHs
HHs to be displaced from own land		
Distribution of HHs to be displaced from own land by type land	<i>Only homestead land</i>	39.62
	<i>Only commercial land</i>	45.77
	<i>Both homestead & commercial land</i>	14.62
	<i>Only agricultural land</i>	0.00
	<i>Both agricultural & commercial land</i>	0.00
	<i>Both agricultural & homestead land</i>	0.00
	<i>From agricultural, homestead & Commercial land</i>	0.00

The information in above Table reveal the key criterion considered while selecting the samples of potential PDP HHs and thus the information presented hereunder are expected to contribute to engineering design and result in the preparation of social action plans governing project implementation and the resettlement and rehabilitation of those who may be displaced by Bridge and approach Bridge and approach road improvements.

■ 5.2 Findings of PDP Survey

◆ 5.2.1 Types of Properties and Structures to be affected

As it appears from Table 61, out of 650 PDP HHs interviewed, 295HH (45.38%) will be one or other way affected with any business enterprises/establishments. Of them 20% will be affected with any business/commercial structures located on own land, 10.51% on govt. land and the rest 69.49% with rented-in structures.

Table 61 Information on HHs likely to be displaced from business enterprises/establishments

Aspects of Information		Distribution of HH
		Mymensingh
Number of HHs to be displaced from business enterprises/ establishments		295
Percentage distribution of HHs to be displaced from :	Structures on own land	20.00 %
	Structure on govt. land	10.51%
	Structure on others' land	69.49%

◆ 5.2.2 Type-wise area and cost of the structures to be demolished

Presented in Table 62 below the area and cost of the different types of structures on own land of the affected HHs, including those likely to be partly unusable in future. A total of 467 (73.23%) structures of different types are being apprehended to be completely or partly affected if the Bridge and approach road improvement, 96(20.17%) of them are buildings (pucca houses), 230 (48.32%) semi-pucca, 165(28.36%) katcha and 15(3.15%) are Thatched houses. Average area per affected structure are 1730sft for pucca houses, 618sft for the semi-pucca houses and 337sft for katcha and 374sft Thatched houses. The approximate average replacement cost for pucca houses is TK4887250 for puca and TK 813580 /-for semi-pucca houses and that for katcha houses is TK 139920. The Table 61 presents type-wise number, area and cost of the structures to be affected.

Table 62 Structures to be affected and estimated replacement cost thereof

Types of structure	Total number to be affected	Total Area to be affected (sq.ft)	Average Affected Area (sft/structure)	Cost per sft. (Taka)	Total Estimated cost (Taka)	Average cost (TK/per structure)
Pucca One Stored (72x1=70) (Two stored (10x4=40) (Three Stored (7x6=42) (Four Stored(3x8=24) (Five stored(4x10=40)	96(20.17%)	373680	1730 sft	2825	105564600	4887250
Semi-pacca	230(48.32%)	142083	618sft	1317	187123311	813580
Katcha	135(28.36%)	45516	337sft	415	18889140	139920
Thatched	15(3.15%)	5605	374sft	350	130900	8727
All types	476(73.23%)	359285	764.75sft	1226.75	126178935	5849477

◆ 5.2.3 Average Value of Land in the Project Bridge and approach road Area

In Table 63 are shown the average and maximum and minimum values of different types of land in the project area. Notable that the estimated values of land as shown in the table are based on present market prices collected from FGD participants in different areas; which have been reconciled with Mouza Rates, where found available.

Table 63: Average present value of land in the project road Area (TK/Decimal)

Type of Land	Land price per decimal		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average
Agriculture	600000	250000	425000
Homestead	975000	750000	862500
Commercial	1480000	1050000	1265000

◆ 5.2.4 Resettlement options and time required for that purpose

As it appears from Table 64, almost all the affected HHs are willing to get themselves relocated/rehabilitated in their own land and 1.69% of HHs to be affected with business enterprises wanted land for rehabilitation. 69.92% HHs are willing to get themselves relocated in their own land and 30.08% of HHs wanted any land for rehabilitation.

Table 64: Resettlement/Relocation Options and time required for that purposes

Type of structures to be affected	Rehabilitation Options	Percentage of affected HHs
BUSINESS enterprises	Self-relocation in own Land	98.31
	Want plot for relocation	1.69
	Total HHs (n)	295

Type of structures to be affected	Rehabilitation Options	Percentage of affected HHs
HOMESTEADS	Self-relocation	69.92
	Want plot for relocation	30.08
	Total HHs (n)	246
Average time required for relocation (Month)	Average Time	5.55

◆ 5.2.5 Community Properties and Utilities Infrastructures to be affected

Taken the estimate from the concerned members of Management Committee and /or local knowledgeable persons, the average replacement/rehabilitation costs per unit of properties are shown in Table 65.

Table 65: Approximate cost of replacement/relocation of Community Properties and Utilities Infrastructures to be affected

Type of Property/ Infrastructure to be affected	Number		Total Affected Area (decimal)	Average value of land per decimal (TK)	Estimated per unit average value of affected land (TK)
	On Private land	On Govt./community land			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Educational Institutions					
Madrasha/Maqtab	1	1	3.5	1480000	5180000
Religious Establishments					
Mosque	1	3	11.19	1625000	18183750
Other Community Establishments/Common Infrastructures					
Mazar	0	1	0.5	1530000	765000
Club	1	0	0.1	1450000	145000
Utility Infrastructure					
Gas Line (Km)	0	1			

■ 5.3 Community Aspirations and Expectations

◆ 5.3.1 Attitudes of PDP HHs towards the proposed Project

About 98.62% of interviewed PDP HHs supporting proposed widening of the Bridge and approach road, 100% hoped to be benefited in one or other way from the improved Bridge and approach road. About 99.85% believed that Bridge and approach road will increase employment opportunity for the poor; while 100% think that proposed Bridge and approach road improvement will lead to increased road-side businesses, 98.31% hoped better marketing of local products, 99.85% considered it to facilitate access to administration and educational services, 99.69% easier access to health services. 42.62% of HHs reporting to have any member to participate in Bridge and approach road construction, about 1.8 male members in average may be available to participate in Bridge construction works. Female participation in such activities is likely to very negligible.

Table 66: Attitude of affected HHs towards proposed improvement of Bridge and approach road

Aspects of Information	Participant
Percentage of PDP HHs supporting widening of the Bridge and approach road	98.62
Percentage of PDP HHs hope to benefit from widening of the Bridge and approach road	100.00

Aspects of Information		Participant
Percentage of PDP HHs think that widening of the Bridge and approach road will increase employment opportunity for the poor		99.85
Percentage of PDP HHs think that widening of the Bridge and approach road will increase Bridge and approach road-side business		100.00
Percentage of PDP HHs think that widening of the Bridge and approach road will increase better marketing services/system of local products		98.31
Percentage of PDP HHs think that widening of the Bridge and approach road will facilitate easier access to health services		99.69
Percentage of PDP HHs think that widening of the Bridge and approach road will facilitate easier access to educational services		99.85
Percentage of PDP HHs think that widening of the Bridge and approach road will facilitate easier access to administrative services		99.85
Percentage of PDP HHs with any member who can participate in Bridge and approach road construction		42.62
Average number of members who can participate in Bridge and approach road construction	Male	1.8
	Female	0.14
	Total	1.95

◆ 5.3.2 Major Beneficiaries and Types of Accruable Benefits

Even though the proposed project will contribute to overall economic growth of the country, the entire region is expected to be directly benefited from the project implementation. Although the expected benefits are not all quantifiable as such, the proposed project Bridge and approach road improvement might alleviate the development constraints to agriculture, commerce, education, health, social welfare, and public safety, and contribute to general expansion and diversification of development activities. Direct users of the Bridge and approach road are being considered to be the frontline beneficiaries (say, the passengers, transport owners, operators), and the measurable direct benefits are expected to accrue in terms of VOC and TTC savings, the survey focused on estimating such costs savings by various vehicle categories. To determine the share distribution of benefits between owners/operators and the passengers and cargo owners, the survey also covered the producers, wholesale merchandizers, exporters, importers, C&F agents and otherwise business related persons. Different set of questionnaires were designed to conduct a survey for Industry, SME, Wholesaler, Retailers, Agricultural Farm owners and Property owners to understand the distribution of poverty benefit across the non-transport stakeholders.

Since the share distribution to different beneficiaries group depends on considerations under which they operate; like if the situation is competitive for all vehicle categories facing no administrative or legal barriers on the proposed Bridge and approach roads then the distribution can be expected to be fair and just. If the situation is monopolistic then owners will get the majority of share. However, it is generally the case in Bangladesh that when a Bridge and approach road is improved, traffic starts increasing immediately inducing growing competition among different modes of transports. Hence, expected to prevail a competitive operational environment after the improvement of the project Bridge and approach road, a fair estimate of benefits can be made to see how the poor and non-poor Bridge and approach road users and each type of vehicle owners and operators are likely to be benefited after development of the Bridge and approach Bridge and approach road. Given below an account of probable benefits to the most common and frequently users of the Bridge and approach Bridge and approach road.

● 5.3.2.1 Passengers

The passengers of different modes of transports are being the single most common and predominant group among the Bridge and approach road users, the benefits of Bridge and approach road improvement in their case are likely to come in terms of travel comfort, reduced travel time and cost; reduced cost being a derivative of VOC and TTC savings of passenger vehicles. Buses (large,

medium/mini), car, taxi, utility and microbus, motor cycle, auto-tempo, CNG, Easy Bike in Auto-Rickshaw are being included in the motorized light vehicle category, Bicycle, Rickshaw and Rickshaw Van are in the NMT category of passenger transports. To examine how benefits are distributed between the potential beneficiaries and then between poor and non-poor, passengers of all above-mentioned vehicle are generally considered to be poor, excepting the car owners. The owners of major passenger transports (like the buses of different sizes) belong to the non-poor group. Thus, all benefits accruable to these vehicles after development of the Bridge and approach road are likely to go to the poor community people - including the drivers and crews.

Although the VOC and TTC savings benefits are primarily be reflected in transport fares, the actual transport fares do not always depend only on VOC and TTC savings; rather the benefits of VOC gets transferred to the passengers in other forms; lagging fare increases in response to general increase in input costs, undercutting rates for over loaded passengers, etc. For that matter, the survey focus was on a comparative view of what the passengers are actually paying and what they are ready to pay for comfortable journey and savings in travel time after development of the Bridge and approach Bridge and approach road. Interviewed a total of 10 passengers of different modes of transports, the key findings are presented below.

As the occupational distribution of interviewed passengers in the Table 66 shows, the business community people are the single most dominant group of passengers (40%) travelling by different modes of transport currently plying on the road; followed by Housewife (20%), students (10%) and service holders (30%) among other important groups of passengers.

While 40% of passengers travelling less than 2-3KM and 40% travelling 4-5 KM per trip.

Purpose wise, travel to and from work places was being reported by about 70% of interviewed passengers, 10% for other purposes and about 20% for social purposes.

Table 67: Samples of passengers and their key features

Information			Passenger	
Total number of passengers interviewed				
Distribution of passengers by main OCCUPATION	BUSINESS	No.	4	
		%	40	
	HOUSEWIFE	No.	2	
		%	20	
	SERVICE	No.	3	
		%	30	
	STUDENT	No.	1	
		%	10	
	Distribution of passengers by DISTANCE from Trip Origin - Destination	Less than 2KM	No.	1
			%	10
2-3 KM		No.	4	
		%	40	
4-5 Km		No.	4	
		%	40	
6-10KM		No.	0	
		%	0.00	
11-15 KM		No.	0	
		%	0.00	
More than 15 KM		No.	0	
		%	0.00	
Total		No.	10	
Distribution of passengers by PURPOSES of journey		Work	No.	7
	%		70	
	Social	No.	2	
		%	20	

Information			Passenger
Total number of passengers interviewed			
	Education	No.	0
		%	0.00
	Tour	No.	0
		%	0.00
	Medical	No.	0
		%	0.00
	Other	No.	1
		%	10
	Total	No.	10

As it appears from Table 68, bus is the most widely used mode of transport for 30% of total passengers, followed by CNG (30%), average travel distance for bus riders is 2.45KM and average fare paid is TK 4.08per KM. The CNG passengers travelling about 5.33KM in average, average they paid is TK 3.47 per KM. Auto-Rickshaw and Rickshaw passengers travelling about 3.43KM per trip, the average fare they had to pay is TK 11.66 per KM.

Table 68: Mode-wise Fare Paid/KM travelled by the transport

Mode(s) used at different stages of the journey	Number of interviewed passengers used the mode	Percentage of interviewed passengers used the mode	Average Distance (KM) travelled by the respective mode	Average Fare Paid (TK) for the distance	Average Fare Per KM
0	1=(n=10)	2	3	4	5
Bus	3	30.00	2.45	10.00	4.08
CNG	3	30.00	5.33	18.50	3.47
Auto Rickshaw/ Rickshaw	4	40.00	3.43	40	11.66
Van	0	0.00	00	00	00

● 5.3.2.2 Transport Owners and Operators

Interviewed 2 owners, 5 operators and 3 owner-cum-operators of different modes of transports as shown in Table 69, mode-wise reported operational frequencies, average working days, average operational cost and income from sampled vehicles are presented in the Table 68.

Table 69: Samples of Transport Owners and Operators

Type of Vehicles	Interviewee-wise Distribution			
	Owner	Operator	Owner-cum-Operator	Total
Auto Tempo (AT)		2		2
Car (car)		1	1	2
CNG	1	1	1	3
Easy Bike (EB)	1		1	2
Large Bus (LB)				
M. Bus (MB)		1		1
Micro Bus (Micro)				
All (N)=	2	5	3	10

Table 70: Mode-wise Operational Frequency of, and Income from Sampled Vehicles

Mode(s)	Average Number of Trips/Day	Average Working Days per Month	Average Daily Gross Income from the vehicle(TK)	Average Operation Cost Per KM	Average Monthly Maintenance Cost (TK)	Average Rental Value of Vehicle (TK/Day)	Monthly Income of Owner/Operator
Auto Tempo (AT)	28	24	775	5	2850	500	12500
Car (car)	2	25	1500	20	8000	1000	25000
CNG	152	25	2000	6	7500	800	35000
Easy Bike (EB)	40	26	1125	6	3200	425	27000
Large Bus (LB)							
M. Bus (MB)							
Micro Bus (Micro)	3	24	2000	25	12000	1800	40000

■ 5.4 Summary of Impacts

The proposed interventions are likely to generate positive economic growth effects at the national and regional levels. At the local level, the proposed bridge and improvement to the access road is expected to reduce bottlenecks for businesses, education, and the health sector. Moreover, along with the creation of new markets, the interventions will aid in the expansion of development works. The direct beneficiaries of the project include passengers, transport owners, and operators. The passengers are likely to benefit from (i) increased choice of transport;(ii) improved comfort levels, (iii) reduced cost; and (iv) travel times. Lower travel costs will impart positive economic effects on the poorer segments of society, reduce the overall cost of doing business, and improve business productivity. More robust connectivity will also potentially lead to more transport sector firms participating in the market, thereby creating jobs, especially for individuals from the lower-income strata who reside in and around the project area. The civil works required for this project is regarded as heavy in nature and as such will require both skilled and unskilled labor from the project's locality. PAPs, members of vulnerable groups with different levels of skills will be given preference in terms of employment during the construction phase of the project depending on need

The overall benefits of the projects underscore the need for development intervention. However, the nature of the proposed activities, along with the large-scale civil work that will be required to execute the project, is likely to induce negative costs in the form of physical and economic displacement within the project's footprint. The social impact assessment survey has revealed that a total of 650 HHs located in the project area have structures within the RoW. 467 structures covering 359,285 square feet will be impacted either temporarily or permanently during various phases of the project. Approximately 40 percent of the HH will be displaced from their homestead land, and another 46 percent will be displaced from their commercial land. Additionally, 15 percent of the HH will lose both homestead and commercial land.

Out of the 650 HH, 43.4 percent of the HH will be economically displaced through the loss of business. These business structures are located on the HHs land (20 percent), government land (10 percent), and on other individuals land. Therefore, loss of income from business earning and rented structures among title and non-titleholders are likely to occur as a result of the interventions. Employees working in potentially displaced businesses, daily laborers, farmers, and service holders are also expected to suffer from short- and long-term loss of livelihoods. The project activities are also likely to negatively impact community infrastructure and cultural resources, including mosques,

madrasas, temples, trees. The project intends to mitigate the negative impact triggered as a result of involuntary physical and economic displacement through mitigation measures. The overall benefits of the project outweigh the adverse effects and costs and as a result, justify the proposed interventions.

Chapter 6: Resettlement Policy Framework

■ 6.1 Overall Policy

The resettlement policy for the project is designed to (a) cover all displaced persons irrespective of their title to land, (b) compensation for lost assets, and (c) restoration or enhancing the livelihoods of all categories of displaced persons. The households/persons displaced by the project interventions will receive cash compensation for land and other assets at full replacement cost as per market price at the time of dispossession. Additional measures will be taken to ensure minimum disruption during the project construction period. Thus, households to be displaced physically and affected economically will receive due compensation, relocation assistance, and allowances in accordance with the following guidelines and policy:

- Land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- Where unavoidable, a time-bound RAP will be prepared and DPs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-project standard of living;
- Replacement cost of land and other assets will be paid at current market price and titling cost will be included in the replacement cost without any condition;
- Consultation with DPs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to DPs, and participation of DPs in planning and implementing of the project will be ensured;
- Vulnerable and severely affected DPs will be provided special assistance;
- Non-titled DPs (e.g., informal dwellers or squatters, DPs without registration details) will receive a livelihood allowance in lieu of land compensation and will be fully compensated for losses other than land;
- Provision of income restoration and rehabilitation will be made;
- The RAP will be disclosed to the DPs in the local language which is Bangla;
- Payment of compensation, resettlement assistance and rehabilitation measures will be fully provided prior to the contractor taking physical possession of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities on a particular package;
- Establishment of appropriate grievance redresses mechanisms to solve DPs grievance if occurs.

■ 6.2 Principle for Valuation and Compensation Unit Rate

The method for valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement need to be ensured. The valuation method will be based on provisions for compensation for land and other assets following the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 and replacement cost and other assistance and allowances following the AIBB policies. In any instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing meeting acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in Project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.

■ 6.3 Loss of Lands

Compensation for the loss of lands will be calculated in following way:

- For agricultural land, pond and garden: Present market value + 10% of it as registration & other costs + another 10% for one year production of crops, fish, fruits etc;
- For homestead & commercial land: Present market value + 10% of it as registration and other costs + another 10% of it for land development;
- In project district, one committee namely, Property Value Assessment Committee (PVAC) will be formed for assessing the present market value of land, and compensation for crops, fish, fruits and land development of the affected land.

■ 6.4 Loss of Structures

Compensation for the loss of structures would be calculated in following way:

- Present value of structures as per the rates of Public Works Department (PWD);
- 12.5% of the value as Structure Transfer Grant (STG);
- 12.5% of the value as Structure Reconstruction Grant (SRG);
- The owners will be allowed take away all the salvageable materials free of cost within the period fixed by the Project Implementing Agency (PIA).

Loss of structures deals with the most important part of displacement and cash compensation. Because it deals with the business and home structures expected to be demolished due to the implementation of the project. Actually, this is the core group of all the Project Displaced Persons (PDP).

■ 6.5 Loss of Crops and Trees

Compensation for the loss of crops and trees would be calculated in following way:

- Present market value of trees as determined by the Property Value Assessment Committee (PVAC);
- Compensation for fruits will be determined by the (PVAC);
- The owners will be allowed to take the salvageable materials free of costs within the period fixed by the Project Implementing Agency (PIA).

■ 6.6 Entitlement Matrix and Mitigation Measures

◆ 6.6.1 Entitlements Assistance and Benefits

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

Construction of Bridge and Widening of the project road from the present condition will require land of which some are needed to be acquired from the private owners. Moreover, structures are located within the proposed Right of Way (RoW) at different segments of the project bridge and road and as such these will also be displaced along with land. Moreover, PDPs will be displaced in the process; whereby, about family members of the PDPs will be affected. In addition to affected private properties as aforesaid, common/community properties like, mosque, graveyard and school will also be affected on implementation of the project. These two sets of affected properties: privately owned and common properties would come under the purview of instant RAP. However, the instant RAP is designed to suggest mitigating measures to deal with negative social impacts being generated during implementation of the project.

In compliance with the AIIB policies, a proposed broad entitlement is given in the following matrix:

Type of Loss	Category of PDPs affected	Type of Entitlement
1.Land of all types	Title Holder PDPs	For agricultural land, pond and garden: Present market value + 10% of it as registration & other costs + another 10% for one year production of crops, fish, fruits etc; For homestead & commercial land: Present market value + 10% of it as registration and other costs + another 10% of it for land development; and Property Value Assessment Committee (PVAC) will be formed for assessing the present market value of land, and compensation for crops, fish, fruits and land development of the affected land.
2.Structures of all types	Title Holder PDPs	Present value of structures as per the rates of Public Works Department (PWD); 12.5% of the value as Structure Transfer Grant (STG); 12.5 % of the value as Structure Reconstruction Grant (SRG); and The owners will be allowed take away all the salvageable materials free of cost within the period fixed by the Project Executing Agency (PEA).
3.Trees of all types	Title Holder PDPs	Present market value of trees as determined by the Property Value Assessment Committee (PVAC), compensation for fruits will be determined by the (PVAC) and the owners will be allowed to take the salvageable materials free of costs within the period fixed by the Project Implementing Agency (PEA).
4.Income loss from business	Title Holder and Non Title Holder PDPs	Cash compensation equivalent of six months net income from business and the net income per month will be determined by the PVAC.
5.Income loss from rented out structures	Title Holder Non Title Holder PDPs	The owners will be given the amount equivalent to six months' rent.
6.Employees of business	Title Holder Non Title Holder PDPs	Each employee of business enterprises will be given Tk 18,000: Tk 6,000X3 months.
7.Household facilities	Title Holder PDPs	For each type of facility, the amount of cash compensation will be determined by the (PVAC).
8.Vulnerable project displaced persons (PDP)	Female, Indigenous, Old Age, Fully Disable And Very Poor	For each type of vulnerability, each PDP will get Tk 5,000 as cash grant. If any PDP is considered vulnerable by more than one indicator, he/she will get the amount equivalent to Tk 5,000X number of indicators.
9.Indigenous people	Indigenous People	All Indigenous people will be considered as Vulnerable and each victim will get Tk 5,000 as cash grant. In addition, they will also get the grants as per Clause-8, above.
10. Affected community properties	Title Holder PDPs	All the affected community properties will be relocated at the places desired by the community If the community asks for cash compensation instead, the amounts will be determined under Clauses: 1-7.
11. When a part of the land is within RoW	Title Holder PDPs	PDPs those lose only part of their physical assets will not be left with a portion that will be inadequate to sustain their current standard of living. The inadequate size of remaining land and structures will be included for compensation during the resettlement planning process.

