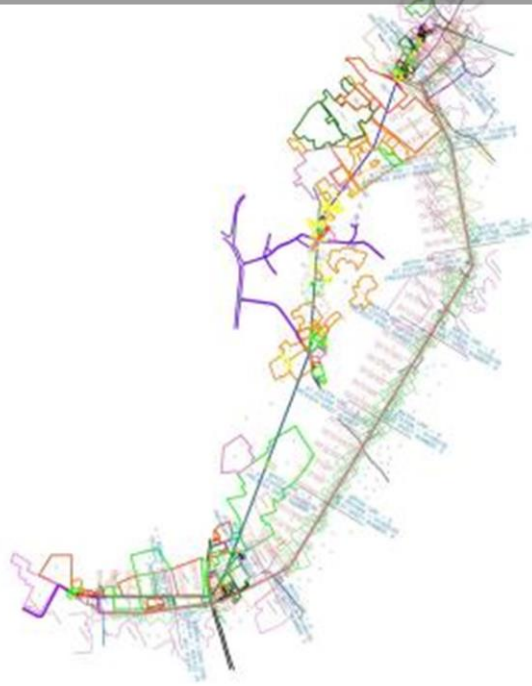


Resettlement Action Plan for Gas Transmission Line from Haripur to Dighiborabo Substation



Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority



**Final Report
November 2018**

EQMS

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Abbreviations

| | | |
|-------|---|---|
| AEZ | - | Araihazar Economic Zone |
| ADB | - | Asian Development Bank |
| ADC | - | Additional Deputy Commissioner |
| AH | - | Affected Household |
| AHH | - | Affected Household Head |
| AP | - | Affected Person |
| ARIPO | - | Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance |
| BB | - | Bangladesh Bank |
| BBS | - | Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics |
| BEPZA | - | Bangladesh Export Processing Zone Authority |
| BEZA | - | Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority |
| BOI | - | Board of Investment |
| BDT | - | Bangladeshi Taka |
| BPDB | - | Bangladesh Power Development Board |
| CBE | - | Commercial and Business Enterprise |
| CCL | - | Cash Compensation under Law |
| CMP | - | Current Market Price |
| CMV | - | Current Market Value |
| CPR | - | Common Property Resources |
| CRO | - | Chief Resettlement Officer |
| DAE | - | Department of Agriculture Extension |
| DoF | - | Department of Forest |
| DC | - | Deputy Commissioner |
| DDC | - | Development Design Consultant |
| DPD | - | Deputy Project Director |
| DoE | - | Department of Environment |
| DoF | - | Department of Fisheries |
| EA | - | Executing Authority |
| EC | - | Entitlement Card |
| EP | - | Entitled Person |
| EPZ | - | Export Processing Zone |
| EM | - | Entitlement Matrix |
| EMA | - | External Monitoring Agency |
| ESC | - | Environment and Social Consideration |
| EZs | - | Economic Zones |
| FDIPP | - | Foreign Direct Investment Promotion Project |
| FGD | - | Focus Group Discussion |
| GoB | - | Government of Bangladesh |
| GRC | - | Grievance Redress Committee |
| GRM | - | Grievance Redress Mechanism |
| HIES | - | Household Income and Expenditure Survey |
| HH | - | Households |
| IOL | - | Inventory of Losses |
| INGO | - | Implementing Non-Government Organization |
| IRLA | - | Income Restoration and Livelihood Assistance |
| JDI | - | Japan Development Institute |
| JICA | - | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| JEZ | - | Japanese Economic Zone |
| JVC | - | Joint Verification Committee |
| JVS | - | Joint Verification Survey |

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Gas Transmission Line from the Haripur TBS to Dighiborabo CGS

| | | |
|------|---|---|
| LIRP | - | Livelihood and Income Restoration Program |
| MIS | - | Management Information System |
| MFI | - | Micro Finance Institution |
| PAUs | - | Project Affected Units |
| PVAC | - | Property Valuation Advisory Committee |
| PMC | - | Project Management Committee |
| PMO | - | Prime Minister's Office |
| PD | - | Project Director |
| RAP | - | Resettlement Action Plan |
| RC | - | Replacement Cost |
| RoW | - | Right of Way |
| RV | - | Replacement Value |
| SC | - | Supervision Consultant |
| SEC | - | Social and Environmental Circle |
| SES | - | Socio-Economic Survey |
| SIU | - | Safeguard Implementation Unit |
| SPS | - | Safeguard Policy Statement |
| TA | - | Transitional Allowance |
| ToR | - | Terms of Reference |
| VH | - | Vulnerable Households |
| VA | - | Vulnerability Allowance |
| XEN | - | Executive Engineer |

Glossary

- 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 physical or economic 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.
- Community** - A community is commonly considered as a social group of people living in a given geographical area (here community will comprise of the unauthorized people living in the concerned site) who share common norms, values, identity and often a sense of a common civic. These people tend to define those social ties as important to their identity, practice, and roles in social institutions like family, home, work, government, society, or humanity. For this document, the affected population living in the area could be considered as a community.
- Cut-Off-Date** - Generally refers to the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance (as the case may be) will not be considered. As per land acquisition process, serving date of notice u/s-4 is considered as legal cut-off-date for compensation. But the land acquisition process is yet to start for gas pipeline project. In the course of RAP preparation, the census and SES, prepare Inventory of Loses (IoL) has been started on 8th November 2018. The RAP for gas pipeline declared 8th November as the social Cut-off-Date, which necessarily means that, after this date no compensation for new structures or other assets built on the area will be considered.
- Displaced Person (DP)** - As per JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Consideration displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods).
- Entitlements** - Include the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution and business restoration, which are due to AHs, depending on the type and degree/nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
- Eminent Domain** - Refers to the regulatory authority of the Government to obtain land for public purpose/interest or use as described in the 1982 Ordinance and Land Acquisition Law.
- Household** - Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; *also* : a social unit composed of those living together in the same dwelling and eating together

- Inventory of Loses** - Includes the inventory of the affected properties during census survey for record of affected or lost assets for preparation of the Resettlement Plan.
- 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. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people can't be denied resettlement assistance.
- Project Affected Units (PAUs)** - Collectively indicate residential households (AHs), commercial and business enterprises (CBEs), common property resources (CPRs) and other affected entities as a whole.
- Relocation** - Rebuilding and reinstalling of housing, assets/properties including productive land, and public and private infrastructure, in a new location.
- Replacement Cost** - Refers to the value of assets to replace the loss at current market price, or its equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in the existing condition, including transportation cost.(Historically, in Bangladesh involuntary resettlement policy usage, also referred as Replacement Value, or RV).
- Resettlement & Rehabilitation** - Resettlement refers to rebuilding housing, assets, including productive land and public infrastructure in another location while rehabilitation means restoration of income, livelihoods, and re-establishment of socio-cultural system.
- Resettlement** - Measures to resettle and rehabilitate of all the impacts associated with land acquisition, including relocation and reconstruction of physical assets, such as housing and restoration of income and livelihoods in post-relocation period.
- Squatters** - Refers to non-titled and includes households, business and common establishments settled on public land.
- Structures** - Refer to all buildings, primary structures (residential and commercial) and secondary structures (fences and walls, tube-wells, poultry and cattle shed, concrete stairs, concrete drains, latrines etc.)
- Uthuli** - People displaced by natural disaster (flood/erosion etc.), who live on land provided by neighbour or relative free of cost.
- Vulnerable Households** - include households those are: (a) headed by single men or women with dependents with low income ; (b) headed by old/disabled people without means of livelihood support; (c)households that fall on or below the national poverty line ; (d) elderly headed households and (e) disabled headed households and (f) households belong to indigenous or ethnic minority population

Unit Conversion

| Area | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 ha | 10000 m2 |
| 1 ha | 2.4711 acres |
| 1 acre | .4047 ha |
| 1 acre | 4046.86 m2 |
| Currency | |
| 1 USD | 82 BDT |
| 1 crore | 10 million |
| 1 million | 10 lac |
| 1 lac | 100,000 |
| 1 billion | 1000 million |

Executive Summary

Project Background: In connection with FDIPP, JICA implemented “Project for Development Study and Capacity Enhancement of Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority” from February 2015 thru March 2017. Within the above project, analysis and site comparisons of the candidate EZs locations were conducted, and Araihaazar and Nayanpur were selected as prominent locations for EZ development. The project also undertook pre-feasibility studies for these two locations and as of July 2017 and finally Araihaazar is selected for Economic Zone development through FDIPP.

The Araihaazar Economic Zone requires sufficient, uninterrupted and sustainable power and gas supply for all industrial units to be established in the EZ. Existing gas pipeline across the EZ has no capacity to supply sufficient gas to the Power Plant and other industrial units. That is why, the Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority (BEZA) decided to install a new booster pipeline for enhancing capacity of existing gas pipeline from Haripur TBS to Dighiborabo CGS. The new gas pipeline requires a total of 8.86 acres of land. The entire land selected for the project is private land and need to be acquired.

Land Acquisition & Requisition and Resettlement Impact: The Gas Transmission Line project requires a total of 8.86 acres of land in five mouza. Entire land is privately owned and need to be acquired. Land acquisition process is yet to be start and it will take few months. A total of 253 households with populations of 1092 will be affected by the project due to the land acquisition. Detailed social impact assessment has been carried out in November 2018 for the Gas Transmission Line from Haripur TBS to Dighiborabo CGS. Probable project impact on social aspect has been discussed in this document.

Table E: Summary of Project Impact

| SL No. | Assessed and Type of Impact | Unit | Total |
|--------|------------------------------------|------|-------------|
| 1 | Amount of Land to be Acquired | Acre | 8.86 |
| 2 | Amount of land to be requisitioned | Acre | 8.11 |
| 3 | Households to be Affected | Nos. | 253 |
| 4 | Populations to be Affected | | |
| 5 | Male | 609 | Nos. 1092 |
| | Female | 483 | |
| 6 | Structures to be Affected | | sft 1353.86 |
| | Pucca | 1092 | |
| | Semi-Pucca | 1092 | |
| | Timade | 2184 | |
| 7 | Secondary/Associated Structures | Nos. | 18 |
| 8 | Trees to be Affected | Nos. | 225 |
| 9 | Vulnerable Households | Nos. | 58 |
| 10 | Share Croppers | Nos. | 1 |
| 11 | Wage Loser | Nos. | 52 |
| 12 | Business/Enterprise Affected | Nos. | 3 |
| 13 | Impact on renting Opportunity | Nos. | 3 |

Legal Policy Framework: The project i.e. Gas Transmission Pipe line will be constructed on approximately 8.86 acres of private land. The RAP is prepared in accordance with two legal and policy framework.

- i. The Government of Bangladesh’s Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act-2017 (ARIPA-2017).
- ii. JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2010).

Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix: In all consultation events, the land owners demanded the amount of compensation to be equivalent to the 3 times higher of mouza rate. The RAP proposes resettlement assistance for those who have no title to the land, but living and have livelihood resource base on the project right of way. The

RAP also proposes resettlement assistance for those who lost their income opportunity and livelihood resource-base. The RAP also benefitted from other previous and ongoing Resettlement Action Plan/Resettlement Plan in Bangladesh. The RAP produced and proposed detail Entitlement Matrix for the Gas Transmission Line project.

Income and Livelihood Restoration: Impact on income and livelihood has been assessed in course of census and socio-economic survey. Nearly 50% of affected populations depend on business/commercial ventures for their livelihood. The RAP for Gas Transmission Line Project does not have provision for separate income and livelihood Restoration (ILR) program/scheme; rather it prescribes appropriate subsistence grants/transitional allowances to continue and restore income and livelihood during construction period.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established by BEZA. The complaints and grievance redress mechanism will allow PAPs for appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from census, IOL, land acquisition and from construction related activities. Formation of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), its function and mandate is discussed in the RAP ensuring community participation.

Institutional Arrangement and M&E: Proper institutional arrangement has been discussed for expediting land acquisition process and implementation of the RAP. Roles and responsibilities of all concerned desk and personnel are planned in the RAP establishing indicator base monitoring and evaluation process.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Cost & Budget: The total estimated cost to be incurred for acquisition and implementation of the RAP is about BDT **1,067,705,226** (One hundred-six crores seventy-seven lac five thousand two hundred twenty-six only) including administrative cost of the DC and contingency; which is equivalent to approximately US\$ **13,020,795** (One crore thirty lac twenty thousand seven hundred ninety-five only).

Indigenous Populations: During the consultation and census, no indigenous or ethnic minority populations were identified in the project area.

CHAPTER 1

1. Background

1.1. Introduction

Bangladesh has achieved relatively high average annual growth rate at 5-6% over the last ten years. Bangladesh has set eight aspiring inter-linked goals with the vision to a transition from lower-income to poverty free middle-income nation by 2021. In order to achieve a transition from to a middle-income nation by 2021, Bangladesh needs to achieve its GDP growth rate at about 8%. The GDP target has been set at 7.4% for the 2017-2018 fiscal years. At present, Bangladesh economy is heavily relying on garment export and remittance from overseas workers. In order to become middle-income nation by 2021, Bangladesh needs to shift away it existing economic structure by promoting investment, diversification on national industry focusing on manufacturing industries that have competitiveness in export.

1.2. The Project

In connection with FDIPP, JICA implemented “Project for Development Study and Capacity Enhancement of Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority” from February 2015 thru March 2017. Within the above project, analysis and site comparisons of the candidate EZs locations were conducted, and Araihasar and Nayanpur were selected as prominent locations for EZ development. The project also undertook pre-feasibility studies for these two locations and as of July 2017 and finally Araihasar is selected for Economic Zone development through FDIPP.

1.3. Project Objective

The Araihasar Economic Zone requires sufficient, uninterrupted and sustainable power and gas supply for all industrial units to be established in the EZ. Existing gas pipeline across the EZ has no capacity to supply sufficient gas to the Power Plant and other industrial units. That is why, the Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority (BEZA) decided to install a new booster pipeline for enhancing capacity of existing gas pipeline from Haripur TBS to Dighiborabo CGS. The new gas pipeline requires a total of 8.86 acres of land. The entire land selected for the project is private land and need to be acquired.

1.4. Project Location

The proposed project for gas transmission line from Haripur TBS to Dighiborabo CGS located in Narayanganj district and crossed 3 Upazila namely Rupganj, Sonargaon and Bandar and one ward of Narayaganj City Corporation. The project situated comparatively in the middle of the country and Narayanganj district recognized as one of the business and industrial hub. The project will be blessed of having comparatively better and easier roads, air, and water and railway connectivity. The project is located within 1 hour drive from Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport.

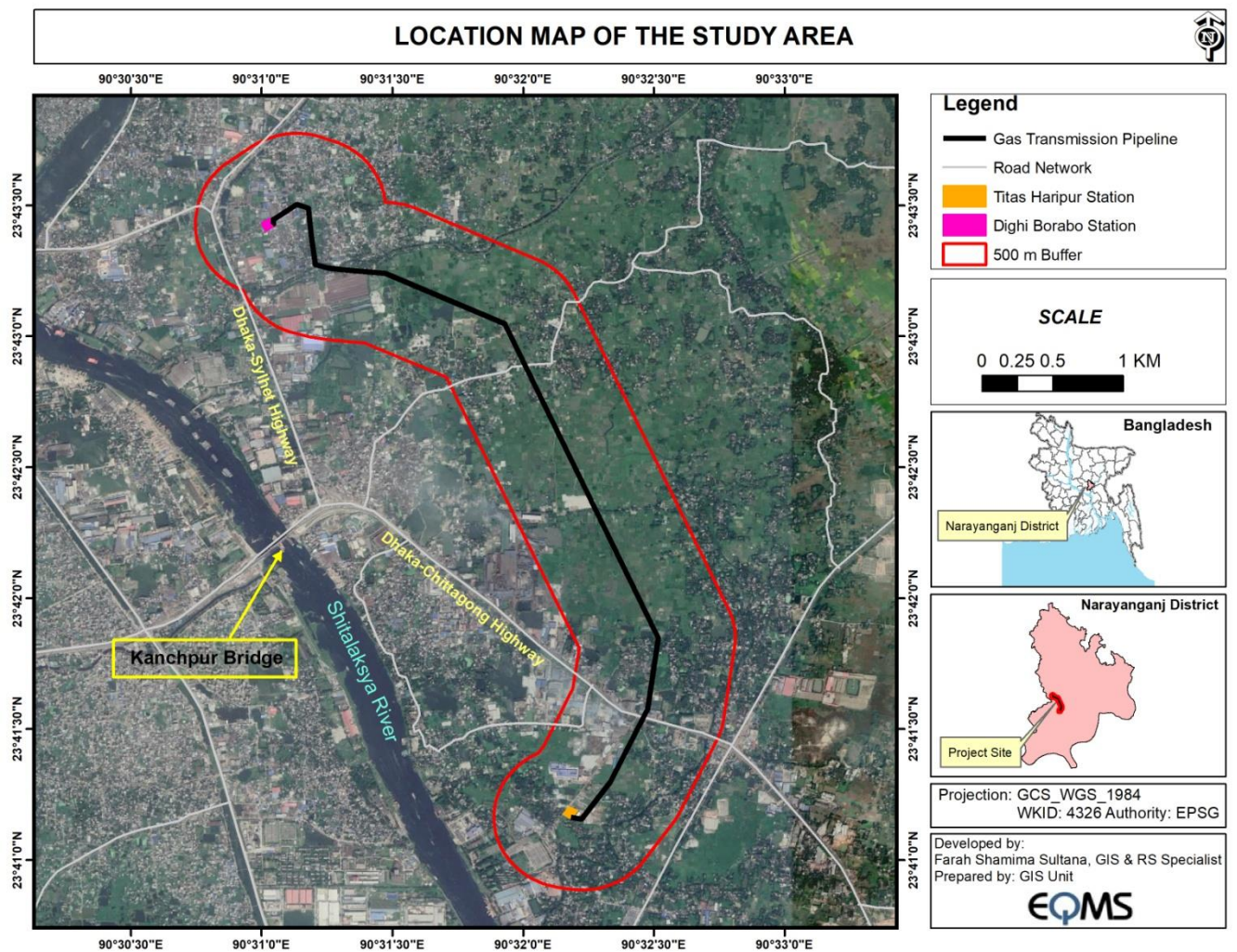


Figure 1-1: Location Map of the Study Area

1.5. Measures to Minimize Impact

In order to reduce impact on income and livelihood resource base due to acquisition of private land for the Gas pipeline project, extensive and elaborate consultation were conducted with the PAPs specially with businessmen, farmers, women, vulnerable groups, factory workers to understand their views and expectations. The following key efforts were undertaken:

- Extensive consultations were conducted with the affected population and surrounding locals, project stakeholders, beneficiaries and their views incorporated in the RAP.
- Provisions for cash compensation of acquired land, affected structures, trees and other assets at full replacement cost.
- Provisions for appropriate resettlement assistance i.e. cash grant as transitional allowances.
- The ILRP will be carried out to assist the PAPs to develop new activities, priority for employment in AEZ, skill development training and to explore better income sources

1.6. Rational for Preparation of RAP

The Resettlement Action Plan for the AEZ is based on the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) prepared for the project. . The RAP is based on Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act-2017 (Act 21 of

2017) of Government of Bangladesh and JICA Guideline for Environmental and Social Consideration, especially of requirements on Involuntary Resettlement.

This RAP applies to full or part, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of agricultural, commercial and residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from dislocation of any livelihood resource base due to the project. In the establishment of the proposed Araihasar Economic Zone, a resettlement action plan is prepared. The RAP presents:

- Types and extents of losses including agricultural, commercial and homestead land and sources of income and livelihood.
- Socio-economic conditions of PAPs of project area.
- Principles and legal framework applicable for mitigating losses.
- The Entitlement Matrix.
- Outcome of Public Consultation Meeting (PCM) and Focus Group Discussion FGD).
- Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP).
- Schedule of RAP implementation.
- RAP implementing budget.
- Monitoring and Evaluation.

