

**Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh**  
**Ministry of Railways**  
Bangladesh Railway

Asian Development Bank

**Construction of Dual Gauge Double Rail Line and Conversion of  
Existing Rail Line Into Dual Gauge between Akhaura and  
Laksam**



**Addendum to Resettlement Plan**  
**for Engineer's Main Office (EMO)**

**May 2016**

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 18 March 2014)

Currency unit	–	Bangladesh Taka (BDT)
BDT 1.00	=	\$ 0.13
\$1.00	=	BDT 77.70

## ABBREVIATIONS

AB	-	Acquiring Body
AC	-	Assistant Commissioner (Land)
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
ADC	-	Additional Deputy Commissioner
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
APD	-	Additional Project Director
BBS	-	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BR	-	Bangladesh Railway
CBE	-	Commercial and Business Enterprise
CCL	-	Cash Compensation under Law
CMP	-	Current Market Price
CPR	-	Common Property Resources
CRO	-	Chief Resettlement Officer
CSO	-	Civil Society Organisation
DAE	-	Department of Agriculture Extension
DC	-	Deputy Commissioner
DCI	-	Direct Calorie Intake
DCRO	-	Deputy Chief Resettlement Officer
DOF	-	Department of Forest
DOF	-	Department of Fisheries
DP	-	Displaced Person
EA	-	Executing Agency
EC	-	Entitlement Card
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIB	-	European Investment Bank
EMA	-	External Monitoring Agency
EP	-	Entitled Person
FGD	-	Focused Group Discussion
ft	-	foot / feet (3.28 ft = 1 m)
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GOB	-	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
ha	-	hectare
HIES	-	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HH	-	Household
ID Card	-	Identity Card
IOL	-	Inventory of losses
INGO	-	Implementing Non-Governmental Organisation
IR	-	Involuntary Resettlement
JVS	-	Joint Verification Survey
km	-	kilometre
LA	-	Land Acquisition
LA&R	-	Land Acquisition and Resettlement

LAO	- Land Acquisition Officer
LAP	- Land Acquisition Plan
LGI	- Local Government Institution
LMS	- Land Market Survey
LIRP	- Livelihood and Income Restoration Programme
MARV	- Maximum Allowable Replacement Value
M&E	- Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	- Management Information System
NGO	- Non-government Organisation
NRS	- National Resettlement Specialist
PAH	- Project Affected Household
PAU	- Project Affected Unit
PAVC	- Property Assessment and Valuation Committee
PIC	- Project Implementation Committees
PMU	- Project Management Unit
PD	- Project Director
PIB	- Public Information Brochure
PPR	- Project Progress Report
PPTA	- Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PWD	- Public Works Department
R&R	- Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAC	- Resettlement Advisory Committee
RAP	- Resettlement Action Plan
RB	- Requiring Body
RCIP	- Regional Cooperation and Integration Project
RF	- Resettlement Framework
RO	- Resettlement Officer
RoR	- Record of Rights
ROW	- Right-of-Way
RP	- Resettlement Plan
RU	- Resettlement Unit
RV	- Replacement Value
SES	- Socioeconomic Survey
Sft	- Square feet
TA	- Technical Assistance
VH	- Vulnerable Households

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 ha	–	2.47 acre
1 ha	–	10,000 sq.m
1 acre	–	100 decimal

### NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars

# 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.

**Awardee**- refers to person with interests in land to be acquired by the Project after their ownership of said land has been confirmed by the respective Deputy Commissioner's office as well as persons with interests in other assets to be acquired by the Project. Compensation for acquired assets is provided to 'awardees' through notification under Section 7 of the Land Acquisition Ordinance.

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

**Cut-off date**- refers to the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will not be considered is the cut-off date. Date of service of notice under Section 3 of Land Acquisition Ordinance is considered to be the cut-off date for recognition of legal compensation and the start date of carrying out the census/inventory of losses is considered as the cut of date for eligibility of resettlement benefits.

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

**Inventory of losses**- 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 recognisable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or public land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied resettlement assistance.

**Project Affected Units (PAUs)** - collectively indicate residential households (HHs), commercial and business enterprises (CBEs), common property resources (CPRs) and other affected entities as a whole.

**Project Affected Family**- includes residential households and commercial and business enterprises except CPRs.

**Relocation**- means displacement or physical moving of the DPs from the affected area to a new area/site and rebuilding homes, infrastructure, provision of assets, including

productive land/employment and re-establishing income, livelihoods, living and social systems

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

**Resettlement-** means mitigation 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.

**Significant impact-** refers to severity of impact with regard to loss of housing and productive assets of affected persons/families.

**Squatters-** refers to non-titled and includes households, business and common establishments on public land (including those acquired earlier). Under the Project this includes land on part of the crest and slopes of flood control embankments, and similar areas of the drainage channels.

**Structures-** refers to all buildings including primary and secondary structures including houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls, tube wells latrines etc.

**Vulnerable Households-** include households that are (i) headed by single woman or woman with dependents and low incomes; (ii) headed by elderly/disabled people without means of support; (iii) households that fall on or below the poverty line<sup>1</sup> (iv) households of indigenous population or ethnic minority; (v) persons without titled to land; and (v) households of low social group or caste.

---

<sup>1</sup> The poverty line (updated for 2010)

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this Addendum to the Resettlement Plan (RP) for the Akhaura-Laksam Double Track Project is to present the impacts as well as the mitigation measures undertaken as per the Resettlement Plan (June 2015) for the construction of the Engineer's Main Office (EMO) of the Project, as they were not known at the time of the RP development. The site for construction of the EMO is located near the Rail Bhaban on BR land, which is currently occupied by informal settlers/squatters. A census was conducted and a full inventory of losses has been established to prepare this Addendum to the RP. The policies and entitlement matrix of the RP has been used in formulating this Addendum.

The construction of EMO will require 0.76 ha of land. Since this is BR land, no land acquisition is required for the implementation of this segment of the Project. According to the census, a total of 218 households (HHs) will be affected by the Project including structure owners, shops and business owners. Out of these, 194 HHs who are informally residing on the BR land will lose residential structures; 20 will lose small-scale shops and business; and 4 will lose residence cum business structures. There are some very run down BR staff quarters on the premises. Three temporary semi-pucca structures of political party offices and 1 structure for railway employees will be affected by the Project. No community properties (CPR) will be affected by the Project. Table E 1 presents a summary of the impacts.

