

**GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
ROADS & HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT (RHD)**

**PREPARATORY SURVEY FOR
DHAKA-CHITTAGONG NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO.1
BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION
PROJECT**

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

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Prepared by

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AB	Acquiring Body
ACE	Additional Chief Engineer
AE	Assistant Engineer
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
ASA	Association for Social Advancement
BA	Bachelor Degree
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDT	Bangladesh Taka
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
CBE	Commercial and Business Enterprise
CCL	Compensation under Law
CI	Corrugated Iron
CPR	Common Property Resources
CRO	Chief Resettlement Officer
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DCI	Direct Calorie Intake
DOE	Department of Environment
DoF	Department of Fisheries
DCSC	Design and Construction Supervision Consultant
DTL	Deputy Team Leader
DPD	Deputy Project Director
DPM	Deputy Project Mnager
EA	Executing Agency
EC	Entitlement Card
EE	Executive Engineer
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
EMU	Environment Management Unit
EP	Entitled Person
ESU	Engineering Service Unit
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
ft	foot / feet (3.28 ft = 1 m)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOB	Government of Bangladesh

GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HH	Household
HSC	Higher Secondary Certificate
IA	Implementing Agency
ID Card	Identify Card
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
IWTA	Inland Water Transport Authority
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JVS	Joint Verification Survey
LGI	Local Government Institution
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LMS	Land Market Survey
LIRP	Livelihood and Income Restoration Program
MA	Master Course
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MOL	Ministry of Land
MOC	Ministry of Communications
NGO	Non-government Organization
NH-1	National Highway No.1
NRS	National Resettlement Specialist
the Ordinance	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected People
PAU	Project Affected Unit
PAVC	Property Assessment and Valuation Committee
PCU	Passenger Car Unit
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PD	Project Director
PDB	Power Development Board
PIB	Public Information Brochure

PMO	Project Management Office
PPR	Project Progress Report
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
PWD	Public Works Department
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAC	Resettlement Advisory Committee
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RB	Requiring Body
RE	Resettlement Expert
RF	Resettlement Framework
RHD	Roads & Highways Department
RO	Resettlement Officer
RoR	Record of Right
ROW	Right-of-Way
RV	Replacement Value
SAE	Sub-Assistant Engineer
SDE	Sub-Divisional Engineer
SE	Superintending Engineer
SES	Socioeconomic Survey
SSC	Secondary School Certificate
TA	Technical Assistance
UP	Union Parishad
TOR	Terms of Reference
VHH	Vulnerable Household
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has undertaken a project to construct three Bridges on National Highway No.1 (NH-1) i.e. Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti Bridge including rehabilitation of the existing bridges through the Roads and Highways Department (RHD) under the Ministry of Communications (MOC) with financial assistance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The project involves construction of new bridges parallel to the existing bridges with approach road. The length of the bridges including viaduct are Kanchpur 400 m, Meghna 930 m and Gumti 1,410 m respectively. The overall objective of the Project is to mitigate the increasing traffic demand of NH-1, which can be made by;

- i. Construction of new 2nd Kanchpur Bridge, 2nd Meghna Bridge and 2nd Gumti Bridge together with approach road respectively.
- ii. Rehabilitation of existing Kanchpur Bridge, Meghna Bridge and Gumti Bridge

Land Acquisition and Displacement: Construction of the new bridges and rehabilitation of the existing bridges will require no land acquisition. All components of the project will be constructed on the RHD land. But the project interventions will require displacement of about 278 project affected households (PAHs) including 175 residents (residential 107 and commercial 61, three both residential and commercial squatters, one pond owner, one tree owner and two common properties), 103 tenants (residential 98 and commercial 5), have been affected. Besides, 28 wage laborers (shop workers) will also experience loss of livelihoods.

Significance of Impacts: All physically displaced project affected households (PAHs) will experience significant impacts as a result of displacement. Mitigation of all impacts, including the significant resettlement impacts, will be undertaken through implementation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The RAP identified, and proposed number of remedial measures for addressing the gaps between national legislation and the requirements of Development Partner (such as JICA)'s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

Indigenous People: There are no indigenous people (tribal or ethnic minority) within the affected population..

Compensation and Entitlements: The affected persons (APs) will be compensated for their affected structure, trees, cropping field, ponds, business, both squatters and tenants staying on the government land. Compensation is to be paid by the RHD through an NGO/consulting firm

to be engaged by the Design and Construction Supervision Consultant (DCSC) to assist RHD in RAP implementation process. Compensation is based on entitlements including: (i) replacement value for structures, tree, etc. and (ii) other resettlement assistance as required such as transfer grants, re-installation grant (except replacement value) and compensation for loss of business/wage due to dislocation etc. Vulnerable households will be eligible for further cash assistance for relocation and resettlement to improve their living condition. RAP Implementing Agency (IA) will assist the APs in searching alternative relocation sites and in the relocation process. The entitlements as per loss category are presented in Table EX-1 below.

Disclosure, Consultation and Participation: The Displaced Persons (DPs) and their community have been consulted for their perception on the compensation payment process, scope and importance of participation in the project process, relocation requirements, etc. While conducting survey and the group discussions, personal contact and community based stakeholder consultation meetings were held at different stages of the project formation to seek opinions of the various stakeholders on the project. At least 2 formal stakeholder consultation meetings were held at Kanchpur and Meghna and 7 focused group meetings were held with different occupational groups in three bridges. Besides, the RAP disclosure meetings were held in three bridge locations on first August 2012.

For first stage and second stage (consultation and disclosure) meetings, the people were informed through a notice published in the national Daily newspapers and verbal notice through community leaders. During the implementation of the RAP more stakeholders consultation and focused group meetings will be held to seek cooperation from various stakeholders in the decision-making and implementation of the RAP. The RAP will be summarized in an information booklet in Bangla (local language) and disclosed to the affected people during implementation period. The APs will participate in the RAP implementation process through representation in the Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs).

Eligibility of Cut-off Date: All of the APs are identified on the RHD land and no new land acquisition is required for the project. This is why the commencement date of census survey is declared as the cut-off date for eligibility of resettlement benefit for the properties standing on the GoB land. In this project the date of commencement of census i.e. 8th March 2012 in Kanchpur Bridge, and 15th March 2012, in Meghna and Gumti Bridge is declared as cut-off date.

Table EX-1 Entitlement Matrix

Table 5.2 Entitlement Matrix

Loss Item 1: LOSS OF PHYSICAL STRUCTURES RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL (WITHOUT TITLE TO LAND)			
Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
1. Socially recognized owners (Squatters) of structures built on the ROW as identified by Census	1. Replacement Value ¹ (RV) for structure 2. Transfer Grant @ BDT 7 (seven) per sft ² of affected structure. 3. Utility reconnection assistance @BDT2,000/household 4. Removal grant for billboards as lump sum @ BDT 200,000/ number 5. Special Assistance of a one-time payment as recommended by PAVC for each vulnerable households (VHH) i.e. female-headed, disabled-headed, elderly-headed and hardcore poor household with an amount of BDT 10,000/VHH. 6. BDT 12,000/- as one time grant in addition to other compensation for female headed including disabled/handicapped/widow member family. 7. Skill Training for vulnerable households is provided by IA. 8. Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials free of cost.	1. Applicable to all structures located on ROW at cut-off dates. 2. PAVC will record structures and recommend the RV of structures. 3. Compensation will be paid for the structures built by the RHD and employees of RHD. 4. Transfer grant would be paid for only primary structure such as residential house (measured in sq ft). 5. Hardcore poor is defined as the households which income level is lower than BDT 60,000/year ³	1. RAP Implementing Agency (IA) will assist the APs in finding alternative site for relocation.
Implementation Issues			
1. Entitled person will be identified through the Census survey to be conducted by IA and RHD at the detailed design stage. 2. RV of structure will be determined by PAVC 3. Compensation must be paid before EP dismantles and removes the structures as per civil works requirement by RHD through IA.			

¹ As determined based on the result of replacement cost survey conducted by study team and to be recommended by PAVC

² Based on Padma Bridge Project (2010) financed by WB, ADB, JICA and IDB because of the proximity of the area and year the survey conducted, the value used for this project is considered to be applicable in due consideration of recent price level.

³ Based on Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning Management Project (2011) financed by ADB

Loss Item 2: LOSS OF STANDING CROPS/FISH STOCK/ TREE WHO HAVE CONTRACT WITH LAND OWNER			
Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
1. Socially recognized owners, as have contract documents with land owner, of trees and crops grown on public or other land, as identified by IA and verified by PAVC.	1. The crop owners will be issued 60 days prior notice by the RHD to harvest the crops. If it is not near harvesting period, the expected yield will be compensated at RV. 2. In addition, grants for loss of access (right of cultivating) to cultivable land equivalent to the crop harvested in one harvested season, to be verified by PAVC, RV of fish stock and trees as determined by PAVC 3. Owners will be allowed to harvest crops and fish stock and fell the trees. 4. Dislocation allowance for fish pond @ BDT300/dec. 5. Provisions of lease agreement will supersede above entitlements unless otherwise no conflicts with guidelines stated in this matrix.	1. Applicable for all crops/fish stock on land/pond within ROW at the time of dispossession. 2. If the tree is planted on the RHD land by taking lease, compensation for trees will be paid following the clause of the lease agreement signed between the parties ⁴ 3. RV of trees/crops/fish stock will be recommended by PAVC based on data obtained from forest department/ district agriculture extension office/ district marketing office/fishery department respectively/market survey, etc. for those identified through joint on-site verification by PAVC	Nil
Implementation Issues:			
Loss of agricultural products (standing crops) will be assessed by PAVC and compensation will be paid by RHD through IA			

⁴ Usually, the lease contract is made to pay half of the total sales (market price) to the land owner. Therefore, half price of planted trees is paid to tree owners. Rest half is not required to be paid since the land owner is RHD

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

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

⁵ As were estimated based on the maximum average daily income of BDT 250/day x 30 days x 3 months and is a little less than BDT 24,000.

⁶ BDT 250 is likely the average of payment per day according to the socio-economic survey implemented.

⁷ Socio-economic survey made to meet demand and supply. To survey the demands of skills (what skill wanted) from enterprise owner and skills the affected people want to attain.

Loss Item 5: LOSS FOR RENTING RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL HOUSE/ ROOM			
Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
1. Rantee (who borrows residential structure) as identified by Census and verified by PAVC 2. Rantee (who borrows structures) for his business identified by Census and verified by PAVC	1. Rental assistance for both residential and commercial rentee as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum of 3 months rental but not exceeding BDT. 7,500 ⁸ 2. Actual shifting assistance to be determined by PAVC, or BDT 500 per member up to BDT 5,000 per rentee residential household 3. If advance rental payment was already made by rentee to renter, and renter would not reimburse the advanced payment to rentee, then payment of allowance to renter will be deducted from owners' resettlement assistance package and paid back to the rentee up to the ceiling (3 months' allowance) of owners entitlements with GRC approval 4. Right to salvage materials from demolished structure erected by tenant. 5. Special Assistance of a one-time payment as recommended by PAVC for each vulnerable households (VHH) i.e. female-headed, disabled-headed, elderly-headed and hardcore poor household with an amount of BDT 10,000/VHH. 6. BDT. 12,000/- as one time grant in addition to other compensation for only female headed without elderly support disabled/ handicapped/widow member family. 7. Skill training for vulnerable households is provided by trainer NGO	1. Each rentee of affected premises will be entitled for shifting assistance 2. RHD employees erected structures by their own will be compensated as RV allowed taking away salvage materials.	1. EPs will be brought under income generation program. 2. IA assists finding new rent-out house.
Implementation Issues:			
1. IA identifies EPs at census, PVAC verifies the compensation amount, and RHD, thorough IA, pays the compensation. 2. Payment shall be done before physical relocation of EPs.			

⁸ Average rental fee per month is less than BDT 2,500 per month according to socio-economic survey

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

Grievance Redress Mechanism: Through public consultations and distribution of the public information booklet, APs will be informed that they have a right to resolve any grievance/complaints they may have regarding resettlement issues. Grievances will be settled with full representation in GRCs constituted by the Ministry of Communications with representatives from the Executing Agency (EA)- here RHD, the RAP IA to be engaged to assist RHD in RP implementation, local government institutions (LGI) representatives and the APs representatives to be selected by RHD in consultation with IA, LGI representative and Resettlement Specialist/Expert from Design and Construction Supervision Consultant. The APs will call upon the support of the IA to assist them in presenting their grievances to the GRCs. The GRCs will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation and other assistance. Grievances will be redressed within 21 days from the date of lodging the complaints.

Income Restoration Strategy: Vulnerable Project Affected Households (PAHs) (including hardcore poor and female headed, elderly headed, etc.) will be given additional support for livelihood and income restoration.

Institutional Arrangements: A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established by RHD headed by the Project Director at the rank of Additional Chief Engineer. Superintending Engineer and Executive Engineers will be also in place to handle the project activities. The PIU will be responsible for coordinating and overall execution of the project including payment of compensation/resettlement benefits to the entitled persons (EPs) before relocation. The DCSC will appoint an IA for implementation of the RAP for proper resettlement and rehabilitation of the project affected people before and after relocation.

Cost Estimate and Budget: The total indicative cost estimate for implementation of the RAP is **BDT 84,768,648** (Eighty four million seven hundred sixty eight thousand six hundred forty eight) equivalent to USD 1,033,763 (1 USD=82 BDT as of July 2012.) It includes payment of compensation for structure & resettlement benefits with other allowances, training on income generating activities, operation cost of the RAP IA and external monitoring agency (EMA) of the RAP implementation. The total estimated budget is shown in the Table EX 2 below.

Besides, the RAP has kept provision of the budget for structures made by RHD at Kanchpur Bridge and Gumti Bridge which are required to be demolished due to the approach road or construction yard. The unit rates of the RHD structures are same as other affected structures. The total budget for the RHD structures stand at **BDT 29,121,415** (USD 355,139). RHD will pay this amount to the local road division as per RHD rule.

Table EX 2: Summary of Resettlement Cost for Project

	Category of Losses	Kanchpur (BDT)	Meghna (BDT)	Gumti (BDT)	Total Budget (BDT)
A	Compensation for structure	47,088,661	4,452,370	2,540,550	54,081,581
B	Compensation for Trees	838,333	4,533,750	0	5,372,083
C	Other Resettlement Benefits	5,249,603	519,062	607,480	6,376,145
D	Training on IGA for eligible members of affected households and wage laborers	560,000	8,000	72,000	640,000
E	Approximately 3 Trainers for 10 days each @BDT 3000/day/person	90,000	0	0	90,000
F	RHD Capacity Building Training	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	2,000,000
G	Operation cost for RAP Implementing Agency **	5,000,000	2,575,000	2,575,000	10,150,000
H	Operation cost for External Monitoring Agency (EMA)	500,000	300,000	200,000	1,000,000
I	Contingency @ 10% of the Total A-H*	3,235,577	1,288,818	534,444	5,058,839
	Total	63,562,174	14,177,000	7,029,474	84,768,648
	Total (USD)	775,148	172,890	85,725	1,033,763

Note: USD 1 = BDT 82 as of July 2012

*10% of the total budget excluding RHD compensation

**including operation cost for GRC and PAVC

Implementation and Monitoring: Internal monitoring of RAP implementation will be the overall responsibility of the PIU and the DCSC/RAP-IA. The EA along with Resettlement Specialist/Expert of the DCSC will independently be monitoring implementation of RAP as per the guideline as well as assessing the ability of project affected households (PAHs) to restore their living standards and livelihoods to pre-project levels. An external monitoring agency will be engaged by RHD during RAP implementation for ongoing verification.

Glossary of Terms

Affected Person (AP): includes any person, affected households (AHs), firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.

Assistance: means support, rehabilitation and restoration measures extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets.

Compensation: means payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost at current market value.

Cut-off date: means the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will not be considered is the cut-off date. Date of service of notice under Section 3 of Land Acquisition Ordinance is considered to be the cut-off date for recognition of legal compensation and the starting date of carrying out the census/inventory of losses or any designated date declared by the RHD will be considered as the cut of date for eligibility of resettlement benefit for the properties standing on the GoB land and not covered by Deputy Commissioner (DC). In this Project the dates of commencement of census i.e. 8th March 2012 in Kanchpur and Meghna and 15th March 2012 in Gumti Bridge are declared as cut-off date.

Encroachers: mean those people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project. The term also refers to those extending attached private land into public land.

Entitlement: means the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to AHs, depending on the type and degree /nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.

Eminent Domain: means the regulatory authority of the Government to obtain land for public purpose/interest or use as described in the 1982 Ordinance and Land Acquisition Law.

Household: A household includes all persons living and eating together (sharing the same kitchen and cooking food together as a single-family unit).

Inventory of losses: means the pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.

Non-titled: means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or public land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. WB's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied resettlement assistance.

Project: means Dhaka-Chaittagong National Highway (NH-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project

Project Affected Household: combines residential households (HHs), commercial and business enterprises (CBEs), common property resources (CPRs) and other affected entities as a whole.

Relocation: means displacement or physical moving of the APs from the affected area to a new area/site and rebuilding homes, infrastructure, provision of assets, including productive land/employment and re-establishing income, livelihoods, living and social systems

Replacement value: means the value of assets to replace the loss at current market price, or its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged.

Resettlement: means mitigation of all the impacts associated with land acquisition including restriction of access to, or use of land, acquisition of assets, or impacts on income generation as a result of displacement due to the Project.

Significant impact: means where 200 or more APs suffer a loss of 10% or more of productive assets (income generating) or physical displacement.

Squatters: means the same as non-titled and includes households, business and common establishments on land owned by the State. Under the project this includes RHD land, slope of the existing road and right of way of the proposed bridge alignments.

Structures: mean all buildings including primary and secondary structures of houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls.

Vulnerable Households: means households that are (i) headed by single woman or woman with dependents and low incomes; (ii) headed by elderly/ disabled people without means of support; (iii) households that fall on or below the poverty line;⁹ (iv) households of indigenous population or ethnic minority; and (v) households of low social group or caste.

⁹ The poverty lines (updated for 2008) to be cited in the RAP as per Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) report.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Description of the National Highway No.1 –Bridges Construction and Rehabilitation (the Project)

The National Highway No.1 (NH-1), namely, Dhaka-Chittagong Highway, is the lifeline for economy of Bangladesh with a capacity of 25,000 Passenger Car Unit (PCU) per day on 2-lane section and 60,000 PCU per day on 4-lane section. The NH-1 will be a part of the Asian Highway that connects with neighboring countries. On this highway, existing Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti Bridges are major structures, which are the only way to cross Sitalakhya, Meghna and Gumti rivers. But, these bridges, constructed in the year of 1977, 1991 and 1995, respectively, are being deteriorated for several years. Consequently, they need urgent rehabilitations. In addition, the existing bridges were designed and constructed according to the outdated design standard. Therefore, these existing bridges may necessitate seismic retrofitting to withstand earthquake excitations in accordance with current codes.

According to the traffic survey conducted in this study (conducted in February and March, 2012), the NH-1 almost exceeded its traffic volume capacity to 78,000 PCU counted on Kanchpur Bridge and 73,300 PCU on Meghna and Gumti Bridges. Recently, the Government of Bangladesh has decided to widen NH-1 into 4 lanes in order to mitigate excess traffic volume and remove traffic bottlenecks. But, these existing 2-lane bridges are becoming a critical bottleneck for traffic movement through NH-1. It is obvious the existing 2-lane bridges will fail to cope with increased traffic volume of the NH-1 and cause serious traffic congestion. Therefore, the construction of 2nd Kanchpur, 2nd Meghna and 2nd Gumti Bridges are becoming an essential issue.

1.2 Objective and Purpose of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The objectives of the RAP are:

- a) To assess the nature and magnitude of the likely displacement,
- b) To explore all viable alternative project designs to avoid, where feasible, or minimize displacement,
- c) To assess the legal framework covering resettlement and policies of the government and implementing agencies,
- d) To identify any inconsistencies between such policies and the JICA's policy,

- e) To review past borrower and likely implementing agencies' experience with similar operation,
- f) To discuss with the agencies responsible for resettlement the policies and institutional, legal, and consultative arrangements for resettlement, including measures to address any inconsistencies between government or implementing agency policies and JICA policy and,
- g) To discuss any technical assistance to be provided to the recipient government.

Due to the existing urgency to keep smooth road communication with eastern zone of Bangladesh especially port city Chittagong, the Roads and Highways Department (RHD) has planned to construct three Bridges parallel to the existing Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti Bridges, the RAP is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the JICA environmental and social considerations. .

This is the RAP for "Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway No.1- Bridges Construction and Rehabilitation Project". The purpose of this RAP is to address the social impact caused by the Project, proposing mitigation measures such as compensation, assistance etc to the Project affected people, content of which RAP was secured by RHD as per the requirement of JICA Guideline. This RAP is based on a detailed baseline survey carried out to understand the existing situation at each of the Project sites in March to July in 2012.

CHAPTER 2. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

2.1 Outline of the Project

The overall objective of the Project is to meet the increasing traffic demand of NH-1, which can be made by

- Construction of 2nd Kanchpur Bridge, 2nd Meghna Bridge and 2nd Gumti Bridge together with approach embankment road respectively.
- Rehabilitation existing Kanchpur Bridge, Meghna Bridge and Gumti Bridge

Location of the project is shown in Figure 2.1 and Table 2.1.

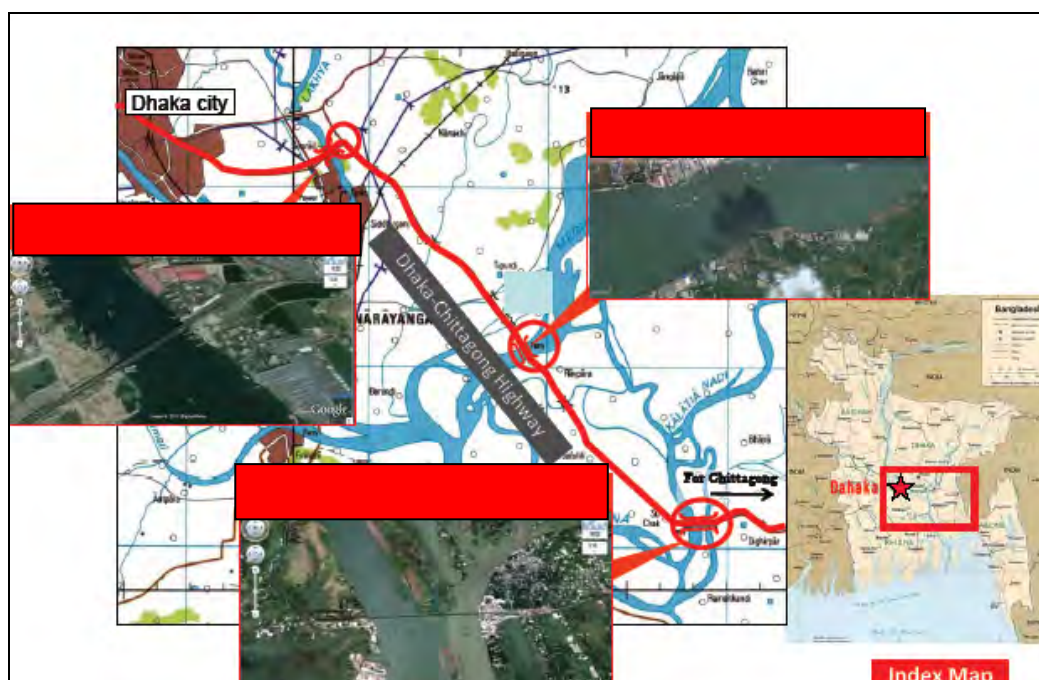


Figure 2.1 Location of the Three Bridges

Table 2.1 Location of the Bridges

Name of the Bridge	Side	District	Upazila	Union
Kanchpur Bridge	Dhaka	Narayanganj	Siddhirganj	Shimrail,
	Chittagong		Sonargaon	Kanchpur
Meghna Bridge	Dhaka	Narayanganj	Sonargaon	Pirojpur
	Chittagong	Munshiganj	Gajaria	Baliakandi
Gumti Bridge	Dhaka	Munshiganj	Gajaria	Baushia
	Chittagong	Comilla	Daudkandi Municipality	

The three bridges located in three (3) different districts on NH-1 and their approach roads can

are constructed within RHD land. Additional land acquisition will not be required for the Project components. However, some squatters, tenants, residential households, and commercial enterprises will be affected due to the Project.

Affected areas include locations of construction of new bridges, embankments for approach road, temporary road for construction and construction yards. Among the above the most serious component is the construction of embankment for approach road (permanent impact) and secondly, the installation of construction yard (tentatively impact during construction period only), which cause removal of people outside of those areas. .

Outline of the Project is summarized in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Outline of the Project

Description		Kanchpur	Meghna	Gumti
Project Area (m)		1,296.5	1,930.0	2,410.0
Characteristics of 2nd bridges	Length m	396.5	930.0	1,410.0
	Width m	18.4	17.75	17.75
	Navigation clearance m	width: 61m height: 12.2m	width: 75m height: 18m	width: 75m height: 7.5m
Pier of 2nd bridges	Number	5 pier	11 pier	16 pier
	Foundation type	Steel pipe sheet pile	Steel pipe sheet pile	Steel pipe sheet pile
	Foundation width (m)	31.3m x 8.5m	32.44m x 14.97m	29.95m x 13.73m
	Maximum pile length (m)	33m	48m	70m
Characteristics of existing bridges	Length (m)	396.5	930.0	1,410.0
	Width (m)	14.64	9.2	9.2
	Navigation clearance m	width: 61m height: 12.2m	width: 75m height: 18m	width: 75m height: 7.5m
Approach roads to bridges	Length (m)	300m at Dhaka side and 300m at Chittagon side	500m at Dhaka side and 500m at Chittagon side	700m in Dhaka side and 300m in Chittagon side
	Maximum height of embankment (m)	7m at Dhaka side and 12m at Chittagon side	10m at Dhaka side and 9m at Chittagon side	7m at Dhaka side and 6m at Chittagon side

Source: Study Team

Overall plan and typical cross-section of the Project is illustrated in Figure A.4-1 to A.4-3 in Annex-4 while comparison of bridge shape of existing bridges and 2nd bridges are shown in Figures A.4-4 to A.4-6 in Annex-4.

2.2 Alternative Routes and Minimizing Resettlement

Three alternative routes, namely Route A, Route B and Route C were proposed for respective three bridge sites to compare their feasibilities in the view of (1) cost, (2) technical issues and (3) environmental and social issues qualitatively. Alternative routes of each bridge are set as shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Establishment of Alternative Routes

Alternative Route	Kanchpur Bridge	Meghna Bridge	Gumti Bridge
A	Next to existing bridge at downstream side to lessen relocation.	Next to existing bridge at upstream side to lessen relocation.	Next to existing bridge at downstream side to lessen relocation.
B	Secure distance from exiting bridge at downstream side to avoid souring effects of exiting bridge.	Secure distance from exiting bridge at upstream side to avoid souring effects of exiting bridge.	Secure distance from exiting bridge at downstream side to avoid souring effects of exiting bridge.
C	Next to existing bridge at upstream side opposite to Alternative A.	Secure distance from exiting bridge at upstream side to avoid souring effects of exiting bridge, and minimize resettlement issue on route B.	Next to existing bridge at upstream side opposite to Alternative A.

Basically, Route A is set near to existing bridge either upstream or downstream whichever relocation is expected to be lesser and Route C is set opposite side of Route A (Kanchpur Bridge, Gumti Bridge) while Route B is set away from exiting bridge to avoid scouring effect of the existing bridge. Then cost, technical issues and environmental and social issues are examined and evaluated. Result of evaluation for each bridge is shown in Table 2.4 to Table 2.6.

Comparison was made based on considering following factors:

Impact on Road User

- 1) Convenience road user

Impact on socio environment

- 2) Resettlement
- 3) Public facility

- 4) Land acquisition
- 5) Traffic safety for vessels
- 6) Economic activity (sand unloading, ferry terminal operation, factory, etc)

Impact on natural environment

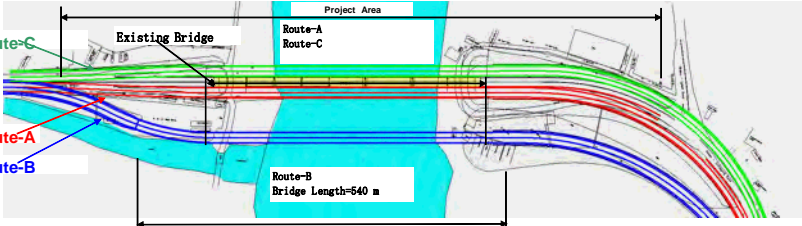
- 7) Ecosystem
- 8) Hydrological condition
- 9) Noise/air pollution
- 10) River flow
- 11) Land scape

Other factors

- 12) Obstacle object
- 13) Construction condition
- 14) Project cost

As the results of comparison analysis made above, Route A of each Bridge is found to be most feasible among three (3) alternatives.

Table 2.4 Comparison of Alternative Routes on Kanchpur Bridge

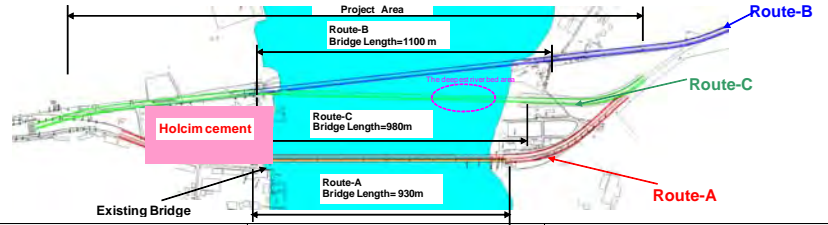
Kanchpur Bridge		Route A	Route B	Route C
Route				
Summary		Next to existing bridge(down stream)	Route that secures distance from existing bridge (down stream)	Next to existing bridge(up stream)
① Convenient to road user		No specific problem ◎	Two intersections are needed at the point of connecting existing road, so it's lower safe △	No specific problem ◎
Impact on Socio-environment	② Resettlement	45 structure (15 houses, 20 shops, 10 stalls) ◎	60 structure (40 houses, 20 shops) ○	60 structure (30 houses, 30 shops) ○
	③ Public facility	No ◎	Mosque relocation △	No ◎
	④ Land acquisition (area, landowner)	0 m ² ◎	5,000 m ² △	2,000 m ² △
	⑤ Traffic safety for vessels	Negligible (one foundation combined with both bridge) ◎	Slightly (two foundations are separated) ○	Negligible (one foundation combined with both bridge) ◎
	⑥ Economic activities (sand unloading, ferry terminal operation, factory etc)	20 shops, 10 stalls 30 Sand loading/unloading workers ○	20 shops 30 Sand loading/unloading workers ◎	30 shops 60 Sand loading/unloading workers △
Impact on natural environment	⑦ Ecosystem	Some impacts to natural fauna and flora during construction ○	Some impacts to natural fauna and flora during construction ○	Some impacts to natural fauna and flora during construction ○
	⑧ Hydrological conditions	Slightly (enlarge scoring if some foundation will be combined) ○	Negligible (scoring will be same around existing bridge) ◎	Slightly (enlarge scoring if some foundation will be combined) ○
	⑨ Noise / air pollution	Moderate impact since some houses are remained along new accesses ○	Moderate impact since some houses are remained along new accesses ○	Moderate impact since some houses are remained along new accesses ○
	⑩ River flow	Negligible (one foundation combined with both bridge) ◎	Slightly (two foundations are separated) ○	Negligible (one foundation combined with both bridge) ◎
	⑪ Landscape	Negligible (two bridges are close) ◎	Slightly (two bridges are separated) ○	Negligible (two bridges are close) ◎
⑫ Obstacle Object (steel towers, water pipe, gas pipe)		No specific problem ◎	No specific problem ◎	No specific problem ◎
⑬ Construction condition		Construction period is shorter comparing to Route B Bridge Length: 400m Earthwork: 47,000m ³ ◎	Construction period is the longest Bridge Length: 540m Earthwork: 102,000m ³ △	Construction period is shorter comparing to Route B Bridge Length: 400m Earthwork : 35,000m ³ ◎
⑭ Project cost		Cheap ◎	Expensive △	Cheap ◎
Evaluation		◎	△	○

Legend ◎ : Excellent, ○ : Good, △ : Poor

Note: Number of structure within the proposed alignment were counted and rounded up based on the number of roofs identified through Google maps and site reconnaissance made

In the Census survey, number of actual affected households of Route A is 231 households, which include one household with several rentees per one structure. It is estimated 5.1 households per one structure on an average. Based on such estimation, that of Route B and Route C is both 308 households. It is therefore Route A is the most feasible due that number of actual affected households is the smallest compared with the other plans.

Table 2.5 Comparison of Alternative Routes on Meghna Bridge

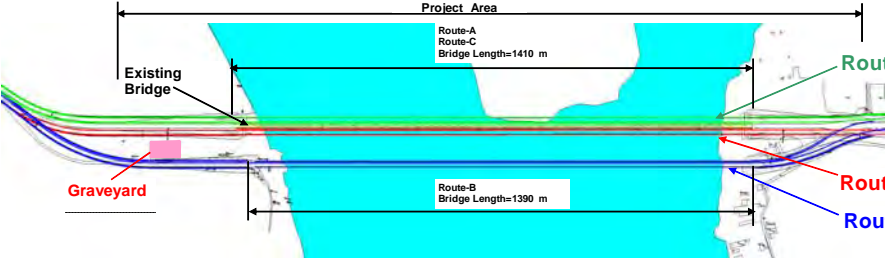
Meghna Bridge			Route A	Route B	Route C			
Route								
Summary			Next to existing bridge(up stream)	Secure distance of 250m upstream near old ferry route	Secure distance of 250m upstream of shifted ferry route Minimize resettlement issue (Ctg. side) on Alignment B			
① Convenient to road user			No specific problem	⊙	No specific problem	⊙		
Impact on Socio-environment	② Resettlement	10 structure (5 houses, 5 shops)	⊙	250 structure (90 houses, 150 shops, 10 stalls)	△	60 structure (10 houses, 50 shops)	△	
	③ Public facility	No	⊙	Mosque relocation	△	No	⊙	
	④ Land acquisition (area, landowner)	15m from Holcim Cement boundary (RHD will agree with Holcim Cement)	⊙	0 m ²	⊙	0 m ²	⊙	
	⑤ Traffic safety for vessels	Negligible (one foundation combined with both bridge)	⊙	Slightly (two foundations are separated)	○	Slightly (two foundations are separated)	○	
	⑥ Economic activities (sand unloading, ferry terminal operation, factory etc)	5 shops Fishery	⊙	150 shops 50 Sand loading/unloading workers Fishery	△	50 shops 30 Sand loading/inloading workers Fishery	△	
Impact on natural environment	⑦ Ecosystem	Small Plantation Some impacts to natural fauna and flora during construction	△	Many roadside trees shall be cut	△	Many roadside trees shall be cut	△	
	⑧ Hydrological conditions	Slightly (enlarge scoring if some foundation in main channel will be combined, but bank erosion will be little)	○	Slightly (new bridge impact is small, but scoring around existing bridge will be large by protection)	○	Worst (new bridge scoring will be large because new route is on the deepest river bed, and existing bridge is needed protection)	△	
	⑨ Noise / air pollution	Negligible impact since few houses remaind along new access on Chittagon side	⊙	Severe impact since many houses remaind along new accesses A school is located near the new access	△	Seevere impact since many houses remaind along new accesses A school is located near the new access	△	
	⑩ River flow	Negligible (one foundation combined with both bridge)	⊙	Slightly (two foundations are separated)	○	Slightly (two foundations are separated)	○	
	⑪ Landscape	Negligible (two bridges are close)	⊙	Slightly (two bridges are separated ,loss of road side trees)	○	Slightly (two bridges are separated ,loss of road side trees)	○	
⑫ Obstacle Object (steel towers, water pipe, gas pipe)			No specific problem	⊙	No specific problem	⊙	No specific problem	⊙
⑬ Construction condition			Construction period is the shortest Bridge Length: 930m Earthwork : 39,000m ³	⊙	Construction period is the longest Bridge Length: 1,100m Earthwork : 84,000m ³	△	Construction period is shorter comparing to Route B Bridge Length: 980m Earthwork : 128,000m ³	○
⑭ Project cost			Cheap	⊙	Expensive	△	Expensive	△
Evaluation			⊙	△	○			

Legend ⊙ : Excellent, ○ : Good, △ : Poor

Note: Number of structure within the proposed alignment were counted and rounded up based on the number of roofs identified through Google maps and site reconnaissance made

In the Census survey, number of actual affected households of Route A is 19 households, which include one household with several rentees per one structure. It is estimated 1.9 households per one structure on an average. Based on such estimation, that of Route B Plan and Route C Plan is 475 households and 114 households, respectively. It is therefore Route A is the most feasible due that number of actual affected households is the smallest compared with the other plans.

Table 2.6 Comparison of Alternative Routes on Gumti Bridge

Gumti Bridge		Route A		Route B		Route C	
Route							
Summary		Next to existing bridge(down stream)		Route that secures distance from existing bridge(down stream)		Next to existing bridge(up stream)	
① Convenient to road user		No specific problem	⊙	No specific problem	⊙	No specific problem	⊙
Impact on Socio-environment	② Resettlement	20 structure (5 houses, 15 shops)	⊙	80 structure (40 houses, 40 shop s)	△	20 structure (20 shops)	⊙
	③ Public facility	No	⊙	No	⊙	No	⊙
	④ Land acquisition (area, landowner)	0 m ²	⊙	0 m ²	⊙	32,000m ²	△
	⑤ Traffic safety for vessels	Negligible (one foundation combined with both bridge)	⊙	Slightly (two foundations are separated)	○	Negligible (one foundation combined with both bridge)	⊙
	⑥ Economic activities (sand unloading, ferry terminal operation, factory etc)	15 shops 100 sand loading/unloading workers cultivating farm on sand bars Fishery	⊙	40 shops 100 sand loading/unloading workers Fishery	△	20 shops 100 sand loading/unloading workers cultivating farm on sand bars Fishery	○
Impact on natural environment	⑦ Ecosystem	Some impacts to natural fauna and flora during construction	○	Some impacts to natural fauna and flora during construction	○	Some impacts to natural fauna and flora during construction	○
	⑧ Hydrological conditions	Slightly (enlarge scoring if some foundation will be combined)	○	Negligible (scoring will be same around existing bridge)	⊙	Slightly (enlarge scoring if some foundation will be combined)	○
	⑨ Noise / air pollution	No impact since no house remained along new access	⊙	Moderate impact since several houses remained along new access	○	Negligible impact since few houses remained along new access	⊙
	⑩ River flow	Negligible (one foundation combined with both bridge)	⊙	Slightly (two foundations are separated)	○	Negligible (one foundation combined with both bridge)	⊙
	⑪ Landscape	Negligible (two bridges are close)	⊙	Slightly (two bridges are separated)	○	Negligible (two bridges are close)	⊙
⑫ Obstacle Object (steel towers, water pipe, gas pipe)		No specific problem	⊙	No specific problem	⊙	No specific problem	⊙
⑬ Construction condition		Construction period is shorter comparing to Route B Bridge Length: 1,410m Earthwork : 33,000m ³	⊙	Construction period is the longest Bridge Length: 1,390m Earthwork: 41,000m ³	○	Construction period is shorter comparing to Route B Bridge Length: 1,410m Earthwork: 33,000m ³	⊙
⑭ Project cost		Cheap	⊙	Slightly expensive	○	Cheap	⊙
Evaluation		⊙		△		○	

Legend ⊙ : Excellent, ○ : Good, △ : Poor

Note: Number of structure within the proposed alignment were counted and rounded up based on the number of roofs identified through Google maps and site reconnaissance made

In the Census Survey, number of actual affected households of Route A Plan is 24 households, which include one household with several rentees per one structure. It is estimated 1.2 households per one structure on an average. Based on such estimation, that of Route B Plan and Route C Plan is 96 households and 24 households, respectively. It is therefore Route A is the most feasible due that number of actual affected households is the smaller compared with the other plans.

2.3 Project Impacts

Infrastructure development projects generally displace people involuntarily from their places of work or residence or means of livelihood and thereby create situation leading to severe physical, economic, social and environmental problems. Table 2.7 shows major impacts of losses caused by the Project on the Affected Persons or Households.

Table 2.7 Major Impacts of Losses Caused by the Project

Impacts of Losses
Social impacts
• Loss of residences and business places (Squatter)
• Loss of CPR (Common property resources)
• Loss of pond and tree owners
• Loss of tenants (Business and residences)
• Loss of income for wage labor
Physical assets impacts
• Loss of housings, business shops
• Loss of water pump
• Loss of bill board
• Loss of backfill of fish pond without land title

To address all the above mentioned problems, the RAP will be prepared incorporating some mitigating measures to encounter the negative social and economic impacts to be mentioned as the following chapters.

However this RAP is still tentative nature so that in the detailed design stage, it shall be carried out a detailed study on the RAP, which the losses caused by the Project shall be minimized.

CHAPTER 3. CENSUS AND SOCIOECONOMIC STUDIES

3.1 Methodology for Census and Socioeconomic Survey

The census and a socio-economic survey was carried out in March 2012 to provide requisite details on the project affected households (PAHs) to further assess the magnitude of likely impacts and to identify measures for mitigation of adverse impacts. The survey included (i) Census of the affected households (ii) Socioeconomic survey of the households living in the project surrounded areas (iii) Inventory of losses (IOL (iv) Replacement cost surveys (v) Video filming of the affected properties (vi) sketch mapping (not to scale) of the affected structure and other assets (vii) community based public consultation, and (viii) focused group discussion with the affected population, etc. The survey identified the households, commercial and business enterprises, tenants (both residential and commercial) and community properties on project right of way.

The socioeconomic survey collected a wide range of data, for example, demography, age/sex distribution, education, occupation, income/poverty data, types of businesses, types and ownership status of affected structures and other assets.

A total of 499 households were surveyed in the project surrounded areas of the three bridges along possible alternative routes with a structured socioeconomic survey questionnaire. The socioeconomic survey covers all categories of people irrespective of occupation, income, age or sex living in the project surrounded area. Data of the socioeconomic survey includes information of households not directly affected by the Project, but information regarding presence of vulnerable people and data needed for formulation of necessary relocation assistance schemes are fairly collected and Resettlement Action Plan that reflects all relocation requirements can be prepared..

The Table 3.1 below presents the bridge wise number of affected households based on the census survey. Out of total affected households 8.2% is female headed and 91.8% is male headed.

Table 3.1 Bridge wise Number of Surveyed Households

Type of Household head	Kanchpur		Meghna		Gumti		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male Headed HH	235*	91.1	20	100.0	24*	92.3	279	91.8
Female Headed HH	23	8.9	0	0.0	2	7.7	25	8.2
Total Number	258*	100.0	20	100.0	26*	100.0	304**	100.0

Note: * One owner of common property is not included

Source: Study Team, 2012

** Total two owners of common property are not included

3.2 Results of the Census Survey

A total of 274 households or 972 peoples will be relocated due to the project interventions as shown in Table 3.2. Besides, two community properties will also be relocated from the project area. A total of 231 households and shop tenants will be displaced in Kanchpur Bridge, 19 in Meghna Bridge and 24 in Gumti Bridge. In addition to 274 households to be displaced, a total of 28 wage laborers will also lose their sources of livelihood due to the project of which 26 at Kanchpur Bridge and 2 at Gumti Bridge. These peoples and properties are located in RHD owned land and have not official land ownership. Bridge wise impacts are shown in the Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2 Number of Affected Households

Type of loss	No of PAHs				No of people			
	Kanchpur	Meghna	Gumti	Total	Kanchpur	Meghna	Gumti	Total
Required for Displacement								
1 Residential house owners	100	1	6	107	412	3	19	434
2 Residential rentee	98	0	0	98	313	0	0	313
3 Shop owners	26	17	18	61	98	40	61	199
4 Shop tenants	4	1	0	5	12	4	0	16
5 Residential and shop owner	3	0	0	3	10	0	0	10
Sub Total (1-5)	231	19	24	274	845	47	80	972
Not required for Displacement								
6 Land owners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Land lease right holder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Structure (absentee house or shop) owners not residing in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Seasonal cropper on char	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Pond/fish cultivator	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	5
11 Tree owners (including plantation owners)	0	1	0	1	0	6	0	6
12 Wage earners (Employees)	26	0	2	28	26	0	2	28
13 Community owned structures including physical cultural resources	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2
Sub Total (6-13)	28	2	2	32	32	7	2	41
Grand Total (1-13)	259	21	26	306	877	54	82	1,013

Source: Study Team, 2012

Table 3.3 Number of Vulnerable Households

	Kachpur	Meghna	Gumti	Total
Vulnerable family				
Annual income<60,000 and Female headed household	11	0	1	12
Annual income<60,000	2	1	3	6
Female headed household	12	0	1	13
Total vulnerable household	25	1	5	31

Source: Study Team, 2012

3.3 Inventory of Assets

3.3.1 Lands

Figure 3.1 shows location of fish pond that may be affected by the Project at Kanchpur Bridge while Figure 3.2 shows location of plantation area in Meghna Bridge. Land for fishpond and plantation belongs to RHD and there is no land acquisition is required while compensation for fish and tree will be made.