1.7. Methodology for Preparation of RAP

A combination of methodological tools was used to prepare the Resettlement Action Plan. These are as follows:

Consult & Review Land Record: Upon finalization and approval of gas pipeline route by TITAS, a Land Acquisition Plan is prepared. Proposal for land acquisition is in progress and it will take few more months to start the process. In absence of land acquisition process, it is very much difficult to find the owners of the acquired land. To find out land owner, relevant land records were consulted in concerned land offices in Bandar, Sonargaon and RupganjUpazila.

Identification of Land Owners: Based on primary data/information of land offices, plot-wise owner's identification survey was carried out in the field. A land surveyor from the affected locality was hired and deployed to carry out the survey.

Census and IoL: conducted census covering 100% of affected persons and prepared Inventory of Losses (IoL) through a structured and well-designed questionnaire. The objective of the census is to obtain demographic, social and economic characteristic of Project Affected Person (PAPs). The main purpose of IoL is to identify and assess type and amount of losses for each households. Census and IoL carried in November 2018. Questionnaire of census and IoL survey has prepared in concurrence with consultant of JICA study team.

Socio-Economic Survey: In the process of census and IoL and 100% affected household were selected for conducting socio-economic survey. The objective or the purpose of conducting socio-economic survey is to obtain in depth social, economic conditions, educational status, accessibility to basic services etc. and livelihood pattern of PAPs.

Focus Group Discussion: During SIA and census a total of 10 FGD were conducted with the affected population selected on the basis of occupational identity in October-November 2018. The main purpose of FGD was to know the views and perception of specific group of populations affected by the project.

Public Consultation Meeting (PCM): Two public consultation meetings (PCM) were organized and conducted on 24th and 30th October 2018 at Tarobo Municipality office and Kazibari Mosque yard at Dewanbag respectively. In PCM, the project executing authority presented process of site selection through alternative options, project objective, purpose, opportunities for the locals, and land acquisition and compensation policy to the affected person. There was question-answer session to obtain their views towards the project. The objective of the Public Consultation Meeting is to obtain stakeholders input in project planning and implementation.

1.8. Eligibility and Cut-Off-Date

Eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance is limited by establishing legal or social cut-off-date in gas pipeline project. As per land acquisition process, serving date of notice u/s-4 is considered as legal cut-off-date for compensation. But the land acquisition process is yet to start for gas pipeline project. In the course of RAP preparation, the census and SES, prepare Inventory of Loses (IoL) has been started on 8th November 2018. The RAP for gas pipeline declared 8th November as the social Cut-off-Date, which necessarily means that, after this date no compensation for new structures or other assets built on the area will be considered.

CHAPTER 2

2. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact

2.1. Introduction

In connection with FDIPP, JICA implemented “Project for Development Study and Capacity Enhancement of Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority” from February 2015 thru March 2017. Within the above project, analysis and site comparisons of the candidate EZs locations were conducted, and Araihasar and Nayanpur were selected as prominent locations for EZ development. The project also undertook pre-feasibility studies for these two locations and as of July 2017 and finally Araihasar is selected for Economic Zone development through FDIPP. The Araihasar Economic Zone requires sufficient, uninterrupted and sustainable power and gas supply for all industrial units to be established in the EZ. Existing gas pipeline across the EZ has no capacity to supply sufficient gas to the Power Plant and other industrial units. That is why, the Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority (BEZA) decided to install a new booster pipeline for enhancing capacity of existing gas pipeline from Haripur TBS to Dighiborabo CGS. The new gas pipeline requires a total of 8.8599 acres of land. The entire land selected for the project is private land and need to be acquired.

2.2. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact

The Gas Transmission Line project requires a total of 8.86 acres of land in five mouza. Entire land is privately owned and need to be acquired. Land acquisition process is yet to be start and it will take few months. A total of 253 households with populations of 1092 will be affected by the project due to the land acquisition. Impact on land and populations by the gas transmission line is presented in Table 2-1

Table 2-1: Number of Land Losing Affected Households and Populations

| SL No. | Name of Mouza | Quantum of Land | No. of Households Losing land | No. of Populations |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Bagnoyanogor | 0.07 | 10 | 62 |
| 2 | Behakoir | 3.11 | 102 | 414 |
| 3 | DighiBorabo | 1.90 | 67 | 320 |
| 4 | Kachpur | 1.22 | 32 | 116 |
| 5 | Monoharkharbag | 2.55 | 42 | 180 |
| Total | | 8.85 | 253 | 1092 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

2.3. Impact on Land by Type

The Gas Pipeline requires approximately 8.86 acres of land. The entire land for the project identified as privately owned land and need to be acquired. Large portion (8.17 acres) of land selected for gas pipeline project is found as agricultural category, though at many places the owners of land developed the land for homestead purposes. But the classification of land is not recorded in the respective land office. The gas pipeline project covers five mouzas in three Upazila in Narayanganj districts. Category-wise quantum of acquired land is presented in Table 2-2:

Table 2-2: Quantum of Acquired Land

| SL No. | Name of Mouza | Number of Plots | Amount of Acquired Land (in acres) | | | | | Total |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | Doba (Water body) | Agri land | Pond | Viti | Fallow | |
| 1 | Bagnoyanogor | 1 | 0 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 |
| 2 | Behakoir | 74 | 0 | 3.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.11 |
| 3 | DighiBorabo | 40 | 0 | 1.31 | 0.36 | 0.07 | 0.16 | 1.90 |
| 4 | Kachpur | 21 | 0 | 1.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.22 |
| 5 | Monoharkharbag | 67 | 0.0468 | 2.45 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 2.55 |
| Total | | 203 | 0.0468 | 8.17 | 0.36 | 0.11 | 0.17 | 8.86 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

2.4. Impact on Structures

2.4.1. Structures Losing Households by Type

Through census and preparation of inventory of losses, a total of 18 households and one religious institution were identified having residential, commercial, industrial and secondary structures in the project alignment. Two industrial units at dighiborabo were identified in the project alignment. One is a weaving factory and other one is textile mills. Ablution place (OzuKhana) of dighiborabo bazaar Mosque will be affected and need to be relocated temporarily. Structures losing households and type of structures will be affected is presented in *Table 2-3*

Table 2-3: Structures Losing Households by Type

| SL No | Name of Mouza | Type of Structures | | | | Total |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|----------|---------------------|-----------|
| | | Residential | Commercial | Industry | Secondary/Associate | |
| 1 | Dighiborabo | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| 2 | Behakoir | 5 | | | | 5 |
| 3 | Monohorkharbag | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 6 |
| Total | | 12 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 19 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

2.4.2. Amount of Affected Structures by Construction Materials

The Gas Pipeline project has very limited impact on structures. A total of 15251sft of residential and commercial structures will be affected by the project of which 4711sft is pucca, 10082 sft semi-pucca and 458 sft is tin-made and need to be relocated. One weaving factory and one closed textile mills were identified in the project alignment. The weaving factory will be affected partially and needs to be relocated temporarily. The gas pipelines cross the textile mill through its open space; so relocation is not requiring. Category of structures by construction materials in gas pipeline project is given *Table 2-4*

Table 2-4: Amount of Structures by Construction Materials

| SL No. | Name of Mouza | Type of Structures | | | Total |
|--------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | | Pucca | Semi-Pucca | Tin-made | |
| 1 | DighiBorabo | 916 | 8427 | 248 | 9591 |
| 2 | Behakair | 3795 | --- | 210 | 4005 |
| 3 | Monoharkharbag | --- | 1655 | --- | 1655 |
| | | 4711 | 10082 | 458 | 15251 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

2.4.3. Impact of Secondary/Associated Structures

The project has very limited impact on secondary or associated structures. A total of 3 deep tube-well (water lifting pump) were identified in the project boundary. Six (6) gas distribution lines, 6 electric meter, one electric pole with transmitter and one chemical pressure treatment plant need to be relocated. Impact on secondary or associated structures is shown in below Table:

Table 2-5: Quantity of Affected Secondary/Associated Structures (sft.)

| Types of Movable Structures | Unit | Total |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------|
| Gas line | Nos. | 6 |
| Electric meter | Nos. | 6 |
| Deep Tube well | Nos. | 3 |
| Electric pole with transmitter | Nos. | 1 |
| Chemical pressure treatment Plant | Nos. | 1 |
| Wood Seasoning Chamber | Nos. | 2 |
| Boundary wall | rft | 60 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

2.5. Impact on Trees

In addition to impact on land and structures, the Gas Pipeline project has very limited impact on trees. A total of 225 fruits trees were identified of which 147 were large, 37 were medium and 2 were and saplings. There were 29 large size timber trees and only 10 banana trees to be cut down due to the project. Impact on trees is presented in Table 2-6:

Table 2-6: Number of Affected Trees (by Type and Size)

| Categories of trees | Number of Trees by size (Nos) | | | | Total |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|
| | Large | Medium | Small | Sapling | |
| Fruits | 147 | 37 | 0 | 2 | 186 |
| Timber | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 |
| Banana Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Total | 176 | 37 | 0 | 2 | 225 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

2.6. Impact on Vulnerable Households

Certain groups of population by virtue of their socio-economic realities are considered socially vulnerable and thus in need of special consideration so that they can benefit from the development activities of the project. These groups include: (a) headed by single men or women with dependents with low income; (b) headed by old/disabled people without means of livelihood support; (c) households that fall on or below the national poverty line; (d) elderly headed households and (e) disabled headed households and (f) households belong to indigenous or ethnic minority population. The above groups have been recognized as “vulnerable groups” under the Project. The Cost of Basic Need (CBN)¹ method was followed to determine the poverty-line income.

¹Household income and expenditure Survey (HIES)-2010 and adding inflation rate up to 2017

In the Gas Pipeline project, out 253 households a total of 58 (22.92%) households were identified as vulnerable. Among them 20 are female headed having no male income earner, 13 are elderly headed and 25 were identified as extreme poor. Vulnerable households in the project area are presented in below Table categorically. A list of vulnerable household is annexed with this RAP.

Table 2-7: Affected vulnerable AHs.

| Vulnerable Category | Total | % |
|---|-----------|--------------|
| Female Headed AH without male income earner | 20 | 34.5 |
| Elderly Headed Households (70+) | 13 | 22.4 |
| Households belonging below poverty line (103500 BDT yearly income) | 25 | 43.1 |
| Total | 58 | 100.0 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

2.7. Impact on Sharecroppers

In Bangladesh land owners leased out their land to intending farmers on temporary basis and for a certain period of time on verbal and mutual understanding. Through this informal arrangement, the sharecropper sometimes has to pay money to owners and sometimes share the harvested crops. In most cases there is no written agreement between the land owners and sharecroppers. To identify the sharecroppers, the land owners are the main source as there is no written agreement or contract between them. Impact on indirectly affected person was assessed through census and SES. Only one (1) persons were identified as sharecroppers in the project area. A list of sharecroppers is annexed with this document. Mouza-wise sharecroppers are presented in **Table 2-8**:

Table 2-8: Mouza-wise Sharecroppers

| SL No. | Name of Mouza | No. of Sharecroppers |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Bagnoyanogor | 0 |
| 2 | Behakoir | 1 |
| 3 | DighiBorabo | 0 |
| 4 | Kachpur | 0 |
| 5 | Monoharkharbag | 0 |
| Total | | 1 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

2.8. Impact on Wage Earner/Factory Workers

In the process of census and impact assessment in the project alignment, three small industrial units and one restaurant were identified. The Sayeed Textile Mills at Dighiborabo is found closed since long ago. No persons or worker except one security personnel involve with this industry. The employed security guard will not lose his job. Other two small industries are operating with its full capacity. Sayeed Textile mills don't require relocation as the pipeline goes through its open space. But other two factories need to be relocated temporarily. Workers involved with these factories will lose their job due to construction of the gas transmission line. A total of 52 workers will lose their livelihood earning source. Number of wage loser person is presented in **Table 2-9**.

Table 2-9: Number of Wage Loser in the Gas Pipeline Project

| SL No. | Name of Mouza | Type of Enterprise | No. of Worker |
|--------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Dighiborabo | Sayeed Textile | 0 |
| 2 | Do | Khan Garments | 25 |
| 3 | Do | Restaurant | 7 |
| 4 | Monohorkharbag | Wood Processing Plant | 20 |
| Total | | | 52 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

2.9. Impact on Income from Business

There are 3 business enterprise identified in the project alignment. The owners of the enterprises will lose their income from business due to the construction of the gas pipeline. Khan Garments will be affected and need to be relocated partially. The owner will lose income source-base partially. Tea Stall and Restaurant owner will lose income earning opportunity due to construction of and installation of gas pipeline. All of them are running their enterprise/business on rental premises and they will have to pay monthly rent to the owner until the termination of rental agreement. Impact on income from business is presented in *Table 2-10*.

Table 2-10: Impact on Income from Business

| Name of industry/ business | Affected households | Monthly rent | Advance Paid | Yearly net Income |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Khan Garments | 1 | 100000 | 500000 | ----- |
| Tea Stall | 1 | 6000 | 30000 | 180000 |
| Restaurant | 1 | 27000 | 50000 | 360000 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

2.10. Impact on Income from House Rent

During census and impact assessment, three landlords were identified who rent their living/housing structures. The identified structures will be demolished due to construction of gas pipeline. They will lose their income from house rent and thus their livelihood will be interrupted. There were 16 small housing units and the owner got average BDT 6000/month for each unit. Actually income from house rent is their main and principle livelihood means. Impact on income and livelihood from house rent should be mitigated. Summary of impact on income from house rent is presented in *Table 2-11*.

Table 2-11: Impact on Income from House Rent

| No. of Affected households (Landlord) | No. of Renter | Average Monthly rent | Total Monthly Loss |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 3 | 16 | 6000 | 96000 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

2.11. Impact on Indigenous Populations and Ethnicity

According census and SES in 2018 conducted by EQMS consulting Ltd, no indigenous or ethnic minority populations were identified in the project area.

2.12. Summary of Impact

Detailed social impact assessment has been carried out in November 2018 for the Gas Transmission Line from Haripur TBS to Dighiborabo CGS. Probable project impact on social aspect has already been discussed in this document. A summary of impact is presented in the Table 2-12

Table 2-12: Summary of Project Impact

| SL No. | Assessed and Type of Impact | Unit | Total |
|--------|------------------------------------|------|-------------|
| 1 | Amount of Land to be Acquired | Acre | 8.86 |
| 2 | Amount of Land to be requisitioned | Acre | 8.11 |
| 3 | Households to be Affected | Nos. | 253 |
| 4 | Populations to be Affected | | |
| 5 | Male | 609 | Nos. 1092 |
| | Female | 483 | |
| 6 | Structures to be Affected | | sft 1353.86 |
| | Pucca | 1092 | |
| | Semi-Pucca | 1092 | |
| | Timade | 2184 | |
| 7 | Secondary/Associated Structures | Nos. | 18 |
| 8 | Trees to be Affected | Nos. | 225 |
| 9 | Vulnerable Households | Nos. | 58 |
| 10 | Share Croppers | Nos. | 1 |
| 11 | Wage Loser | Nos. | 52 |
| 12 | Business/Enterprise Affected | Nos. | 3 |
| 13 | Impact on renting Opportunity | Nos. | 3 |

2.13. Impact on Land for Requisition Area

The proposed Gas Transmission Line Project requires additional land along with the main transmission line alignment for construction purpose. The additional land actually required for temporary period up to the completion of the construction works. The project requires a total of 8.11 acres of additional land in six mouza to be requisitioned through the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act-2107. The land selected for requisitioned is identified as flat agricultural land. However, no structures were identified in the "Requisition Area". A total of 243 households will be affected due to requisition. Almost all of the will be affected in the "Acquisition Area". For this reason, EQMS didn't conduct any further census or SES for the requisition area. The Deputy Commissioner will inform the respective land owners in written regarding the purpose and necessity of requisitioned land and compensation assessment process. The Deputy Commissioner requisitioned land required land initially for two years' period as per ARIPA-2107. The summary and quantum of requisitioned land in presented in the Table 2-13.

Table 2-13: Summary of Estimated Land Requisition Area:

| Sl. No. | Mouza Name | Number of Plots | Requisition Land in Acres | Number of Owners |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Dighi Borabo | 33 | 1.61 | 60 |
| 2 | Monoharkharbag | 77 | 2.33 | 79 |
| 3 | Chengail | 1 | 0.01 | 1 |
| 4 | Kachpur | 22 | 0.96 | 35 |
| 5 | Behakoir | 73 | 3.12 | 66 |
| 6 | Bagnoyanogor | 2 | 0.07 | 2 |
| Total | | 208 | 8.11 | 243 |

CHAPTER 3

3. Social-Economic Profile of Affected Populations

3.1. Introduction

The census and socio-economic survey was carried out in November 2018 in the project area. The main objective of the census survey is to obtain details of project affected households i.e. demography of populations, access to education, health and sanitations, occupations and income earning sources and overall social dimensions. The EQMS Consulting Ltd. designed and developed appropriate questionnaire to carry out census and socio-economic survey of project affected households. The census and socio-economic 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.

3.2. Population and Demography

100% census and socio-economic survey was carried out in the project surroundings area. A total of 253 households with a Project Affected Persons (PAPs) of 1092 were identified and surveyed in Gas Pipeline Project area. The average household size is 4.3 which is more or less similar to the national average. The national average household size is 4.42.

Table 3-1: General/Demographic Profile of Affected Population

| Profile | Number |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Number of total affected Households | 253 |
| Number of total Population | 1092 |
| Average AHs Size | 4.3 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

3.3. Age and Sex Distribution of Affected Populations

The demographic information of the affected populations has been analyzed as a part of the socio-economic profile of the populations of project area. This comprises of gender profile and age-sex distribution of the affected populations in project area. The survey result clearly indicates that there is gender disparity in regards to male-female ratio. The affected populations comprised of 55.8% of males and 44.2% females. More than one-fourth (29.9%) of total populations were identified children and adolescents. Majority (60.8%) of the total affected populations belongs to 20-59 years' age group, which also means that the majority of affected populations are in productive age. About 9.27% persons of affected population belong to the retiring and elderly age category. Age group-wise sex segregated total affected population is presented in **Table 3-2**:

²Socio-economic and demographic report-2011 BBS, Bangladesh

Table 3-2: Age and Sex Distribution of Affected Population

| AGE GROUP | MALE | | FEMALE | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0-4 | 20 | 1.8 | 28 | 2.6 | 48 | 4.4 |
| 5-9 | 37 | 3.4 | 44 | 4.0 | 81 | 7.4 |
| 10-14 | 52 | 4.8 | 39 | 3.6 | 91 | 8.3 |
| 15-19 | 50 | 4.6 | 57 | 5.2 | 107 | 9.8 |
| 20-24 | 68 | 6.2 | 46 | 4.2 | 114 | 10.4 |
| 25-29 | 55 | 5.0 | 47 | 4.3 | 102 | 9.3 |
| 30-34 | 52 | 4.8 | 38 | 3.5 | 90 | 8.2 |
| 35-39 | 58 | 5.3 | 58 | 5.3 | 116 | 10.6 |
| 40-44 | 52 | 4.8 | 32 | 2.9 | 84 | 7.7 |
| 45-49 | 31 | 2.8 | 22 | 2.0 | 53 | 4.9 |
| 50-54 | 37 | 3.4 | 23 | 2.1 | 60 | 5.5 |
| 55-59 | 29 | 2.7 | 17 | 1.6 | 46 | 4.2 |
| 60-64 | 19 | 1.7 | 12 | 1.1 | 31 | 2.8 |
| 65-69 | 15 | 1.4 | 8 | 0.7 | 23 | 2.1 |
| 70+ | 34 | 3.1 | 12 | 1.1 | 46 | 4.2 |
| TOTAL | 609 | 55.8 | 483 | 44.2 | 1092 | 100.0 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

3.4. Marital Status of Affected Populations

Almost two-third (58.2%) of total affected population was found married while 40.2% of them unmarried. A total of 18 persons were identified as widow/widower. Marital status of affected population is presented in Table 3-3:

Table 3-3: Marital Status of Affected Populations

| Marital Status | Gender | | | | Total | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | Male | % | Female | % | N | % |
| Married | 339 | 31.0 | 296 | 27.1 | 635 | 58.2 |
| Unmarried | 266 | 24.4 | 173 | 15.8 | 439 | 40.2 |
| Widow/widower | 4 | 0.4 | 14 | 1.3 | 18 | 1.6 |
| | 609 | 55.8 | 483 | 44.2 | 1092 | 100 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

3.5. Educational Profile of Affected Populations

Based on census and socio-economic data, it was revealed that majority (63.8%) of affected persons have completed primary level education. About 175 (16%) and 78 (7.1%) have passed secondary and higher secondary level education respectively while only 50 (4.5%) identified as privileged of having tertiary level education. Fifty-seven affected people were found illiterate. Survey result also revealed that illiteracy rate is comparatively similar between male and female population.