Table E 1: Summary of Project Impacts by District

Sl. No.	Project Impacts	Total
1	Total Project area in ha	0.76
2	Total number of households/units affected with physical structure requiring relocation	218
2.1	Number of affected Residential HHs	194
2.2	Number of affected small scale business (shops and hotels)	20
2.3	Number of affected residential cum business HHs	4
3	Number of trees affected (including 2 banana trees)	43
4	Affected political offices and BR structure for Employees	04
5	Number of Vulnerable Affected Households	73
6	No. of affected employees in business units	28
7	Total quantity of affected primary structure(sft)	25,942

Public disclosure and consultations were carried out to obtain stakeholders opinion in assessing the impacts of the Project. The affected population expressed their full support to the Project, and provided their views and feedback on key issues – i.e., compensation and assistance from the Project. People expressed their desire for compensation for structure and other assets at replacement costs prior to relocation and demolition of their structures. Consultations will continue during the design and implementation levels through open community meetings. This Addendum – along with the original Akhaura-Laksam Resettlement Plan (RP) - will be made available at the BR local office and at ward level. Key features of the EMO Addendum, particularly the entitlements, institutional arrangements for grievance redress, etc., will be summarised in a booklet and distributed among the DPs and their communities during the implementation stage. This Addendum will be uploaded on BR's as well as ADB's websites.

Since all the AP's are squatters, the focus of the matrix in Table E 2 is on non-title holders' entitlements, derived from the Akhaura-Laksam Resettlement Plan (RP), which complies with ADB SPS 2009 and the EIB Environment and Social Standards (2013). All of the provisions in Table E2 below including those for assisting their physical relocation follow the Entitlement Matrix of the main Akhaura-Laksam RP. The entitlement matrix starts with loss of structures and covers all losses and benefits as per the matrix.

Table E 2: Entitlement Matrix

Category of loss	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
1. Loss of residential and other physical structures without title to land (squatters/ Informal Settlers)	Socially recognised owners of structures built on the ROW as identified during census	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for structures as per PWD rates if not available to be determined by PVAC at replacement cost</li> <li>• Transfer Grant of BDT 8,000.00 to non-tilted owners including renters and informal settlers.</li> <li>• Reconstruction Grant of BDT 9,800.00 to non-tilted owner(s).</li> <li>• Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials (within BR declared deadline) free of cost.</li> </ul>
Category of loss	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
2. Loss of trees on public land or lessees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socially recognised owners of trees grown on BR land, as identified by census.</li> <li>• BR owned tress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timber trees and bamboos: Compensation for lost trees as per DOF rates to be determined by PAVC at RC.</li> <li>• For fruit bearing trees: compensation for lost trees as per DOF rates to be determined by PVAC at RC. In addition, market value of fruits for average 3 annual year production</li> <li>• Tree will be allowed to be felled by owner and take the trees free of cost within the BR declared deadline.</li> </ul>
3. Loss of fruit Production (due to loss of fruit trees)	Socially recognised users of land identified during census and validated by JVC	As mentioned in entitlement measures #2, RC of fruit production for 3 years
Category of loss	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
4. Loss of income from dismantled commercial and industrial premises	Any proprietor or businessman or artisan operating in premises identified by census.	Cash grant for BDT 30,000.00 for loss of business income by affected trader (based on average monthly income of BDT 10,000.00 for 3 months).
Category of loss	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
5. Loss of income (wage earners in small business (excluding owners or employers)	Regular employees/wage earners affected by the acquisition as identified by census..	• Cash grant of BDT. 19,500.00 (equivalent to average 3 months income).
Category of loss	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
6. Loss of income from rented-out	• Legal owner of the rented-out premises as identified by census.	• Grant for loss of rental income of BDT 3,000.00 (equivalent to 2 months rental income).
Category of Loss	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
7. Rental assistance for renter in order to support them finding alternative place to rent	Tenants in rented structures as identified by census	Rental assistance for both residential and commercial tenants of BDT 6,000.00 (equivalent to 4 month rent). Moving grant of BDT 1,500.00)
Category of Loss	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
8. Assistance to vulnerable households (HHs)	•Households under the poverty level and whose head of household are elderly, disabled and very poor.	• BDT 8,200.00 as one time grant in addition to other compensations



Category of Loss	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
9. Assistance to poor female-headed households	Households headed by women and under poverty level.	BDT 10,000.00 as one time grant in addition to other compensations.
Category of Loss	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
10. Livelihood improvement Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One member of each vulnerable household</li> <li>Households losing 10% over of the total income</li> </ul>	Cost of Programme implementation ( as separate line in budget summary Table 16)
Category of Loss	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
11. Loss of government - agency provided residence	Households/ persons residing in BR assigned housing as identified by the Accommodation Board and Administration Unit	Shifting to housing of equal or better condition provided by BR  Shifting cost covered by BR  Right to salvage materials from demolished structure erected/extended by the government employee.

Category of Loss	Persons Entitled	Entitlements
12. Unforeseen adverse impacts	Households/ persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RP implementation	Compensation/allowance and assistance depending on type of loss will follow entitlement matrix.

The total estimated cost of implementation of the EMO addendum is BDT 28,621,538.00 (Twenty eight million six hundred twenty one thousand five hundred thirty eight only) equivalent to USD 366,942.00. Of this, the amount of allowance and grant alone is estimated at over BDT 4.5 million (15.79% of the total budget) and INGO/Firm operation cost at 8 million (27.95%). The budget includes 10% for contingency to meet unforeseen expenses during the implementation of the RP. It includes operation cost for RP implementing NGO, capacity-building training of officials of EA, etc. The details are in Table E 3.

Table E 3: Estimated Summary Budget for Compensation and Resettlement

Item No.	Category of losses	Budget in BDT	Budget in USD
A	Estimated Compensation Amount for Primary Structures for private owners	6,933,360	89,232
B	Estimated Compensation Amount for Secondary Structures	175,680	2,261
C	Estimated Compensation Amount for Primary Structures for Railway	4,143,200	53,323
D	Estimated Amount of Compensation for Trees on Railway Land	248,200	3,194
E	Estimated Amount of Allowance and Grant	4,519,140	58,161
F	Operation cost for RP Implementing Agency/INGO (LS)	8,000,000	102,960
G	Capacity Building Training of Officials of EA	2,000,000	25,740
	<b>Total (BDT)</b>	<b>26,019,580</b>	<b>334,872</b>
	Contingency @10%	2,601,958	33,487
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>28,621,538</b>	<b>368,360</b>

The institutional arrangements for the EMO implementation are already set out in the RP. The PD will engage a dedicated Deputy Director (Resettlement) for EMO implementation supervision. The INGO/IA (Firm) will similarly have a dedicated team for the EMO implementation. The RP addendum for the EMO will follow the same GRM under the main Akhaura-Laksam RP. The local-level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) has been established for resolution of any grievances in the implementation of the EMO RP addendum at field

level. If the complaint is not resolved at this level, it will be escalated to the project-level GRC.