Figure 3.1 Location of Fish Pond Affected at Kanchpur Bridge

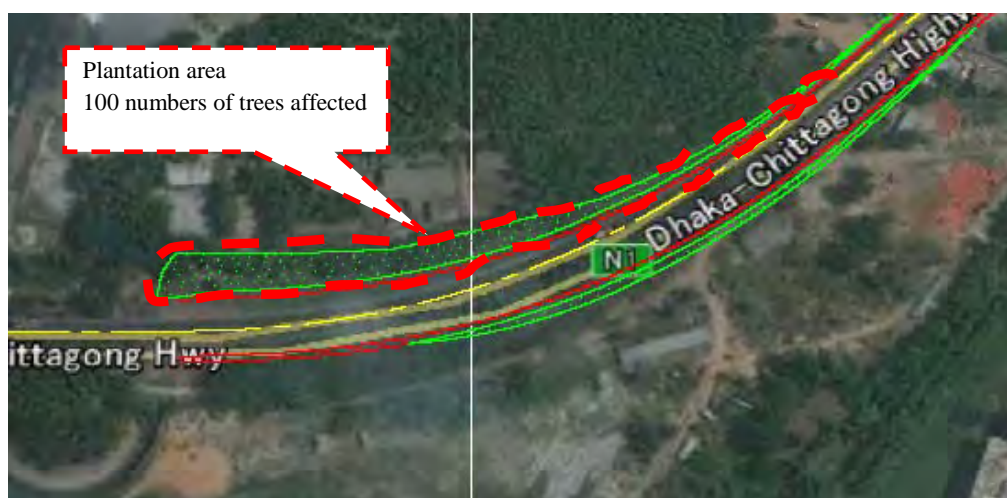


Figure 3.2 Location of Plantation Area Affected at Meghna Bridge

Table 3.4 Area to be Used in Three SitesUnit: m²

		Kanchpur	Meghna	Gumti	Total
Land to be used (all land is inside RHD land)	Road and embankment m ²	21,600	30,000	27,000	78,600
	Construction yard m ²	3,000	25,000	22,000	50,000
	Temporary road m ²	10,000	10,000	4,000	24,000
	Total area m ²	34,600	65,000	53,000	152,600

For the construction of Meghna Bridge, a land (400m x 10m), concrete fence (450m) and a part of store houses presently owned by Holcim Cement Industry are required and included in Table 3.4 and Table 3.5. Land occupied by Holcim Cement Industry is also owned by RHD.

A total of 2,552 square feet (237.3 square meter) semi pucca, 26,335 sft (2,449.2 square meter) tin made, Katcha 803 sft and Thatched 905 sft (84.2 square meter) have been affected by the Project interventions.

3.3.2 Structures

Table 3.5 Number of Structures to be Affected

	Unit	Kachpur			Meghna	Gumti			Total
		Constructed by		RHD owned Structure	Squatters	Constructed by		RHD owned Structure	
		Squatters	RHD Employees			Squatters	RHD Employees		
Primary Structures									
Pucca ¹	Sqf	0	0	0	0	0	0	575	575
Semi-Pucca ²	Sqf	1,359	5,730	25,582	988	205	0	432	34,296
Tin Made ³	Sqf	19,815	1,298	4,422	4,732	1,788	115	0	32,170
Katcha ⁴	Sqf	487	1,136	0	0	316	160	0	2,099
Thatched ⁵	Sqf	710	0	0	146	49	0	0	905
Sub-total		22,371	8,164	30,004	5,866	2,358	275	1,007	70,045
Secondary Structures									
Pucca Latrine	No.	4	0	8	0	0	0	0	12
Slab Latrine	No.	24	4	6	0	0	1	0	35
Tube well	No.	8	0	0	0	1	2	0	11
Boundary Wall (Brick 5")	Rft	71	41	0	1,500	0	0	0	1,612
Boundary Wall (Tin made)			0	1520		0		0	1,520
Water Pump	No.	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Bill Board	No.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fish pond to be Backfilled	Dec ⁶	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	120

¹ Pucca: Brick built houses.

² Semi Pucca: Brick wall with corrugated iron (CI) sheet roof.

³ Tin Made: Fence and roof is made of corrugated iron sheet.

⁴ Katcha: roof is made of CI sheet and fence is with bamboo, wood, earth, etc.

⁵ Thatched: roof and fence both are made of straw/bamboo etc.

⁶ Dec (≈ 40m²)

3.3.3 Trees

Some Roby crops (mainly wheat and paddy) are produced during winter season under the Gumti Bridge. Some trees are found at Meghna Bridge location (Chittagong side planted by local people by taking lease of the land from RHD. These trees will need to be fallen down for bridge approach road and construction yard. Road side trees and shrubs which have planted by RHD employees around Kanchpur Bridge will also be affected.

Table 3.6 Number of Trees to be Affected

Name of the Bridge	Name of the Tree	Big	Medium	Small	Plant	Total
Kanchpur	Palm	0	3	0	0	3
	Mango	0	66	27	60	153
	Kadom	0	0	1	0	1
	Coconat	0	0	0	1	1
	Betel nut	0	1	0	0	1
	Rain tree	0	2	0	0	2
	Jackfruit	4	7	19	19	49
	Nim	1	2	3	0	6
	Black Berry	0	3	0	0	3
	Sajna	0	1	0	0	1
	Mehogini	3	6	3	0	12
	Mehedi	0	0	7	0	7
	Guava	0	32	11	0	43
	Jambura	0	5	5	0	10
	Papaya	0	9	20	0	29
	Lemon	0	9	0	0	9
	Ata	0	3	2	0	5
	Dalim	0	0	1	0	1
	Doya	1	4	2	0	7
	Banana	40	20	15	0	75
	Koroi	0	1	1	0	2
	Subtotal	49	174	117	80	420
Meghna	Rentree	0	0	50	0	50
	Boroi	0	0	20	0	20
	Akashmoni	80	600	1,000	100	1,780
	Subtotal	80	600	1,070	100	1,850
Gumti		0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total No		129	774	1,187	180	2,270

Remark: Big (diameter:2ft), Nedium(1ft), Small(<1ft) and plant(nursing)

3.3.4 Business and Commercial Activities

A total of 66 business institutions were affected in this project (61 squatters and 5 tenants) of which mostly dealing in tin made structures. Business and commercial activities of these affected institutions are operating retailing shops and their business activities will be affected by the project. At Meghna Bridge 18 business enterprises have been enumerated whereas at Gumti Bridge it is 18 and at Kanchpur Bridge it is 33.

3.4 Results of Socioeconomic Survey

The Socioeconomic survey covers 338 households (67.74%) Meghna Bridge, 142 households (28.46%) in Kanchpur Bridge and 19 households (3.81%) in Gumti Bridge area.

3.4.1 Distribution of Population by Sex

A total of 2,241 people are found in 499 surveyed households (average household size is 4.49), of which 52.07% are males and 47.93% are females. The Table 3.7 below presents the total number households and people surveyed in three bridges.

Table 3.7 Bridge Area Wise Distribution of Households and Population by Sex

Name of the Bridge	HH		Male		Female		Total population	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Kanchpur	142	28.46	282	12.58	286	12.76	568	25.35
Meghna	338	67.74	836	37.30	746	33.29	1582	70.59
Gumti	19	3.81	49	2.19	42	1.87	91	4.06
Total	499	100	1167	52.07	1074	47.93	2241	100

Source: Socioeconomic survey conducted by Study Team, 2012

3.4.2 Duration of Living in the Project Areas

In the Kanchpur Bridge area, 32% of the surveyed households have been staying for 11 to 20 years, 30% households have been staying for less than 10 years and 20% households have been staying for 21 to 30 years. It is found that 13% of households have been staying in the project area for above 40 years. Details on duration of living of the surveyed people in the project areas are shown in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8 Duration of Living in Project Area

Range of year	Kanchpur		Meghna		Gumti		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Up to 10	42	29.58	83	24.56	11	57.89	136	27.25
11 to 20	45	31.69	116	34.32	3	15.79	164	32.87
21 to 30	28	19.72	88	26.04	4	21.05	120	24.05
31 to 40	9	6.34	16	4.73	0	0.00	25	5.01
Above 40	18	12.68	35	10.36	1	5.26	54	10.82
Total	142	100	338	100	19	100	499	100.00

Source: Study Team, 2012

3.4.3 Religion of Affected Households and Population

Distribution of surveyed population by religion under the Project area is presented in Table 3.9. It is found that about 96.70% (2167) surveyed population belong to Islam religion and remaining 3.30% (74 people) belong to Hindu (Sanatan) religion by faith. In the Kanchpur Bridge project area 100% of the surveyed population found Muslim, while in the Meghna Bridge area 96.27% and 3.73% of the surveyed population found Muslim and Hindu respectively. According to the survey a large number (16.48%) of Hindu population were found in Gumti Bridge area.

Table 3.9 Surveyed Population by Religion

Religion	Kanchpur		Meghna		Gumti		Total	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
Islam	568	100	1523	96.27	76	83.52	2167	96.70
Hindu	0	0	59	3.73	15	16.48	74	3.30
Total	568	100	1582	100	91	100	2241	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

3.4.4 Age, Education and Occupation

Population by age and sex

The male and female population is almost equal in numbers within the age group 21-30years; male population is slightly higher in numbers than that of female population within the age groups 1-10 years, 31-40 years, and above 60 years. Male population is significantly higher in numbers than that of female population within the age groups 11-20 years and 51-60 years. It should be mentioned here that female population is higher in number than that of male population within the age groups 41-50 years. Details on distribution of the surveyed population by age and sex are shown in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10 Distribution of Surveyed Population by Age and Sex under the Entire Project Area

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1 to 10	275	12.27	259	11.56	534	23.83
11 to 20	244	10.89	212	9.46	456	20.35
21 to 30	207	9.24	205	9.15	412	18.38
31 to 40	153	6.83	138	6.16	291	12.99
41 to 50	124	5.53	147	6.56	271	12.09
51 to 60	104	4.64	57	2.54	161	7.18
Above 60	60	2.68	56	2.50	116	5.18
Total	1167	52.07	1074	47.93	2241	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

Education level

About 19% of the total surveyed population is found illiterate. However, some of the illiterate population can sign their names only. Out of 19% illiterate people, the males are 9.06% while the females are 9.77%. It is found that 31.59% of the people have gone to primary schools while 27.76% have education between class six and class ten. Only 5.35% and 3.17% of the people have completed SSC and HSC level education respectively. Only 1.16% of the people have obtained Bachelor degree while 0.22% of the people have obtained Master degree. However, 0.22% of the people found Hafez-E-Quran. Details about the status of education of the male and female people are shown in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11 Distribution of Population by Education Level under the Entire Project Area

Education level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Grade 1 to 5	354	15.80	354	15.80	708	31.59
Grade 6 to 10	317	14.15	305	13.61	622	27.76
SSC	74	3.30	46	2.05	120	5.35
HSC	47	2.10	24	1.07	71	3.17
BA	19	0.85	7	0.31	26	1.16
MA	4	0.18	1	0.04	5	0.22
Hafez	5	0.22	0	0.00	5	0.22
Below Grade 1	144	6.43	118	5.27	262	11.69
No Schooling	203	9.06	219	9.77	422	18.83
Total	1167	52.07	1074	47.93	2241	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

Remark: SSC: Secondary School Certificate
HSC: Higher Secondary Certificate
BA: Bachelor Degree
MA: Master Course
Hafez: Hafez-E-QurAn Course (Muslim School)

The status of education of the surveyed people in Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti Bridge areas is presented in the following tables (Table 3.12, 3.13 and 3.14). About 18% of the people in Kanchpur Bridge found illiterate. The people who can only sign their names are also considered as illiterate people. Out of 18.13% illiterate people, the illiterate males are 8.27% while the illiterate females are 9.86%. About 34% of the population under the Kanchpur Bridge area has gone to primary schools for their education. It is found that about 28% of the people have education between class six and class ten. Only 3.70% and 2.29% of the people have completed SSC and HSC levels of education respectively. Details about the status of education of the male and female population are shown in Table 3.12.

Table 3.12 Distribution of Population by Education Level in Kanchpur Bridge

Education level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Grade 1 to 5	88	15.49	103	18.13	191	33.63
Grade 6 to 10	79	13.91	78	13.73	157	27.64
SSC	11	1.94	10	1.76	21	3.70
HSC	9	1.58	4	0.70	13	2.29
BA	6	1.06	3	0.53	9	1.58
MA	2	0.35	0	0	2	0.35
Hafez	1	0.18	0	0	1	0.18
Below Grade-1	39	6.87	32	5.63	71	12.50
No Schooling	47	8.27	56	9.86	103	18.13
Total	282	49.65	286	50.35	568	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

The status of education of the people under the Meghna Bridge area is shown in Table 3.13. It is found that 18.46% of the people (male 8.91%, female 9.54%) in Meghna Bridge are illiterate. About 31% of the people have gone to primary schools and 28.13% of the people have education between class six and class ten. Only 6.26% and 3.67% of the people have completed SSC and HSC courses respectively. Only 1.07% and 0.19% of the people have obtained Bachelor and Master degrees respectively. However, 0.19% of the people are Hafez-E-QurAn.

Table 3.13 Distribution of Population by Education Level in Meghna Bridge

Education level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Grade 1 to 5	250	15.80	235	14.85	485	30.66
Grade 6 to 10	224	14.16	221	13.97	445	28.13
SSC	63	3.98	36	2.28	99	6.26
HSC	38	2.40	20	1.26	58	3.67
BA	13	0.82	4	0.25	17	1.07
MA	2	0.13	1	0.06	3	0.19
Hafez	3	0.19	0	0.00	3	0.19
Below Grade-1	102	6.45	78	4.93	180	11.38
No Schooling	141	8.91	151	9.54	292	18.46
Total	836	52.84	746	47.16	1582	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

The status of education of the people under the Gumti area is presented in Table 3.14. It is found that 29.67% of the people (male 16.48%, female 13.19%) are illiterate. About 35% of the people have gone to primary schools and 21.98% found within the range of education from class six to class ten. Only 1.10% of the people have completed Hafez-E-QurAn course.

Table 3.14 Distribution of Population by Education Level in Gumti Bridge

Education level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1 to 5	16	17.58	16	17.58	32	35.16
6 to 10	14	15.38	6	6.59	20	21.98
SSC	0	0	0	0	0	0
HSC	0	0	0	0	0	0
BA	0	0	0	0	0	0
MA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hafez	1	1.10	0	0	1	1.10
Below Grade-1	3	3.30	8	8.79	11	12.09
No Schooling	15	16.48	12	13.19	27	29.67
Total	49	53.85	42	46.15	91	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

From the above findings on the status of education/literacy of the people, it is found that illiteracy rate of the female is higher than that of male in Kanchpur and Meghna Bridge area. On the contrary, illiteracy rate among male people is found higher in Gumti Bridge area.

Character of the population

An overwhelming number of population under the entire project area is housewives (24.01%) followed by business person (14.86%), daily wage laboring occupation (5.62%), service/employment (5.04%), overseas employment (1.25%), pulling rickshaw and van (1.16%), others (1.07%) and drivers (0.98%). It is found that 24.94%, 11.65%, 4.69% and 3.61% of the population are students, children, unemployed and old people respectively. Details about Character of the male and female population are shown in Table 3.15.

Table 3.15 Distribution of the People by Characters under the Entire Project Area

Present Character of the Population	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Student	284	12.67	275	12.27	559	24.94
Housewife	0	0.00	538	24.01	538	24.01
Small Retailing Shop Business Person	330	14.73	3	0.13	333	14.86
Child	143	6.38	118	5.27	261	11.65
Day labor	114	5.09	12	0.54	126	5.62
Service	81	3.61	32	1.43	113	5.04
Unemployed	73	3.26	32	1.43	105	4.69
Old people	37	1.65	44	1.96	81	3.61
Overseas Service	26	1.16	2	0.09	28	1.25
Rickshaw/Van Polar	25	1.12	1	0.04	26	1.16
Others	17	0.76	7	0.31	24	1.07
Driver	21	0.94	1	0.04	22	0.98
Disabled	5	0.22	2	0.09	7	0.31
Agriculture	5	0.22	1	0.04	6	0.27
Tailor	1	0.04	5	0.22	6	0.27
Doctor	2	0.09	1	0.04	3	0.13
Fisherman	2	0.09	0	0	2	0.09
Mason	1	0.04	0	0	1	0.04
Total	1167	52.07	1074	47.93	2241	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

Characters of the population in Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti Bridge are separately shown in

Tables 3.16, 3.17 and 3.18. It is found that an overwhelming number of the population in Kanchpur Bridge area is housewives (22.89%) followed by business person (12.32%), service/employment (10.92%), daily wage laborers (2.82%), pulling van and rickshaws (2.11%), others (1.76%), drivers (1.06%), overseas service (0.53%), agriculture (0.35%) and doctor (0.35%). It is found that 25.00%, 12.50%, 3.70% and 3.52% of the population are students, children, unemployed and old people respectively. Details on Characters of the male and female population are shown in Table 3. 16, Table 3.17 and Table 3.18.

Table 3.16 Distribution of the People by Characters in Kanchpur Bridge Area

Present Character of the Population	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Student	62	10.92	80	14.08	142	25.00
Housewife	0	0	130	22.89	130	22.89
Child	39	6.87	32	5.63	71	12.50
Small Retailing Shop Business person	67	11.80	3	0.53	70	12.32
Service	47	8.27	15	2.64	62	10.92
Unemployed	19	3.35	2	0.35	21	3.70
Old people	8	1.41	12	2.11	20	3.52
Day labor	13	2.29	3	0.53	16	2.82
Rickshaw/Van Polar	11	1.94	1	0.18	12	2.11
Others	6	1.06	4	0.70	10	1.76
Driver	5	0.88	1	0.18	6	1.06
Overseas service	3	0.53	0	0.00	3	0.53
Doctor	1	0.18	1	0.18	2	0.35
Agriculture	1	0.18	1	0.18	2	0.35
Tailor	0	0	1	0.18	1	0.18
Total	282	49.65	286	50.35	568	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

Characters of the male and female population in the Meghna Bridge area are shown in Table 3.17. Among the total population 24.53% found housewives, followed by business person (15.49%), daily wage laborers (6.45%), service/employment (3.16%), overseas service (1.52%), drivers (0.95%), pulling rickshaw and van (0.88%) and others (0.88%).

Table 3.17 Distribution of the People by Characters in Meghna Bridge Area

Present Character of the Population	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Student	209	13.21	186	11.76	395	24.97
Housewife	0	0.00	388	24.53	388	24.53
Small Retailing Shop Business person	245	15.49	0	0.00	245	15.49
Child	101	6.38	78	4.93	179	11.31
Day labor	94	5.94	8	0.51	102	6.45
Unemployed	52	3.29	30	1.90	82	5.18
Old people	25	1.58	29	1.83	54	3.41
Service	33	2.09	17	1.07	50	3.16
Overseas service	23	1.45	1	0.06	24	1.52
Driver	15	0.95	0	0.00	15	0.95
Rickshaw/Van Polar	14	0.88	0	0.00	14	0.88
Others	11	0.70	3	0.19	14	0.88
Disabled	5	0.32	2	0.13	7	0.44
Tailor	1	0.06	4	0.25	5	0.32
Agriculture	4	0.25	0	0.00	4	0.25
Fisherman	2	0.13	0	0.00	2	0.13
Doctor	1	0.06	0	0.00	1	0.06
Mason	1	0.06	0	0.00	1	0.06
Total	836	52.84	746	47.16	1582	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

Characters of the population in the Gumti Bridge area are shown in Table 3.18. Among the total population housewives are always large in number (21.98%). This is due to the female of Bangladesh is mostly engaged in households chores. Other occupational groups are mainly male except a few female engaged in tailoring, service, day laboring, etc.

Table 3.18 Distribution of the People by Characters in Gumti Bridge Area

Present Character of the Population	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Student	13	14.29	9	9.89	22	24.18
Housewife	0	0.00	20	21.98	20	21.98
Small Retailing Shop Business person	18	19.78	0	0.00	18	19.78
Child	3	3.30	8	8.79	11	12.09
Day labor	7	7.69	1	1.10	8	8.79
Old people	4	4.40	3	3.30	7	7.69
Unemployed	2	2.20	0	0	2	2.20
Driver	1	1.10	0	0	1	1.10
Service	1	1.10	0	0	1	1.10
Overseas service	0	0.00	1	1.10	1	1.10
Total	49	53.85	42	46.15	91	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

Occupation of the household heads

It is found from the survey that main occupations of the household heads in the Kanchpur Bridge, Meghna Bridge and Gumti Bridge are small retailing shop business, service, day labor, housewives, pulling van and rickshaws, driving, agriculture, overseas service, fishermen, doctors and others are main occupations of the surveyed household heads in order of numbers and percentages. It is found that 1.13% males and 1.72% females were old people and 0.45% males are disabled. Detail statistical information on occupations of the household heads is shown in Table 3.19.

Table 3.19 Distribution of the Household Heads by Occupation

Occupation	Character	Kanchpur		Meghna		Gumti		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Business	No.	57	2	201	0	15	0	273	2
	%	47.50	9.09	66.34	0	83.33	0	61.90	3.45
Service	No.	35	7	19	2	0	0	54	9
	%	29.17	31.82	6.27	5.71	0	0	12.24	15.52
Day labor	No.	10	3	43	3	3	0	56	6
	%	8.33	13.64	14.19	8.57	16.67	0	12.70	10.34
Housewife	No.	0	6		25	0	1	0	32
	%	0	27.27	0.00	71.43	0	100	0.00	55.17
Rickshaw/Van Polar	No.	7		7		0	0	14	0
	%	5.83	0	2.31	0.00	0	0	3.17	0.00
Driver	No.	4	0	9		0	0	13	0

	%	3.33	0	2.97	0.00	0	0	2.95	0.00
Old People	No.	1	0	4	1	0	0	5	1
	%	0.83	0	1.32	2.86	0	0	1.13	1.72
Agriculture	No.	1	0	3		0	0	4	0
	%	0.83	0.00	0.99	0.00	0	0	0.91	0.00
Overseas service	No.	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
	%	0	0	1.32	0	0	0	0.91	0
Fisherman	No.	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
	%	0	0	0.66	0	0	0	0.45	0
Student	No.	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
	%	0	0	0.33	2.86	0	0	0.23	1.72
Disabled	No.	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
	%	0	0	0.66	0	0	0	0.45	0
Doctor	No.	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	%	0	0	0.33	0	0	0	0.23	0
Others	No.	5	4	7	3	0	0	12	7
	%	4.17	18.18	2.31	8.57	0	0	2.72	12.07
Total	No.	120	22	303	35	18	1	441	58
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

3.4.5 Marital Status

The survey was designed, undertaken and analyzed collected data in a way which adequately identify gender differences. Distribution of population of the Project area by sex and marital status is given in Table 3.20. Gender disaggregating marital status shows that out of 555 married males and 548 married females, 5 males (0.90%) and 41 females (7.48%) belong to the age group 11-20 years who are married. It indicates that in spite of several programs of GoB promoting the delay of marriage until after 20 years of age for females, but the adolescent girls in the project area get married within 20 years and also even under 18 years of their age. It is found that numbers of unmarried males and females under the entire surveyed area are 329 and 180 respectively. Out of 329 unmarried males, 239 (72.64%) are the highest that belong to the age group 11-20 years followed by 88 (26.75%) belong to 21-30 the age group. Out of 180 unmarried females, 169 (93.89%) belong to 11-20 years of age followed by 10 (5.56%) belong to 21-30 years. Details on marital status of surveyed population in the entire project area are shown in Table 3.20.

Table 3.20 Marital Status of Affected Male & Female Population under the Entire Project Area

Marital Status	Sex	Character	Age Level						
			11 to 20	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	Above 60	Total
Married	Male	No.	5	119	151	124	103	53	555
		%	0.90	21.44	27.21	22.34	18.56	9.55	100
	Female	No.	41	187	135	126	37	22	548
		%	7.48	34.12	24.64	22.99	6.75	4.01	100
Unmarried	Male	No.	239	88	2	0	0	0	329
		%	72.64	26.75	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Female	No.	169	10	0	0	1	0	180
		%	93.89	5.56	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.00	100
Widower/ Widow	Male	No.	0	0	0	0	1	7	8
		%	0	0	0	0	12.5	87.5	100
	Female	No.	1	1	1	15	17	34	69
		%	1	1	1	22	25	49	100
Abandoned	Female	No.	1	5	2	6	2	0	16
		%	6.25	31.25	12.50	37.50	12.50	0.00	100
Divorced	Female	No.	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
		%	0	100	0	0	0	0	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

3.4.6 Income and Poverty Dimensions

As per the Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh 2005, average household size is 5.13 and 40.94% of households earn less than BDT 60,000 per year. Average annual income and expenditure of these households are BDT 24,648 and BDT 32,072 respectively. Table 3.22 shows that as per this survey, each of 53 households (10.62%) in the Project area earn less than BDT 60,000 per year. Income level up to BDT 60,000/year has been categorized as vulnerable in “Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management Project (2011) “financed by ADB and this value is adopted to this study because of proximity of the area and reflects current social condition of recent years. These 53 households may be considered as extremely poor and each of 185 households (37.07%) within the range of BDT 60,001 to 120,000 is poor. It should be mentioned that each of 261 households (52.30%) earn above BDT 120,000 is non-poor.

It is found in the Kanchpur Bridge area that each of 21 households (16.90%) earn income less than BDT 60,000 per year. These households are considered as extremely poor. Each of 59 affected

households (41.55%) earns income ranging from BDT 60,001 and 120,000 per year which households are considered as the poor. On the contrary, each of 59 affected households (41.55%) earns income above BDT 120,001 is considered to be the non-poor.

It is found in the Meghna Bridge area that each of 24 households (7.11%) earn income less than BDT 60,000 per year. These households are considered as extremely poor. Each of 120 households (35.50%) earns income ranging from BDT 60,001 and 120,000 per year. These households are considered as the poor households. On the contrary, each of 194 households (57.40%) earns income above BDT 120,001 is considered to be non-poor.

It is found in the Gumti Bridge area that each of 5 households (26.31%) earn income less than BDT 60,000 per year. These households are considered as extremely poor. Each of 6 households (31.58%) earns income ranging from BDT 60,001 and 120,000 per year. These households are considered as the poor households. On the contrary, each of 8 households (42.11%) earns income above BDT 120,001 is considered to be non-poor.

Table 3.21 Distribution of the Households by Annual Income in the Three Bridge Areas

Yearly Income level	Kanchpur		Meghna		Gumti		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%
Up to TK 30,000	9	6.34	6	1.78	1	5.26	16	3.21
30,001-60000	15	10.56	18	5.33	4	21.05	37	7.41
60,001-90,000	25	17.61	51	15.09	1	5.26	77	15.43
90,001-120,000	34	23.94	69	20.41	5	26.32	108	21.64
Above 120,000	59	41.55	194	57.40	8	42.11	261	52.30
Total	142	100	338	100	19	100	499	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

3.4.7 Yearly Household Expenditure

Table 3.22 shows almost similar trend on yearly household expenditure compared to income in Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti Bridge areas. In Kanchpur Bridge area, each of 40% of the households has yearly expenditure above BDT 120,000. Each of 29% of the households has yearly expenditure ranged from BDT 60,000 to BDT 90,000. Each of 8% of the households has yearly expenditure within BDT 30,000. In Meghna Bridge area, each of 52% of the households has yearly expenditure above BDT 120,000. It is found that each of 20.41% of the households has yearly expenditure ranged from BDT 90,001-BDT 120,000. Each of 20% of the households has yearly expenditure ranged from BDT 60,001-BDT 90,000. Each of 2.07% of the households has

yearly expenditure within BDT 30,000. In the Gumti Bridge area, each of 47.37% of the households has yearly expenditure above BDT 120,000. Each of 21% of the households has yearly expenditure ranged from BDT 60,001-BDT 90,000 and each of another 21% of the households has yearly expenditure ranged from BDT 30,001-BDT 60,000.

Table 3.22 Distribution of Households by Yearly Expenditure in the Three Bridge Areas

Yearly Expenditure level	Kanchpur		Meghna		Gumti		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%
Up to TK 30,000	11	7.75	7	2.07	0	0.00	18	3.61
30,001-60000	13	9.15	20	5.92	4	21.05	37	7.41
60,001-90,000	41	28.87	66	19.53	4	21.05	111	22.24
90,001-120,000	20	14.08	69	20.41	2	10.53	91	18.24
Above 120,000	57	40.14	176	52.07	9	47.37	242	48.50
Total	142	100	338	100	19	100	499	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

3.4.8 Access to Electricity

In Kanchpur area, out of 142 households, 128 households (90.14%) have electricity supplied from national grid. In Meghna Bridge area, out of 338 households, 263 households (77.81%) have electricity access from national grid while 2.66% are from solar energy and 19.53% have no any source of electricity. In Gumti Bridge area out of 19 households, 9 households (47.37%) have electricity access from national grid while 5.27% are from solar energy by themselves and 47.37% have no any source (Table 3.23).

Table 3.23 Distribution of Households by Access to Electricity by Type

Name of the Bridge	National Grid		Solar panel		Do not have any type of electricity		Total	
	No of HHs	%	No of HHs	%	No of HHs	%	No of HHs	%
Kanchpur	128	90.14	0	0.00	14	9.86	142	100
Meghna	263	77.81	9	2.66	66	19.53	338	100
Gumti	9	47.37	1	5.26	9	47.37	19	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

3.4.9 Utilization of Electricity

Table 3.24 shows utilization of electricity by the consumers including light, fan and others. The highest utilization of electricity is for light (51.28% in Kanchpur Bridge, 54.75% in Meghna

Bridge and 62.50% in Gumti Bridge) and second highest utilization is for fan (34.08% in Kanchpur Bridge, 32.91% in Meghna Bridge and 25% in Gumti Bridge)

Table 3.24 Use of Electricity for Various Purposes

Type of uses	Kanchpur		Meghna		Gumti		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Light	480	51.28	1078	54.75	30	62.50	1588	53.78
Fan	319	34.08	648	32.91	12	25.00	979	33.15
Others	137	14.64	243	12.34	6	12.50	386	13.07
Total	936	100	1969	100	48	100	2953	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

3.4.10 Water and Sanitation

Percentage distribution of households by main sources of drinking water is shown in Table 3.25. It is found that 90.48% of households use shallow/hand tube wells for drinking water in the Gumti Bridge area followed by 58.41% of households in the Meghna Bridge area that is further followed by 51.39% of households in the Kanchpur Bridge area. It is found that deep tube wells are used by 38% and 22% households for drinking water in the Meghna Bridge and Kanchpur Bridge areas respectively. Over 25% of the population drinks supply water in Kanchpur bridge area.

Table 3.25 Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water

Source of water	Kanchpur	Meghna	Gumti
	% of households	% of households	% of households
Shallow/hand tube well	51.39	58.41	90.48
Deep tube well	21.53	38.05	0
Supply	25.69	3.24	4.76
River	1.39	0.29	0
Pond	0	0	0
Canal	0	0	4.76
Rain Water	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

In Kanchpur Bridge area, about 41% households use pond water for various purposes except drinking followed by 21% households use supply water that is further followed by 16%

households use river water for the same purposes. However, shallow/hand tube wells and deep tube wells are also used by 12.41% and 10.34% households respectively for the same purposes. In the Meghna Bridge area, 45% and 29.14% of households use river and shallow/hand tube well water respectively for the same purpose. However, 18% households use deep tube wells for the same purposes. On the other hand, 58% households in the Gumti Bridge area use river water for the said purpose. It is followed by 32% households use pond water for the said purposes. Details on use of sources of water used by the surveyed households in Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti Bridge area for various purposes other than drinking are shown in Table 3.26.

Table 3.26 Distribution of Households by Sources of Water for Other Utilization of Water

Source of water	Kanchpur	Meghna	Gumti
	%	%	%
Shallow Tube well	12.41	29.14	0
Deep Tube well	10.34	17.71	0
Supply	20.69	3.43	5.26
River	15.86	44.57	57.89
Pond	40.69	5.14	31.58
Canal	0	0	5.26
Total	100	100	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

The project area wise distribution of households by sanitation facilities is shown in Table 3.27. In the entire project areas, 67.33% households use water sealed slab latrines followed by 21.24% households use pucca (Sanitary) latrines that is further followed by 6.21% households use hanging latrines. In the Kanchpur Bridge area, about 62% households use water sealed slab latrines followed by 32.39% households use pucca latrines. In Meghna Bridge area, about 69% households use water sealed slab latrines followed by 17.46% households use pucca latrines that is further followed by 7.40% households use hanging latrines. In the Gumti Bridge area, about 79% households use water sealed slab latrines followed by 16% households use hanging latrines.

Table 3.27 Distribution of Households by Sanitation Facilities

Use of Toilets	Kanchpur		Meghna		Gumti		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%
Pucca	46	32.39	59	17.46	1	5.26	106	21.24
Slab	88	61.97	233	68.93	15	78.95	336	67.33
Katcha	2	1.41	17	5.03	0	0	19	3.81
Hang	3	2.11	25	7.40	3	16	31	6.21
Open Space	3	2.11	4	1.18	0	0	7	1.40
Total	142	100	338	100	19	100	499	100

Pucca: Mud wall toilet

Slab: Toilet with concrete ring over the cesspit

Katch: Bamboo wall toilet

Hang: Toilet directly dropping on to ground/pond over silted elevated house

Source: Study Team, 2012

3.4.11 Institutional Loan

Table 3.28 shows distribution of households under the Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti Bridge areas, those took microcredit from locally active different NGOs and Banks. Different national NGOs such as BRAC, ASA, Grameen Bank, local NGOs/Samity (Society) and private of government Banks have provided loans to the people with a view to uphold their standard of living. Duration of most of the loans is less than 2 years except only 1 loan is for 10 years. In most of the cases minimum size of loans is more than BDT 10,000.

Table 3.28 Microcredit Support Taken by the Surveyed Households

Name of the Bridge	Name of Source	No. HH	Average loan size (BDT)	Minimum size of loan (BDT)	Maximum size of loan (BDT)	Duration for loan (yr)
Kanchpur	BRAC	25	65,920	10,000	400,000	2
	ASA	21	81,429	10,000	450,000	1
	Local NGOs	11	77,818	5,000	500,000	1
	Govt. Banks	3	128,333	10,000	300,000	2
	Grameen Bank	3	21,667	10,000	40,000	1
	Private Bank	1	120,000	120,000	120,000	10
Meghna	Grameen Bank	43	53,384	10,000	500,000	1
	Local NGOs	40	19,075	5,000	70,000	1
	BRAC	34	121,000	3,000	900,000	1
	ASA	29	47,207	10,000	150,000	1

	Private Bank	28	2,514,643	20,000	40,000,000	2
	Govt. Banks	13	44,962	8,000	150,000	2
Gumti	BRAC	5	70,000	20,000	130,000	1
	ASA	2	25,000	20,000	30,000	1
	Local NGO	1	53,000	53,000	53,000	1
	Grameen Bank	1	40,000	40,000	40,000	1

Source: Study Team, 2012

3.4.12 Housing Pattern

Table 3.29 shows that overwhelming percentages of houses (ranging from 75% to 86% of houses) are tin roofed in the project area. It was followed by pucca (concrete roof with brick wall) houses (5%-8%) in these Bridge areas which are further followed by semi-pucca (Tin roofed with brick wall) houses (5%-7%).

Table 3.29 Housing Pattern in the Project in Terms of Housing Material

Type of Structure	Kanchpur		Meghna		Gumti		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pucca	16	5.14	57	8.25	0	0	73	6.94
Semi-Pucca	22	7.07	34	4.92	0	0	56	5.32
Tin roofed and fenced	260	83.60	516	74.67	43	86	819	77.85
Katcha	7	2.25	44	6.37	3	6	54	5.13
Thatched	6	1.93	40	5.79	4	8	50	4.75
Total	311	100	691	100	50	100	1052	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

3.4.13 Household Assets

The Project area wise household assets are shown in Table 3.30. It is found that furniture, fridges, TVs, and other electronic materials and household accessories are found in the Project areas. Overwhelming numbers of chairs, beds, tables, shelves and dress stands are found in the Project areas. It is found that the highest and the lowest household appliances are found in the Meghna Bridge and Gumti Bridge area respectively compared to Kanchpur Bridge area.

Table 3.30 Household Assets

Household Appliances	Kanchpur		Meghna		Gumti		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Chair	300	18.33	1618	33.99	39	25.83	1957	29.89
Bed	295	18.02	681	14.31	36	23.84	1012	15.46
Table	149	9.10	441	9.26	13	8.61	603	9.21
Almirah	110	6.72	183	3.84	9	5.96	302	4.61
Dress Stand	75	4.58	196	4.12	13	8.61	284	4.34
Fridge	55	3.36	122	2.56	0	0.00	177	2.70
Mobile Phone	215	13.13	529	11.11	17	11.26	761	11.62
Television	106	6.48	216	4.54	6	3.97	328	5.01
DVD Player	25	1.53	37	0.78	1	0.66	63	0.96
Radio	11	0.67	13	0.27	4	2.65	28	0.43
Cassette Player	9	0.55	10	0.21	1	0.66	20	0.31
Iron	19	1.16	17	0.36	0	0.00	36	0.55
stands for electronic equipment	2	0.12	3	0.06	2	1.32	7	0.11
stands for household accessories	266	16.25	694	14.58	10	6.62	970	14.81
Total	1637	100	4760	100	151	100	6548	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

Health care facility

There are several categories health care facilities in the Project surrounded areas such as hospital, clinic, rural dispensary, etc. within the reach of the people. These are mostly found within 5 km except Government Hospital in Kanchpur Bridge area. In other Bridge areas the scenario is almost similar. Details on health care facilities and distance from their residence in the Kanchpur Bridge, the Meghna Bridge and the Gumti Bridge areas are shown in Table 3.31.

Table 3.31 Distance of Healthcare Center

Name of Bridge	Healthcare center	Up to 1 km		1 to 3 km		3 to 5 km		Above 5 km		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Kanchpur	Government Hospital	2	1.41	1	0.70	1	0.70	138	97.18	142	100
	Upazila Health complex	3	2.07	19	13.10	65	44.83	58	40.00	145	100
	Private Hospital	105	74.47	24	17.02	7	4.96	5	3.55	141	100
	Rural healthcare center	135	97.12	2	1.44	2	1.44	0	0.00	139	100
	Family care center	122	84.72	5	3.47	2	1.39	15	10.42	144	100
Meghna	Government	2	0.59	2	0.59	4	1.18	330	97.63	338	100

	Hospital										
	Upazila Health complex	3	0.89	21	6.21	81	23.96	233	68.93	338	100
	Private Hospital	84	24.85	98	28.99	31	9.17	125	36.98	338	100
	Rural healthcare center	266	79.17	13	3.87	31	9.23	26	7.74	336	100
	Family care center	237	70.33	23	6.82	2	0.59	75	22.26	337	100
Gumti	Government Hospital	0	0.00	1	5.26	2	10.53	16	84.21	19	100
	Upazila Health complex	1	5.26	2	10.53	12	63.16	4	21.05	19	100
	Private Hospital	3	15.79	13	68.42	2	10.53	1	5.26	19	100
	Rural healthcare center	15	78.95	4	21.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	19	100
	Family care center	18	90.00	2	10.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	20	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

3.4.14 Educational Institutions

A lot of educational institutions are found in the Project area mostly schools, colleges and Madrasah. There is no University in the project area. The educational institutions are mainly located within 5 km except Universities. Islamic religious institutions such as Madrasah and Maktob are also found a bit more in number in the Project area. It is found that overwhelming percentages of primary schools, non-formal education, *Madrassa* and *Maktob* are located within 1 kilometer distance in the Kanchpur Bridge, the Meghna Bridge and the Gumti Bridge area. Available educational institutions in the Kanchpur Bridge, Meghna Bridge and Gumti Bridge and distance from the residence shown in Table 3.32.

Table 3.32 Distance of Educational Institutes

Name of Bridge	Educational institute	Up to 1 km		1 to 3 km		3 to 5 km		>5 km		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Kanchpur	University	0	0.00	1	0.71	3	2.13	137	97.16	141	100
	College	45	32.14	46	32.86	43	30.71	6	4.29	140	100
	High School	93	66.43	43	30.71	4	2.86	0	0.00	140	100
	Primary School	128	93.43	9	6.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	137	100
	Non-formal Education	133	97.08	3	2.19	0	0.00	1	0.73	137	100
	Madrasah	129	96.27	4	2.99	1	0.75	0	0.00	134	100
	Maktob	103	100	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	103	100
Meghna	University	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.30	337	99.70	338	100
	College	6	1.77	37	10.91	124	36.58	172	50.74	339	100
	High School	201	59.47	111	32.84	17	5.03	9	2.66	338	100
	Primary School	326	96.74	10	2.97	0	0.00	1	0.30	337	100
	Non formal Education	318	99.07	2	0.62	0	0.00	1	0.31	321	100
	Madrasah	326	98.49	3	0.91	0	0.00	2	0.60	331	100
	Maktob	258	99.61	1	0.39	0	0.00	0	0.00	259	100
Gumti	University	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	19	100	19	100
	College	0	0.00	0	0.00	13	68.42	6	31.58	19	100
	High School	3	15.79	14	73.68	2	10.53	0	0.00	19	100
	Primary School	19	100	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	19	100
	Non formal Education	19	100	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	19	100
	Madrasah	19	100	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	19	100
	Maktob	15	100	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	100

Source: Study Team, 2012

CHAPTER 4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 Law and Policy on Land Acquisition in Bangladesh

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

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

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

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

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

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

² 1 Bigha = 1,340 square meters

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

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

4.2 National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

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

The Policy on involuntary resettlement recognizes that:

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

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

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

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

4.3 JICA’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

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

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

³ Description of “replacement cost” is as follows.

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

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

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

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

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

4.4 Gap Analysis between JICA Guideline and Bangladesh Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

go. Worst is preparation of group relocation sites.

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

CHAPTER 5. ELIGIBILITY

5.1 Project Resettlement Principles & Policies

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

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

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

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

the form of short-term jobs, subsistence support, salary maintenance, or similar arrangements.