Table 3-4: Level of Education of Affected Household Head

| EDUCATION | MALE | | FEMALE | | TOTAL | |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Nos. | % | Nos. | % | Nos. | % |
| Primary | 372 | 34.1 | 325 | 29.8 | 697 | 63.8 |
| S.S.C | 92 | 8.4 | 83 | 7.6 | 175 | 16.0 |
| H.S.C | 56 | 5.1 | 22 | 2.0 | 78 | 7.1 |
| B.A or Equivalent | 24 | 2.2 | 8 | 0.7 | 32 | 2.9 |
| M.A or Equivalent | 15 | 1.4 | 3 | 0.3 | 18 | 1.6 |
| Literate | 20 | 1.8 | 15 | 1.4 | 35 | 3.2 |
| Illiterate | 30 | 2.7 | 27 | 2.5 | 57 | 5.2 |
| Total | 609 | 55.8 | 483 | 44.2 | 1092 | 100.0 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

3.6. Occupation Distribution of Affected Populations

According to the census and SES findings, most of the affected household head (49.8%) are engaged with commercial/business activities as the project location considered one of the major business and industrial hub. A detail of occupation distribution of affected household head is presented in Table 3-5

Table 3-5: Distribution of Occupation of Affected Household Head

| Name of Occupation | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Agriculture | 16 | 6.3 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 6.3 |
| Teacher | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Abroad worker | 3 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1.2 |
| Private Job | 55 | 21.7 | 3 | 1.2 | 58 | 22.9 |
| Household work | 3 | 1.2 | 19 | 7.5 | 22 | 8.7 |
| Fishing | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Business | 123 | 48.6 | 3 | 1.2 | 126 | 49.8 |
| Day Labor | 5 | 2.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 2.0 |
| Rickshaw/Van Driver | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Unemployed | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Driver | 2 | 0.8 | | 0.0 | 2 | 0.8 |
| Traditional Healer | 2 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.8 |
| Others | 4 | 1.6 | | 0.0 | 4 | 1.6 |
| Elder Person | 13 | 5.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 13 | 5.1 |
| Total | 227 | 89.7 | 26 | 10.3 | 253 | 100.0 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

3.7. Annual Income of Affected Households

The project is located in the major industrial and business hub of the country. Annual income levels of the Affected Household Heads are shown in the below Table. The 1st and lowest income category is up to BDT 101500/year pertaining to the income vulnerability calculated on Cost of Basic Need (CBN) approach. Among the 253, a total of 25 (9.9%) AHs fall into the vulnerable group. Survey result depicted that 64 AHs (25.3%) live below the poverty line. Census reveals that a substantial numbers of AHs has higher income and belong to middle-class and upper middle-class strata of the society as the project

location are a prominent business area in the country. Lowest income pertaining to the vulnerability assessment is calculated by adding annual inflation rate up to the 2018 since 2010.

Table 3-6: Annual Income of Affected HHs

| Level of Income (BDT) | Number | Percentage (%) |
|-----------------------|------------|----------------|
| Up to 101500 | 25 | 9.9 |
| 101500-150000 | 39 | 15.4 |
| 150000-200000 | 42 | 16.6 |
| 200000-250000 | 66 | 26.1 |
| 250000-300000 | 14 | 5.5 |
| 300000-350000 | 6 | 2.4 |
| 350000-400000 | 15 | 5.9 |
| Above 400000 | 46 | 18.2 |
| Total | 253 | 100.0 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

3.8. Land Holding by Affected Households outside the Project Area

Census and socio-economic survey shows that 38 (15.0%) affected households will become landless while 132 (52.2%) AHs own only 0.05 acres of land. First two categories of affected households will become virtually landless due to the land acquisition for the project. About 72 (28.5%) of the affected household have land outside of the project amounting from 0.06 to 0.35 acres, which is very small considering their dependency on land for livelihood. Details of land holding status by affected household outside of project area is shown in Table 3-7.

Table 3-7: Ownership of Land by AH outside of the Project Location

| Sl. No. | Land Amount (own land) | No. of AH | % |
|--------------|------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | Land Less | 38 | 15.0 |
| 2 | Up to 0.05 Acre | 132 | 52.2 |
| 3 | 0.06 to 0.20 Acre | 68 | 26.9 |
| 4 | 0.21 to 0.35Acre | 4 | 1.6 |
| 5 | 0.36 to .50 Acre | 6 | 2.4 |
| 6 | 0.51 acres to Above | 5 | 2.0 |
| Total | | 253 | 100.0 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

3.9. Involvement with NGO/Financial Institutions

Census and SES revealed that a total of 24 affected household are engaged with either NGOs or financial institutions i.e. commercial private or public bank for their regular financial assistance. Involvement with NGOs and financial institutions of projected affected households is presented Table 3-8

Table 3-8: Involvement with NGO and Financial Institutions

| SL No. | Name of NGO | No. of HH have Loan | Average Loan Size |
|--------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | NGO | 19 | 78,421 |
| 2 | BANK | 5 | 38,880,000 |

Source: EQMS survey, December 2017

3.10. Accessibilities

3.11. Access to Water

According to census and SES findings, it was learned that 100% affected households have access to safe water for drinking, cooking and other regular household's uses. **Table 3-9** shows the status of AH's access to safe water.

Table 3-9: Access to Water

| SL No. | Sources of Water | No. of HH by use pattern | | |
|--------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| | | Drinking | Cooking | Bath/Washing and other |
| 1 | Tube-well | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 2 | Motor/deep tube-well | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| 3 | Supply | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 4 | River/canal | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Pond | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 253 | 253 | 253 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

3.11.1. Access to Sanitation

Survey results shows that 100% affected households are using sanitary i.e. hygienic latrine. All affected households have sanitary latrine i.e. hygienic sanitation facilities. Available sanitation facilities using by project affected households is presented in Table 3-10.

Table 3-10: Access to Sanitation

| SL No. | Type of Latrine | No. of HH. | % |
|--------------|------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | Sanitary Latrine | 226 | 89.3 |
| 2 | Pit Latrine | 27 | 10.7 |
| 3 | Kutchra | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | | 253 | 100.0 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

3.11.2. Fuel and Energy Sources

A total of 234 (92.5%) affected households are using natural gas for cooking while 19 (7.5%) households using firewood or cow dung cake for cooking. 100% affected households are connected to the National power grid for electricity. Fuel and energy sources and consumption intensity is presented in Table 3-11.

Table 3-11: Fuel and Energy Sources of AHH

| SL No. | Sources of Fuel for Cooking | No. HH | % | Sources of Fuel/Power for HHs Lightening | No. of HH | % |
|--------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|--|------------|--------------|
| 1 | Gas | 234 | 92.5 | Electricity | 253 | 100 |
| 2 | Wood/Cow dung Cake | 19 | 7.5 | Solar Energy | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Kerosene/Diesel | 0 | 0 | Kerosene/Diesel | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | BIO Gas | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 253 | 100.0 | Total | 253 | 100.0 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

3.11.3. Accessibility to other Social Services

The project is located in the central zone of Bangladesh and very close to the capital city of Dhaka. The project area also regarded as business hub of the country. As a result, the project location has comparatively improved connectivity networks and has adequate opportunity to get services from various Government Department. All of AHHs have easy access to health services, educational facilities and religious institutions. The Table 3-12 shows the distance of basic social services available to the project affected persons.

Table 3-12: Accessibility to Other Social Services

| SL No | Name of Services | Distance | | | Total |
|-------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|------|-------|
| | | < 1 km | >1 < 3km | >3km | |
| 1 | Access to Health Services | 130 | 69 | 54 | 253 |
| 2 | Access to Bazar | 245 | 8 | - | 253 |
| 3 | Access to Religious Institution | 248 | 5 | - | 253 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

3.12. Gender Impact

3.12.1. Gender Segregated Education Status and Sex Ratio of Affected Populations

The census covered 100% of affected household in the project area. The survey result clearly indicated that there is gender disparity among populations. The survey identified a total of 1092 persons of which 609 are males and 483 are females respectively. Sex ratio of total affected populations is 1:0.79, which is significantly less than the national sex ratio³. More or less an equitable trend of having education of female PAPs is observed through the survey. About 1.8% of male PAPs completed post-graduation level education while female's share is only 0.3%. Gender segregated education status of affected population is presented in Table 3-13:

³The national sex ratio is 1:1.003, Age-Sex Composition of Bangladesh Population, BBS, 2015.

Table 3-13: Gender Segregated Education Status of Affected Populations

| EDUCATION | MALE | | FEMALE | | TOTAL | |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Nos. | % | Nos. | % | Nos. | % |
| Primary | 372 | 34.1 | 325 | 29.8 | 697 | 63.8 |
| S.S.C | 92 | 8.4 | 83 | 7.6 | 175 | 16.0 |
| H.S.C | 56 | 5.1 | 22 | 2.0 | 78 | 7.1 |
| B.A or Equivalent | 24 | 2.2 | 8 | 0.7 | 32 | 2.9 |
| M.A or Equivalent | 15 | 1.4 | 3 | 0.3 | 18 | 1.6 |
| Literate | 20 | 1.8 | 15 | 1.4 | 35 | 3.2 |
| Illiterate | 30 | 2.7 | 27 | 2.5 | 57 | 5.2 |
| Total | 609 | 55.8 | 483 | 44.2 | 1092 | 100.0 |

Source: EQMS survey, November 2018

CHAPTER 4

4. Land Acquisition and Social Safeguard Legal Frameworks

4.1. Introduction

This chapter reviews the legal framework for land acquisition and resettlement experience in Bangladesh within the purview of the JICA's safeguard policies and requirements. A policy framework in accordance with JICA's policy, gap analysis and gap-filling measures has been adopted for compensation and resettlement of the affected households/persons. The policy framework is fully aligned with the JICA guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations.

4.2. Legal and Policy Instruments

The project i.e. Gas Transmission Pipe line will be constructed on approximately 8.86 acres of private land. The RAP is prepared in accordance with two legal and policy framework.

- i. The Government of Bangladesh's Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act-2017 (ARIPA-2017).
- ii. JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2010).

4.3. GOB Laws on Land Acquisition

The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act-2017. The 2017 Act requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including houses, trees, and standing crops); and (ii) any other impacts caused by such acquisition. 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) 200% premium on the assessed value (other than crops) due to compulsory acquisition.

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).

The new law made some amendments in determination of property value fixation. According to the new law, affected person will get additional 200% of assessed value for land and additional 100% for structures, trees, crops and others assets. The new law has provision for resettlement of those who will displace from their homestead with living structures due to the project.

4.4. JICA's Resettlement Policy

In accordance with the JICA guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations, Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared to (i) cover all displaced persons irrespective of their title to land; (ii) compensation for lost assets; (iii) restoration and enhancement of livelihood of affected populations. The affected person will receive cash compensation at replacement cost and other relocation assistances. JICA's safeguard policy commitments to affected populations of the project are as follows:

- ❖ Avoid and minimize the impacts on Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood
- ❖ Prior compensation at full Replacement Cost
- ❖ Determination of scope of Resettlement Action Plan through SIA.

- ❖ Conceive the Resettlement Action Plan as development program.
- ❖ Recognizes entitlement eligibility of Non-titled affected persons on public land.
- ❖ To Improve or at least to restore standard of living,
- ❖ Restoration and Enhancement of Livelihood.
- ❖ Special attention paid to the affected poor and vulnerable groups especially those below poverty line, women headed, and landless, elderly ethnic and indigenous households. .
- ❖ Provide Transitional and Relocation assistances.
- ❖ Disclose compensation and resettlement policy to the affected populations.
- ❖ Ensure public participation in Resettlement Planning.
- ❖ Appropriate and accessible Grievance Mechanisms must be established.
- ❖ Monitor and evaluate the impact of RAP implementation.

4.5. Gap Analysis between JICA Policy and Bangladesh Acquisition Laws

Table 4-1: Gap Analysis between JICA Policy and Bangladesh Acquisition Laws

| SL No. | Aspects/Issues | ARIPA-2017 | JICA Policy/Guidelines (April 2010) | Gaps Between Gob and JICA Policy/guidelines. | Safeguard Measures Adopted in AEZ Ltd. |
|--------|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| 1 | Avoid Involuntary resettlement | Avoidance of resettlement is not specifically mentioned in the 2017 Act. | Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood should be avoided by exploring all viable alternatives. | Gaps with regard to this principle to avoid resettlement impact thru alternative options. | Gas Pipeline ARAP adheres to this principle - i.e., avoid resettlement impacts where feasible. |
| 2 | Minimize involuntary resettlement | The law only implicitly discourages unnecessary and excess land acquisition, as excess land remains idle and unused and lands acquired for one purpose cannot be used for a different purpose. Land that remains unused should be returned to the original owner(s). | When, after such an examination, avoidance is proved unfeasible, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses must be agreed upon with the people who will be affected. | Notice u/s-4 under 2017 Act requires notification only; no consultation is required. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimize displacement of people as much as possible by exploring all viable design alternatives. - If unavoidable, provide for prompt payment of just compensation, replacement cost (for lost assets and income) and rehabilitation and livelihood assistance, towards better condition than before relocation for all displaced households, regardless of (land) tenure. Unused land will be returned back to the original owners through de-acquisition. |
| 3 | Mitigate adverse social impact | The mitigation measures are cash compensation only for lost assets. The complexities of resettlement are not | People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost | <p>Only cash-based compensation for acquired assets.</p> <p>The impacts of income and livelihood and the</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision for replacement value/cost for lost assets (i.e., land, structures, trees etc.) at replacement cost. |

| SL No. | Aspects/Issues | ARIPA-2017 | JICA Policy/Guidelines (April 2010) | Gaps Between Gob and JICA Policy/guidelines. | Safeguard Measures Adopted in AEZ Ltd. |
|--------|--|---|---|--|---|
| | | addressed by the ARIPA-2017. . | must be sufficiently compensated and supported by project proponents etc. in a timely manner. | need for resettlement are not considered. | - Separate Livelihood and Income Restoration Plan be prepared. - Mitigation measures/RAPs to be disclosed to the community and available in <i>Bangla</i> . |
| 1 | Identify, assess and address the potential social and economic impacts | The 2017 Act requires preparation of a Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) for land acquisition and compensation purposes. However GOB environmental rules/guidelines (1997) synchronize various applicable laws and policy frameworks of the country for early identification of impacts on biophysical, socioeconomic and cultural environment of a project intervention and their mitigation. Requires the assessment of technical alternatives, including the no action alternative to minimize adverse environmental impacts, include impact on human health and safety. EIA identifies measures to minimize the problems and recommends ways to improve the projects. | The impacts to be assessed with regard to environmental and social considerations. These also include social impacts including migration of population and involuntary resettlement, local economy such as employment and livelihood, utilization of land and local resources, social institutions and local decision-making institutions, existing social infrastructures and services, vulnerable social groups such as poor and indigenous peoples, equality of benefits and losses and equality in the development process, gender, children's rights, cultural heritage, local conflicts of interest, infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, and working conditions including | Impact assessments are typically done in the case of externally funded projects; otherwise, a land acquisition plan is prepared for acquisition purposes. Project impacts on properties, livelihoods and employment, health and environment are discussed in IEE/ESIA reports, but do not provide enough information to determine losses and basis for compensation. Existing laws do not have provision for identification of indigenous people to recognize their particular problem and inconveniences due to the project. | ARAP requires identification of impacts caused by displacement whether or not through land acquisition (maintaining the principle that lack of formal title to land should not be a bar to get compensation and resettlement assistance), including number of affected persons. The Resettlement Framework also addresses both direct and indirect impacts. |

| SL No. | Aspects/Issues | ARIPA-2017 | JICA Policy/Guidelines (April 2010) | Gaps Between Gob and JICA Policy/guidelines. | Safeguard Measures Adopted in AEZ Ltd. |
|--------|---|---|--|---|--|
| | | | occupational safety. | | |
| 2 | Prepare mitigation plans for affected persons | The Deputy Commissioners (DCs) has the mandate in their respective jurisdiction as per law to acquire land for any requiring person (public agency or private person). The requiring body requests the Deputy Commissioners for acquisition of land for their project/scheme. DCs investigate physically the requirement of land and carry out Joint Verifications of assets and type of land for assessing the quantity of losses (u/s 9 (1) of the law). The Affected titled holders receive compensation the assessed and determined by DC according to the mouza rates plus 200% additional for land and 100% additional for Structures, Trees and crops. The Deputy Commissioner follows the rate of PWD for structure, DAE for crops, DoF for trees, etc.). Affected owners have the right to appeal on acquisition or on the compensation amounts determined as per law. | People who will be displaced must be resettled and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported by project proponents etc. in a timely manner. | Existing law and methods of assessment do not ensure Replacement Cost of property at current market price. The ARIPA-2017 has provision for resettlement of displaced households but don't have provision for rehabilitation of affected persons or their loss of income or livelihood resources. "Market value" of property is often found low in respect of current market price, it can be raised, if appealed, by a maximum of 10 percent each time which in most case is not sufficient to match with real market price. | ARAP for gas pipeline requires full census and/or updating, where possible, for up-to date database. ARAP will be developed on the updated survey data. Provide guidelines to ensure compensation for lost assets at full Replacement Costs and other assistance to help them improve or at least restore their standard of living at pre-project level. Includes special attention to gender and preparation of gender action plan. |
| 3 | Consider alternative project design | Feasibility studies including social, political, cultural and environmental impact assessments, detailed engineering surveys as basis for acquisition of | Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by | No specific laws for considering project design to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement. Feasibility | ARAP for gas pipeline considers feasible alternative project design to avoid or at least minimize physical or economic displacement, while balancing |

| SL No. | Aspects/Issues | ARIPA-2017 | JICA Policy/Guidelines (April 2010) | Gaps Between Gob and JICA Policy/guidelines. | Safeguard Measures Adopted in AEZ Ltd. |
|--------|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | private property or rights. | exploring all viable alternatives. | study considers cost benefit more from technical than socio cultural considerations | environmental, social, technical and financial costs and benefits. |
| 4 | Involve and consult with stakeholders | The ARIPA-2017 have provisions (Section 4 and 4/1) to notify the owners of property to be acquired. Any party having any objections can appear to DC for a hearing with 15 days of notification | Appropriate participation by affected people and their communities must be integrated in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans and measures to prevent the loss of their means of livelihood. | There is no provision in the law for consulting the stakeholders but the land allocation committees at district, division and central government level. People have limited scope to negotiate with the government on the price of land, but have no right to refuse acquisition | ARAP for Gas Pipeline has provisions for community consultation and public disclosure of impacts as well as mitigation measures, including disclosure of Resettlement Action Plan. Further, grievances redress procedures involving cross-section of people, including representative of affected persons, have been established for accountability and transparency. |
| 5 | Disclose and inform APs of RP and mitigation measures | The ARIPA-2017 requires serving a "notice" to be published at convenient places on or near the property in a prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired (u/section 3). | In preparation of 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. | Disclosure takes place in case of donor-funded projects. | ARAP for Gas Pipeline requires disclosure of Draft ARAPs to the affected communities in a form or language(s) that are understandable to key stakeholders, civil society, particularly affected groups and the general public in a open gathering. Further, updated RAPs will be disclosed based on material changes as a result of the concerns of affected families. |
| 6 | Support existing social and cultural institutions of the affected persons | Generally, any social and cultural institutions should be avoided. | The impacts to be assessed with regard to environmental and social considerations. These also include social | If avoidance is not possible, the Government shall acquire, but will reconstruct or rebuild the social and cultural institutions. | Affected households were given options for relocation in accordance with their choices and support available forms existing social networks. Host-resettles' relation was enhanced by |

| SL No. | Aspects/Issues | ARIPA-2017 | JICA Policy/Guidelines (April 2010) | Gaps Between Gob and JICA Policy/guidelines. | Safeguard Measures Adopted in AEZ Ltd. |
|--------|--|---------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | | | impacts, including social institutions such as social capital and local decision-making institutions, existing social infrastructures and services. | | providing civic amenities and infrastructure services to the host villages. |
| 7 | Build capacity of the borrower(s) in IR implementation | No provision in the ARIPA-2017. | JICA makes efforts to enhance the comprehensive capacity of organizations and operations in order for project proponents etc., to have consideration for environmental and social factors, appropriately and effectively, at all times. | There is a gap in regards to build capacity of borrower or clients of managing resettlement action plan implementation. | ARAP for Gas Pipeline could follow other projects implemented by RHD, BWDB, BBA and the Railway. Special scope could be made for enhancing BEZA's capacity to manage Resettlement Action Plan implementation. |

4.6. Eligibility Criterion for Compensation and Resettlement Assistance

Eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance is limited by Cut-off-Date. The cut-off-date for compensation under law for those identified on project Right of Way (RoW) is considered to be the date of serving notice under section-4 according to the ARIPA of 2017. The legal cut-off-date will be established following land acquisition process for gas pipeline project. The land acquisition process is yet to start for the project. Identified legal owner will get compensation for land and other properties on the acquired land. However, person without legal titled to the land is not eligible for compulsory compensation.