Type of Loss	Category of PDPs affected	Type of Entitlement
12. Support to income and employment losers	Title Holder Non Title Holder PDPs	Resettlement assistance will be provided not only for immediate loss, but also for a transition period needed to restore livelihood and standards of living of PDPs. Such support could take the form of short-term jobs, subsistence support, and salary of employees in affected business, income loss from business & rented out structures or similar arrangements.
13. Financial assistance to non titled and vulnerable PDPs	Title Holder Non Title Holder PDPs	The resettlement plan must consider the needs of those most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of displacement, poor, those without legal title to land, ethnic minorities, women, children, elderly and disabled and ensure they are considered in resettlement planning and mitigation measures identified. Assistance should be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status which can be assessed through socio-economic indicators.
14. Time of vacating the acquisition homestead and commercial land	Title Holder PDPs	Displacement must not occur before receipt of the full compensation and other assistance required for relocation. Sufficient civic infrastructure must be provided in resettlement site prior to relocation. After receipt of full compensation, the PDPs are needed to be given 6 months for land development and constructing new structures at the place of relocation.
15. Sufficiency and efficiency in RAP and its implementation	Title Holder PDPs	Organization and administrative arrangements for the effective preparation and implementation of RAP will be made by the PEA and PIA. This will include the provision for adequate human resources for implementation, supervision, consultation, and monitoring of land acquisition and rehabilitation activities.
16. Shifting of inside goods and materials of structures	Title Holder PDPs	Those who will lose home and/or business will be given grant of an amount equivalent to 5% of the compensation for structures
17. Tax on compensation money	Title Holder PDPs	All the compensations and grants will be exempted from all types of GoB taxes
18. Relocation of the displaced homes and business enterprises	Title Holder PDPs	Relocation is done when a sizable number of PDPs are displaced in a contiguous form. In road projects it is a very rare situation. If there is any relocation site, the incumbent PDPs will have to buy land there at market price and the size of plot at the relocation site must not exceed the size lost by the incumbent

Note: Any unforeseen impacts and issues not defined in these matrixes will be placed to the notice of the GRC for assessment and decisions with technical assistance from the JVC and the PVAC.

◆ 6.6.2 Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

Total resettlement package usually covers: payment of cash compensation at Replacement Value (RV) and some cash grants to vulnerable and employment loser PDPs; relocation of PDPs when they are displaced in group from a small area (when a market or village is fully affected); and rehabilitation of PDPs at the place of relocation, through construction of social infrastructures and creation of social environment.

Here in this bridge construction and road widening project the PDPs are highly dispersed over the whole length of road. Nowhere any market or village is severely affected. So, the resettlement package is limited to only cash compensation at Replacement Value, some cash grants to

vulnerable and employment loser PDPs, training on IGAs and integration of poor PDPs with NGOs working in their areas.

Multiple alternatives should be considered to find out the best possible solution for the PDPs to adapt. Participation with the stakeholders to determine the possible outcome can be outlined as follow:

- Identify alternatives to avoid or minimize resettlement;
- Assist in preparing of inventory and assessment of losses;
- Assist developing alternative options for relocation and income restoration;
- Identify relocation sites for displaced households and businesses;
- Provide inputs for entitlement provisions; and
- Identify likely conflict areas with re-settlers.

◆ 6.6.3 Community Resources & Infrastructure

PDPs are mostly engaged in businesses, owned from both own lands and government lands. Nature of occupation includes PDPs working in agriculture, business, service, labors and others. The infrastructure owned and run by the community or providing service to the community for different purposes (for example: school, madrasa, mosque, temple, church, graveyard, playground, club, office, hospital etc) provide a range benefits to the community people.

◆ 6.6.4 Special Measure for Vulnerable Households

As per prevalent practices in Bangladesh the PDPs belonging to female sex, age above 60 years, very poor economic group, ethnic minority (indigenous) and physically disable are considered as vulnerable. An amount of cash grants, determined by PVAC would be needed to propose for all of them for each type of vulnerability. It is to be noted that if a PDP is found vulnerable by more than one indicator, for assessing the amount of cash grant the amount will be multiplied by the number of indicators.

Measures to Address Disproportionate Gender Impact

Considering the socio-economic scenarios in Bangladesh, females go through more struggle than males. Accordingly, female PDPs would be entitled to extra benefits than their male counterparts. Demographic Characteristics of all the PDPs need to be collected for the reason of identifying their socio-physical conditions in relation to the clauses of vulnerability as all the female PDPs are considered as vulnerable.

Chapter 7: Resettlement Cost and Budget

The cost is estimated on the basis of inventory of losses identified through census and property valuation survey and Mouza rates (Government declared) for the year 2019. Replacement value of land is calculated based on the Mouza rate including 200% premium. No additional compensation on top of DC's payment has been calculated since DC price including 200% premium seems representative amount of Maximum Allowable Replacement Value (MARV). Land development cost, stamp duty and registration cost, crop production cost, etc. have been calculated following Resettlement Policy Framework adopted for this project. On the other hand, cost estimated for the structure and tress by using PVAC rate of Dhaka Elevated Expressway project (2015) including 10% inflation per year. Resettlement benefits have also assessed following other infrastructures development projects of RHD, BR, and Dhaka WASA etc. The Property Valuation Advisory Committee will confirm the rates by types of land and location during the RAP implementation. The costs for relocation and special assistance are consistent with the entitlement matrix.

The total estimated budget for implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan is BDT 5,442,825,206.58 from which BDT 4535486111.77 to be paid by DC and additional compensation and resettlement benefits BDT 907,039,094.81 to be paid by RHD. Budget under RHD head includes additional compensation for land and other resettlement benefits, PIA operation cost &

External Monitoring Agency operation cost. The budget will be updated and adjusted once the land acquisition boundaries is finalized and the Government adopts a price of land and other assets based on the recommendations of the PVAC prior to implementation.

Table 71 Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement cost

Category of loss	DC Amount (BDT)	RHD(BDT)	Estimated amount in BDT	RC
Compensation for land	4118023835.77	0	4118023835.77	
Compensation for structure	412967594	204124176.6	617391770.60	
Compensation for Trees	1397650	0	1397650	
Compensation for Standing Crops	3097032	0	3097032	
Land development Cost for Homestead and Commercial land (@10% of land values)	0	320684133.14	320684133.14	
Stamp Duty and Registration Cost @10% of land value for 20% probable cases	0	82360476.72	82360476.72	
Crop Production Cost for Agricultural land and Pond @ 10% of land value	0	91118250.44	91118250.44	
Other Resettlement Benefits	0	178,752,057.91	178,752,057.91	
Operation costs for RP implementation	0	10000000	10000000	
Operation cost for External Monitoring Agency	0	5000000	5000000	
IGA Training for Vulnerable HHs	0	5000000	5000000	
Civic Amenities in relocation site in case of self-relocation in cluster manner	0	5000000	5000000	
Meetings of PVAC, GRC PRAC and Training, Workshop for capacity enhancement of PIA	0	5000000	5000000	
	4535486111.77	907,039,094.81	5,442,825,206.58	

■ 7.1 Land Acquisition Budget

The total estimated budget for implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan is BDT 5628081756.58 from which BDT 4535486111.77 to be paid by DC for the compensation of land, structure, trees etc. Highest percentage (86.87%) compensation will be paid for land and second highest compensation payment will go to compensation for structures which is mostly built on the private land. Almost 0.08% compensation will pay for the standing crops. The budget will be updated and adjusted once the land acquisition boundaries is finalized and the Government adopts a price of land and other assets based on the recommendations of the PVAC prior to implementation.

Table 72 : Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement cost

Sl. No	Category of loss	DC Amount (BDT)	Percentage (%)
1	Compensation for land	4118023835.77	86.87
2	Compensation for structure	617391770.60	13.03
3	Compensation for Trees	1397650	0.03

4	Compensation for Standing Crops	3097032	0.07
	Total=	4739910288.37	100

Summary of Land (Mouza Wise Land type and amount)

SL. NO	Name of Mouza	Pond (Acre)	Free Land /kanda (Acre)	Homestead /Commercial (Acre)
1	Barera	00	00	0.4596
2	Chatrapur	0.0749	1.4857	5.1778
3	Kayetkhali	0.2147	1.0773	4.7333
4	Balashpur	0.056	0.1232	4.4089
5	Char Ishwardia	4.2616	48.931	10.5835
Total		4.6072 (5.65%)	51.6172 (63.27%)	25.3631 (31.09%)

Land Value

Name of Mouza	Vital / Homestead / commercial	Nal /kanda	Doba/Pond	Total Amount (BTD)
Barera	9915364.44	00	00	9915364.44
Chatrapur	271296526.58	45116549.04	1200362.38	317613438.00
Kayetkhali	226914402	58808406.51	11705486.94	297428295.45
Balashpur	382141407.5	5524312.64	1908132.8	389573852.94
Char Ishwardia	2316573630.9	777989923.56	8929330.48	3103492884.94
Total	3206841331.42	887439191.75	23743312.6	411,80,23,835.77

Source: Land value calculate through mouza rate

7.2 Resettlement Benefits provided by RHD

Apart from the land acquisition cost, the project has provision to pay resettlement benefits following the resettlement planning framework and guideline of the AIIB (Environmental and Social Standards-II). The resettlement benefits include stamp duty & registration costs on purchasing of alternative lands, land development costs, transfer and reconstruction grants, business restoration grants, grants for wage laborers, tenants and vulnerable groups. Roads and Highways Department will pay the resettlement benefit to the eligible displacement people with assistance from the RAP implementing agency. Budget under RHD head includes compensation for land development, IGA training for vulnerable HHs, and other resettlement benefits, PEA operation cost, civic amenities cost and External Monitoring Agency operation cost etc. Highest percent (35.36%) will be paid for Land development Cost for Homestead and Commercial land and (22.50%) percent will be paid for the compensation of structures and 19.71% compensation payment will be paid for Other Resettlement Benefits. Almost 0.55% compensation will be paid separately for the IGA training for vulnerable HH & civic amenities for resettlement sites. Table 73 presents the estimated cost for resettlement benefits.

Table 73 : Summary of only Resettlement cost to be paid by RHD

Sl. No	Category of loss	RHD(BDT)	Percentage (%)
1	Compensation for structure	204124176.6	22.50
2	Land development Cost for Homestead and Commercial land (@10% of land values)	320684133.14	35.36

Sl. No	Category of loss	RHD(BDT)	Percentage (%)
3	Stamp Duty and Registration Cost @10% of land value for 20% probable cases	82360476.72	9.08
4	Crop Production Cost for Agricultural land and Pond @ 10% of land value	91118250.44	10.05
5	Other Resettlement Benefits	178,752,057.91	19.71
6	Operation costs for RP implementation	10,000,000	1.10
7	Operation cost for External Monitoring Agency	5000,000	0.55
8	IGA Training for Vulnerable HHs	5000,000	0.55
9	Civic Amenities in relocation site in case of self relocation in cluster manner	5000,000	0.55
10	Meetings of PVAC, GRC PRAC and Training, Workshop for capacity enhancement of PIA	5000,000	0.55
	Total=	907,039,094.81	100

■ 7.3 Replacement Value of Land

The replacement cost for the affected lands has been estimated based on Mouza rate adopted for the year 2019 by the GOB and added 200% premium as per ARIPA 2017. The total estimated cost for acquisition of land is BDT 411,80,23,835.77 to be paid by DC Additional compensation on top of DC's payment has not been calculated since the Mouza rate including 200% premium seems representative amount of Maximum Allowable Replacement Value (MARV). The replacement cost for land will be finally determined by the PVAC.

■ 7.4 Estimated cost of Structures

Affected structures are owned by the households, shops, community properties and government/NGO offices on private and government land. Various categories of structures are affected within the right of way. Costs of structures have been assessed considering the approved rates of recent project i.e. Dhaka Elevated Expressway Project (DEEP). Deputy Commissioner will determine price for structure based on the assessed by the Public Works Department and adding 100% premium as per ARIPA 2017. Additional compensation on top of DC's payment will not be required since they will be allowed to take away salvageable materials free of cost after payment of compensation. Price of structures for various agencies have been separately calculated in this RAP. The replacement cost is BDT 617391770.60 including primary structures and secondary structures on private land (BDT 412967594) and GoB land. (BDT 204124176.6). Compensation for structures affected on private land will be paid by DC while on GOB land will be paid by RHD through PIA. Compensation for structures will be finally assessed based on the PVAC recommended rates.

Table 74 : Estimated Cost for affected Structures

Primary Structure

Affected Primary Structure HHs	Legal Titled Entity (Quantity in ha./Sft /No.)	Non-titled entities (Quantity in ha./Sft /No.)	Rate of structure on private land (BDT)	Rate of Structure on RHD land (80% of column 6)	Budget for titleholders (to be paid by DC)	Budget for Non title entities (to be Paid by RHD)	Estimated RC amount in BDT.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7(3x5)	8(4X6)	9 (7+8)
pucca	sft	103659	64564	2254	1803	233647386	116408892	
Semi-pucca	sft	93309	58118	1569	1255	146401821	72938090	
Katcha	sft	29048	18093	596	477	17312608	8630361	
Thatched	sft	5687	3218	175	140	995225	450520	

Total	231706	143997			398357040	198427863	596784903
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Secondary Structure

Affected Secondary Structure HHs	Legal Titled Entity (Quantity in ha./Sft /No.)	Non-titled entities (Quantity in ha./Sft /No.)	Rate of structure on private land (BDT)	Rate of Structure on RHD land (80% of column 6)	Budget for titleholders (to be paid by DC)	Budget for Non title entities (to be Paid by RHD)	Estimated RC amount in BDT.
1	2	3	4	5	6(2x4)	7(3x5)	8
Deep Tube-well	96	52	52250	41800	5016000	2173600	
Well	18	3	46104	36883.2	829872	110649.6	
Piped water supply	16	6	17919	14335.2	286704	86011.2	
Pond & Ghat	180 (rft)	0	227	0	40860	0	
Latrine	76	42	19119	15295.2	1453044	642398.4	
Electricity	135	84	22388	17910.4	3022380	1504473.6	
Gas line	27	17	55000	44000	1485000	748000	
Land phone	6	0	4667	00	28002	0	
Dish line	91	56	2841	2272.8	258531	127276.8	
Internet cable	35	19	2200	1760	77000	33440	
Sewerage line	17	10	23908	19126.4	406436	191264	
Boundary wall	775 sft	0	1,819	0	1409725	00	
Bathroom	6	2	49,500	39600	297000	79200	
Total					14610554	5696313.6	20606867.6

■ 7.5 Compensation for Trees

The compensation for trees affected on private and government land has been assessed based on the scheduled rate of the Department of Forest for various species and size and recent development projects. Total price of affected trees stood at BDT 1397650 tk. Compensation for trees with 100% premium will be assessed by DC office. Additional compensation on top of DC's payment will not be required since people will be allowed to fell and take away the trees after payment of compensation as per AIIB ESS. The table 75 presents total compensation for affected trees.

Table 75 : Estimated Amount of Compensation for Trees

Type of Tree	Government Land	Private Land	Total	Rate	Budget in BDT
Large	190	21	211	4,150	875650
Medium	126	54	180	2,250	405000
Small	49	81	130	900	117000
Total	365	156	521		1397650

■ 7.6 Other Resettlement Benefits

The total estimated resettlement benefits is BDT 909,276,951 that includes stamp duty and registration cost, land development cost for homestead and commercial land, crop production cost for agriculture and pond land. structure transfer grant, reconstruction grant, business restoration grant, grants for the affected tenants and wage laborers to be paid by RHD. Table 76 shows detailed of the estimated amount of resettlement benefits.

Table 76: Estimated Amounts of Resettlement Benefits

Sl. No.	Category of loss.	Unit.	Quantity in Accr./sft/ No.	Rate (BDT)	Estimated RC amount in BDT.
	1	2	3	4	5 (3x4)
E.1	Transfer Grant per affected non title Residential and Commercial Primary Structures @ 12.50%	Quantity	12.50%	198427863	24803482.88
E.2	Reconstruction Grant per affected titled and non-titled residential and Commercial Primary Structures @ BDT 12.50 per sft	Quantity	12.50%	596784903	74598112.88
E.3	Shifting of inside goods and materials of the Primary structure		5.00%	596784903	29839245.15
E.4	Income Loss From Business (6*5000)	No.	489	30000	27,960,000
E.5	Income Loss From rented out (5000*6)	No.	233	20000	4660000
E.6	Loss of Tenancy rights (HHs and Shops)	No	233	1,044	243252
E.7	Employee of Business (6000*3)	No.	911	18,000	16398000
E.8	Tk.5,000/- as one time grant for each type of vulnerability (Female,OLD age,very poor &disable)	No.	36	5000	180000
E.9	Compensation for fruits (Large 71& Medium 180 trees)	No.	10%	699650	69965
	Total of Resettlement Allowance and Grants E.1 to E.9				178,752,057.91

■ 7.7 RAP implementation cost

The estimated RAP implementation cost is BDT 40,000,000 including operation cost for RAP implementing Agency, Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency, Income and Livelihood restoration program including Training on IGA for the Vulnerable Groups, Operation cost for External Monitoring Agency, civic amenities in the self-managed relocation site for the PDPs, etc. Table 77 shows the detailed of estimated amount of RAP implementation.

Table 77: Estimated Amount of RAP implementation

Head of Expenditure	Unit	Estimated cost
Operation cost of RP Implementing Agency/NGO	LS	10,000,000
Operation Cost for External Monitoring Agency	LS	5,000,000

IGA Training for Vulnerable HHs	LS	5,000,000
Civic Amenities in relocation site in case of self-relocation in cluster manner	LS	10,000,000
Meetings of PVAC, GRC PRAC and Training, Workshop for capacity enhancement of PEA	LS	10,000,000

■ 7.8 Confirmation Survey

■ Confirmation Survey

Confirmation surveys need to be conducted in compliance with national laws and AIIB policies. PDPs will be continuously notified on the progress of the RAP and the Project. Stakeholders will be kept engaged before and during the Project.

■ Compensation Calculation

For any loss of land, compensation will be done in accordance with the policies of Ministry of Land. Compensation due to loss of structure will be determined according to the Schedule of present rates of the PWD for determining the value of the structures. For loss of trees and crops, compensation will be calculated using the practice of Ministry of Environment and Forest.

The Deputy Commissioner (DC) determines “market value” of acquired assets on the date of notice of acquisition served (under Section 4 of the Act 2017). The DC then adds 200% premium of the assessed value of land for cash compensation under law (CCL) for government acquisitions. The DC adds 100% premium of the assessed value to pay as compensation for loss of structures, crops and trees. If there is a dispute regarding the amount of compensation, there is an option for arbitration and the procedures for such is in place. If present market price is higher than CCL (assessed price + 200% of assessed price by DC), the difference (Top-up) will be paid by RHD with assistance from the RAP Implementing NGO.

■ Special Measures For Vulnerable Households

As per prevalent practices in Bangladesh, the PDPs belonging to female sex, age above 60 years, very poor economic group, ethnic minority (indigenous) and physically disabled are considered as vulnerable. An amount of cash grants, determined by PVAC would be needed to propose for all of them for each type of vulnerability. It is to be noted that if a PDP is found vulnerable by more than one indicator, for assessing the amount of cash grant the amount will be multiplied by the number of indicators.

■ Measures To Address Disproportionate Gender Impacts

Considering the socio-economic scenarios in Bangladesh, females go through more struggle than males. Accordingly, female PDPs would be entitled to extra benefits than their male counterparts. Demographic Characteristics of all the PDPs need to be collected for the reason of identifying their socio-physical conditions in relation to the clauses of vulnerability as all the female PDPs are considered as vulnerable.

■ Payment Procedure to Title Holders

Title holders' means who legally owns land implying that the structures, trees and crops on the land are also owned by him. Payment of compensation to them starts with DC office followed by the PIA for payment of MARV.

The steps involved in payment of compensations are

Upon obtaining administrative approval of land Acquisition Proposal from the Ministry of Land (MoL), the DC serves notice under Section-4(1) of the Acquisition and Requisition of the Immovable Property Act 2017 to the recorded owner of the affected property for public appraisal.

Land acquiring (DC office) and requiring body (here RHD) representatives conduct Joint Verification Survey (JVS) of the affected properties within 3 days of serving notice for land acquisition

After that the DC serves notice under Section-7 declaring final decision of land acquisition for the proposed project.

On the basis of Joint Verification Survey (JVS) data, DC writes letter to Public Works Department (PWD) with information of affected structures, list of trees to the Department of Forest and type of crops to the Agriculture Extension and Marketing Department for valuation as per government rule.