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

5.2 Cut-off-date of Eligibility

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

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

5.3 Principle of Replacement Cost

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

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

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

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

Table 5.1 Result of Unit Cost Survey

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

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

5.4 Entitlement Matrix

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

Table 5.2 Entitlement Matrix

Loss Item 1: LOSS OF PHYSICAL STRUCTURES RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL (WITHOUT TITLE TO LAND)			
Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
1. Socially recognized owners (Squatters) of structures built on the ROW as identified by Census	1. Replacement Value ² (RV) for structure 2. Transfer Grant @ BDT 7 (seven) per sft ³ of affected structure. 3. Utility reconnection assistance @BDT2,000/household. 4. Removal grant for billboards as lump sum @ BDT 200,000/ number 5. Special Assistance of a one-time payment as recommended by PAVC for each vulnerable households (VHH) i.e. female-headed, disabled-headed, elderly-headed and hardcore poor household with an amount of BDT 10,000/VHH. 6. BDT 12,000/- as one time grant in addition to other compensation for female headed including disabled/handicapped/widow member family. 7. Skill Training for vulnerable households is provided by IA. 8. Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials free of cost.	1. Applicable to all structures located on ROW at cut-off dates. 2. PAVC will record structures and recommend the RV of structures. 3. Compensation will be paid for the structures built by the RHD and employees of RHD. 4. Transfer grant would be paid for only primary structure such as residential house (measured in sq ft). 5. Hardcore poor is defined as the households which income level is lower than BDT 60,000/year ⁴	1. RAP Implementing Agency (IA) will assist the APs in finding alternative site for relocation.
Implementation Issues			
1. Entitled person will be identified through the Census survey to be conducted by IA and RHD at the detailed design stage. 2. RV of structure will be determined by PAVC 3. Compensation must be paid before EP dismantles and removes the structures as per civil works requirement by RHD through IA.			

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

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

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

Loss Item 2: LOSS OF STANDING CROPS/FISH STOCK/ TREE WHO HAVE CONTRACT WITH LAND OWNER			
Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
1. Socially recognized owners, as have contract documents with land owner, of trees and crops grown on public or other land, as identified by IA and verified by PAVC.	1. The crop owners will be issued 60 days prior notice by the RHD to harvest the crops. If it is not near harvesting period, the expected yield will be compensated at RV. 2. In addition, grants for loss of access (right of cultivating) to cultivable land equivalent to the crop harvested in one harvested season, to be verified by PAVC, RV of fish stock and trees as determined by PAVC 3. Owners will be allowed to harvest crops and fish stock and fell the trees. 4. Dislocation allowance for fish pond @BDT300/dec. 5. Provisions of lease agreement will supersede above entitlements unless otherwise no conflicts with guidelines stated in this matrix.	1. Applicable for all crops/fish stock standing on land/pond within ROW at the time of dispossession. 2. If the tree is planted on the RHD land by taking lease, compensation for trees will be paid following the clause of the lease agreement signed between the parties ⁵ 3. RV of trees/crops/fish stock will be recommended by PAVC based on data obtained from forest department/ district agriculture extension office/ district marketing office/fishery department respectively/market survey, etc. for those identified through joint on-site verification by PAVC	Nil
Implementation Issues:			
Loss of agricultural products (standing crops) will be assessed by PAVC and compensation will be paid by RHD through IA			

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.5 Livelihood Restoration

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

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

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

Table 5.3 Mitigation Measures for Vulnerable Households

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

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

CHAPTER 6. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

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

6.1 Project Stakeholders

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

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

Table 6.1 Identified Project Stakeholders

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

6.2 Stakeholder Consultations

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

6.2.1 Expert Consultation:

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

Summary of Expert Consultations

Date: 15 February 2012

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

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

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

Table 6.2 Brief Overview of the 1st Consultation Meeting

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

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

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

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



Meeting at Kanchpur Bridge

Meeting at Meghna Bridge

Explanation by RHD:

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

Summary of discussions:

Meeting at Kanchpur Bridge Site

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

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

Meeting at Meghna Bridge Site

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

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

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

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

Summary of the second stakeholders' meetings

Table 6.4 Brief Overview of the 2nd Consultation Meeting

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

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

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

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

* (Number of females)

Explanation by RHD/Study team:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meeting at Kanchpur Bridge Site

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

Meghna Bridge Site

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

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

Gumti Bridge Site

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

Summary of the third stakeholders' meetings

Table 6.6 Brief Overview of the 3rd Consultation Meeting

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

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

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

* (Number of females)

Explanation by RHD/Study team:

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

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

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

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

Environmental Impact/Issue Mitigation Measures

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

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

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

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

Meeting at Kanchpur Bridge Site

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

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

Meghna Bridge Site

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

Gumti Bridge Site

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

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

6.2.3 Focused Group Discussion

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

Table 6.8 Details of FGD Meetings

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

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

Explanation by RHD

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

Details are as follows;

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

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

Table 6.9 Summary of Focussed Group Meeting

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

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

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

CHAPTER 7. GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

7.1 Objectives of Grievance Redress Committee

In order to provide an accessible mechanism to APs to raise their issues and grievances as well as raise concerns about their assistance, Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be established in the project in Union Parishad/Ward. The GRCs are officially recognized “non-judicial” community-based body that will seek to resolve non-judicial disputes arising out of various matters related to the implementation of the RAP. The fundamental objectives of GRCs are to resolve any resettlement-related grievances locally in consultation with the aggrieved party to facilitate smooth implementation of the social and environmental action plans. Another important objective is to democratize the development process at the local level and to establish accountability to the affected people.

7.2 Composition of the GRCs

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

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

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

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

7.3 Appeal Procedure and Conflict Resolution

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

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

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

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

Table 7.1 Steps for Grievance Redress

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

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

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

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

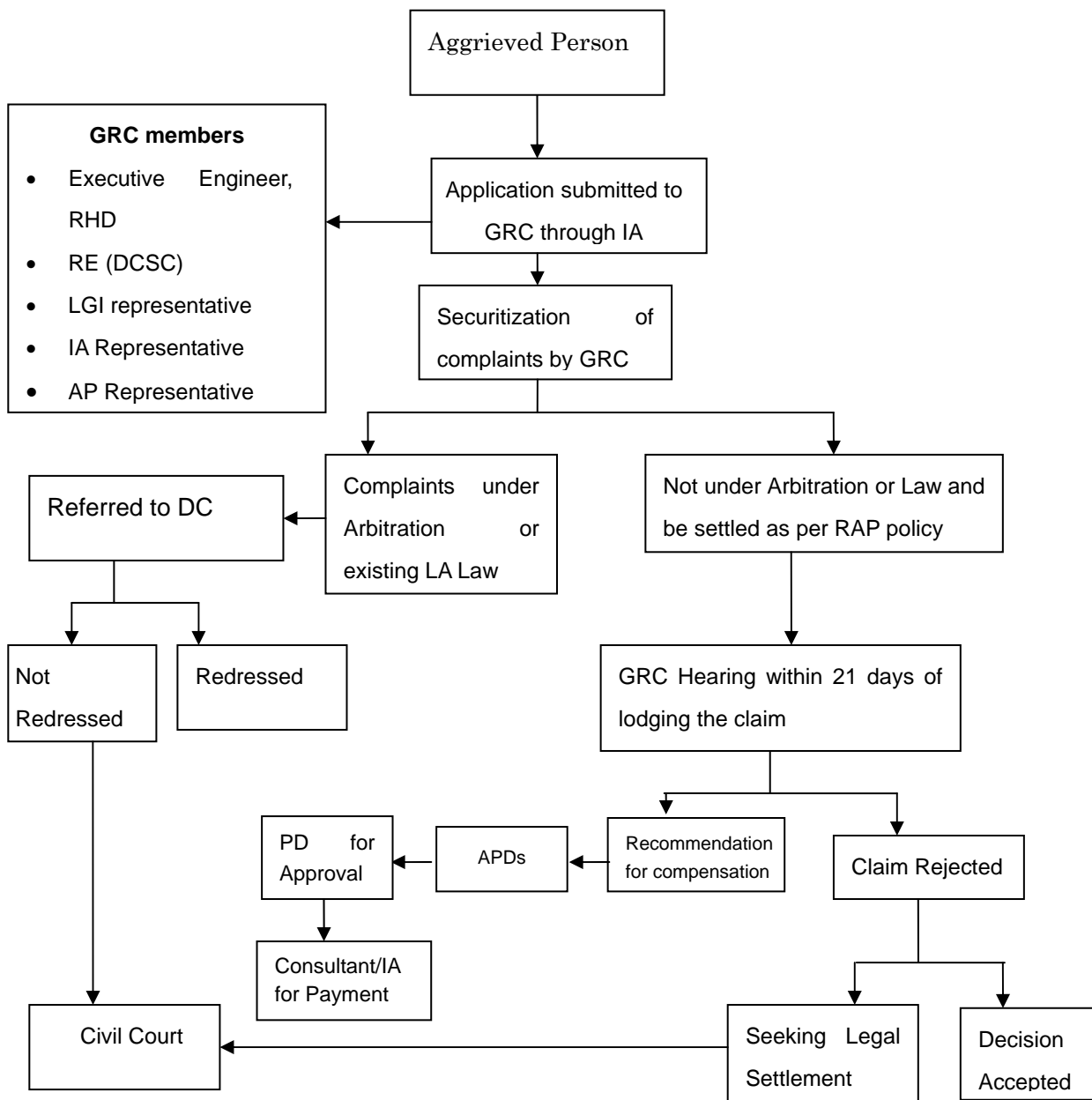


Figure 7.1 Grievance Redress Mechanism

7.4 TOR for GRC

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 8. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

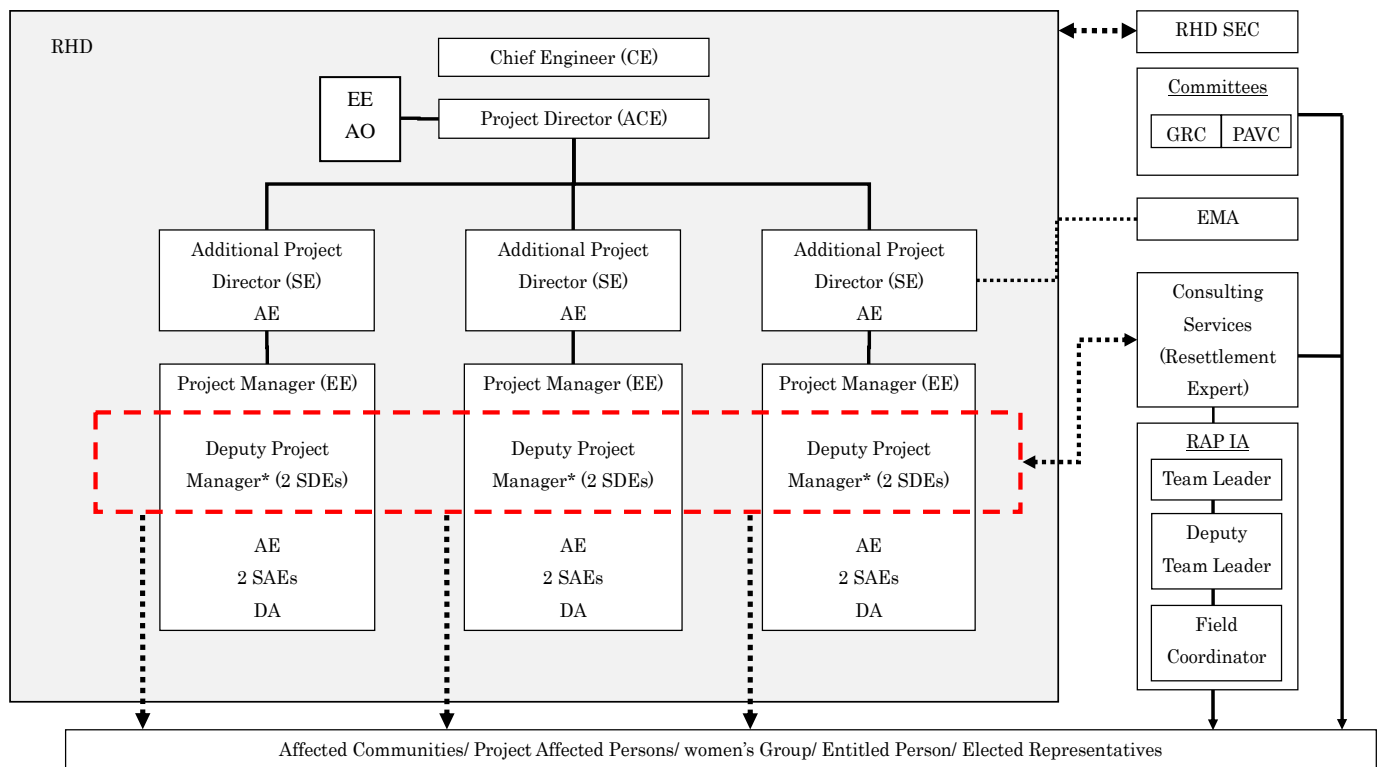
8.1 Institutional Arrangement for RAP Implementation

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

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

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

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



[Red dashed box] * : in charge of Resettlement & EMP (One SDE/DPM)

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

Figure 8.1 RAP Implementation Organogram

8.2 Functional Description

8.2.1 Ministry of Communications (MOC)

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

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

8.2.2 Additional Project Director (APD)

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

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

8.2.3 Deputy Project Manager for Resettlement (DPM-Resettlement)

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

8.2.4 RAP Implementing Agency (IA)

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

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

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

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

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

8.2.5 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

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

8.2.6 Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC)

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

The PAVC will be comprised as:

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

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

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

Field Coordinator, RAP Implementing Agency – Member secretary;

8.2.7 Design and Construction Supervision Consultants

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

8.2.8 External Monitoring Agency (EMA)

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

Table 8.1 Institutional Responsibilities in Resettlement Process

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

CHAPTER 9. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

9.1 Implementation Schedule

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

The following steps will be followed for the RAP implementation:

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

Table 9.1 Implementation Schedule in Bar Chart

Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Month
Pre-Project Activities												13
•Pledge of Loan												1
•Signing of Loan Agreement												1
•Loan effectiveness												1
•Selection of Consultant												10
Consulting Services												102
•Detailed Design												12
•Tender Assistance												18
•Construction Supervision												60
•Defects Liability Period												12
RAP Implementation												41
•Deployment and Orientation of IA												2
•Updating RAP												12
•Information Campaign												12
•Conducting Census and Socioeconomic Survey												3
•Data Entry and Report Generation												2
•Determination of individual entitlement & issues of ID cards												4
•Distribution of Information Brochure												3
•Formation of PAVC and GRC												1
•Functioning of PAVC												6
•Validation of Assessment Value												4
•Preparation of final resettlement budget by IA, submission to RHD/MOC and its approval												2
•Opening Bank Account for PAPs												2
•Functioning of GRC												23
•Payment of Resettlement Benefit to EP by RHD												6
•Help in Relocation of displaced PAPs by IA and RHD												12
•Help in Rehabilitation of displaced PAPs by IA and RHD												16
•Handing over the aquired land by RHD to Contractor												5
•Internal Monitoring												14
•Procurement of External Monitoring Agency (EMA)												1
•External Monitoring												8

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

CHAPTER 10. COST AND BUDGET

Indicative estimated cost of compensation and other assistance for three bridges is given in Table 10.1. Compensation and other assistance as per RAP policy will be paid by RHD through RAP Implementing Agency. Should additional costs emerge during the implementation phase of the RAP, RHD will make arrangements to allocate appropriate funds as required. The RHD can transfer fund from one budget category to other with maximum 10% of budget amount of each category. The estimated budget kept provision for 10% contingency of the total budget provision to meet unforeseen issues including GRC recommended cases. The total indicative estimated cost for implementation of the RAP is **BDT 84,768,648** (Eighty four million seven hundred sixty eight thousand six hundred forty eight) equivalent to USD 1,033,763 (1 USD=82 BDT as of July 2012) which includes replacement cost for structure, transfer grant, transition allowance for housing and business enterprises, wage income, livelihood and income restoration, etc. for affected residents and RHD structures.

As there is a position of Resettlement Expert in the Design Supervision Consultant, so the RAP does not keep budgetary provision for independent monitor. The resettlement budget includes capacity building of the EA for resettlement activities, operation cost of the RAP Implementing Agency and cost for IGA under Livelihood and Income Restoration Program (LIRP) is included in the budget. Besides, the RAP has kept provision of the budget for structure made by RHD at Kanchpur and Gumti bridge which are required to demolish due to the approach road or construction yard. The unit rates of the RHD structures are consolidated as same as other affected structures. The total budget for the RHD structures stands at **BDT 29,121,415** (USD 355,139) including replacement value, transfer grant and re-installation grants as shown in Annex 1. The project authority will pay this amount to the local road division as per RHD rule. The total estimated summary budget for affected and RHD employees and RHD owned structures is shown in the Table 10.1. The detailed budgets are enclosed in Annex 1

Table 10.1 Summary of Estimated Resettlement Budget for Three Bridges

	Category of Losses	Kanchpur (BDT)	Meghna (BDT)	Gumti (BDT)	Total Budget (BDT)
A	Compensation for Structure	47,088,661	4,452,370	2,540,550	54,081,581
B	Compensation for Trees	838,333	4,533,750	0	5,372,083
C	Other Resettlement Benefits	5,249,603	519,062	607,480	6,376,145
D	Training on IGA for eligible members of affected households and wage laborers	560,000	8,000	72,000	640,000
E	Approximately 3 Trainers for 10 days each @BDT 3,000/day/person	90,000	0	0	90,000
F	Executive Agency Capacity Building Training	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	2,000,000
G	Operation cost for RAP Implementing Agency**	5,000,000	2,575,000	2,575,000	10,150,000
H	Operation cost for External Monitoring Agency (EMA)	500,000	300,000	200,000	1,000,000
I	Contingency @ 10% of the Total A-H*	3,235,577	1,288,818	534,444	5,058,839
	Total	63,562,174	14,177,000	7,029,474	84,768,648
	Total (USD)	775,148	172,890	85,725	1,033,763

Note: USD 1 = BDT 82 as of July 2012

*10% of the total budget excluding RHD compensation

** including operation cost for GRC and PAVC

CHAPTER 11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

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

The objectives of monitoring and evaluation are to:

- Collect, analyze, report and use information about progress of resettlement;
- Ensure that inputs are being provided, procedures are being followed and outputs are monitored and verified;
- Ensure timely management action if there appears to be any failure in system due to management lapse; and
- Ensure necessary corrective measures at policy level, if it is seen that there is a failure in system due to flaw in the design i.e. wrong theory, hypothesis or assumption, to ensure necessary corrective action at policy level; and
- To build a benchmark database for the purpose of evaluation; both during course and exposit facto.

11.1 Internal Monitoring

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

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

Process Indicators:

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

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

Output Indicators

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

Impact Indicators

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

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

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

(iii) Challenges encountered; and

(iv) Targets for the next quarter.

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

11.2 External Monitoring

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

Table 11.1 External Monitoring Proposed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annex-1: Detailed Estimated Resettlement Budget (Indicative)**Kanchpur Bridge**

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Quantity in sqf/No.	Rate in BDT (Refer to Table 5.1 of Main Text)	Estimated Budget in BDT
A	Compensation for structure			
A.1	Compensation for primary structure			
1	Semi Pucca (sft)	7,089	970	6,876,330
2	Tin made	21,113	525	11,084,325
3	Katcha	1,623	286	464,178
4	Thatched	710	135	95,850
	Subtotal of A.1	30,535		18,520,683
A.2	Compensation Secondary Structure			
1	Pucca Latrine (No.)	4	20,835	83,340
2	Slab Latrine (No.)	28	3,738	104,664
3	Tube well (No.)	8	17,532	140,256
4	Boundary wall(rft)	112	660	73,920
5	Water Pump (No.)	1	5,000	5,000
6	Bill Bord(sft)	2	200,000	400,000
	Sub-total A-2			807,180
	Total of Structure (A-1 + A-2)			19,327,863
B	Compensation for Trees			
1	Large	9	6,035	54,315
2	Medium	154	4,032	620,928
3	Small	102	1,515	154,530
4	Plant	80	107	8,560
	Sub-total B			838,333
C	Other Resettlement Benfits			
1	Transfer Grant @ BDT 7 per sft	30,535	7	213,745
2	Compensation for fruits @30% of timber value	26,100	0.3	7,830
3	Dislocation Allowance for fish pond @ BDT 300/ dec.	120 dec.	300	36,000

Annex-1 Detailed Resettlement Budget

4	Business restoration grant as 3 (three) months income (squatters and tenants businessmen) @ BDT 8,000/month	33	24,000	792,000
5	One time Moving Assistance for Tenants businessmen @ BDT 5,000	4	5,000	20,000
6	Cash grant to the affected employees/wage earners equivalent to 90 days wage X BDT 250/per day	26	22,500	585,000
7	Transition allowance to recover 3 months rent (only for renter) @ BDT 2,500/per month	102	7,500	765,000
8	Rental allowance for 3 months @ BDT 2,500/- per month (only for rentee)	102	7,500	765,000
9	Shifting assistance for Residence Household (Both Squatter and Tenants) @ BDT 5,000	201	5,000	1,005,000
10	Special assistance for vulnerable households @ BDT 10,000/person	44	10,000	440,000
11	One time cash grant to affected female headed households @ BDT 12,000	23	12,000	276,000
12	Utility re-connection assistance @BDT 2,000	67	2,000	134,000
	Sub-total C			5,039,575
	Sub-total (A-C)			25,205,771
D	Cost of training on IGA under LIRP for eligible members of affected households and wage laborers (including cost of materials and per diem of trainees)	70	8,000	560,000
E	Approximately 3 trainers for 10 days each @BDT 3,000/day/person	3	30,000	90,000
F	Executive agency capacity building tTraining	LS		1,000,000
G	Operation cost for RAP Implementing Agency			5,000,000
	Operation cost for External Monitoring Agency (EMA)	LS		500,000
	Total (A-G)			32,355,771
H	Contingency @ 10% of the Total A-G			3,235,577
	Grand Total = (Total + Contingency)			35,591,348

Meghna Bridge

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity in sqf/No.	Rate in BDT	Estimated budget in BDT
A	Compensation for structure			
A.1	Compensation for primary structure			
1	Semi Pucca (sft)	988	970	958,360
2	Tin made	4,732	525	2,484,300
3	Katcha	0	286	0
4	Thatched	146	135	19,710
	Subtotal of A.1	5,866		3,462,370
A.2	Compensation Secondary Structure			
1	Pucca Latrine (No.)	0	20,835	0
2	Slab Latrine (No.)	0	3,738	0
3	Tube well (No.)	0	17,532	0
4	Boundary wall(rft) 5" wall	1,500	660	990,000
5	Water Pump (No.)	0	5,000	0
6	Bill Bord(sft)	0	200,000	0
	Sub-total A-2			990,000
	Total of Structure (A-1 + A-2)			4,452,370
B	Compensation for Trees			
1	Large	80	6,035	482,800
2	Medium	600	4,032	2,419,200
3	Small	1,070	1,515	1,621,050
4	Plant	100	107	10,700
	Sub-total B			4,533,750
C	Other Resettlement Benfits			
1	Transfer Grant @ BDT 7 per sft	5,866	7	41,062
2	Compensation for fruits @30% of timber value	30,000	0.3	9,000
3	Dislocation allowance for fish pond @ BDT 300/ dec.	0	300	0
4	Business restoration grant as 3 (three) months income (squatters and tenants businessmen) @ BDT 8,000/month	18	24000	432,000

Annex-1 Detailed Resettlement Budget

5	One time moving assistance for tenants businessmen @ BDT 5,000	1	5,000	5,000
6	Cash grant to the affected employees/wage earners equivalent to 90 days wage X BDT 250/per day	0	22,500	0
7	Transition allowance to recover 3 months rent (only for renter) @ BDT 2,500/per month	1	7,500	7,500
8	Rental allowance for 3 months @ BDT 2,500/month (for only tenants)	1	7,500	7,500
9	Shifting assistance for residence household (Both Squatter and Tenants) @ BDT 5,000	1	5,000	5,000
10	Special assistance for vulnerable households @ BDT 10,000/person	1	10,000	10,000
11	One time cash grant to affected Female headed households @ BDT 12,000	0	12,000	0
12	Utility reconnection assistance @BDT 2,000	1	2,000	2,000
	Sub-total C			519,062
	Sub-total (A-C)			9,505,182
D	Training on IGA under LIRP for eligible members of affected households and wage laborers (including cost of materials and honorarium of trainers)	1	8,000	8,000
E	Approximately 3 trainers for 10 days each @BDT 3,000/day/person	0		0
F	Executive agency capacity building training	LS		500,000
G	Operation cost for RAP Implementing Agency			2,575,000
H	Operation cost for External Monitoring Agency (EMA)	LS		300,000
	Total (A-H)			12,888,182
I	Contingency @ 10% of the Total A-H			1,288,818
	Grand Total = (Total + Contingency)			14,177,000

Gumti Bridge

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity in sqf/No.	Rate in BDT	Estimated budget in BDT
A	Compensation for structure			
A.1	Compensation for primary structure			
1	Semi Pucca (sft)	205	970	198,850
2	Tin made	1,903	525	999,075
3	Katcha	476	286	136,136
4	Thatched	49	135	6,615
	Subtotal of A.1	2,633		1,340,676
A.2	Compensation Secondary Structure			
1	Pucca Latrine (No.)	0	20,835	0
2	Slab Latrine (No.)	1	3,738	3,738
3	Tube well (No.)	3	17,532	52,596
4	Boundary wall(rft)	0	660	0
5	Water Pump (No.)	0	5,000	0
6	Bill Bord(sft)	0	200,000	0
	Sub-total A-2			56,334
	Total of Structure (A-1 + A-2)			1,397,010
B	Compensation for Trees			
1	Medium	0	4,032	0
2	Small	0	1,515	0
3	Plant	0	107	0
	Sub-total B			0
C	Other Resettlement Benfits			
1	Transfer Grant @ BDT 7 per sft	2,633	7	18,431
2	Compensation for fruits @30% of timber value	0	0.3	0
3	Dislocation Allowance for fish pond @ BDT 300/ dec.	0	300	0
4	Business restoration grant as 3 (three) months income (squatters and tenants businessmen) @ BDT 8,000/month	18	24,000	432,000
5	One time moving assistance for tenants businessmen @ BDT 5,000	0	5,000	0

Annex-1 Detailed Resettlement Budget

6	Cash grant to the affected employees/wage earners equivalent to 90 days wage X BDT 250/per day	2	22,500	45,000
7	Transition allowance to recover 3 months rent (only for renter) @ BDT 2,500/month	0	7,500	0
8	Rental allowance for 3 months @ BDT 2,500/month (for only tenants)	0	7,500	0
9	Shifting assistance for residence household (both squatter and tenants) @ BDT 5,000	3	5,000	15,000
10	Special assistance for vulnerable households @ BDT 10,000/person	7	10,000	70,000
11	One time cash grant to affected female headed households @ BDT 12,000	1	12,000	12,000
12	Utility reconnection assistance @BDT 2,000	4	2,000	8,000
	Sub-total C			600,431
	Sub-total (A-C)			1,997,441
D	Training on IGA under LIRP for eligible members of affected households and wage laborers (including cost of materials and honorarium of trainers)	9	8,000	72,000
E	Approximately 3 trainers for 10 days each @BDT 3,000/day/person	0	0	0
F	Executive agency capacity building training	LS		500,000
G	Operation cost for RAP Implementing Agency			2,575,000
H	Operation cost for External Monitoring Agency (EMA)	LS		200,000
	Total (A-H)			5,344,441
I	Contingency @ 10% of the Total A-H			534,444
	Grand Total = (Total + Contingency)			5,878,885

Budget of RHD Structure for Kanchpur Bridge

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity in sqf/No.	Rate in BDT	Estimated budget in BDT
A	Compensation for structure			
A.1	Compensation for primary structure			
1	Semi Pucca (sft)	25,582	970	24,814,540
2	Tin made	4,422	525	2,321,550
	Subtotal of A.1	30,004		27,136,090
A.2	Compensation Secondary Structure			
1	Pucca Latrine (No.)	8	20,835	166,680
2	Slab Latrine (No.)	6	3,738	22,428
3	Boundary wall (Tin made) (rft)	1,520	280	425,600
4	Water Pump (No.)	2	5,000	10,000
	Sub-total A-2			624,708
	Total of Structure (A-1 + A-2)			27,760,798
B	Other Resettlement Benfits			
1	Transfer Grant @ BDT 7 per sft	30,004	7	210,028
	Sub-total B			210,028
	Grand Total = (A + B)			27,970,826

Budget of RHD Structure for Gumti Bridge

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity in sft/No.	Rate in BDT	Estimated budget in BDT
A	Compensation for structure			
A.1	Compensation for primary structure			
1	Pucca(sft)	575	1,260	724,500
2	Semi Pucca (sft)	432	970	419,040
	Subtotal of A.1	1,007		1,143,500
A.2	Compensation Secondary Structure			
1	Pucca Latrine (No.)	0	20,835	0
2	Slab Latrine (No.)	0	3,738	0
3	Tube well (No.)	0	17,532	0
4	Boundary wall (Tin made) (rft)	0	280	0
5	Water Pump (No.)	0	5,000	0
	Sub-total A-2	1,007		0
	Total of Structure (A-1 + A-2)			1,143,500
B	Other Resettlement Benfits			
1	Transfer Grant @ BDT 7 per sft	1,007	7	7,049
	Sub-total B			7,049
	Grand Total = (A + B)			1,150,589

Annex-2: RAP Implementation Monitoring Format

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Residential Household

Kanchpur

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

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

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

List of Residential Household

Meghna

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

List of Residential Household

Gumti

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

List of the Residential Tenants

Kanchpur

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

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

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

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

List of the Shop owner (Kanchpur)

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

List of the Shop owner (Meghna)

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

List of the Shop owner (Gumti)

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

List of the Shop Tenant's (Kanchpur)

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

List of the Shop Tenant's

Meghna

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

List of both Residential and shop owner

Kanchpur

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

Pond/fish cultivator

Kanchpur

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

Tree owners

Meghna

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

Wage earners (Employees)

Kanchpur

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

Wage earners (Employees)

Gumti

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

Community owned structures including physical cultural resources

Kanchpur

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

Community owned structures including physical cultural resources

Meghna

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

ANNEX 4

General View of the Project Sites and Location of Affected Households

Figure A.4-1 General View of Kanchpur Bridge Site

Figure A.4-2 General View of Meghna Bridge Site

Figure A.4-3 General View of Gumti Bridge Site

Figure A.4-4 Comparisons of Bridge Shape of Existing and 2nd Kanchpur Bridge

Figure A.4-5 Comparisons of Bridge Shape of Existing and 2nd Meghna Bridge

Figure A.4-6 Comparisons of Bridge Shape of Existing and 2nd Gumti Bridge

Kanchpur Bridge

Figure A.4-7 Location of Affected Households Overall Section (Sheet No.1)

Figure A.4-8 Location of Affected Households West Section (Sheet No. 2)

Figure A.4-9 Location of Affected Households West Section (Sheet No. 3)

Figure A.4-10 Location of Affected Households East Section (Sheet No. 4)

Figure A.4-11 Location of Affected Households East Section (Sheet No. 5)

Figure A.4-12 Location of Affected Households East Section (Sheet No. 6)

Meghna Bridge

Figure A.4-13 Location of Affected Households Overall Section (Sheet No. 1)

Figure A.4-14 Location of Affected Households North Section (Sheet No. 2)

Figure A.4-15 Location of Affected Households North Section (Sheet No. 3)

Figure A.4-16 Location of Affected Households South Section (Sheet No. 4)

Figure A.4-17 Location of Affected Households South Section (Sheet No. 5)

Figure A.4-18 Location of Affected Households South Section (Sheet No. 6)

Gumti Bridge

Figure A.4-19 Location of Affected Households Overall Section (Sheet No. 1)

Figure A.4-20 Location of Affected Households West Section (Sheet No. 2)

Figure A.4-21 Location of Affected Households West Section (Sheet No. 3)

Figure A.4-22 Location of Affected Households West Section (Sheet No. 4)

Figure A.4-23 Location of Affected Households East Section (Sheet No. 5)

Figure A.4-24 Location of Affected Households East Section (Sheet No. 6)

Figure A.4-25 Location of Affected Households East Section (Sheet No. 7)

PLAN

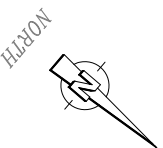
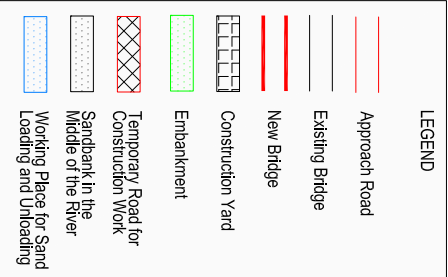
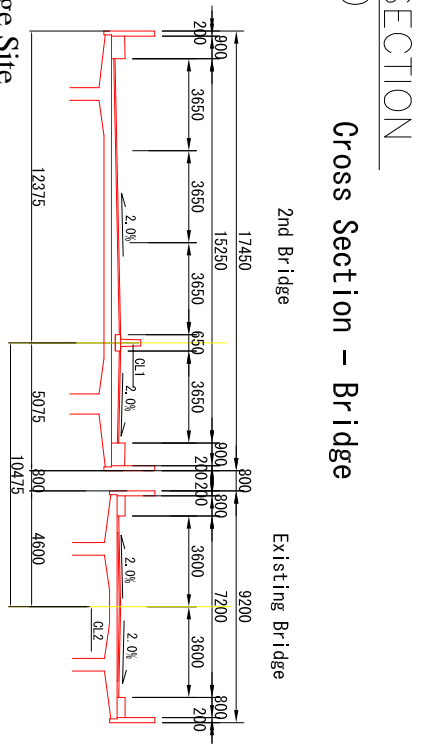
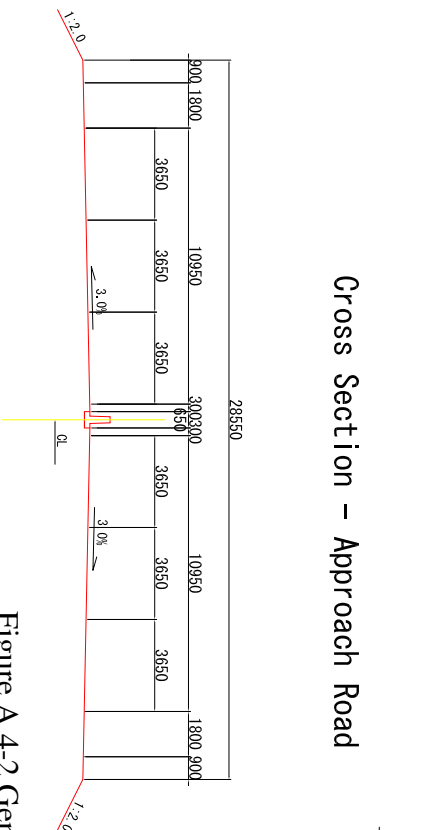
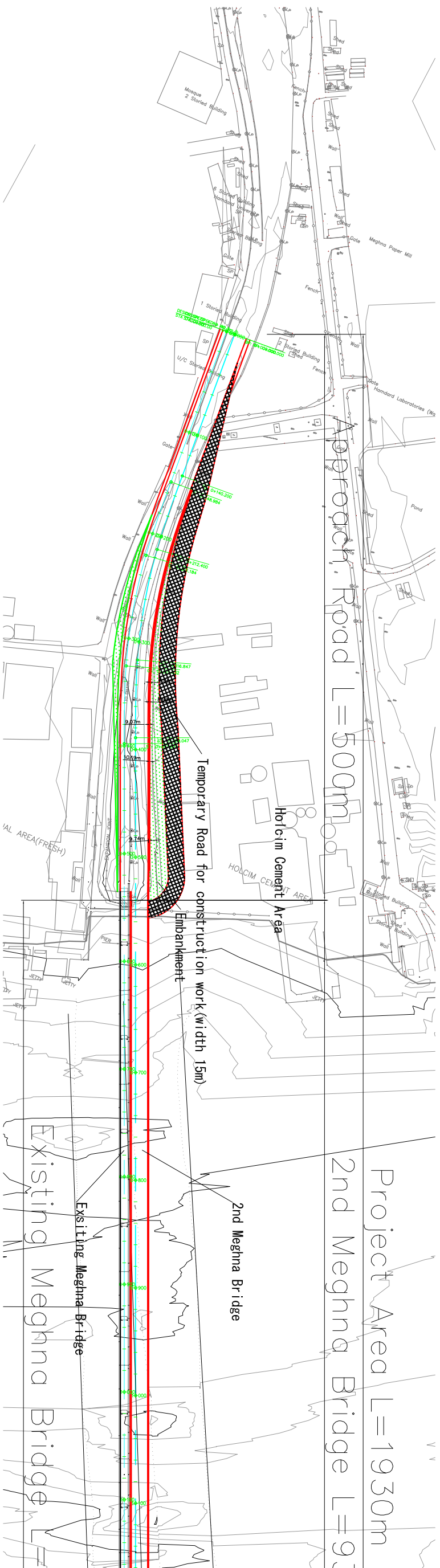


Figure A.4-1 General View of Kanchpur Bridge Site



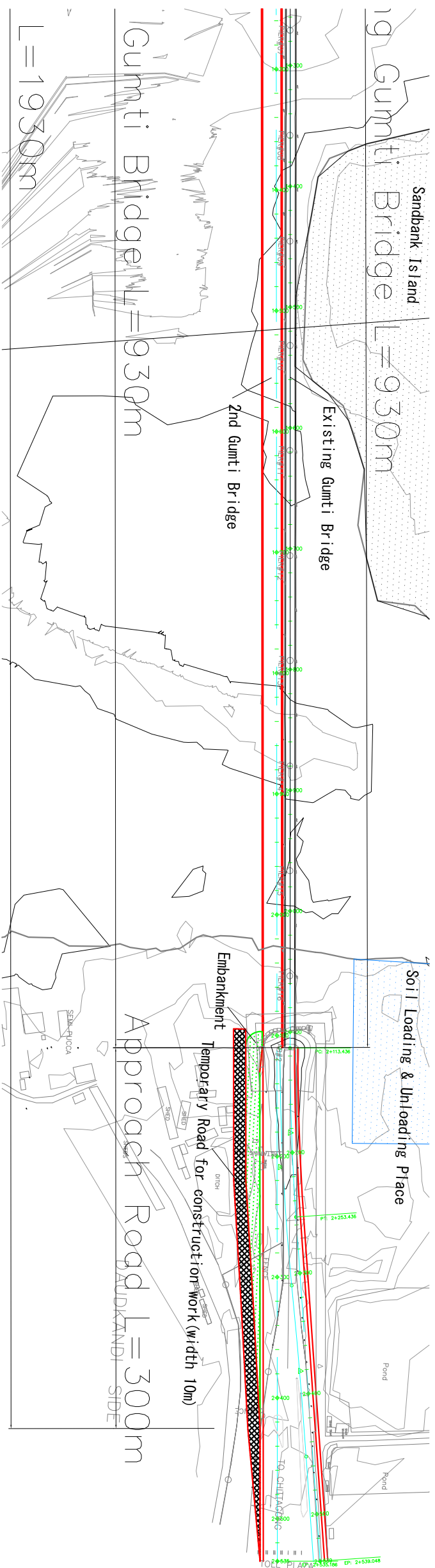
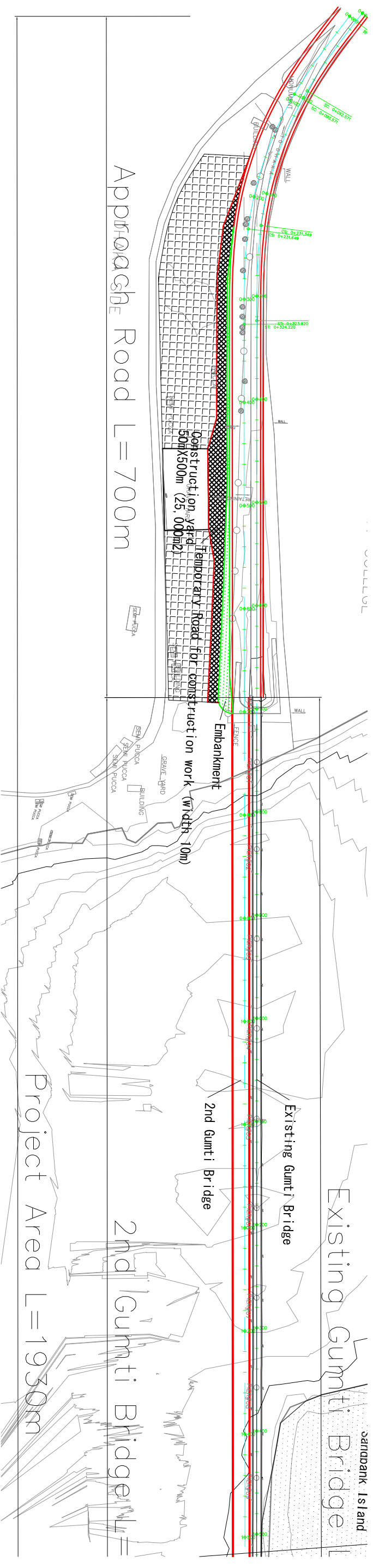
MEGHNA BRIDGE
GENERAL VIEW OF THE SITE
PLAN



LEGEND	
	Approach Road
	Existing Bridge
	New Bridge
	Construction Yard
	Embankment
	Temporary Road for Construction Work
	Sandbank in the Middle of the River
	Working Place for Sand Loading and Unloading
	House/Building/ Other Structure
	Affected Household

Figure A.4-2 General View of Meghna Bridge Site

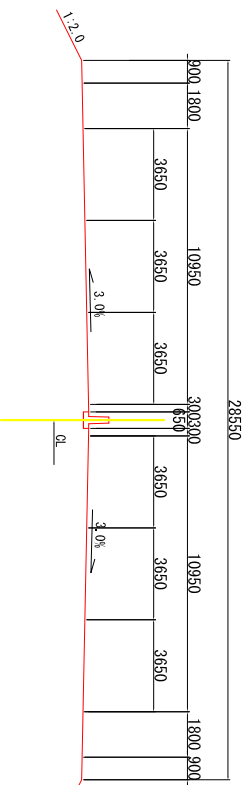
GUMTI BRIDGE



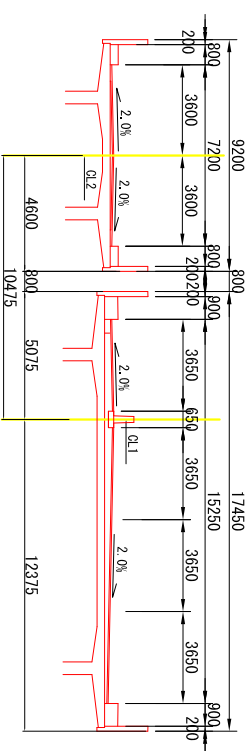
TYPICAL CROSS SECTION

$$S=1/150$$

Gross Section - Approach Road



Cross Section - Bridge



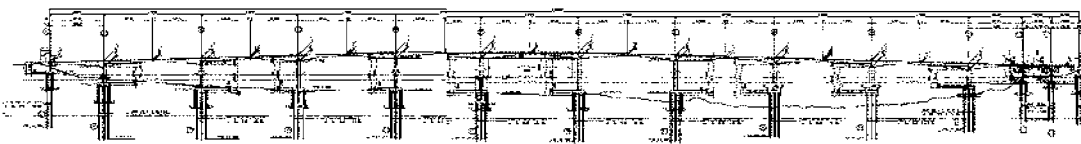
LEGEND

- Approach Road
- Existing Bridge
- New Bridge
- Construction Yard
- Embankment
- Temporary Road for Construction Work
- Sandbank in the Middle of the River
- Working Place for Sand Loading and Unloading

GUMTI BRIDGE	
OVERALL PLAN & TYPICAL CROSS SECTION	
SCALE : AS NOTED	DATE: 07/2012

[illegible]

Existing Meghna Bridge



2nd Meghna Bridge

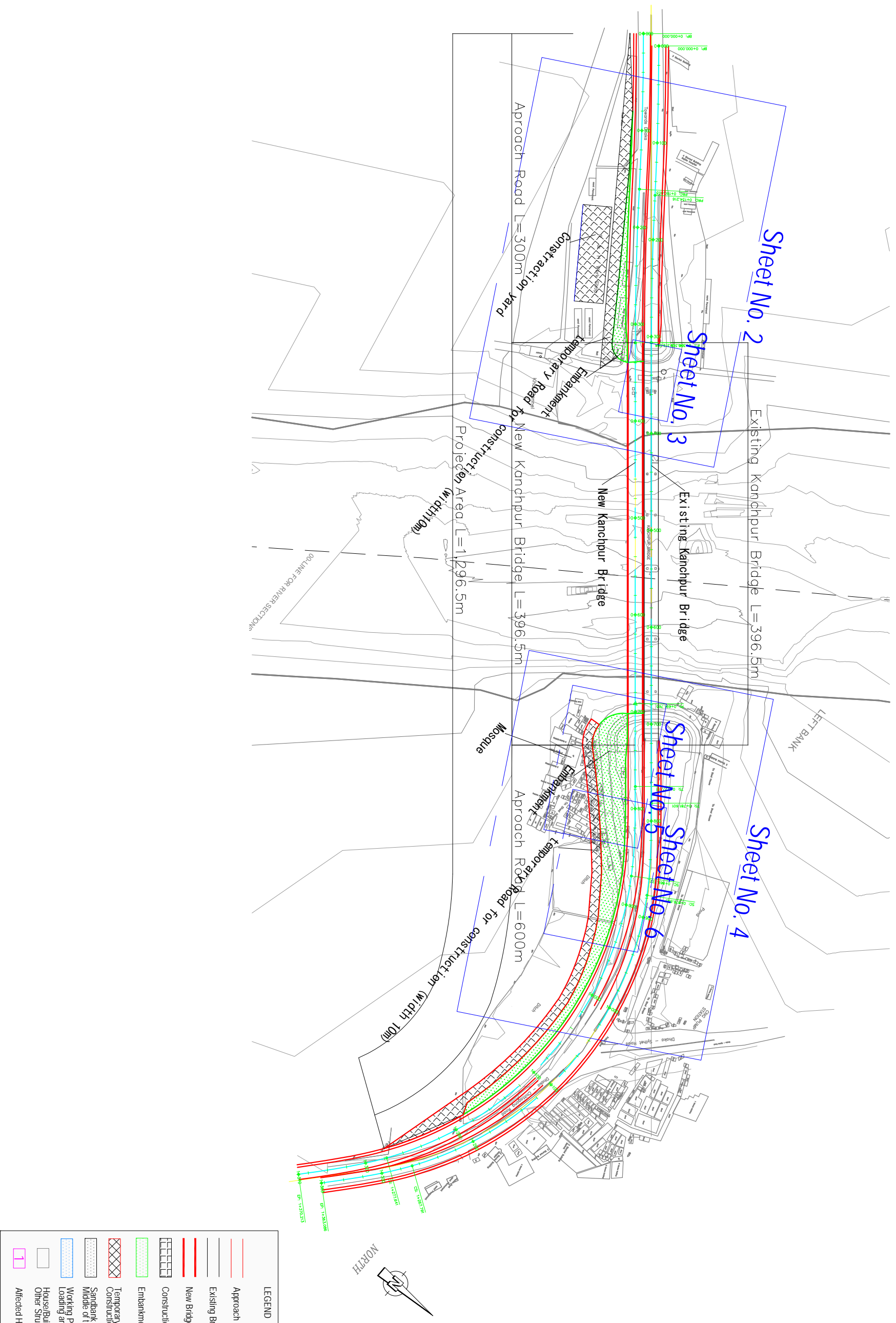
Plan view of the bridge showing spans, piers, and approach roads. The drawing includes dimensions for spans and piers, and labels for various structural components.