The overall M&E systems outlined in the main Akhaura-Laksam RP will be followed to monitor the implementation of the EMO RP addendum, including external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be carried out by PMU at three consecutive stages of the process of RP implementation namely – a) RP preparatory stage, b) relocation stage and c) rehabilitation stage. The Project Director (PD) will carry out internal monitoring through the Deputy Director, Resettlement/CRO with the help of INGO/Firm. The monthly and quarterly reports as well as those prepared by the external monitors will be available to all stakeholders and posted in the Project/BR website.

## Contents

ABBREVIATIONS	1
GLOSSARY	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
LIST OF TABLES	11
LIST OF FIGURES	11
1. INTRODUCTION	12
1.1 Background	12
1.2 Purpose of the Addendum	12
1.3 Methodology used in preparing the Addendum	13
1.4 Project Impacts and Displacement	13
1.5 Eligibility of Cut-Off Date	14
1.6 Additional Studies and Data Generation	14
2. LOSS OF ASSETS AND SCOPE OF RESETTLEMENT	16
2.1 Affected Non-Land Assets	16
2.2 Affected Primary Structures	16
2.3 Affected Secondary Structures	16
2.4 Affected Trees	17
2.5 Impact on Wage Earners	17
2.6 Vulnerability Status of Affected Households	18
2.7 Project Impact on Gender	18
3. PROFILES OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS	19
3.1 Demographic Profile of Affected HHs	19
3.1.1 Age and Sex Distribution of Affected Population	19
3.1.2 Sex profile of Affected HHs	20
3.2 Socio-Economic Profile of Affected Population	20
3.2.1 Population by Religion	20
3.2.2 Distribution of Household Population	21
3.2.3 Education Level of Affected Population (7 Years and above)	21
3.2.4 Primary Occupation of Affected Population	21
3.2.5 Marital Status of Affected Population	22
3.2.6 Per Capita Income of Affected Households	23
3.2.7 Per Capita Expenditure	23
4. STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIONS AND RESPONSES	24
4.1 Consultation Meetings	24
4.2 Focused Group Discussion (FGD)	28
5. POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX	31
5.1 Compensation Principles and Standards Adopted in EMO	31
5.2 Eligibility Criteria for Compensation	32
5.3 Entitlement Matrix	32
5.4 Compensation Payment Procedure	39
6. RELOCATION AND LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE	40
6.1 Relocation Choices	40
6.2 INGO/Firm Support and Social Preparation for Relocation	40
6.2.1 Livelihood Risks and Support	40
6.2.2 Employment in Construction	41
7. RESETTLEMENT COST AND BUDGET	42

7.1	Introduction	42
7.2	Budget and Financial Plan	42
7.3	Assessment of Unit Cost for Assets	45
7.4	Compensation and Other Benefits	45
7.5	Approval of the Resettlement Budget	45
8.	IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND M&E	47
8.1	Institutional Arrangements for EMO Implementation	47
8.2	Implementation Schedule	47
8.3	Monitoring and Evaluation	49
	ANNEX-I: DETAILED INDICATIVE BUDGET	50

### List of Tables

Table E 1:	Summary of Project Impacts by District	6
Table E 2:	Entitlement Matrix	7
Table E 3:	Estimated Summary Budget for Compensation and Resettlement	8
Table 1:	Displacements and Other Impacts	14
Table 2:	Affected Entities	14
Table 3:	Households and Units by Different Categories of Losses	16
Table 4:	Quantity of Affected Structures (floor area in sqft)	16
Table 5:	Quantity of Affected Secondary Structures	17
Table 6:	Number of Trees Affected by the Project on BR Land	17
Table 7:	Affected Vulnerable HHs	18
Table 8:	General Profile of Affected Population	19
Table 9:	Education Level of Affected Population (7 years and above)	21
Table 10:	Primary Occupation of Affected Population (15 years and above)	22
Table 11:	Date Time and Location of Consultation Meetings	25
Table 12:	Date, Time and location of Focus Group Discussion	25
Table 13:	Discussions and Outcomes of the Consultation Meetings	26
Table 14:	Opinion of the Participants during the Focus Group Meetings	28
Table 16:	Estimated Summary Budget for Compensation and Resettlement	42
Table 17:	Resettlement Benefits Due to Loss of Primary Structures	43
Table 18:	Resettlement Benefits Due to Loss of Secondary Structures	43
Table 19:	Estimated Compensation Amount for Primary Structure for Railway Building	43
Table 20:	Estimated Budget for Trees on BR Land	43
Table 21:	Estimated Amount of Allowance and Grant	44
Table 22:	Estimated Budget for Associated Costs of RP Implementation	45

### List of Figures

Figure 1:	Location Map of the Project Area	13
Figure 2:	HH Gender Distribution in Project Area	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Figure 3:	Age and Sex Distribution of Affected Population	19
Figure 4:	Sex Profile of Affected HHs	20
Figure 5:	Percentage of Affected Population by Religion	20
Figure 6:	Distribution of HH Population	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Figure 7:	Marital Status of Affected Population (15 years and above)	22
Figure 8:	Per Capita Income Distribution of Affected Population	23
Figure 9:	Per Capita Expenditure of Affected Households	23
Figure 10:	Classification of Stakeholders	24
Figure 11:	A Schematic view of the Process of Compensation Payment to the Non-Titled EPs	38
Figure 12:	Project Implementation Schedule	48

# EMO: Addendum to RP

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

1. A Resettlement Plan (RP) for the Akhaura-Laksam Double Track Project was prepared and approved by Bangladesh Railways (BR) as well as ADB/EIB in June 2015. BR later selected a site for the Engineers Main Office (EMO) on its own land (behind the BR Headquarters) for a Project Office in Dhaka for construction and supervision of the Project (see Figure 1). The site selected by BR has several old dilapidated BR staff quarters. The entire area is currently a slum mostly occupied by squatters/informal settlers and shop owners.
2. The total BR land required for the EMO is 0.76 ha. According to the study conducted, there are 93 squatters and 122 tenants HHs residing within this EMO compound in the railway quarters and in makeshift houses. Most of them are involved in petty trade like recycling, van garages, small shops, restaurants, kiosks, grocery shops, bakery, barbershop, electronics, business, etc. A few tea stall and small size hotel businesses will be affected for which 28 employees will lose their wages temporarily due to dislocation and disruption.