DC also collects recorded land price from the concerned Sub-register's office for preceding 12 months from the date of notice under Sections-4.

After receiving rates from the PWD, Forest and Agriculture Department, the DC office prepares estimate and sends it to the Project Executing Agency for placement of fund before the DC office within 120 days.

The DC prepares award for compensation in the name of recorded title holders.

Upon placement of fund, the DC serves notice under Section-8 to the PDPs for receiving Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) within 15 days from the date of issuing notice.

- i. The PDPs are noticed to produce the records of right to the property along with other necessary document/evidence as per requirement of the land acquisition section of DC office.
- ii. Upon fulfillment of the criteria of the DC office i.e. requisite papers and documents, the LAO will disburse CCL either in the office or at the field level issuing prior notice to the entitled persons (EPs).
- iii. Local Government Institutions (LGI) representative identifies the EPs during receiving the CCL.
- iv. As per land Acquisition law, DC pays compensation to the legal owner of the properties for land, structure, trees, crops and fish stocks.
- v. After receiving account payee cheque for CCL from the LA office and obtaining clearance from the Treasury Section of DC office, the Entitled Person (EP) deposits the CCL to his own bank account.
- vi. One copy of the CCL will be submitted to the PIA office for processing additional payment of compensation and resettlement benefits as per RAP policy.
- vii. The PIA will create an identity number for each of the CCL holders and prepare entitled persons file (EP file) and Entitlement Card (EC) for all the PDPs along with the amount of compensation.
- xv. The PIA will prepare Identity cards with photograph of the EPs.
 - i. The Identity cards will be jointly signed by the Executing Agency (RHD) and PIA representatives and the photograph of EP will be attested by the concerned UP Chairman/ Member or Ward Councilor as applicable.
 - ii. The PIA will arrange to disburse Account Payee cheque at the open and accessible location of the project area.

■ 8.9 Payment Procedure to Non-Title Holders

The non-titled holder means having no legal ownership of the affected property but socially recognized and enlisted during the census, SES and/or Joint Verification Survey within the RoW. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 has no provision to compensate non-titled holders on GOB land. The AIIB Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) prescribes to address these PDPs although they do not have legal title to the property. As per tripartite joint verification survey by the joint verification committee (JVC) the list of displaced persons will be prepared by the PIA. The steps involved in payment of compensation and resettlement benefits to the non-titled holders are:

- i) Individual Identity number will be created against the name of all Entitled Persons.
- ii) Photograph of PDPs will be taken and duly attested by the UP Chairman/Ward Councilor for preparation of Identity cards.
- iii) The PIA will prepare entitle persons file and entitlement card for each of the EPs.
- iv) The PIA will assist the EPs in opening Bank Account in their names.
- v) The tenants of the house or commercial premises and employees will collect documents in favor of their tenancy or identification from the owner of the structure/employer which will be attested by the concern Ward Councilor.
- vi) The PIA will create Identity number for each of the EPs and prepare documents for EP-wise EC for payment.
- vii) The PIA will prepare Identity cards with photograph attested by the Ward Councilor of the EP.
- viii) The Identity cards will be jointly signed by the PEA and PIA representatives and the pasted photograph must be attested by the concerned UP Chairman/ Ward Councilor.
- ix) The PIA will disburse Account Payee Cheque either in their office or in the office of Ward Councilor and the place it must be informed to the EPs in particular.

Chapter 8: RAP Institutional and Implementation Arrangement

■ 8.1 Introduction

A robust institutional arrangement is necessary to manage and implement the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Strengthening the institutional mechanism to ensure the smooth execution of the RAP includes capacity building of project staff, the appointment of PIA, and the formation of various committees (GRC, JVC, PVAC). Capacity building program concerning the RAP should specifically focus on the staff employed at the project heads office, field offices, and land acquisition section of Deputy Commissioner's office.

The flow chart indicated in figure 5 presents the overall institutional arrangement along with the linkages among different organizations involved in the resettlement and rehabilitation plan of Kewatkhalī Bridge. Chief Resettlement Officer will be responsible for resettlement and rehabilitation policy guidance, coordination, planning, monitoring, and reporting to relevant agencies. The Project Director at Head Office will serve as the CRO and will be supported by secretarial staff and other related offices. At the field level, staff who are considered to be in charge, such as those in the rank of Executive Engineer/Sub-Divisional Engineer (SDE), will support the activities of the CRO. An NGO will be appointed for the implementation of the RAP. Additionally, a National Resettlement Consultant (NRC) will be engaged to carry out monitoring and reporting of the RAP. The various RHD offices, along with the NGO, will work in close coordination with the Office of CRO and other offices responsible for RAP implementation.

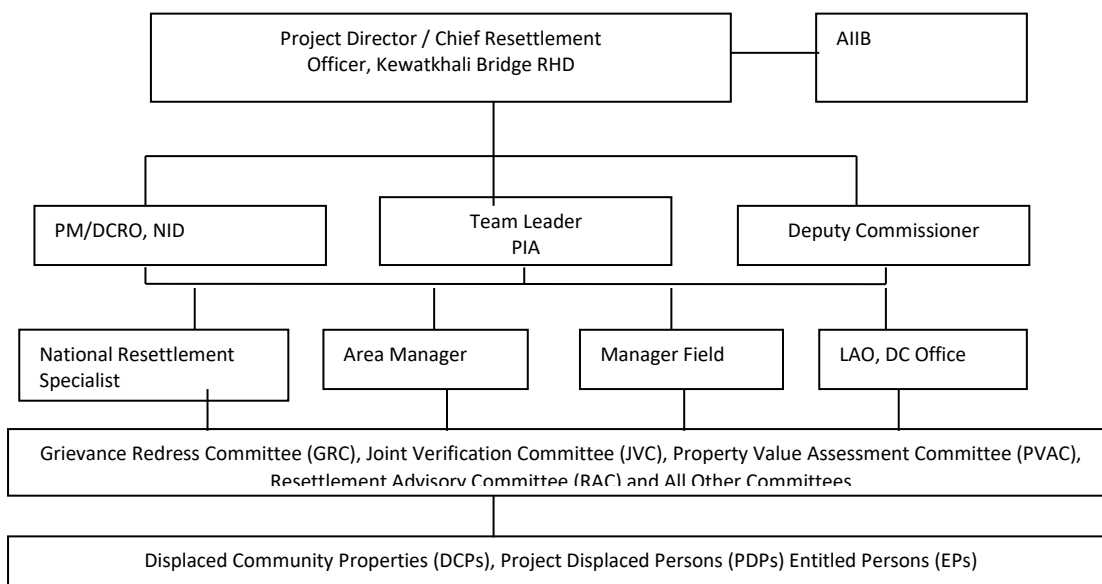


Figure 5 Figure: Organizational Chart the PEA

The Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB), along with representatives from various departments/ agencies associated with project implementation through an official gazette notification, will establish the Joint Verification Committee (JVC), Property Valuation Assessment Committee (PVAC) and the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). Along from these committees, a Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) will be formed by the Project Director with representatives of the RHD (as convener). The PRAC, PIA and PDPs will govern the relocation process resulting from the displacement of HHs, shops, and CPRs. The Project Manager will be of the rank of Superintendent/ Executive Engineer and will oversee the resettlement and rehabilitation component of the project as the DCRO and will be based at the PD's office. A Deputy Project Manager will support the activities of the project manager.

The PD through the PM will monitor the progress of land acquisition and resettlement management and ensure coordination between relevant offices, particularly the Office of Deputy Commissioners. The PD at RHD head office will initiate the following activities to commence the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan:

- Establish field offices and appoint the required staff.
- Select PIA having RAP implementation experience.
- Orientation and awareness workshops for RHD staff likely to be involved in Resettlement and Rehabilitation.
- Appointment of a National Resettlement Consultant.

To manage the land acquisition process, the RHD will establish operational links with the Office of Deputy Commissioners. Forming the operational linkages will involve providing means and mechanisms for coordinating the delivery of compensation and assistance to entitled persons. Through the PIA, the RHD will also be responsible for disseminating the information to the public and providing opportunities for consultations and feedback.

■ 8.2 Role of Project Management Head Office

The Roles of project management head office are the following:

- Overall responsible for resettlement and rehabilitation works.
- Interact and co-ordinate with the relevant section of Deputy Commissioner office to facilitate land acquisition and taking possession of land.
- Coordinate the implementation of R&R activities with Head Office and Field Office.
- Appoint PIA for the implementation of RAP and a consultant for monitoring and reporting the progress of RAP implementation.
- Conduct resettlement training programs to build the capacity of the staffs working at the field level, including the PEA, NGOs, and other partner agencies.
- Approve the time-bound plans prepared by the PIA.
- Monitor the progress on R&R and land acquisition.
- Prepare monthly progress report and submit to AIIB.
- Guide the staff of RHD, NGO & consultant firm on policy-related issues during implementation; and
- ensure timely release of fund for R&R activities.

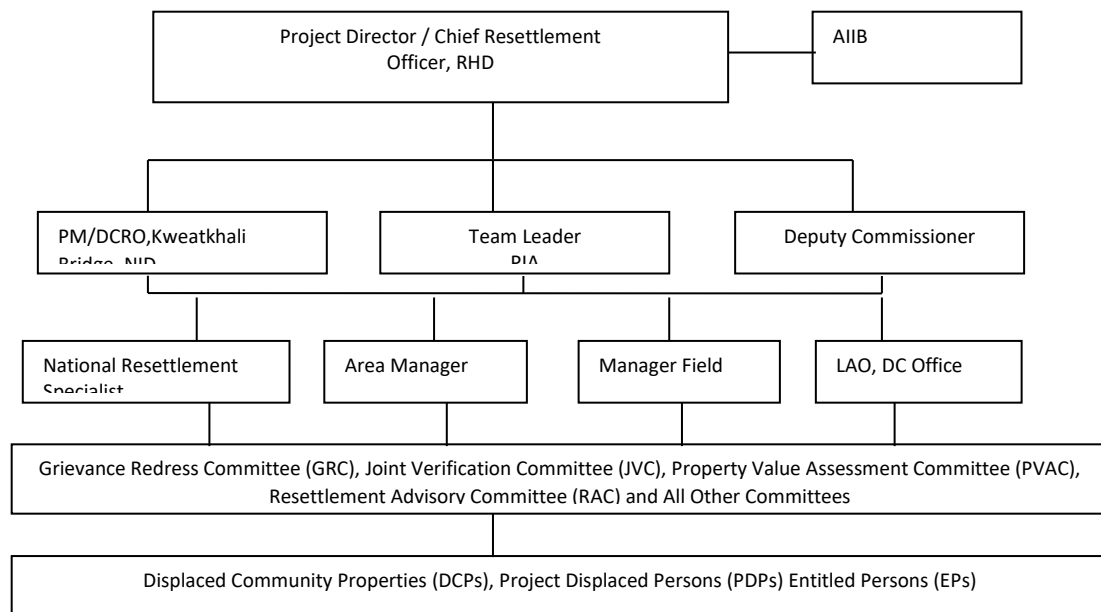


Figure 6 Resettlement Organization Chart

The key activities that the Project Manager will coordinate with the office of Deputy Commissioner includes land acquisition, and payment for proposed RoW, and possession of land. Moreover, the Project manager will monitor all resettlement and rehabilitation activities and will be fully responsible for progress of RAP implementation works and project management. The DPM and Resettlement Officer will assist the Project manager in discharging his/her duties. The roles and responsibilities of the resettlement officer are provided below. The field office will deal in all matters related to resettlement and rehabilitation and it will be overseen by an officer in the rank of Sub-divisional Engineer. This officer will be considered as the Deputy Chief Resettlement Officer (DCRO).

■ 8.3 Roles and responsibility of the Resettlement Officer:

- i. Liaison and provide requisite including but not limited to materials, papers to the Office of Deputy Commissioner for timely acquisition of land and payment of compensation.
- ii. To synchronize various activities related to resettlement and rehabilitation with the construction schedule.
- iii. Ensure that entitled persons have received their due compensation and resettlement benefits.
- iv. Assist and advise DCRO on matters about R&R,
- v. Ensure distribution of pamphlets of R&R policy produced by the PIA in the local language.
- vi. Supervise the implementation of RAP carried out by the PIA and participate in activities carried out by PIA.
- vii. Interact with PIA and Construction Supervision Consultants Team (CSCT) regularly.
- viii. Compile data related to R&R activities, update reporting officer and suggest suitable measures to be taken.
- ix. Review micro plan & monthly reports submitted by PIA.
- x. Participate in regular meetings.
- xi. Ensure distribution of Identify card.
- xii. Attend meetings and participate in Grievance Redress Committee meetings for redressal of grievances.
- xiii. Ensure budgetary provision for relocation, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of CPs.
- xiv. Verify the inclusion of displaced persons who were missed during the census survey.

- xv. Facilitate the opening of bank accounts of displaced persons at local banks.
- xvi. Organize disbursement of cheques to displaced persons in a public place to maintain transparency.
- xvii. Liaison with the concerned department for the inclusion of displaced persons in income-generating schemes or programs.
- xviii. Maintain a record of physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities; and
- xix. Any other work that may be assigned by the CRO / DCRO.
- xx. The PIA will assist the RHD field offices in performing their duties.

■ 8.4 Role of Deputy Commissioner Office

The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for acquiring land and paying cash compensation under the provisions of ARIPA 2017. Moreover, they have the authority to determine land ownership and eligibility of DPs for Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for land and other assets. The DC decides whether to enhance the capacity of his office by engaging additional senior LA staff to process the LA requests efficiently. The PEA and PIA will work with the representatives of DCs during the Joint Verification survey (JVS) and the Current Market Price Survey (CMPS) of the affected properties. The surveys are carried out to determine the replacement value prior to budgeting the total compensation payable to the DPs. Further, the DC would be requested to appoint Special Land Acquisition Officer (SLAO) for project, if required, to expedite the land acquisition process.

The implementation of the activities such as JVS, PVS, CMPS of the affected properties and reconciliation of the 'market value' and 'replacement value' will require mutual understanding and cooperation among the DCs' office, RHD and the PIA. It is therefore, essential that the DCs accept the involvement of their representatives in JVS, PVS, budgeting of compensation, updating of land records of PDPs and reconcile the CCL with the additional compensation to be paid by the RHD through the PIA. The DC offices will receive funds from the PEA (RHD) for paying the CCL to the directly displaced persons immediately to facilitate quick disbursement of differentials, if any, by the RHD through PIA. Participation of DC office personnel will be necessary for the host area meetings. Similarly, DC's intervention/assistance will be required in matters concerning but not limited to land acquisition, resolution of land ownership disputes, allotment of char land/other surplus lands, and (for self-managed groups) relocation of the PDPs. The compensation to be paid by the DCs office are:

- Cash compensation for loss of land by owners averaging the registered sale deeds values during the preceding one year from the date of serving notice u/s 4 of the ARIPA of similar land plus (+) 200 percent enhanced amount of the average;
- Cash compensation for loss of crops, trees, and perennials; and
- cash compensation for residential and commercial structures at replacement value.
- Compensation to the legally recognized lessees, tenants, sharecroppers for their losses

■ 8.5 Role of Project Implementing Agency (PIA)

The task of successfully implementing a RAP requires experience and skill in managing individuals at the grass-root level. NGOs and consultancy firms, through their work engagements, have developed strong networks and the necessary experience of working in the implementation of the RAP and managing individuals at the grass-root level in a variety of contexts across the country. GoB recommends the appointment of a PIA to assist in RAP implementation. The principal task of the PIA is to identify the project affected land, households/business enterprises, and persons, estimating losses and nature of displacement of PAPs and developing entitlement packages; and preparing compensation budgets. The PIA is also involved in assisting the PEA in disbursing entitlements that are beyond the purview of CCL. In terms of managing grievances, the PIA also plays an essential role in ensuring that legitimate grievances of the PDPs are redressed, and vulnerable are given special attention. It is within the PIAs mandate to undertake efforts to mitigate some community-level dislocation caused by the project.

It has been observed that the CCL disbursed by the DCs office is often below the replacement value of the acquired land. Although ARIPA 2017 prescribes the payment of a @200% premium on the average deed value, nevertheless, in some cases, the CCL price does not match the replacement cost of the land. AIIB Policy on Environmental and Social Standards recommends the payment of compensation beyond CCL. The additional amount on top of the CCL will be determined based on the recommendation of the PVAC. The payment beyond CCL will be provided to the PDP by the PEA via the PIA. On top of the CCL, the issues covered in the proposed compensation package under RAP are as follows:

- Additional Grant to cover Replacement Value of land (agricultural, homestead, commercial and fallow land, water bodies, ponds) if CCL is less than RV.
- Compensation for structures on private and GOB land
- Stamp duty and registration cost for facilitating land purchase by PDPs in the future.
- The land development cost for the Homestead and Commercial land
- Additional benefit for the transitional period for the productive land
- Grant for loss of standing crops in agriculture land and fish stock.
- Structure Transfer Grant (STG) for living quarters, commercial units based on RV.
- Structure Reconstruction Grant (SRG) to the households/commercial or other establishments based on RV.
- Grant for loss of trees on Govt. RHD land owned by squatters.
- Compensation for fruits
- Additional amount to female PDPs and vulnerable households.
- An additional grant to all the squatters / uthulies household.
- Grant for the loss of business in business enterprises.
- Wage laborers or helper family members of business enterprises to compensate for the employment loss.
- Grants for the loss of rent from rented out premises
- Grant for loss of tenancy rights
- Additional amount for shifting of household/enterprise inside materials; and RHD will pay compensation and resettlement benefits to the PDPs through PIA following the standard practices of RHD in other Donor-funded development projects.

■ 8.6 Scope of Work of PIA

The PIA's activities will be governed by the guidelines, tasks, processes, and guidance outlined in the RAP. The primary tasks to be performed by the PIA are as follows:

- **Information Campaign:** The executing PIA will design, plan, and implement information campaigns in the affected areas with the primary aim of informing the project displaced persons about the entitlement policy and how to utilize their respective entitlements. The information campaign will spread information among PDP through the distribution of information booklets, leaflets, notices, and other materials. Public announcements and community meetings, FGDs will also be used to provide information to PDPs.
- **Circulation of Booklet:** A Bangla booklet containing the total compensation package as outlined in the RAP, procedures, and places of payment and all other relevant information will be prepared and circulated among the project displaced persons by the PIA. This will significantly help in reducing tension among the PDPs and will lead to a cordial working environment and relationship between the PIA and PDPs. The PIA must circulate this booklet within one month of field placement. The PIA should ideally prepare the booklet before going

to the field and distribute the information booklet during the 2nd week of fieldwork. Early distribution of the brochure will create an enabling environment for the PIA

- **Computerization of Database and EP Files:** Data on land, structure, trees, and other properties lost by the PDPs will be computerized, including the development of necessary IT-database and software to prepare EPs files and ECs. The EP and EC files will be used for making payments to the EPs and monitoring the progress of resettlement work. After commencing their fieldwork, the PIA must finalize the list of PDPs, and EPs land ownership titles within six months; otherwise, they will be delayed in performing other activities.
- **Prepare and distribute Identity Card:** All the non-titled PDPs will need to be identified within the first six months of PIA's operation at the field level. The DC office will determine the title of the PDPs based on the updated record of rights. The PIA will finalize the list and entitlements of non-titled PDPs and prepare ID cards for them. For the titled PDPs, the ID card will be prepared for the PDPs after getting CCL from the DC office.

In general, The PIA will be responsible for the preparation and distribution of ID cards, and RHD will be the issuing authority. The PDPs will need to present the ID card to receive compensation under the RAP

The ID card will contain a photograph of PDP taken by the PIA. The PIA will capture the photograph at a publicly accessible place. In the photograph, the PDP will be holding their respective ID numbers at the chest height level to ensure that their face and ID number is visible. The ID contains several pieces of information related to the PAP. However, the two most essential pieces of data on the ID card are associated with the address of the PDP and the certified photograph.

- **Assistance to EPs to Relocate and Resettlement:** The PIA will assist the PDPs during the pre-and post-relocation period and will also help finding land for resettlement. The staff of PIA will help PDPs to obtain their compensation money and other resettlement benefits from the DC's and the project respectively.
- **Participation in JVCs, PVACs, GRCs and PRACs:** The PIA will organize and participate in the committee meetings including JVC, PVAC, GRC and PRAC meetings . Staff of the PIA assist in assessing affected properties, valuation, settling disputes over the resettlement benefits and relocation of the PDPs. PIA staff may be required to carryout extensive field verifications for the resolution of grievances.
- **Liaison with DC Office:** The PIA will maintain regular contact with the Land Acquisition Section of the DC office and will disseminate information to the PDPs about payment of CCL. They will also assist the DC office in case of serving notices, payment of CCL, etc. as and when required.
- **Opening of Bank Accounts:** Compensations are provided through cross cheques and it requires a bank account in the name of the recipient/beneficiary of the compensation. Most of the vulnerable PDPs do not have any bank account. Therefore, PIA will introduce and help them in opening bank accounts.
- **Assistance to Vulnerable Groups:** The PIA will provide special assistance to vulnerable groups (economically poor, female headed households, women PDPs physically disabled, old, indigenous, etc. landless and others). The vulnerable groups will be supported in various ways including (i) engaging them in implementation of road side plantation; (ii) creating linkages with NGOs working in the respective areas for poverty alleviation, and by (iii) establishing employment opportunities in road construction works .
- **Organization of Training:** Many of the vulnerable EPs may need training for the development of their skills or for changing occupations. The required training will have to be organized by the PIA.
- **Linkage with NGOs:** Many of the PDPs may show interest in being linked with the NGOs who are working on poverty alleviation by introducing credit supported income-generating activities. The PIA will take the initiative for establishing linkage between the PDPs and NGOs.