Existing Gumti Bridge



A-30

KANCHPUR BRIDGE
GENERAL VIEW OF THE
PLAN



KANCHPUR BRIDGE	
LOCATION OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS OVERALL SECTION	
SCALE : AS NOTED DATE: 07/2012	SHEET NO. 1 of 6

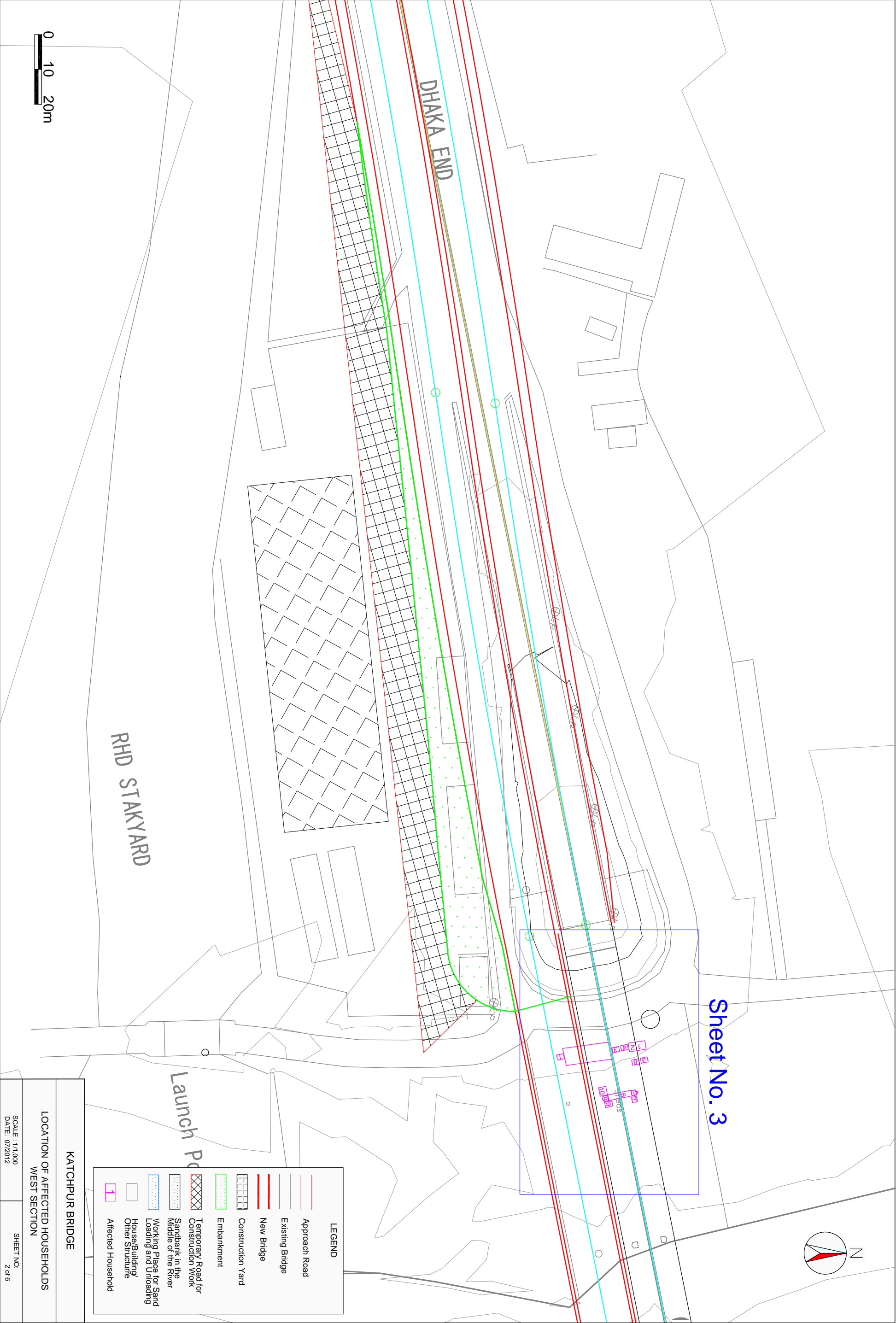


Figure A.4-8 Location of Affected Households West Section (Sheet No.2)

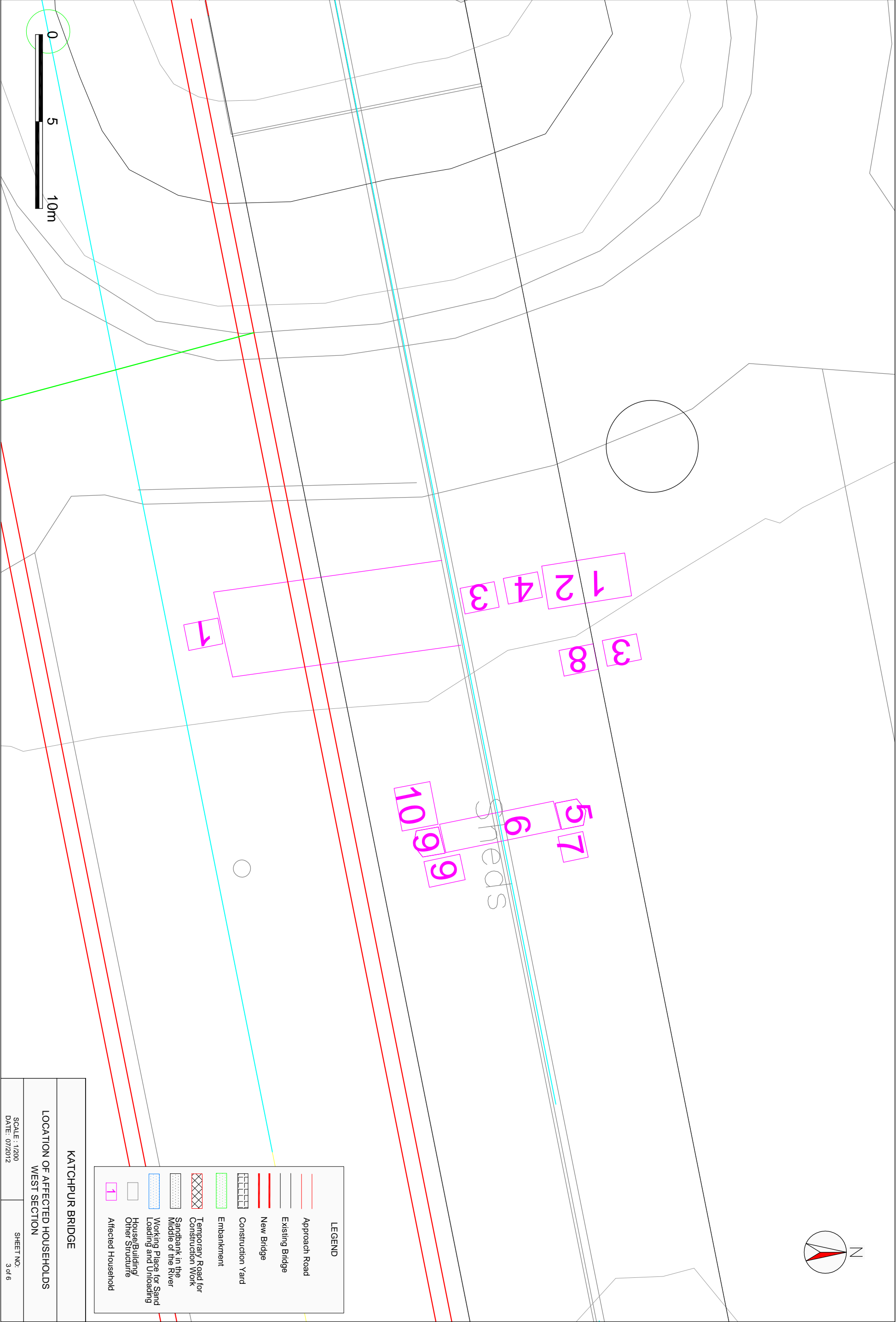


Figure A.4-9 Location of Affected Households West Section (Sheet No.3)

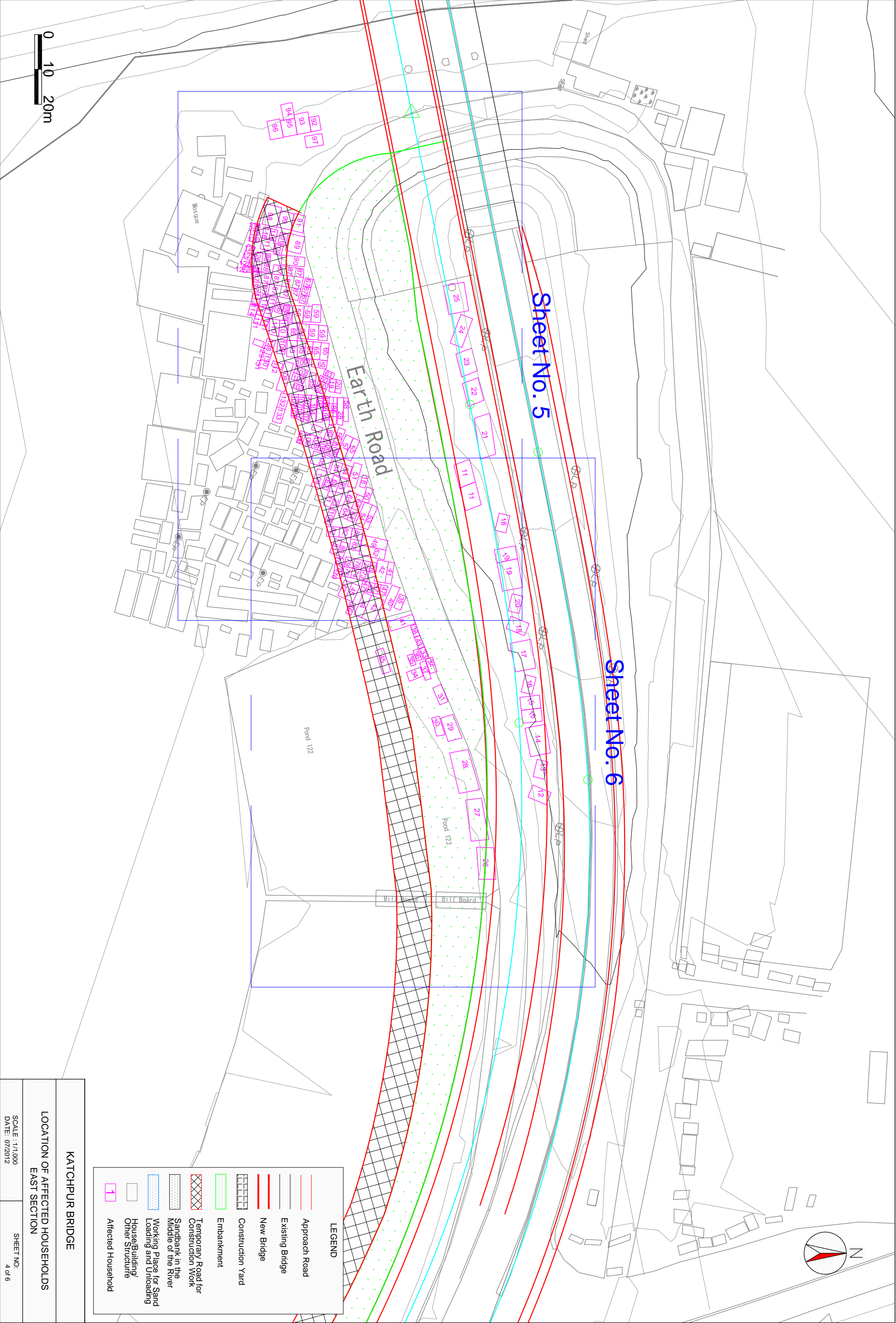


Figure A.4-10 Location of Affected Households East Section (Sheet No.4)

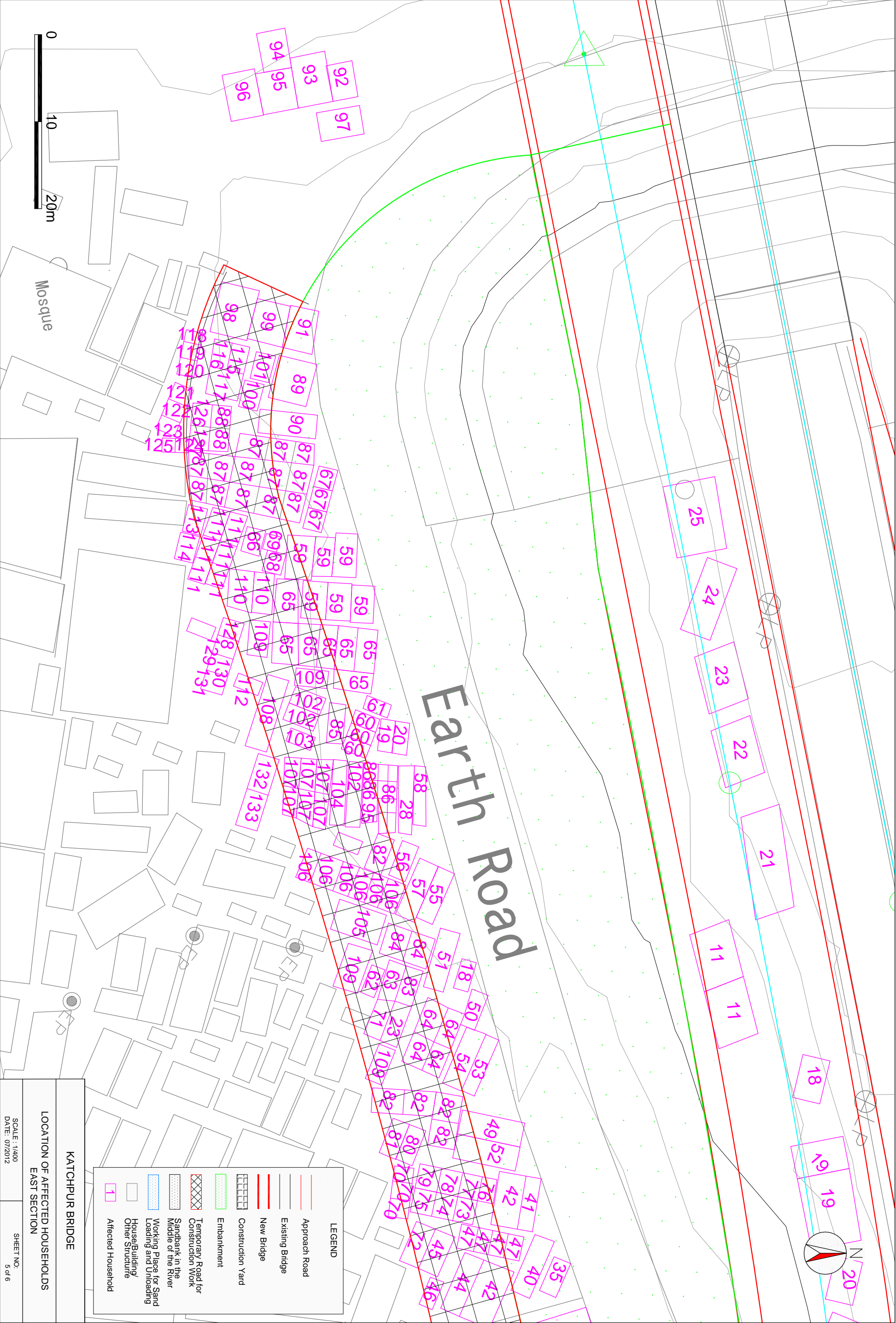


Figure A.4-11 Location of Affected Households East Section (Sheet No.5)

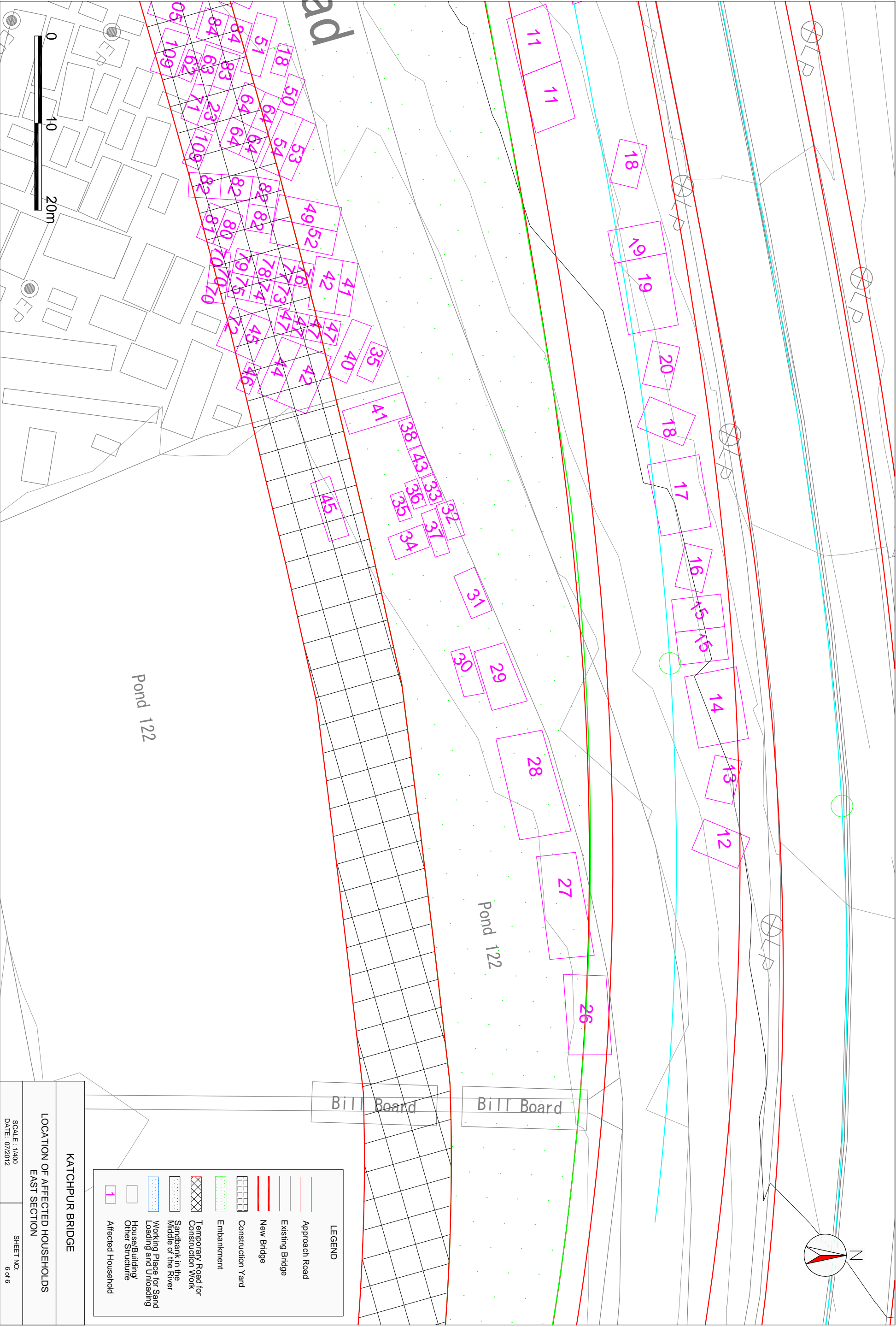


Figure A.4-12 Location of Affected Households East Section (Sheet No.6)

MEGHNA BRIDGE
GENERAL VIEW OF THE SITE
PLAN

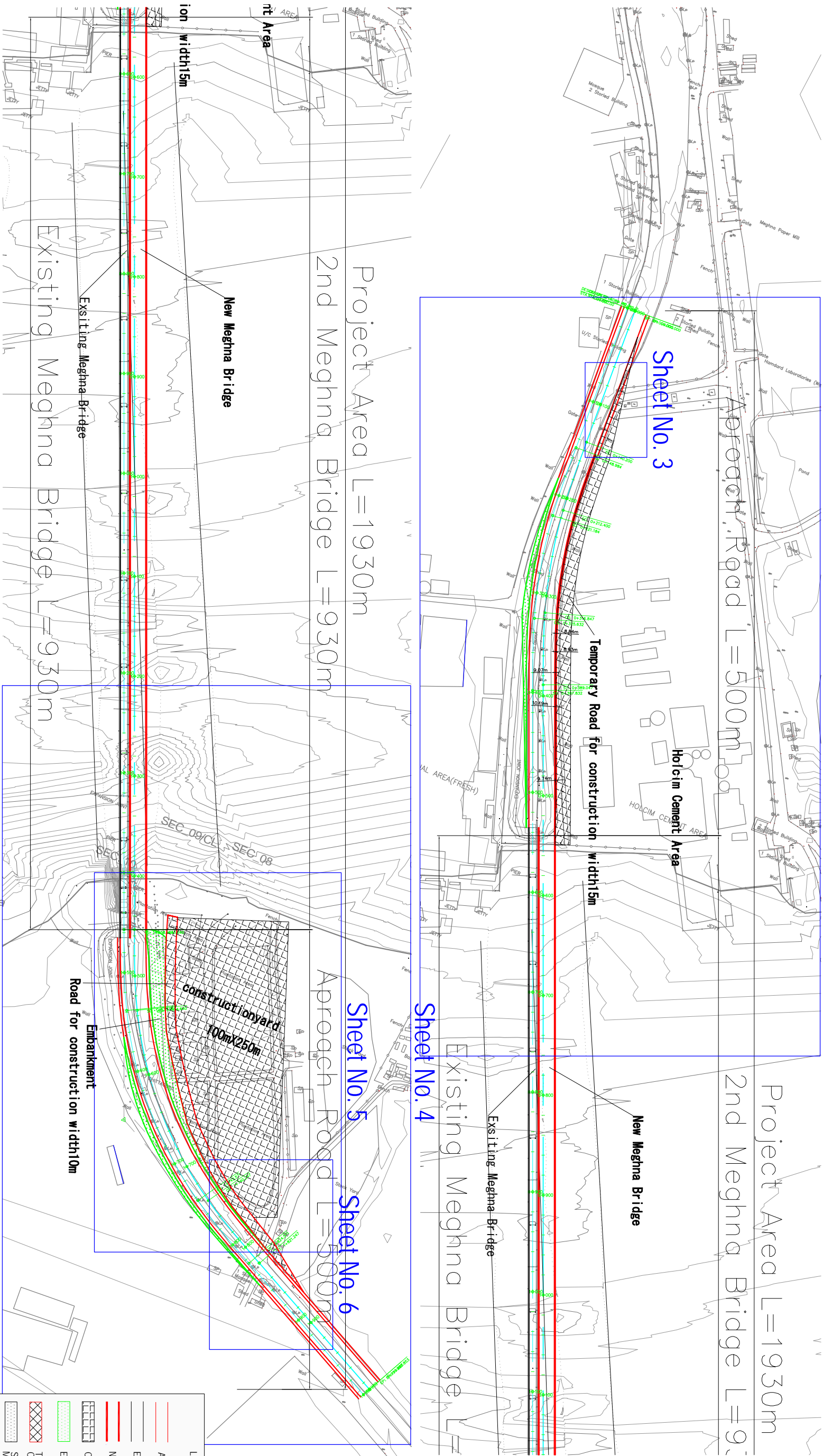


Figure A.4-13 Location of Affected Households Overall Section (Sheet No.1)

MEGHNA BRIDGE		
LOCATION OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS		
OVERALL SECTION		
SCALE: AS NOTED	SHEET NO:	
DATE: 07/2012	1 of 6	

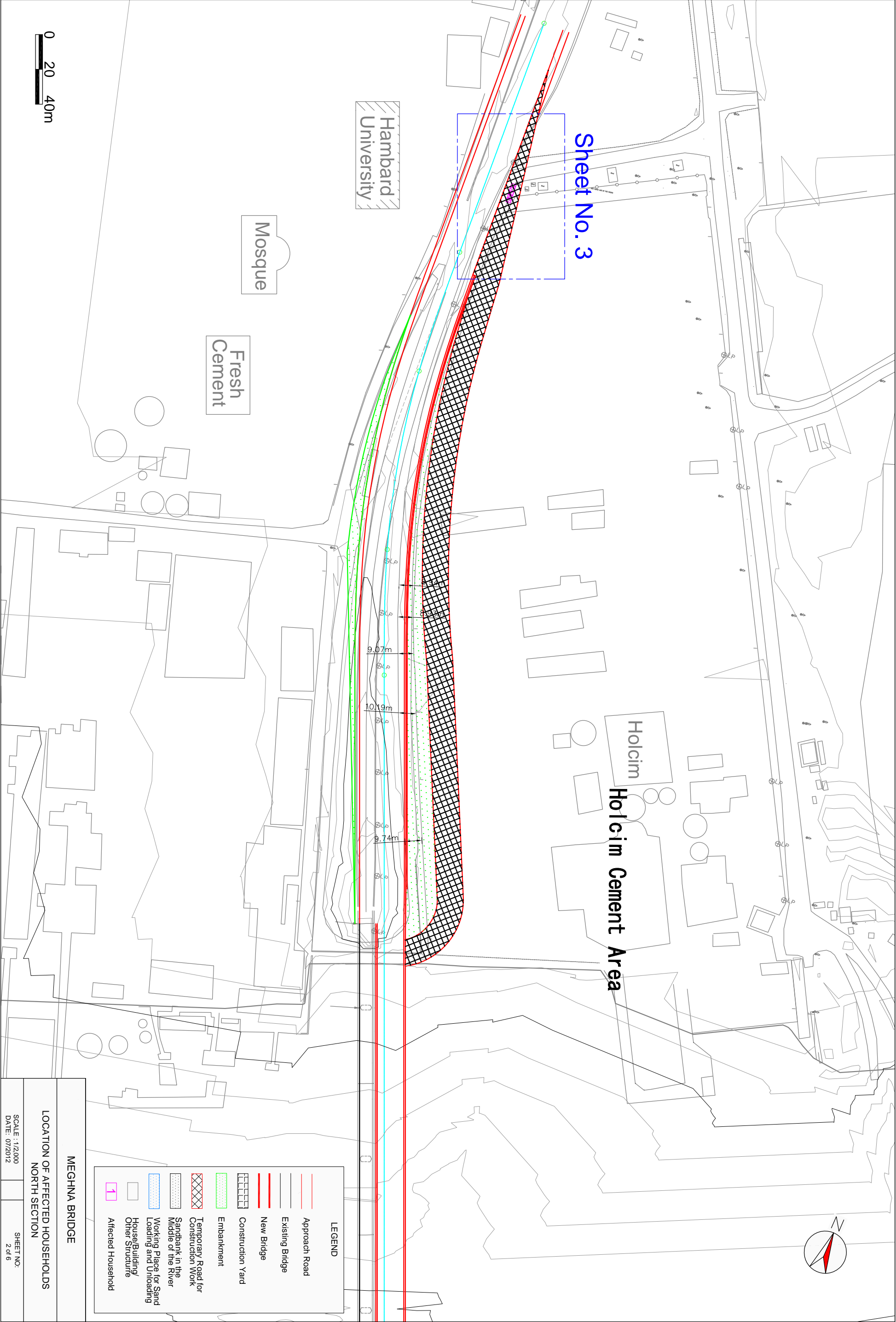


Figure A.4-14 Location of Affected Households North Section (Sheet No.2)

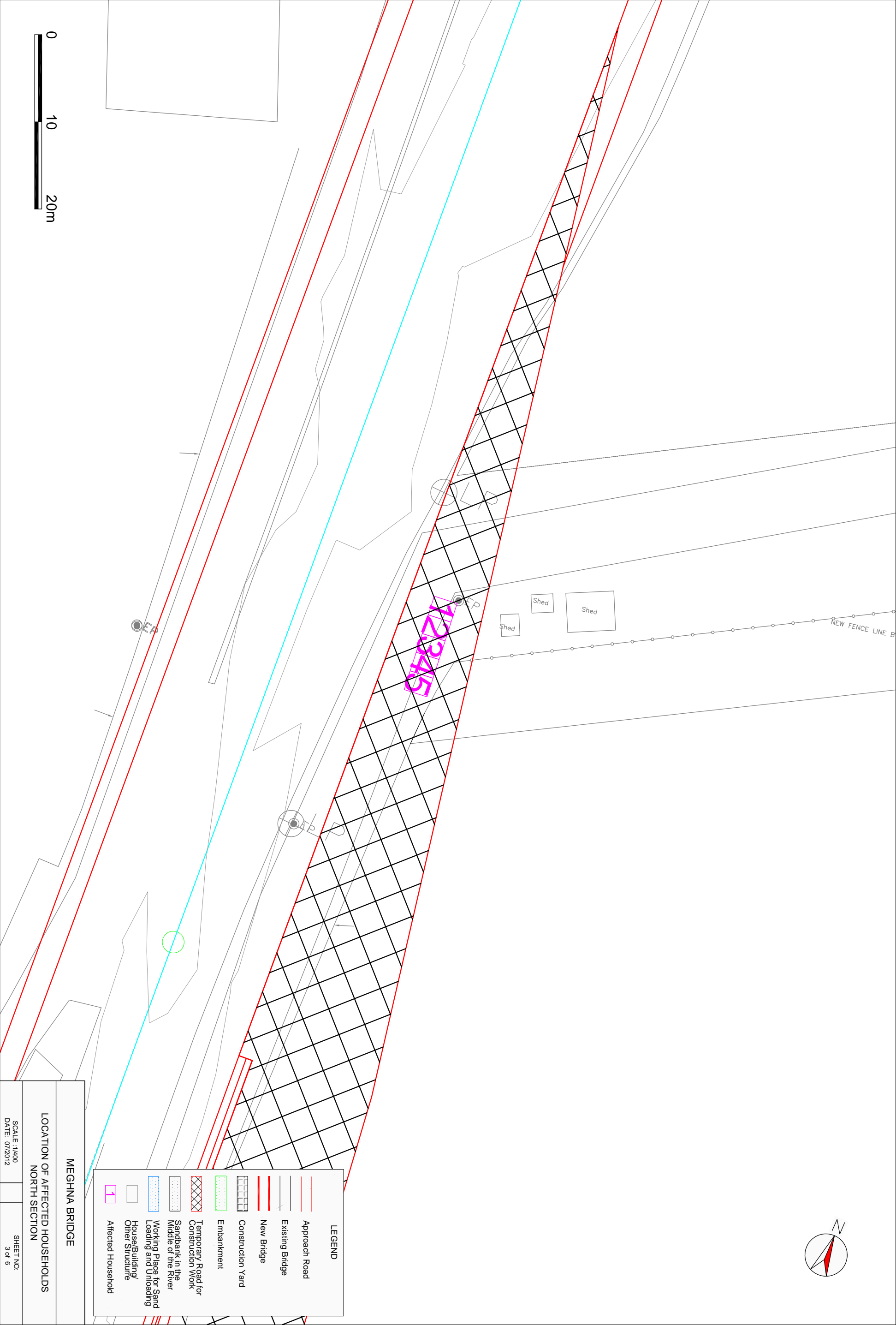


Figure A.4-15 Location of Affected Households North Section (Sheet No.3)

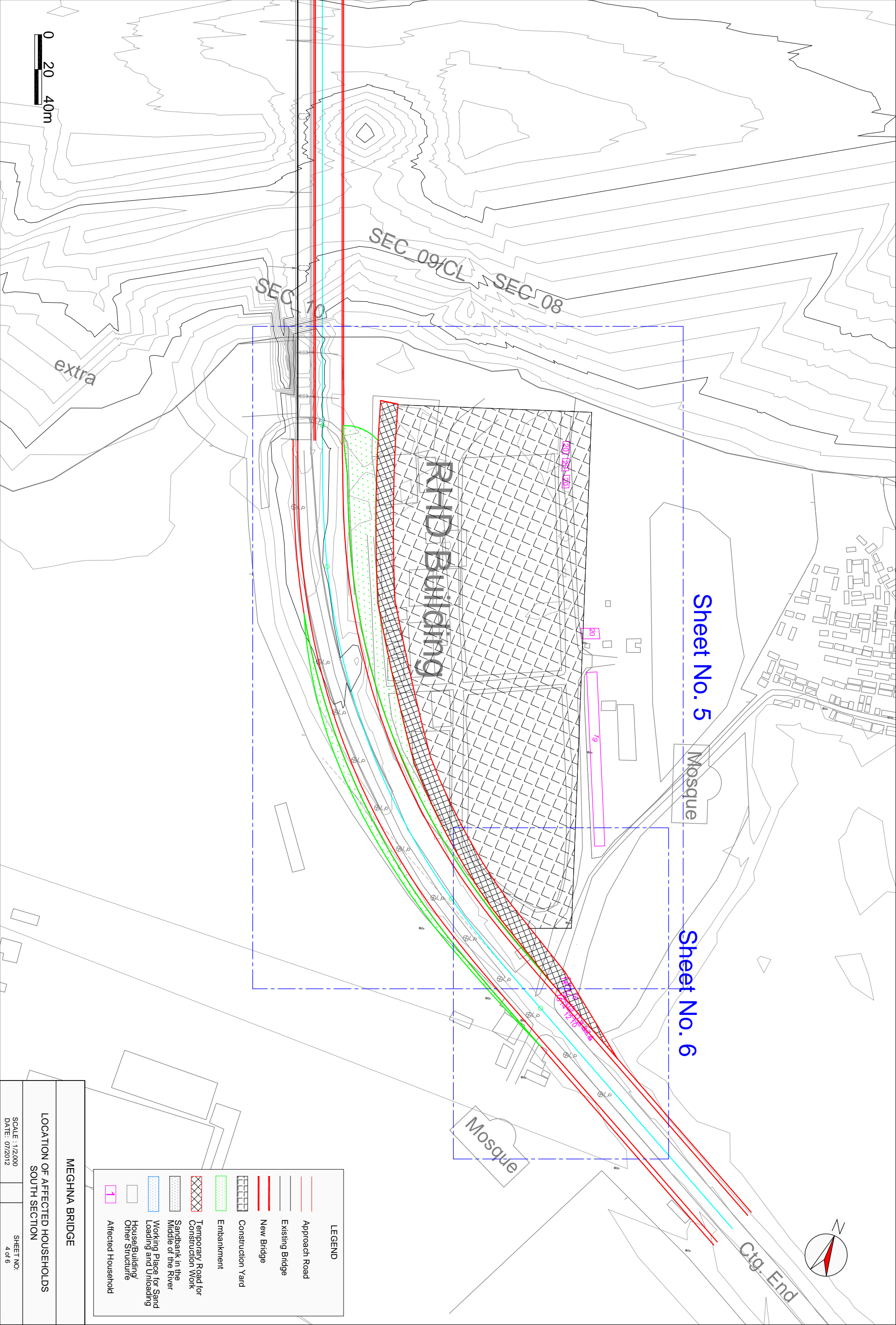


Figure A.4-16 Location of Affected Households South Section (Sheet No.4)



Figure A.4-17 Location of Affected Households South Section (Sheet No.5)

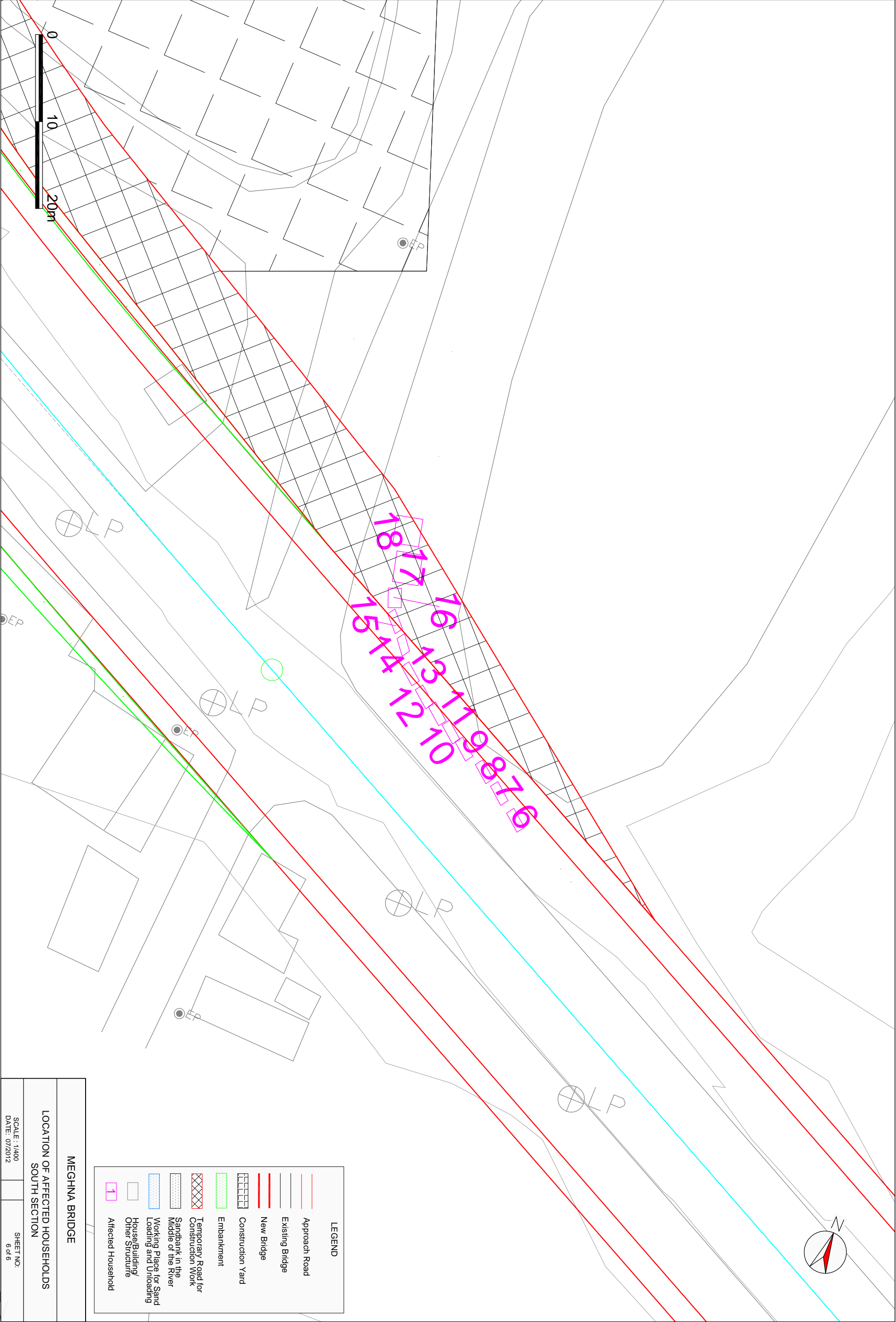
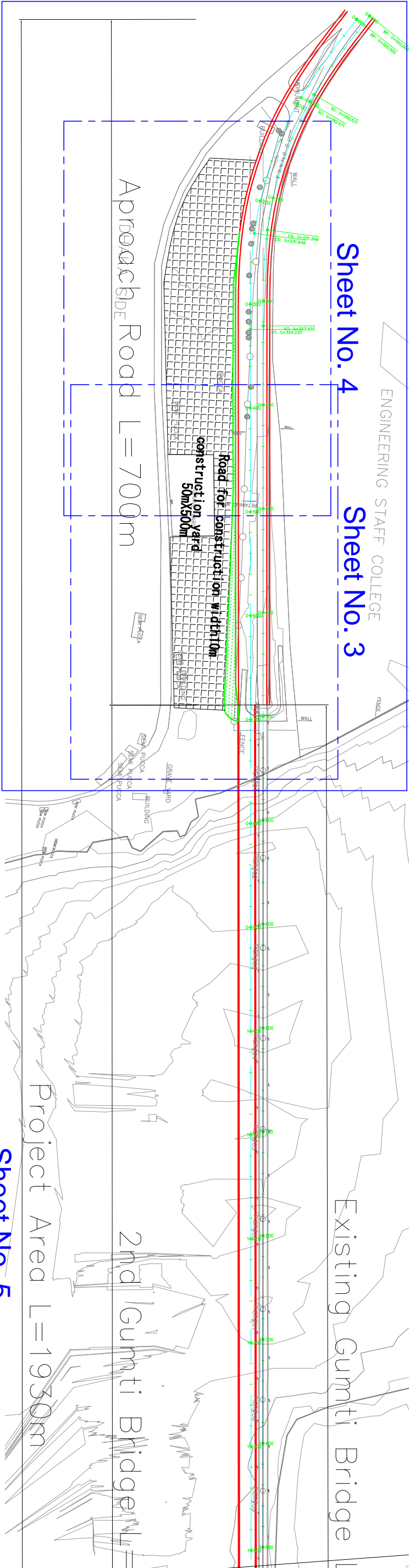