Persons have no title to the land, but living in the project alignment, sharecroppers, factory workers, shop vendors, vulnerable women headed households identified through census will get resettlement assistance. The census starting date i.e. 8th November 2018 is the social cut-off-date for non-title affected person. Any persons moving into the area after the cut-off-dates will not be entitled for compensation either from DC or BEZA.

4.7. Valuation of Assets

The Deputy Commissioner follows the principles/rules written down in the ARIPA-2017 to determine the market prices of assets like land, structures and trees on acquired land. The Deputy Commissioner will determine market price of land as per mouza rate of the same year prepared by the Land Registry Office of each mouza for each category of land for the 8.79 acres of land. The Deputy Commissioner shall calculate Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for land by adding 200% with the mouza rate according to ARIPA-2017. In determination of market price of structures, trees and crops The DC will follow the

rates and rules of Public Works Department (PWD), Department of Forest (DoF) and Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) respectively. The Deputy Commissioner shall calculate the Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) with additional 100% with the determined price for structures, trees and crops.

The mouza rate basically prepared by averaging transaction value of corresponding year for each category of land for each mouza and the Land Registry office update it in the month of July in every year. The determined value is invariably less than the “market price” as owners customarily report undervalued land transaction prices in order to pay lower stamp duty and registration fees. As a result, the mouza rate of land is always found lower than the actual market price.

The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act promulgated and enacted in 2017 and have provision for additional 200% of mouza rate to ensure “market price” of acquired land. The provisions for calculating CCL is just and fair enough to match with market price as the ARIPA-2017 promulgated and enacted very recently. The affected persons demanded compensation at the rate of 3 times higher than mouza rate in public consultation meeting. However, compensation for acquired assets/property assessed through legal procedures i.e. in accordance of ARIPA-2017 ensures fair, just and commensurate with the existing market price. For gas pipeline project, there is no scope to consider replacement value (Top-up) for acquired land, structures and trees.

For Requisition area, there are no specific ceiling or rate in assessment of compensation for requisitioned land in the ARIPA-2017. The Deputy Commissioner has to follow some rules for identifying awardees and considering factor in assessment of compensation, but have no specific ceiling or rate. However, assessment of compensation for requisitioned area is under discretionary authority of the Deputy Commissioner

4.8. Requisition of Land for Construction Works

The gas pipeline project requires temporarily 8.11 acres of land along the project right of way for construction works. According to the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act-2017, the Deputy Commissioner has the authority and mandate to take possession of land in public interest by imposing section 20(2) for two years’ tenure. The rationale, procedures and compensation assessment methods has been laid down in the third (3) chapter of the ARIPA-2017. The Deputy Commissioner will inform the landowners in written why and what purpose, the land will be requisitioned. The Deputy Commissioner or the project authority cannot use the requisitioned land for other purpose except the declared one. The Deputy Commissioner or the project authority could not change the type of requisitioned land. If any damage will occur during the project construction, the Deputy Commissioner shall pay proper compensation for repairing the damages and make the land as it was before the requisition. Through requisition the government shall established land use right by imposing its domain authority. However, the landowner will get proper compensation for requisitioned land. After taking possession, the DC could hand over the land to the respective project proponent. After two years of issuing date of notice under section 20(2), the validity of the requisition order will be terminated automatically. The requisitioned land is found necessary for more than two years; the Deputy Commissioner will review the award and inform the landowners in written. The Deputy Commissioner could not issue requisition order on land using for homestead, religious and educational institutions, orphanage, hospital, public library and graveyard. The Deputy Commissioner will pay compensation following requisition procedures and take possession of required land for two years.

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CHAPTER 5

5. Eligibility and Entitlement

5.1. Introduction

Affected Households (AHs) entitled for compensation or at least rehabilitation provisions under the project of Gas Transmission Line, are those lost their structures, land crops, trees, and objects attached to the land and those lost income and livelihood. Any households or persons identified the Deputy Commissioner through land acquisition process on the project right of way and through census in November 2018 are eligible for compensation and assistance from the project. The legal cut-off-date for gas transmission line project do not establish, as land acquisition is yet to start by the Deputy Commissioner.

AHs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. The affected persons will be given sufficient advance notice requesting to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation.

5.2. Eligibility for Compensation and Entitlement Matrix

The Entitlement Matrix of the RAP is prepared in accordance with the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act-2017 of Bangladesh and JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Consideration on involuntary resettlement. As per ARIPA-2017, the Deputy Commissioner could enhance additional 200% of mouza rate in assessing of land price.

Extensive consultation was carried out through series of Focus Group Discussion and Public Consultation Meeting to obtain their perception and views on compensation of acquired properties. In all consultation events, the land owners demanded the amount of compensation to be equivalent to the 3 times higher of mouza rate. The RAP proposes resettlement assistance for those who have no title to the land, but living and have livelihood resource base on the project right of way. The RAP also proposes resettlement assistance for those who lost their income opportunity and livelihood resource-base. The RAP also benefitted from other previous and ongoing Resettlement Action Plan/Resettlement Plan in Bangladesh.

Table 5-1: Entitlement Matrix for the Japanese Economic Zone Project

| Loss Item 1: Loss of Agricultural Land | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Persons Entitled | Entitlements | Application Guidelines | Implementation Issues |
| Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC) in the process of CCL payment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash Compensation as replacement cost (RC) of agricultural land at 3 times higher of mouza rate. • BDT 650/decimal as one-year crop compensation. • The cultivators will be allowed to harvest the standing crops free of cost. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DC will pay Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for the land. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons entitled will be informed of the details about the land acquisition and compensation policy, process, resettlement package and payment procedures. • DC will determine and pay the price of acquired land with 200% enhancement of mouza rate as CCL. |
| Loss Item 2: Loss of Homestead , Commercial Land and Common Property Land | | | |
| Persons Entitled | Entitlements | Application Guidelines | Implementation Issues |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| Legal owner/ title holders as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash Compensation as replacement cost (RC) of agricultural land at 3 times higher of mouza rate. • Affected person will get opportunity to construct houses on land after completion of construction. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DC will pay Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for the land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons entitled will be informed of the details about the land acquisition and compensation process, resettlement package and payment procedures. |
| Loss Item 3: Loss of Water Bodies (Ponds, Both Cultivated and Non-Cultivated) | | | |
| Persons Entitled | Entitlements | Application Guidelines | Implementation Issues |
| Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by (DC) in the process of CCL payment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash Compensation as replacement cost (RC) of agricultural land at 3 times higher of mouza rate. • BDT 400/decimal to be considered as one-year compensation for fish cultivation. • The fish cultivators will be allowed to catch/harvest all the fishes free of cost before taking possession. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DC will pay CCL (Cash Compensation under Law) for the pond. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons entitled will be informed of the details about the land acquisition and compensation policy, process, resettlement package and payment procedures. |
| Loss Item 4: Loss of All Types of Structures With or Without Title to Land | | | |
| Persons Entitled | Entitlements | Application Guidelines | Implementation Issues |
| Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by DC Or as identified through the JVC and census/IoL. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash Compensation as Replacement Cost (RC) for structures with additional 100% of assessed value determined by the DC with the assistance of PWD. • BDT 1699/sft for Pucca structures+100% additional with the rate. • BDT 886/sft for Semi-Pucca structures+100% additional with the rate. • BDT 410/sft for Tin-made structures+100% additional with the rate. • BDT 20/sft, but not exceeding BDT 15000 as Transfer Grant (TG) for shifting affected structures. • BDT 30/sft, but not exceeding BDT 20000 as Reconstruction Grant (RG) for reconstruction of affected structures. • BDT 20000 for each HH as Re-installation Grant of utility services (electricity, gas, tube-well and latrine). • BDT 1,000,000/deep tube- | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable to all structures located within the project RoW at the cut-off date. • DC with the assistance of the PWD will assess and finalize the rate of CCL for affected structures. • DC will disburse CCL. • BEZA will provide other resettlement benefits directly or through the TITAS. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firm will identify the structures loser EPs according to Joint Verification Survey and assess and calculate structures type and amount of structures to be displaced. • DC will determine the value for structures with assistance of PWD and pay the value for structures with 100% enhancement as CCL. |

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|---|--|--|--|
| | <p>well re-installation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As structure demolition grants, the owners will be allowed to take away all the salvageable materials free of cost within the declared date of BEZA/TITAS. | | |
| Loss Item 6: Loss of Trees With or Without Title to Land | | | |
| Persons Entitled | Entitlements | Application Guidelines | Implementation Issues |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by DC Socially recognized owners of trees grown on public or other land, as identified through census. Owners of trees such as Forest Department, Cooperatives society, Zilla Parishad, City Corporation, Lessee on public land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BDT 10000 for each large, BDT 8000 for each medium, BDT 1500 for each small of fruits trees respectively. BDT 15000 for each large timber tree respectively. BDT 300 for each banana tree. Owners of the trees will be allowed to take away the salvageable materials free of cost within the BEZA declared date. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable to all trees and plants located within the project RoW at the cut-off date. DC will pay CCL as applicable for trees/plants. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard rates for trees and fruits of different species available with the Department of Forestry/Horticulture will be considered by DC in calculating the CCL. DC will finalize the market price of trees and fruits with assistance from Department of Forest/Horticulture and enhance it by 100% to fix up under Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) Forest Department, Cooperatives society, Zilla Parishad, City Corporation will not be considered for resettlement benefits. |
| Loss Item 7: Loss of Income from sharecropping | | | |
| Persons Entitled | Entitlements | Application Guidelines | Implementation Issues |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharecroppers cultivating land within the project RoW, as identified through census and SES. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transitional allowance of BDT 8000/month for 3 months. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BEZA will pay the entitlement to the EPs with the help of GRC. The net income per month assessed through CBN methods and to be finalized by the BEZA/TITAS. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census will identify (records, Nos. and category) Eligibility to be based on businessmen identified by the census Compensation must be paid one month before EP dismantles and removes the structures as per works requirements. |
| Loss Item 8: Loss of Wage (Factory and Shop workers) | | | |
| Persons Entitled | Entitlements | Application Guidelines | Implementation Issues |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factory Workers, shop worker within the project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transitional allowance of BDT 12250/month for 6 months. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BEZA will pay the entitlement to the EPs with the help of GRC. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census will identify (records, Nos. and category) |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| RoW, as identified through census and SES | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation rate is at actual monthly salary of identified wage loser. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eligibility to be based on businesspersons identified by the census. |
| Item 9: Loss of Income from Business | | | |
| Persons Entitled | Entitlements | Application Guidelines | Implementation Issues |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business owner, within the project RoW, as identified through census and SES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional allowance of BDT 20000/month for 6 months. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BEZA will pay the entitlement to the EPs with the help of GRC. • The net income per month assessed through CBN methods and to be finalized by the BEZA/TITAS. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Census will identify (records, Nos. and category) ▪ Eligibility to be based on businessmen identified by the census ▪ Compensation must be paid one month before EP dismantles and removes the structures as per works requirements. |
| Item 10: Loss of Income from House Rent | | | |
| Persons Entitled | Entitlements | Application Guidelines | Implementation Issues |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landlord or the house owner, within the project RoW, as identified through census and SES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional allowance of BDT 6000/month for 6 months. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BEZA will pay the entitlement to the EPs with the help of GRC. • The net income per month assessed through CBN methods and to be finalized by the BEZA/TITAS. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Census will identify (records, Nos. and category) ▪ Eligibility to be based on businessmen identified by the census ▪ Compensation must be paid one month before EP dismantles and removes the structures as per works requirements. |
| Loss Item 11: Temporary Loss of Land in Requisition Process | | | |
| Persons Entitled | Entitlements | Application Guidelines | Implementation Issues |
| Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC) in the process of Compensation payment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash Compensation for temporary use of at mouza rate. • BDT 650/decimal as two-year crop compensation. • The owners will retain the land upon completion of construction works. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DC will assess and pay Compensation. • Requisition order shall remain valid initially for two years. • If the requisitioned land is further required by the project, the DC will inform the owners in written and review the compensation package. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons entitled will be informed of the details about the land acquisition and compensation policy, process and payment procedures. • The compensation ceiling or rate is subject to decision of the concerned Deputy Commissioner. |
| Item 11: Grants to Vulnerable AHs | | | |
| Persons Entitled | Entitlements | Application Guidelines | Implementation Issues |
| Vulnerable households (Poor, female headed HHS, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDT 15000 for each HHs as Vulnerability Allowance (VA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EPs will be identified as per the census. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households losing income from business, |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Elderly headed HHs, disabled/physically challenged, Indigenous, and Homeless) will be considered as vulnerable HHs. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entitlement will be provided to the identified EPs by BEZA. | employment and livelihood resources will be assessed through census. |
| Item 12: Unforeseen Adverse Impacts | | | |
| Persons Entitled | Entitlements | Application Guidelines | Implementation Issues |
| Households/ Business Structures persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RAP implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitlements will be determined as per the Entitlement Matrix | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unforeseen impacts will be identified through special survey by the Firm as directed by BEZA BEZA will take necessary action based on GRC decision The entitlements will be approved by BEZA The payment will be made by BEZA with the help of Firm | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unforeseen impacts and displaced persons will be identified with due care as per policy of the project |

5.3. Compensation and Resettlement Payment Mechanism

BEZA will ensure that the properties (land, structures and other assets) to be displaced for the Gas Transmission Line project will be compensated at full replacement cost, determined by the Deputy Commissioner. The principle for determining value and compensation for assets, incomes, and livelihoods is replacing the loss of affected assets and restoring the loss of income and workdays experienced by the displaced households. Income Restoration and Livelihood Assistance will be provided to vulnerable households and business enterprises.

This RAP ensures Replacement Cost for land will be paid by the DC. PAPs will receive compensation from the DC for acquired properties and resettlement and other assistance, as indicated in the RAP (entitlement matrix) will be provided by the BEZA.

5.3.1. Compensation Payment Procedures to the Titled EP

The legally owners of acquired land as identified by Deputy Commissioner in the process of CCL payment are eligible to receive Replacement Value and other resettlement assistance from BEZA.

Box-1: Compensation and Resettlement Procedures for Titled Holders.

| Deputy Commissioner's (DC) Compensation to Titled Holders (TH) |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> BEZA produced and prepared Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) and submit to the Deputy Commissioner (DC). The DC will carry out a feasibility study of the acquisition and submit the report to the Ministry of Land (if the land is more than 16.67 acres) or to the divisional commissioner (if the land is less than 16.67 acres) for approval. Upon approval of the LAP from Ministry of Land (MOL) or from Divisional Commissioner, the DC will issue notice under section 4 of ARIPA to the recorded owner of the affected property |

Deputy Commissioner's (DC) Compensation to Titled Holders (TH)

4. Representative from the acquiring body (DC) and requiring body (BEZA) will conduct a joint verification survey of the affected property within 3 days of serving notice u/s-3 and wait 15 days to receive any complain from land owners.
5. The DC will issue notice u/s 8 to entertaining claims from affected persons.
6. On the basis of the joint verification survey data, the DC will request valuation of structures, trees and crops from the Public Works Department (PWD), the Forest Department and Agriculture Department, respectively.
7. The DC will collect recorded land price from the concerned Sub- register's office from the last 12 months previous to the date of notice under section 3.
8. After receiving the rates from PWD, Forest and Agriculture Departments, the DC will prepare an estimate, adding 100% premium where applicable and send it to the requiring body (BEZA) for placement of fund within 60 days.
9. The DC will prepare the award for compensation in the name of recorded owner.
10. Upon placement of fund, the deputy commissioner will issue notice u/s 11 to the titled owners for receiving cash compensation under law (CCL) within 15 days from the date of issuing notice u/s 11.
11. The affected persons will need to produce record of rights to the property with updated tax receipt of land, declaration on non-judicial stamp; photograph etc. to the DC office with the claim.
12. Upon fulfillment of documentation requirements, the DC office disburses CCL in the office or at field level issuing prior notice to the landowners.

CHAPTER 6

6. Income and Livelihood Restoration Program

6.1. Objective

The Gas Pipeline to the Japanese Economic Zone project will be constructed and installed on private land. A very few numbers of populations will lose their income resource base. Restoration of income and livelihood of the affected persons to the pre-project level is thus one of the most important tasks in resettlement management. This RAP has provision for interim support to mainstream alternative income generating scheme or enhancement of existing livelihood resources so that AHs can either continue their previous occupation or can start new venture or undertake an alternative occupation. The basic objective of income and livelihood restoration and rehabilitation measures is to restore the economic status of the AHs at least at the level they have prior to the project.

6.2. Livelihood Impact and Risk

Affected Person experienced loss of livelihood sources mainly due to loss of agricultural land and agricultural productive base. The Affected Persons compel to surrender their land due to the project and they may experience temporary disturbance in their income and working habit. A small numbers (38) out of 253 Affected Households will become landless due to the land acquisition for the project. They can't purchase replacement land with the compulsory compensation, other resettlement assistance as there is acute land scarcity in the project area, and price of land is skyrocketing every day. They might be going for other enterprise or business activities for their livelihood.