### 1.2 Purpose of the Addendum

3. This Addendum presents the impacts as well as measures undertaken as per the RP (June 2015) to deal with loss of residential structure/shelter, relocation and restoration of incomes due to construction of the EMO. The key objectives are to provide mitigation measures in terms of compensation for structure and other assets at replacement cost and other necessary assistance to ensure that affected persons (DPs) are appropriately assisted and compensated for their losses.
4. The Addendum, following the RP policies and principles, establishes the provisions for payment of resettlement assistance to affected households, shops and business owners, income restoration assistance to the poor and vulnerable households. It also presents a profile of the affected households and their socioeconomic characteristics. The implementation arrangements are briefly discussed. The Addendum also includes the implementation schedule and the estimated budget for implementation.

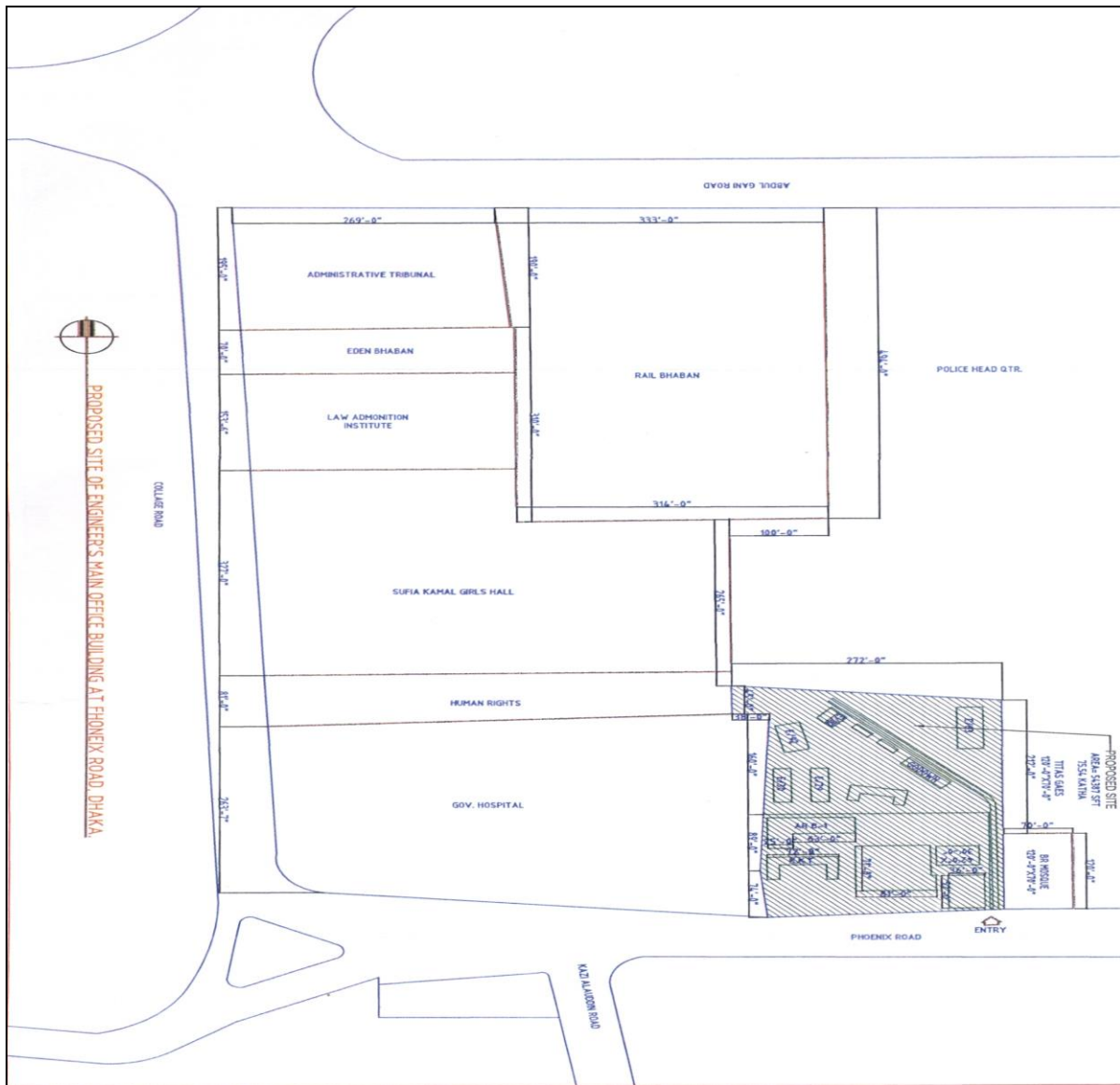


Figure 1: Location Map of the Project Area

### 1.3 Methodology used in preparing the Addendum

5. A census of the EMO site was carried out in April-May 2015 to establish an inventory of Losses (IOL). This was done in conjunction with stakeholder consultations, focus group discussions and a property valuation survey. The census also identified the demographic and socioeconomic profiles of the affected households, shops and businesses and developed a socioeconomic profile of the affected households (AHs) and physically displaced persons. This survey shall serve as the basis or benchmark for monitoring and evaluation.