- **STDs:** The PIA will also spread information about STDs among the EPs and construction laborers. The information campaign will include information on how STDs spreads, how it can be avoided, the referral system for the victims, the serious effects of STDs, especially HIV/AIDS.
- **Information concerning Women and Child Trafficking and Gender-Based Violence:** The PIA will disseminate information concerning the social effects of women and child trafficking and Gender-Based Violence among the PDPs and construction laborers. The information campaign will disseminate information on issues such as how GBV and trafficking of women and children affect society, creates gender inequality, increases social problems, and how it can be managed and mitigated.
- **Supervision and Management:** Facilities and logistics required for carrying out the implementation activities on the field will have to be established in due time at the head and field office levels. The field team shall maintain liaison with RHD field staff and the Project consultant.
- **Payment of Compensation and Benefits:** The RAP centers around the payment of compensations beyond the CCL and additional benefits to both the direct and indirect PDPs. To support its core purpose, the PIA will have to submit a tentative budget to the RHD within the shortest possible time. The tentative budget is variable, and the total allocation may be placed with the PIA in three installments, for example, 50 percent +30 percent +20 percent. Following the submission of the statement of expenditure of the 1st installment (70 percent money released), the second installment will be released. The final installment requires the complete disbursement of the first installment and at least up to 70 percent of the disbursement of the second installment.
- **Reporting System of PIA:** The PIA will be directly responsible to the Project Director, for all type of activities. The work inception report (5 copies) should be submitted to the Project Director within one month of the commencement of field activities. Moreover, within the 15th of next (each) month, the PIA will have to submit the monthly progress report (5 copies) of the previous month. The Project Director may also call a meeting as and when needed for reviewing the progress. After the completion of RAP implementation, the PIA will have to submit the project completion report (10 copies) to the Project Director, along with a soft copy within three months of completion.

■ 8.7 Role of Resettlement Management Committees

The formation of a Joint Verification Committee (JVC) and Property Value Assessment Committee (PVAC) is considered important for ensuring that the project affected people obtain compensation equivalent to cover the present Replacement Value of the lost properties. Moreover, the establishment of a GRC will aid in the rapid and efficient management of the grievance raised. The aim will be to obtain solutions consensually, inclusively, and locally. Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) will need to be launched to facilitate the RHD in the timely relocation of EPs from the required land and deliver project sponsored resettlement benefits to them as per the RAP.

To ensure collective sharing of responsibilities, JVC and PVAC will be comprised of representatives of the RHD, DC office, and PIA. Similarly, the GRC, PRAC, and representatives from RHD, DC office, and PIA along with UP Chairman and Women Members of UPs. The committees will be established under the administrative order of the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridge.

■ 8.8 Joint Verification Committee (JVC) Formation and Role

The JVC undertakes a plot to plot survey in the affected areas, using a set questionnaire to determine the severity of losses suffered by the PDPs. The JVC compares the data hand collected from the field with the assessment made by the DC office and establishes an estimate for the compensation of acquisition of land, loss of livelihood, and resettlement using the current market value of lost assets as ascertained by the PVAC.

The JVC will be composed of:

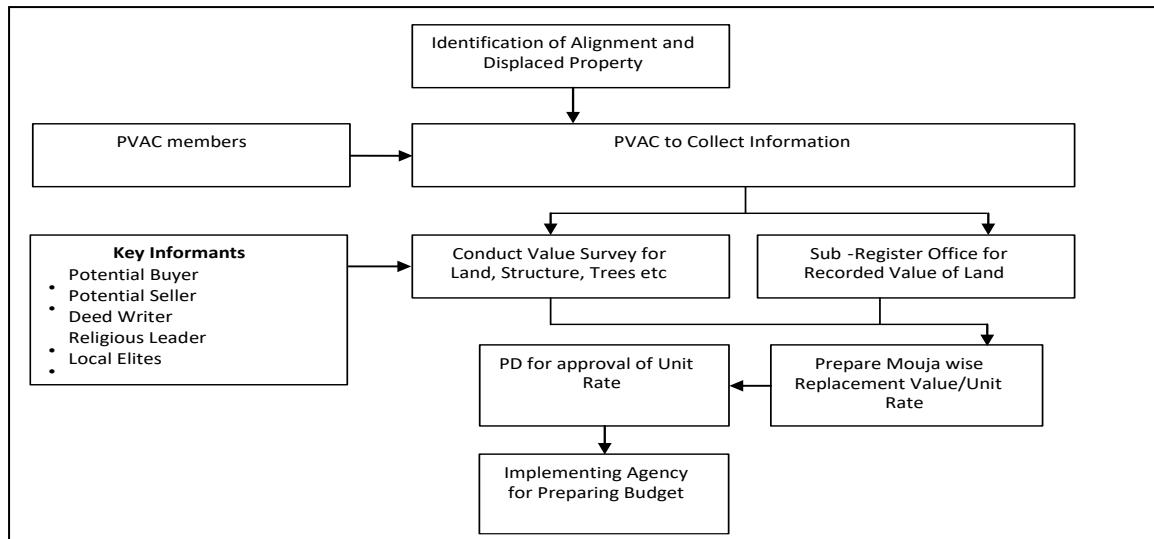
- One representative of RHD (PD office) nominated by the PD at least at the level of Sub-divisional Engineer (RHD), will take the role of the Convener.
- One representative of the DC's office to be nominated by concerned DC as Member.
- The Area Manager of the PIA will be the Member Secretary; and
- The committee can include any person considered indispensable (for DAE, DoFo, DoFi, PWD, etc).

8.9 Property Value Assessment Committee (PVAC)

The main tasks of PVAC is to survey and assess the land market in the areas where land will be acquired for the project and to establish the current market price equivalent to the replacement value for different categories of land at various locations. PVAC will employ a similar method to obtain the prices of other properties.

The PVAC will be composed of:

- One representative of RHD, at least of the level of Sub-divisional Engineer to be nominated by the PD, RHD, as convener.
- One representative of the DC to be nominated by concerned DC.
- The Area Manager of the PIA as Member Secretary; and
- The committee can include any other person considered indispensable (for DAE, DoFo, DoFi, PWD, etc).



8.10 Grievance Redress Committee

The project will establish a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) within two months of the commencement of the implementation of the project. The composition of the GRC can include:

- All complaints from the PDPs will be received at the field office of the Implementing Agency, the member secretary of the GRCs will forward a copy to the concerned Local Government Institution representatives.
- The representative of the PIA in the GRCs upon receipt of complaints will inform the convener (RHD Executive Engineer) of the GRC. Subsequently, the convener will organize a hearing session for the grievances at the office of the concerned-UP Chairman/Ward Councilor from where the complaint was received.
- The GRC will review the proceedings and reach a verdict. The outcome will be conveyed to the concerned AP via the IA.
- Matters such as those relating or requiring arbitration through the courts will not be addressed by the GRC and will be referred to the Deputy Commissioner.
- The GRC will settle the disputes within a maximum of 21 days of receiving the complaints from the APs.

- The resolution of the GRCs will be sent to the PD for approval. After approval, these will be adopted in the process of resettlement for issuance of ID cards, determination of loss and entitlements, and payment thereof.

8.11 Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC)

A PRAC will be formed comprising of UPs /village leaders, representatives from the affected persons, and vulnerable groups including women, and representatives from RHD. The PRAC will be headed by the Executive Engineer, RHD, PEA Field office, and will be authorized to undertake land search and assist in the relocation and resettlement of the affected squatters into more permanent sites. PRAC will look into RHD's internal resources in case of failure in finding suitable alternative sites/land for the relocation of the affected households, owners of affected businesses, and other entities, including squatters.

Membership of PRAC

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|------------------|
| 1. | Executive Engineer (PEA) | : | Convener |
| 2. | Representative of the Implementing Agency (DTL,) | : | Member-Secretary |
| 3. | Local UP Member/Ward Councilor (nominated by concerned UP Chairman or Municipal/City Mayor) | : | Member |
| 4. | Sub-Assistant Engineer, Project | : | Member |
| 5. | A representative from displaced households/persons | : | Member |

Entitlement of Committee Members

All the members of the various committees will attend a training and orientation meeting before the commencement of their work. The training will be conducted by Project staff and consultants/resettlement experts. The committee members, including the RHD and PIA representatives, will be entitled to Tk. 800/- (eight hundred) per day as a sitting allowance and Tk. 15 per km as travel cost. The bills are to be submitted to the Member Secretary by the individual members and are to be paid by the PIA with the approval of Convener. The PIA will pay the bill to the members on the date of the meeting and will request the PEA to process the reimbursement. Light snacks/refreshments will be served during the meetings by the PIA. In the case of a day-long meeting, the committee members may also be served with lunch. Necessary stationery and other logistics will be made available by the PIA. The fees from the legal advisor will be set out in the contract between the PEA, and the legal advisor, and the payment will be made via the PIA. The PEA will bear all the committees' expenditures through the PIA from the Contingency and Miscellaneous expenditure subheading of the Resettlement budget. A similar procedure will be applicable for bearing the costs of all other committees, and the source of funds will also be the same.

Role of National Resettlement Consultant

The Construction Supervision Consultants Team will include one Resettlement Consultant to work as the national expert for supervising the implementation of the RAP. The national expert will monitor the day-to-day progress of RAP implementation and will also prepare the monthly progress report to be included in the overall monthly progress report of the project. The input of the national consultant will be continuous until the completion of RAP implementation.

The Resettlement Consultant acting on behalf of the Project and RHD will ensure that sound methodologies and practices are being used in the implementation of RAP. The consultant will advise on any changes in modalities of the implementation work, participate in meeting with the PIA and RHD, and monitor the work of the implementing agency (PIA) in the field. The consultant will also review, on behalf of PD, RHD, the implementation progress report submitted by the PIA regularly. The internal monitoring will be done by the National Resettlement Consultant of the Construction Supervision Consultants Team.

Chapter 9: Monitoring and Reporting

Introduction

Monitoring is an integral part of project implementation and must be given due emphasis to ensure that RAP implementation progresses according to the schedule. It involves the collection, analysis, and reporting regarding the progress of all aspects of the resettlement operations based on the approved RAP.

The objectives of a monitoring and evaluation system (MES) are:

- Collect, analyze, report and use information regarding the progress of resettlement.
- ensure that inputs are being provided, procedures are being followed, and outputs are monitored and verified.
- ensure timely management of actions if there appears to be any failure in the system due to management lapse; and
- provide necessary corrective measures at the policy level if it is seen that there are failures in the system due to flaws in the design (for example due to incorrect assumptions) and to ensure necessary corrective action is taken at the policy level.

Implementation of RAP will be supervised and monitored by the Project Director in coordination with the officers, field officials, and staff of the PIA. Monitoring will be carried out both internally and externally to provide feedback to the PD and to assess the effectiveness of the resettlement policy and its implementation. Intermittent monitoring of resettlement activities will also be carried out by AIIB through an Independent Monitoring Team (IMT) to assess the impact and sustainability of the resettlement program and to learn lessons for future planning.

The daily activities of the PIA concerning the RAP implementation will be supervised and monitored by the National Resettlement Specialist (NRS) of the Construction Supervision Consultant Team. The NRS will prepare and submit a monthly report that will be included as part of the progress report for the whole project

■ 9.1 Institutional Framework

The RHD will undertake the Internal Monitoring of RAP implementation involving the field offices, and PIA. The NRC of the Construction Supervision Consultants team will also perform monitoring and submit a monthly progress report. The AIIB will act as the External Monitor. And will conduct review missions for External Monitoring according to their needs. The project displaced persons, their community, and local level NGOs will also participate in the monitoring process. The four offices to be involved in Monitoring are:

■ 9.2 Office of the Project Director

The Project Director will be responsible for overseeing the appropriate and timely implementation of all activities in RAP. The PDs office will operate and manage the implementation of RAP with the assistance of PIA. Monitoring will be carried out with the support from the Field Offices of the project and PIA. The PIA will collect appropriate data from the field and provide feedback to the PD office on the progress of RAP implementation and the daily problems arising out of the process.

■ 9.3 Implementing PIA

The Project Implementing Agency will prepare monthly/quarterly reports on the progress of RAP Implementation. The PIA office will collect information from the project site and assimilate it in the form of monthly progress report of RAP implementation and adjust the work programs where necessary, in case of delays or problems. An automated MIS will be designed and developed by the PIA to monitor the output indicators at the project field offices and headquarters level.

■ 9.4 Construction Supervision Consultants:

The team of the Construction Supervision Consultants will include one NRC/NRS. The NRC/NRS will be engaged in preparing the monthly progress report concerning RAP implementation along with other related issues . This report will be submitted to the team leader for inclusion in the overall monthly progress report.

■ 9.5 External Monitor

An External Monitor will carry out semi-annual, mid-term, and final evaluation. They will also recommend any necessary changes to the PD's office for consideration. External monitoring will cover issues such as:

1. compensation and entitlement policies;
2. adequacy of organizational mechanism for implementing the RAP,
3. restoration of DPs incomes,
4. settling complaints and grievances, and
5. provisions for adequate budgetary support by the PD office for implementing the RAP.

■ 9.6 Stages and Issues of Monitoring

Monitoring will be done both internally and externally to provide feedback to the PEA and to assess the effectiveness of RAP policy and its implementation. The PEA will carry out internal monitoring at all the stages of RAP implementation. Issues to be covered in monitoring are:

- conduct sample survey;
- consultations;
- identify PDPs and their numbers;
- collect case study of relocated person
- identification of different categories of PDPs and entitlements of individuals;
- collection of gender disaggregated data and preferences of women;
- establish inventory of losses;
- ascertain entitlements;
- valuation of different assets not covered by PVAC;
- budget delivery;
- information dissemination;
- institutional capacity assessment;
- implementation schedule and items of expenditure and
- all others considered necessary.

■ 9.7 Methodology and Approach

The Monitoring approach will identify and select a set of indicators and collect data on them to assess the overall appropriateness of the RAP and the quality and efficiency of its implementation. The participation of stakeholders, especially the displaced persons and women and vulnerable groups, will be ensured in the monitoring process. The process will also undertake various formal and informal surveys for analyzing impact. Furthermore, the assessment of resettlement impact and sustainability will be carried out through the Monitoring process to identify lessons to ensure that more effective resettlement policies are designed in the future. Monitoring tools would include both quantitative and qualitative methods as follows:

- **Focused Group Discussions (FGD):** Consult with a range of stakeholder groups (local government, resettlement field staff, NGOs, community leaders, and PDPs, including women and vulnerable groups).
- **Key Informant Interviews:** Consult individuals like local leaders, village workers, or persons with specialized knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation.
- **Community Public Meetings:** Open public meetings at resettlement sites to elicit information about the performance of various resettlement activities.
- **Structured Direct Observations:** Field observations on the status of resettlement implementation, plus individual or group interviews for cross-checking purposes.
- **Informal Surveys/Interviews:** Informal surveys of PDPs, host village, workers, resettlement staff, and implementing agency personnel using non-sampled methods.
- **Special Issues:** In the case of special issues, in-depth case studies of PDPs and host populations from various social classes will be undertaken to assess the impact of resettlement.

The PD office will carry out internal monitoring of the RP implementation with the aid of the field offices, implementing NGOs, and the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC). An External

Monitoring Agency (EMA) will carry out monitoring independent of the PDs office. The Project Supervision Consultant will oversee and monitor the safeguard compliance of the project. In addition, the AIIB will conduct their missions in line with the requirements of the ESF policy and directives. The project displaced persons, their community, and local level NGOs will also participate in the monitoring process.

The Project Director (PD) will be responsible for overseeing the precise and timely implementation of all activities incorporated into the RAP. The RU within the Office of the PD will operate and manage the implementation of RAP with the assistance of PIA. The Head of RU will carry out monitoring with the support of the Field Offices and the resettlement implementation NGO. The RU will establish a Monitoring Section at the head office. The Monitoring Section will comprise of staff with appropriate skills, capacity, and resources. The PIA will collect relevant data from the field and provide feedback to the PD office on the progress of RAP implementation and the day to day problems arising out of the process.

The PIA will prepare monthly/quarterly reports on the progress of RAP Implementation. The PIA will collect information from the project site and assimilate the information in the form of monthly progress reports of RAP implementation and adjust the work program as per needs and challenges. An automated MIS will be developed by the PIA to monitor output indicators at the project field office and headquarters level.

■ 9.8 Indicators of Monitoring

The PEA will undertake internal monitoring through RU with the assistance from NRS and PIA. The PEA will gather information on RAP implementation covering relevant activities as per schedule. All the activities listed will be illustrated in a Gantt Chart, showing the target dates for completing resettlement activities. Internal monitoring reports on RAP implementation will be included in the monthly Project Progress Report. The report of RU will contain:

- (I) accomplishment to-date;
- (II) objectives attained and not attained during the period;
- (III) challenges encountered; and
- (IV) targets for the next quarter.

The internal monitoring report will then be integrated by the PEA with the overall project progress report and submitted to AIIB and/or other agencies associated with implementation. The NRS will assist the PEA in preparing the overall Project Progress Report for AIIB. The NRS will monitor the activities of PIA and report to PD, PEA every month through the report of Team Leader, and Construction Supervision Consultants. Table ... below are the potential monitoring indicators that can be used as a guideline.

Table 78 Potential Indicators of Monitoring the Implementation of RAP

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Budget and Timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have all land acquisition and resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized for field and office work on schedule? • Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule? • Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved against the agreed implementation plan? • Are funds for resettlement being allocated to resettlement agencies on time? • Have resettlement offices received the scheduled funds? • Have funds been disbursed according to RAP? • Has all land been acquired and occupied in time for project implementation?
Delivery of Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have all PDPs received entitlements according to numbers and categories of loss set out in the Entitlement Matrix? • How many displaced households have received land titles? • How many affected households relocated and built their new structures at new location? • Are income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as planned? • Have affected businesses received entitlements? • Have the PDPs losing their eroded land received proper compensation? • Have the squatters, encroachers of khas land or RHD land, displaced due to the project, been compensated? • Have the community structures are compensated and rebuilt at new site?
Consultation, Grievance Redress and Special Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed? • Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups, community activities? • Have any PDPs used the grievance redress procedures? What were the outcomes? • Have conflicts been resolved?
Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the preproject situation? • What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situation? • Have PDPs income kept pace with these changes? • What changes have occurred for vulnerable groups?

■ 9.9 Internal Monitoring

Implementation of RAP will be supervised and monitored by the Project Director in coordination with the officials and staff of the PIA. The monitoring will be done both internally and externally to provide feedback to the PD and to assess the effectiveness of resettlement policy and implementation. Intermittent monitoring of resettlement activities will also be carried out by the donors (financiers) through an Independent Monitoring Team (IMT) to assess the impact, sustainability of the resettlement program, and to learn lessons for future policy framework and planning. On their behalf, the daily activities regarding the RAP implementation by the PIA will be supervised and monitored by the Resettlement Specialist of Construction Supervision Consultant Team. The resettlement specialist will prepare and submit reports every month as a part of the progress report of the whole project.

■ 9.10 External Monitoring

RHD will engage the services of an independent external monitoring agency (EMA), not associated with project implementation, to undertake external monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The external monitor will monitor and verify RAP implementation to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, livelihood and living standards have been restored, and provide recommendations for improvement. The external monitor will also evaluate the performance of PIU of RHD on resettlement issues. The external agency will report its findings simultaneously to RHD and to AIIB half-yearly.

The EMA will advise on safeguard compliance issues, and if any significant involuntary resettlement issues are identified, a corrective action plan will be prepared by the EMA to address such issues.

The EMA will closely monitor the implementation of the RAP and be engaged in the following tasks:

- Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by PIU, RHD;
- Review of RAP and information pamphlet disclosure;
- assessment of the way the compensation has been carried out in relation to the stipulations of the RAP;
- Verification that all APs have been compensated in the amounts stipulated in the RAP;
- Assessment of the accuracy of survey and asset valuation;
- Review of complaint and grievance cases and of their solution;
- Assessment of the rehabilitation program for severely affected and vulnerable APs;
- Assessment of the satisfaction of the APs;
- Lessons learned to be applied to the next projects.

In this process, if any significant issues are identified, a corrective action plan will be prepared to address such issues by RHD and submitted to the AIIB. Besides, the external monitor shall document the good practices as well as the difficulties encountered in Resettlement Action Plan implementation, which shall provide lessons on the subject for subsequent projects.

■ 9.11 Reporting Requirements

During the implementation phase, the Project Director will prepare quarterly reports on the progress of resettlement activities and forward it to the GoB and AIIB. In order to monitor resettlement implementation, the field officials will devise a format for quarterly monitoring and data collection.

Every six months during the implementation stage, the Resettlement Specialist of the Construction Supervision Consultants Team, will conduct reviews and report to the PD office on the progress of all aspects linked to land acquisition and resettlement activities. The external monitor will submit an annual, mid-term and end-term report to the Project Director. The observations/recommendations made by the external monitor will be incorporated for the smooth implementation of RAP and, for the betterment of the PAPs.

A post-resettlement impact evaluation may be carried out by the donor to assess whether adverse impacts of the projects have been mitigated adequately, and the DPs have been able to restore and/or improve their pre-project standard of living as a result of resettlement and development.

The types of report to be prepared for the project are:

- initial inception report of RAP implementation to be submitted to PD, RHD by the PIA;
- monthly progress report by the PIA to be forwarded to PD every month;
- quarterly reports by NRS to PD and AIIB;
- project completion report prepared by PIA to PHO and AIIB;
- project completion report prepared by the IRS to PHO, RHD, and AIIB; and
- all other reports needed by the PEA and funding agency (AIIB).

Any document submitted to the AIIB by the PIA or by other agencies (appointed by the PEA) must be submitted through the PEA.