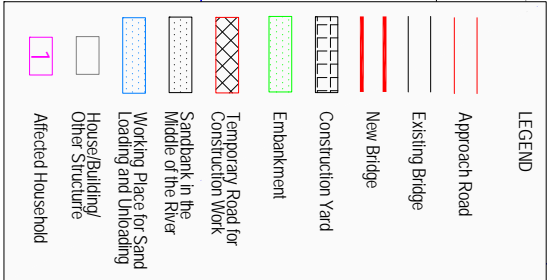
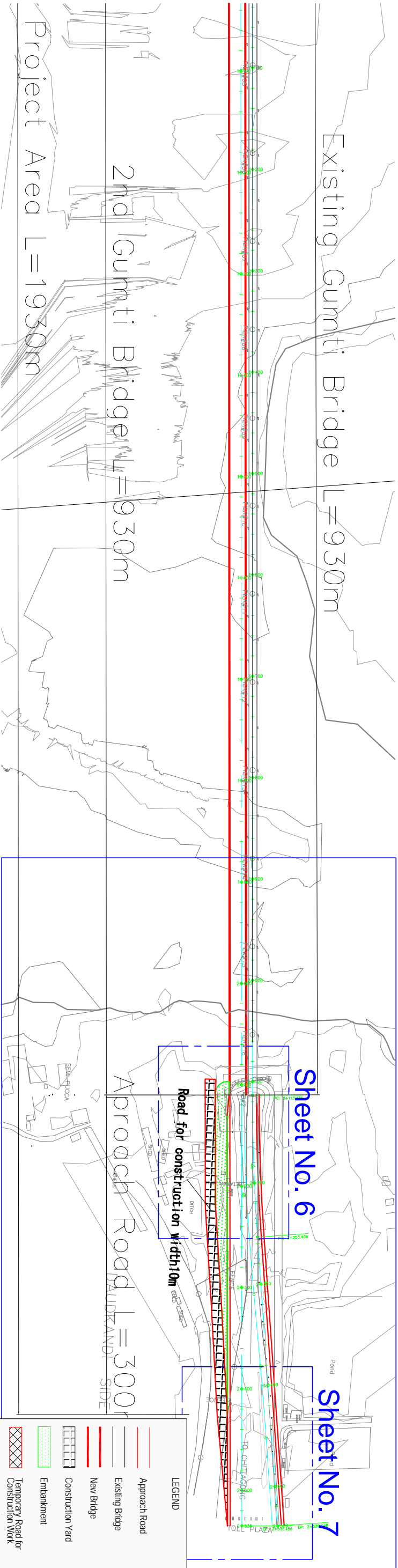
Figure A.4-18 Location of Affected Households South Section (Sheet No.6)

GUMTI BRIDGE
GENERAL VIEW OF THE SITE
PLAN

Sheet No. 2

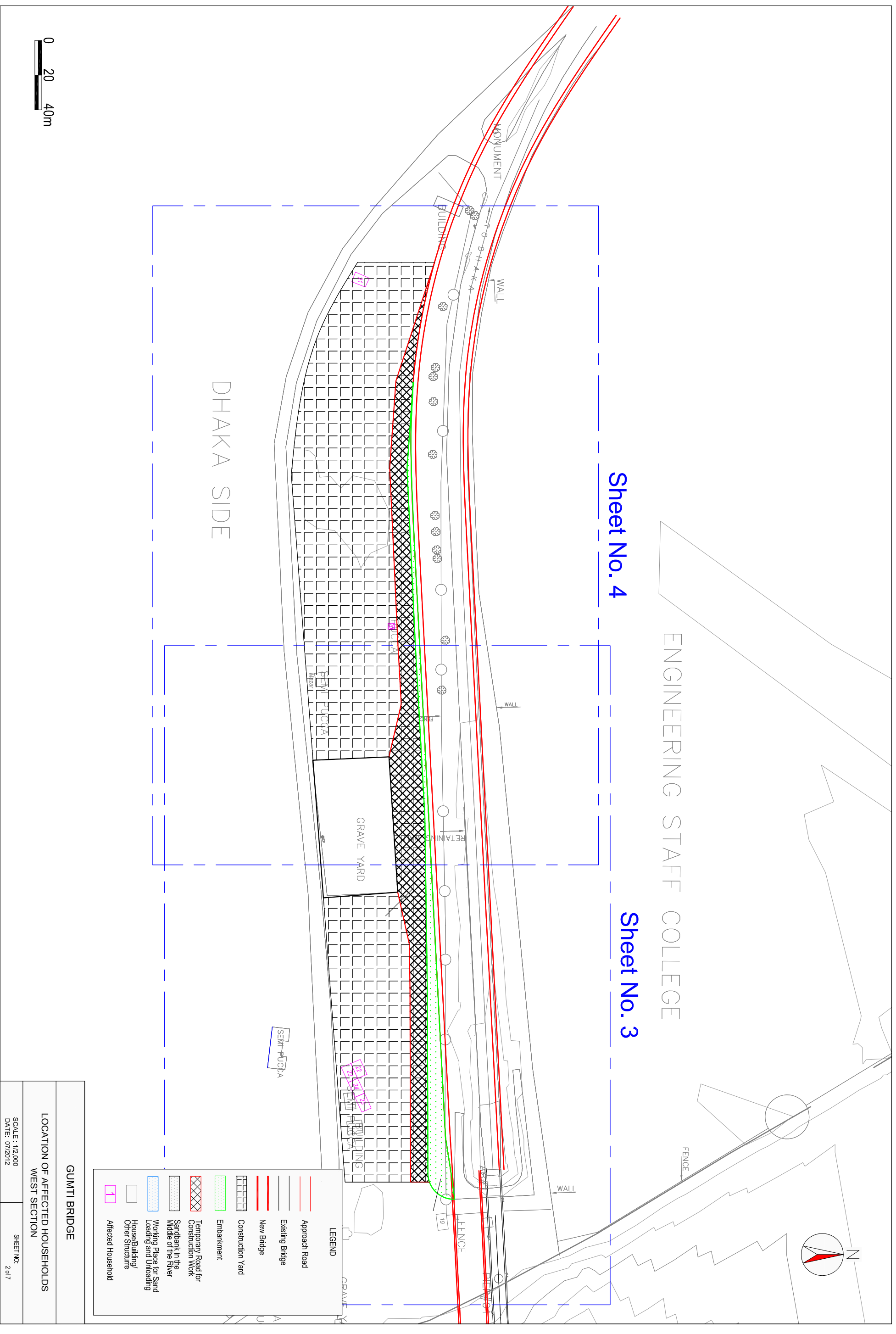


Sheet No. 5



GUMTI BRIDGE		
LOCATION OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS		
OVERALL SECTION		
SCALE : AS NOTED	SHEET NO.	1 of 7
DATE : 07/2012		

Figure A.4-19 Location of Affected Households Overall Section (Sheet No.1)



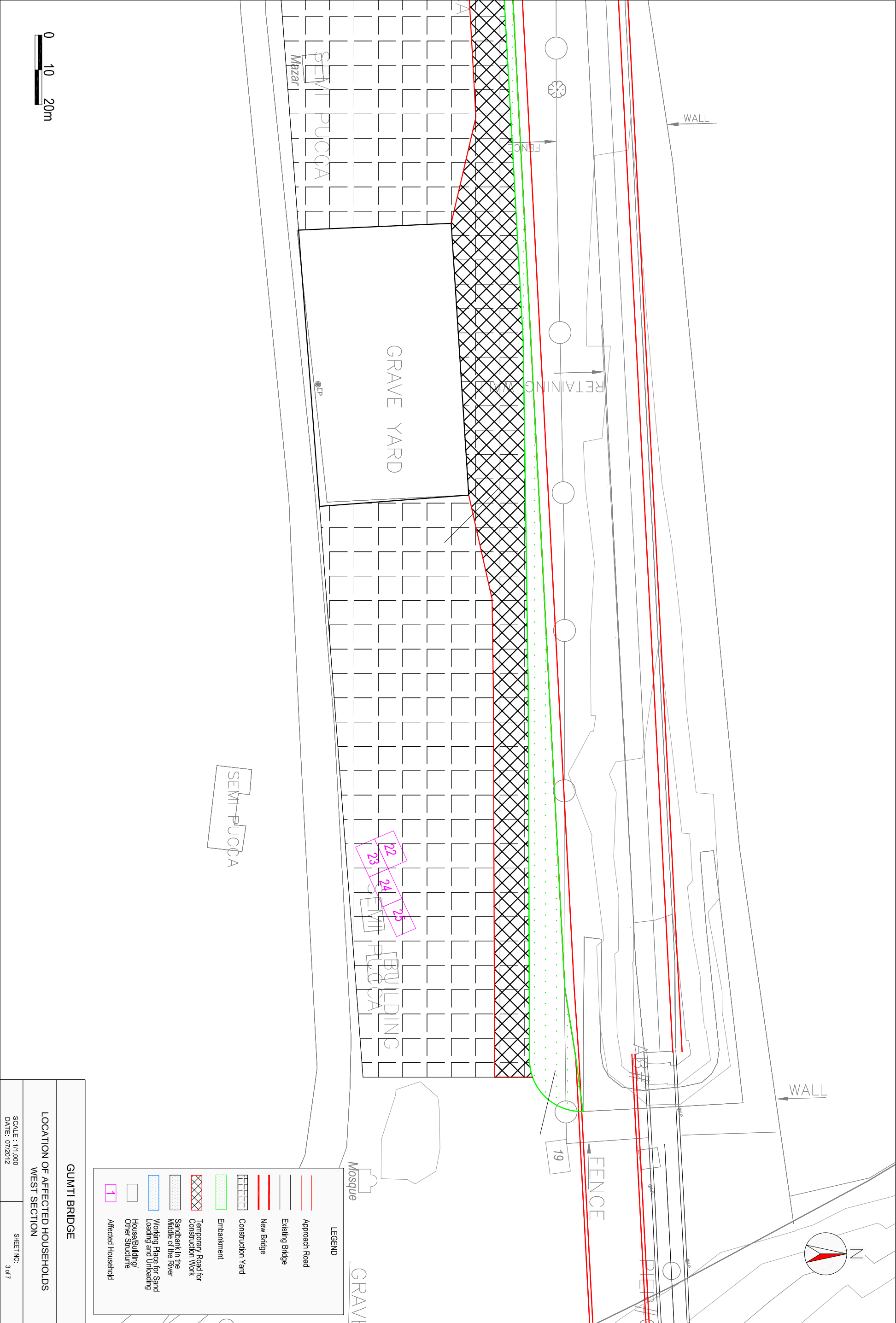
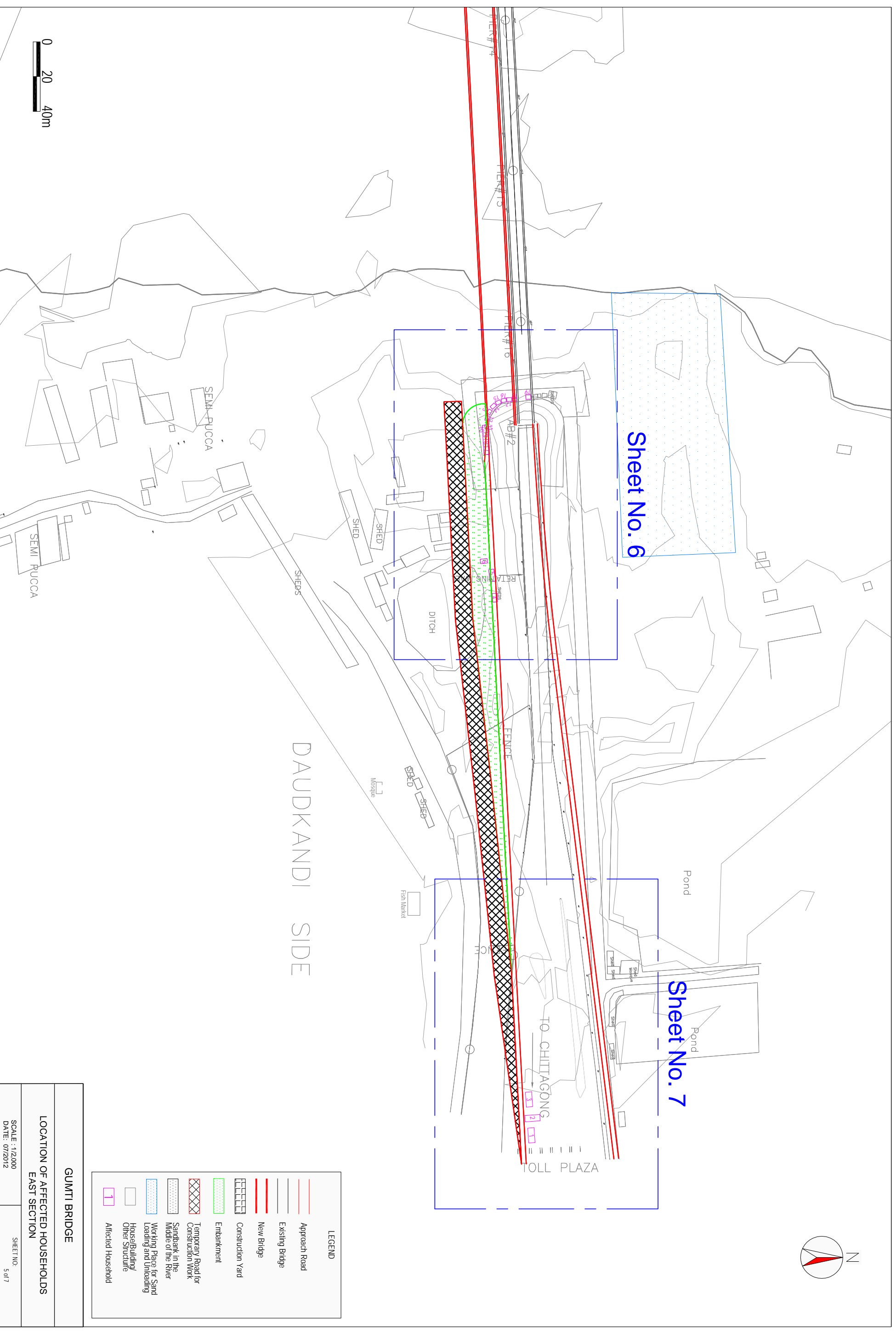


Figure A.4-21 Location of Affected Households West Section (Sheet No.3)



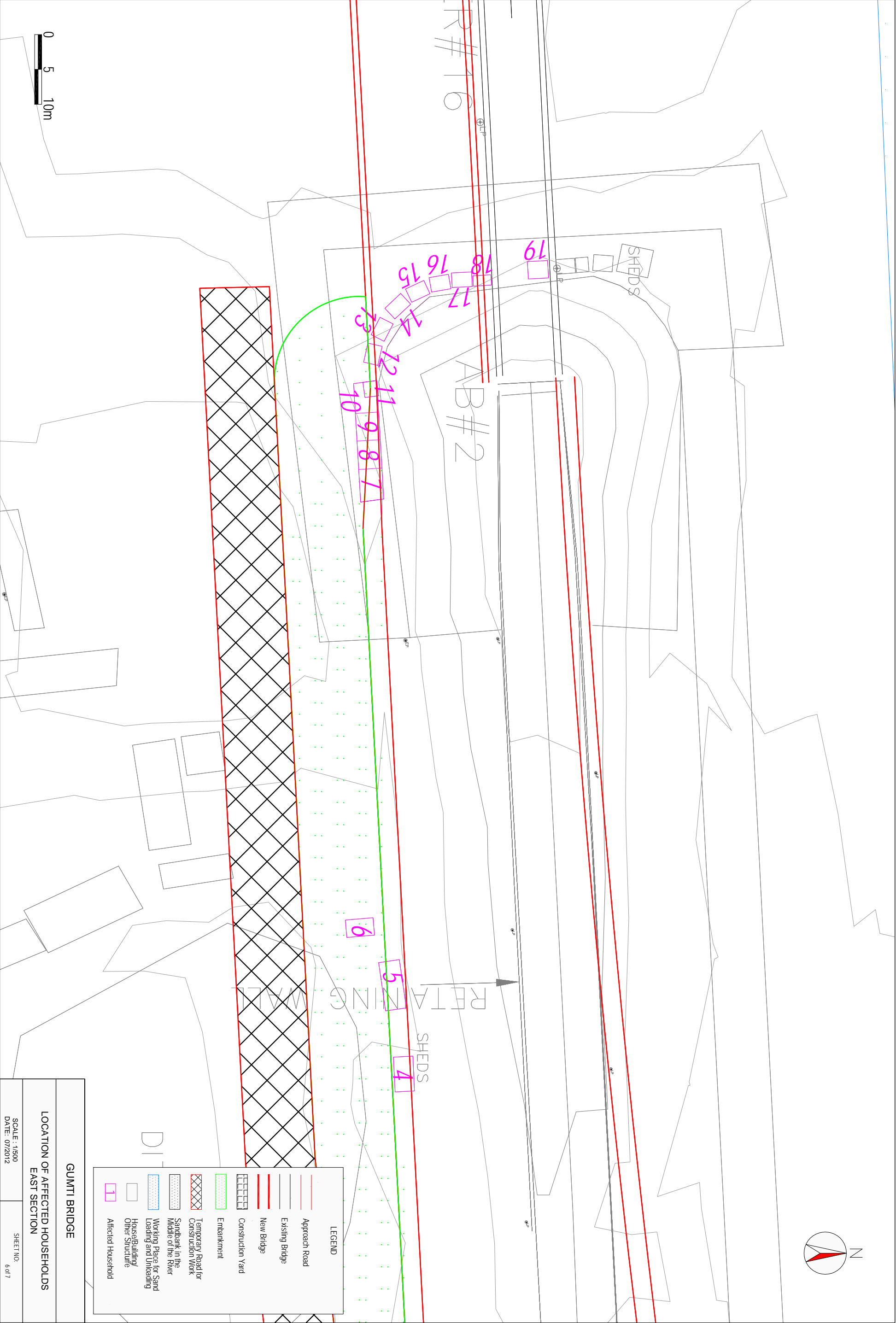
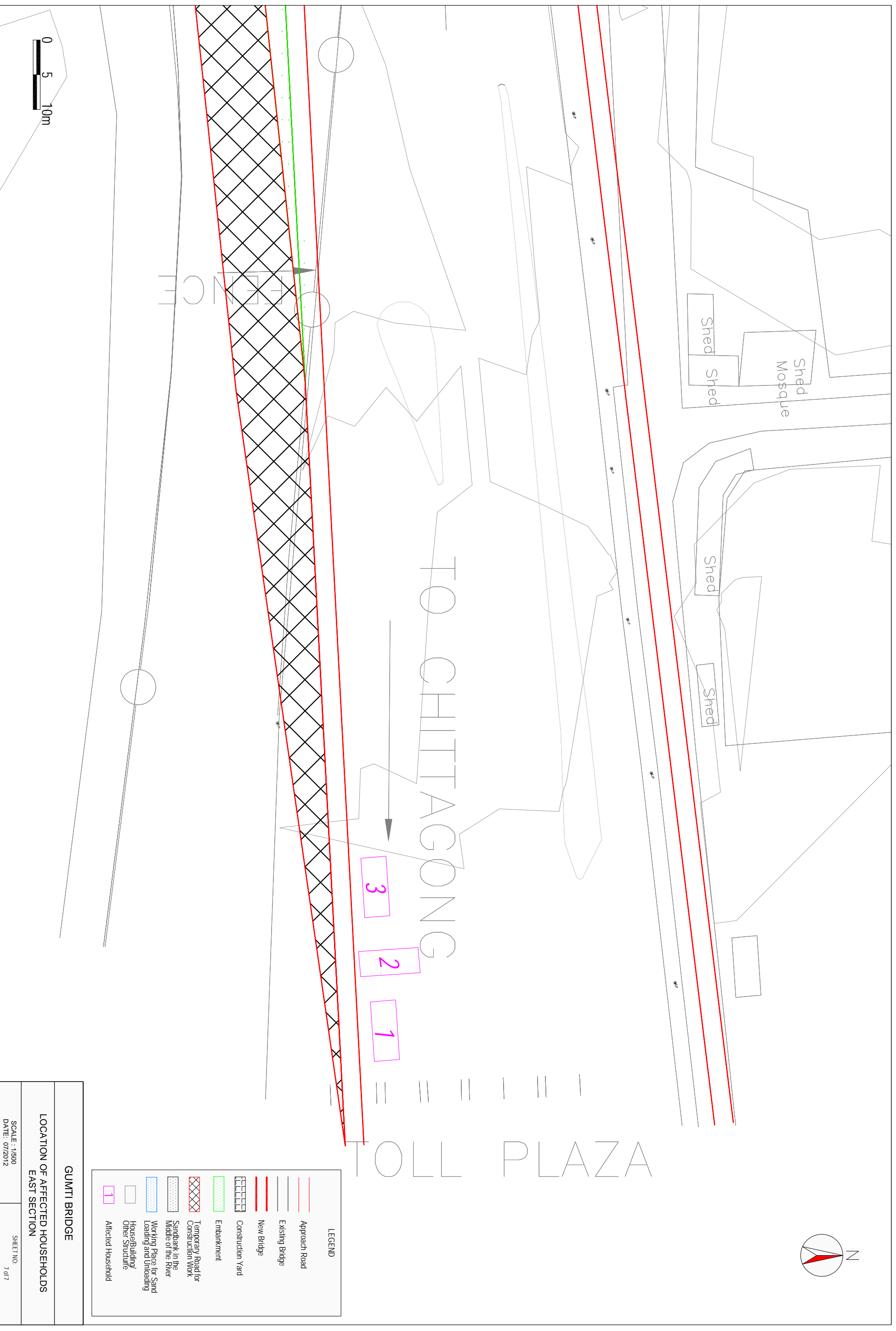


Figure A.4-24 Location of Affected Households East Section (Sheet No.6)



Roads and Highways Department (RHD)

Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chaittagong Highway (N-1) Bridge Construction and
Rehabilitation Project
Kanchpur Bridge and Meghna-Gomti Bridge

Consultation meeting with potential affected people and other stakeholders

Date: 15 .3.2012 at 10.30 am
Venue : Shenpara, Kanchpur,
Sonargao, Narayanganj

A meeting was held on the 15th March 2012 at 10.30 a m at the Kanchpur Bridge location (Shenpara), Sonargaon, Narayanganj on Terms of Reference for Social and Environmental Impact Assessment. The Meeting was presided over by the Kanchpur Union Parishad Chairman Md. Alhaj Fazlul Haque. Among others Mr. Md . Ashraful Alam Superintending Engineer, RHD, Mr. Tushar Kanti Shaha Executive Engineer, RHD, Shikharail, Narayanganj, Md. Rejaul Karim Executive Engineer, Bridge Design Division, RHD, Dhaka, Ms. Rehana Haque Executive Engineer, RHD, Dhaka, Ms. Johora Sultana S DE, RHD, Dhaka, Abdur Rahman Kawser SDE, RHD, Narayanganj, Takeo SHOJI Japanese Environmental Specialist of the JICA Study Team, Md. Nahid Muniruddin, Natural Environmental Engineer (Local) and Kh. Khairul Matin Social Environmental Engineer (Local) JICA Study Team and more than 30 local people were present in the meeting (list of the participants attached in Appendix-A). In the consultation meeting the local people were informed about the goals and objectives of the. The Superintending Engineer welcomed all participants in the discussion session and described the project including its different components. It was disclosed that the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JICA) will finance the project Mr. Takeo SHOJI described importance of the consultation meeting and emphasizes on the social and environmental issues to be addressed during project preparation, implementation and operation & maintenance stage.

Md. Abu Nahid Munirudding and Kh. Khairul Matin presented the environmental and social issues using flip charts. It was discussed that the construction of the project may be started by early 2014. The project will include main bridge, approach road, service area, stake yard, etc.

Kh. Khairul Matin informed the participants that;

- New land acquisition is not required for construction of the proposed bridges and for this overall impact on the community will be minimized.
- These bridges will be constructed in RHD land acquired for the existing bridges
- Some residential households, commercial enterprises and common properties are found within the proposed area those are required relocation before starting civil construction
- A detailed socioeconomic survey and inventory of assets through structured questionnaires are being conducted among the households within and surrounded the project area.

- The cut-off date for conducting this survey is
March 8, 2012 for Kanchpur Bridge
March 15, 2012 for Meghna Bridge &
March 15 , 2012 for Meghna-Gomti Bridge
- The residential households are to be relocated in new location due to the project
- Commercial enterprises would be relocated for continuing business
- They have to search alternative livelihood for the time being
- Wage labourers may lose their job for some days/weeks
- The vulnerable house holds/ women headed households may experience adverse impacts due to the project
- The commercial enterprises may be closed for some days/weeks
- Besides, some other adverse impacts/ challenges may be encountered during construction of the bridge

Md. Abu Nahid Muniruddin informed the participants that the proposed bridge construction project may impact or effect on the following important environmental components (IECs) during various phases of the project:

- Topography and Geology may be changed due to the project
- Soil Erosion and scouring in the river bed may take place
- Inland Water Transportation may disturbed during construction of the bridge
- River hydrology may be changed
- Impacts on Biota and ecosystems
- Effects on Global Warming
- Air Pollution
- Water Contamination
- Soil Pollution
- Waste
- Noise and Vibration
- Ground Subsidence
- Odor
- Bottom Sediment
- Landscape

A large percentage of participants were concerned that the existing water quality of the Shitalakhya river is very poor due to the effluent discharges from all the industries situated on the upstream and downstream which include , fertilizers, textiles, jute mills, soap factory, pulp

and paper mill etc. These Industrial pollution often creates very severe localized environmental problems, which affect human health, aesthetic and local ecosystems. Due to the industrial effluents, there is no fish in the river Shitalkahya. Most of them also opined that noise, vibration, and dust will be the major issues during construction.

The Environmental Specialist pointed out that impact on the project upon ambient air, noise quality, soil quality, water quality is being assessed through collection of primary baseline data. EMP will provide instructions limiting environmental qualities to comply with the standards and penalties for violation.

Almost everybody said that they will support the project and advised the JICA Team to take precautions in the environmental mitigation to avoid the various impacts anticipated during the preconstruction, construction and operation stages of the project and to ensure protection of the sensitive locations like mosque, mazar, graveyard etc. of the areas.

The Environmental Specialist informed that the design and layout of the main bridge and approach roads etc. when finalized will consider the anticipated adverse impacts. EMP will cover specific measures to follow during the construction process in protecting religious and other sensitive locations.

The participants expressed their views in favor of the project. They are well known about the contribution of the JICA in this project. The affected people told that they have been living in the present location for more than two decades and most of them have no alternative land for relocation. Most of them are wage laborers and rickshaw/van puller. Some of the women are living there who have no husband or adult son to shoulder the household responsibility. According to their statement, most of them are vulnerable in terms of income. About 14 RHD employees are living within the proposed site in their own structure but they have constructed some temporary sheds and rented out to others. About 120 residential and commercial enterprises are found in the proposed site (both ends of the Kanchpur bridge). After threadbare discussion on the issues the floor was open for all to express opinion about the mitigation measures of the probable social and environmental impacts as discussed earlier.

It was found that the people are mainly concern about their relocation and assistance to be provided by the project for relocation in new site.

SI	Name	Position	Sex	Question/ opinion
1	Mr. Md.	Chairman, Kanchpur Union Parishad	Male	The people living in the bridge adjacent area are mostly land less and vulnerable. They have been living in this place for 20-30 years. 'We, the local people want the new bridge parallel to existing one with immediate effect but these poor people should be relocated by the project'- the Chairman urged. Some small shop owners are also dealing in within the project area. They should be paid compensation and other assistance properly.
2	Md. Akkas Sharif	Resident	Male	He is living in the project site for about 30 years. He has small piece of land in a distant place but that is not suitable for constructing house. They have a social network here and publicly known as

				citizen of this area. He has no way of relocation by own-self.
3	Ms. Hazera Begum	Resident	Female	She is living here for 25 years as tenant. She has no land for relocation even she has no structure to live in. He is widow and leading the family with one adult son who is taking household hold responsibility on his shoulder.
4	Md. Fazlul Haque	Resident	Male	They are living here for about 25 years. His parents buried in the nearer graveyard. He has no alternative land for relocation. Wanted compensation and as well as relocation in government land by the project.
5	Mohammad Hossain	Resident	Male	He needs compensation for the structure and relocation by the project.
6	Ali Ahmed	Resident	Male	Also requested relocation in project sponsored relocation site
7	Hazi Serajul Islam	Member, Kanchpur Union Parishad		there are some land within RHD boundary where these people may be relocated. Government may think about khash land for their relocation. But this should be in the nearer place so that their means of livelihood will not be hampered

The Chairman of the Kanchpur Union Parishad thanked to all especially the Japan Government for extending support in this project and urged again relocation of the affected poor households in a cluster manner if there is any provision in the project.

The Superintending Engineer informed the participants that their opinion have been noted down and would be discussed with the project authority. The principle is to assist the affected persons in their relocation as per Donor's guideline and they should be relocated by their own before starting civil construction. The affected persons were insisted to search alternative location from now as they have about 2 years time in hand to relocate.

The meeting was closed with a vote of thanks from the chair.

Appendix-A: Attendance Sheet

Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway (N-1) Bridge Construction
and Rehabilitation Project Kanchpur, Meghna and Meghna-Gomti Bridge

Consultation meeting with affected people and other stakeholders
(Attendance Sheet)

Date: March 15, 2012, Time 10.30 am
Venue: Kanchpur Bridge (Shenpara), Ctg.
end
Union: Kanchpur, Upazila: Sonargaon,
District: Narayanganj

Sl. No.	Name	Father's name	Address/ Identity	Cell Phone No.	Signature
01	Chairman	Kanchpur Union Parishad	Senpara, Kanchpur	01716417987	
02	Abdul Barak	Kanchpur Union Parishad	Senpara, Kanchpur	01676942438	
03	Abdul Rahman	Kanchpur Union Parishad	Senpara, Kanchpur	01195341846	
04	Shirajul Islam	Abdur Sobhan	Senpara, Kanchpur	01711056580	
05	Fazzul Haque		Senpara, Kanchpur	01711133079	
06	Shaidul Islam		Senpara, Kanchpur	01190759122	
60					
07	Nazrul Islam		Assistant Imam Senpara Jame Mosque, Kanchpur	01816594163	
08	Md.. Akkas Ali		Senpara, Kanchpur	01712830302	
09	Anamul Haque		Senpara, Kanchpur	01822810672	
10	Md. Mintu	Saidur Rahman	Senpara, Kanchpur	01937296459	
11	Samsul Alam	Anisur Rahman	Senpara, Kanchpur	01740398297	
12	Abdul Kadir	Moksed Ali	Senpara, Kanchpur	01821500197	
13	Abul Kalam		Senpara, Kanchpur	01937400420	
14	Ataur Rahman		Senpara, Kanchpur		
15	Osman Goni		Senpara, Kanchpur		
16	Dr. Mamun	Anamul Haque	Senpara, Kanchpur	01712161489	
18	Jadul Kalam	Habibullah	Senpara, Kanchpur	01673029842	
19	Shahidul Haque	Sayed Ali	Senpara, Kanchpur	01938696497	
20	Osman Goni	Abul Hossain	Senpara, Kanchpur	01814849680	
21	Ruhul Amin	Abdul Bared	Senpara, Kanchpur	01827866799	
21	Yousuf Ali	Abdul Mannan	Senpara, Kanchpur	01744788376	
22	Asraful Alam		Superintending Engineer, RHD	01711609137	
23	Shoji Takeo		Environmental Specialist JICA Study Team		
24	Eiji Yonezawa		JICA Study Team		
25	Tushar Kanti Shaha		Executive Enginner, RHD, Simrail, Narayanganj	01552600037	
26	Rezaul Karim		Executive Enginner, RHD, Dhaka	01924964464	
27	Rehana Haque		Executive Enginner, RHD, Dhaka	01552308166	
28	Johura Sultana		Sub-Divisional Engineer, RHD	0171859999	
29	Abdur Rahman		Sub-Divisional	01552451362	

Sl. No.	Name	Father's name	Address/ Identity	Cell Phone No.	Signature
	Kawser		Engineer (RHD), Narayanganj		
30	Konno Toshiyuki		JICA Study Team		
31	Makate Nozawa		JICA Study Team		
32	Shahadat Hossain	Tariq Ullah		01712131172	
33	Dilip Kumar Das	Dhirendranath das		01711218969	
34	Farid Uddin	Moksed Ali		01673984504	
35	Motiur Rahman	Azizur Rahman	Senpara	01552490671	
36	Noab Ali	Hafiz Ali	Senpara		
37	Ataur Rahman	Azizur Rahman	Senpara	01920933093	
38	Jalal Sheikh	Ajgor	Senpara	01937250755	
39.	Md. Abu Nahid Muniruddin		Natural Environmental Engineer, JICA Study Team	01715452920	
40.	Kh. Khairul Matin		Social Environmental Enginner, JICA Study Team	01741127736	

Roads and Highways Department (RHD)

Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chaittagong Highway (N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project Kanchpur Bridge and Meghna-Gomti Bridge

Consultation meeting with potential affected people and other stakeholders

Date: 15.3.2012 at 02.30 pm
Venue : Tetuitala Bazar, Meghna Ghat,
Baliakandi, Gazaria, Munshiganj

A meeting was held on the 15th March 2012 at 2.30 pm the Kanchpur Bridge location (Shenpara), Sonargaon, Narayanganj on Terms of Reference for Social and Environmental Impact Assessment. The Meeting was presided over by the Hazi Abd ul Aziz Dewan (affected person), Tetuitala, baliakandi, Gazaria, Munshiganj. Mr. Md. Ashraful Alam Superintending Engineer, RHD, Mr. Tushar Kanti Shaha Executive Engineer, RHD, Shimrail, Narayanganj, Md. Rejaul Karim Executive Engineer, Bridge Design Division, RHD, Dhaka, Ms. Rehana Haque Executive Engineer, RHD, Dhaka, Ms. Johura Sultana SDE, RHD, Dhaka, Abdur Rahman Kawser SDE, RHD, Narayanganj, Takeo SHOJI Japanese Environmental Specialist of the JICA Study Team, Md. Nahid Muniruddin, Natural Environmental Engineer (Local) and Kh. Khairul Matin Social Environmental Engineer (Local) JICA Study Team and more than 50 local people were present in the meeting (list of the participants attached in Appendix-A). In the consultation meeting the local people were informed about the goals and objectives of the. The Superintending Engineer welcomed all participants in the discussion session and described the project including its different components. It was disclosed that the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JICA) will finance the project. Mr. Takeo SHOJI described importance of the consultation meeting and emphasizes on the social and environmental issues to be addressed during project preparation, implementation and operation & maintenance stage.

Md. Abu Nahid Munirudding and Kh. Khairul Matin presented the environmental and social issues using flip charts. It was discussed that the construction of the project may be started by early 2014. The project will include main bridge, approach road, service area, stake yard, etc.

Kh. Khairul Matin informed the participants that;

- New land acquisition is not required for construction of the proposed bridges and for this overall impact on the community will be minimized.
- These bridges will be constructed in RHD land acquired for the existing bridges
- Some residential households, commercial enterprises and common properties are found within the proposed area those are required relocation before starting civil construction
- A detailed socioeconomic survey and inventory of assets through structured questionnaires are being conducted among the households within and surrounded the project area.

- The cut-off date for conducting this survey is
March 8, 2012 for Kanchpur Bridge
March 15, 2012 for Meghna Bridge &
March 15 , 2012 for Meghna-Gomti Bridge
- The residential households are to be relocated in new location due to the project
- Commercial enterprises would be relocated for continuing business
- They have to search alternative livelihood for the time being
- Wage labourers may lose their job for some days/weeks
- The vulnerable house holds/ women headed households may experience adverse impacts due to the project
- The commercial enterprises may be closed for some days/weeks
- Besides, some other adverse impacts/ challenges may be encountered during construction of the bridge

Md. Abu Nahid Muniruddin informed the participants that the proposed bridge construction project may impact or effect on the following important environmental components (IECs) during various phases of the project:

- Topography and Geology may be changed due to the project
- Soil Erosion and scouring in the river bed may take place
- Inland Water Transportation may disturbed during construction of the bridge
- River hydrology may be changed
- Impacts on Biota and ecosystems
- Effects on Global Warming
- Air Pollution
- Water Contamination
- Soil Pollution
- Waste
- Noise and Vibration
- Ground Subsidence
- Odor
- Bottom Sediment
- Landscape

The participants opined that the existing water quality of the Meghna river is not good due to untreated effluent discharges from two chemical industries. They requested that a sound environmental mitigation plan be prepared to address the various impacts anticipated during the

pre-construction, construction and implementation stages and to ensure the protection of natural water bodies (river, canals etc.).

The Environmental Specialist pointed out that impact on the project upon ambient air, noise quality, soil quality, water quality is being assessed through collection of primary baseline data. EMP will provide instructions limiting environmental qualities to comply with the standards and penalties for violation.

Almost everybody said that they will support the project and advised the JICA Team to take precautions in the environmental mitigation to avoid the various impacts anticipated during the preconstruction, construction and operation stages of the project and to ensure protection of the sensitive locations like mosque, mazar, graveyard etc. of the areas.

The Environmental Specialist informed that the design and layout of the main bridge and approach roads etc. when finalized will consider the anticipated adverse impacts. EMP will cover specific measures to follow during the construction process in protecting religious and other sensitive locations.

The participants expressed their views in favor of the project. They are well known about the contribution of the JICA in this project. They are also known that the existing Meghna and Meghna-Gomti Bridge were constructed with financial assistance from Japan. The affected people told that they have been living/ dealing in the present location for more than three decades and most of them have no alternative land for relocation. The existing bazaar is established long ago and now it is being auctioned in every year by Upazila Administration. This is the only market in this area. Some poor people are living beside the market in a slum on RHD land. They are willing to offer their possession for constructing the bridge but required relocation in anywhere nearer to the present location. About 300 shops and more than 100 residential households are there. Most of the people living in the project area are vulnerable and they earn their livelihood by wage laboring, brick & stone chipping, fishing etc. Some of the women are living there who have no husband or adult son to shoulder the household responsibility. According to their statement, most of them are vulnerable in terms of income. After threadbare discussion on the issues the floor was open for all to express opinion about the mitigation measures of the probable social and environmental impacts as discussed earlier.

It was found that the people are mainly concern about their relocation and assistance to be provided by the project for relocation in new site.

SI	Name	Position	Sex	Opinion
1	Md Alhaj Abdul Motaleb	Resident	Male	Most of the business enterprises are run by poor people. They have no alternative sources of income. Some wage laborers are engaged in business enterprises such as hotel, tea stall, etc. They will lose their job due to the project. Poor and vulnerable people are living on the RHD land beside the market. They have no alternative land for relocation. So, the project authority should think about relocation of the affected people instead of cash compensation.

2	Md. Hazrat Ali	Resident	Male	They have been living on the RHD land as they have no alternative land for living. He urged relocation on Government land by the project instead of compensation money.
3	Haji Abdul Aziz Dewan	Resident	Male	There is a mosque in the project area that may be affected by the project. People of this area are very poor and they will be unable to relocate in new location by themselves. Their livelihood is mostly attached with this market. He requested the project authority as well as RHD to arrange relocation site for the poor people and the market.
4	Md. Mofazzal Hossain	Resident	Male	The GOB has acquired land in this area for two times. After that some people became landless and some of them are living in RHD land and within the proposed bridge alignment. As the JICA is financing the project so they a guideline about the squatters and vulnerable people. All of the people living here are vulnerable and they have no scope of relocation. He urged to arrange relocation site in the RHD land. He told that RHD has huge land in this area and they may allocate a portion of the total land for cluster relocation of the household and market.
5	Md. Didar Hossain	Resident	Male	Herequested the project authority not to leave the affected people in worse off condition. He demanded relocation of the affected people in
6	Md. Monir Hossain	Resident	Male	the JICA is financing the project and hopefully there are some scopes of relocating the poor and vulnerable people. All of the people living here are vulnerable and They have no land for self relocation. The businessmen are dealing in here for long time. He urged relocation of the affected household and shops within RHD land in a safer position. He told that they need no cash compensation but need relocation by the project.
7	Ms. Jobeda Begum	Resident	Female	Tthey have come here in 1988 after losing all assets in devastating flood in that year. She has no land and has only one adult son who is doing wage laboring to shoulder the household responsibility. She urged relocation in new site by the project.
8	Md. Abdur Rashid (affected person)	Resident	Male	He is living here for 25 years and earning livelihood by wage laboring. He wants relocation in project sponsored site.
9	Md. Anwar Hossain	Resident	Male	He requested the project authority to shift bridge alignment a little bit western side avoiding settlement so that displacement of the market and households may be minimized.
10	Md. Golzer Hossain Bhuyan	Resident	Male	He requested to use vacant land and avoid mass displacement of the household and shops.

The Superintending Engineer informed the participants that the project will look in to the matter to avoid unnecessary displacement. He told that opinion of the people have been noted down and would be discussed with the project authority. The principle of the project is to assist the affected persons in their relocation as per Donor's guideline and they should be relocated by their own before starting civil construction. The affected

persons were insisted to search alternative location from now as they have about 2 years time in hand to relocate.

The meeting was closed with a vote of thanks from the chair.