### 1.4 Project Impacts and Displacement

6. The proposed EMO will use existing BR land. No additional land acquisition is required. A total of 218 HHs/units will experience physical displacement; of this, 194 are residential, 4 are residential cum businesses, and another 20 are small shops/business. No large-scale businesses are found affected at the proposed site. A total of 3 political party offices and 1 BR structures for employees will be affected by the new office. Major impacts in terms of physical relocation will be residential in nature. Most residential structures are made of bamboo and corrugated iron (CI) sheet and Kutcha (i.e. mud brick).. A total of 25,942 square feet (sft) of structures are



affected by the Project. There are 73 vulnerable HHs<sup>2</sup> amongst which 30 are female-headed households. The Project will affect 43 trees on BR land. A summary of Project impact data is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Displacements and Other Impacts

Sl. No.	Project Impacts	Total
1	Total Project area in ha	0.76
2	Total number of households/units affected requiring physical relocation	218
2.1	Number of affected Residential HHs	194
2.2	Number of affected small scale business (shops and hotels)	20
2.3	Number of affected residential cum business HHs	4
3	Number of trees affected	41
4	Affected political offices and BR structure for Employees	04
5	Number of Vulnerable Affected Households	73
6	No. of affected employee in business units	28
7	Total quantity of affected primary structure(sft)	25,942

Source: Census and IOL survey April-May 2015

- The survey findings indicate that a total of 222 structures/entities will be affected by the Project including residential owners, as well as small-scale shops and business owners and tenants. Out of these, 194 households will lose residential structures only; 20 HHs will lose small-scale shops and business and 4 will lose residence cum business structures. A total of 4 entities other than residential or commercial structures will be affected of which 3 political party offices and 1 unit of BR structure. No CPR will be affected by the Project. Table 2 below represents affected entities according to survey findings.

Table 2: Affected Entities

Category of affected HHs and Entities (Independent of each other)	Squatters	Renters	Total
HH losing residential structure	75	119	194
HH losing small scale business structures (shops, hotels)	10	10	20
HH losing both business and residential structures	03	01	04
Political offices and BR structures	04	00	04
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>222</b>

Source: Census and IOL survey April-May 2015

## 1.5 Eligibility of Cut-Off Date

- A mass consultation meeting was held on 29 April 2015 to let the people know about the project and to declare the cut-off date i.e. 30 April 2015. The affected households were also informed about the cut-off date during the survey and inventory of lost assets.

## 1.6 Additional Studies and Data Generation

- For the EMO Addendum, in addition to census and socio-economic surveys (20%), property valuation study (i.e., value of structures etc.), consultations/FGD and household markings and video filming were carried out to reduce and/or eliminate any fraudulent claim during implementation. Structured questionnaires and checklists

<sup>2</sup> According to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) the upper poverty line in 2011 for Dhaka region was Tk 6,458.86 per HH/month. Acknowledging the national inflation rates by BBS based on consumer price for the country (8.69% for 2011-2012; 6.78% for 2012-2013; 6.84% for 2013-2014 and 6.27% for 2014-2015), the poverty line stands at Tk 7,696. Therefore, income per HH/month BDT 7500 (BDT 90000/year) has been adopted as the poverty line for the Project.

were used for collecting data/information. A team of experienced professionals along with a number of field staff was engaged in conducting these surveys and consultations following the offset data and profile drawings provided by the design consultants.

10. Filled-in survey questionnaires were verified and edited by the Field Supervisor for data coding and entry into the computer. The survey and data entry were conducted simultaneously. The Data Entry Operators under the guidance of Data Manager inserted the surveyed data into the computer system in a user-friendly menu-driven software. The entered data were analysed in MS Access and SPSS as well and auto generated in tabular form as per requirements of preparing the Addendum.



## 2. Loss of Assets and Scope of Resettlement

11. This section focuses on Project impacts on primary and secondary structures and other assets resulting from census and inventory of losses (IOL) survey for the construction of the EMO. The Project impacts have been recorded as per the field survey data (April-May, 2015) for all type of losses including residential and business structures, income, trees, etc. The adverse impacts of the components largely found on residential HHs and all of them are squatters/renters.

### 2.1 Affected Non-Land Assets

12. The Project implementation will involve the physical displacement of residential households as well as commercial structures, such as like recycling of waste materials, van garage, small shops, restaurants, kiosks, grocery shops, bakery, barbershop, electronics, small scale business, etc. The relocation of commercial structures will impact income and livelihood of the community.

13. Table 3 below represents impact over various types of structures caused by the Project. In total 222 establishments will be affected by the Project of which the biggest impact will be on residential structures (87.39%) followed by small-scale shops and business (9.01%), residential cum business structures (1.80%).

Table 3: Households and Units by Different Categories of Losses

Types of HHs	No.	%
Losing residential structures only	194	87.39
Losing small scale business structures only	20	9.01
Losing small scale business and residential structures only	04	1.80
Affected political offices	04	1.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and IOL survey April-May 2015

### 2.2 Affected Primary Structures

14. The survey findings indicate that 25,942sft of primary structures will be affected by the Project, most of which will be tin-made house (60.37%). Other than that, significant impact has been identified over semi pucca (34.97%) and kutcha/ thatched (4.67%) structures (see Table 4).

Table 4: Quantity of Affected Structures (floor area in sqft)

Sl. No	Type of Structure	Quantity in sft.	%
1	Semi Pucca (Floor Pucca) sft. (Including railway Structure)	6,608	25.47
2	Semi Pucca (Floor Kutcha) sft.	2,464	9.50
3	Tin Made Double Barreled House (Floor Pucca) sft.	320	1.23
4	Tin Made House with only one slanting roof (Floor Pucca) sft.	4,212	16.24
5	Tin Made House with only one slanting roof (Floor Kutcha) sft.	11,128	42.90
6	Kutcha House with only one slanting roof (sft.)	1,034	3.99
7	Thatched (sft.)	176	0.68
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25,942</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and IOL survey April-May 2015

### 2.3 Affected Secondary Structures

15. Secondary structures are the ones that are not attached with the primary establishments and affecting those will not have any impact on the primary structures. The secondary structures to be affected by the Project interventions are listed below according to utility distribution (Table 5). Among them, 5" boundary walls (13 rft), tin

made boundary wall (17rft), 8 sanitary latrine and 1 kutcha latrine, etc., are other significant affected secondary structures.

Table 5: Quantity of Affected Secondary Structures

Category of Structure	Unit	Total
Boundary Wall Pucca (5")	(Rft)	13
Tin Made Boundary Wall	(Rft)	17
Sanitary Latrine	No	8
Kutcha Latrine	No	1

Source: Census and IOL survey April-May 2015

## 2.4 Affected Trees

16. The trees affected by the Project are determined based on ownership pattern to facilitate the Resettlement Plan implementation. Furthermore, they are categorised into four different sections based on size<sup>3</sup> and re-divided into three categories of utilization, i.e. fruit bearing, timber and medicinal-based. However, banana and bamboo groves are kept separate from this distribution. As in Table 6, a total of 41 trees would be affected on Government land due to the Project, only 22 large trees, 16 medium trees, 1 small and 2 saplings will be affected. In addition to that 2 banana trees will be affected. All the affected trees are on BR land.