Chapter 10: Grievance Redress Mechanism

Introduction

Land-based development interventions that require land acquisition and civil works often induce adverse impacts on the socio-economic and environmental profile within the project's footprint area. Specifically, land acquisition and civil works can lead to the involuntary physical and economic displacement of individuals and communities. Depending upon the scale and type of activities, the nature of the negative impacts can be temporary or permanent. Physical and economic displacement may entail the dislocation of individuals and communities from their place of work or residence and limit or eliminate income-earning opportunities. Therefore, the process of land acquisition and civil work is likely to raise uncertainties and grievances among those residing in the project footprint area.

ARIPA, 2017, Section 5 has provisions that allow landowners to submit objections at the inception of the legal process. Once the objections are assessed and resolved, there are no provisions through which landowners can bring forward additional complaints/grievances in the latter stages of the land acquisition process. Moreover, the law does not recognize the rights of non-title users of the land, and therefore, there are no mechanisms in place through which they can communicate and seek resolution for the grievances. The nature of objections and complaints can range from but not limited to the dispute over land ownership, the value of an asset, assets not accounted for in census, compensation payment. Moreover, project interventions and construction activities may raise environmental, social, and public health-related concerns among the displaced persons and their communities. The communities may also be interested in the transparency of the procurement process and the quality of construction. Therefore, complaints and grievances may range from land acquisition and resettlement related issues to the procurement and quality of works on site.

In general, complaints may arise at any stage of the project cycle. To manage and efficiently resolve resettlement and project-related disputes, the GRM mechanism will be established by this project. Along with an IT-based GRM, a local level GRM has been designed to resolve resettlement benefits, relocation, and other assistance related issues. The GRM will be officially recognized as a community-based system to resolve disputes to resolve project level disputes emanating from land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, environment, safety, and social concerns. Moreover, a separate GRM focusing on labour issues, including wage rates, lack of appropriate facilities, and lack of protection for female workers from GBV, sexual exploitation, and abuse by labour suppliers, supervisors, and others who deal with workers will also be established. The following are the objectives of the GRM:

■ 10.1 Objectives of the GRM

- Provide a transparent, inclusive, and consultative framework for the timely identification and resolution of issues affecting the project and the people at the local level. The grievances can be related to environmental and social impact, and resettlement and compensation program when triggered.
- Act as a feedback mechanism
- Strengthen accountability to beneficiaries and PAPs.

GRM will be an accessible channel through which individuals and communities will be able to lodge complaints and obtain feedback if they feel that project intervention or actions of personnel will harm them. This mechanism promotes an efficient method of identifying, lodging, processing, and resolving complaints with the help of the stakeholders. Decisions will be reached by the committee based on consensus, and the mechanism will aid in the resolution of issues amicably and rapidly, thereby preventing the aggrieved party from resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal proceedings. Further, the establishment of the GRM strengthens the transparency and accountability of the project to the project beneficiaries and workers. A grievance redress system established in the spirit described thus far should reduce project risks and serves as an essential

feedback mechanism that may allow the benefits of the project to be inclusively and equitably shared.

PDPs will be informed about their rights and procedures for lodging complaints (whether verbally or in writing) during the consultation sessions, survey, and at the time of compensation⁷. A robust GRM will ensure that project-related grievances are locally mitigated consensually and rapidly. Nonetheless, the project design and implementation strategies using sound consultation and communication methods and technical assistance will aim to reduce or prevent any grievances from arising. A combination of careful planning and design of land acquisition and resettlement strategies, along with utilizing feedback from PDP obtained through regular, meaningful, consultation, and strengthening coordination among the affected communities, RHD, and the government is expected to reduce project level grievances from occurring.

The following sections provide information on the GRM protocol to be implemented, disseminated, and monitored.

■ 10.2 Grievance Redress Committee

The GRM will be accessible to all internal and external stakeholders, including affected people, community members, civil society, media, vulnerable people, and other interested parties. The GRM is expected to address the various issues raised robustly, timely, and cost-effectively. The GRM will cover a variety of ranging from land acquisition, resettlement, the dispute over ownership, the value of an affected asset, assets not accounted for in census, and compensation payment. GRC procedures and operational rules will be widely publicized during community meetings, and pamphlets in the local language will be distributed to ensure that stakeholders are aware of their rights and procedures to redress grievances.

The RHD will post a manager or deputy manager in the rank of SDE or above at the worksite. This officer will also be responsible for the implementation of the resettlement plan and will also work closely with the PIA. The gazette notification on the formation and scope of work of the GRC will be required from the RHD/MoRTB. The GRC will be comprised of:

- One representative of RHD, at least of the level of Executive Engineer (SDE), to be nominated by the RHD as convener.
- The Area Manager of the PIA as Member Secretary.
- The Chairman or his representative of the UP/Municipality where the complaint is registered.
- One representative of the PDPs as Member.
- Women member of local Union Parishad / Municipality as Member.

A legal advisor may be appointed by the PIA to obtain suggestions concerning the resolution of disputes and to ensure that the affected parties get justice outside the courts. However, the legal advisor will not be part of the GRC. For this project, the convener and the representative of the DC office land acquisition section will be fixed; however, other members may vary depending on the location of meetings the members⁸. The GRC will be empowered to resolve resettlement, compensation, and environmental issues that are currently not under review by the courts. The PIA will facilitate and forward the grievances received from the impacted individuals to the GRC.

Moreover, the PIA will assist the PDPs and other aggrieved parties in lodging their complaints in a format that is acceptable to the GRC. The PIA will ensure that that the PDPs and other stakeholders are informed about the GRM system, the composition and role of the GRC, and the procedure of lodging complaints and seeking redress. However, it is essential to define the exact scope of the GRC to reduce confusion among PDPs and improve efficiency in the grievance redressal process. The following are the scope and jurisdiction of work of the GRC:

⁷ Consultations and FGDs will be carried out throughout the project cycle

⁸ Meetings may take place across various Upazila and unions and hence members may change.

■ 10.3 The scope and jurisdiction of work of GRC are:

- (i) After receiving the complaints/grievances, the GRC will review, consider, and resolve grievances related to social/resettlement and environmental issues during implementation, as received by the committee.
- (ii) Any grievances presented to the GRC should ideally be resolved on the first day of the hearing. In cases of complicated cases requiring additional investigations, it should be resolved within a period of one month.
- (iii) GRC will also review the grievances of indirectly displaced persons and/or persons displaced during project implementation.
- (iv) The GRC will not engage themselves in any review of the legal standing of an "awardee" other than indirect losses or distribution of shares of acquired property among the legal owners and associated compensation or entitlement issues.
- (v) GRC decisions should ideally be arrived at through consensus, failing which resolution will be based on a majority vote. Any decision made by the GRC must be within the purview of social, resettlement, and environmental policy framework.
- (vi) The GRC will not deal with any matters pending in the court of law. But if the parties agree on through a written appeal, GRC can mediate. The parties will withdraw the litigation.
- (vii) A minimum of three (3) members shall form the quorum for the meeting of the GRC.

GRC meetings will be held in the RU field office in the project area or any other location, as agreed by the committee members. If required, the GRC members may undertake a field visit to investigate and review the issues causing the grievance, including land ownership, the reason for any delay in a compensation payment, or other relevant matters. Moreover, all the GRC members, including the Convener, will be given a sitting allowance of BDT 800 for each meeting and BDT 15 per km as conveyance allowance. All costs related to the meeting, which may include travel etc. will be borne by the PEA through the PIA.

The PDP will be able to file their grievances without any fear or coercion. Where required, the implementing NGO will assist the PDPs in drafting the grievances. All grievances must be submitted in writing to the Chair of the GRC, and a grievance log will be created. Table.. includes a sample grievance log. The aggrieved party may be represented by the PDP themselves or by an appointed agent such as a local elected representative and or legal advisor. The judgment made by the GRC will be communicated to the concerned PDP in writing. If dissatisfied, the PDP through GRC may request a further review of the judgment by the Project Director. In such situations, the case will be forwarded to the PD with all documents. If the aggrieved party remains dissatisfied after this stage, he/she may go to the formal court of law. The grievance redress system of the project does not bar any aggrieved persons from seeking resolution from the court of law at any stage.

GRC procedures and operational rules governing it will be publicized widely through community meetings and pamphlets in the local language (Bangla) so that PDPs are aware of their rights, obligations, and procedures related to seeking the redressal of grievances. Figure 1 illustrates the GRM process. All GRC documents, including a grievance log, will be maintained by PIA for review and verified by supervision consultants and AIIB. RHD Field Office(s) will act as the Secretariat to the GRCs as it is the office of the Convener. As a result, the records will be up-to-date and easily accessible onsite.

Sample Grievance Log

- | | |
|----|--|
| a. | Individual Reference Number |
| b. | Name of the person submitting the complaint, question, or other feedback, address and/or contact information (unless the complaint has been submitted anonymously) |
| c. | Details of the complaint, feedback, or question/her location and details of his / her complaint. |
| d. | Date of the complaint. |
| e. | Name of the person assigned to deal with the complaint (acknowledge to the complainant, investigate, propose resolutions, etc.) |

- f. Details of the proposed resolution, including person(s) who will be responsible for authorizing and implementing any corrective actions that are part of the proposed resolution
- g. Date when the proposed resolution was communicated to the complainant (unless anonymous)
- h. Date when the complainant acknowledged, in writing if possible, being informed of the proposed resolution
- i. Details of whether the complainant was satisfied with the resolution, and whether the complaint can be closed out
- j. If necessary, details of GRC referrals, activities, and decisions
- k. Date when the resolution is implemented (if any).

Below Table highlights the steps involved in redressing grievances. If aggrieved PDPs continues to remain dissatisfied after stage 7, the GRC will forward the cases to the Project Director (PD) for further review. Convener and Member Secretary of GRC will present the case records to the PD and facilitate impartial review of the complaints. Proceedings of such review meetings will be available for review by AIIB. Member secretary will present the case of the aggrieved DPs in the upper review and settlement focal points in the presents of the Convener, GRC.

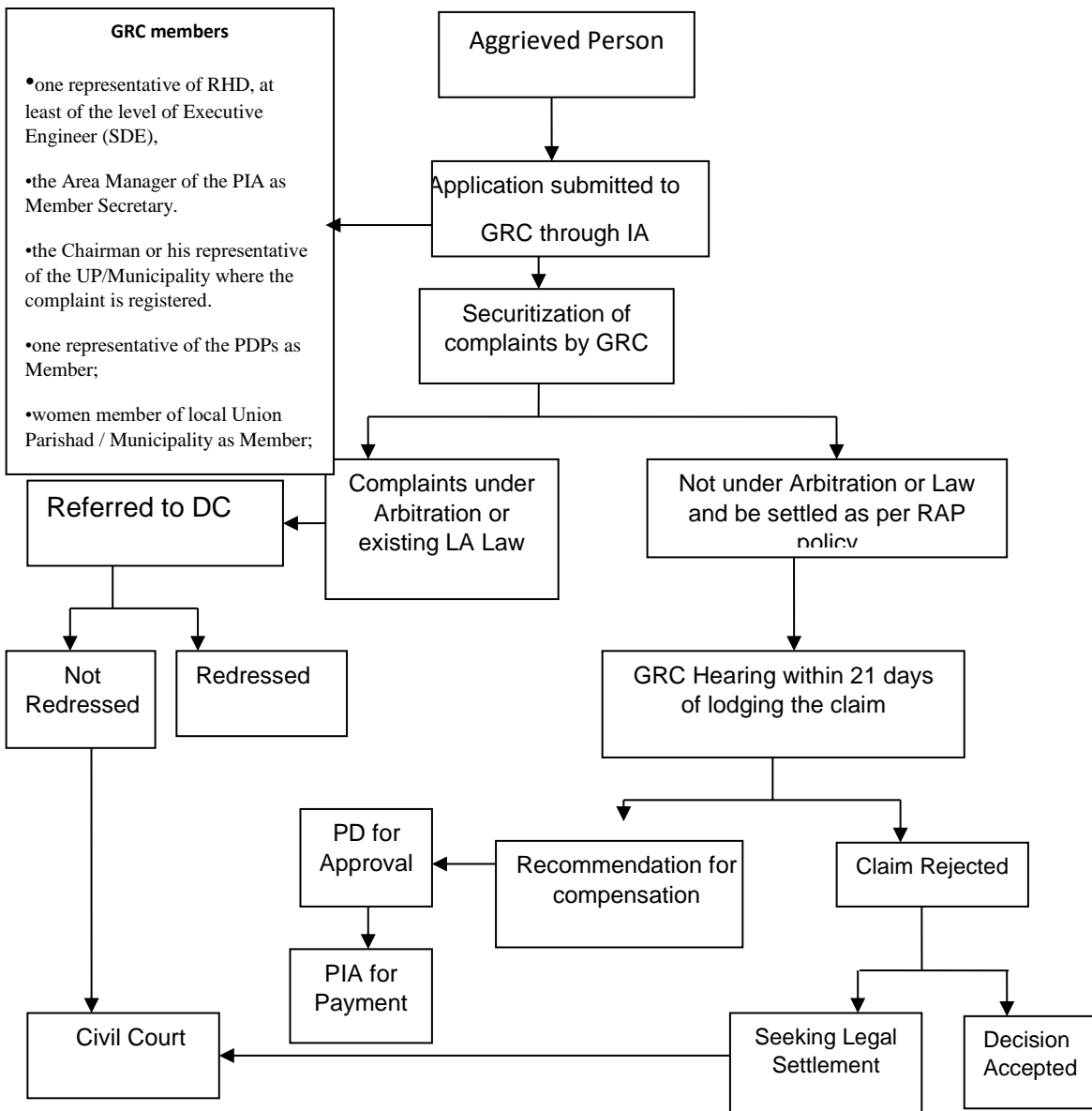


Figure 7 GRM Mechanism

Table: Steps in Grievance Redressal

Steps	
1.	The Implementing Agency (IA) informs PDPs about their losses and entitlements. If satisfied, the PDP claims resettlement payments to the PEA. If confused, proceed to Step 2
2.	The PDP approaches the IA field level officials for clarification. The IA will inform and clarify the PDPs about their losses & entitlements as per RAP policy. If resolved, the DP claims resettlement payments t the PEA should be implementing agency. If not resolved, proceed to Step 3
3.	The PDP approaches the GRC. PIA staff assists the PDPs in producing the complaints and organize hearing within 21 days of receiving the complaints. Both written complaints in the local dialect and verbal complaints are acceptable. IA shall assist the PDPs to prepare a written form for succeeding procedures at no cost to PDPs. Then proceed to Step 4

4.	GRC to scrutinize applications, cases referred to Deputy Commissioner through PIA if the case is under arbitration law and beyond their mandate as per the scope of work. If the case is within the mandate of GRC, proceed to Step 5
5.	GRC sessions held in the presence of the aggrieved PDPs, minutes recorded. If resolved, the Project Director approves the decision of the GRC. If not addressed, proceed to Step 6
6.	The PDP may accept the GRC decision. If not, he/she may file a case to the PPD for settlement. Then proceed to Step 7
7.	The PPD, with the help of CRO and Convener and Member Secretary of GRC, reviews the case, and the decisions are conveyed through the concerned PDP. If the decisions are not accepted, it moves to Step 8
8.	The GRC minutes, approved by the Project Director, received at Conveners' office back. The approved verdict is communicated to the complainant PDP in writing. The PDP then claims resettlement payments to PEA. If the decisions are not excepted, the PDP moves to Step 9
9.	When the PPD's decisions are not accepted, the PDP may go to the court of law, which takes the final decisions and the resettlement benefits are given accordingly

■ 10.4 Details of the Grievance Redressed steps are provided below:

- i) All complaints from the PDPs will be received at the field office of the PIA, with a copy to the concerned local government representatives.
- ii) The PIA, upon receipt of complaints, will inform the Convener of GRC, and the Convener will organize a hearing session for the complainants in the local government office where the complaint was received.
- iii) The GRC will review the issues gathered through the hearing and pass verdict to convey to the concerned PDP through the PIA.
- iv) If there are matters relating to arbitration or compensation under the existing law, the case will be referred to the DC for necessary lawful decisions.
- v) The PDPs will be assisted by the PIA in this process and will monitor the progress.
- vi) The GRC will settle the disputes within a maximum of 21 days of receiving the complaints from the PDPs.
- vii) The resolution of the GRCs will be sent to the PPD for approval. After approval, these will be adopted in the process of resettlement for issuance of ID cards, determination of loss and entitlements, and payment thereof.
- viii) If the PDP does not agree with the GRC decisions, he is free to go to the court of law, and this must be accepted as the final decision.
- ix) PDP will have to accept the decisions, and the entitlements of compensation, along with amounts, will be prepared following the policy matrix of this RAP.
- x) The PEA will bear all the GRM costs through the PIA.

■ 10.5 IT (Mobile Technology)-Based Grievance Redress Mechanism

An IT-based GRM will be developed to document the complaints filed by the PDPs for improved screening. The use of IT enhances the overall communication between the PDPs and the Project Implementation Unit.

Grievances raised by PDPs are considered as a dispute in response to project interventions, and they have formally registered following grievance redressal the procedures. The core principals underpinning any sound GRM strategy include directing sincere attention to the grievance and resolving the complaints in a timely and cost-effective manner locally by the project authority. A mutually beneficial attitude is desired from both parties to resolve the grievances effectively. To resolve the disputes, the following procedure will be made available to the PDPs to establish a

conversation or dialogue with the Project Authority. The procedure of lodging grievances using mobile technology solutions is as follows-

- PAPs will send SMS (Toll-free) to a fixed number to communicate with the Project Authority expressing their problems for which they seek a resolution.
- The project authority will provide a fixed mobile number/mask address (toll-free).
- The project authority will promptly recognize the problems and to take necessary measures to resolve the problems within their legal capacity.
- The project Authority will inform the decision concerning the problems to the PDPs via SMS.

In the current project, a Grievance Management System will be introduced using IT Solutions. Such a system can be monitored by the relevant ministries, development partners, and the project authority and other relevant agencies.

■ GRM for Dealing with Labor Issues

The GRM, in its present scope, seeks to address grievances raised by PDPs and other local stakeholders. However, there is a need to establish a separate GRM to manage labor-related issues exclusively. Recent international experience suggests that labour GRM becomes more pertinent in projects that involve heavy civil works and labour influx into the project area.

A GRM mainly focused on labour seeks to resolve issues concerning wage rates and unpaid overtime work; irregular and partial payments; inadequacy of living accommodations; lack of clean drinking water and sanitation facilities; lack of medical care in emergencies; lack of protection against gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse (GBV/SEA) of female workers by labor suppliers / sardars, supervisors, and others who also deal with workers.

The GRCs dealing with labour grievances/complaints will have members who are either directly or indirectly associated with the construction and other works under the individual Contract packages. Each GRC will have five members:

- (a) PEA official who is in charge of all construction and other activities at individual worksites will act as Convener;
- (b) Resident engineer of the Construction Supervision Consultant;
- (c) A male worker representing the workers;
- (d) A female worker representing the workers;
- (e) A PEA official, designated by the Project Director, who is not associated with the construction activities in the field, but a member of the PIU.

Chapter 11: Stakeholder Consultation

The Environment and Social Policy of AIIB require the client (RHD) to engage in meaningful consultation with the stakeholders throughout the project cycle but especially during project preparation and implementation phases in a manner that is proportionate to the risks and severity of the impacts on those affected by the project. Therefore, in line with the requirements and guidance provided by AIIB's ESP, an extensive consultation program with key stakeholders including individuals who will be involuntarily displaced as a result of the project either physically or economically, interested parties, and different community groups was carried out.

The consultations strategy was implemented at the field level through Focused Group Discussions (FGDs), individual meetings, interviews, questionnaires, and. These consultations provided inputs in the identification of the felt needs of the communities and the relevant stakeholders. The project team arranged consultations with the local stakeholders for information dissemination and community participation with the concerned stakeholders and probable displaced persons.

During the consultation, the people were informed about:

- i. The background of the project.

- ii. The positive and negative impacts of the project on the community and the stakeholders.
- iii. The people were informed about the ESF of AIIB, ARIPA 2017, provisions of compensation as per GoB regulations, and about additional compensation and assistance.
- iv. Stakeholders were requested to provide suggestions for the improvement of project design and mitigation measures so that the project authority can incorporate their suggestions.
- v. Proposed safety measures for the road,

The Consultations elicited from the people the following information:

- (a) Their views on the project especially the likely adverse impacts.
- (b) Possible mitigation measures in case of the adverse effects.
- (c) Means of better delivery of compensation and assistance; The assurance from the project authority not to marginalize people by depriving them of their livelihood

■ 11.1 Consultation and Participation

During consultation meetings, pertinent issues of the project were discussed to let the people know about the project goals, objectives, and components. The consultation meetings focused on the process of land acquisition, nature of impacts, the DC's payment procedure, AIIB ESF, basic information on the cut-off-date to be eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance, resettlement benefits, GRM and the roles and responsibilities of the RHD and various units and committees that will be supporting in project implementation and the RAP. Stakeholders expressed their views on the project, more specifically about their perception of the land acquisition process, the compensation process, relocation requirements, and opinions on alternative design options for the road to avoid or minimize private land acquisition and displacement.

■ 11.2 Key Stakeholders in the Project area

The stakeholder mapping exercise carried out as part of the ESIA identified the primary and secondary stakeholders. Project affected individuals, including landowners, structure owners, sharecroppers, and entrepreneurs irrespective of whether they have title to the land along the proposed alignment, were categorized as the primary stakeholders of the project. Secondary stakeholders are individuals who have an influence on the project and its surrounding areas. Primarily public administrators, local government representatives (Municipal Mayor, Councilor and UP Chairmen, Members), local elites, influential personnel, and any other individual who have a stake in the project are considered to be secondary stakeholders. Five FGDs in the form of consultation meetings involving 81 participants were carried out. The participants of the FGD consultation meetings comprised of the affected parties, women groups, disadvantaged/vulnerable groups, occupational groups, and interested groups.