Appendix-A: Attendance Sheet

**Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway (N-1) Bridge
Construction and Rehabilitation Project Kanchpur, Meghna and Meghna-Gomti
Bridge
Consultation Meeting with affected persons and other stakeholders
Attendance Sheet**

Date:15/03/2012 Time:12.30 pm
Venue: Tetuitala Bazar Union:Baliakandi
Upazila : Gazaria, District: Munshiganj

Sl. No.	Name	Father's Name	Address	Mobile Number	Signature
1	Md. Mokhlesur Rahman	Haji Mijanur Rahman	Tetuitala	01676195371	
2	Ahasan	L. Chand Mia	Sotoray Para	01818949508	
3	Hannan Mia	Siddique Mia	Tetuitala	01814909590	
4	Farid Uddin Ahmed	Md. Moksed Ali	Sub-Divisional Engineer (Rhd) Narayangonj	01673984504	
5	Dilip Kumar Dash	Dhirendro Nath Dash	Sub-Divisional Engineer (RHD) Narayangonj	01711218969	
6	Toshiyuki Konno		Environmental Specialist JICA Study Team		
7	Eiji Yonezawa		JICA Study Team		
8	Shoji Takeo		JICA Study Team		
9	Twshar Kanti Saha		Executive Engineer (RHD) Narayangonj	01552600037	
10	Md. Ashraful Alom		Superintending Engineer ,RHD, Bridge Division Sarak Bhabon	01711609137	
11	Md. Rejaul Karim		Executive Engineer, RHD, Bridge Division Sarak Bhabon, Dhaka	01924964464	
12	Abdur Rahman Kawser		Sub-Divisional Engineer (RHD)	01552451362	
13	Rehana Haque		Executive Engineer, RHD, Dhaka	01552308166	

Sl. No.	Name	Father's Name	Address	Mobile Number	Signature
14	Jahura Sultana		Sub-Divisional Engineer (RHD)	01718159999	
15	Anwar Ali	Mujaffor Ali	Meghna Ghat		
16	Makbul Bhaiyan	Hazi Nur Mohammad	Meghna Ghat		
17	Siraj Mia	Tale Bor	Tetuitala		
18	Jaman Mia	Md. Alauddin	Tetuitala	01822256214	
19	Gakul Das	Gopal Das	Tetuitala	01828485207	
20	Sakir	Sajahan	Tetuitala	01818836421	
21	Ziaul Haque Shapon	Safiullah	Tetuitala	01813806145	
22	Didar	Abdul Based	Tetuitala	01818895200	
23	Manjur		Tetuitala		
24	Dr. Mofajul	Nidul Hazi	Tetuitala	01819134805	
25	Asadulla	L. Ibrahim	Maimansing		
26	Hazi Abdul Aziz Dewan	L. Isob Ali	Tetuitala	01675545926	
27	Md. Manir	Nur Mohammad	Tetuitala	01819226121	
28	Md. Faisal	Siddiqur Rahman	Tetuitala	01818895443	
29	Hazi A. Motaleb	L. Joynal Abedin	Tetuitala	01814210309	
30	Aman Ullah	Razu Mia	Tetuitala		
31	Abdul Rashid	L. Haider Bepari	Tetuitala		
32	Dr. Manikanchon Islam Mahsin	L. Hazi Arob Ali	Baluakandi	01815411212	
33	Ashok Ali	Jakir Hossain	Tetuitala	01825312816	
34	Md. Anwar	L. Moslem	Tetuitala	01827120742	
35	Md. Milon	L. Raza Mia	Tetuitala	01815419753	
36	Mafijul Islam	Moslem Uddin	Baluakandi	01199825715	
37	Nurul Islam	Md. Ali	Tetuitala	01820182611	
38	Md. Nasir Uddin	L. Shajahan	Tetuitala	01832117425	
39	Akter Hossain	L. Ashok Ali Member	Tetuitala	01816419570	

Sl. No.	Name	Father's Name	Address	Mobile Number	Signature
40	Nuruzzaman	Abdul Baten Dewan	Tetuitala	01827572822	
41	Sham	Md. Hazi	Tetuitala		
42	Md. Josim	Hazi A. Razzak	Tetuitala	01618533504	
43	Eman	Haten	Tetuitala		
44	Md. Ruhul Amin	Ali Hossain	Tetuitala		
45	Md. Akter Sheikh	Abdul Based	Sotoray Para	01816069756	
46	Mojibor Hossain	Md. Fazlul Haque	Sotoray Para	01726440925	
47	Imran Kabir	Samir Uddin	Sotoray Para	01818895290	
48	Abdul Gofur	Rup Chand	Tetuitala	01825687331	
49	Didarul	Sandhidula	Tetuitala	01813971278	
50	Sonil	Haron Shil	Tetuitala		
51	Jane Alom	Ashak Sarker	Raypara	01715068532	
52	Sabu	Kalai Munshi	Baluakandi	01819132458	
53	Mojammel	Iddris Ali	Tetuitala	01818648738	
54	Nando Islam	Ali Ullah	Raypara	01815756432	
55	Sabuj	Abu Soleman	Tetuitala	01811168201	
56	Akter	Manu Mia	Raypara	01812046732	
57	Aman Ullah	Ahid Mia	Raypara	01725835980	
58	Awlad	Dal Mia	Bhalua Kandi		
59	Ali Hossain	Fazlul Mia	Tetuitala	01190244913	
60	Md. Goulad Hossain	Abdul Motin	Tetuitala	01714375515	
61	Md. Abu Nahid Muniruddin		Natural Environmental Engineer, JICA Study Team	01715452920	
62	Kh. Khairul Matin		Social Environmental Enginner, JICA Study Team	01741127736	

Roads and Highways Department (RHD)

Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chaittagong Highway (N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project Kanchpur Bridge and Meghna-Gomti Bridge

Consultation meeting for disclosure of RAP and EIA policy to the affected people and other stakeholders

Date: 01.8.2012 at 2.30 pm
Venue: Kanchpur Bridge (Chittagong end) Senpara, Sonargaon, Narayanganj

A stakeholder meeting (Second Stage) was held on disclosure of the RAP and EIA policy of the project on the August 01, 2012 at 2.30 pm at Kanchpur bridge Chittagong end (under abutment), Senpara, Sonargaon, Narayanganj. The Meeting was presided over by Mr. Md. Ashraful Alam, Superintending Engineer, Bridge Design Division, RHD. Among others Ms. Rowshanara Khanam, Superintending Engineer, Social and Environment Circle, RHD, Md. Rejaul Karim, Executive Engineer, Bridge Design Division, RHD, Dhaka, Mr. Yoshimitsu Hiyama, JICA expert, RHD, Mr. Joshi o Kimura, Economist, JICA Study Team, Takeo SHOJI Japanese Environmental Specialist of the JICA Study Team, Md. Nahid Muniruddin, Natural Environmental Engineer (Local) and Kh. Khairul Matin Social Environmental Engineer (Local) JICA Study Team and more than 71 local people were present in the meeting (list of the participants attached in Appendix-A).

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

Mr. Md. Ashraful Alam, Superintending Engineer welcomed all participants in the discussion session and described the project including its different components. It was disclosed that the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JICA) will finance the project.

The following issues were disclosed in the meeting

- a. The new bridge will be constructed parallel to the existing bridge within 30 meter to the downstream.
- b. No new land acquisition will be required for any components of this project. All of the project activities will be done in RHD land.
- c. Cut-off date of the census survey was 08 March 2012. It was declared in the first stage consultation meeting.

- d. Methodologies of the survey such as census and socioeconomic survey, inventory of affected assets, video filming and sketch mapping of all affected structures and other properties
- e. Findings of the survey and impact of the project
- f. Compensation package as prescribed in the RAP was also disclosed in the meeting as follows-
 - i. Replacement value of the affected structures, trees and other assets
 - ii. Transfer grants and re-installation grants for structure
 - iii. Grants for alternative housing
 - iv. Grants for loss of business
 - v. Moving assistance for tenants businessmen
 - vi. Grants for vulnerable households
 - vii. Grants for female headed households
 - viii. Grants for wage earners
 - ix. Training on income generating activities for eligible members of vulnerable HHs
 - x. Owners will be allowed to take all salvaged materials free of cost
 - xi. Eligible affected persons will be preferentially employed in civil construction
- g. Grievance redress mechanism and right to submit grievances to the Grievance Redress Committee
- h. Compensation payment procedure and role of PAPs, IA and RHD in making payment



Disclosure meeting at Kanchpur Bridge location

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

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

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

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

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

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

Details of the questions and answers are presented below-

Category of Speakers (Male/Female)	Position	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer and Policy of Countermeasure
Md. Alauddin	Shop keeper	Male	Sand stake yard beside the bridge at Chittagong end where some laborers are working to load and unload the trucks. Whether they will get compensation/grants or not	There is no structure of the said business. They are not regular wage laborer. The sand businessmen will be given at least 6 months prior notice by the RHD not to stake the sand within the 30 meter area from the existing bridge. Shifting of sand stake yard will move the laborers to the new place of business. No compensation package will be offered to them
Ms. Chan Banu	Housewife	Female	Housing structure affected and enumerated. Urged about relocation site if possible as she has no alternative place of relocation.	The Executive Engineer (RHD): The project will be started probably in early 2014 and you have at least 18 months time in hand to be relocated. There is no enough land to arrange relocation site by the project. All of the affected households should think about alternative relocation site. From the project compensation for all of the affected properties will be paid that will be helpful to be self relocated. UP Member: Union Parishad has sent a list of the landless people to the Deputy Commissioner's office (Narayanganj) according to the requirements of the GOB for relocation in new site under GOB rule. Those who receive cash compensation from RHD may avail land with adequate cost. The site prepared by local government can be on the Char (sand bar) near to the site.
Ms. Begum	Housewife	Female	They have no alternative land for relocation. If there is any opportunity to allocate land to them for relocation, that will be helpful to them.	Same answer was given to her describing the land scarcity and entitlements of the resettlement plan as presented in the meeting
Md. Mozammel Hossain	House renter	Male	His hotel is affected where some laborers are working. He wants adequate compensation for business and laborers. If possible require relocation site for continuing hotel business	The hotel has been covered under inventory of assets. All of the wage laborers have been enlisted during survey. Household number has been pasted on the wall of structure and video filming has been done. Compensation will be paid according to the policy of the RAP. He is encouraged for self relocation in anywhere after getting compensation as there is no scope of relocation by the project.

The Meeting was closed with a vote of thanks from the Chair.

Appendix-A: Attendance Sheet

Sl. #	Name	F/H Name	Address	Mobile No.	Signature
1	Amir Hossain	L. Sultan	Kanchpur		
2	Md. Fazlu Miah	Md. Asor Ali	Senpara		
3	Md. Abu Talib	Abdur Rashid	Senpara		
4	Md. Mantu	Belayet Hossain	Senpara	01823221354	
5	Abdul Alim	Kasem Ali	Senpara		
6	Jamal Hossain	Narul Islam	Senpara	01734233156	
7	Md. Hossain Miah	Md. Kanchon Miah	Senpara		
8	Billal	Abdul Motin	Senpara		
9	Kabir	Belayet Hossain	Senpara	01715991965	
10	Md. Fazlul Haque	Md. Showkat Ali	Senpara	01832700539	
11	Altaf	Md. Makbul Hossain	Netrokona	01745793385	
12	Khademul	Imdadullah	Senpara		
13	Md. Hatem Ali	L. Mahidul Islam	Senpara		
14	Akkas Ali	Hakimuddin	Senpara		
15	Abdul Aziz	Yousuf Ali	Senpara		
16	Md. Jahir	Hatem Ali	Senpara	01936132421	
17	Sona	Gopal	Senpara	01742657553	
18	Md. Jaj Miah	Md. Amor Ali	Senpara	01738725123	
19	Md. Mahatab	Ismail	Senpara		
20	Md. Abdur Rahim	Md. Abdul Barek	Senpara	01944871037	
21	Md. Abdul Barek	L. Afir Uddin	Senpara	01676424438	
22	Hazi Md. Sirajul	L. A. Shobhan Munshi	Senpara	01711056580	
23	Johora Begum	L. Matin	Senpara		
24	Begum	L. Somser Dhali	Senpara		
25	Hajera	L. Umor Ali	Senpara		
26	Aruna Khatun	L. Hafiz	Senpara		
27	Anwora	Md. Wahid Miah	Senpara		
28	Amena Begum	Md. Wahid Miah	Senpara		

Sl. #	Name	F/H Name	Address	Mobile No.	Signature
29	Aisha	L. A. Malek	Senpara		
30	Hasna Begum	Md. Saidul	Senpara		
31	Hosnewara	Md. Ajhir Alom	Senpara		
32	Chanbanu Begum	Abdul Kadir	Senpara		
33	Nazma Begum	Md. Rafique	Senpara		
34	Rojina	L. Shawkot	Senpara		
35	Kamla Begum	L. Hasmot Ali	Senpara		
36	Rabia	Md. Umor Ali	Senpara		
37	Shafia	Md. Umor Ali	Senpara		
38	Hawa Begum	Hazrot Ali	Senpara		
39	Aifia Begum	Abdur Rahim	Senpara		
40	Asma Begum	Md. Farukh Hossain	Senpara		
41	Zinnatun Nesa	Nowab Ali	Senpara		
42	Nur Jahan Begum	Alom Hossain	Senpara		
43	Meher Banu	Joynal Hawlader	Senpara		
44	Md. Ala Uddin	L. Hazi Abdul Aziz	Senpara	01674630278	
45	Md. Moslem Khan	Hazi Tamij Uddin	Senpara	01729737666	
46	Shahor Banu	L. Ramjan Ali	Senpara		
47	Sau Banu	Jakir Hossain	Senpara		
48	Mina Begum	L. Samed	Senpara		
49	Sajeda	Altaf	Senpara		
50	Sabeda	L. Samad	Senpara		
51	Shefali Begum	Md. Hossain	Senpara		
52	Mojammel	L. Abdul Hamid	Senpara	01934023297	
53	Aminul Ahsan	Matiur Rahman	Senpara	01924467026	
54	Tahrin Nesa (Up Member)	L. Mohammad Ali	Senpara	01827367491	
55	Hazi Abdur Rahman	Hazi L. Abadullah	Senpara	01195371846	
56	Jahir Ahmmad	Hatem Ali	Senpara		
57	Md. Jaman Khan	Hazi Tamiz Uddin	Senpara	01819174386	
58	Md. Salauddin	Hazi Abdur Aziz	Senpara	01819122167	
59	Md. Abul Kalam	Hazi A. Barek	Senpara	01719828256	

Sl. #	Name	F/H Name	Address	Mobile No.	Signature
60	Amran Miah	Babu Bapari	Senpara	01673403162	
61	Shahid Miah	Wahed Ali	Senpara		
62	Md. Sultan Khan	Nazmot Kha	Senpara		
63	Md. Fazlu Miah	Md. Abdul Hakim	Senpara		
64	Md. Abdul Kuddus	Md. Godanaz	Senpara		
65	Md. Riaz Uddin	Md. Nasor Uddin	Senpara		
66	Md. Abdus Sattar	L. Urbul Mia	Senpara	01943106020	
67	Md. Masum	L. Abu Taher	Senpara	01924925882	
68	Md. Umor Ali	L. Zunnut Ali	Senpara		
69	Md. Rafiqul Isalm	L. Hafizullah	Senpara	01818310821	
70	Matiur Rahman	Abdul Malek	Senpara	0176409050	
71	Abdul Wahab	Yousuf	Senpara	01940811264	

Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway (N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti Bridge

সভায় উপস্থিত ব্যক্তি বর্ণের নাম
(Attendance Sheet)

সময়ঃ ২'০০'১৫

তারিখঃ ০২/০৬/০২২

সভার স্থানঃ কাচ পুর (মেরপাড়া)
বীরশ্রী সড়ক

ইউনিয়নঃ - কাচ পুর

থানাঃ মোহনগাঁও

ক্রম নং	নামঃ	পিতার নামঃ	ঠিকানাঃ	মোবাইল নম্বরঃ	স্বাক্ষরঃ
০১	আবদুল হক	আবদুল হক	কাচ পুর		আবদুল হক
০২	আঃ ফজলুল মিল্লা	আঃ ফজলুল মিল্লা	মেরপাড়া		আঃ ফজলুল মিল্লা
০৩	আঃ ফজলুল মিল্লা	আঃ ফজলুল মিল্লা	"		আঃ ফজলুল মিল্লা
০৪	আঃ মাহমুদ	আঃ মাহমুদ	মেরপাড়া	০১৮২৩২২১৩৫৪	আঃ মাহমুদ
০৫	আঃ আমিন	আঃ আমিন	মেরপাড়া		আঃ আমিন
০৬	আবদুল হক	আবদুল হক	মেরপাড়া	০১৭৩৫২৩৩১৫৬	আবদুল হক
০৭	আবদুল মিল্লা	আবদুল মিল্লা	"		আবদুল মিল্লা
০৮	আবদুল	আবদুল	"		আবদুল
০৯	আবদুল	আবদুল	"	০১৭১৫৩১৯৬৫	আবদুল
১০	আবদুল হক	আবদুল হক	"	০১৮৩২৭০০৫৩৯	আবদুল হক
১১	আবদুল হক	আবদুল হক	মেরপাড়া	০১৭৫৫৭৩৩৮৫	আবদুল হক
১২	আবদুল হক	আবদুল হক	মেরপাড়া		আবদুল হক
১৩	আবদুল হক	আবদুল হক	মেরপাড়া		আবদুল হক
১৪	আবদুল হক	আবদুল হক	"		আবদুল হক
১৫	আবদুল হক	আবদুল হক	"		আবদুল হক
১৬	আবদুল হক	আবদুল হক	"	০১৭৩৬১৩৫২১	আবদুল হক
১৭	আবদুল হক	আবদুল হক	"	০১৭৫২৬৭৫৫৩	আবদুল হক
১৮	আবদুল হক	আবদুল হক	"	০১৭৩৫৭২৫১২৩	আবদুল হক
১৯	আবদুল হক	আবদুল হক	"		আবদুল হক
২০	আবদুল হক	আবদুল হক	"	০১৭৫৫৭১০৩৭	আবদুল হক

Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway (N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti Bridge

সভায় উপস্থিত ব্যক্তি বর্ণের নাম
(Attendance Sheet)

সময়ঃ ২:০৫ঃ

তারিখঃ ০২/০৮/২০২২

সভার স্থানঃ (গান্ধী সড়ক)

ইউনিয়নঃ কাচপুর

থানাঃ (গান্ধী সড়ক)

ক্রম নং	নামঃ	পিতার নামঃ	ঠিকানাঃ	মোবাইল নম্বরঃ	স্বাক্ষরঃ
২১	মোঃ জাঃ বারক	মৃতঃ আব্দুল করিম	কাচপুর (মেঘনা)	০১৬৭৬৫২৫৫৪	স্বাক্ষর
২২	মোঃ মিরাজুল হক	মৃতঃ মোঃ মুরহুন হক	মেঘনা	০১৭১০৫৬৫৬৬	স্বাক্ষর
২৩	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	মৃতঃ মনি	"		স্বাক্ষর
২৪	বেগম	মৃতঃ মামুন (সহকারী)	"		বেগম
২৫	হাজিরা	মৃতঃ জামাল আলী	"		হাজিরা
২৬	আব্দুল মালেক	" হাফিজুল আলী	"		আব্দুল
২৭	আব্দুল মালেক	মোঃ জাহিদ হ	"		আব্দুল
২৮	আব্দুল মালেক	" জাহিদ মিয়া	"		আব্দুল
২৯	আব্দুল মালেক	মৃতঃ মোঃ মামুন	"		আব্দুল
৩০	আব্দুল মালেক	মোঃ মাহমুদ	"		আব্দুল
৩১	আব্দুল মালেক	মোঃ জাহিদ আলী	"		আব্দুল
৩২	আব্দুল মালেক	মোঃ জাহিদ	"		আব্দুল
৩৩	আব্দুল মালেক	মোঃ জাহিদ	"		আব্দুল
৩৪	আব্দুল মালেক	মৃতঃ মামুন	"		আব্দুল
৩৫	আব্দুল মালেক	মৃতঃ মামুন	"		আব্দুল
৩৬	আব্দুল মালেক	মোঃ জামাল আলী	"		আব্দুল
৩৭	আব্দুল মালেক	" জামাল আলী	"		আব্দুল
৩৮	আব্দুল মালেক	মৃতঃ মামুন	"		আব্দুল
৩৯	আব্দুল মালেক	মোঃ জাহিদ	"		আব্দুল
৪০	আব্দুল মালেক	মোঃ জাহিদ	"		আব্দুল

Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway (N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti Bridge

সভায় উপস্থিত ব্যক্তি বর্ণের নাম
(Attendance Sheet)

সময়ঃ ২:০০ঃ১৫

তারিখঃ ০২/০৮/০২২

সভার স্থানঃ কচপুর মেঘনা ব্রিজ

ইউনিয়নঃ কচপুর

থানাঃ হোনাগাঁও

ক্রম নং	নামঃ	পিতার নামঃ	ঠিকানাঃ	মোবাইল নম্বরঃ	স্বাক্ষরঃ
৪০	জিন্নাহুল্লাহ	নামঃ জিন্নাহ	"		জিন্নাহ
৪১	মুন্সি জাহানকাম	নামঃ জাহান	"		জাহান
৪২	মোঃ বাবু -	জাহান বাবু	"		জাহান
৪৩	মোঃ জাহানজাদ	মুঃ হাজী আঃ জাহান	হোনাগাঁও	০১৬৭৬ ৬৩০৭৮	জাহান
৪৪	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হাজী	মুঃ হাজী জাহানজাদ	"	০১৭২৭-৭৩৭৬৬	জাহান
৪৫	মোঃ বাবু	মুঃ বাবু জাহানজাদ	"	-	জাহান
৪৬	মুন্সি বাবু	জাহান বাবু	"		জাহান
৪৭	জাহান বাবু	মুঃ জাহান	"		জাহান
৪৮	জাহান বাবু	মুঃ জাহান	"		জাহান
৪৯	জাহান বাবু	মুঃ জাহান	"		জাহান
৫০	জাহান বাবু	মুঃ জাহান	"		জাহান
৫১	জাহান বাবু	মুঃ জাহান	"		জাহান
৫২	জাহান বাবু	মুঃ জাহান	"	০১৭৩৫ ০২৩২৭	জাহান
৫৩	জাহান বাবু	মুঃ জাহান	"	০১৭২৫৫ ৬৭০২৬	জাহান
৫৪	জাহান বাবু	মুঃ জাহান	"	০১৮২৭ ৩৬৭৭১	জাহান
৫৫	জাহান বাবু	মুঃ জাহান	"	০১৭৫৩ ৭১৮৫৬	জাহান
৫৬	জাহান বাবু	মুঃ জাহান	"	-	জাহান
৫৭	জাহান বাবু	মুঃ জাহান	"	০১৮১৭ ৭৪৩৮৬	জাহান
৫৮	জাহান বাবু	মুঃ জাহান	"	০১৮১৭ ১২২১৬৭	জাহান
৫৯	জাহান বাবু	মুঃ জাহান	"	০১৭১৭ ৮২৮২৫৬	জাহান
৬০	জাহান বাবু	মুঃ জাহান	"	০১৬৭৩-৭০৩১৬২	জাহান

Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway (N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti Bridge

সভায় উপস্থিত ব্যক্তি বর্গের নাম
(Attendance Sheet)

সময়ঃ ২:৩০ টায়

তারিখঃ ০২/০৬/০২২ঃ

সভার স্থানঃ - কচপুর ইউন প্লাজা ইউনিয়নঃ কচপুর
ব্রাহ্মণ-নিচ

থানাঃ হোমার সোঁ

ক্রম নং	নামঃ	পিতার নামঃ	ঠিকানাঃ	মোবাইল নম্বরঃ	স্বাক্ষরঃ
১০	মহীদ মিয়া	ওয়াহিদ আলী	কচপুর		মহীদ-
১২	মোঃ মুজিবুল হক	মুজিব খান	"		মুজিব
১৩	মোঃ মজিব মিয়া	মোঃ আব্দুল হক	"		মজিব
১৪	মোঃ আব্দুল হক	মোঃ মদানজ	"		মজিব
১৫	মোঃ মিজানুর রহমান	মোঃ নূরুদ্দীন	"		মিজান
১৬	মোঃ আব্দুল হক	মোঃ আব্দুল মিয়া	"	০১৭৪৩১০৫০২০	মজিব
১৭	মোঃ কামরুল	মোঃ আব্দুল হক	"	০১৭২৭৭২৫৫৭২	কামরুল
১৮	মোঃ ওমর আলী	মোঃ আব্দুল আলী	"		ওমর
১৯	মোঃ আব্দুল হক	মোঃ আব্দুল হক	"	০১৮১৮৩১০৮২৭	মজিব
২০	মোঃ আব্দুল হক	মোঃ আব্দুল হক	"	০১৭৬০০০৫০	মজিব
২১	মোঃ আব্দুল হক	মোঃ আব্দুল হক	"	০১৭৪০৮১১২৬৪	মজিব

Roads and Highways Department (RHD)

Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chaittagong Highway (N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project

Kanchpur Bridge and Meghna-Gomti Bridge

Consultation meeting for disclosure of RAP and EIA policy to the affected people and other stakeholders

Date: 01.8.2012 at 12.00 pm

Venue: Meghna Bridge (Chittagong end)
Baluakandi, Gozaria, Munshiganj

A stakeholder meeting (Second Stage) was held on disclosure of the RAP and EIA policy of the project on the August 01, 2012 at 12.00 pm at Meghna bridge Chittagong end (RHD Building), Baluakandi, Gozaria, Munshiganj. The Meeting was presided over by Ms. Rowshanara Khanom, Superintending Engineer, Social and Environment Circle, RHD. Among others, Mr. Md. Ashraful Alam, Superintending Engineer, Bridge Design Division, RHD, Md. Rejaul Karim, Executive Engineer, Bridge Design Division, RHD, Dhaka, Mr. Yoshimitsu Hiyama, JICA expert, RHD, Mr. Joshio Kimura, Economist, JICA Study Team, Takeo SHOJI Japanese Environmental Specialist of the JICA Study Team, Md. Nahid Muniruddin, Natural Environmental Engineer (Local) and K. H. Khairul Matin Social Environmental Engineer (Local) JICA Study Team. Md. Shamsuddin Pradhan (Chairman Baluakandi Union Parishad and Mr. Rafiqul Islam (Chairman Pirojpur Union Parishad) were also present in the meeting. A total of 18 affected people were present in the meeting (list of the participants attached in Appendix-A).

In the consultation meeting the RAP and EIA policy (project Impacts and mitigation measures) were disclosed to the affected people using flip chart. The affected people were informed about the meeting through publishing in the newspaper, personal contact, announcement in the mosque, miking, etc. The issues disclosed in the meeting were project components and alignment, cut off-date declared during the survey (15 March 2012), Methodologies adopted during survey, findings of the survey, entitlement matrix as prescribed in the RAP, Grievance redress mechanism, compensation payment procedure, relocation requirements & options, timeline of relocation after payment of compensation, etc. The findings of the environmental survey and proposed mitigation measures of any adverse impacts were also disclosed in the meeting.

Ms. Rowshanara Khanom, Superintending Engineer welcomed all participants in the discussion session and described the project including its different components. It was disclosed that the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JICA) will finance the project.

The following issues were disclosed in the meeting

- a. The new bridge will be constructed parallel to the existing bridge within 30 meter to the upstream. In this regards 10 meter area will be required within HOLCIM Cement Industries boundary at Dhaka end.
- b. No new land acquisition will be required for any components of this project. All of the project activities will be done in RHD land.

- c. Cut-off date of the census survey was 15 March 2012. It was also declared in the first stage consultation meeting.
- d. Methodologies of the survey such as census and socioeconomic survey, inventory of affected assets, video filming and sketch mapping of all affected structures and other properties
- e. Findings of the survey and impact of the project
- f. Compensation package as prescribed in the RAP was also disclosed in the meeting as follows-
 - i. Replacement value of the affected structures, trees and other assets
 - ii. Transfer grants and re-installation grants for structure
 - iii. Grants for alternative housing
 - iv. Grants for loss of business
 - v. Moving assistance for tenants businessmen
 - vi. Grants for vulnerable households
 - vii. Grants for female headed households
 - viii. Grants for wage earners
 - ix. Training on income generating activities for eligible members of vulnerable HHs
 - x. Owners will be allowed to take all salvaged materials free of cost
 - xi. Eligible affected persons will be preferentially employed in civil construction,
- g. Grievance redress mechanism and right to submit grievances to the Grievance Redress Committee
- h. Compensation payment procedure and role of PAPs, IA and RHD in making payment



Disclosure meeting at Meghna Bridge location

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

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

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

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

After disclosing of the RAP and EIA policy the participants were requested to put comments or question on the policy. The local Union

Name	Position	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer and Policy of Countermeasure
Md. Meher Ullah	Shop keeper	Male	His business structure is affected by the project. During survey (March 2012) his structure was made of CI sheet but after that he changed category of structure and now it is Semi pucca (brick and wall with CI sheet roof). Will he get compensation for changed category of structure?	The census survey and inventory of asset survey was started on March 15 2012 and that date was declared as the cut-off date. After the established cut-off date no changes in quality of quantity of structure will be entertained. So, he will get compensation for the category which was written during survey.
Shamsuddin Pradhan	Chairman, Baluakandi UP	Male	The policy so far described is well and the people will not be worse off if it is properly implemented. He thanked to the RHD and especially JICA for introducing this policy for poor businessmen. He urged to make payment without hassle so that the affected people will not face any trouble. He ensures extending all sorts of cooperation to the project authority from his end.	It was ensured that the affected people will be paid compensation/resettlement benefits without hassle and cheques will be handed over at site in presence of the local chairmen or members. It was also informed that the affected people would be ready to vacate the project site within 30 days from the date of payment of compensation.

The meeting was closed with a vote of thanks from the chair.

Appendix-A:Attendance Sheet

SL.	Name	Father's Name:	Address	Mobile No.	Signature
1	Md. Samasuddin Prodhan		Charman Baluakandi UP	01816896724	

2	Md. Shahajan	L/ Hares Ali	Jamaldi I Bus Stand	01831544232	
3	Md. Rafiqul Islam		Chairman Pirojpur Up	01711538217	
4	Md. Abul	L/ Musha	Jamaldi Bus Stand		
5	Sree Swapan Chadra Shil	L/ Rahini Chadra Shil	Jamaldi Bus Stand	01826516661	
6	Md. Meherullah	L/Hasem Dewan	Taital Tola	01813955442	
7	Md. Azanur Islam	Md. Hobu Mihan	Taital Tola	01815700482	
8	Md. Sahin	Motiur Rahman Khan	Taital Tola	01832530199	
9	Md. Rajib Hossain	Md. Jorj Mia	Boro Vater Char	01822881300	
10	Md. Rabin	Motiur Rahman	Taital Tola	01813017402	
11	Md. Abul Hasan	Nurul Haque	Char Mozlipur	01829289137	
12	Md. Mozammel Hossain	Md. Oliullah	Chadpur	01714373008	
13	Md. Jilani	Abdul Khalek	Taital Tola	01812750069	
14	Md. Sumon	Md. Nurul Islam	Taital Tola	01913847753	
15	Md. Gulzar	Md. Hafiz Uddin	Taital Tola	018440016612	
16	Md. Sumon Prodhan	Abdul Motin Prodhan	Tangrarchar	01824056579	
17	Md. Abul Badsha	L/Azimuddin	Islampur	01837646472	
18	Raton Chadra Das	L/ Jitendro Chadra Das	Islampur		

Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway (N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti Bridge

সভায় উপস্থিত ব্যক্তি বর্ণের নাম
(Attendance Sheet)

সময়ঃ ১২:০০ টা

তারিখঃ ০২/০৬/০২২

সভার স্থানঃ মেঘনা ব্রীজ

ইউনিয়নঃ বাহুবল্লভপুর

থানাঃ গাজীপুর

ক্রম নং	নামঃ	পিতার নামঃ	ঠিকানাঃ	মোবাইল নম্বরঃ	স্বাক্ষরঃ
১.	শ্রী. আমজাদ হোসেন	শ্রী. আমজাদ হোসেন	গাজীপুর	০১৮১৬৪৭৬৭২৭	[Signature]
২.	শ্রী. শাহজাহান	শ্রী. শাহজাহান	গাজীপুর	০১৮৩১৫৭৭২৩২	[Signature]
৩.	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন কবীর	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন কবীর	গাজীপুর	০১৭১১৫৩৪২১৭	[Signature]
৪.	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	গাজীপুর	-	[Signature]
৫.	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন কবীর	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন কবীর	"	০১৮২৬৫১৪৬৬১	[Signature]
৬.	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন কবীর	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন কবীর	গাজীপুর	০১৮১৩৭৫৫৭৭২	[Signature]
৭.	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন কবীর	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন কবীর	"	০১৮১৫৭০০৭৪২	[Signature]
৮.	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	"	০১৮৩২৫৩০১৭৭	[Signature]
৯.	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	গাজীপুর	০১৮২২৪৪১৩০০	[Signature]
১০.	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	গাজীপুর	০১৮১৩৪৩৭৭০২	[Signature]
১১.	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	গাজীপুর	০১৮২৭২৪৭১৩৭	[Signature]
১২.	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	গাজীপুর	০১৭১৪-৩৭৩০০৪	[Signature]
১৩.	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	গাজীপুর	০১৮১২৭৫০০৬৭	[Signature]
১৪.	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	"	০১৭১৩৪৭৭৭৫৩	[Signature]
১৫.	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	"	০১৮৪০০১৬৬১২	[Signature]
১৬.	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	গাজীপুর	০১৮২৭০৫৬৫৩৭	[Signature]
১৭.	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	গাজীপুর	০১৮৩৭৬৭৬৭৭২	[Signature]
১৮.	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	শ্রী. হুমায়ুন	"	-	[Signature]

Roads and Highways Department (RHD)

Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chaittagong Highway (N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project

Kanchpur Bridge and Meghna-Gomti Bridge

Consultation meeting for disclosure of RAP and EIA policy to the affected people and other stakeholders

Date : 01.8.2012 at 10.00 am

Venue : Gumti Bridge (Chittagong end) Doudkandi, Comilla

A stakeholder meeting (Second Stage) was held on disclosure of the RAP and EIA policy of the project on the 1st August 2012 at 10.00 am at Gumti bridge Chittagong end (under abutment), Doudkandi, Comilla. The Meeting was presided over by Mr. Md. Ashraful Alam, Superintending Engineer, Bridge Design Division, RHD. Among others Ms. Rowshanara Khanam, Superintending Engineer, Social and Environment Circle, RHD, Mr. Md. Rejaul Karim, Executive Engineer, Bridge Design Division, RHD, Dhaka, Mr. Yoshimitsu Hiyama, JICA expert, RHD, Mr. Joshio Kimura, Economist, JICA Study Team, Mr. Takeo SHOJI, Japanese Environmental Specialist of the JICA Study Team, Mr. Abu Nahid Muniruddin, Natural Environmental Engineer (Local) and Kh. Khairul Matin Social Environmental Engineer (Local) JICA Study Team and more than 30 local people were present in the meeting (list of the participants attached in Appendix-A).

In the consultation meeting the RAP and EIA policy (mitigation measures of the project impacts) were disclosed to the affected people using flip chart. The affected people were informed about the meeting through publishing in the newspaper, personal contact, announcement in the mosque, etc. The issues disclosed in the meeting were project components and alignment, cut off-date declared during the survey (15 March 2012), Methodologies adopted for conducting survey, findings of the survey, entitlement matrix as prescribed in the RAP, Grievance redress mechanism, compensation payment procedure, relocation requirements & options, timeline of relocation after payment of compensation, etc. The findings of the environmental survey and proposed mitigation measures of any adverse impacts were also disclosed in the meeting.

Mr. Md. Ashraful Alam, Superintending Engineer welcomed all participants in the discussion session and described the project including its different components. It was disclosed that the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JICA) will finance the project.

The following issues were disclosed in the meeting

- a. The new bridge will be constructed parallel to the existing bridge within 30 meter to the downstream.
- b. No new land acquisition will be required for any components of this project. All of the project activities will be done in RHD land.
- c. Cut-off date of the census survey was 15 March 2012. It was declared in the first stage consultation meeting.

- d. Methodologies of the survey such as census and socioeconomic survey, inventory of affected assets, video filming and sketch mapping of all affected structures and other properties
- e. Findings of the survey and impact of the project
- f. Compensation package as prescribed in the RAP was also disclosed in the meeting as follows-
 - i. Replacement value of the affected structures, trees and other assets
 - ii. Transfer grants and re-installation grants for structure
 - iii. Grants for alternative housing
 - iv. Grants for loss of business
 - v. Moving assistance for tenants businessmen
 - vi. Grants for vulnerable households
 - vii. Grants for female headed households
 - viii. Grants for wage earners
 - ix. Training on income generating activities for eligible members of vulnerable HHs
 - x. Owners will be allowed to take all salvaged materials free of cost
 - xi. Eligible affected people will be preferentially employed in civil work
- g. Grievance redress mechanism and right to submit grievances to the Grievance Redress Committee
- h. Compensation payment procedure and role of PAPs, IA and RHD in making payment



Disclosure meeting at Gumti Bridge location

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

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

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

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

After disclosure of the RAP and EIA policy the participants were requested to raise comments/questions on the policy. At least 3 affected people raised their voices on the compensation payment process and project facilities

The issues so far raised by the participants are presented below-

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

The meeting was closed with a vote of thanks from the chair.

Appendix-A: Attendance Sheet

SL.	Name	Father's Name:	Address	Mobile No.	Signature
1	Abul Kasem Sarker	L. Asimuddin Sarker	Chasir Char	01812276482	
2	Rafiq Molla	L. Idris Molla	Chasir Char	01812276482	

3	Md. Rahimulla Sarker	L. Jonal Abedin	Donar Char	01715220928	
4	Md. Roston Ali	Abdul Aziz	Daudkandi Bridge		
5	Md. Ali Mia	Md. Bachu Munsi	Chasir Char	01940800831	
6	Md. Abdul Jalil	L. Abid Mia	Daukandi Bridge	01821985260	
7	Md. Khokon Mia	Md. Rafiq Molla	Daukandi Bridge	01924619071	
8	Md. Jahir Alom	L. Abdul Mazid Bhuiyan	Daukandi Bridge	01927384190	
9	Md. Babul Bihari	L. Loni Bhari	Daukandi Bridge	01711980468	
10	Md. Khwaza Mian	L. Shorab Ali	Char Chasi	01715707015	
11	Md. Robiul	L. Kalai Mia	Char Chasi	01813303033	
12	Md. Nur Nobil	Md. Raza Mia	Nosir Uddin	01822816621	
13	Md. Jahangir Alom	Md. Rustom Ali	Donar Char	01819445843	
14	Md. Nobil Hossain	L. Lal Mia Munshi	Chashir Char	01721334565	
15	Md. Khalil Mia	L. Sha Alom	Chashir Char	01911186077	
16	Sri Prodip Ghos	L. Gopal Chadra Ghos			
17	Md. Akul	L. Abdul Goni Munshi	Chashir Char	01815061536	
18	Md. Abdul Rashid	L. Hossain Munshi	Chashir Char		
19	Md. Shiraj Bapari	L. Ibrahim Bapari	Daudkandi	01945382366	
20	Md. Ali	L. Hasan Molla	Uttar Nosir Uddin		
21	Md. Khokon	Hazi Abul Kasem	Chashir Char	01818538971	
22	Md. Kanu Prodhan	Md. Khorsed Prodhan	Donar Char	01680260575	
23	Md. Shahadat	Md. Alom Mia	Donar Char	01676230296	
24	Md. Alom Mia	L. Shirajul Islmal	Daudkandi Bridge	01833811333	
25	Md. Jakir Hossain	L. Mokbul Hossain	Daudkandi Bridge		
26	Md. Abul Islam	L. Bozlur Rahman	Donar Char	01714335863	
27	Sri Kris Das	Sri Jamini Das	Daudkadi		
28	Md. Abu Mia	L. Nowas Uddin	Donar Char	01929644377	
29	Md. Nizam	L. Mozibor Rahman	Donar Char	01745166127	
30	Md. Alo M	L. Chatu Munshi	Char Chasi		

Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway (N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti Bridge

সভায় উপস্থিত ব্যক্তি বর্ণের নাম
(Attendance Sheet)

সময়ঃ ১০:০০ টা-১৬:০০ টা

তারিখঃ ০২/০৫/২০২২

সভার স্থানঃ মেঘনা সেতু নির্মাণ প্রকল্প, ইউনিয়নঃ দাউদকান্দি (পাটমা) থানাঃ দাউদকান্দি

ক্রম নং	নামঃ	পিতার নামঃ	ঠিকানাঃ	মোবাইল নম্বরঃ	স্বাক্ষরঃ
১.	আবুল কালাম সহকারী	শ্রীঃ উদ্দিন	চাষিও চও	০১৮১২২৬৭৪২	আবুল কালাম
২.	রাজিত-হোসেন	শ্রীঃ ইমতিয়াজ হোসেন	চও-চাষি	"	রাজিত
৩.	শ্রীঃ মহিউদ্দীন	শ্রীঃ আবুল কালাম	চাষিও চও	০১৭১২২০৭২৪	মহিউদ্দীন
৪.	শ্রীঃ মোস্তাফিজ	শ্রীঃ আবুল কালাম	দাউদকান্দি থানা	-	মোস্তাফিজ
৫.	শ্রীঃ আলী হুসাইন	শ্রীঃ আবুল কালাম	চাষিও চও	০১৭৭০৪০০৪৩১	আলী হুসাইন
৬.	শ্রীঃ মোঃ মনির	শ্রীঃ আবুল কালাম	দাউদকান্দি থানা	০১৮২১৭৪৫২৬০	মনির
৭.	শ্রীঃ মোস্তাফিজ	শ্রীঃ আবুল কালাম	"	০১৭২৭৬১৭০৭১	মোস্তাফিজ
৮.	শ্রীঃ মোঃ মনির	শ্রীঃ আবুল কালাম	"	০১৭২৭৩৪৭১৭০	মনির
৯.	শ্রীঃ মোঃ মনির	শ্রীঃ আবুল কালাম	"	০১৭১৭৪০৭৬৪	মনির
১০.	শ্রীঃ মোঃ মনির	শ্রীঃ আবুল কালাম	চও-চাষি	০১৭১৫৭০৭০১৫	মনির
১১.	শ্রীঃ মোঃ মনির	শ্রীঃ আবুল কালাম	"	০১৮১৩৩০৩০৩৩	মনির
১২.	শ্রীঃ মোঃ মনির	শ্রীঃ আবুল কালাম	মহিউদ্দীন	০১৮২২৪১৬৬২১	মনির
১৩.	শ্রীঃ মোঃ মনির	শ্রীঃ আবুল কালাম	চাষিও চও	০১৮১৭৭৫৫৪৭৩	মনির
১৪.	শ্রীঃ মোঃ মনির	শ্রীঃ আবুল কালাম	চাষিও চও	০১৭৭১৮৬০৭৭	মনির
১৫.	শ্রীঃ মোঃ মনির	শ্রীঃ আবুল কালাম	চও-চাষি	০১৭২১৩৩৭৫৬৫	মনির
১৬.	শ্রীঃ মোঃ মনির	শ্রীঃ আবুল কালাম	চাষিও চও	০ -	মনির
১৭.	শ্রীঃ মোঃ মনির	শ্রীঃ আবুল কালাম	চও-চাষি	০১৮১৫০৬১৫৩৬	মনির
১৮.	শ্রীঃ মোঃ মনির	শ্রীঃ আবুল কালাম	চও-চাষি	-	মনির
১৯.	শ্রীঃ মোঃ মনির	শ্রীঃ আবুল কালাম	দাউদকান্দি	০১৭৭৫৩৪২৩৬৬	মনির
২০.	শ্রীঃ মোঃ মনির	শ্রীঃ আবুল কালাম	৩৩০ মহিউদ্দীন	-	মনির

Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway (N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti Bridge

সভায় উপস্থিত ব্যক্তি বর্ণের নাম
(Attendance Sheet)

সময়ঃ ২০.০০.২১

তারিখঃ ০২/০৬/০২২২

সভার স্থানঃ মর্শদ কান্দী
-মর্শদ (পাটমরা) গ্রাম

ইউনিয়নঃ মর্শদ কান্দী (পাটমরা) থানাঃ মর্শদ কান্দী

ক্রম নং	নামঃ	পিতার নামঃ	ঠিকানাঃ	মোবাইল নম্বরঃ	স্বাক্ষরঃ
২০.	শ্রীঃ রোহান	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হামিদ	চও চাতি	০১৭৪৫৩৪৭৭১	শ্রীঃ রোহান
২২.	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হামিদ	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হামিদ	মর্শদ চও	০১৬৪০২৬০৫৭৫	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হামিদ
২৬.	শ্রীঃ মর্শদ	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হামিদ	মর্শদ চও	০১৬৭৬২৩০২৭	শ্রীঃ মর্শদ
২৪.	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হামিদ	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হামিদ	মর্শদ কান্দী গ্রাম	০১৪৩৩৪১১৩৩৩	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হামিদ
২৫.	শ্রীঃ মর্শদ (হামিদ)	শ্রীঃ মর্শদ (হামিদ)	- ১১	-	শ্রীঃ মর্শদ (হামিদ)
২৬.	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হামিদ	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হামিদ	মর্শদ চও	০১৭১৭৩৩৫৪৬৩	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হামিদ
২৭.	শ্রীঃ হুমায়ুন কামরুজ্জামান	শ্রীঃ হুমায়ুন কামরুজ্জামান	মর্শদ কান্দী গ্রাম	-	শ্রীঃ হুমায়ুন কামরুজ্জামান
২৮.	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হামিদ	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হামিদ	মর্শদ চও	০১৭২৭৬৭৭৩৭৭	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হামিদ
২৯.	শ্রীঃ মর্শদ	শ্রীঃ মর্শদ	মর্শদ চও	০১৭৭৫১৬৬১২৭	শ্রীঃ মর্শদ
৩০.	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হামিদ	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হামিদ	চও চাতি	-	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হামিদ

Roads and Highways Department (RHD)

Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chaittagong Highway (NH-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project

Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti Bridges

Consultation meeting for disclosure of RAP and EIA policy to the affected people and other stakeholders

Date: 01.09.2012 at 2.30 pm

Venue: Kanchpur Bridge (Chittagong end) Senpara, Sonargaon, Narayanganj

A stakeholder meeting (Third Stage) was held on disclosure of the RAP and EIA policy of the project on September 01, 2012 at 2.30 pm at Kanchpur bridge Chittagong end (under abutment), Senpara, Sonargaon, Narayanganj. The Meeting was presided over by Mr. Md. Golam Mostofa, Sub-divisional Engineer, Bridge Maintenance Division, RHD. Furthermore, Mr. Farid Uddin Ahmed, Sub-divisional Engineer, Narayanganj Road Division, RHD, Toshiyuki Konno, Japanese Environmental Specialist of the JICA Study Team, Md. Nahid Muniruddin, Natural Environmental Engineer (Local), Kh. Khairul Matin Social Environmental Engineer (Local) JICA Study Team and 72 local people (male 32 and female 40) were present in the meeting (list of the participants attached in Appendix-A).