Table 6: Number of Trees Affected by the Project on BR Land

Types of Trees	Fruit	Timber	Medicinal Plant	Total
Large	15	2	5	22
Medium	3	1	12	16
Small	0	1	0	1
Saplings	2	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>41</b>

Source: Census and IOL survey April-May 2015

17. The project's impacts on trees on Government land is outlined above in tabular form. Trees are very important part of environment as well as income generating source to some HHs. Therefore, adequate measures have been taken to minimise and mitigate adverse effects on the environment due to loss of these trees. The Project will ensure re-plantation of trees on the EMO premises to make it greener.

## 2.5 Impact on Shop Owners and Wage Earners

The Project will affect 20 shop owners, which include kiosks, garages, restaurants, grocery shops, bakery, barbershop, electronics, business, etc. They will be provided with BDT 30,000, which is the equivalent of 3 months income to cover for the period until they reestablish their business.

The Project will affect both skilled and unskilled wage labourers. A total of 28 wage earners will be affected due to the Project intervention. More unskilled wage earners will

<sup>3</sup>**Large Tree:** A commonly found tree (except some particular species such as palm, dates, coconut, betel nut, guava, lemon, sharifa/sofeda, etc) with more than 4 feet of girth at the chest position has been classified as big tree. In case of fruit bearing trees (Mango, Jackfruit, Litchi, Black Berry, etc.) the girth size 3.5 feet and above are also considered as big category. In case of Palm, dates, coconut, betel nut, etc., 20 feet or above height is considered big. In case of guava, lemon, sharifa/sofeda, etc the age of the trees and judgment of the surveyor and trees owners has been imposed to classify the size. More than 10 years of age of such species of trees has been categorised as large.

**Medium Tree:** Trees having 2-4 feet girth is classified as medium. In case of palm, dates, coconut, betel nut species, the height between 10-20 feet is medium and for guava, lemon, sharifa/sofeda, etc., the age of the trees between 5-10 years are classified as medium.

**Small Tree:** Three having less than 2 feet girth is classified as small, In case of palm, dates, coconut, betel nut species, the height between 5-10 feet is small and for guava, lemon, sharifa/sofeda, etc., the age of the trees between 2-5 years are classified as small.

**Sapling/plant:** Tree planted for gardening or growing up is classified as sapling. The plant still in nursery or eligible for shifting is classified as seedling.

be affected by the Project than skilled wage earners. Most of the wage labourers work in small shops and hotels. The Project will provide mitigation measures for loss of income as well as providing preferential job opportunity in construction activities. Compensation will be paid to skilled and unskilled wage earners. Wage earners will receive BDT 19,500.00 as compensation.

## 2.6 Vulnerability Status of Affected Households

18. The Project will provide special assistance to vulnerable APs<sup>4</sup> during implementation. Vulnerable APs have been selected based on their income, origin, condition of HHs or disability. The studies and surveys did not bring forth the presence of any Indigenous groups in the Project area.
19. A total of 73 vulnerable households would be affected by the Project (see Table 7). The households below annual income of up to BDT 90,000.00 have been selected as vulnerable for this section of the Project. Based on this criterion, 30 female headed households, 42 male headed households and one Common gender HH are hard core poor HHs which have been identified during the census. Vulnerable HHs will receive additional grants on top of their normal compensation. They will also benefit from the Livelihood Improvement program and get job opportunity with the Project during the construction period on a priority basis. The income and livelihood restoration programme (ILRP) will be implemented by a separate NGO and based on an assessment of vulnerable affected households' needs for skills development.

Table 7: Affected Vulnerable HHs.

Vulnerability	Dhaka
Female headed households	30
Disabled headed households (only male headed)	1
Elderly male headed households (age 64 years above)	2
Poor households male headed (with annual income up to BDT 90,000.00)	39
Hijra (common sex HH)	1
Total vulnerable households	73
Total affected households	218
Proportion of vulnerable households (%)	33.49

Source: Census and IOL survey April-May 2015

## 2.7 Project Impact on Gender

The Project is likely to affect disproportionately poor female-headed households. Additional provisions to assist poor women-headed households have been integrated into the entitlement matrix. In addition, women willing to work will be given opportunities during the construction period, and those recognized as vulnerable will access the Livelihood Improvement Program. Additional measures to assist affected women are the following:

- Employment of women during Project construction as well as hiring female staff in the resettlement NGO/IA (Firm) to assist female-headed households and women during resettlement activities, including planning and implementation of income restoration programmes;
- Involvement of women's groups in Resettlement Planning, management, and operations and in job creation and income generation; and
- Awareness development activities for promoting gender balance through education and women's empowerment by engaging them in service should be carried out during Project implementation especially in this section of the Project.
- Proactive inclusion of women (50%) in the skills development program

<sup>4</sup> (a) Hard core poor households (income below 76,000/year/family)  
 (b) Tribal/Indigenous Peoples households  
 (c) Female-headed households (FHH)  
 (d) Female living alone and  
 (e) Disabled headed households

### 3. Profiles of the Affected Households

20. The profiles of the affected population are divided into two different segments of this section. Initially, the demographic characteristics of the affected HHs are presented based on the census. A total of 218 HHs comprising 660 people will be affected by the Project with average HH size 3.03 which is much lower than the national average of 4.35 (see Table 8).

Table 8: General Profile of Affected Population

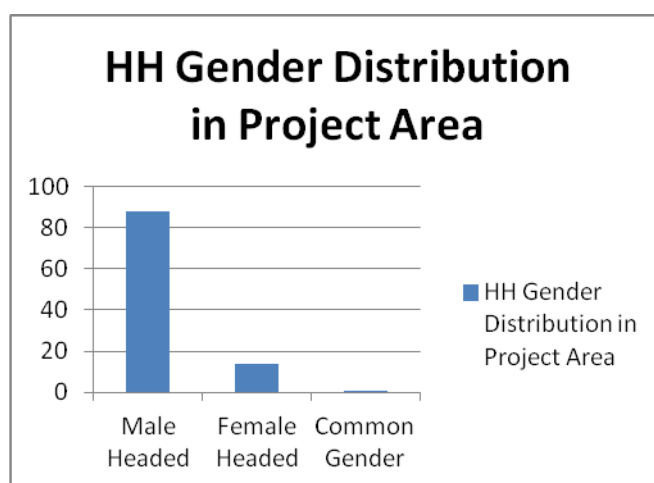
<b>Number of total affected Households/Units</b>	<b>218</b>
Number of total Population	660
Average HHs Size	3.03

Source: Census and IOL survey April-May, 2015

#### 3.1 Demographic Profile of Affected HHs

21. The demographic profile of the affected community has been analysed. The age ratio indicates that the majority of affected persons are young people.