It was revealed through census and SES, only 6.3% of affected households engaged with agricultural activities for their livelihood. Majority portion of affected household heads (49.8%) are involved with business. Level of annual income of affected households has been assessed and only 58 households fall under vulnerable category. The project located in one of the major industrial hub of the country and peoples living in the area are involved with different types of activities. Only one women headed households was found unemployed.

6.3. ILP Implementation Measures

Provisions for Income and Livelihood Restoration program focused on improvement or at least restoration of livelihood and income of all APs. The measures consider diminishing of income and disruption of livelihood earning due to the project. In addition to provided compensation at mouza rate with additional 200% of mouza rate ensured mitigation of impact on livelihood due to the land acquisition. With the given compensation and other resettlement assistance, the affected household may able to enhance and improve their living conditions having engaged with multiple livelihood activities. The project requires only 8.86 acres of land in a strip of about nearly six kilometer stretch. The land acquisition does not have significant livelihood impact on affected person or households. On the other hand, the RAP produces suitable and appropriate provision for transitional allowances for wage loser, business loser and house owner to address their needs during construction period. Due to very insignificant and unrecognizable impact due to land acquisition, the project does not sponsor separate income and livelihood restoration program.

CHAPTER 7

7. Grievance Redress Mechanism

7.1. Objective

BEZA will establish Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project and ensure greater accountability of the project authorities towards all project affected persons (PAPs). The complaints and grievance redress mechanism will allow PAPs for appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from census, IOL, land acquisition and from construction related activities. PAPs will be informed fully about their rights and of the procedures for addressing grievances/complaints whether verbally or in written during consultation, census and at the time of compensation disbursement. The project planning and implementation will be cautious enough to avoid or prevent grievances through advance counseling and technical assistance to the PAPs in the census, IOL, SES and compensation collection process. This will be ensured through careful RAP design and implementation, by ensuring full participation and consultations with PAPs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the affected communities, the BEZA, and local governments in general.

7.2. Grievance Redress Committee

BEZA will form Grievance Redress Committees at Union and project level to resolve complaints or grievances formally through community participation. The GRC at union level will be composed off five members who include representative from BEZA, Union Parishad Chairperson, Two representatives including one woman from PAPs and TITAS representative. Representative of BEZA chaired the committee while TITAS representative will act as member secretary of the committee.

The project level GRC will be composed of 3 member who include the Project Director and Social Safeguard Specialist of BEZA. The project director will chair the committee while Safeguard Specialist will act as member secretary of the committee.

7.3. Legitimacy of GRC

The Project Director will form required numbers of committees with specific terms of reference and forwarded those to the respective ministry for approval. The ministry enacted these committees through a gazette notification. Any complaints on ownership title or other suits falling under arbitration and which is to be resolved by the judiciary system will not be within the purview of the GRCs.

7.4. Scope and Jurisdiction of GRC

The GRC will be activated with the responsibilities to resolve resettlement and compensation related grievances/issues not to be addressed under legal suits in the courts. Scope of work and jurisdiction of GRC is as follows:

- The GRC will receive grievances, complaints or disputes through TITAS field office from affected persons in written.
- The field official of TITAS will assists Affected Person to lodge/register any resettlement grievance, complaints or disputes over ownership title of acquired land/assets to the GRC.
- The GRC will review, consider and resolve grievances related to social/resettlement and environmental mitigation during RAP implementation.

- Any grievance, complaints and problems should ideally be resolved on the first day of hearing or within a period of one month, in case of any complicated one requiring additional and field investigation.
- Grievance of Indirectly affected persons will also be reviewed by GRC.
- GRC decisions should ideally be arrived at through consensus, failing which resolutions will be based on majority vote.
- Any decision made by GRC must be within the purview of social, resettlement, and environmental policy framework.
- The GRC will not deal with any issues/matters pending in the court of law. But if the parties agree on through written appeal, then GRC can only mediate for withdrawing of litigation.
- Other than disputes relating to ownership right under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation and other assistance. However, the major grievances that might require mitigation include:
 - Dispute over APs not enlisted in the original IOL or census.
 - Losses not identified correctly.
 - Compensation/assistance not as per entitlement matrix.
 - Delay in disbursement of compensation/assistance.
 - Disputes over ownership
 - Improper distribution of compensation/assistance in case of joint ownership
 - A minimum three (3) members shall form the quorum for the meeting of GRC.

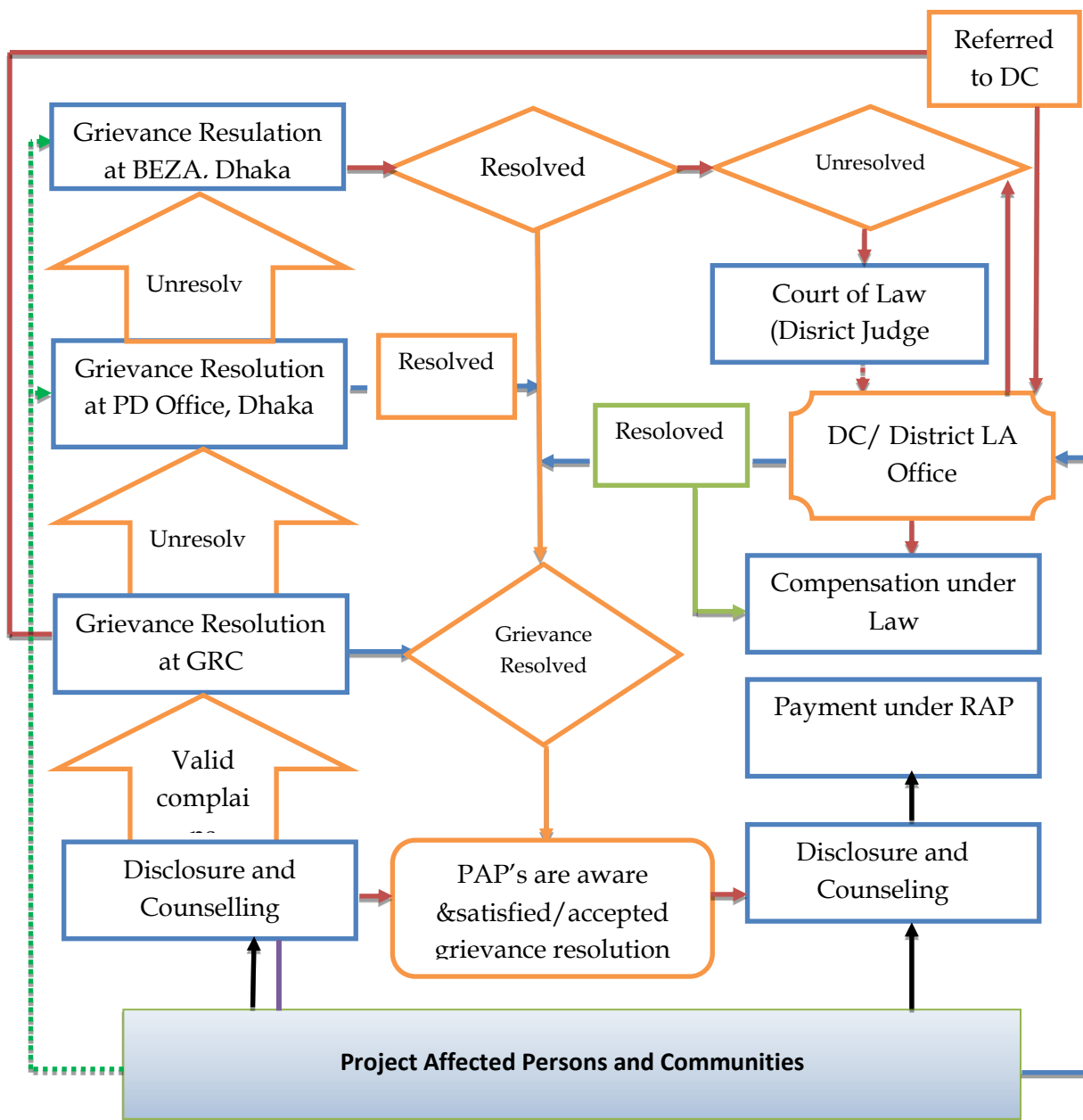


Figure 7-1: Grievance Redress Mechanism Chart

7.5. Disclosure and Procedures

Upon taking possession of acquired land, BEZA will form Grievance Redress Committee. Prior to the start of construction works, BEZA and its representative will make sure to the PAPs about the establishment of grievance redress mechanism and the process. All relevant contact information and the grievance redress steps posted at every UP office involved as well as TITAS field office. The poster will be in local language and posted as soon as possible. The BEZA representative will check at least every month to ensure that the posters are properly displayed and contact instructions and numbers are clearly provided.

GRC meeting will be held in the respective field office of BEZA or TITAS or any other location as agreed by the Committee and also convenient to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). If needed, GRC members

may take field visits to verify and review the issues at dispute, including ownership/shares, reasons for any delay in payments or other relevant matters.

The TITAS and BEZA will try as much as possible to address grievances locally before these are submitted to the GRC. If grievances are not resolved, the following procedures and timeline are described in **Table 7-1:**

Table 7-1: Steps of GRM

| Steps | Action Level | Process |
|--------|---|--|
| Step 1 | Counseling | <p>Complaints and grievances from displaced person will first be heard during personal contact and focus group meetings at the village level. The RAP implementation operatives on site will counsel PAPs for gaps in information about the policy and eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistances.</p> <p>If the case/complain found outside the mandate of GRC, the RAP implementing operatives will advise the aggrieved PAPs to lodge their complaints in the court of law at the district level. If the case/complain is within the jurisdiction of GRC, the RAP implementing operatives will advise the aggrieved APs to formally lodge their complaints with the GRC.</p> |
| Step 2 | GRC Resolution | <p>Member secretary of GRC will scrutinize the complaints and prepare case file for hearing and resolution. A formal hearing will be held before GRC at a date fixed by the member secretary of GRC in consultation with the chair and other aggrieved APs.</p> <p>On the date of hearing, the aggrieved PAP will appear before the GRC at a place set in consultation with the PAPs and BEZA and produce proof in support of his/her claim. The member secretary will note down the statement of the complainants and documents with all proofs.</p> <p>The decisions from majority of the members will be considered final from the GRC and will be issued by the Convener and signed by other members of the GRC. The case records will be up dated and the decision will be communicated to the complainant APs by the member secretary of GRC at the village level.</p> |
| Step 3 | Decision from Project Director Office, BEZA | <p>If any aggrieved PAP is not satisfied with the GRC decision, the next option will be to lodge grievances to the Project Director of the Araihaazar Economic Zone project at Dhaka within two (2) weeks after receiving the decision from GRC. The AP, in the complaint, must produce documents supporting his/her claim. The PD with, the assistance from the Resettlement Specialist on the supervision consultants will review the proceedings of the GRC hearing and convey its decisions to the aggrieved PAPs within two (2) weeks after receiving the complaint.</p> |
| Step 4 | Decision from PD | <p>Should the resolution from Project Director office fail to satisfy the aggrieved PAPs, they will facilitate to forward their case for further review and settlement with the office of the Chairman of BEZA at Dhaka. The aggrieved PAP will submit the petition with all documentary evidences of complaints and the resolution proceeding of step 2 and 3 within two weeks after the decisions from the Project Director Office is received.</p> |
| Step 5 | Decision from Court | <p>Should the grievance redress system fail to satisfy aggrieved APs, they can go/pursue further action by submitting their case to the appropriate court of law at the district level.</p> |

7.6. Documentation and Record Keeping

All GRC documents will be maintained by TITAS field officials for review and verification by supervision consultants and JICA. TITAS or BEZA field offices will act as secretariat to the GRCs. As a result, the record will be up-to-date and easily accessible on-site.

CHAPTER 8

8. Institutional Framework

8.1. Institutional Arrangement

BEZA under the Prime Minister Office is representing the Government of Bangladesh as the Executing Agency to the Japanese Economic Zone project at Araihasar. BEZA is responsible for undertaking all studies, design and construction of this project. BEZA is being mandated to undertake steps, as per guidelines of the Prime Minister Office and advice of the Government, to secure funds from JICA for the implementation of the project. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) financing the project under G2G agreement with Government of Bangladesh. JICA will take over the possession of land and will develop Economic Zone exclusively for mainly of Japanese investment. In addition to the construction of the project, BEZA will prepare details Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for rehabilitation of affected person.

8.1.1. Deputy Commissioner Office

The Deputy Commissioner (DC) has the key role in the RAP implementation process. The DC has the legal responsibility of acquiring land and paying compensation directly to the AHs as per the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act-2017 (Act-21 of 2017). DC has access to official record and the Legal/Administrative authority for determining market price of acquired and updating ownership title of land for Cash Compensation under Law (CCL). The District Land Acquisition Officer (DLAO) will assist and support Deputy Commissioner in land acquisition process. The Deputy Commissioner will conduct joint verification to assess quantum of acquired property and estimate cost for acquisition. The DC offices will receive funds from BEZA via TITAS for payment of compensation to the directly affected persons. Participation of DC is necessary in project area meeting to avoid any unwanted circumstances related to law and order. Similarly DC's interventions/assistances will be required in matters such as disposal of land ownerships disputes, allotment of surplus land for construction of common properties.

8.1.2. Office of the TITAS

TITAS, as the sole and unitary authority to install and construct gas pipeline in the project location will have some specific responsibilities. The TITAS will prepare Land Acquisition Plan (LAP), design pipeline construction layout, carried necessary technical survey and construct and install pipeline. Actually TITAS is the owner of the gas pipeline. Upon request by BEZA, TITAS request the DC to acquire the land for the project. BEZA will transfer the necessary funds to TITAS and then TITAS place the fund to the DC account. Respective desk at TITAS and field office will be responsible for hand over the land to the contractor.

8.1.3. Project Director

Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority (BEZA) has established a Project Management Unit (PMU), headed by a Project Director (PD) who is responsible for the overall execution of the Araihasar Economic Zone Project. The Project Director of AEZ will perform as Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) assisted and supported by an Assistant Manager and Social Development Specialist. The Project Director of AEZ will be the responsible officials for Gas Pipeline Project.

The PD/CRO will responsible for:

- Overall resettlement and rehabilitation work.
- Call and chair regular coordination meeting between PMO-SIU and TITAS.
- Coordinate the implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation activities with Head Office and Field office.
- Approve micro plan prepared by TITAS.
- Monitor monthly progress of RAP implementation.
- Guide staff of BEZA, M&E agency on policy related issues during implementation; and
- Ensure timely release of fund for Resettlement & Rehabilitation activities.

8.1.4. Safeguard Implementation Unit

The executing agency (here is BEZA) will implement the RAP through setting a Safeguard Implementation Unit (SIU), headed by the Assistant Manager as Resettlement Officer under the PMU. The concerned Resettlement Officer (RO) with the status of Assistant Manager at the SIU will act as the Convener of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and the Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC).

The SIU will carry out the following specific tasks relating to RAP finalization and its implementation:

- Coordinate necessary arrangement to support RAP finalization and implementation activities, *i.e.* appointing GRC.
- Submit updated RAP to JICA, prepared by the consultant for review, endorsement, and disclosure before RAP implementation;
- Ensure meaningful consultations and stakeholder participations during RAP updating and its implementation;
- Perform the overall responsibility of planning, management, monitoring, and implementation of the program;
- Ensure availability of necessary budget for complying with all necessary activities;
- Synchronize compensation payment activity and handover required land to the contractor;
- Develop RAP implementation tools and forms, including necessary Committees; and
- Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement packages and payment modality.

8.2. Resettlement Management Committee

To arrive at a fair compensation sufficient to cover replacement value of the lost properties and assets, formation of a Property Valuation Advisory Committee is considered for each Upazila. Again, to redress a mechanism to dispose of the complaint out of the court as per RAP, for setting up a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for each union is also felt indispensable.

Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

A mechanism to dispose of the complaints out of the court, a Grievance Redress Committee for each union has been very useful in Bangladesh. The GRC in BEZA will be composed of:

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Representative of BEZA | : Convener |
| 2. Representative of TITAS | : Member |
| 3. Chairman/Mayor | : Member |
| 4. Two Representative of DPs (one male or one female) | : Member |

8.3. Institutional Responsibilities for Providing Resettlement Assurances

Table 8-1: Institutional Responsibilities in Compensation Providing Process

| Related Activities and Responsibilities | Responsibility |
|---|------------------|
| A. Finalization of RAP | |
| Design and reproduction of RAP information materials | BEZA |
| Disclosure and public consultations | BEZA |
| Selection of members and establishment of Resettlement Advisory Committee | BEZA |
| Design and carry out joint verification survey | DC/BEZA |
| Processing the census survey data of AHs | BEZA |
| Assessing AHs and vulnerable AHs to be relocated | BEZA |
| Determination of entitlements and consultations with individual AHs | BEZA |
| Disclosure of RAP to BEZA, APs, and concerned stakeholders | SIU-BEZA |
| Review and concurrence of final RAP | JICA |
| Approval of RAP | BEZA |
| B. RAP Implementation | |
| Preparation and Issuance of ID cards to AP | BEZA |
| Formation and Mobilization of GRC | BEZA |
| Appointment of External Monitoring Agency (EMA) | BEZA |
| Establishment of internal monitoring unit/team | BEZA |
| Budget approval for compensation and other benefits | BEZA/TITAS |
| Release of funds for payment of compensation/resettlement benefits | BEZA/TITAS |
| Payment of compensation and other benefits | BEZA/TITAS |
| Filing and resolution of complaints of APs | BEZA/TITAS |
| Confirmation of “no objection” for the award of civil works contract | JICA |
| Relocation and livelihood restoration assistance | BEZA/TITAS |
| C. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting | |
| Internal monitoring and evaluation | BEZA |
| External monitoring and evaluation | External Monitor |
| Biannual safeguard monitoring report | BEZA/TITAS |

8.4. Women Headed Households Dealing Process.

The RAP implementation will ensure a gender-sensitive approach in planning, management, and operation of compensation issues. In case of this sort of APs, separate group of females will be formed and operated by the RAP implementation operatives. Feedback from the female-headed APs obtained through female focus groups for planning relocation and resettlement will be entertained. The female staff engaged by BEZA/TITAS will identify the needs of female APs for income restoration approaches and implementation of the income restoration component of the RAP.

CHAPTER 9

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

9.1. Introduction

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are the key apparatus of RP implementation. Monitoring is a periodical checking of planned activities and provides midway inputs, facilities changes, if necessary, then provides feedback for project management to keep the program on schedule. Evaluation on the other hand assesses the resettlement effectiveness, impact and sustainability of Resettlement and Rehabilitation program. In other words evaluation is activity aimed to assessing whether the activities have actually achieved their intended goals and purposes. Thus monitoring and evaluation of resettlement plan implemented are critical in order to measure the project performance and fulfillment of project objective. BEZA will establish a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system under the jurisdiction of Project Director at PMO office. Monitoring will continue till the end of RAP implementation. Components will include performance monitoring i.e., physical progress of work and impact monitoring and external evaluation.

9.2. Objective of M & E

Monitoring and evaluation will ensure timely and fair delivery of entitlements to the Entitled Persons. To ensure achievement of targets within schedule, the M&E will enable SIU to get feedback from the target population and the field operatives to devise corrective measures. The affected persons and the surrounding communities are the main source to carry out M&E, which will increase the deliverance capability of the SIU and make best use of RAP.

The M&E method and the process adopted for achieving the targeted performances will be accomplished by collecting, analyzing, reporting and using information, about resettlement progress as per the scope of the RAP. It will make sure that inputs are provided, procedures are followed, and outputs are monitored and verified as per approved plan and schedule of actions. A standard database will be developed for the purpose of constant monitoring and post evaluation of the RAP targets.