In the consultation meeting, policies of the RAP and EIA (mitigation measures of the project impacts) were disclosed to the affected people using flip chart. On August 01, 2012, these policies were disclosed, but due to JICA requirements and some changes in the policy, disclosure of the policy requires again. The affected people were informed about the meeting through publishing in the national daily newspaper (Both Bengali and English daily), personal contact, announcement in the mosque, etc. The disclosed issues in the meeting were project components and alignment, cut off-date declared during the survey (16 March 2012), Methodologies adopted during survey, findings of the survey, entitlement matrix as prescribed in the RAP, Grievance redress mechanism, compensation payment procedure, relocation requirements & options, timeline of relocation after payment of compensation, etc. The findings of the environmental survey and proposed mitigation measures of any adverse impacts were also disclosed in the meeting.

The president of the consultation meeting welcomed all participants in the discussion session and described the project including the different components. It was disclosed that the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) will finance the project.

The following issues were disclosed in the meeting

1. The new bridge will be constructed parallel to the existing bridge within 30 meter to the downstream.
2. No new land acquisition will be required for any components of this project. All of the project activities will be done in RHD land.
3. Cut-off date of the census survey was 16 March, 2012.
4. Methodologies of the survey such as census and socioeconomic survey, inventory of affected assets, video filming and sketch mapping of all affected structures and other properties
5. Findings of the survey and impact of the project
6. Compensation package as prescribed in the RAP was also disclosed in the meeting as follows:
 1. Replacement value of the affected structures, trees and other assets
 2. Transfer grants and re-installation grants for structure
 3. Grants for alternative housing
 4. Grants for loss of business
 5. Moving assistance for tenants businessmen
 6. Grants for vulnerable households
 7. Grants for female headed households
 8. Grants for wage earners
 9. RHD employees will be eligible for compensation and other assistances for the structures erected by themselves
 10. Training on income generating activities for eligible members of vulnerable HHs
 11. Owners will be allowed to take all salvaged materials free of cost
 12. Eligible affected persons will be preferentially employed in civil construction
13. Grievance redress mechanism and right to submit grievances to the Grievance Redress Committee
14. Compensation payment procedure and role of PAPs, IA and RHD in making payment



Disclosure meeting at Kanchpur Bridge location

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

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

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

Environmental Impact/Issue Mitigation Measures

1.	Cultural Heritage	No mitigation measures are required
2.	Accident	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Follow BRTA rules and Regulations 2. Preparation of Health and Safety Management Plan (HSMP) including prevention of traffic accidents
1.	River Erosion and Siltation	1. Construction of sheet pile steel pipe foundation to encounter scouring
2.	River Transport	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Follow BIWTA navigation rules and regulations 2. River Traffic control and ensure lighting device
3.	Hydrology	Not required
1.	Biota and ecosystem	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prohibit leaking of oils from construction vessels including of emergency removal system of leaked oils 2. Plantation of 3 times of trees to be cut; Tree planting will be carried out through the RHD Tree-planting Unit, in conformity with their existing guidelines
3.	Global Warming	1. No mitigation measures are required
2.	Air Pollution	3. Implement dust suppress plan and routine mitigation measure shall be taken to emitting equipments during construction
4.	Surface and Ground Water Pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Increase retention time of the outflow hydraulic fills to increase sedimentation, thus, reduce sediment load to the river 6. Removal of Arsenic from newly constructed Wells
1.	Soil pollution	1. Oil storage shall be with concrete floor and oil fence
2.	Waste	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contractor will be required to facilitate proper reuse and disposal plan, and manage the construction waste 2. Dumping of waste at approved dumping sites
3.	Noise and Vibrations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Enforce noise emission standards 5. Regulate the construction process 6. Install barrier if required
7.	Ground Subsidence	1. No action required
2.	Offensive Odor	Proper treatment of camp waste and proper maintenance of heavy equipment etc
1.	Bottom sediment	Treatment of liquid waste before discharged
2.	Landscape	Vegetation of the slope surface of embankment

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

Details of the questions and answers are presented below-

Category of SpeakersOccupation (Male/Female)	Comment/Question	Answer and Policy of Countermeasure
Ms. Meher BanuHousewife (Female)	One tube well is affected along with housingtoilets and other secondary structures. Whether the tubebeen enlisted during inventory of losses well was counted or not.(IOL). Compensation has been determined How compensation will bebased on current cost of the tube wells and	All of the structures including tube wells, have been enlisted during inventory of losses well was counted or not.(IOL). Compensation has been determined based on current cost of the tube wells and

		paid for tube well	other structures. The unit rate has been collected from businessmen and other knowledgeable people of the locality. So, compensation for all affected structures will be paid at a time during implementation of the project.
Md. Rahman	Moklesur Businessmen	There are some sand business enterprises beside the bridge. Some laborers are working for loading sand on the truck and unloading it from the barge. Whether they are entitled for compensation or not.	This issue was discussed in last disclosure meeting held on August 01, 2012. There are no structures of the sand businessmen in the bridge location. And we have at least 15 months time to start civil works of the bridge. The sand businessmen will be officially noticed few months ahead of starting construction not to stake sand within required area of the proposed bridge. So, income and livelihood of the businessmen and wage laborers will not be disturbed and this is why they will not be eligible for compensation/assistance.
Ms. Jan (Female)	Banu Housewife (Squatter)	They have some fruit bearing and timber type trees (Mango, Rain tree) beside their houses. Whether they will get compensation for these trees or not.	All of the within the proposed area have been counted and as per policy of the RAP trees owners will be paid compensation
Md. Omar Ali (Male)	Squatter (Residence)	His residential premises are affected by the project and he demanded adequate assessment and valuation committee will compensation for them. Compensation is to be paid directly to the entitled persons but not via the local government representatives or any one.	Compensation will be paid at the door steps of the affected people. A property assessment and valuation committee will be responsible to determine the unit price of the affected properties. Only entitled persons will be paid compensation/assistance through account payee cheques.

The opinion of the participants were sought on the policy so far described in the meeting and requested to put comments on it if there is any confusion or suggestion on it. They raised their voices in favour of the policy and expressed satisfaction on the policy. They requested to implement the policy as it was disclosed

It was ensured that the RAP will be implemented in proper way and hopefully implementation of the RAP will help the APs to uphold their standard of living. There were no issues to discuss more and the meeting was closed with a vote of thanks from the Chair.

Appendix-A: Attendance Sheet

**Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway (NH-1) Bridge
Construction and Rehabilitation Project Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti Bridge
Attendance Sheet**

Time:02.30 pm

Date:01-09-2012

Meeting Place: Kanchpur Bridge

Union:

Thana: Sonargong

Sl. No#	Name	Sex	F/H Name	Address	Mobile Number	Signature
1	Atik Hasan	Male	Amzad Hossain	Senpara	01932718542	
2	Sukkar Ali	Male	Md. Rahim Mia	Senpara		
3	Md. Moklesur Rahman	Male	Hazi Abdul Barek	Senpara	01913459212	
4	Japani Raju	Male	Asaduzzaman	Kanchpur	01827594920	
5	Md. Safiqul Islam	Male	Abul Kalam	Kanchpur	01677865994	
6	Shah Jalal	Male	Mahmud Ali	West Bahakoir	01922038197	
7	Hatem Ali	Male	L. Mohid Ali	Senpara	01191482705	
8	Md. Hanif	Male	Ramiz Uddin	Senpara	01714571826	
9	Md. Mohasin	Male	Abdul Razzak	Senpara	01815130509	
10	Ibrahim	Male	Md. Suboj	Senpara	01939411451	
11	Md. Fazlul Haque	Male	L. Sawkat Ali	Senpara	01832700539	
12	Sabbir	Male	L. Abdul Samad	Senpara	01813116172	
13	Md. Mantu	Male	L. Belayet Hossain	Senpara	01823221354	
14	Subuj	Male	L. Asguk Ali	Senpara		
15	Md. Al-Amin	Male	Md. Omar Ali	Senpara	01961550919	
16	Md. Rafiqul	Male	L. Hafiz Ullah	Senpara	01818310827	
17	Hazi Sirajul Islam	Male	L. Abdul Sobahan Monshi	Senpara	01711056580	
18	Shekh Md. Nader	Male	L. Abdul Karim	Senpara		
19	Hossain Mia	Male	Md. Kanchun Mia	Senpara		
20	Sumon	Male	Md. Ali Mia	Senpara	01940398376	
21	Md. Hira	Male	Md. Samad Monsi	Senpara		
22	Taslima	Female	Joj Miah	Senpara		
23	Howya	Female	Hazrat Ali	Senpara	01937429873	
24	Asma	Female	Md. Faruk Hossain	Senpara		
25	Chan Banu	Female	Kadir	Senpara	01674725033	
26	Rabeya	Female	Nur Ali	Senpara		
27	Fazila	Female	L. Sawkat Ali	Senpara	01933898009	
28	Meher Banu	Female	Joynal	Senpara	01923850248	
29	Aysa	Female	Abdul Malek	Senpara		
30	Hazera Khatun	Female	L. Omar Ali	Senpara		
31	Safia Khatun	Female	Md. Omar Ali	Senpara		
32	Sahinur Begum	Female	Sultan	Senpara	01734314547	
33	Minar Begum	Female	Nurul Haque Howlader	Senpara		
34	Amena Begum	Female	Ohid Miah	Senpara		
35	Hosne Ara	Female	Jahir Alom	Senpara	01839174682	
36	Rojina Begum	Female	Lokman Hakim	Senpara	01833278182	
37	Sahanaj Begum	Female	Nurul Huda	Senpara	01962419012	
38	Mina Begum	Female	L. Samed	Senpara		
39	Sofada	Female	Samad Mollah	Senpara		

Sl. No#	Name	Sex	F/H Name	Address	Mobile Number	Signature
40	Rokeya	Female	Mintu	Senpara	01825547790	
41	Anowara	Female	Sirazul Islam	Senpara		
42	Johara	Female	L. Motin	Senpara		
43	Joynob	Female	Md. Yakub Ali	Senpara		
44	Nunehar	Female	Abul Kalam	Senpara		
45	Dulufa	Female	Billal	Senpara		
46	Begum	Female	L. Somser	Senpara		
47	Omar Ali	Male	L. Jinnat Ali	Senpara		
48	Sorbanu	Female	Jakir	Senpara		
49	Nazma Begum	Female	Rafiq	Senpara		
50	Sefali Begum	Female	Md. Hossain	Senpara	01918159301	
51	Sajeda Begum	Female	Altaf	Senpara		
52	Rijia	Female	Riyaz Ali	Senpara		
53	Yakub Ali	Male	Abdul Malek	Senpara		
54	Altaf Hossain	Male	Azit Howlader	Senpara		
55	Hossain Miah	Male	L. Kanchon Mia	Senpara	01825547790	
56	Sirajul Islam	Male	Abdul Gafar	Senpara		
57	Jahangir Hossain	Male	L. Abdul Latif	Senpara		
58	Nurul Huda	Male	L. Karim	Senpara		
59	Arun Begum	Female	L. Hafij Ullah	Senpara		
60	Kolpona	Female	Yakub	Senpara	01927498244	
61	Noyab Ali	Male	L. Hafij Ali	Senpara		
62	Mokles Miah	Male	Renu Miah	Senpara		
63	Md. Monir Hossain	Male	L. Abdul Samad	Senpara		
64	Ruma	Female	Mohasin	Senpara		
65	Anoawra	Female	Ohid	Senpara	01814849680	
66	Aysa Khatun	Female	L. Mofij Uddin	Senpara		
67	Sahar Banu	Female	L. Ramjan	Senpara		
68	Parul Begum	Female	Osman Gazi	Senpara		
69	Hasina Begum	Female	Saidul	Senpara		

Sl. No#	Name	Sex	F/H Name	Address	Mobile Number	Signature
70	Hasan Mahmud	Male	Saidul	Senpara	01938696497	
71	Razia Begum	Female	Kawser	Senpara		
72	Nasima Begum	Female	Saju Miah	Senpara	01935000129	

**Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway
(N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project
Kanchpur, Meghna and Gomti Bridge
Attendance Sheet**

সময় : ২.৩০ pm

সভার স্থান : কাঁচপুর

ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ডঃ

তারিখ : ০১.০৭.১২

থানা : (গোলাঘাট সদর)

ক্রম নং	নামঃ	পিতার নামঃ	ঠিকানাঃ	মোবাইল নম্বরঃ	স্বাক্ষরঃ
১.	আতিক শাহাদ	আমজাদ হা:	শ্রোপাড়া	০১৭৩২-৭১৪৫৪২	আতিক
২.	শুভুর আলী	হা: রহিম আলী	৥		শুভুর আলী
৩.	শাহজাদ শাহুর রহমান	হা: আলী হা: বাবুল	৥	০১৭১৩-৪৫৭২১২	শাহজাদ
৪.	জালালী রাসুল	আব্বাস আলী হা: আলী	কাঁচপুর পু: ৭	০১৪২৭৫৭৪৭২০	জালালী
৫.	হা: শাহজাদ হা:	আব্বাস আলী হা:	৥	০১৬৭৭-৪৬৫৭৭৭	শাহজাদ
৬.	শাহজাদ আলী	মাহমুদ আলী	পাটনাম বাহাউ	০১৭২২০৩৪৭৭৭	শাহজাদ
৭.	শাহজাদ আলী	মৃত: মাহমুদ আলী	শ্রোপাড়া	০১৭১৪৪২৪০৫	
৮.	হা: শাহজাদ	রাসুল আলী	৥	০১৭৬৩৩৭৫৪০১	
৯.	হা: মাহমুদ আলী	হা: রাসুল আলী	৥	০১৭১৪৫৭১৪২৬	মাহমুদ
১০.	ইব্রাহীম	হা: আব্বাস	৥	০১৪১৫-১৩০৫০৭	ইব্রাহীম
১১.	হা: রাসুল আলী	মৃত: শাহজাদ হা:	৥	০১৭৩৭৭১১৪৫১	ইব্রাহীম
১২.	মাহমুদ	মৃত: আলী হা:	৥	০১৪৩২-৭০০৫৩৭	মাহমুদ
১৩.	হা: মাহমুদ	মৃত: আলী হা:	৥	০১৪১৩-১১৬১৭২	মাহমুদ
১৪.	মাহমুদ	মৃত: আলী হা:	৥	০১৪২৩-২২১৩৫৭	মাহমুদ
১৫.	হা: আলী হা:	হা: ওমর আলী	৥	০১৭৬১৫৫০৭১৭	আলী হা:
১৬.	হা: রাসুল আলী	মৃত: আলী হা:	৥	০১৪১৪৩১০৪২৭	রাসুল আলী
১৭.	হা: আলী হা:	মৃত: আলী হা:	৥	০১৭১১০৫৬৫৪০	আলী হা:
১৮.	শাহজাদ আলী	মৃত: আলী হা:	৥		শাহজাদ
১৯.	হা: আলী হা:	হা: আলী হা:	৥		হা: আলী হা:
২০.	মাহমুদ	হা: আলী হা:	৥	০১৭৪০৩৭৪৩৭৬	মাহমুদ
২১.	হা: আলী হা:	হা: আলী হা:	৥		হা: আলী হা:

**Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway
(N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project
Kanchpur, Meghna and Gomti Bridge
Attendance Sheet**

সময় : ২.৩০ pm

তারিখ : ০১-০৭-২০১২

সভার স্থান : ২০১৬২০

ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ডঃ

থানা : (গোলাপগঞ্জ)

ক্রম নং	নামঃ	পিতার নামঃ	ঠিকানাঃ	মোবাইল নম্বরঃ	স্বাক্ষরঃ
২২	জামালিয়া	জব্বার মিয়া	গোলাপগঞ্জ		জামালিয়া
২৬	হাওয়া	হুমায়ুন জামি	৫	০১৭৩৭৪২৭৪৩	হাওয়া
২৪	জামিয়া	মোঃ ফারুক হোসেন	৫		জামিয়া
২৫	চান বাবু	ফারুক	৫	০১৬৭৪৭২৫০৩৩	চান বাবু
২৬	রাহিয়া	মুহম্মদ জামি	৫		রাহিয়া
২৭	ফজিলা	মুহম্মদ ফজল জামি	৫	০১৭৩৩৪৭৪০০৭	ফজিলা
২৮	মোহাম্মদ	ফজল আল	৫	০১৭৩৪৫০২৪৮	মোহাম্মদ
২৯	জামিয়া	জামাল মাহমুদ	৫		জামিয়া
৩০	আব্দুল হকিম	মুহম্মদ হুমায়ুন জামি	৫		আব্দুল হকিম
৩১	আব্দুল হকিম	মোঃ হুমায়ুন জামি	৫		আব্দুল হকিম
৩২	আব্দুল হকিম	মুহম্মদ	৫	০১৭৩৪৩১৫৫৭	আব্দুল হকিম
৩৩	মিনার হোসেন	মোঃ ফারুক হোসেন	৫		মিনার হোসেন
৩৪	আমিন হোসেন	মুহম্মদ হুমায়ুন জামি	৫		আমিন হোসেন
৩৫	হোসেন হোসেন	মুহম্মদ হুমায়ুন জামি	৫	০১৭৩৩-১৭৬৪২	হোসেন হোসেন
৩৬	হোসেন হোসেন	মুহম্মদ হুমায়ুন জামি	৫	০১৭৩৩২৭৪৪২	হোসেন হোসেন
৩৭	আব্দুল হকিম	মুহম্মদ হুমায়ুন জামি	৫	০১৭৩২৭১৭০৭	আব্দুল হকিম
৩৮	মিনার হোসেন	মুহম্মদ হুমায়ুন জামি	৫		মিনার হোসেন
৩৯	আব্দুল হকিম	মুহম্মদ হুমায়ুন জামি	৫		আব্দুল হকিম
৪০	আব্দুল হকিম	মুহম্মদ হুমায়ুন জামি	৫		আব্দুল হকিম
৪১	আব্দুল হকিম	মুহম্মদ হুমায়ুন জামি	৫	০১৭২৫৫৭৭৭৭	আব্দুল হকিম
৪২	আব্দুল হকিম	মুহম্মদ হুমায়ুন জামি	৫		আব্দুল হকিম
৪৩	আব্দুল হকিম	মুহম্মদ হুমায়ুন জামি	৫		আব্দুল হকিম

**Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway
(N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project
Kanchpur, Meghna and Gomti Bridge
Attendance Sheet**

সময় : ২:৩০ pm

তারিখ : ০১-০৯-০১২

সভার স্থান : ২৬৬২৩

ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ড:

থানা : সোনারগাঁও

ক্রম	নামঃ	পিতার নামঃ	পিতার নামঃ	স্বাক্ষর	স্বাক্ষর
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**Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway
(N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project
Kanchpur, Meghna and Gomti Bridge
Attendance Sheet**

সময় : ২:৩০ pm

তারিখ : ০১-০৭-২০১২

সভার স্থান : ২০১৬

ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ড:

থানা : (সমানাড়া)

ক্রম নং	নামঃ	পিতার নামঃ	ঠিকানাঃ	মোবাইল নম্বরঃ	স্বাক্ষরঃ
৬৬	জাহাঙ্গীর আলী	মৃতঃ মঈনুজ্জামান	(সমানাড়া)		✓ জাহাঙ্গীর
৬৭	জাহাঙ্গীর আলী	মৃতঃ রমজান	৫		✓ জাহাঙ্গীর
৬৮	সাদেক আল (বঙ্গ)	মৃতঃ জাহাঙ্গীর আলী	১১	০১৬১৪৪৭৬৮০	✓ সাদেক
৬৯	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন (বঙ্গ)	মৃতঃ সাদেক আল	৫	০১৭৪৪৭৫৩৭৫	✓ হোসেন
৭০	হাজিরা মাহমুদ	মৃতঃ সাদেক আল	৫	০১৭৪৪৭৬৪৭৫	✓ হাজিরা
৭১	বাতিয়া বঙ্গ	৫ হাজিরা	৫		✓ বাতিয়া
৭২	নাতিয়া বঙ্গ	মৃতঃ হাজিরা	৫	০১৭৩৫০৫২৭	✓ নাতিয়া

Roads and Highways Department (RHD)

Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chaittagong Highway (NH-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project

Kanchpur, Meghna and Gomti Bridges

Consultation meeting for disclosure of RAP and EIA policy to the affected people and other stakeholders

Date: 01.09.2012 at 12.00 pm

Venue: Meghna Bridge (Chittagong end)
Baluakandi, Gozaria, Munshiganj

A stakeholder meeting (Third Stage) was held on disclosure of the RAP and EIA policy of the project on September 01, 2012 at 12.00 noon at Meghna Tetuitola Bazar (Chittagong end) Baliakandi, Gozaria, Munshiganj. The Meeting was presided over by Mr. Farid Uddin Ahmed, Sub-divisional Engineer, Narayanganj Road Division, RHD. Furthermore, Mr. Md. Golam Mostofa, Sub-divisional Engineer, Bridge Maintenance Division, RHD, Toshiyuki Konno, Japanese Environmental Specialist of the JICA Study Team, Md. Nahid Muniruddin, Natural Environmental Engineer (Local), Kh. Khairul Matin Social Environmental Engineer (Local) JICA Study Team and 79 local people (male 18 and female 61) were present in the meeting (list of the participants attached in Appendix-A).

In the consultation meeting, policies of the RAP and EIA (mitigation measures of the project impacts) were disclosed to the affected people using flip chart. On August 01, 2012, these policies were disclosed, but due to JICA requirements and some changes in the policy, they requires disclosing again. The affected people were informed about the meeting through publishing in the national daily newspaper (Both Bengali and English daily), personal contact, announcement in the mosque, etc. The disclosed issues in the meeting were project components and alignment, cut off-date declared during the survey (16 March 2012), Methodologies adopted during survey, findings of the survey, entitlement matrix as prescribed in the RAP, Grievance redress mechanism, compensation payment procedure, relocation requirements & options, timeline of relocation after payment of compensation, etc. The findings of the environmental survey and proposed mitigation measures of any adverse impacts were also disclosed in the meeting.

The president of the consultation meeting welcomed all participants in the discussion session and described the project including the different components. It was disclosed that the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) will finance the project.

The following issues were disclosed in the meeting

1. The new bridge will be constructed parallel to the existing bridge within 30 meter to the upstream.
2. No new land acquisition will be required for any components of this project. All of the project activities will be done in RHD land.
3. Cut-off date of the census survey was 16 March, 2012.
4. Methodologies of the survey such as census and socioeconomic survey, inventory of affected assets, video filming and sketch mapping of all affected structures and other properties
5. Findings of the survey and impact of the project
6. Compensation package as prescribed in the RAP was also disclosed in the meeting as follows:
 1. Replacement value of the affected structures, trees and other assets
 2. Transfer grants and re-installation grants for structure
 3. Grants for alternative housing
 4. Grants for loss of business
 5. Moving assistance for tenants businessmen
 6. Grants for vulnerable households
 7. Grants for female headed households
 8. Grants for wage earners
 9. RHD employees will be eligible for compensation and other assistances for the structures erected by themselves
 10. Training on income generating activities for eligible members of vulnerable HHs
 11. Owners will be allowed to take all salvaged materials free of cost
12. Eligible affected persons will be preferentially employed in civil construction Grievance redress mechanism and right to submit grievances to the Grievance Redress Committee
13. Compensation payment procedure and role of PAPs, IA and RHD in making payment



Disclosure meeting at Meghna Bridge location

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

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

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

Environmental Impact/Issue		Mitigation Measures
1.	Cultural Heritage	No mitigation measures are required
2.	Accident	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Follow BRTA rules and Regulations 2. Preparation of Health and Safety Management Plan (HSMP) including prevention of traffic accidents
1.	River Erosion and Siltation	1. Construction of sheet pile steel pipe foundation to encounter scouring
2.	River Transport	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Follow BIWTA navigation rules and regulations 2. River Traffic control and ensure lighting device
3.	Hydrology	Not required
1.	Biota and ecosystem	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prohibit leaking of oils from construction vessels including of emergency removal system of leaked oils 2. Plantation of 3 times of trees to be cut; Tree planting will be carried out through the RHD Tree-planting Unit, in conformity with their existing guidelines
3.	Global Warming	1. No mitigation measures are required
2.	Air Pollution	3. Implement dust suppress plan and routine mitigation measure shall be taken to emitting equipments during construction
4.	Surface and Ground Water Pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Increase retention time of the outflow hydraulic fills to increase sedimentation, thus, reduce sediment load to the river 6. Removal of Arsenic from newly constructed Wells
1.	Soil pollution	1. Oil storage shall be with concrete floor and oil fence
2.	Waste	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contractor will be required to facilitate proper reuse and disposal plan, and manage the construction waste 2. Dumping of waste at approved dumping sites
3.	Noise and Vibrations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Enforce noise emission standards 5. Regulate the construction process 6. Install barrier if required
7.	Ground Subsidence	1. No action required
2.	Offensive Odor	3. Proper treatment of camp waste and proper maintenance of heavy equipment etc
1.	Bottom sediment	2. Treatment of liquid waste before discharged
3.	Landscape	4. Vegetation of the slope surface of embankment

After disclosing of the RAP and EIA policy the participants were requested to put comments or question on the policy. The local Union

Category of Speakers	Occupation	Comment/Question	Answer and Policy of Countermeasure
(Male/Female)			
Md. Shahjahan	Business	My business is affected by	The compensation will be paid as per
(Male)	(Squatter)	the approach road. How many times we will get from the project site. During survey all of from now to dismantle the affected structures have been counted structures? What is the expected time of starting construction work	policy of the RAP before displacement and accordingly budget has been prepared. At least 15 months will is on hand to dismantle structures. Because, expected time of starting the construction is early 2014.

Md. Abul Hassan	Business (Squatter)	We need compensation on time and without hassle. Sufficient time is required after getting compensation. for at least 30 days times to stay in the present location after payment of compensation.
Ms. Rasheda Khatun (Female)	Squatters	We are very poor and have a little scope of income. I have adult son but jobless. Is there any provision of getting work in the project.

The opinion of the participants were sought on the policy so far described in the meeting and requested to put comments on it if there is any confusion or suggestion on it. They raised their voices in favour of the policy and expressed satisfaction on the policy. They requested to implement the policy as it was disclosed

It was ensured that the RAP will be implemented in proper way and hopefully implementation of the RAP will help the APs to uphold their standard of living. There were no issues to discuss more and the meeting was closed with a vote of thanks from the Chair.

Appendix-A: Attendance Sheet
Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway (NH-1) Bridge
Construction and Rehabilitation Project Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti Bridge

Attendance Sheet

Time: 12 pm

Date: 01/09/2012

Venue: Meghna Bridge

Union: Baliakandi

Thana: Gazaria

Sl. No	Name	Sex	F/H Name	Address	Mobile No.	Signature
1	Md. Shahjahan	Male	L. Asa mia	Shantinagor		
2	Golapjar	Male	L. Hafiz uddin	Tetuitola	01840016612	
3	Mihinullah	Male	Hasem Dewan	Tetuitola	01815700482	
4	Md. Sumon	Male	Md. Nurul Islam	Harira	01913847753	
5	Md. Shah Alom	Male	Abdur Rashid Prodan	Jamaldi	01711462377	
6	Md. Abul Hassan	Male	Nurul Haque	Char Mazli	01829289137	
7	Abdur Rob	Male	L. Anor Ali	Char Ali	01731370247	
8	Md. Azanur	Male	Md. Hobi	Tetuitola	01813955442	
9	Swapan	Male	L. Rihuni	Pirojpur	01826516661	
10	Sujon	Male	Vanu	Mugdapara	01670181598	
11	Moshiur Rahman	Male	L. Nazir Uddin	Dhaka	01675421716	
12	Mohidul Hassan	Male	Abdul Malek	Dhaka	01712084450	
13	Mojammel Hossain	Male	Waliullah	Chandpur	01714373008	
14	Oliul Islam	Male	Sheikh Shahabuddin	Barishal	01716900842	
15	Md. Shahab Uddin	Male	Abul Hossain	Noakhali	01822309644	
16	Sumi Begum	Female	Md. Faruk	Noakhali	01964501047	
17	Jorina	Female	Azahar	Tetuitola		
18	Rasheda Khatun	Female	Abdur Rashid	Tetuitola		
19	Nasima	Female	Musha	Tetuitola		
20	Farida Begum	Female	Mannan Sheikh	Tetuitola		
21	Koruna Bibi	Female	Arshad	Tetuitola		
22	Moji Begum	Female	Abdul Awal	Tetuitola		
23	Momotaz Begum	Female	Abdul Mannan	Tetuitola		
24	Fatima Begum	Female	Boshir	Tetuitola		
25	Minara Begum	Female	Anis Rahman	Tetuitola		
26	Kulsum	Female	Yassin	Tetuitola		
27	Morshed	Male	Ripon	Tetuitola		

S. No	Name	Sex	F/H Name	Address	Mobile No.	Signature
28	Nasimia	Female	Hazrat Ali	Tetuitola		
29	Rukia Begum	Female	L. Asadul Haque	Tetuitola		
30	Taslima	Female	Masud	Tetuitola		
31	Beauty Begum	Female	Aslam	Tetuitola		
32	Asimon Bibi	Female	L. Fola Gazi	Tetuitola		
33	Sefali	Female	Saiful	Tetuitola		
34	Hosnewara	Female	L. Mizan	Tetuitola		
35	Soleha Begum	Female	L. Adom Ali	Tetuitola		
36	Fatima	Female	Faruk	Tetuitola		
37	Shahana	Female	Monir Hossain	Tetuitola		
38	Jobeda	Female	Dudu Mia	Tetuitola		
39	Shahinur	Female	Anar Hossain	Tetuitola		
40	Joyeda	Female	Sukkur Ali	Tetuitola		
41	Ruma	Female	Hatim	Tetuitola		
42	Rina	Female	Jaman	Tetuitola		
43	Karimon	Female	Dil Mahmud	Tetuitola		
44	Sufia	Female	Monir Hossain	Tetuitola		
5	Rashida	Female	Hobi	Tetuitola		
46	Lipi	Female	Anwar Hossain	Tetuitola		
47	Nasima	Female	Abu Taher	Tetuitola		
48	Minu	Female	Jorj Mia	Tetuitola		
49	Rojina	Female	Ruman	Tetuitola		
50	Khadeza	Female	Amir Hossain	Tetuitola		
51	Majeda	Female	Iman Hossain	Tetuitola		
52	Sharmin	Female	Helal	Tetuitola		
53	Shilpi	Female	Nizam	Tetuitola		
54	Hajera	Female	Abu Bokkor	Tetuitola		
55	Nasima	Female	Hazrat	Tetuitola		
56	Joabeda	Female	Dudu Mia	Tetuitola		

Sl. No	Name	Sex	F/H Name	Address	Mobile No.	Signature
57	Khodeza	Female	Babul	Tetuitola		
58	Rabia Khatun	Female	Jinnat Ali	Tetuitola		
59	Rokeya	Female	Samsul	Tetuitola		
60	Nur Jahan	Female	Mahfuz mia	Tetuitola		
61	Khorsheda	Female	Ripon	Tetuitola		
62	Hasena	Female	Eskendar	Tetuitola		
63	Khadiza	Female	Delwar	Tetuitola		
64	Shadia	Female	Shahajan	Tetuitola		
65	Shommetara	Female	Chad mia	Tetuitola		
66	Amena	Female	Liton	Tetuitola		
67	Moni Begum	Female	Isha Ullah	Tetuitola		
68	Jahanara	Female	Hazrat Ali	Tetuitola		
69	Junia Begum	Female	Milon	Tetuitola		
70	Hobian	Female	Askor Ali	Tetuitola		
71	Runa Begum	Female	Akter Hossain	Tetuitola		
72	Tania	Female	Alamin	Tetuitola		
73	Sumi	Female	Imran	Tetuitola		
74	Nur Jahan	Female	Mizan	Tetuitola		
75	Helal	Male	Amir Hossain	Tetuitola		
76	Mozina Begum	Female	Gofor Mollah	Tetuitola		
77	Shimu	Female	Shahadat	Tetuitola		
78	Rekha	Female	Saiful Islam	Tetuitola		
79	Abul Kasem Sheikh	Male	L. Answar Ali	Tetuitola		

**Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway
(N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project
Kanchpur, Meghna and Gomti Bridge
Attendance Sheet**

সময় : ১১:০০ ১১:৫০

তারিখ : ০১/০৭/২০২১

সভার স্থান : মেঘনা

ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ডঃ

থানা : মেঘনা

ক্রম নং	নামঃ	পিতার নামঃ	ঠিকানাঃ	মোবাইল নম্বরঃ	স্বাক্ষরঃ
১	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক		সাহেবুল হক
২	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক	০১৮৪০০১৬৬২	সাহেবুল হক
৩	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক	০১৮১৫৭০০৪৮২	সাহেবুল হক
৪	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক	০১৭১৩৮৪৭৭৫৩	সাহেবুল হক
৫	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক	০১৭১১-৫৬২৩৭৭	সাহেবুল হক
৬	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক	০১৮২৫৬৩৩৮০২৩	সাহেবুল হক
৭	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক	০১৮২৭২৮৭১৩৭	সাহেবুল হক
৮	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক	০১৮১৩৭৫৫৭৭২	সাহেবুল হক
৯	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক	০১৭৩১৩৭০৮৭৭	সাহেবুল হক
১০	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক	০১৮২৫৬৩৩৮০২৩	সাহেবুল হক
১১	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক	০১৬৭৫৫২৭৭৬	সাহেবুল হক
১২	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক	০১৬৭০৮১৫১৭৮	সাহেবুল হক
১৩	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক	০১৭২-০৮৫৫৫০	সাহেবুল হক
১৪	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক	০১৭৪-৫৬৩০০৮	সাহেবুল হক
১৫	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক	০১৭১৬-৩০০৮৭২	সাহেবুল হক
১৬	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক	০১৮২২৩০৭৬১৭	সাহেবুল হক
১৭	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক	০১৭৬৭৫০১০৫৭	সাহেবুল হক
১৮	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক		সাহেবুল হক
১৯	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক		সাহেবুল হক
২০	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক		সাহেবুল হক
২১	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক		সাহেবুল হক
২২	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	মোঃ সাহেবুল হক	সাহেবুল হক		সাহেবুল হক

**Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway
(N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project
Kanchpur, Meghna and Gomti Bridge
Attendance Sheet**

সময় : ১১:০০ ১২:১৪

তারিখ : ০৯/০৭/২০১২

সভার স্থান : মেঘনা

ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ডঃ

থানা : মেঘনা

ক্রম নং	নামঃ	পিতার নামঃ	ঠিকানাঃ	মোবাইল নম্বরঃ	স্বাক্ষরঃ
২৩	রমতুল্লাহ বেগম	আঃ মান্নান	তেজগাঁও		১২/১৩/১৪
২৪	ফাতেমা বেগম	সমিও	"		২০/০৬/১১
২৫	নসিরুল্লাহ "	আবদুল রহমান	"		"
২৬	ফাহিম বেগম	আঃ ইয়াহিয়া	তেজগাঁও		ফাহিম
২৭	আব্বাস	নবীন	"		"
২৮	মাহিমা বেগম	আঃ হাবিব আলী	তেজগাঁও		"
২৯	ফাতেমা বেগম	আঃ আব্দুল হক	"		"
৩০	আব্দুল্লাহ	আব্দুল	"		৩০/৬/১১
৩১	ফাতেমা বেগম	আব্দুল	"		ফাতেমা
৩২	আব্দুল মালিক	মঃ ফারুক আলী	"		ফাতেমা
৩৩	আব্বাস আলী	আব্বাস	তেজগাঁও		আব্বাস
৩৪	আব্বাস আলী	মঃ ফারুক	"		আব্বাস
৩৫	আব্বাস বেগম	মঃ আব্দুল আলী	"		আব্বাস
৩৬	আব্বাস	আব্বাস	তেজগাঁও		আব্বাস
৩৭	আব্বাস বেগম	আব্বাস আলী	"		আব্বাস
৩৮	আব্বাস	আব্বাস	"		আব্বাস
৩৯	আব্বাস	আব্বাস	তেজগাঁও		আব্বাস
৪০	আব্বাস	আব্বাস	"		আব্বাস
৪১	আব্বাস	আব্বাস	"		আব্বাস
৪২	আব্বাস	আব্বাস	"		আব্বাস
৪৩	আব্বাস	আব্বাস	"		আব্বাস
৪৪	আব্বাস	আব্বাস	"		আব্বাস
৪৫	আব্বাস	আব্বাস	তেজগাঁও		আব্বাস
৪৬	আব্বাস	আব্বাস	"		আব্বাস

**Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway
(N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project
Kanchpur, Meghna and Gomti Bridge
Attendance Sheet**

সময় : ১১:০০

তারিখ : ০১/০৭/২০১৫

সভার স্থান : মেগনা

ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ড:

থানা : মেগনা

ক্রম নং	নামঃ	পিতার নামঃ	ঠিকানাঃ	মোবাইল নম্বরঃ	স্বাক্ষরঃ
০১	বাহাদুর	বাহাদুর			

**Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway
(N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project
Kanchpur, Meghna and Gomti Bridge
Attendance Sheet**

সময় : ৫৫০ ২৫৪৪

তারিখ : ০৯/০৭/২০২২

সভার স্থান : মেঘনা

ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ডঃ

থানা : মেঘনা

ক্রম নং	নামঃ	পিতার নামঃ	ঠিকানাঃ	মোবাইল নম্বরঃ	স্বাক্ষরঃ
৬৫	সুমনাভা	চাঁদ মিয়া	তৌলতলা		সুমনাভা
৬৬	আমিনা	ফিল্ডন	৫		আমিনা
৬৭	মলি বেগম	হুদা বেগম	৫		মলি
৬৮	হাবিবুন	আবুল হোসেন	৫		জা. হাবিবুন
৬৯	জাহাঙ্গীর	হুদা বেগম	৫		জা. হাবিবুন
৭০	জুবিনা বেগম	মিনন	৫		জুবিনা
৭১	ফারহানা	আবুল হোসেন	৫		ফারহানা
৭২	আলম	আবুল হোসেন	৫		আলম
৭৩	মুন্সি	ইমরান	৫		মুন্সি
৭৪	মুন্সি জাহান	মিনন	৫		মুন্সি জাহান
৭৫	হেলাল	আবুল হোসেন	৫		হেলাল
৭৬	মাতলু বেগম	হুদা বেগম	৫		মাতলু
৭৭	মিয়া	মুন্সি	৫		মিয়া
৭৮	বেলা	মুন্সি	৫		বেলা
৭৯	মুন্সি জাহান	মুন্সি	তৌলতলা		মুন্সি জাহান

Roads and Highways Department (RHD)

Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chaittagong Highway (NH-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project
Kanchpur, Meghna and Gomti Bridges

Consultation meeting for disclosure of RAP and EIA policy to the affected people and other stakeholders

Date : 01.9.2012 at 10.00 am
Venue : Gumti Bridge
(Chittagong end)
Doudkandi, Comilla

A stakeholder meeting (Third Stage) was held on disclosure of the RAP and EIA policy of the project on September 01, 2012 at 10.00 noon at Gumti bridge site (Chittagong end) Daudkandi, Comilla. The Meeting was presided over by Mr. Mr. Md. Golam Mostofa, Narayan Road Division, RHD. Furthermore, Sub-divisional Engineer, Bridge Maintenance Division, RHD, Toshiyuki Konno, Japanese Environmental Specialist of the JICA Study Team, Md. Nahid Muniruddin, Natural Environmental Engineer (Local), Kh. Khairul Matin Social Environmental Engineer (Local) JICA Study Team and 56 local people (male 28 and female 28) were present in the meeting (list of the participants attached in Appendix-A).

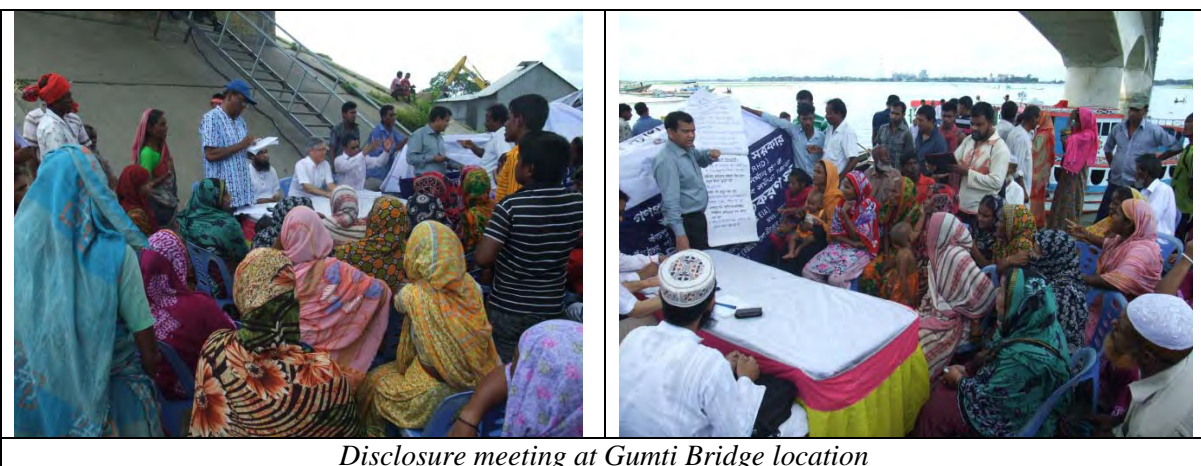
In the consultation meeting, policies of the RAP and EIA (mitigation measures of the project impacts) were disclosed to the affected people using flip chart. On August 01, 2012, these policies were disclosed, but due to JICA requirements and some changes in the policy, disclosure of the policy requires again. The affected people were informed about the meeting through publishing in the national daily newspaper (Both Bengali and English daily), personal contact, announcement in the mosque, etc. The disclosed issues in the meeting were project components and alignment, cut off-date declared during the survey (16 March 2012), Methodologies adopted during survey, findings of the survey, entitlement matrix as prescribed in the RAP, grievance redress mechanism, compensation payment procedure, relocation requirements & options, timeline of relocation after payment of compensation, etc. The findings of the environmental survey and proposed mitigation measures of any adverse impacts were also disclosed in the meeting.

The president of the consultation meeting welcomed all participants in the discussion session and described the project including the different components. It was disclosed that the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) will finance the project.

The following issues were disclosed in the meeting

- a. The new bridge will be constructed parallel to the existing bridge within 30 meter to the downstream.
- b. No new land acquisition will be required for any components of this project. All of the project activities will be done in RHD land.
- c. Cut-off date of the census survey was 16 March, 2012.