22. The gender distribution of the affected HHs is presented in the illustration. It represents that 13.76% of the affected HHs are headed by females, whereas the 85.78% of the HHs are headed by male members and only 1 household reported common or third gender (locally called *hizra*).



##### 3.1.1 Age and Sex Distribution of Affected Population

23. The age-sex distribution of the affected HHs was collected during the census and IOL survey. According to the age band, the most prominent group is 25-34 years old. This is similar to the national scenario.

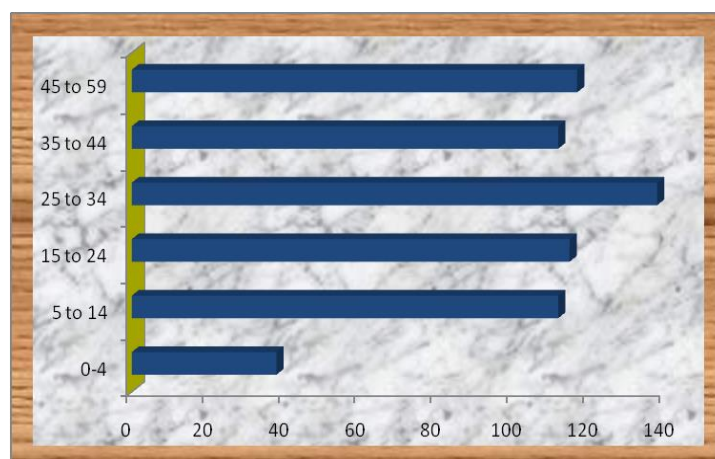


Figure 3: Age and Sex Distribution of Affected Population

### 3.1.2 Sex profile of Affected Persons

24. The sex profile of the affected persons is illustrated in Figure 4. The percentage of male affected persons is greater than female. Common gender identifies themselves as third gender and is locally known as Hizra.

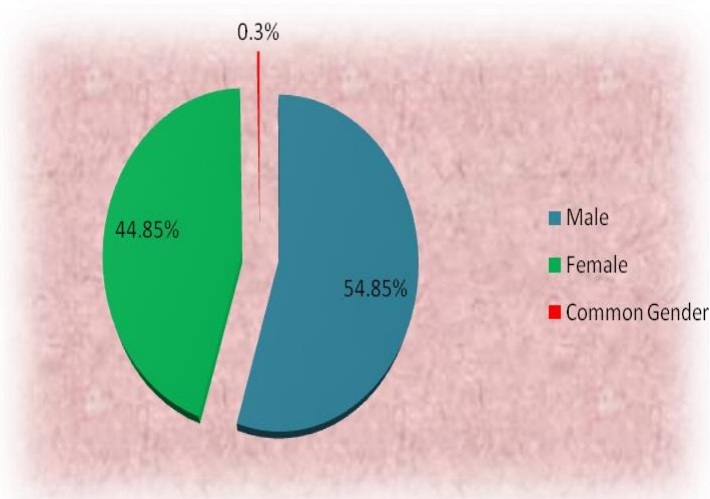


Figure 4: Sex Profile of Affected HHs

## 3.2 Socio-Economic Profile of Affected Population

25. The socio-economic profile of the affected area was analysed based on the affected structure type, HH size, level of education, occupation, per capita income, expenditure and marital status. The average HH size is 3.03. The education level of the Project area reflects the national education level: the participation rate in primary and secondary education is high and it sharply decreases in higher education. Overall, the literacy rate is higher for male compared to the female affected households.

### 3.2.1 Population by Religion

26. The religion distribution of the affected HHs is presented in a pie chart (Figure 5). The figure represents that the majority of the population is of Muslim religion (97.58%), with some of Hindu religion (2.2%). No other religion members were found in the Project area during the survey.

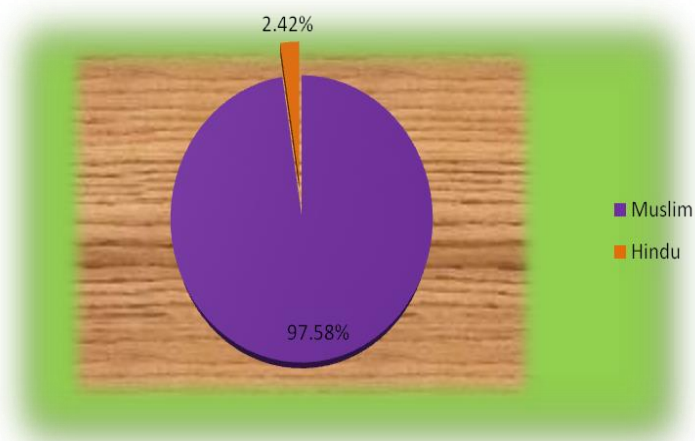
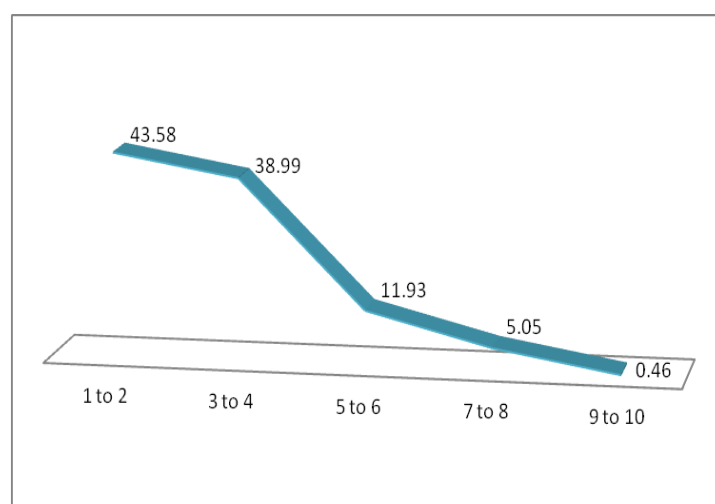


Figure 5: Percentage of Affected Population by Religion



### 3.2.2 Distribution of Household Population

27. The distribution of the size of HH is presented in the illustration (Figure 6). It indicates that the majority of the HHs (over 80%) have 2-4 members, half of which has between 3 to 4 members. HH size of more than 9 members was minimal in the area.