The BEZA will conduct the daily operation of land acquisition, payment of compensation, identification of entitled persons physically, and processing their entitlements, relocation and resettlement, those field level monitoring and assessment.

9.3. Approach and Methodology

The SIU will monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the resettlement action plan. The scope of monitoring activities will be proportionate to the projects' risks and impacts. As well as recording the progress in compensation payment and other resettlement activities, the borrower/client will prepare monitoring reports to ensure that the implementation of the resettlement plan has produced the desired outcomes. To assess the changes and variations the M&E approach will identify and select a set of appropriate indicators and gathering information on them. The M&E process will ensure participation of stakeholders, especially the affected persons, women and vulnerable groups. The process will also undertake different formal and informal surveys for impact analysis. M&E processes assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability will carry out through the identification of lessons from the project for building upon future remedy.

9.4. Stages of M & E

Monitoring and evaluation process will be focused on indicators specific to process by PIU and outcomes at three consecutive stages of RAP implementation: RAP preparatory stage, relocation stage and rehabilitation stage. Viewpoint of M&E at these stages will be as follows:

9.4.1. Preparatory Stage

Monitoring is concerned with administrative issues for the period of the pre-relocation phase of the resettlement process such as, establishment of resettlement unit, budget management, and consultation with AHs in the preparation of resettlement plan and their participation in the implementation process, information dissemination on payments of entitlement due, grievance redress, and so on. The major issues for monitoring will be to:

- Conduct additional baseline survey, if required;
- Consultations;
- Identify AHs and their numbers;
- Identification of different categories of AHs and entitlements of individuals;
- Collection of sex disaggregated data and preferences of women;
- Establish Inventory of Losses;
- Ascertain Entitlements;
- Budget delivery;
- Information dissemination;
- Institutional capacity assessment.

9.4.2. Implementation Stage

Once the AHs have resettled at new self-relocated sites, the focus of monitoring will shift to issues of livelihood restoration. The key issue of monitoring will be:

- Initiation of livelihood restoration activities;
- Provisions for basic civic amenities and essential facilities in the host area;
- Consultations;
- Assistance to enhance the livelihood and quality of life.

9.4.3. M & E Indicators

As per compliance requirements of JICA's social consideration on involuntary resettlement, RAP policy and targets, the RAP implementation process will be monitored and evaluated through setting up indicators. These indicators have been mentioned below in Boxes. Boxes 1, 2 and 3).

| Box-1: Process Indicators | |
|---|---|
| Project input, public participation and monitoring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting up an RAP implementation organization - Deployment of implementing agencies - Training of concerned staff - Census, inventory of losses, baseline socio-economic survey - Expenditure of implementing agencies - Procedure of identification of eligible affected HHs/ 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, PVAC and RAC - Grievance redresses procedures in-place and functioning |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Level of public awareness on RP policy and provisions Cost of compensation collection by Ahs - Monitoring reports submitted |
|--|--|

| |
|---------------------------------|
| Box 2: Output Indicators |
|---------------------------------|

| | |
|--|--|
| Delivery of entitlements, Relocation and Rehabilitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of households self-relocated in and around the areas - Number of households compensated and assisted - Number of businesses relocated in and around the areas - Number of affected persons purchased agricultural land - Amount of compensation disbursed - Amount of other benefits disbursed - Number of eligible persons identified and provided training on IGA - Number of vulnerable households assisted for re-location - Number of vulnerable households brought under livelihood program |
|--|--|

| |
|---------------------------------|
| Box 3: Impact Indicators |
|---------------------------------|

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Longer Term Impact | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in housing in another place - Changes in drinking 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. |
|---------------------------|--|

9.5. Institutional Arrangement for M & E

BEZA will carry out internal monitoring of the RAP implementation involving BEZA-SIU offices, TITAS and the Consultants. An independent external monitoring agency will carry out M&E independently of the BEZA. The social development consultant will oversee and monitor safeguard compliance of the project while JICA will conduct periodic missions for the compliance monitoring. The project affected persons, their community and local level NGO will also participate in the M&E process.

9.5.1. Office of the Project Director

The project Director is responsible to oversee proper and timely implementation of all activities in RAP. The monitoring will be carried out with support from the BEZA-SIU offices and the TITAS. BEZA/TITAS will collect appropriate data from the field and provide feedback to SIU on progress of RAP implementation and the day to day problems arising out of the process.

TITAS prepared monthly/quarterly reports on the progress of RAP implementation. SIU have to be collect information from the project site and assimilate in the form of monthly progress of RAP implementation and adjust work program where necessary, in case of delays or problems.

9.5.2. External Monitor

An External Monitoring Agency (EMA), independent of the project, with prior experience in resettlement and rehabilitation of development induced displacement engaged to carry out external M&E and reporting of the implementation of the RAP. The EMA will carried out quarterly, annual, mid-term and final evaluation and recommend necessary changes to the SIU and the Social and Environment Circle (SEC) for consideration. The scope of external monitoring will cover compliance monitoring and social impact evaluation of RAP implementation.

The EMA covered compliance issues such as: (i) compensation and entitlement policies, (ii) adequacy of organizational mechanism for implementing the RAP, (iii) restoration of APs income, (iv) settling complain and grievances and (v) provisions of adequate budgetary support by SIU for implementation of the RAP. The EMA will assess if the APs: (i) have been provided with alternative place to relocation, (ii) have re-established their structures, (iii) re-established their business and (iv) were extended assistance to restore their incomes at pre-project level. It also appraised accounting documents used in recording the payments of compensation to APs by BEZA. In addition to this at least once a year and annual impact evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the work being undertaken and level of result achieved.

9.6. Reporting Requirement

The Assistant Manager at SIU is responsible for supervision and implementation of the RAP for the project. The Assistant Manager at SIU prepared monthly progress reports on resettlement activities to PD. The External Monitoring Agency (EMA) submitted quarterly report to the PD through review and determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standard have been restored/enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. Monitoring reports will be submitted at regular interval as specified. Both monitoring and evaluation undertaken as a part of regular activities and reporting on this extremely important in order to take corrective measures. Following table provides details on the content and timing for various report associated with M&E.

Table 9-1:Reporting cycle /frequency

| Activity/Reporting | Contents | Timeline | Responsibility |
|-------------------------|---|--|----------------|
| Monthly Progress Report | Narrative as per Monitoring Plan format giving details on activity, results, issues affecting performance and variance if any and reason for same and corrections recommended | To be submitted within 10 days of the following month | BEZA/TITAS |
| Quarterly Report | Progress, issues, with regard to payments of compensation, and other assistance, review of expenditure vs. budgeted amount by budget heads and sub heads; recommendations | To be submitted within 30 days of end of every 6 th month | BEZA/TITAS |
| Final Report | Project achievement and impacts | To be submitted within 90 days of end of the Project | BEZA/TITAS |

CHAPTER 10

10. Cost and Financial Source of Mitigation Measures

10.1. Introduction

The costs for land acquisition and resettlement for the project has been estimated at the current market price for the year 2018, with necessary supplements for replacement value, dislocation allowances with assessed replacement value for the same year, and additional assistance for income & livelihood restoration and vulnerabilities as per the resettlement policy framework. This budget is an estimate of financial outlays for meeting different expenditure. The rules laid down in ARIPA-2017 to determine value of acquired properties and assets ensures Current Market Price *i.e.* additional 200% of mouza rate for land and additional 100% for structures, trees and crops will be determined by Deputy Commissioner. This estimated cost calculated as per rules of ARIPA-2017.

10.2. Valuation of Land

Price of land in Bangladesh varies substantially depending on productivity, commercial utility, and proximity to urban centers and access to communications. Therefore, land price also varies within a given geographical boundary like the smallest land administration unit called “Mouza”. The Deputy Commissioner determined mouza-wise price by “Land Category” which differs from mouza to mouza. The land types in the project area recognized by DCs are as follows:

- a. Null (Agricultural/crops Land)
- b. Homestead (viti)
- c. Pond/Doba (water body)
- d. Fallow land etc.

The land Losers, whether purchasing or not will be provided with replacement cost of land that include titling cost and Current Market Price. Replacement Cost of all categories of land has been established as per mouza rate plus additional 200% of mouza rate. The cost for acquired land has been calculated at mouza for each category of land of each mouza. The value of acquired land is estimated as BDT 692,650,436 (Sixty-nine crores twenty sis lac fifty thousand four hundred and thirty-six only). Details estimated Replacement Cost for land is presented in Table 10-1.

Table 10-1: Estimated Cost for Compensation of Acquired Land

| Name of Mouza | Type of land | Quantum of Land (In deci.) | Mouza Rate | Estimated Cost with additional 200% of Mouza rate |
|------------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------|---|
| Dighiborabo | Null | 131.4698 | 312600 | 123292378 |
| | Pond | 35.68411 | 40000 | 4282093 |
| | Viti | 6.68961 | 68400 | 1372708 |
| | Fallow | 16.15245 | 30000 | 1453721 |
| Sub Total | | 189.99597 | | 130400900 |
| Behakoir | Null | 311.28574 | 306148 | 285898520 |
| Sub Total | | 311.28574 | | 285898520 |
| Kanchpur | Null | 122.04316 | 244253 | 89428224 |
| Sub Total | | 122.04316 | | 89428224 |

| Name of Mouza | Type of land | Quantum of Land (In deci.) | Mouza Rate | Estimated Cost with additional 200% of Mouza rate |
|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------|---|
| Monoharkharbag | Null | 244.58162 | 244000 | 179033746 |
| | Pond | 0.59229 | 61600 | 109455 |
| | Viti | 4.49495 | 379900 | 5122895 |
| | Doba | 4.67861 | 127000 | 1782550 |
| | Fallow | 1.07438 | 16000 | 51570 |
| Sub Total | | 255.42185 | | 186100216 |
| Bagnoyanogor | Null | 7.21219 | 38000 | 822190 |
| | Fallow | 0.03214 | 4000 | 386 |
| Sub Total | | 7.24433 | | 822575 |
| Total Compensation for Land | | 885.99105 | | 692,650,436 |

10.3. Valuation of Structures

The Deputy Commissioner of Narayangonj assessed Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for structures in accordance with the ARIPA-2017. The Deputy Commissioner will assess value of affected structures at the rate of Public Works Department (PWD). As per ARIPA-2017, the affected structures loser person to be compensated with 100% additional of assessed value for structures. The acquisition process is yet to start by the Deputy Commissioner. The indicative value of affected structures has been calculated at rate of PWD. The total estimated value of affected structures stood at **BDT 35,020,346** (Thirty-five lac twenty thousand three hundred and forty-six only). Estimated cost for structures is presented in Table 10-2

Table 10-2: Estimated Cost of Acquired Structures

| SL No. | Type of Structures | Quantum of Structures | Units Rates | Estimated Cost |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Pucca | 4711 | 1699 | 16007978 |
| 2 | Semi-Pucca | 10082 | 886 | 17865304 |
| 3 | Tin-made | 458 | 410 | 375560 |
| 4 | Boundary Wall | 60 | 50 | 6000 |
| 5 | Septic Tank | 432 | 886 | 765504 |
| Total | | | | 35,020,346 |

10.4. Valuation of Trees

The Deputy Commissioner didn't assess and budgeted compensation for tress. In the project right-of way, some tress were identified during census. PAPs will be compensated for affected tress according to the acquisition laws in Bangladesh. As per ARIPA-2017, the Deputy Commissioner will assess compensation according to the rate of Department of Forestry with additional 100% of assessed value JICA Guideline for Environmental and Social Consideration confirms Replacement Cost for tress. In compliance with acquisition law and JICA policy, an estimated budget for tress is calculated in this RAP. Valuation of tress is assessed in line with the methods and rates of the Department of Forestry. The value of affected trees estimated as **BDT 4,414,000** (Forty-four lac fourteen thousand only). The details of cost estimation of affected trees are given in the below Table.

Table 10-3: Estimated Cost of Affected Trees

| SL No | Type. of Trees | Nos. of Trees | Units Rate | Estimated Cost |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|
| 1 | Large Fruit Trees | 147 | 10000 | 2940000 |
| 2 | Medium Fruit Trees | 37 | 8000 | 592000 |
| 3 | Fruit Saplings | 2 | 1500 | 6000 |
| 4 | Large Timber Trees | 29 | 15000 | 870000 |
| 5 | Banana Plant | 10 | 300 | 6000 |
| Total | | | | 4,414,000 |

10.5. Estimated Cost of Crops/Fish stock

As per ARIPA-2017, the land owners will get compensation for standing crops/fish stock of acquired land. The acquisition process is yet start by the Deputy Commissioner. The RAP for Gas Transmission Line proposes compensation for produce of acquired land for one year. The net production value calculated according to the methods followed by Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE). The estimated cost for crops/fish stock is stood at BDT 545,296 (Five lac forty five thousand two hundred and ninety six only) and presented in the **Table 10-4**.

Table 10-4: Estimated Cost for Crops/Fish stock

| SL No. | Type of loses | Quantum of Land (in decimal) | Unit rate | Estimated Cost |
|--------------|--|------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1 | 1 year crop compensation | 816.59 | 650 | 530784 |
| 2 | Compensation for fishstock in the pond/waterbody | 36.28 | 400 | 14512 |
| Total | | | | 545,296 |

10.6. Transfer and Reconstruction/Re-installation Grants

The RAP prescribes for relocation allowances for affected persons lost residential and commercial/industrial structures in the project area to elsewhere suitable for them. The relocation allowances include transfer and reconstruction grants of the structures and also include re-installation of utility services. The rates of relocation allowances fixed as per guidelines of PWD and in consideration of other Resettlement Action Plan/Resettlement Plan (RAP/RP) currently under implementation in Bangladesh and also describe in the entitlement matrix. There is 3 deep tube-well identified in the project alignment. If possible, try to avoid relocation of 3 deep tube-well and other major structures during construction and installation of gas pipeline. In that case no relocation assistance/grants will be paid. A total of 19 households and 3 deep tube-wells will be affected by the project. The RAP has provision for transfer and reconstruction grants at calculated on total lost amount with a highest ceiling to be paid for residential and commercial/industrial structures. Re-installation cost calculated as per PWD rate. A detail the relocation allowances is presented in **Table 10-5**.

Table 10-5: Transfer and Reconstruction/Re-installation Grants

| SL No. | Type of Resettlement Grants | Units | Rate | Estimated Cost |
|--------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|----------------|
| 1 | Transfer Grant | 19 | 15000 | 285000 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|----|---------|------------------|
| 2 | reconstruction Grant | 19 | 20000 | 380000 |
| 3 | Re-installation of Utility Services | 19 | 20000 | 380000 |
| 4 | Deep Tube-well reinstallation | 3 | 1000000 | 3000000 |
| Total | | | | 4,045,000 |

10.7. Livelihood Allowances

During census and SES, details social assessment has been carried out to identify and assess impact on income and livelihood of affected persons. A total of 58 households identified as vulnerable based on their annual income. There is one sharecropper, 52 factory workers identified in project alignment will lose their income earning opportunity due to the construction of gas pipeline. There are 3 businessmen and 3 landlords will lose their income from business and house rent respectively. The RAP has provision to mitigate the impact on income and livelihood and prescribe transitional allowances to restore income and livelihood. These allowances provided as subsistence until the completion of pipeline installation. Several Resettlement Action Plans/Resettlement Plans (RAPs/RPs) in compliance of the World Bank, ADB and JICA policy on involuntary resettlement is currently under implementation in Bangladesh. The RAP for Gas Transmission Line prescribed transitional allowances in light of that RAPs/RPs. Estimated cost for transitional allowances stood at BDT **5,184,000** (Fifty-five lac ninety-eight thousand only) and presented in the below Table.

Table 10-6: Estimated Cost for Livelihood Allowances

| SL No. | Type/Category of Allowances | Units | Rate | Estimated Cost |
|--------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------|
| 1 | Special Allowance for VH | 58 | 15000 | 870000 |
| 2 | Allowance for Sharecropper | 1 | 8000 | 24000 |
| 3 | Wage Loser | 52 | 12250 | 3822000 |
| 4 | Allowance for business loser | 3 | 20000 | 360000 |
| 5 | Allowance for rental houses | 3 | 6000 | 108000 |
| Total | | | | 5,184,000 |

10.8. Estimated Cost for Requisitioned Land

The project requires a total of 8.11 acres of additional land to be requisitioned temporarily to facilitate construction works. Necessary rules and instruction for requisition is laid down in the ARIPA-2017. The Deputy Commissioner will assess compensation for requisitioned land. However, there is no specific ceiling or rate I for assessing compensation. In Bangladesh, compensation assessment for requisitioned land depends on the Deputy Commissioner discretionary authority. In Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project, The Deputy Commissioner followed similar rate as it is for acquired properties. Later the Deputy Commissioner has been brought the requisition land under acquisition process, as it seems unrealistic and complex procedures. As there are no specific ceiling or rate for requisition, this RAP calculated compensation for requisition land at mouza rate without additional value. However, the cost estimation is remaining a subject to the decision of respective Deputy Commissioner. The estimated cost for requisitioned land is very much indicative and tentative. The RAP also recommends crops compensation of requisitioned land for two years. The estimated cost for requisitioned land is presented in the Table 10-7.

Table 10-7: Estimated Cost for Requisition Land

| SL No. | Name of Mouza | Quantum of Land (in decimal) | Unit rate/decimal | Total Cost |
|--|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Dighi Borabo | 161 | 312600 | 50328600 |
| 2 | Monoharkharbag | 233 | 244000 | 56852000 |
| 3 | Chengail | 1 | 155925 | 155925 |
| 4 | Kachpur | 96 | 244253 | 23448288 |
| 5 | Behakoir | 313 | 306148 | 95824324 |
| 6 | Bagnoyanogor | 7 | 159800 | 1118600 |
| Crops compensation for requisitioned land for two years (650x2=1300) | | | | |
| 7 | | 811 | 1300 | 1054300 |
| Sub Total | | | | 228,782,037 |

10.9. Budget and Financing Plan

Necessary fund needed for meeting the compensations and other benefits will be provided by BEZA, based on the financing plan agreed by the Government of Bangladesh and JICA. BEZA will also ensure that the RAP is submitted to JICA for concurrence, and that funds for entitlements under the RAP is fully provided to AHs prior to the award of the civil work contract. BEZA will transfer the necessary fund for compensation of acquired properties to TITAS and then TITAS will place the fund to the Deputy Commissioner account. The Deputy Commissioner will disburse the compensation to the affected persons.

The total estimated cost to be incurred for acquisition and implementation of the RAP is about BDT **1,067,705,226** (One hundred-six crores seventy-seve lac five thousand two hundred and twenty-six taka only) including administrative cost of the DC and contingency; which is equivalent to approximately US\$ **13,020,795** (One crore thirty lac twenty thousands seven hundred nine-five only). Detailed estimated budget is given in **Annex-4**. Summary of estimated cost of acquisition and resettlement budget is given in the below Table.