■ 11.3 Summary of Consultations

Five consultation FGDs were organized at different locations in between 12-28 February 2020, and a total of 81 participants attended the sessions. The participants comprised of 52 male and 29 female. Annex A includes pictures and participants sheets of the consultation sessions. The consultation FGDs focused on female groups, local people, and members of the business community. The consultants and RHD representatives opened the discussion by highlighting the nature of the project, the type of impacts, purpose of the ESIA and the RAP, the type and severity of impacts, mitigation strategies, GRM, AIIB's ESF and GoB land acquisition laws and policies. Specifically, the conversation with the affected people and their communities focused on project design, mitigation measures, replacement options, benefits, and adverse social effects.

Universal support was expressed for the proposed upgrading of the road among the community participants of the consultation sessions. They expect fewer traffic jams, improved mobility, and a reduction in commuting time and cost of moving individuals and products because of the interventions. They believe that improved mobility and lower cost of transportation are likely to improve the economic outcomes at the individual and regional level. Moreover, access to new markets, health, educational facilities, and public services was also likely to be improved according to them.

Entrepreneurs were requested to provide their views on the project broadly. Specific issues, such as their perception of land acquisition and compensation process, relocation requirements, and opinions on alternative options, were also extensively discussed. Women and other vulnerable groups were consulted concerning the potential adverse impact of the project on their household and livelihood.

The participants conveyed their expectations and concerns about the project during the consultation sessions. They anticipated that the value of land around the project area would increase, and as a result, they would benefit from the appreciation in the value of their property. The participants requested the construction of an underpass or over bridge for crossing the road. Shop owners and day laborer's mainly expressed concerns about the loss of income and livelihoods. They suggested business and livelihood restoration measures along with compensation for any affected land and structure at the market rate. They requested the project to ensure that appropriate compensation was provided to them without harassment. Members of the consultation sessions highlighted that the ongoing widespread business activity around the marketplace would be economically and physically displaced as a result of the interventions. Therefore, the PDPs and secondary stakeholders suggested that the project allocates space to re-establish the marketplace so that the businessmen can resume their activity and earn a living. A review of critical challenges and recommendations elicited from the consultation sessions are presented below. Moreover, Table... stratifies the discussion of the consultation sessions and responses provided by the consultants and RHD officials/representatives and Table79 provides a list of the details of the consultation sessions including location, date, time and groups.

1. Due to weak cross-drainage structures, the road gets submerged at specific segments during the rainy season.
2. Upgraded communication will facilitate the travel of the local people to India
3. Road accidents are expected to increase due to the faster movement of vehicles. The community members recommended the construction of separate lanes for slow-moving vehicles.
4. PAPs expect the compensation packages to be fair and sufficient and they intend to use the compensation payments for income-generating activities
5. Several dangerous curves were recommended to be straightened while upgrading the Bridge and approach road to 4 lanes.
6. Land acquisition for the proposed expansion was expressed as a concern for the majority of the participants. They requested for adequate compensation for land and structures that will be negatively impacted as a result of the road expansion. The participants asked for the inclusion of local representatives in the land acquisition team/committee for the accurate identification of landowners and the assessment of losses.
7. Land value and the economic importance of the project area will improve.
8. The project has no provision for relocation facilities for the physically displaced HHs.
9. Affected people suffer from non-cooperation and sometimes harassment of the DC Officials during the disbursement of compensation. The opined that they would endure significant economic hardships if compensation were not provided to them before the actual displacement takes place.

Table 79 Summary of Consultation Sessions in FGD Format

Focused groups	Major Issues	Concerns raised by the affected groups	Summary Responses from Consultants and Project Staff
Businessman group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Dislocation of business ii. Compensation iii. Loss of livelihood iv. Restoration of income v. Compensation for employer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure adequate compensation for the affected business premises and loss of business ii. Can collect dues from customers who have taken goods or cash iii. Ensure compensation before displacement iv. Should allow to take salvageable materials v. Display adequate safety signs and diversion mark during construction vi. Arrange a location for the businessmen since they run their family on the business vii. Ensure compensation for employer who lost their job 	<p>(a) The consultants and RHD representatives highlighted the nature of the project, the type of impacts, purpose of the ESIA and the RAP, the type and severity of impacts, mitigation strategies, GRM, AIB's ESF and GoB land acquisition laws and policies. Specifically, the conversation with the affected people and their communities focused on project design, mitigation measures, replacement options, benefits.</p> <p>(b) The project team noted the concerns raised by participants about the physical and economic displacement and discussed the mitigation strategy. Participants were informed that the compensation package would be designed in accordance with GoB and AIB policies and Regulation.</p>
Vulnerable group (woman)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Compensation and prior notice before displacement ii. Employment opportunity in the project iii. Equal wage for male and female iv. Additional benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure notice for at least 3-4 months ahead of displacement ii. Ensure compensation before displacement iii. Employment opportunities for the eligible women during implementation of the project iv. Ensure equal wage for women during construction work v. Should allow to take salvageable materials vi. Vulnerable HHs would have additional benefits 	
Day Laborer group (Poor community)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Employment opportunity in the project ii. Benefits for loss of income iii. Payment before displacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Employment opportunities during implementation of the project ii. Ensure payment for loss of employment iii. Ensure compensation before starting construction work 	

Landowners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Compensation at replacement cost for land and other assets ii. Other resettlement benefits iii. Payment before displacement iv. Allow to take away salvageable materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure present market value of land. ii. Ensure compensation for land development and registration cost. iii. Ensure adequate compensation for the affected structure and trees iv. Should allow to take salvageable materials v. Ensure compensation for transfer and replacement cost of structure vi. Ensure compensation before displacement 	
Squatter shop owner group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Compensation for business on GoB land ii. Prior notice ahead of displacement iii. Employment opportunity iv. Relocation of business v. Allow to take away belongings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure adequate compensation for the affected business premises and loss of business ii. Need to give notice with a sufficient time to relocate structures and business of the people so that they can easily collect dues from customers who have taken goods or cash iii. Ensure compensation before displacement iv. Employment opportunities during implementation of the project v. Should allow to take salvageable materials vi. Arrange a location for the businessmen since they run their family on the business 	
General Findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The participants of the consultations not only committed their full support but also guaranteed cooperation during project implementation. ii) The potential PAPs expressed the intention to donate private land that may be required for the completion of the project's civil works. They requested additional supports in the form of business and livelihood restoration grants for the APs belonging to low income groups. 		

Details of Consultations Sessions

SI No.	Location	Major Participant Group	Date	Time	Number attended		
					M	F	Total
01	Chaina Mor	Business Community	22.02.20	11.00am	15	00	15
02	Dokin Kalibari	Community People	20.02.19	10.00am	14	5	19
03	Railway Colony (They refuse to give signature)	Female community	20.02.19	12.00pm	02	18	20
04	Railway Colony	Community People		11.00am	10	1	11
05	Shombugonj Bridge opposite Part of the river	Community People	15.02.20	10.00am	11	5	16
Total					52	29	81

■ 11.4 Summary of FGD Consultations for the EIA

As part of the EIA study four FGDs were held with the different stakeholders such as local leaders, farmers, businessperson, service holder, housewives and day laborers. While the discussion mostly pivoted around environmental aspects some social aspects were also covered. The four FGD consultation meetings took place at Dakkhin Charkalibari, Charkalibari, Kewatkhalı Nodir Par Colony and Digharkanda Bypass More. The following is a summary of key social aspects raised by the communities.

Majority of the individuals heard about the project from a variety of sources including local elites, land surveyors, electronic and print media. In general the locals expressed support for the project for a number of reasons linked with (i) the possibility of job creating during construction; (ii) strengthening connectivity of local markets and creation of new ones, (iii) existing Shambuganj bridge is heavily congested, iv) reduction in accidents. They expect Kewatkhalı bridge to ease travel related bottlenecks. The key socioeconomic issues highlighted during the FGDs include the following:

- Clean and safe construction site during civil works.
- Local labourers should be prioritized in civil works.
- Concerns were raised regarding the impact of civil works on the livelihood of fisherman, farmers and day laborers who do not own any land.
- The FGD sessions indicated that a lot of individuals lived on government land and a small proportion of these individuals were dependent on the Brahmaputra river for livelihood. The participants highlighted that those who will be physically displaced should be provided with an alternative livelihood option.
- Ensure that appropriate compensation for land and loss of structure is provided to the project affected people.
- Ensure that compensation is provided directly to the affected people without the use or involvement of muscle men of politicians.

The project team noted the concerns raised by participants about the environmental, physical and economic displacement and discussed potential mitigation strategy. Participants were informed that the environmental and social mitigation packages would be designed in accordance with GoB and AIB policies and Regulation.

■ 11.5 Consultation Outcomes and Policy Issues

The project, in line with GoB and AIBs Environmental and Social Framework, has employed a participatory approach in the design of the project and mitigation measures. PAPs raised several suggestions/ concerns, and the following is a summary of the incorporation of the critical concerns in the RAP. The principle behind the safeguard strategy is to Avoid/Minimize/Mitigate adverse environmental and social impact of the project. The alignment has been drawn by avoiding settlement to the extent possible, and effort was aimed to minimize the adverse impacts on houses and communal (community) properties. Displaced people will be encouraged to self-relocate after payment of compensation and benefits. The replacement cost of the affected land and properties will be assessed based on the current market price gathered from various cross-sections of the community.

Further, people will be allowed to take away salvaged materials free of cost, and individuals will be allowed to harvest crops if it is at or near the harvesting stage. PAPs will also be entitled to resettlement benefits during the transitional period. Entrepreneurs will be entitled to business restoration grants, and wage laborers will be provided grants for wage loss. Tenants will be supplemented with rental allowance equivalent to structure owners. Female-headed and other vulnerable HHs will be entitled to special grants on top of other compensation/benefits. The Community will also get some additional

assistance/compensation to rebuild communal structures, or the project authority will reconstruct the community properties based on the recommendation of the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC).

■ 11.6 Consultation and Participation during Project Implementation

The project will implement a robust consultation strategy throughout the project cycle. A thorough consultation strategy promotes environmental and social sustainability and enhances its acceptance and aids in the design and smooth implementation of the project. At the RAP preparation stage, PAPs and affected communities will be actively consulted with to ensure that their feedback is incorporated into the final RAP. During the implementation phase, a Physical relocation Assistance Committees (PRACs) will be formed at Union or Municipality level to aid in the coordination among various stakeholders in the decision-making and the RAP implementation process.

Through public consultations, the PAPs will be informed about the projects GRM and GRC, their scope of activities, limitations, and processes. Moreover, the consultation sessions and FGDs will inform the PAPs about the procedure of lodging complaints and seeking redress for their grievances. The PAPs can request the support of the RAP implementing agency to assist them in presenting their grievances to the GRCs. The GRCs will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation, and other assistance. The grievances will be redressed within a month from the date of lodging the complaints. Along with the GRC, the Property Valuation Assessment Committee (PVAC), will be formed by the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridge and activated during the implementation of the RAP to allow PAPs sufficient time to lodge complaints and protect their interests.

The Primary stakeholders are expected to participate and provide inputs on (i) the identification of alternatives to avoid, minimize or mitigate resettlement; (ii) the inventory and assessment of losses; (iii) developing alternative options for relocation, and income restoration; (iv) entitlement provisions; (v) identifying likely conflict areas that the resettled may face (resettles).

The RAP implementing agency on behalf of the RHD will implement and oversee the consultation process throughout the RAP implementation period. Additional steps will be employed to (i) keep the displaced people regularly informed about compensation policies, payments, resettlement plan, schedules and process of payment of resettlement benefits; and (ii) ensure that project-affected persons are involved in making decisions concerning their relocation and implementation of the RAP.

The Consultation and participation strategy of the project will be implemented through individual contacts, FGDs, and open meetings. The overall goal of the Consultation strategy is to ensure that adequate and timely information is made available to the displaced people and communities, and sufficient opportunities are provided to them to voice their opinions and concerns and enable them to participate in influencing upcoming project decision.

■ 11.7 Disclosure of the ESIA and RAP

AIIB's ESF requires the Client (RHD) to ensure that relevant information about environmental and social risks and impacts of the project is made available in the Project area in a timely and accessible manner. In a form and language(s) understandable to the Project-affected people, other stakeholders, and the general public, so they can provide meaningful inputs into the design and implementation of the project. The Bank requires the Client (RHD) to disclose: (a) draft environmental and social assessment reports, ESMPs, resettlement plans, RPFs, or other approved forms of documentation; and (b) other documents described above, as soon as they become available. The Bank also requires the Client to disclose any material changes

to the disclosed environmental and social information for the project as soon as they become available. To further enhance access to the environmental and social information related to Projects, in addition to the disclosure of such information by the Client, the Bank also discloses the Client's documentation.

In line with the AIBs Disclosure policy, the RHD will disclose the ESIA and summary version of the RAP. The summary version of the RAP will be disclosed as an information booklet for the local stakeholders immediately. Copies of the RAP and the Booklet will be available in the project area for the general public and members of the civil society. In disclosure sessions, the severity of the impacts of the project at the community and individual household level will be fully disclosed to the directly affected persons and communities (primary stakeholders). The mitigation measures to offset the adverse social impacts will also be disclosed to the affected persons. To ensure inclusivity meaningful consultations will be arranged by the RAP implementing agency with affected persons for enabling their participation in preparing, implementing, and monitoring of the RAP

FGD Photos



Shombugongr Bridge opposite Part of the river



Interview with CNG Driver and Businessman



Interview with Businessman



Rail Colony Female



China Mor Business Community



Daskin Kalibari Poor Community



Rail Colony

Attendant

Sheet

Feasibility Study, Detailed Design and Technical Assistance
For
Kewatkhalī Bridge and Approach Road

List of Participants for Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Address: ছায়াখালী হোল কমলী

Date: ২০.০২.২০২০

Time:

SL NO	Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone	Signature
1	ইব্রাহীম চন্দ্র বর্মণ	৬০	প্রবাসী	[Redacted]	[Signature]
2	ইব্রাহীম চন্দ্র বর্মণ	২৫	"	[Redacted]	[Signature]
3	ইব্রাহীম চন্দ্র বর্মণ	৬০	"	[Redacted]	[Signature]
4	ইব্রাহীম চন্দ্র বর্মণ	২৭	"	[Redacted]	[Signature]
5	ইব্রাহীম চন্দ্র বর্মণ	২৬	"	[Redacted]	[Signature]
6	ইব্রাহীম চন্দ্র বর্মণ		প্রবাসী	[Redacted]	[Signature]
7	ইব্রাহীম চন্দ্র বর্মণ	২০	শ্রমিক	[Redacted]	[Signature]
8	ইব্রাহীম চন্দ্র বর্মণ	৪০	প্রবাসী	[Redacted]	[Signature]
9	ইব্রাহীম চন্দ্র বর্মণ	২০	শ্রমিক	[Redacted]	[Signature]
10	ইব্রাহীম চন্দ্র বর্মণ	৬০	প্রবাসী	[Redacted]	[Signature]
11	ইব্রাহীম চন্দ্র বর্মণ	২৫	শ্রমিক	[Redacted]	[Signature]
12	ইব্রাহীম চন্দ্র বর্মণ	৩০	প্রবাসী	[Redacted]	[Signature]
13	ইব্রাহীম চন্দ্র বর্মণ	২৫	শ্রমিক	[Redacted]	[Signature]
14	ইব্রাহীম চন্দ্র বর্মণ	৩৫	"	[Redacted]	[Signature]
15	ইব্রাহীম চন্দ্র বর্মণ	৬৫	"	[Redacted]	[Signature]
16	ইব্রাহীম চন্দ্র বর্মণ	৬৭	প্রবাসী	[Redacted]	[Signature]
17	ইব্রাহীম চন্দ্র বর্মণ	৫৫	প্রবাসী	[Redacted]	[Signature]
18	ইব্রাহীম চন্দ্র বর্মণ	৪৫	শ্রমিক	[Redacted]	[Signature]
19	ইব্রাহীম চন্দ্র বর্মণ		প্রবাসী	[Redacted]	[Signature]
20	ইব্রাহীম চন্দ্র বর্মণ	২৭	শ্রমিক	[Redacted]	[Signature]

Feasibility Study, Detailed Design and Technical Assistance
For
Kewatkhali Bridge and Approach Road

List of Participants for Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Address: দক্ষিণ কালীগড়ী

Date: ২০-০২-২০২০

Time :

SL. NO	Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone	Signature
1.	ইয়াদ আলী	৭৬	দিন-মজুর	[Redacted]	[Signature]
2.	জামাল	৬৮	কামায়া/চাষ	[Redacted]	[Signature]
3.	ইয়াদুল	৬০	কৃষিকাজ	[Redacted]	[Signature]
4.	আব্দুল-কালিম	৪৫	দিন-মজুর	[Redacted]	[Signature]
5.	হাফিজ	৪৫	কৃষি	[Redacted]	[Signature]
6.	শ্রীঃ জাহাঙ্গীর ইয়াসিন	৪৫	চা-মালিক	[Redacted]	[Signature]
7.	শ্রীঃ ইকবাল	৬২	দিন-মজুর	[Redacted]	[Signature]
8.	শ্রীঃ মোহাম্মদ হাফিজ	৬৬	দিন-মজুর	[Redacted]	[Signature]
9.	কবী মিয়া	২৫	দিন-মজুর	[Redacted]	[Signature]
10.	মাহিনা	৪০	কৃষি	[Redacted]	[Signature]
11.	শ্রীঃ ইয়াসিন হাফিজ	৬২	কৃষিকাজ	[Redacted]	[Signature]
12.	আজিজ	২৭	দিন-মজুর	[Redacted]	[Signature]
13.	আব্দুল আলী	৭০	কৃষিকাজ	[Redacted]	[Signature]
14.	নাসির	৩২	দোকান	[Redacted]	[Signature]
15.	জাহাঙ্গীর	৫৬		[Redacted]	[Signature]
16.	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল	২৭	দিন-মজুর	[Redacted]	[Signature]
17.	মাহিনা	৩৫	কৃষি	[Redacted]	[Signature]
18.	শ্রীঃ ইয়াসিন আলী	৬৫	কৃষিকাজ	[Redacted]	[Signature]
19.	হাজিরা	৫৫	চা-দোকান	[Redacted]	[Signature]
20.					

Feasibility Study, Detailed Design and Technical Assistance
For
Kewatkhali Bridge and Approach Road

List of Participants for Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Address: চায়া মোড়

Date: 22-09-2020

Time:

SL NO	Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone	Signature
1	আনসারুল হোসেন (হোসেন মন্ডল)	৬২	কৃষক	[Redacted]	[Signature]
2					
3	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা হক	৪০	কৃষক	[Redacted]	[Signature]
4	শ্রীমতী মোস্তাফিজ হোসেন	৬২	কৃষক	[Redacted]	[Signature]
5	শ্রীমতী মোস্তাফিজ হোসেন	৬৬	কৃষক	[Redacted]	[Signature]
6	শ্রীমতী বকিরুল ইসলাম	৬০	কৃষক	[Redacted]	[Signature]
7	শ্রীমতী আমিনুল ইসলাম	২৬	কৃষক	[Redacted]	[Signature]
8	শ্রীমতী মাকসুদ ইসলাম	৪০	কৃষক	[Redacted]	[Signature]
9	শ্রীমতী ইদ্রীস আলী মন্ডল	৭৪	কৃষক	[Redacted]	[Signature]
10	শ্রীমতী মাহবুবুল ইসলাম খিট্টা	৪৬	কৃষক	[Redacted]	[Signature]
11	শ্রীমতী রশ্মি মিয়া (আব্দুল হক মন্ডল)	৬০	কৃষক	[Redacted]	[Signature]
12					
13	শ্রীমতী চাঁদ মিয়া	৪২	কৃষক	[Redacted]	[Signature]
14	শ্রীমতী আমিনুল ইসলাম	৫৭	কৃষক	[Redacted]	[Signature]
15	শ্রীমতী হুমায়রা আনা	৬০	কৃষক	[Redacted]	[Signature]
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

Appendix (I): Gender Action Plan

Introduction

Women constitute about half of the national population in Bangladesh. They are now increasingly recognized to play an effective and critical role in the process for sustainable and equitable development for men and women in the country. The projects kewatkhali Bridge over Brahmaputra River at Mymenssigh will include a gender analysis for gender inclusive design, implementation and operation.

Gender Action Plan (GAP)

The project-specific Gender Action Plan (GAP) is a tool used to ensure gender mainstreaming, from project planning to project design and implementation. GAPs include clear targets, quotas, gender design features and quantifiable performance indicators to ensure women's participation and benefits, which has been generated during the planning and design stage, incorporating the following considerations:

- Preparatory work undertaken to address gender issues in the project;
- Quotas, targets, design features included in the project to address gender inclusion and facilitate women's involvement and/or ensure tangible benefits to women
- Mechanisms to ensure implementation of the gender design elements;
- Gender impact measures and mitigation regarding the identified Project Affected Persons; and
- Gender monitoring and evaluation indicators.

Objectives

Gender analysis for kewatkhali Bridge over Brahmaputra river at Mymenssigh will take account of general and specific gender concerns and social vulnerabilities and identify specific actions which will:

- Promote women's participation in project planning and implementation.
- Maximize women's access to project benefits.
- Minimize social vulnerability.

Gender Actions

In compliance with RHD's gender strategy and AIIB policy on gender, the project proposes the following principles, guidelines and procedures to identify gender actions in respect of subproject interventions and include those actions in subproject GAP (Social Impact Assessment, RP and IPP). To mainstream gender in the project process, RHD will apply the following basic principles in selection, design, implementation and monitoring of the subproject GAP.

- Ensure that women are involved in selection, design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the subproject activities including land acquisition and resettlement.
- Carefully screen the subprojects to identify needs and expectations of, and potential adverse impacts on, women and document them.
- Identify the impact details and the most appropriate mitigation measures through intensive consultation with the affected women and their communities, NGOs and civil society organizations, professionals, and the like.