- d. Methodologies of the survey such as census and socioeconomic survey, inventory of affected assets, video filming and sketch mapping of all affected structures and other properties
- e. Findings of the survey and impact of the project
- f. Compensation package as prescribed in the RAP was also disclosed in the meeting as follows:
 - i. Replacement value of the affected structures, trees and other assets
 - ii. Transfer grants and re-installation grants for structure
 - iii. Grants for alternative housing
 - iv. Grants for loss of business
 - v. Moving assistance for tenants businessmen
 - vi. Grants for vulnerable households
 - vii. Grants for female headed households
 - viii. Grants for wage earners
 - ix. RHD employees will be eligible for compensation and other assistances for the structures erected by themselves
 - x. Training on income generating activities for eligible members of vulnerable HHs
 - xi. Owners will be allowed to take all salvaged materials free of cost
- g. Grievance redress mechanism and right to submit grievances to the Grievance Redress Committee
- h. Compensation payment procedure and role of PAPs, IA and RHD in making payment



Disclosure meeting at Gumti Bridge location

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

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

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

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

After disclosure of the RAP and EIA policy the participants were requested to raise comments/questions on the policy. At least 3 affected people raised their voices on the compensation payment process and project facilities

The issues so far raised by the participants are presented below-

Category of Speakers (Male/Female)	Occupation	Comment/Question	Answer and Policy of Countermeasure
Ms. Halima Akter (Female)	Housewife	Living on Government land for last 15 years. We did sand filling and constructed housing structure. We have no sufficient income. We need adequate compensation and job opportunity for our male members in civil construction.	Compensation will be paid for structures only but not for land as because the land is owned by RHD. Compensation will be paid as per policy of the RAP. Compensation for structure, transfer and re-installation grants and other assistance as per policy will be paid that will make the affected persons well off. The affected people will be preferentially deployed in civil construction based on eligibility.
Ms. Chjan Tara (Female) Wife of Enamul Haque (businessmen)	Housewife	They have only one source of income (shop at Gumti ghat) is getting affected. They have bank loan and have to pay by monthly installment. Demanded adequate compensation in time.	Compensation for the structures and as well as business will be paid. They have more than 1 year time in hand to relocate. Adequate compensation will be paid for the affected properties at the door steps of the affected people.
Md. Abdul Zalil (Male)	Business (Squatter)	The local people especially the affected people should get opportunity to work in civil construction of the project.	According to the policy of the Resettlement Action Plan, the affected people will be preferentially employed in civil construction as per eligibility of the APs
Renu Bibi (Female)	Housewife	As per discussion the project will arrange training on income generating activities. Will our family members get that opportunity.	During implementation of the RAP, the vulnerable Aps will be brought under income and livelihood restoration program and arranged training on income generating activities. One member of each affected households will be selected based on need assessment survey.

The opinion of the participants were sought on the policy so far described in the meeting and requested to put comments on it if there is any confusion or suggestion on it. They raised their

voices in favour of the policy and expressed satisfaction on the policy. They requested to implement the policy as it was disclosed

It was ensured that the RAP will be implemented in proper way and hopefully implementation of the RAP will help the APs to uphold their standard of living. There were no issues to discuss more and the meeting was closed with a vote of thanks from the Chair.

Appendix-A: Attendance Sheet

**Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway (NH-1) Bridge Construction
and Rehabilitation Project Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti Bridge
Attendance Sheet**

Time 10 am

Date: 01/09/2012

Venue: Gumti Bridge, Chittagong end
(under abutment)

Thana: Daudkandi

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	F/H Name	Address	Mobile No.	Signature
1	Ms. Halima Akter	Female	Md. Rana Mia	Gumti	01821985260	
2	Renu Begum	Female	Md. Jolil Mia	Gumti		
3	Josna	Female	L. Lalu Bepari	Gumti		
4	Md. Kabir	Male	Alomgir	Gumti		
5	Md. Shahjalal	Male	L. Md. Mowla Mia	Donar Chor	01674989216	
6	Kishnodas	Male	Md. Sidikur Rahman	Rayer Kandi	01815555205	
7	Shanti Mia	Male	Jamal Das	Uttar Satandi	01832459632	
8	Md. Monir	Male	L. Hatu Mia	Chashir Chor		
9	Rupa	Female	Romiz Uddin	Kamlapur	01830935460	
10	Md. Mahshin	Male	Alomgir	Gumti		
11	Abul Kasehm	Male	Tofazol Munshi	Chashir Chor	01816178632	
12	Abul Kasem	Male	L. Rahmali Bepari	Chashir Chor		
13	Rafik Mollah	Male	L. Edris Mollah	Chashir Chor	01924619071	
14	Abdul Sattar	Male	L. Rani Mia	Chashir Chor	01949515819	
15	Kajol	Female	L. Mono Ranzon	Mohammadpur	01812170044	
16	Md. Khokon	Male	Rafiq Mollah	Chashir Chor	01924268632	
17	Md. Alom	Male	Satu Munshi	Chashir Chor		
18	Shukumar Gosh	Male	Surendro Gosh	Ramnagar	01760008851	
19	Prodip Gosh	Male	L. Gopal Gosh	Shahparan	01828553597	
20	Shahid Ullah	Male	L. Asmot Ali Bepari	Chorkata Khali	01935108841	
21	Ali Ashram	Male	Hasan Mia	Uttoron		
22	Anu Mia	Male	L. Neyaz Uddin	Golar Chor	01677215419	

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	F/H Name	Address	Mobile No.	Signature
23	Jakir Hossain	Male	L.Mokbul Hossain	Uttor Nosaruddin	01767654518	
24	Aroch Rani	Male	Sukomar Rongon	Ramnagor	01760008851	
25	Shafia	Female	L.Abdul Malak	Nurdi		
26	Rina Begum	Female	Md.Salem	Gomti		
27	Fatima Begum	Female	Moslam	Sobjikandi		
28	Rashida Begum	Female	Ali Arsab	Sobjikandi		
29	Shahinur Begum	Female	Babu	Sobjikandi		
30	Md.Sahajalal	Male	Abdul Jolil	Sobjikandi	01821985260	
31	Chad Tara	Female	Anam	Sobjikandi		
32	Md. Babu	Male	Md. Jolil	Sobjikandi	01821985260	
33	Sadib Chondro Ghosh	Male	L. Gopal Chondro	Sha Poran	01728135124	
34	Shafia Begum	Female	Mollah	Dolar Chor		
35	Shahida Begum	Female	Abdul Aziz	Dolar Chor		
36	Sunati Ghosh	Male	Sadib Ghosh	Sha Poran	01728135124	
37	Zuel	Male	Md. Azi Rahman	Dolar Chor		
38	Nazmul Hossain	Male	Anu Miah	Dolar Chor	01677215419	
39	Aklima	Female	Nur Nobi	Uttar Naser Uddin	01822819662	
40	Noyon Ghosh	Male	Prodip Ghosh	Uttar Naser Uddin		
41	Rina Begum	Female	Shirajul Islam	Uttar Naser Uddin	01828553597	
42	Md. Khokan	Male	Rafik Mollah	Chor Chasi	01924619071	
43	Shefali Begum	Female	Md. Khokan	Chor Chasi		
44	Muslim	Male	Arnal Haque	Chor Chasi		
45	Kohinur	Female	Mizanur Rahman	Dolar Chor		

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	F/H Name	Address	Mobile No.	Signature
46	Kabita	Female	Kajel Chondro	Mohammadpur		

			Shil			
47	Aysha	Female	Ainal Haque	Dolar Chor		
48	Kanjoni	Female	Habi Miah	Dolar Chor		
49	Halim	Male	Siddiqu Miah	Dolar Chor		
50	Setara	Female	Latif Miah	Dolar Chor		
51	Kahinur	Female	Joherun Sarker	Pairapur	0194024143	
52	Rabea	Female	Abdul Baten	Maisa Para		
53	Shahenur	Female	Ali Hossain	Chor Chasi	01749039938	
54	Nur Islam	Male	L. Kanai Miah	Chor Chasi		
55	Ms. Tasirun	Female	L. Ibrahim Kholil	Chor Chasi		
56	Ms. Ranu	Female	Toto Miah	Dowladia		

**Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway
(N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project
Kanchpur, Meghna and Gomti Bridge
Attendance Sheet**

সময় : সকাল ১০ টা

তারিখ : ৩০/০৭/২০১৮

সভার স্থান : গোমতি

ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ডঃ

থানা : হাটহাট

ক্রম নং	নামঃ	পিতার নামঃ	ঠিকানাঃ	মোবাইল নম্বরঃ	স্বাক্ষরঃ
১	মিসেস হাদিসা বেগম	মোঃ বাবামাথা	গোমতি	০১৪২১৭৪৫২৬০	হাদিসা
২	বেগম বিবি	মোঃ হাদিসা বেগম	"	"	বিবি
৩	চান্দা বত	মৃতঃ দেবুল বসাক	"	"	চান্দা
৪	ফোফার	ফোনমাসির	"	"	ফোফার
৫	মোঃ হাবিব	মৃতঃ মোঃ হাফিজুল	দানাবাড়	০১৬৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	হাবিব
৬	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হামিদ	মোঃ সিদ্দিক হামিদ	বায়েতজাদি	০১৪১৫৫৫৫২০৫	মোহাম্মদ হামিদ
৭	ফকির হোস	আমর হোস	উত্তর গোমতি	০১৪৩৩৩৩৩৩৩৩	ফকির
৮	আব্দুল মালিক	মৃতঃ হুদায়েদ	আমির হাট	-	আব্দুল মালিক
৯	মোঃ মনির	ইসিউজিদ্দিন	কলমাসার	০১৪৩০৩৩৩৩৩৩৩	মনির
১০	সিপা	আলমাসির	গোমতি	-	সিপা
১১	মোঃ মাহমুদ	আবদুল মালিক	আমির হাট	০১৪১৬১৬৬৬৬৬৬৬	মোঃ মাহমুদ
১২	আবদুল মালিক	মৃতঃ রফিকুল ইসলাম	আমির হাট	-	আবদুল মালিক
১৩	বিকিউ (মালিক)	মৃতঃ ইদ্রিস মালিক	"	০১৭২৭৬১৭০৭১	বিকিউ
১৪	আঃ হুজুফ	মৃতঃ রনিমিয়া	"	০১৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	আঃ হুজুফ
১৫	ফাহিম	মৃতঃ মনোরঞ্জন	মোহাম্মদপুর	০১৪১২১২০০৭৭	ফাহিম
১৬	মোঃ মোহন	বিকিউ (মালিক)	আমির হাট	০১৭২৭২৬৬৬৬৬৬৬৬	মোঃ মোহন
১৭	মোঃ মোহন	হুজুফ মালিক	"	-	আমির
১৮	আবদুল হোস	ইব্রাহিম হোস	রামনগর	০১৭৬০০০০০০০০	আবদুল হোস
১৯	আবদুল হোস	মৃতঃ মোহাম্মদ হোস	আবদুল হোস	০১৪২৪৫৫৫৫৫৫৫৫	আবদুল হোস
২০	মাহিদ উল্লাহ	মৃতঃ মোহাম্মদ উল্লাহ	হাটহাট	০১৭৩৫-১০০০৭৭	মাহিদ
২১	আবদুল মালিক	মৃতঃ হুজুফ মালিক	উত্তর গোমতি	-	আবদুল মালিক
২২	আবদুল মালিক	মৃতঃ নেহাউজদ্দিন	গোমতি	০১৬৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	আবদুল মালিক

**Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway
(N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project
Kanchpur, Meghna and Gomti Bridge
Attendance Sheet**

সময় : ২০৮০

তারিখ : ০৯/০৭/২০২২

সভার স্থান : গোমতি

ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ডঃ

থানা : চাঁদপুর

ক্রম নং	নামঃ	পিতার নামঃ	ঠিকানাঃ	মোবাইল নম্বরঃ	স্বাক্ষরঃ
২৩	জাহিদ হোসেন	মুঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	চাঁদপুর সদর	০১৭৬৮-৬৫৪৫১৮	✓
২৪	ব্রজেন চন্দ্র	স্বঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	চাঁদপুর সদর	- ০১৭৬০০৮৮৫১	✓
২৫	সাদিয়া	মুঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	চাঁদপুর সদর	-	✓
২৬	বিনা বেগম	মুঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	গোমতি	-	✓
২৭	হাসিনা বেগম	মুঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	সরগোদা	-	✓
২৮	রাশিদা বেগম	মুঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	চাঁদপুর সদর	-	✓
২৯	সাদিয়া বেগম	মুঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	চাঁদপুর সদর	-	✓
৩০	মুঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	মুঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	চাঁদপুর সদর	০১৮২১৭৮৫২৬০	✓
৩১	চাঁদুর চন্দ্র	মুঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	চাঁদপুর সদর	-	✓
৩২	মুঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	মুঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	চাঁদপুর সদর	০১৮২১৭৮৫২৬০	✓
৩৩	সাদিয়া বেগম	মুঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	চাঁদপুর সদর	০১৭২৮১৩৫১২৭	✓
৩৪	সাদিয়া বেগম	মুঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	চাঁদপুর সদর	-	✓
৩৫	সাদিয়া বেগম	মুঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	চাঁদপুর সদর	-	✓
৩৬	সাদিয়া বেগম	মুঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	চাঁদপুর সদর	০১৭২৮১৩৫১২৭	✓
৩৭	সাদিয়া বেগম	মুঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	চাঁদপুর সদর	-	✓
৩৮	সাদিয়া বেগম	মুঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	চাঁদপুর সদর	০১৬৭৭২১৫৪১৭	✓
৩৯	সাদিয়া বেগম	মুঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	চাঁদপুর সদর	০১৮২২৮১৭৬৬২১	✓
৪০	সাদিয়া বেগম	মুঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	চাঁদপুর সদর	-	✓
৪১	সাদিয়া বেগম	মুঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	চাঁদপুর সদর	০১৮২৮৫৫৩৫৭৭	✓
৪২	সাদিয়া বেগম	মুঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	চাঁদপুর সদর	০১৭২৪৬১৭০৭১	✓
৪৩	সাদিয়া বেগম	মুঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	চাঁদপুর সদর	-	✓
৪৪	সাদিয়া বেগম	মুঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	চাঁদপুর সদর	-	✓
৪৫	সাদিয়া বেগম	মুঃ মোঃ মোস্তফিজ হোসেন	চাঁদপুর সদর	-	✓

**Preparatory Survey for Dhaka-Chittagong National Highway
(N-1) Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation Project
Kanchpur, Meghna and Gomti Bridge
Attendance Sheet**

সময় : ৯:৩০ ৩০৮৪

তারিখ : ০৯/০৭/২০১৮

সভার স্থান : গোয়াতি

ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ডঃ

থানা : চাঁদপুর

ক্রম নং	নামঃ	পিতার নামঃ	ঠিকানাঃ	মোবাইল নম্বরঃ	স্বাক্ষরঃ
৪৬	ফরিজা	ফারুক চন্দ্রশেখর	মোহাম্মদপুর		✓
৪৭	আব্বাস	আব্বাস হুদ	দেবান চক		✓
৪৮	ফাহিম	ফাহিমিয়া	৫		✓
৪৯	হালিম	বাহাদুর হুদ	৫		✓
৫০	হুদ	আব্বাস হুদ	৫		✓
৫১	ফাহিম	ফাহিম চন্দ্রশেখর	মোহাম্মদপুর	০১৭৪০২৪০১৭৩	✓
৫২	রাব্বিয়া	আঃ বাত	মোহাম্মদপুর		✓
৫৩	ফাহিম	আব্বাস হুদ	চাঁদপুর	০১৭৪০৩৯৯৩৮	✓
৫৪	মুন্সি হুদ	মুন্সি হুদ	চাঁদপুর		✓
৫৫	ফাহিম	মুন্সি হুদ	৫		✓
৫৬	রাব্বিয়া	ফাহিমিয়া	মোহাম্মদপুর		✓

ATTACHMENT : TOR for SOCIAL CONSIDERATION

This is attached as TOR for RAP Preparation for the study team and is only reference for DOE.

Although all the land for project area has been already acquired by RHD and no compensation for land is required, there many occupants residing within the project area and large scale of involuntary resettlement is predicted. Therefore based on JICA Guidelines, preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is required. RAP shall include contents as are mentioned in Annex A Resettlement Plan of World Bank Safeguard Policy OP4.12 and they are as sections as below. In the preparation of RAP, also referred is “Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook Planning and Implementation in Developing Projects”. To get advises from JICA Advisory Committee on each time at preparation of Resettlement Policy and RAP respectively, support is required. Results shall be submitted of socioeconomic survey (census, assent inventory, livelihood and life levels interviews), replacement cost survey, survey for the needs of livelihood restoration program , etc All these results shall be submitted to JICA.

Section 1. Analysis of legal framework for resettlement

- To analyze gaps between Bangladesh Laws about resettlement and JICA Guidelines, and propose the necessary measures to fulfill these gaps if any. Among all, gaps about entitlements for compensation and assistance for livelihood restoration, estimation process of compensation amount, time for that payment, livelihood restoration program, and grievance redressing mechanism are always compared.

Section 2. Description of the necessity of resettlement

- To describe project outline, project area and components which involve involuntary resettlement activity. Also to describe several alternatives, at initial design stage, for the purpose to avoid/minimize the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement

Section 3. Socioeconomic survey (census, assets inventory, livelihood and life level survey, etc)

- Census is implemented to all the project land occupants (Directly Affected Households: DAHs) to count numbers to entitled (land owner, tenant, business person, shop employee, illegal occupants included). It is noted encroachers after Cut-Off-Day are not entitled for any compensation or livelihood assistances at all. When relocation site is provided, the host community shall be consulted as well.
- Assets inventory shall be made for all of the physical and economical properties of DAHs. They shall be itemizes and quantified. Asset inventory shall be made together with census as much possible.
- Survey for livelihood and life level is implemented to 20%, in the minimum, of the total number of DAHs, and clarified are general characteristics of DAHs, baseline data about livelihood and life level, information about socially vulnerable groups such as people below poverty line, landless, aged, female, children, indigenous people, ethnic minorities and those who are not covered by the law.

Section 4. Compensation for lost assets and planning of livelihood restoration

- Establish the policy of entitlement for land owner, tenant, business person, shop employee, illegal occupant
- For the DAHs whose livelihood are land-base, provision of alternative land with equivalent

location and equivalent productivity is preferred to monetary compensation. In case sufficient land is not available, the evidence of lack of adequate land shall be indicated.

- Described are procedure of perfectly replacement cost compensation payment as specified in OP4.12 and its responsible agencies. For the examination of compensation procedure, replacement cost survey shall be properly implemented for the cost estimation of assets of entitled households and presence of legal gaps between Bangladesh Laws and JICA Guidelines shall be confirmed. If gaps are noted, additional compensation procedure shall be required to fulfill the gap and its responsible agency shall be studied. For DAHs who physically move to other location, transportation fee shall be provided.
- Livelihood restoration program shall be proposed for the purpose to restore, in the minimum, or to improve the livelihood compared to the before project. This program includes provision of compensation for lost assets, priority employment, salary compensation, loan, job training etc. This program shall be, of course, technically and feasibly applicable and will be determined after the consultation with entitled households.

Section 5. Preparation of program for relocation site setting up

- Potentially superior relocation site as productivity and feasibility shall be chosen compared to the land to be lost. In the proposed relocation site, planned are program of preparation of housing, infrastructures (tap water and sub-divisional roads, etc) and social services (school, medical care, etc). In addition, EIA/IEE, environmental mitigation measures planning and EMP shall be prepared as required.

Section 6. Examination of grievance redressing procedure

- Study is required for the determination whether to utilize the present system or to propose a new system based on views of easiness, accessibility and reliability. It is required to describe the mandate of responsible agency, members, file application procedure, recommendation preparation process, time limits and information dissemination process, etc.

Section 7. Evaluation of implementation agency

- Identify responsible agencies (Implementing agency, local governments, consultants, NGO, etc) and describe mandate of each agency (organization's responsibility and its detailed chart, each section's role, staff's duty and qualification, cost including personnel expenses).
- Evaluate capacities of implementing agencies responsible and, if found to be necessary, capacity building is proposed

Section 8. Evaluation of implementing schedule

- Time to start relocation shall be after 1) provision of compensate and assistances necessary for relocation including transportation allowance and 2) preparation of infrastructures and social services (medical care, education, etc) have been completed at the relocation site.

Section 9. Cost and resources of budget

- Cost for compensation, preparation of relocation site, livelihood restoration, administrative activities, etc that are necessary for resettlement shall be itemized and estimated and the expenditure schedule shall be prepared. Compensation amount is determined by the assets inventory of respective entitled household, based on the rare obtained from replacement cost

survey of typical land type and properties. To secure the additionally necessary cost as is not covered by Bangladesh Law, budget source shall be studied.

Section 10. Monitoring and post project evaluation

- To study the system of internal monitoring by implementing agency and to prepare monitoring form required. In the monitoring form, indices for input and output are proposed.
- To study the system of external monitoring by the independent agency and propose the form for public disclosure.
- To confirm if the resettlement activities are proceeded as per scheduled and prepare data for public disclosure.

Section 9. To secure involvement of affected people

- The strategy shall be planned to secure the involvement of affected people from the preparation stage of RAP and its implementation stage, especially for the purpose to protect the vulnerable and indigenous people. In the strategy following shall be included:
 - Public discussion for alternatives of earlier design stage
 - Explanation of project outlines to affected households through door to door interview for socioeconomic survey
 - Discussion with key stakeholders
 - Focus group discussion with vulnerable group
 - Discussion about RAP with affected people
 - Delivery of leaflet of RAP
 - To secure the attendance of DAHs at the meeting
 - Monitoring
- It is required to assist the meetings for explanation to affected people and discussion with affected residents. Minutes of meetings shall be prepared, describing opinions raised and their responses, which were incorporated to RAP.

At the survey of study area and affected people, identification of accurate gender profile is required and necessity of special compensation/assistance shall be studied so that females are not treated unfairly.

Table of Content for RAP Report covering World Bank OP 4.12

- Executive Summary
- Main Text
 1. Project Description
 2. Potential Impacts
 - Project component or activities that give rise to resettlement
 - Impact zone
 - Alternatives to minimize resettlement including zero option
 - Mechanism to minimize resettlement impact during implementation
 3. Objectives of Resettlement Program

4. Socioeconomic Studies
 - Perception about the project
 - Social conditions
 - Economic conditions
 - Education/Culture
 - Security
5. Legal Framework
 - Land Law
 - Compensation Policy
6. Institutional Framework
 - Agencies related to resettlement
7. Eligibility
 - Titled
 - No-titled
8. Valuation and Compensation for Losses
 - Market Price Survey
 - Asset Inventory Survey
 - Negotiation and contract
 - Payment
9. Compensation Matrix
 - Resettlement Site Preparation
 - Selection of Site
 - Provision of Housing and Infrastructures
 - Integration with Host population
10. Environmental Protection and Management
11. Community Participation
 - Stakeholders Meeting
 - Focus Group Discussion
12. Grievance Procedures
13. Organizational Responsibilities
14. Implementation Schedule
15. Cost and Budget
16. Monitoring and Evaluation

জনপ্রজ্ঞান বাংলাদেশ সরকার

মজা ও জনদায় অধিদপ্তর (ম ও জ)

কৌশলদূর, মেঘনা ও মেঘনা-নোয়াতি সেতু নির্মাণ প্রকল্প

“পরিবেশজনন ও সামাজিক প্রভাব নিরূপণ”

মতবিনিময় সভা

তারিখ: ১৫/০৩/১২ ইং সময়: দুপুর ০২:৩০

স্থান: মেঘনাঘাট (তেতুইতলা বাজার) সফারিয়া মুন্সিয়ান্ধ

প্রকল্প অধ্যক্ষ: জাহা (GICA)

প্ৰকল্পৰ বৰ্ণনা:

- মূল মেতু
- নৰ্দা শামন ব্যৱস্থা
- মংযোন্ মজ্জা
- মেতুৰ দুই দ্ৰাষ্ট্ৰে সুবিধাদি
(দৈন, মাৰ্জিম এলাকা ইত্যাদি)
- প্ৰকল্পৰ কাম্প ও নিৰ্মান সামগ্ৰীৰাখাৰ স্থান

প্ৰকল্প(নিৰ্মান কাজ) শুরুৰ মন্তব্য জৰিয়া- ২০১৪

প্রবন্ধ এলাকা

কাঁচপুর ব্রজি -

জেলা - নারায়ন নক্স

উদজেলা - নারায়ন নক্স মদর ও মোনার নাঁও

ইউনিয়ন - মিষ্টির নক্স, কাঁচপুর

মেথনা ব্রজি -

জেলা - নারায়ন নক্স, মুন্সী নক্স

উদজেলা - মোনার নাঁও, সজারিয়া

ইউনিয়ন/দৌরমজ - দিবাঙ্গদুর, বানিয়া কান্দি

মেথনা-গোমর্গ ব্রজি -

জেলা - মুন্সী নক্স, কুমিল্লা

উদজেলা - সজারিয়া, দাউদ কান্দি

ইউনিয়ন/দৌরমজ - বাউমিয়া, দাউদ কান্দি

সুৰক্ষাপূৰ্ণ সামাজিক ও পৰিবেশনত প্ৰভাৱ

নিৰ্মান প্ৰকল্পানিৰ সময়

সামাজিক প্ৰভাৱ

জমি আৱিষ্কৰণ ও পুনৰ্ভাৱন

এই প্ৰকল্পৰ কাৰণে নতুনভাৱে কোন

জমি আৱিষ্কৰণ কৰা হ'ব নো

বৰ্তমান মেছু নিৰ্মানেৰ সময় আৱিষ্কৰণকৃত

জমিৰ সীমানাৰ মৰ্চাই নতুন মেছু
নিৰ্মান কৰা হ'ব।

যও ত এৰ জমিত প্ৰকল্প সীমানাৰ মৰ্চা

কিছু ব্যতৰ্জী ও দোকান ৰয়েছে, যেনুনি

প্ৰকল্পৰ পূৰ্ণ কাজ শুরু হওঁৱাৰ পূৰ্বেই

মৰিয়ে নিতে হ'ব।

- ❑ প্রকল্পৰ সীমানাৰ মৰ্য্যে অবস্থিত ব্যত
বাজী ও দোকানৰ মানিক্ৰেৰ নাম, অবকাঠামোৰ
ধৰন ও পরিমাণ এবং অবকাঠামোৰ ব্যবহার
ইত্যাদি জৰিদ্দ ফৰমেৰ মাৰ্কেসে সংগ্ৰহ কৰা হ'ল।
- ❑ বৰ্ণিত তথ্য সংগ্ৰহৰ চূড়ান্ত সময় সীমা
(CUT OF DATE)
 = কাঁচপুৰ বৰ্জি: ৮ মাৰ্চ, ২০১২ ইং
 = মেঘনা বৰ্জি: ১৫ মাৰ্চ, ২০১২ ইং
 = মেঘনা-সোমৰ্জি বৰ্জি: ১৫ মাৰ্চ, ২০১২ ইং
- ❑ জমি অধিগ্ৰহণ না কৰাৰ বাবে প্রকল্পৰ
মাৰ্কেসে প্রভাৱ বিহীন কম হ'ব।
- ❑ সম্ভাৱ্য গ্ৰহণীয় ব্যতবাজী সমূহকে
ব্যবাস্যেৰ নতুন স্থান নিৰ্বাচন কৰতে হ'ব।
- ❑ গ্ৰহণীয় ব্যতমা প্রতিষ্ঠান সমূহ নতুন
স্থানে স্থানান্তৰ কৰতে হ'ব।
- ❑ নতুন ভাৱে জীৱিকাৰ সম্ভাৱন কৰতে হ'ব।

ক) কৰমা প্ৰতিষ্ঠানে নিয়োজিত শ্ৰমিকজন
মাময়িক ভাবে কাজ শাৰাৰেন।

ক) হু দৰিদ্ৰ কৃতি বা পৰিবার প্ৰধান/
মহিলা পৰিবার প্ৰধান মাময়িক
অমুৰিধাৰ সমুৰ্থান হবেন।

ক) কৰমা প্ৰতিষ্ঠান মাময়িক ভাবে
কিছুদিন বন্ধ থাকবে।

এন্থলি হা ডাও প্ৰকল্প চলাকালীন সময়
নানা বিধ সমস্যা মোকাবেলা করতে হত থাকে।

পরিবেশগত প্রভাব

- দুপরিভাগ/দুতত্ত্ব
- মাটি ক্ষয় (নদীর তীরে ভাঙন/অদেহে শ্রাদ্ধ)
- গাছ অদমারন
- লক্ষ্য ঘাট স্থানান্তর
- প্রকল্পের কাম্প ও নির্মাণ সামগ্রী
স্থান হতে দূষণ
- জীব বৈচিত্র্য

- ০ লৌহান চলাচল ব্যাঘাত হুৰ্চি।
- ০ মূলদয় ও নৌদয়ে নিৰ্মান সামগ্ৰী বহুবেৰ জন্ম
পৰিবেশনত দুৰ্ভাব।
- ০ মাটি নিচৰে দিৰে ডেৰে যাওয়া।
- ০ প্রকল্পৰ এলাকায় মানুহ চলাচল বৃদ্ধি।
- ০ নদীৰ পাৰিৰ সুনসত মান হ্রাস।
(নদী খননৰ জন্ম)
- ০ জলজ প্রাণীৰ আবাস ভূমিৰ ক্ষতি।
- ০ মাছৰ চলাচল ব্যাহত।
- ০ খননৰ ফলে বালু মজুত বাখা।
- ০ গাইলিং এৰ সময় মাছ চলাচল
দখে বিঘ্ন হুৰ্চি।

০ শব্দ দুখন দ্বারা জলজ প্রাণীর চলাচল
বিহীন মূৰ্চি।

০ প্রাকৃতিক পানি প্রবাহ।

০ যানযাট মূৰ্চি।

০ স্বাস্থ্য, নিরাপত্তা ও পরিচ্ছন্নতা।

০ যান্ত্রিক পরিবর্তন।

০ যান্ত্রিক পরিবর্তন।

০ যান্ত্রিক পরিবর্তন।

০ যান্ত্রিক পরিবর্তন।

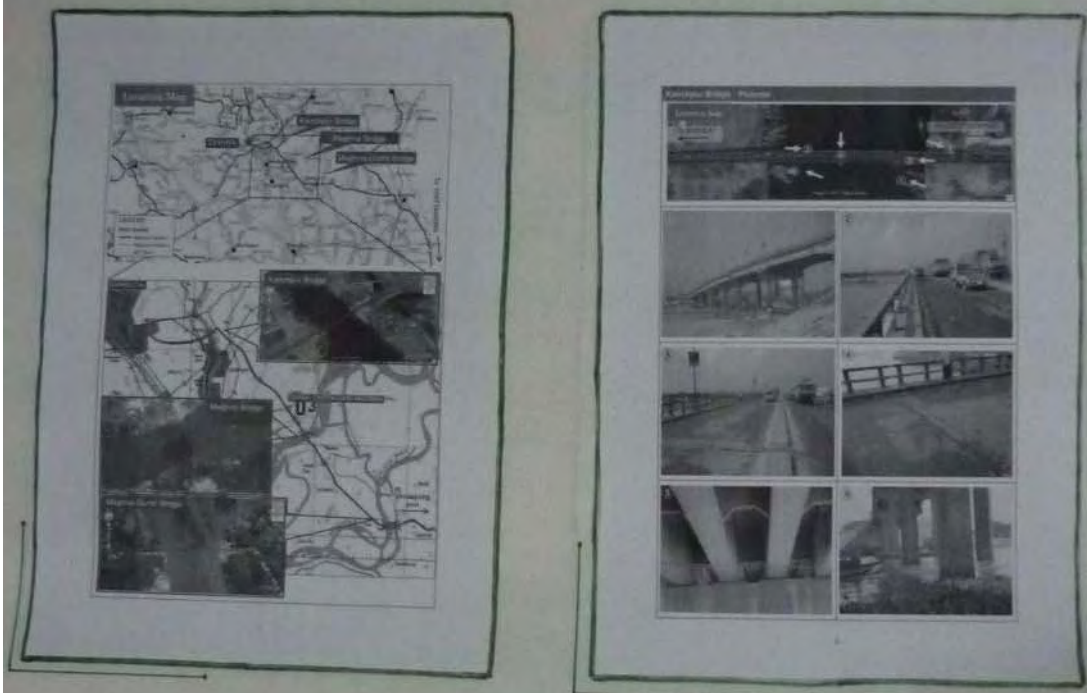
ৰক্ষণাবেক্ষন কাল

- ❑ বায়ু দূষণ।
- ❑ শব্দ দূষণ।
- ❑ মেতু থেকে ভিন্ন নিৰ্গমন।
- ❑ নদীও বন্যা প্লাবন এলাকাৰ।
হাইড্রোলজি পরিবর্তন।
- ❑ মোৰফোলজিকাল পরিবর্তন।
- ❑ যাতায়াত ব্যৱস্থাৰ নিৰাদৰ্শতা।
- ❑ বিশ্ব উষ্ণায়ন।



বাঁচদুৱা ব'জ

হাৰা-হাৰা ব'জ



মেঘনা ব্রিজ

মেঘনা-লোমর্গ ব্রিজ



জনপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ
সরকার

মড়ক ও জনদুর্ঘা অবিদগ্ধতা
(RHD)

কাঁচপুর, মেঘনা ও নোমতি সেতু
নির্মান প্রকল্প-
দুর্নবায়ন পরিকল্পনা এবং পরিবেশগত
প্রভাব সমীক্ষা/নিরূপণ

বর্তমান অবস্থান
(Disclosure of RAP & EIA)

তারিখ: ০১, ০৮, ২০১২ ইং

প্রকল্প অর্থায়ন: জাহিকা (JICA)

পরিবেশনত ব্যবস্থাদনা পরিকল্পনা

বিষয়ঃ

প্রভাবঃ

প্রস্তাবব্যবস্থা

০১. প্রকল্প/প্রকল্পিক - নাই
নির্দেশন

০২. দুর্ঘটনা - মাঝারি - উদযুক্ত আইন
কানুন ও যোগ্যত
নিরাপত্তা ব্যবস্থা হারদা

০৩. নদীর তীর ভাঙন - মাঝারি - নদীর ওলদেশ
বা ওলদেশ প্রাদম্বি (মেষনা) প্রযুক্ত দাইলিঃ
নোমতি ব্যবস্থা (১১ মিঃ)

০৪. নৌযান চলাচলে - মাঝারি - বিকল্প ব্যবস্থা
ব্যাঘাত ম্বি
STEEL PIPE (০৮ মিঃ)
হিসাবে ফেরা চলাচল
বাস্তা, নির্মূল এলাকা
দিয়ে বাক্স চলাচল.
নদী প্রকল্পিক আইন
মেনে চলা ।

<u>বিষয়ঃ</u>	<u>মুভাবঃ</u>	<u>প্রতিকারব্যৱস্থা</u>
০৫. শহর জলজি - নগর্য		
০৬. সাহু অপসারণ - মাঝারি - ও কঠিন	(খাদ্যদ্রব্য-৪২০ মেঘনা-১৮৫০ নোমতি-০০)	উদযুক্ত সাহু ও বর্জ্যনাশে
০৭. জীব জৈব - মাঝারি - (মেঘনা ও নোমতি)		শুশুক চলা কয়াল ঘাট না করা
০৮. বিশ্ব জৈব - নগর্য -		
০৯. বায়ু দূষণ - মাঝারি -		উদযুক্ত দ্রব্য
১০. দানি দূষণ - মাঝারি -		সূর্যজল দানি দ্রব্য
১১. মাটি দূষণ - মাঝারি -		উদযুক্ত দ্রব্য
১২. কঠিন বর্জ্য - মাঝারি -		উদযুক্ত বর্জ্য অপসারণের ব্যবস্থা

বিষয়ঃ	প্রভাবঃ	প্রতিকার ব্যবস্থা
১৩. শব্দ দুশ্বন ও কশ্বন- মাঝারি-	কম শব্দ মূর্ষিক দ্বারা নিঃশব্দতা ব্যবহার করা	
১৪. দুর্মন্ধ - মাঝারি -	বাঠন বর্জ্য ঔষধ দ্রবিশোধন ব্যবস্থা	
১৫. নদীর ওলদে - মাঝারি - ওলানি	ওলান বর্জ্য নদীতে নির্মমনের দূর্বে ঔষধ দ্রবিশোধন ব্যবস্থা	
১৬. মাটি নিম্নে দিকে- নমন্য ডেবে যাওয়া		

একন্দ্র বননাঃ

মূল ব্রিজের দৈর্ঘ্যঃ প্রস্থঃ

কাঁচপুর - ৪০০ মিঃ - ১৬.৮ মিঃ

মেঘনা - ১৩০ মিঃ - ১৭.৪৫ মিঃ

নোমতি - ১৪১০ মিঃ - ১৭.৪৫ মিঃ

প্রস্তাবিত একন্দ্র মাপানাঃ

কাঁচপুর : বর্তমান ব্রিজের দক্ষিণ
দিকে ৩০ মিঃ দূরত্ব

মেঘনা ব্রিজ : বর্তমান ব্রিজের উত্তর দায়ে
ঢাকা অংশে (২০ মিঃ)

নোমতি ব্রিজ : বর্তমান ব্রিজের দক্ষিণ দায়ে
ঢাকা অংশে (৩০ মিঃ)
চট্টগ্রাম অংশে (৩০ মিঃ)

জরীদ দাখিলনার সময়ঃ

কাঁচপুর - ০৮ মার্চ ২০১২ ইং

মেঘনা - ১৫ মার্চ ২০১২ ইং

নোমতি - ১৫ মার্চ ২০১২ ইং

চুক্তি সময়সীমা (List of Date):

কাঁচপুর - ০৮ মার্চ ২০১২ ইং

মেঘনা - ১৫ মার্চ ২০১২ ইং

নোমতি - ১৫ মার্চ ২০১২ ইং

আর্থ সামাজিক জরীদঃ

মর্বমোট পরিবার ৪১১ টি

কাঁচপুর - ১৪২ টি

মেঘনা - ৬৩৬ টি

নোমতি - ১১ টি

ଅନ୍ତିମ ପରିବାର ମଂଥା:

<u>ଧନ:</u>	<u>କାଞ୍ଚଦୁର:</u>	<u>ସେନା:</u>	<u>ନୋମତି:</u>
ବସନ୍ତବାଡ଼ି(ନିଜସ୍ୱ)- ୧୦୦	- ୦୧	- ୦୬	
ଭାଙ୍ଗାପିଆ(ବସନ୍ତ)- ୧୮	- ୦୦	- ୦୦	
ବସନ୍ତବାଡ଼ି ଓ ବସନ୍ତ- ୨୬	- ୨୭	- ୨୮	
ଭାଙ୍ଗାପିଆ(ବସନ୍ତ)- ୦୪	- ୦୧	- ୦୦	
ବସନ୍ତବାଡ଼ି ଓ ବସନ୍ତ- ୦୭	- ୦୦	- ୦୦	
ମାମାଜିଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ- ୦୧	- ୦୧	- ୦୦	
ଦୁର/ମାହାନ୍ତ- ୦୧	- ୦୦	- ୦୦	
ନାହିଁ	- ୦୦	- ୦୧	- ୦୦
ମର୍ବମୋଟ :	- ୨୭	- ୨୧	- ୨୪

ধৰন অনুযায়ী খতিব বিৱৰনঃ

ধৰনঃ কাঁচপুৰঃ মেঘনাঃ সোমতিঃ

সোমি দ্বাৰা - ১৩৫১ - ১৮৮ - ২০৫
(বৰ্ষ ফুট)

টিলেব জীয়া - ১২৮১৫ - ৪৭৩২ - ১৭৮৮

কাঁচা - ৪৮৭ - ০০ - ৬১৬

বুড়োহাৰ - ৭১০ - ১৪৬ - ৪১

মৰ্মমোটেঃ ২ ২৬৭১ - ৫৮৬৬ - ২৬৫৮

ঋতিপুৰণেৰ কবস্থা:

বসবাম অবকাঠামো (নিৰ্ভৰ):

- অবকাঠামোৰ প্ৰতিস্থাপন মূল্য
- অবকাঠামো মৰাতো বাবদ খৰচ
- অবকাঠামো পুনঃনিৰ্মান বাবদ সহায়তা
- হতদৰিদ্ৰ দৰিৱাৰ/মহিলা দৰিৱাৰ
প্ৰধান আৰ্থিক ভাৱে অক্ষমদেৱ
জন্য বিশেষ আৰ্থিক সহায়তা
- মহিলা দৰিৱাৰ প্ৰধান হলে এককালীন
আৰ্থিক সহায়তা
- হত দৰিদ্ৰ দৰিৱাৰেৰে জন্য আয়বৰ্ষিক
কৰ্মমুৰ্ত্তিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰদান
- গৰেৰ মানিক অবকাঠামো নিজ
দায়িত্বে মৰিয়ে নিবোন।

বসবাস ভাড়াটিয়া:

- ০ তিন মাসের ভাড়া সমন্বিত আর্থিক সহায়তা
- ০ বাড়ির মালিকানা স্থানান্তর সহায়তা
- ০ বাবদ আর্থিক অনুদান

ব্যবসা (নিজস্ব অবকাঠামো)

- ০ অবকাঠামোর প্রতিস্থাপন মূল্য
- ০ অবকাঠামোর স্থানান্তর বাবদ সহায়তা
- ০ অবকাঠামোর পুনর্নির্মাণ বাবদ সহায়তা
- ০ তিন মাসের আয়ের সমন্বিত আর্থিক সহায়তা
- ০ হতদরিদ্র হলে বিশেষ আর্থিক সহায়তা
- ০ অবকাঠামোর মালিক নিজ দায়িত্বে অবকাঠামো গঠিয়ে নিবেন

ব্যৱসায়ী (ভাড়াটিয়া)

- তিন মাহেৰ আবেৰ সমদৰিমান আৰ্থিক সহায়তা
- ব্যবসায় মালামাল মৰালোৰ জন্য আৰ্থিক সহায়তা
- হত দৰিদ্ৰ শ্ৰেণী এককালীন আৰ্থিক সহায়তা
- আয় বৰ্ষিক মূলক (IGA) প্ৰশিক্ষণ

অন্যান্য গুণতিদূৰণ:

- ম ও জ (RHD) এৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সন কোন অবকাঠামোৰ গুণতিদূৰণ দাৰেবনা
- তদেৰ তেৰীকৰা গৱেষ্টৰ অবশিষ্টাংশ নিয়ে যেতে দাৰবেন
- গুণতিশুদ্ধ পুৰুষ/ম্যম খামাৰেৰ গুণতিদূৰণ
- গুণতিশুদ্ধ নাহেৰ গুণতিদূৰণ

- প্রতিজন শ্রমিকের প্রতিদিনের মজুরীর
ভিত্তিতে ১০ দিনের শ্রমের গুণিতকরূপে
- আয়বর্ষিক মূলক কাজের প্রশিক্ষণ
- যে কোন প্রকার অনাকাঙ্ক্ষিত গুণিতকরূপে
জন্য গুণিতকরূপে
- প্রকল্পের আদার তার প্রতিজন শ্রমিক/
কর্মচারীকে HIV এইডস এর ঝুঁকি
মতেনতা মূলক প্রশিক্ষণ দিবেন
- (৬৫) নানিষ প্রতিকার কমিটি
- RHD এর SDE এর নেতৃত্বে ৬৫
সঠিক করা হবে
- গুণিতকরূপে ব্যক্তিগত তাদের প্রাথমিক ক্রমকে
৬৫ এর বিকট আবেদন করতে পারবেন
- প্রতিটি নানিষের সুসার্মী আবেদনকারীর
দৈনিক ২০ দিনের মধ্যে অমুদ্রিত হবে

শ্রুতিদূরন প্রদানের নিয়মাবলী:

- স ও ক কে সহায়তার জন্য একটি NGO বা Consulting Firm নিয়োগ দেয়া হবে
- প্রতিজন শ্রুতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিকে নিজ নামে ব্যাংক হিসাব খুলতে হবে
- ছবি উল্লেখ হবে
- আইডি কার্ড প্রস্তুত করা হবে
- প্রত্যেকের শ্রুতির হিসাব এবং শ্রুতিদূরনের প্রকল্প (EPRC) নির্ধারন করা হবে
- এলাকায় বসে স্থানীয় জনপ্রতিনিধির উপস্থিতিতে শ্রুতিদূরনের চেক হস্তান্তর করা হবে
- শ্রুতিদূরন প্রদানের মর্যাদা ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে প্রকল্প এলাকা ছেড়ে যেতে হবে