Table 10-7: Summary of Estimated Cost for Compensation and Resettlement Assistance

| SL No | Description of Cost | Estimated Cost in BDT | Estimated Cost In US\$ | US\$ (million) |
|-------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Estimated Cost for Compensation of Acquired Land | 692650436 | 8446957 | 8.447 |
| 2 | Estimated Cost for Compensation of Acquired Structures | 545296 | 6650 | 0.007 |
| 3 | Estimated Cost for Compensation of Acquired Tress | 35020346 | 427077 | 0.427 |
| 4 | Estimated Cost for Compensation for crops/fish stock | 4414000 | 53829 | 0.054 |
| 5 | Estimated Cost for Transfer and reconstruction Grant | 4045000 | 49329 | 0.049 |
| 6 | Estimated Cost for transitional Allowances | 5184000 | 63220 | 0.063 |
| 7 | Estimated cost Land Requisition | 228782037 | 2790025 | 2.790 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Total Estimated Cost | 970641114 | 11837087 | 11.837 |
| | Administrative Cost of DC and Contingency at 10% of total budget | 97064111 | 1183709 | 1.184 |
| | Grand Total | 1,067,705,226 | 13,020,795 | 13.021 |

10.10. Management of Resettlement Budget

The BEZA/TITAS doesn't not have any set codified rules for payment of grants to AHs eligible for resettlement assistance from the project. BEZA/TITAS also doesn't not have separate specialized wing in its organogram for implementing Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Upon request and requisition of TITAS, BEZA will transfer required fund to the TITAS account and the TITAS will place the same amount to the Deputy Commissioner's account for disbursing compensation to the affected persons.

With support from SIU, the Project Director will prepare and place the budget according to Entitlement Matrix to Chairman of BEZA to get approval. Upon getting approval from the chairman, The Project Director will approve the administrative guideline and payment modalities. There will be a bank account in any commercial bank with appropriate signatories at SIU. The account may be operated by two signatories with compulsory of PD.

The payment debit voucher will be quadruplicate, of which one will be original with revenue stamp, and remaining 03 will be photocopies of the original one. The original one will be submitted and kept at the SIU. The second copy will be retained by the GRC, and remaining two will be preserved at the Project Director office and other one is for EP.

CHAPTER 11

11. Implementation Schedule

A time-bound RAP implementation schedule will be designed and developed by Detail Design Consultant in line with the project construction schedule. The overall schedule of RAP implementation will be based on the principle that (i) all displaced persons and families are paid their due compensation and other resettlement benefits/allowances prior to relocation: and (ii) relocation of the families/businesses should be synchronized with the schedule. Implementation of RAP will be started before commencing of the project construction work. At the beginning of the RAP implementation work, skeleton staff for entertaining and resolving claims /grievances of the EPs regarding social safeguard and environmental issues will be appointed. Once RAP implementation is complete, then project infrastructure construction work will start. A tentative RAP implementation schedule is presented with this document.

Table 11-1: RAP Implementation Schedule

| Activities | 2019 | | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | |
|--|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| LAND ACQUISITION & REQUISITION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Preparation of LAP and Submit DC | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | | | | |
| Land Acquisition Processing | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | | | |
| LA Estimate and Fund Placement with DC | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | | |
| Notice u/s-4, JVS and u/s-8 for acquisition | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| notice u/s-20 (i), and u/s-8 for requisition | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| Award of Compensation, u/s-11 | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | |
| Possession and Handing over Land | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | |
| SOCIAL PREPARATION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disclosure of RAP | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Determination of Entitlement | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coordinate with DC office on Land | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Assist PAPs in the Process of CCL | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Prepare Application for CCL Collection | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Opening Bank Accounts by the PAPs | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Apply and Receive CCL | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| EP/PAPs Approach for Resettlement Assistance | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| RELOCATION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Payment of Transfer and Reconstruction | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Payment of Other Resettlement | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| PAPs Mobilization and Relocation | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Monitoring of Relocated Households | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| GRIEVANCE REDRESS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Complaints receive from aggrieved PAPs | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Review, approval and actions | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| MIS AND MONITORING | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Design, Develop and Operate Automated | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Internal Monitoring | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |

CHAPTER 12

12. Accountability, Community Participation and Stakeholder Meeting

12.1. Objective

Consultation is a process through which stakeholders could participate in project planning and implementation. Public consultation and disclosure are very crucial for success of any development or infrastructures project. Through the consultation process, affected communities can raise their voices about project, its impact, compensation policy and participate in project design and impacts mitigation planning. Basically consultation is the beginning of all resettlement related activities. Experience in Bangladesh indicates that involuntary resettlement generally gives rise to severe problems for the affected population making them apprehensive to the project. These problems could be addressed if, affected community properly informed and consulted about the project. Consultation ensures community participation and allows affected community to make suitable choices and preferences. Peoples or community participation through consultation process will establish transparency in project planning and implementation. Consultation is a two way process where the executing agency, policy makers, beneficiaries and affected persons discuss and share their concerns in a project process.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) safeguard policies give high priority on public consultation and participation to enhance the community voice and assure incorporation of community's views in design and implementation of a socially and environmentally compliant project.

12.2. Classification of Project Stakeholder

The Gas Transmission Pipeline to the Japanese Economic Zone (JEZ) in Araihasar will be developed and managed by SPC (TITAS, BIFFL and Japanese Developer) under the G2G scheme of Japan and Bangladesh. Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority (BEZA) is the executing authority of the project. The project involves multiple stakeholders. The Project Affected Persons (PAPs), beneficiaries in and around the project were classified as primary stakeholders while project proponent, funding agency, land acquisition authority and NGOs, and consultants are classified as secondary stakeholders. Stakeholders involved with the project are presented in below Table:

Table 12-1: Classification of Stakeholders

| Type of Stakeholders | Stakeholders profile |
|-----------------------|--|
| Primary Stakeholder | Project affected populations/community, beneficiaries around the project site and persons affected due to involuntary land acquisition, displacement and resettlement in the project area. |
| Secondary Stakeholder | BEZA-the Project owner and EA, Deputy Commissioners (DCs) and their supporting agencies, TITAS, Local Government Agencies, Project Consultants, Contractors, Non-Government Organization (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) |

12.3. Consultation Process

Consultation with affected populations and project stakeholders were carried out at their convenient place through Focus Group Discussion, Public Consultation Meeting and individual contact. In all consultation events, a brief description about the project, Japanese investment, scope of development opportunities, land acquisition and compensation policy were discussed. It was observed that female participation is very poor than males because males are generally owned and operated businesses and land.

12.3.1. Focus Group Discussion

A total of 10 Focus Group Discussion was held with the different group of populations during field visit and census so far. As the gas pipe line alignment will have gone through total of 5.5 km area from Horipur TBS to Dighiborabo CGS, and it will have needed total 20 feet land for acquisition and requisition. The land acquisition and implementation of the project has significant impact on PAPs and surrounding populations in both negative and positive form. Persons wholost land and other assets due to the project identified as directly affected person. Persons having no title to the land, but lost livelihood resource base are identified as indirectly (sharecroppers) affected persons. Persons who are working in the affected structure for livelihood purpose e.g., Textile and garments workers, timber workers are also identified as project affected person. As the proposed gas pipe line alignment will have gone through various structure and industry so the household members and industry worker also be affected due to implementation of project. Focus Group Discussion was conducted to obtain views and perception about the project from different groups of peoples in and around the project. General norms and procedures for holding a FGD followed to ensure spontaneous participation of affected populations. Summary of Focus Group Discussion is presented below table:

Table 12-2: Summery of Focus Group Discussion

| Date & Place | Target Group | Participant | | | Issues/Topic Discussed | Opinions of APs | Project Responses |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------|---|----|---|--|--|
| | | M | F | T | | | |
| 8/11/2018 Khan Spinning Mill Sayeed Market Dighiborabo Narayanganj | Worker (Male and Female group) | 6 | 4 | 10 | Gas pipe line alignments, Project objective and goals opportunities will be created by the project, land requirement, land acquisition and requisition, livelihood and income restoration, current salary of the employee, compensation and resettlement benefits, improvement of | Total of 35 workers along with male and female currently working at this factory. Women works only day shift, and male works both day and night shift, so there is a gap between the male and female in case of salary. As the alignment will have gone through the factory they will severely affected during | In reply to their questions and the demands, the project proponent confirmed that compensations for work day loss will be provided. And with several types of analysis the gas pipe line alignment has designed to ensure minimal loss of household |

| Date & Place | Target Group | Participant | | | Issues/Topic Discussed | Opinions of APs | Project Responses |
|--|---|-------------|---|---|-------------------------|--|---|
| | | M | F | T | | | |
| | | | | | service facilities etc. | construction period. Their work station either shift or removed due to the construction of gas pipe line through this factory. They demanded work day loss salary and others restoration plan for their livelihood. They also demanded to change the alignment of gas pipe line. | structures and lands. |
| 1/11/2018 Dewanbag Akaba Timber | Male Worker of the Timber Factory | 8 | 0 | 8 | | Total of 150 workers both male and female work at this Timber industry. As the gas pipe line will have gone through their structure's and they demanded their salary as compensation for the construction period work. | In reply to their questions and the demands, the project proponent confirmed that compensations for work day loss will be provided. |
| 1/11/2018 Dewanbag Akaba Timber | Female Worker of the Timber Factory | 0 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| 3/11/18 Kazi Bari Dewanbag | Affected Household members of Home and structure. | 5 | 4 | 9 | | Total 5 Household along with 33 members lives in this address. By the alignment of proposed gas pipe lines, they will have lost their household and agricultural land. They demanded about proper compensation for their house shifting and loss of agricultural land. | In reply to their questions and the demands, the project proponent confirmed that compensations for house shifting will be provided. And environmental pollution mitigation measure will be taken on construction period. |

| Date & Place | Target Group | Participant | | | Issues/Topic Discussed | Opinions of APs | Project Responses |
|---|--|-------------|---|---|------------------------|---|--|
| | | M | F | T | | | |
| | | | | | | They also concerned about the construction period pollution problem. | |
| 4/11/2018 Behakoir Kanchpur Narayanganj | Land Owners And Sharecroppers | 8 | 0 | 8 | | The gas pipe line will have gone through their agricultural land, the demanded proper compensation for their land. And if possible then change the alignment of gas pipeline to save their agricultural land. | In reply to their questions and the demands, the project proponent confirmed that compensations will be provided three times of mouja rate of their lands. And with several types of analysis the gas pipe line alignment has designed to ensure minimal loss of household structures and lands. |
| 4/11/2018 Behakoir, Kachpur, Narayanganj | Affected person of Garments (Zamdani Shari) | 6 | 1 | 7 | | It is a small garment who are making Zamdanishari with 8 employee. As their working site will be affected due to construction period they demanded the compensation for shifting their machineries and work day loss salary for their livelihood. | In reply to their questions and the demands, the project proponent confirmed that compensations for work day loss will be provided or shift themselves into other place and shifting compensation will be provided. |
| 5/11/2018 Dighiborabo Tarabo Narayanganj | Affected Person of Dighi Owners | 7 | | 7 | | Total 35 Households are related with this dighi, they are claiming that they are the legal owners of this | As litigation is running for the ownership of the dighi, they will get compensation after the final |

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Gas Transmission Line from the Haripur TBS to Dighiborabo CGS

| Date & Place | Target Group | Participant | | | Issues/Topic Discussed | Opinions of APs | Project Responses |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------|---|---|------------------------|---|--|
| | | M | F | T | | | |
| | | | | | | dighi which was the philanthropic approach of ZaminderIsha khan. As the gas pipe line will have gone through the dighi they demanded compensation for the loss of fallow land. | review of litigation. |
| 1/11/2018 Dewanbag Narayanganj | Land Owners (Farmers & Business man) | 9 | | 9 | | The gas pipe line will have gone through their agricultural land, the demanded proper compensation for their land. And if possible then change the alignment of gas pipeline to save their agricultural land. | In reply to their questions and the demands, the project proponent confirmed that compensations will be provided three times of mouja rate of their lands. And with several types of analysis the gas pipe line alignment has designed to ensure minimal loss of household structures and lands. |
| 4/11/2018 Kachpur Narayanganj | Land Owners (Female group) | 2 | 5 | 7 | | They will lose their land due to the establishment of gas pipeline. So they demanded proper compensation and services e.g., road network developments, job opportunity of construction period. | They will compensate as per the existing land acquisition law. |

| Date & Place | Target Group | Participant | | | Issues/Topic Discussed | Opinions of APs | Project Responses |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---|---|------------------------|--|---|
| | | M | F | T | | | |
| 8/11/2018 Sayeed Market | Land and Structure Owner | 5 | 2 | 7 | | They are going to lost their part of home, garments industry, ice cream factory as well as home which have been rented to others people. They demanded either change the pipe line alignment or proper compensations for losing their home, machineries etc. | In reply to their query and demand it has been confirmed themselves that, proper compensation will be provided as well as shifting charge of machineries. |

12.3.2. Public Consultation Meeting

Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed with the affected people and their communities through open public consultation meetings and FGD. The main objective of the Public consultation meeting is to get stakeholders input in project planning and implementation. Participant from both primary and secondary stakeholders groups attended the public consultation meeting. To ensure stakeholders' participation, a rigorous publicity has been undertaken through local newspaper. The project proponent (BEZA) issued invitation letters to the concerned stakeholders to participate in public consultation meeting and request to have any comments, suggestion and recommendation on land acquisition and in preparation of RAP. Two consultation meeting was organized with the project affected communities 24th and 30th October 2018 at the Tarabo Municipality office and Dewabag Mosque premises respectively. The consultation meeting intensely focused on the project, land acquisition and compensation procedures. Public Consultation Meeting minute (Annex-4) is annexed with this RAP.

| Name & Address of Participant | Issues Raised | Response |
|--|---|--|
| Mosharrof Hossain Jubo League Leader Roopganj, Narayanganj. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People will lose their land due to gas pipe line, so what will be the compensation process. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BEZA representative said that there will be a compensation package of new Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 2017 making provision of additional 200% of land value. |
| Showkat Ali Affected Person Business Man Dighiborabo Narayanganj | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demanding change the alignment of gas pipe line. As an existing 42ft acquired land already occupied by the government besides the EkhlasUddin High school, he | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gas pipe line alignment is finalized by various analysis to ensure minimal loss of property and structure. If the gas pipeline alignment has change, the objectives of this project will not full fill. |

| Name & Address of Participant | Issues Raised | Response |
|---|--|---|
| | <p>suggests to use that acquired land for gas pipe line.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They don't get the proper compensation during previous land acquisition by WAPDA. • Could we use the land after construction? • What will be the way to mitigate construction period environmental problem? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BEZA confirms that affected person will get compensation according to their loss of property. • After construction period the farmer can use their land as same as previous. • Representative from BEZA assured that all necessary mitigating measure will be undertaken to avoid any negative impact whether it is environmental or social. The project doesn't obstruct natural flow of water. Rather it will be more peoples friendly. The project will follow standard of DoE and JICA environmental and Social Consideration to mitigate any negative impact. About protection bund, BEZA will consult with Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB). |
| <p>Babul Misra Affected Person Business man Dighiborabo Narayanganj</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Going to lost his house hold and business shop as the alignment of pipe line lies into his house. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He will be compensate for shifting his house to another place during construction period. |
| <p>Md. Aslam Affected person, Sayeed Market, Dighiborabo</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His household, textile factory, Ice cream factory will be affected due to alignment of gas pipeline. • If the production of Textile mills impede how could he pay the existing workers? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He will be compensating for shifting his house and machinery to another place during construction period. • A compensation package will be available for the salary of workers during construction period. |
| <p>Fakhrul Islam Project Affected Person Retired DGFI official</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demanding the change of gas line alignment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer to the question regarding alignment changes is the same as mentioned above. |
| <p>Al Amin Project Affected Person Dighiborabo</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To use the previous 42ft acquired area rather new one. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer to the question regarding alignment changes is the same as mentioned above. |
| <p>Roma Rani Project Affected Person Dighiborabo</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To use the previous 42ft acquired area rather new one. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer to the question regarding alignment changes is the same as mentioned above. |
| <p>MohiUddinKhondokar Affected person Dewanbag</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already 2 gas pipe line and two electric line gone through his land and home stead, will be vulnerable if another one is established, demanding the change of current alignment of gas pipe line. • People will lose their land due to gas pipe line, so what will be the compensation process. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gas pipe line alignment is finalized by various analysis to ensure minimal loss of property and structure. • BEZA representative said that there will be a compensation package of new Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 2017 making provision of additional 200% of land value. |

| Name & Address of Participant | Issues Raised | Response |
|--|---|--|
| KaziRobiul Affected Person Business man Dewanbag Narayanganj | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Litigation is on process for the household which has been lying at current gas pipe line alignment, who will get the compensation? • Is it possible to acquired when litigation is running? • What will be the compensation package of fixed asset like as water pipe line? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition process will not be bogged down due to litigation, but before the final review of the litigation they will not get compensation, but after final review the compensation will be provided to legal owner. • Affected person will be compensated for shifting his house and asset to another place during construction period. |
| BiplobHossain Project Affected Person Dewanbag Narayanganj | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job opportunity for affected person and their relatives needs to be ensured according to their skill and educational qualification | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job opportunity for affected person according to their skill and educational qualification will be recommended. |
| Abdul Kadir Project Affected Person Dewanbag Narayanganj | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs to ensure to get proper compensation with in due time. • Priority for job opportunity who are losing their land. • Demanding the change of gas line alignment. • Being aware of middle man when compensation is given. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer to the question regarding job opportunity is the same as mentioned above • Answer to the question regarding alignment changes is the same as mentioned above. |
| Mojibur Rahman Project Affected Person Dewanbag Narayanganj | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction work must be log off during prayer time. • What will be the environmental pollution mitigation measure? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction work for sensitive zone e.g., mosque, school will take into an action to prevent any kind of problem. • The project will follow standard of DoE and JICA environmental and Social Consideration to mitigate any negative impact. |

12.4. Summary of Consultation

It was revealed through Focus Group Discussion and Public Consultation meeting that project affected persons and other stakeholders surrounding the project location is quite favor to the project. In both consultation events they raised some similar issues regarding land acquisition and compensation. They told that the site selected for the project is agricultural land and major livelihood resource base. They requested the authority to sift the project elsewhere, but near to their location. If it is not possible to shift the project to another location, then the demand compensation as per new law i.e. additional 200% for acquired properties and assets. The project affected persons also demanded job placement priority in the project during construction as well as in different investment venture in the project.

12.5. RAP Disclosure Plan

The consultation will continue throughout the project cycle. The effectiveness of resettlement implementation is related to the continuous involvement of those affected by the project. Second additional rounds of consultations with AHs will be required during detail design and RAP implementation. The other round of consultation will occur when compensation and assistance were

provided and actual resettlement begins. Information disclosure pursued for effective implementation and timely execution of RAP. For the benefits of the community in general and AHs in particular, the RAP will be made available at BEZA and TITAS field offices and at local union and Upazila Parishads. For continued consultations, the following steps are envisaged in project design and implementation:

- BEZA will organize public meeting and will apprise the communities about the progress in the implementation of resettlement and social activities.
- BEZA will organize public meeting to inform the community about the compensation and assistance to be paid. Regular up date of the progress of the resettlement component of the project will be placed for public display at the local level BEZA and TITAS office and local Union Parishads.
- All monitoring and evaluation reports of the RAP components of the project will be disclosed in the same manner as that of RAP.
- Key features of RAP, particularly entitlement and institutional arrangement for grievance redress will be summarized in a booklet and distributed among the AHs and their communities along the project corridor.
- BEZA will conduct information dissemination session at major intersection and solicit the help of the local community leader to encourage the participation of the AHs in RAP implementation.
- Attempts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and to take their specific needs into account.

Appendix

Appendix 1: Photograph of KII, FGD and Public Consultation



FGD at Khan Spinning Mill,
SayeedMarket,Dighiborabo



FGD at Akaba Timber Ltd, Dewanbag



FGD with female workers of Akaba Timber
Ltd, Dewanbag



FGD with Land owners of Behakoir.



FGD with Household member of Kazi bari,
Dewanbag



FGD with affected house hold female
member at Behakoir



FGD with Dighi owners comitee, Dighiborabo



FGD with land owners and Business man at Dewanbag.



FGD with Factory owners at Sayeed Textile mills



FGD with land owners of Kachpur



PCM at Dewanbag at a glance



Mr.Abdul Halim Senior Consultant Presenting the Objectives, goals and alignment of gas pipe line.