- Identify appropriate actions to ensure and maximize project benefits to women through the consultative process.
- If women are involved in civil works construction, operation and maintenance of subproject infrastructure, ensure: (i) equal pay for equal work; (ii) gender friendly work environment; and (iii) work place safety for women and children.

Increasing participation of women

Participation of women will be ensured during the design phase by stimulating their participation in all community meetings and also consulting them separately in focused group discussions to learn their preferences, experiences and needs. During the implementation process, women will be encouraged to participate in all community meetings, to be represented in decision-making for implementation of RP/IPP and to contribute in safeguarding themselves from health and social vulnerabilities. Women will be fully informed about entitlements, timetable of compensation delivery and relocation activities. The District Sociologists will engage local women members to engage in community-led monitoring.

Maximizing women's access to project benefits

Local affected people, including women will be encouraged to take up construction employment through Labor Contracting Societies (LCS). RHD will monitor the employment of women through LCS. The Performance Based Maintenance Contracts (PBMC) will be executed with provisions for subcontracts with women LCSs.

Reducing women's social vulnerability

Social vulnerability of women in the context of subprojects under Kewatkhail Bridge Project may include domestic violence, sexual harassment, vulnerability to sexually transmitted infections (STI) including HIV/AIDS, and, though limited, human trafficking. The Social Impact and Management Framework booklet will include information about STI and HIV/AIDS, trafficking in women and children, and public health and education services in the area. Contractors will implement a zero tolerance policy against sexual harassment at work places.

M&E of Gender Actions

Gender actions as per the AIIB policy will be internally monitored by RHD on a regular basis and the results will be included in the quarterly GAP reports. The independent M&E Specialist will monitor gender inclusive implementation of GAPs and report to RHD and the AIIB in the annual, mid-term and end-term M&E reports.

The Gender Action Plan will form part of the contract and hence obligations of the contractor and shall be constantly reviewed during the course of implementation.

GENDER ACTION PLAN

Activity	Performance Targets / Indicators	Responsibility	Timeframe
Output 1. Kewatkhali Bridge and Approach road project ready for investment and implementation			
1.1 Integrate gender responsive and safety friendly features in road design.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMVT lanes built (inclusive of both sides). • Foot-over bridges built. • Footpaths built (inclusive of both sides). • Underpasses built⁹. • At least 20% of labor in road construction are women¹⁰ 	RHD & PIC	
1.2 Conduct public STD and HIV/AIDS prevention and human trafficking awareness-raising sessions among communities and laborers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community members (target: 50% women) in the road corridor along the alignment participated in HIV/AIDS and human-trafficking awareness sessions. • At least 20% human trafficking awareness signs set up in strategic places along the corridor. • All civil works laborers received training on STD and HIV/AIDS prevention. 	RHD & PIC	
1.3 Ensure that project-affected women receive fair compensation and benefit from livelihood improvement training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All affected female-headed households received additional vulnerability allowances. • All female heads of household are eligible to participate in the Livelihood Restoration Program. 	RHD & PIC	
1.4 Assess status of women's involvement in road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A baseline study of Kewatkhali Bridge project has been conducted to assess women's involvement in skilled and unskilled labor in road construction and road maintenance. • Bidding documents and contracts contain provisions on CLSs, with emphasis on gender-related aspects. 	RHD & PIC	

⁹Underpasses have been identified by women during project design as critical for their enhanced mobility and access to relevant points. In building these underpasses, the Roads and Highway Department will ensure further consultation with women and the identification of devices (e.g. Posting of mirrors and other safety measures) to counteract blind corners and ensure safe access to relevant points.

¹⁰The target will be reassessed based on the baseline data collected.

Activity	Performance Targets / Indicators	Responsibility	Timeframe
construction and ensure core labor standards (CLS) ¹¹ .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female workers provided with information on CLSs and how to report incidents of non-compliance. 		
1.5 Protect vulnerable women and children from trafficking and HIV/AIDS infection as a result of construction activity/influx of people to the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation picks up good awareness of HIV/AIDS, Anti-Trafficking, and Road safety information. HIV/AIDS, Anti-Trafficking, and road safety are agenda items at every community meeting. 	RHD & PIC	
1.6 Plan for and advocate involvement of women in subsequent project phases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific mention of gender outcomes in project documentation. Monitor able project gender actions. 	RHD & PIC	
1.7 Provision of base-line gender disaggregated information for subsequent monitoring of gender outcomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project documentation and logical framework. Gender disaggregated project M&E framework. 	RHD & PIC	
1.8 Ensure gender mainstreaming of project resettlement plan and land acquisition process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of female headed households in Socio-Economic /RP survey. Female attendance at public meetings. Membership of various RP implementation committees/boards. 	RHD & PIC	
Output 2: Institutional Capacity of RHD in road O&M enhanced			
2. Enhance institutional capacity of RHD in road O&M.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads/Bridge operation units for road safety, maintenance, and overloading control along the corridor include toilet facilities for women and men. 	RHD & PIC	
2.1 Ensure that the project complies with the stated aims of government and AIIB gender polices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly gender analysis may be incorporated into monitoring of construction, external monitoring of resettlement and income restoration programs as per RP. Annual and periodic AIIB portfolio reviews. 	RHD & PIC	
Output 3: Road safety and gender-responsive features enhanced			

¹¹These include equal wages for work of equal value, prohibition of child labor, no bonded labor; no work discrimination regardless of gender, race, and ethnicity; and freedom of association and collective bargaining.

Activity	Performance Targets / Indicators	Responsibility	Timeframe
3.1 Ensure gender inclusive design.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underpasses and footpaths built (inclusive of both sides). • Number of female respondents to household survey, list of women in focused group discussions, and list of key informants. 	RHD & PIC	
3.2 Facilitate women's access to work opportunities provided by the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payroll with names, sex, work done, working period, and wages received, are made available for inspection by PIU. • At least 20% of labor in maintenance are women.⁴ • At least 40% of tree plantation laborers are women. 	RHD & PIC	
3.3 Conduct rail crossing safety awareness campaigns to communities along corridors (audience: pedestrians, drivers, parents, schoolchildren, professional drivers).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 50% women from communities along the alignment participated in road safety awareness sessions. • 75% of students (target: 50% schoolgirls) of kindergarten, primary and secondary schools in the road corridor participated in road safety awareness sessions. • At least 50 professional drivers sensitized to road safety. 	RHD & PIC	
3.4 Conduct an impact evaluation of gender responsiveness of (Kewarkhali Bridge).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before-project baseline and after-project survey completed. • Time-use study corridor completed on assessing the project's (i) impact on women's mobility in women's use of the roads/border crossing/walkways; (ii) impact on women's travel time and time poverty; and (iii) women's satisfaction with the project benefits. • Baseline for a time-use study corridor collected. • Qualitative data collected via interviews and FGDs for the PCR. • Workshop (1) on impact evaluation to share lessons learned with RHD and AIIB officials conducted. 	RHD & PIC	
3.5 Ensure both women and men benefit from jobs arising from Project construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicit clause in works contract to employ PAPs, women, ethnic minorities and other local people in order of preference • 20% female workers on works contract 	RHD & PIC	
3.6 Ensure that both women and men benefit from the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement and balanced enrolment of girls and boys at schools. • Men and women get equal treatment for health problems. • Men and women get equal treatment for employment. • Men and women get equal treatment for resettlement. 	RHD & PIC	

AIIB = Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, CLS = core labor standards, FGD = focus group discussions, km = kilometer, O&M = operations and maintenance, PIC = project implementation consultant, PIU = project

implementation unit, PCR = project completion report, RHD = Roads and Highways Department, SMVL= slow moving vehicle lane, SMVT = slow moving vehicular traffic, STD = sexually transmitted diseases, TK = taka, RP = Resettlement Plan.

Attachment (2)

Project Displaced Persons (PDP Sample Survey)

Questionnaire for Data Collection from the Potential .

- a. District wise serial number:
- b. Name of Investigator:.....
- c. Name of Supervisor:.....
- d. Date of data collection:.....

Location of Project

Code	Road Name	Tick mark
01		
02		
03		
04		

1 General Information of Displaced Person (DP):

1.1. Name of Displaced Person (DP):

1.2. Sex of DP (Tick mark): Male 01 Female 02

1.3. Father's / Husband's (female DP) name:

1.4. Age of Displaced Person: Years

1.5. Anthropological origin (Tick mark): Bangali 01 Indigenous 02

1.6. Religion (Tick mark): Muslim 01 Hindu 02 Others 03

1.7. Literacy level of DP (Tick mark): Illiterate 01 Upto -v 02

VI-X 03 SSC - HSC 04 Above HSC 05

1.8. Principal occupation/livelihood of the DP (Tick mark):

Agriculture + Fishery + Livestock 01 Business 2

Transport Operation/Transport Related Business 3

Service 034 Labour 04 Others 6

1.9. Number of family members (in one kitchen) in DPs family:

Male 01 Female 02 Total

1.10. Total **annual income** of Displaced person's family

Income Sources	Amount (TK	Remarks
Agriculture + Fishery + Livestock		
Service		
Business		
Wage Lab.		
Remittance		
Transport operation/Transport related business		
Other (specify)		
Total		

1.11. Physical condition of the Displaced Person (Tick mark):

Perfect 01 Partially disabled 02 Fully disabled 03

1.12. Name of the place from where displaced due to road work:

1.13. Name of union / municipality:

1.14. Name of upazila:

1.15. Name of district:

1.16. Contact telephone number:

2 Displaced Person by Loss of Land:

2.1. Will you be Displaced from your own land (Tick mark):

Yes 01 No 02

2.2. For those who will say 'Yes' (Tick mark):

Displaced from only homestead land 01

Displaced from only commercial land 02

Displaced from both homestead & commercial land 03

Displaced from agricultural land 04

Displaced from both agricultural & commercial land 05

Displaced from both agricultural & homestead land 06

Present value of land in the area according to the DP:

Type land	Value per decimal in Taka (one decimal = 40.52 sq.mt)	Value not known
Agriculture		
Homestead		
Commercial		

2.3. **Value of crops grown per decimal** agricultural land during the immediate past one year (may be 2-3 crops in a year): **TK.....**

3 Displaced Person by Loss of Structures on the proposed RoW:

3.1. Will you be displaced from the structure owned by you:

Yes 01 No 02

3.2. If say, 'Yes' types of land ownership (Tick

mark): Structure at own land only 01

Structure at govt. land only 02

Structure at own land & govt. land 03

Structure rented-in for business 04

Structure rented-out for business 05

3.3. Present use of structure (Tick mark)

Home 01 Business 02 Home & Business 03

Rented out 04

3.4. He who says 'Yes' in 4.1, type wise area and cost per sq.ft. of the structures displaced from (area already unusable or will be unusable in future):

* Types of	** Area affected	Cost per sq.ft	Total cost (Taka)
Pacca			
Semi pacca			
Katcha			
Thatched			

Definition of types of structure:

1. Pacca: Completely brick - cement build;2.a] Semi pacca:Pacca X Tin X Tin, Pacca X Pacca X Tin, Pacca X Pacca X Tile;b] Earthen X Pacca X Pacca, Earthen X Pacca X tin/ Tile;3. Katcha: Earthen X Tin X Tin, Earthen X Mud X Tin/Tile ;4. Thatched: Earthen X Khor X Khor, Earthen X Tin X Khor, Earthen X mud X Khor

** Area of affected structure: For multistoried structure, the ground floor area is to be multiplied by number of floors and for partially affected structures **measure the entire area including the area that will become unusable in future.**

3.5. If rented out any structure or part thereof, average monthly rent:

Tk.....

3.6. Is there any document for your rented-in or rented-out structure? (Tick mark): Yes 01 No 02

5 Affected Trees and Value Within the Proposed RoW:

5.1 Would you lose any tree (Tick mark): Yes 01 No 02

5.2 He who says 'yes' then the detail are:

Types of trees	Number of trees by size				Total wood	One year fruit	Total value:
	Small	Medium	Large	Total	value as assessed (Taka)	value (Tk)	wood + Fruit
01. Fruit bearing big trees with timber value							
02. Fruit bearing small trees with more than one time fruiting							
03. Fruit bearing minor trees with one time fruit							
04. Big trees with only timber value							
05. Unspecified minor trees with some timber value							

6 Displaced Persons by Business Enterprises Within the Proposed RoW:

6.1 Will you be displaced from business (Tick mark): Yes 01 No 02

6.2 Those who will say, 'yes' (Tick mark):

Displaced from business at own structure on own land 01

Displaced from business at own structure on govt. land 02

Displaced from business at rented-in structure 03

6.3 He who says, 'Yes' how you want to be relocated:

Self relocation 01 Want plot for relocation 02

6.4 Do you have any employee or helping hand for running the business:

Yes No

6.5 Those who will say 'yes', number of employees and helping hands:

6.6 Average monthly net income from this business (Taka):.....

6.7 Number of months needed for restarting the business at the new place:..... Months

7 Displaced Persons Who will Lose Homestead (Tick mark):

7.1 Would you be displaced from homestead: Yes No

7.2 Those who will say, 'Yes' (Tick mark):

Home at own land Home at govt land Home at others land

7.3 He who says 'Yes', how you want to be relocated:

Self relocation Want homestead plot

7.4 How many months you need to construct home in your new homestead:

7.5 Disrupted facilities of the displaced house:

Facilities	Response (Tick mark)		He who say's 'yes', total cost (Taka)
	Yes	No	
Tube-well			
Well			
Running water supply			
Pond & Ghat			
Latrine			
Electricity			
Gas line			
Land phone			
Dish line			
Internet cable			
Sewerage line			
Boundary wall			
Bathroom			
Other's			

8 DP's Family Members Participation in Road Construction:

8.1 Do you have any family member who can participate in road construction related activities (Tick mark): Yes No Depends on seasons

8.2 If the answer is 'yes', then number: Male Female Total

9. DPs Attitudes Toward and Opinions on Road Widening:

9.1 By widening the road from 2 to 4 Lanes, would you or your

family Members will get any direct benefit (Tick mark):

Yes 01 No 02 Don't Know 03

9.2 Do you support the widening of the road from the present 2 lanes to 4 Lanes (Tick mark): Yes 01 No 02 No answer 03

9.3 Do you think that the widening of the road will increase employment opportunity for the poor after completion (Tick mark):

Yes 01 No 02 Don't Know 03

9.4 Do you think that the widening of the road will increase the road side business (Tick mark): 01 Yes 02 No 03 Don't Know

9.5 Do you think that the widening of the road will create better marketing service / system of local products (Tick mark): Yes 01

No 02 Don't Know 03

9.6 Do you think that the widening of the road will facilitate easier access to health services (Tick mark): Yes 01 No 02 Don't Know 03

9.6 Do you think that the widening of the road will facilitate easier access to educational services (Tick mark): Yes 01 No 02 Don't Know 03

9.7 Do you think that the widening of the road will facilitate easier access to administration services (Tick mark): Yes 01 No 02 Don't Know 03

Questionnaire for Potential Affected Community Properties

1.0 Road Name:.....

2.0 Location: District..... Upazila.....

3.0 Description of Affected Properties

Type of Affected property	Exact location (Road chainage KM)	Ownership of land the property is located (Tick)		
		Govt.	Community	Government & Community
School				
College				
Madrassa				
Mosque				
Temple				
Church				
Pagoda				
Graveyard				
Mazar				
Club/Community				
Other (specify)				

4.0 Area of Affected including the Area That Will Become Unusable in Future (one decimal = 40.52 sq.mt):

Area in decimal	Value per decimal (Tk '000')	Total value (Tk '000')

5.0 Reconstruction Details of Affected Structure:

Reconstruction details	Yes	No
Scope for reconstruction within present campus(Tick mark)		
If the answer is 'No' availability of land in adjacent area		
If the answer is 'No' where to be replaced		

6.0 Type-wise Area and Cost Per sq.ft of the Affected Structures Including the Area That Will Become Unusable in Future (one sq.mt = 10.764 sq.ft):

* Types of	** Area of affected in	Cost per sq.ft	Total cost (Tk '000')
Pacca			
Semi pacca			
Katcha			
Thatched			

Definition of types of structure: 1. Pacca: Completely brick - cement build; 2.a] Semi pacca: Pacca X Tin X Tin, Pacca X Pacca X Tin, Pacca X Pacca X Tile; b] Earthen X Pacca X Pacca, Earthen X Pacca X tin/ Tile; 3. Katcha: Earthen X Tin X Tin, Earthen X Mud X Tin/Tile ; 4. Thatched: Earthen X Khor X Khor, Earthen X Tin X Khor, Earthen X mud X Khor

**** Area of affected structure: For multistoried structure, the ground floor area is to be multiplied by number of floors and for partially affected structures measure the entire area.**

8.0 Rental Details:

8.1. Have you rented out any structure (Tick mark): Yes 01 No 02

8.2. If the answer is 'yes' then average monthly rent: Tk.....

9.0 Affected Trees and Value:

9.1. Would the area be affected by trees (Tick mark): Yes 01 No 02

9.2 If the answer is 'yes' then detail are:

Types of trees	Number of trees by size				Total wood value as assessed (Taka)	One year fruit value (Tk)	Total value: wood + fruit
	Small	Medium	Large	Total			
01. Fruit bearing big trees with timber value							
02. Fruit bearing small trees with more than one time fruiting							
03. Fruit bearing minor trees with one time fruiting							
04. Big trees with only timber value							
05. Unspecified minor trees with some timber value							

10.0 Tree Plantation at the New Place of Relocation:

10.1. At your new place of relocation would you to plant any tree (Tick mark): Yes 01 No 02

10.2. If the answer is 'yes' provide following details:

Code of types	Type and Nos	Type and Nos	Type and Nos	Type and Nos	Type and Nos	Total (Nos)
Number of						
Total value (Tk)						

11.0 Affected Other Properties:

Facilities	Response (Tick mark)		Those who say 'yes', total cost (Taka)
	Yes	No	
Tubewell			
Well			
Running water supply			
Pond & Ghat			
Latrine			
Electricity			
Gas			
Land phone			
Dish line			
Internet cable			
Sewerage line			
Boundary wall			
Bathroom			
Other's			

Attachment - 3

Socioeconomic Baseline Survey: HH Questionnaire

Location and Identification of the Sample Household

Sample No.		Code
01	Road Name _____	
03	Name of District : _____	
04	Name of Upazila _____	
05	Name of Union : _____	
04	Name of Mouza/Village : _____	
06	Name of Household Head : _____	
07	Father's / Husband's Name : _____	
08	Name of Respondent (if HH Head is not available) : _____	
09	Relationship of Respondent with Household Head : _____	
010	Respondent's Mobile Number (If any) If No, Mobile Number on Request: _____	

Name of the Interviewer : _____

Signature : _____
Date: _____

Supervisor's Signature : _____
Date : _____

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

SI #	Relationship with H.H (see codes below))	Age (year)	Sex (Male-1 Female-2)	Education (see codes below)	Occupation (see codes below)		Current Employment Status (see codes below)	Marital Status (see codes below)
					Main	Secondary		
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								

Codes:

Relationship with H. H

Self: 1, Wife/Household: 2, Son: 3 Daughter:4, Father: 5, Mother : 6, Brother: 7 Sister : 8
 Daughter-in law: 9, Other : 10

Education : Illiterate: 1, Primary: 2, Secondary: 3, Higher Secondary: 4, Technical: 5, Madrasa : 6
 Graduate/Post Graduate: 7, Literacy course/ Self taught : 8

Occupation Code:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------|
| 1=Agricultural farming | 9= Industrial worker/factory worker | 17=Child labor |
| 2= Agri.- labour | 10=Rickshaw puller/van puller/transport worker | 18=Helping hand |
| 3=Non-agricultural labour | 11=Boat owner | 19=Student |
| 4=Household work/housewives | 12=Boatman/water transport worker | 20=Unemployed |
| 5=House maid | 13=Fishing traders/fishing labour/fishermen | 21=Others (specify) |
| 6=Large/medium business | 14=Fishing traders (trawler owner) | 22=Abroad |
| 7=Small business | 15= Weaving/cottage/handicrafts/artisan | 23=Not applicable |
| 8=Petty business | 16=Service (Govt./NGO/Private) | |

Employment Status

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| Below 6 yrs. | 1 |
| Students | 2 |
| Fully Employed | 3 |
| Partially Employed | 4 |
| Unemployed | 5 |

Marital Code:

- | |
|------------------|
| Married-1, |
| Unmarried-2, |
| Widow/Widower-3, |
| Divorced-4 |

2.

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

A. FIXED ASSETS

201. Is the homestead you live in your own or rented?

Own

1

Rented

2

202. If own, what the **main family house** is made of ?

(Enumerator himself/herself to observe and note the structure type)

Pucca Walls & Roof : _____ 1

Semi-Pucca (Pucca walls, other roof) : _____ 2

Tin walls & tin roof : _____ 3

Bamboo/Reed/Mud Walls & tin roof : _____ 4

Bamboo/Reed/Mud Walls & thatched roof : _____ 5

B. HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

203

Drinking Water Facility:

Piped Water Supply

1

Own Deep/Shallow Tube Well

2

Hand Tube Well

3

Other (specify)

4

204 Type of Toilet Facility:

Sanitary

1

Non-sanitary

2

205

Electricity Supply:

Yes

1

No

2

C. ACCESSIBILITY TO HEALTH FACILITIES

206

Whom do you contact first when any of your family member fall sick?

Quack

1

Community Health Center

2

Private Doctor/Hospital/Clinic

3

Govt. Hospital

4

207

Have you been visited by any Family Planning Worker in the last 3 -6 months?