Mr.Tajul Islam Union Parishod Member



KaziRobiulaffected person giving his opinion regarding gas pipe line



MohiUddinKhondokargiving his opinion regarding gas pipe line



Mojibur Rahman giving his opinion regarding gas pipe line



Abdul kadir affected person giving his opinion regarding gas pipe line



Biplob Hossain giving his opinion regarding gas pipe line



PCM at TaraboPouroshova at a glance



Mr.Abdul Halim Senior Consultant Presenting the Objectives, goals and alignment of gas pipe line.



ZM Anwar Executive Engineer of Pouroshova Delivering his speech.



Showkat Ali affected person giving his opinion regarding gas pipe line



Al Amin mia giving his opinion regarding gas pipe line



Mosharrof Hossain, Local Jubo leage leader giving his opinion regarding gas pipe line



Babul Misra affected person giving his opinion regarding gas pipe line



Mr. Aslam affected person giving his opinion regarding gas pipe line



Fakhru Islam Project Affected Person
Retired DGFI official



Ruma Rani affected person giving his opinion regarding gas pipe line

Appendix 2: Participant List of Public Consultation

মতবিনিময় সভা

পরিবেশগত এবং সামাজিক প্রভাব মূল্যায়ণ
 “হরিপুর টি.বি.এস. হইতে দিঘী বোরাব পর্যন্ত গ্যাস ট্রান্সমিশন লাইন,
 রূপগঞ্জ, সোনারগাঁ, বন্দর

স্থানঃ কাজীবাড়ি মসজিদ প্রাঙ্গন

তারিখঃ ৩০-১০-২০১৮

সময়ঃ সকাল ১০.০০ টা

Attendance Sheet (উপস্থিতির তালিকা)

| No. নং | Name (নাম) | Occupation (পেশা) | Age (বয়স) | Sex (লিঙ্গ) | Mobile No/ (মোবাইল নম্বর) | Signature (স্বাক্ষর) |
|--------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| ১ | শ্রী. তাজুল ইসলাম | মেম্বার- ৩নং ওয়ার্ড | ৬০ | M | ০১৭২০৫০৫৬৭০ | |
| ৬ | শ্রী. ডাঃ. শনিম | EQMS | ৫৫ | M | ০১৭১৭-৭০৪৫৪০ | |
| ৪ | শ্রী. ডাঃ. নাসির উদ্দিন | কম্পানি | ২৯ | M | ০১৬৭৫৭২৯২১১ | |
| ৫ | শ্রী. ডাঃ. আব্দুল হুসেন | কম্পানি | ২৯ | M | ০১৭৭৫৬৬৫৭ | |
| ৬ | শ্রী. নাজমুল হোসেন | কম্পানি | ২৬ | M | ০১৬৭৩৪২১৪১১ | |
| ৭ | শ্রী. রবিউল হুসেন | কম্পানি | ৬৬ | M | ০১৬৩১৩৭৫২৫১ | |
| ৮ | শ্রী. ডাঃ. আমিন হোসেন | " | ৪২ | M | ০১৭৭৪৪১৫৩৫৭ | |
| ৯ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ | " | ৫৬ | M | ০১৭১৩৫৭০৩০৫ | |
| ১০ | শ্রী. মাহবুব হোসেন | " | ৪৪ | M | ০১৭৩৪৪০৫৫১১ | |
| ১১ | শ্রী. মিয়া | শ্রী | ৫০ | M | - | - |
| ১২ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ | কম্পানি | ৫৫ | M | ০১৭২৪৫১৪১৫৭ | |
| ১৩ | শ্রী. ডাঃ. সিরাজুল হোসেন | " | ৪৫ | M | ০১৩১৩৪৬৭৪১৩ | |
| ১৪ | শ্রী. মাহবুব | " | ৩৬ | M | ০১৭৩৫৭৩১৩৭৫ | |
| ১৫ | শ্রী. মিয়া | কম্পানি | ৩০ | M | ০১৭৫৩৫২৬৭৫৭ | |
| ১৬ | শ্রী. মাহবুব হোসেন | কম্পানি | ৬৭ | M | ০১৪১৭১৭০১৫ | |
| ১৭ | শ্রী. মাহবুব | কম্পানি | ৩৫ | M | ০১৭২৫৬৫৭৫৬ | |

| No. নং | Name (নাম) | Occupation (পেশা) | Age (বয়স) | Sex (লিঙ্গ) | Mobile No/ (মোবাইল নম্বর) | Signature (স্বাক্ষর) |
|--------|------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| ১৮ | জাতিস | প্রবাসী | ৪০ | M | ০ - | জাতিস |
| ১৯ | মাদেক | চাকুরী | ৫৬ | M | ০১৪৬৪০৩০৬১৭ | মাদেক |
| ২০ | ফজলুল বশার চন্দা | - | ৬৭ | M | ০১৭১৩৭০২২৬ | ফজলুল বশার চন্দা |
| ২১ | বিদ্যুৎ হোসেন | ব্যবসায়ী | ৪৭ | M | ০১৭২০৮৩৫৬১৪ | বিদ্যুৎ |
| ২২ | আফজুল হোসেন | ব্যবসায়ী | ২৯ | M | ০১৭২২০৪৬৫৭৬ | আফজুল |
| ২৬ | আব্দুল হক চন্দা | " | ৭০ | M | ০১৪১৪৪০৭৬০ | আব্দুল হক চন্দা |
| ২৪ | মো: মতিবুৎ হোসেন | " | ৫০ | M | ০১৭১৪৭৪২১৭১ | মো: মতিবুৎ হোসেন |
| ২৫ | মাকসুদ হোসেন | - | ৫০ | M | - | মাকসুদ |
| ২৬ | বাহু | " | ৬৫ | M | - | বাহু |
| ২৭ | বাহিন | চাকুরী | ২৬ | M | ০১৭১৭১৪০৩৪৬১ | বাহিন |
| ২৮ | বাহু | ব্যবসায়ী | ২২ | M | ০১৭৬৩১৫৭৪৭৬ | বাহু |
| ২৯ | আবু হান্নান | - | ৫৫ | M | ০১৭৬০৭৬৪০৭ | আবু হান্নান |
| ৩০ | আবু কানন | ব্যবসায়ী | ৪২ | M | ০১৭১৬৭৪০৪৪ | আবু কানন |
| ৩১ | জুজু মিয়া | ছাত্র | ৭০ | M | - | - |
| ৩২ | আফজুল হোসেন | ব্যবসায়ী | ৪৬ | M | ০১৭১১২৭৬৩০৭ | আফজুল হোসেন |
| ৩৩ | নাসির চন্দা | " | ৫২ | M | ০১৭৩২৫৫৫৪৩৪ | NASIR |
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মতবিনিময় সভা

পরিবেশগত এবং সামাজিক প্রভাব মূল্যায়ণ

"হরিপুর টি.বি.এস. হইতে দিঘী বোরাব পর্যন্ত গ্যাস ট্রান্সমিশন লাইন,

তারাবো পৌরসভা, রূপগঞ্জ, নারায়ণগঞ্জ.

স্থানঃ তারাবো পৌরসভা অডিটোরিয়াম

তারিখঃ ২৪-১০-২০১৮

সময়ঃ সকাল ১১.০০ টা

Attendance Sheet (উপস্থিতির তালিকা)

| No. নং | Name (নাম) | Occupation (পেশা) | Age (বয়স) | Sex (লিঙ্গ) | Mobile No/ (মোবাইল নম্বর) | Signature (স্বাক্ষর) |
|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ২/ | শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্রসার | শ্রী: প্রাক্তন শ্রী: কৃষক | ৬৩ | M | ০১৬৪৩১৪৫৭৭১ | |
| ২/ | শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্রসার | কৃষক | ৫৫ | M | ০১৮১৭২৪৪০৪৬ | |
| ৩/ | শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্রসার | কৃষক | ৬৩ | M | ০১৬৪৭৫৫১৭৭০ | |
| ৪/ | শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্রসার | চাকুরী | ৪৫ | M | ০১৪৭৭৭৭৭৭৭ | |
| ৫ | শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্রসার | কৃষক | ৬০ | M | ০১৭১২৭০২২১৫ | |
| ৬ | শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্রসার | কৃষক | ৬৪ | M | ০১৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭ | |
| ৭/ | শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্রসার | কৃষক | ৬০ | M | ০১৭১৫১২২৫৩৩ | |
| ৮ | শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্রসার | " | ৭০ | M | ০১৭১৫২৫০৪৫ | |
| ৯/ | শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্রসার | " | ৪০ | M | ০১৮১২৭৭৫৩৫৫ | |
| ১০/ | শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্রসার | " | ২৪ | M | ০১৭৪৫৪৪২৩৭২ | |
| ১১/ | শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্রসার | কৃষক | ২২ | M | ০১৮৫২৩৪৬৬৭ | |
| ১২ | শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্রসার | কৃষক | ২২ | M | ০১৬৪৬৭১৫৫৪৪ | |
| ১৬ | শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্রসার | চাকুরী | ৪২ | M | ০১৬৭৭৬৩৬১২ | |
| ১৪ | শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্রসার | কৃষক | ৪২ | M | ০১৭১৪২২৩৫৭৪ | |
| ১৫ | শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্রসার | চাকুরী | | M | ০১৭১২৭৭৭৭৭৭৭ | |
| ১৬ | শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্রসার | চাকুরী | ২৬ | " | ০১৭৭৬৪৫৫৭১৫০ | |
| ১৭ | শ্রী: সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্রসার | কৃষক | ২৬ | " | ০১৮৫৪৬৭১০২৫ | |

| No. নং | Name (নাম) | Occupation (পেশা) | Age (বয়স) | Sex (লিঙ্গ) | Mobile No/ (মোবাইল নম্বর) | Signature (স্বাক্ষর) |
|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ১৬ | শ্রী: জুবায়ের হুমায়ূন | চাকরী | ২৪ | M | ০১৪২৫৪০৬২৫৫ | |
| ১৯ | শ্রী: দেবোদয় শ্রী: | ব্যবসা | ৬৬ | " | ০১৬৭৭৪৫৪৪৬৪ | |
| ২০ | শ্রী: ইমরাতুল | চাকরী | ২২ | " | ০১৪৩০৯৬৫১৯৫ | Small |
| ২১ | শ্রী: সাদিক হুমায়ূন | চাকরী | ২২ | " | ০১৭২০৪৩০১৭৩ | S. Hossain |
| ২২ | শ্রী: সাদিক | চাকরী | ২৫ | " | ০১৭৩৫৪২৭০৬৪ | Sadik |
| ২৬ | শ্রী: ইলিয়াস | চাকরী | ৬৫ | " | ০১৭১৪৩০৫৪৩০ | |
| ২৪ | শ্রী: রশিদ | চাকরী | ২৩ | " | ০১৭৩৪২৭১৭৭৩ | Mur |
| ২৪ | শ্রী: রশিদ | | | | ০১৭১১৭০৭৫০৪ | Rashid |
| ২৬ | শ্রী: তরুন | | | | ০২৭৬৭ ৫৫ | ২৬০ |
| ২৭ | শ্রী: অটো | স্বাক্ষরকারী | | | | |
| ২৮ | শ্রী: মিলন | | | | | |
| ২৯ | শ্রী: রাজন | | | | | |
| ৩০ | শ্রী: বিজ | ব্যবসা | ২৩ | m | ০১৬৩১৬০৪৫৪৬ | Bijs |
| ৩০ | শ্রী: Forhad | চাকরী | ৪০ | m | ০১৬৩১২৫১৫৬৪ | Forhad |
| ৩২ | শ্রী: Denislan | চাকরী | ২৫ | m | ০১৬৪৪১১০৭৪৪ | Denislan |
| ৩৬ | শ্রী: সর্গো | চাকরী | ২৪ | M | ০১৭২৪৪১৫২৩০ | Sargho |
| ৩৪ | শ্রী: সাদিক | চাকরী | ২৫ | M | ০১৭৬৪৩১২২৩০ | Sadik |
| ৩৫ | শ্রী: সাদিকুল | চাকরী | ২৫ | M | ০১৬৭১৫০৪১১০ | Sadikul |
| ৩৫ | শ্রী: সাদিক | চাকরী | ২৪ | M | ০১৬১১৭১৩৪১১ | Sadik |
| ৩৬ | শ্রী: বাবুল | চাকরী | ৫৪ | | ০১৭৭২৪৫৬৭৫৬ | Babul |
| ৩৭ | শ্রী: সাদিকুল হোসেন | চাকরী | ৩৫ | M | ০১৭১৪৭৩৭৪৭৬ | Sadikul |
| ৩৬ | শ্রী: সাদিক | চাকরী | ৬৬ | M | ০১৬২৫৪৪৭৫৫১ | Sadik |
| ৩৯ | শ্রী: সাদিকুল হোসেন | চাকরী | ৫০ | M | ০১৪১৭২৫৫০৭৪ | |

Appendix 3: Newspaper Advertisement



Appendix 4: Details Budget

Details Estimated Cost for Land Acquisition and Resettlement Assistance

| Sl. No. | Category of loss | Unit /Quantity in decimal/No./sft/rft | Mouza Rate/decimal/No./sft | CCL Rate (Mouza rate+20%) per decimal | CCL To be paid By DC (Mouza rate + 200%) | Estimated budget in BDT | US\$ 1=82 (BDT) |
|-----------|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------|
| A | Compensation at Mouza rate for land (in decimal) | | | | | | |
| A-1 | Dighi Borabo | | | | | | |
| | Null | 131.4698 | 312600 | 123292378 | 123292378 | 123292378 | 1503566 |
| | Pond | 35.68411 | 40000 | 4282093 | 4282093 | 4282093 | 52221 |
| | Viti | 6.68961 | 68400 | 1372708 | 1372708 | 1372708 | 16740 |
| | Fallow | 16.15245 | 30000 | 1453721 | 1453721 | 1453721 | 17728 |
| Sub Total | | 189.99597 | | 130400900 | 130400900 | 130400900 | 1590255 |
| A-2 | Behakoir | | | | | | |
| | Null | 311.28574 | 306148 | 285898520 | 285898520 | 285898520 | 3486567 |
| Sub Total | | 311.28574 | | 285898520 | 285898520 | 285898520 | 3486567 |
| A-3 | Kachpur | | | | | | |
| | Null | 122.04316 | 244253 | 89428224 | 89428224 | 89428224 | 1090588 |
| Sub Total | | 122.04316 | | 89428224 | 89428224 | 89428224 | 1090588 |
| A-4 | Monoharkhabad | | | | | | |
| | Null | 244.58162 | 244000 | 179033746 | 179033746 | 179033746 | 2183338 |
| | Pond | 0.59229 | 61600 | 109455 | 109455 | 109455 | 1335 |
| | Viti | 4.49495 | 379900 | 5122895 | 5122895 | 5122895 | 62474 |
| | Doba | 4.67861 | 127000 | 1782550 | 1782550 | 1782550 | 21738 |
| | Fallow | 1.07438 | 16000 | 51570 | 51570 | 51570 | 629 |
| Sub Total | | 255.42185 | | 186100216 | 186100216 | 186100216 | 2269515 |
| A-5 | Bagnoyanogor | | | | | | |
| | Null | 7.21219 | 38000 | 822190 | 822190 | 822190 | 10027 |
| | Fallow | 0.03214 | 4000 | 386 | 386 | 386 | 5 |
| Sub Total | | 7.24433 | | | 822575 | 822575 | 10031 |

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Gas Transmission Line from the Haripur TBS to Dighiborabo CGS

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------|---------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Total Compensation for Land | | 885.99105 | | 692650436 | 692650436 | 692650436 | 8446957 |
| B | Compensation for Crops and fishstock | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 year crop compensation | 816.59 | 650 | 530784 | 530784 | 530784 | 6473 |
| 2 | Compensation for fishstock in the pond/waterbody | 36.28 | 400 | 14512 | 14512 | 14512 | 177 |
| Sub Total | | | | 545296 | 545296 | 545296 | 6650 |
| C | Compensation for Structures | | | | | | |
| 1 | Pucca | 4711 | 1699 | 16007978 | 16007978 | 16007978 | 195219 |
| 2 | Semi-Pucca | 10082 | 886 | 17865304 | 17865304 | 17865304 | 217870 |
| 3 | Tin-made | 458 | 410 | 375560 | 375560 | 375560 | 4580 |
| 4 | Boundary Wall | 60 | 50 | 6000 | 6000 | 6000 | 73 |
| 5 | Septic Tank | 432 | 886 | 765504 | 765504 | 765504 | 9335 |
| Sub Total | | | | 35020346 | 35020346 | 35020346 | 427077 |
| D | Compensation for Trees | | | | | | |
| 1 | Large Fruit Trees | 147 | 10000 | 2940000 | 2940000 | 2940000 | 35854 |
| 2 | Medium Fruit Trees | 37 | 8000 | 592000 | 592000 | 592000 | 7220 |
| 3 | Fruit Saplings | 2 | 1500 | 6000 | 6000 | 6000 | 73 |
| 4 | Large Timber Trees | 29 | 15000 | 870000 | 870000 | 870000 | 10610 |
| 5 | Banana Plant | 10 | 300 | 6000 | 6000 | 6000 | 73 |
| Sub Total | | | | 4414000 | 4414000 | 4414000 | 53829 |
| E | Resettlement benefits for Structures | | | | | | |
| 1 | Transfer Grant | 19 | 15000 | 285000 | 285000 | 285000 | 3476 |
| 2 | reconstruction Grant | 19 | 20000 | 380000 | 380000 | 380000 | 4634 |
| 3 | Re-installation of Utility Services | 19 | 20000 | 380000 | 380000 | 380000 | 4634 |
| 4 | Deep Tube-well reinstallation | 3 | 1000000 | 3000000 | 3000000 | 3000000 | 36585 |
| Sub Total | | | | 4045000 | 4045000 | 4045000 | 49329 |
| F | Resettlement Allowances | | | | | | |
| 1 | Special Allowance for VH | 58 | 15000 | 870000 | 870000 | 870000 | 10610 |
| 2 | Allowance for Sharecropper | 1 | 8000 | 24000 | 24000 | 24000 | 293 |
| 3 | Wage Loser | 52 | 12250 | 3822000 | 3822000 | 3822000 | 46610 |
| 4 | Allowance for business loser | 3 | 20000 | 360000 | 360000 | 360000 | 4390 |
| 5 | Allowance for rental houses | 3 | 6000 | 108000 | 108000 | 108000 | 1317 |

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Gas Transmission Line from the Haripur TBS to Dighiborabo CGS

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----|--------|---------|------------|------------|----------|
| Sub Total | | | | 5184000 | 5184000 | 5184000 | 63220 |
| G: Estimated Cost for Land requisition | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Dighi Borabo | 161 | 312600 | | 50328600 | | |
| 2 | Monoharkharbag | 233 | 244000 | | 56852000 | | |
| 3 | Chengail | 1 | 155925 | | 155925 | | |
| 4 | Kachpur | 96 | 244253 | | 23448288 | | |
| 5 | Behakoir | 313 | 306148 | | 95824324 | | |
| 6 | Bagnoyanogor | 7 | 159800 | | 1118600 | | |
| Crops compensation for requisitioned land for two years (650x2=1300) | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | 811 | 1300 | | 1054300 | | |
| Sub Total | | | | | 228782037 | 228782037 | 2790025 |
| Total | | | | | 970641114 | 970641114 | 11837087 |
| Administrative Cost of DC office at 5% of total budget | | | | | 48532056 | 48532056 | 591854 |
| Contingency at 5% of total budget | | | | | 48532056 | 48532056 | 591854 |
| Grand Total | | | | | 1067705226 | 1067705226 | 13020795 |