3 months

:

Yes

1

No

2

6 months

:

Yes

1

No

2

3. LAND OWNERSHIP/ TENENCY PATTERN AND CROPS GROWN

301 Land in use by the Household (Decimal)

Type of land	Amount of Land (Decimal)							Net Land Used {(Cultivated own land + all in) - all out } = Net Operated Land
	Own Land	Share Cropped		Mortgaged		Leased		
		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	
1. Cultivated								
2. Homestead								
3. Orchard/Fruit Garden								
4. Kitchen Garden								
5. Pond/Ditch								
6. Others								
Total (in Acre)								

302 What are the major crops grown by you during last one year? (Tick)

Fodder crops (Tick the reported ones)	Tick	Yield Rate/Decimal	Pulses	Tick	Yield Rate/Decimal
Paddy/Rice			Spice crops		
Wheat			Others (specify)		
Maize					
Jute					
Sugarcane					
Potato					
Oilseeds					
Vegetable					

4. LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY OWNED

401.

Animals

Type	Varieties/Breeds	Number			
		Under Own Management	Share- cropped-in	Share- cropped-out	Total
Buffalo					
Bullock					
Bull					
Cow					
Calves					
Goat					
Sheep					

402.

Poultry

Type	Varieties/Breeds	Present No.	No. of eggs per annum	No.	
				Consumed	Sold
Chicken					
Duck/Goose					

Pigeon					
--------	--	--	--	--	--

Animal health-care services

403 Have you been visited by any livestock worker during the last 3 -6 months?

3 months	:	Yes	<input type="text" value="1"/>	No	<input type="text" value="2"/>
6 months	:	Yes	<input type="text" value="1"/>	No	<input type="text" value="2"/>

5. Income & Expenditure

501 **Last Year Annual Income** (where applicable, value of products and capital assets sold during last one year)

Income Sources	Taka	Income Sources	Taka
A. Agriculture/Farming		B. Off-Farm Income	
Crops (grains)		Wage/Salary/Pension etc.	
Jute or any other cash crop		Trade/Business	
Vegetable		Transport operation and/or transport related business	
Fruits		Remittance	
Livestock		Rent	
Poultry		Interest (Bank, FDR etc.)	
Fish culture		Sale of any Capital Asset (Specify)	
Others		Others	

502. **Total Annual Income (A+B) Tk.** _____

503 **Annual Expenditure** (during last one year)

Item	Taka	Item	Taka
A. Agril./Farming Costs		Transportation costs	
Production costs for:		Power Consumption costs (Electricity, Gas, Firewood etc.)	
Crops (grains)		Tax/interests paid	
Jute or any other cash crop		Any others costs	
Vegetable		Sub-total (B)	
Fruits		C. Capital Expenditure	
Livestock		Land purchase	
Poultry		Cattle purchase	
Fish culture		Poultry purchase	
Others		Construction cost	

Item	Taka	Item	Taka
		Other asset purchased –such as:	Farm implements/tools
			Irrigation equipment
			Furniture
A. Sub-Total			Jewelries
B. Household Consumption/Expenditure			Radio/TV
Approx. Value of Agricultural products consumed			Others
Kitchen marketing costs			
Medicine costs			
Clothing costs			
Education costs			
B. Sub-Total		C. Sub-Total	

504. **Total Annual Expenditure (A+B+C)**
Taka: _____

505. **Total Annual Income (from 501)**
Taka: _____

506 **Balance (Saving)**
Taka: _____

507 If balance is positive, ask the respondent about his intentions with the balance such as

Bank deposit	1	Investment in small trade	2	Land Purchase	3
Purchase of farm implements	4	House Construction/Repair	5	Others (Specify)	6

508 Self Assessment of Poverty Level

508.1 What is your overall family economic condition?

Always deficit	1	Occasionally deficit	2	Break-even position	3	Surplus	4
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VI. CREDIT

601. Did you borrow any loan last year?

Yes	1	No	2
-----	---	----	---

602. **If yes, details of loan taken:**

Source	Amount Taken (Tk.)	Purpose (see codes)	Rate of Interest	If Collateral Required, (see codes)	Amount Repaid (Tk.)	If repayment is overdue and not repaid, Reasons (see codes)
A. Institutional						

Banks/Any Statutory Financial Institutions						
UCCA/ Cooperatives						
NGOs						
B. Non-Institutional						
Private Lenders/Traders						
Friends/ Relatives						
Others (specify)						

CODES						
Purpose	Collateral		Reason for non-payment			
Purchase of Agri. Inputs/Equipment	1	None	1	Loss due to natural calamity	1	
Business	2	Land	2	Crop failure	2	
Land or any Asset Purchase	3	Jewelry	3	Money used for other purpose	3	
Food/Family Consumption	4	Crop	4	Unforeseen financial crisis/Family expenses	4	
Social/Ceremonial Expenses	5	Against Savings	5	Unwilling to repay	5	
Children's Education	6	Other (specify)		Hope to repay	6	
Debt Repayment	7			Other Specify	7	
Other (specify)	8					
	9					
	10					

603. What of the following loan sources you consider to be the easiest/most accessible (ref. the sources mentioned above)?

Institutional 1 Non-institutional 2 Other 3

VII. INSTITUTIONAL / SOCIAL ISSUES

Association with NGOs

801. Are you a member of NGO?

Yes 1 No 2

802. If yes, name the NGO

Name of NGOs:			
---------------	--	--	--

803. What sort(s) of assistance do you want from NGO/Government Organization?

Technical Know how 1 Financial Assistance 2 Equipment 3
 4 6 6

Social issues

804. Characteristics of local leaders of your area (may be multiple, identify only the most prominent ones)

Land Owner 1 Educated person 2 Business man 3 Labor leader 4
 Other wisely important 5 UC Chairman 6 UC Member 7 Other 8

805. How disputes are solved settled in your community mostly?

Amicable settlement Litigation Force Social Action

806. What are the major social problems in your area at the moment?

Flooding = Drainage Congestion = Irrigation = Lack off education Poverty =
 Employment = Transport =

807. **What you recommend for solving the problems?** (Narrate below problem specific recommendations)

VIII Marketing, Transport and Communication

901. What you sold/bought of the following during last one year?

Items	Tick	Amount Sold/Bought (Specify Unit)		Per Unit price (TK)		Where sold/bought (see codes below)		Transport used to carry to/from the place sold/bought (see codes below)
		Sold	Bought	Sold	Bought	Sold	Bought	
Crops								
Vegetable								
Livestock								
Poultry								
Fruits								
Fish culture								
Farm implements/tools								
Irrigation equipment								
Furniture								
Jewelries								
Radio/TV								
Other (specify)								

Items	Tick	Amount Sold/Bought (Specify Unit)		Per Unit price (TK)		Where sold/bought (see codes below)		Transport used to carry to/from the place sold/bought (see codes below)
		Sold	Bought	Sold	Bought	Sold	Bought	

Code for selling place:

Farm Gate Market Govt. Sales center Other

Code for Mode of Transport Used:

Head loaded Oxcart Boat Rickshaw / Van Others

902. Distance of the following from your homestead and how do you/your family members usually go to these places?

Places (Nearest ones)	Distance (KM)	Transport used to go these places (see codes)		Average frequency of visit per month (No. of trips)	Cost per Trip (TK)
		During Season	Dry During Rainy Season		
Primary School					
Secondary School					
College					
Maqtab/Madrassa					
Daily Hat/Bazar					
Weekly Market					
District Town					
Upazila Sadar					
All Weather Road					
Bus Station					
Railway Station					
Launch Ghat					
Post office					
Community Health Clinic					

1X. Women in Development

1001. Is any **female member** of your family associated with any income-earning activity?

Yes No

1002. If yes, what type of the work she is engaged in?

Type of work (Code)	Time (Working since)	Monthly income in Tk.

Code for types of Work:

Wage/Salaried job Agricultural Farming in
own land Farming in
other's land Fish
culture/Fishing

Remittance Earner	<input type="text" value="5"/>	Transport related Business/ Transport Operation	<input type="text" value="6"/>	Vegetable Gardening	<input type="text" value="7"/>	Animal Rearing	<input type="text" value="8"/>
Poultry Rearing	<input type="text" value="9"/>	Cottage industry	<input type="text" value="10"/>	Tree plantation/Care taking	<input type="text" value="11"/>	Others (specify)	<input type="text" value="12"/>

1003. How long she is doing the job?

Less than 6 months 1-3 years More than 3 years

1004. Do you have any objection to women working outside the homestead?

Yes No

1005. If yes, please indicate the reasons.

No suitable opportunity around	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Social Taboo/ Purdah	<input type="text" value="2"/>	Family Prestige Concern	<input type="text" value="3"/>	Lack of interest among guardians	<input type="text" value="4"/>
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Lack of Security	<input type="text" value="5"/>	Lack of time after household work	<input type="text" value="6"/>	Physically unable to work outside	<input type="text" value="7"/>	Others	<input type="text" value="8"/>
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X. DEVELOPMENT PARTICIPATION

1101. Do you think that the local people should be involved in different stages of any development project like SRTPP?

Yes No

1102. If yes, in what?

Planning	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Designing	<input type="text" value="2"/>	Implementation	<input type="text" value="3"/>	Otherwise	<input type="text" value="4"/>
----------	--------------------------------	-----------	--------------------------------	----------------	--------------------------------	-----------	--------------------------------

1103. Are you interested to participate in any work of SRTPP-II ?

Yes No

1104. What type of work you want to participate in?

Planning	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Designing	<input type="text" value="2"/>	Implementation	<input type="text" value="3"/>	Otherwise (specify)	<input type="text" value="4"/>
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1104. After upgradation of the proposed road to 4 lanes, would you pay increased fare for transportation?

Yes No

Checklist: Child Labor Survey

Sample No :

Location : Section :

Name of Road :

Village :

Union :

Upazilla :

District :

Q-1. Name of Household Head:

Q-1.1 Father's Name/Husband Name:

Q-1.2 Sex of Household Head: 1=Male 2=Female

Q-1.3 Marital Status of Household Head:

1=Married 2=Widow 3=sami poritakta/Separated

Q-1.4: Mobile No (If any)

Q-1.5: Mobile No (If any requested)

Q-1.1: Name of Child Labor Respondent

Q-1.2 Sex of Child Labor Respondent 1=Male
2=Female

Q-1.3 Age of Child Labor Respondent (year)

Q-1.4 Educational Qualification of Child Labor Respondent: *(If formal literate, indicate the Class/ Grade passed, if non-formal illiterate, put 99 and if totally illiterate, put 0)*

Q-2.1 What the child labor is engaged in?

1= Own Agricultural Works 2=Agricultural Labor 3=Day Labor 4=Tea Stall/Hotel Worker 5= Workshop/Factory	7=Own Shop 8= Shop worker 9=Garments Worker 10=Rickshaw/Van 11=Tempo Helper 12=Bus/Truck Helper	13=Business 14=Construction Labor 15=Made Servant/..... 16=Work in Peddy/Rice Mill 17=Tat/Weaving 18=Others (specify)
---	--	--

Q-2.2 Work Place of the Working Child :

Working Place: 1= Own Village 2=Upazilla/Market
3=District/City
4= Dhaka 5=Others (specify)

Q-2.3 Type of Employment:

Type of Employment: 1=Own employment 2=Employed by other 3=Both

Q-2.4 Payment type of child labor respondent:

1=Daily,2=Weekly, 3=Monthly,4=Yearly, 5= Otherwise (specify)

2.5 How many days work in a year: Own Work

: Work for Employer/others

2.6 Average Income in a year:

For Food:

Tk

Cash

Tk

3.1 If works in Mills/Factory/Tea-stall etc.: Available Facilities

Code	Structural Facilities	1=Yes	2=No
01	Good and safe working environment		
02	Safe Drinking Water Supply		
03	Sanitary Latrine		
04	Leisure time and recreation facilities		
05	Weekly Holidays		
06	Leave provision with pay		

3.2 Own perception of the work the child is engaged in:

Code	Work Environment/Working Conditions	Tick
01	Bad work posture -long time standing/seating	

02	Too busy/ always to keep on run/alert	
03	Poorly remunerated /very low paid	
04	High risks of accident	
05	Very hard job compared to age/physical ability	
06	Nasty/Polluted Environment/Badly Affecting Health	
07	Rough behaved employer	
08	Otherwise dissatisfactory (Specify)	
09		
10		

Checklist on Women Status

Q1. Name of the female respondent: Q2. Age of the female respondent:

Q3. Education level of the female respondent:

(If formal literate, indicate the Class/Grade passed, if non-formal illiterate, put 99 and if totally illiterate, put 0)

Q4. Marital status of the female respondent

1=Married 2=Widow 3=Separated 4=Unmarried/never married

Q5. Main Occupation of the respondent:

Only Housewife -1, Housekeeping + any self-employed IGA -2, Wage Lab.- 3, Salaried Job-4, Other (specify) -5

Q6. Are you member of any social organizations? Yes No

Q6.1. If member of social organization, any them

1=Grameen Bank member 2=NGO groups 3=Cooperatives 4=UP
5=others (specify)

Q7. Do you run any IGA? Yes No

Sl No	Name of IGA	IGA (code)	How long (year)	Amount of capital (Taka)		Annual net income
				Fixed capital	Running capital	

Q7.1 Source of capital for your IGA

Sources of Capital	Fixed capital	Running capital	Comments, if any

Own savings-01, Sale of assets-02, Sale of land-03, Remittance (abroad)-04, Remittance (within country)-05, Mortgage out of land-06, Mortgage out of non-land asset-07, Banks (except GB)-08, Grameen Bank-09, National NGO-10, Local NGO-11, Aratdar/Whole sale traders-12, Money lenders-13, Others (specify)-14

Q8. How frequently you visit the following places

	Distance Max in	Frequency of visit	Reasons for visit
Upazila HQs			
District/Divisional HQs			
Dhaka			
Relatives homes			
Union Parishad Office			
Bank			
Grameen Bank			
NGO office			

Code of frequency : 1=Almost daily 2=Weekly 3=Fortnightly 4=Monthly 5=Occasionally 6=Others

Q9. Access to Market: Market visits by Female Household members

Name of markets	Distance (KM)	Transport mode (mostly used)*	Cost of transport / km	How frequently they visit the market**	Why do they visit market place? 1=To sell commodities 2=To buy commodities 3=Both buying and selling

Transport mode: 1=On foot, 2=bicycle, 3=Rickshaw, 4=Van, 5=Auto-rickshaw, 6=mini bus/bus,7=Others (specify)

Frequency: 1=Almost every day, 2=Once a week, 3=Twice week, 4=Fortnightly, 5=Once in month, 6=others (specify)

Q10.1 Can you take decision regarding your children's education

Cannot take always	1
Cannot take at all	2
Can take always	3
Not applicable	4
Others	5

Q11.2 Can you take decision regarding your children's marriage?

Cannot take always	1
Cannot take at all	2
Can take always	3
Not applicable	4

Others	5
---------------	----------

Q11.3 Can you take decision regarding your own health care?

Cannot take always	1
Cannot take at all	2
Can take always	3
Not applicable	4
Others	5

Q12 Do you know how sexual (venereal) disease spread

1	Copulation with venereal disease infected people
2	Sexual intercourse with multiple partners
3	Intercourse with sex worker
4	Blood infusion of Venereal disease infected people
5	Venereal disease affected preagnent mothers' baby might be affected with venereal dises in womb
6	Other (specify)
7	Do not know

Q13.1 Do you know what is HIV/AIDS?

1=Yes

2=No

Q13.2 If yes. do you know how HIV/AIDS spread?

1=Yes 2=No

Q13.3 If yes, How (multiple answer possible)

1	Copulation with HIV/AIDS infected people
2	Sexual interaction with multiple partners
3	Sexual interaction with sex workers
4	Blood infusion of HIV/AIDS infected people
5	Using needle/injection syringe or sharp instrument used by HIV/AIDS infected people
6	HIV/AIDS infected pregnant mother's baby might be infected with HIV/AIDS in womb
7	Others (specify)
8	Do not know

Attachment -4

Involuntary Resettlement & Indigenous People Screening Checklists

A. Name of Subproject:

B. Information on project/subproject/component:

C. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

Below is the initial screening for involuntary resettlement impacts and due diligence exercise. Both permanent and temporary impacts must be considered and reported in the screening process.

Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not known	Remarks
1. Will the project include any physical construction work?				
2. Does the proposed activity include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?				
3. Will it require temporary land acquisition?				
4. Is the ownership status and current usage of the land known?				
5. Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site or within the corridor of impact (COI) / Right of Way (ROW)?				
6. Will there be loss of housing?				
7. Will there be loss of agricultural plots?				
8. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets (i.e. fences, pumps, etc.)?				
9. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises?				
10. Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?				
11. Will people lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?				
12. Will any social or economic activities be affected by land use-related changes?				
13. Are any of the affected persons (AP) from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?				

D. Screening Questions for Indigenous People Impact

Key concerns (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	Yes	No	Unknown	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, scheduled tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?				
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples,				
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?				
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?				
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?				
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?				
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?				
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making				
B. Definition of Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?				
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts,				
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade,				
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?				
C. Identification of Special Requirements				
<i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?				
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?				

Key concerns (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	Yes	No	Unknown	Remarks
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the				
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?				
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?				

E. Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous People Impact

After reviewing the answers above, EA/ Safeguard Team confirms that the proposed subsection/ section/ subproject/component (tick as appropriate):

- [1]** Has involuntary resettlement (IR) impact, a resettlement plan (or corrective action plan) is required (Vj).
- [2]** Has No IR impact, no resettlement plan is required.
- [3]** Has Indigenous People (IP) impact, an indigenous people plan (IPP) (or specific IP action plan) is required.
- [4]** Has No IP impact, no IPP/specific action plan is required. (Vj).

Prepared By:	Verified by:
Name:	Name:
Position:	Position:
Date:	Date:

Annex 5

Land Acquisition Process under ARIPA, 2017

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the Process	Responsibility
Section 4 (1)	Publication of preliminary notice of acquisition of property for a public purpose	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (3) (1)	Prior to the publication of section 4(1) notice; Identify the present status of the land, structures and trees through videography, still pictures or appropriate technology.	Deputy Commissioner
	After the publication of the section 4(1) notice, a joint verification is conducted with potentially affected households and relevant organizations.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (7)	After publication of preliminary notice under the section 4(1), if any household has changed the status of the land for beneficial purposes, changed status will not be added to the joint verification notice.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (8)	If the affected person is not happy with the joint verification assessment, he/she can complain to Deputy Commissioner within seven days of issuing sec 4(1) notice.	Affected Person
Section 4 (9)	Hearing by Deputy Commissioner within 15 working days after receiving the complaints. In case of government priority projects, hearing will be within 10 working days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 5 (1)	Objections to acquisition by interested parties, within 15 days of the issue of section 4 (1) Notice	Affected Person
Section 5 (2)	Deputy Commissioner submits hearing report within 30 working days after the date of the section 5(1) notice. In the case of government priority projects, it will be within 15 working days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 5 (3)	DC submits his report to the (i) government (for properties that exceed 16.50 acres; (ii) Divisional Commissioner for properties that do not exceed 16.50 acres. Deputy Commissioner makes the final decision, if no objections were raised within 30 days of inquiry. In case of government priority project, it will be 15 days	Deputy Commissioner
Section 6 (1) (1)	Government makes the final decision on acquisition within 60 working days after receiving report from the Deputy Commissioner under section 5(3) notice.	Government
Section 6 (1) (2)	Divisional Commissioner makes the decision within 15 days or with reasons within 30 days since the submission of the report by Deputy Commissioner under section 5(3) notice.	Divisional Commissioner

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the Process	Responsibility
Section 7 (1)	Publication of the Notice of final decision to acquire the property and notifying the interested parties to submit their claims for compensation.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 7 (2)	Interested parties submit their interests in the property and claims for compensation within 15 working days (in case of priority project 7 days).	Affected Person
Section 7 (3)	Individual notices have to be served to all interested persons including the shareholders within 15 days of issuing Section 7(1) notice	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (1)	Deputy Commissioner makes a valuation of the property to be acquired as at the date of issuing Section 4 Notice; determine the compensation; and apportionment of compensation among parties interested.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (3)	Deputy Commissioner informs the award of compensation to the interested parties and sends the estimate of compensation to the requiring agency/person within 7 days of making the compensation decision.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (4)	The requiring agency deposits the estimated award of compensation with the Deputy Commissioner within 120 days of receiving the estimate.	Requiring Agency
Section 9 (1)	During valuation of assets, Deputy Commissioner will consider the following: (i) Average market price of land of the same category in the last 12 months; (ii) Impact on existing crops and trees; (iii) Impact on other remaining adjacent properties; (iv) Impact on properties and income; and (v) Relocation cost for businesses, residential dwellings etc.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (2)	Additional 200% premium on transacted deeds collected from Sub-Registrar's office is added to the estimated value. If land is acquired for private organizations, added premium will be 300%.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (3)	Additional 100% compensation on top of the market price for impacts mentioned under sections 9(1) and (2)	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (4)	Appropriate action will be taken for relocation on top of the above-mentioned subsections.	
Section 11 (1)	Deputy Commissioner awards the compensation to entitled parties within 60 days of receiving the deposit from the requiring agency/person.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 10 (2)	If an entitled person does not consent to receive compensation, or if there is no competent person to receive compensation, or in the case of any dispute with	Deputy Commissioner

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the Process	Responsibility
	the title to receive compensation, Deputy Commissioner deposits the compensation amount in a deposit account in the Public Account of the Republic. Thereafter, Deputy Commissioner acquires the land. (Landowners can obtain such deposited money at any time, having appealed to the Deputy Commissioner, and providing evidence in support of his/her claim.	Affected Persons
Section 12	When the property acquired contains standing crops cultivated by Bargadar (registered tenants), the apportion of compensation due to him will be determined by the Deputy Commissioner and will be paid to the bargadar in cash.	Deputy Commissioner