### 3.2.3 Education Level of Affected Population (7 Years and above)

28. The education level of the affected population is presented in Table 9. The table demonstrates that primary and secondary level education rate is high in the project area. But the dropout rate is very high. The education rate is higher among men than women and illiteracy is higher among women too (see Table 9).

Table 9: Education Level of Affected Population (7 years and above)

Education level	Male		Female		Common Gender		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Up to Class 4	98	16.01	77	12.58	1	0.16	176	28.76
PSC	38	6.21	33	5.39	1	0.16	72	11.76
Six to Seven	11	1.80	14	2.29	0	0.00	25	4.08
GSC	12	1.96	9	1.47	0	0.00	21	3.43
Nine to Ten	12	1.96	5	0.82	0	0.00	17	2.78
SSC	16	2.61	9	1.47	0	0.00	25	4.08
HSC	11	1.80	2	0.33	0	0.00	13	2.12
BA	5	0.82	1	0.16	0	0.00	6	0.98
MA	0	0.00	1	0.16	0	0.00	1	0.16
Higher Education	2	0.33	3	0.49	0	0.00	5	0.82
Hafez	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.16
Can sign only	48	7.84	31	5.07	0	0.00	79	12.91
Illiterate	80	13.07	91	14.87	0	0.00	171	27.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>54.58</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>45.10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census and IOL survey April-May 2015

### 3.2.4 Primary Occupation of Affected Population

29. As per Table 10, the most important occupation in the project area is business, i.e. mainly small shops. In addition to small businesses, the other significant occupations are services, transportation, technical works and wage labor. Apart from these, a large proportion of the 15 and above population are housewives (26%), students (6%) and unemployed (6%).

Table 10: Primary Occupation of Affected Population (15 years and above)

Occupation	Male		Female		Common Gender		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Farming	1	0.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.20
Teacher	2	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.40
Service	45	9.02	10	2.00	0	0.00	55	11.02
Housewife	0	0.00	132	26.45	1	0.20	133	26.65
Small Business	123	24.65	22	4.41	0	0.00	145	29.06
Wage Labour	50	10.02	15	3.01	0	0.00	65	13.03
Driver	3	0.60	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.60
Mason	2	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.40
Carpenter	2	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.40
Unemployed	18	3.61	9	1.80	1	0.20	28	5.61
Tailor	5	1.00	2	0.40	0	0.00	7	1.40
Student	19	3.81	9	1.80	0	0.00	28	5.61
Rickshaw/Van Polar	3	0.60	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.60
Aged Person	4	0.80	9	1.80	0	0.00	13	2.61
Housekeeper	0	0.00	11	2.20	0	0.00	11	2.20
Mechanic	1	0.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>55.71</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>43.89</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census and IOL survey April-May, 2015

### 3.2.5 Marital Status of Affected Population

30. The marital status of the affected population is presented in the bar diagram below (Figure 7). It indicates that the majority (55.15%) of the population is married. The share of unmarried male (38.79%) is greater than of unmarried female. Abandoned or divorced affected households are minimal in the area (1%), and 5. % of the population is widowed.

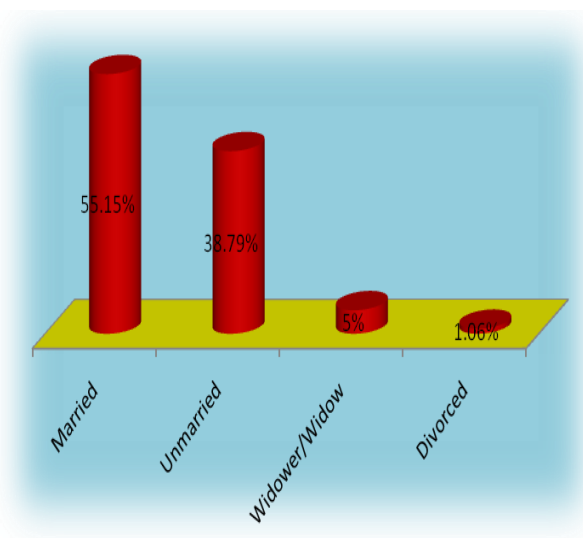


Figure 7: Marital Status of Affected Population (15 years and above)

### 3.2.6 Per Capita Income of Affected Households

31. The total affected population has been divided into 5 sections based on per capita income. The level starts from BDT 30,000.00 up to BDT 90,000.00 which is classified as vulnerable group for this region. About 32% of HHs have been identified to be below poverty levels. Figure 8 demonstrates the per capita income distribution



Figure 8: Per Capita Income Distribution of Affected Population

### 3.2.7 Per Capita Expenditure

32. The total affected population has been divided into 5 sections based on per capita expenditure. A total of 27.52% households has yearly expenditure of BDT120,000.00 and 8.07% has yearly expenditure of BDT 90,001.00 to BDT 120,000.00 while 18.35% households counts for expenditure of BDT60,000.00 to BDT 90,000.00 per year and only 3.67% households has yearly expenditure of BDT up to 30,000.00 per year (Figure 9).

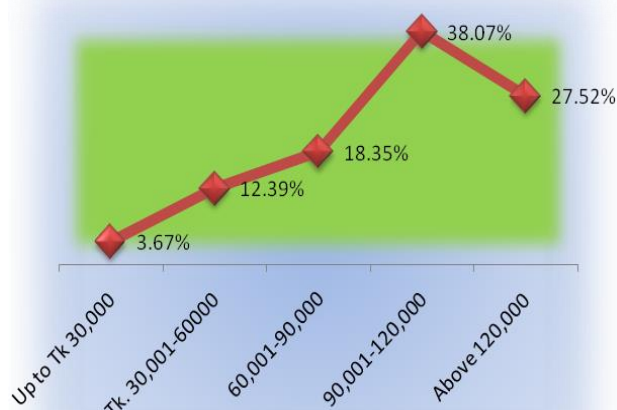


Figure 9: Per Capita Expenditure of Affected Households



## 4. Stakeholders Consultations and Responses

33. This section describes the nature and level of the consultations carried out in the proposed EMO area with stakeholders and the affected households. Views and concerns of affected households and other Project stakeholders were considered in defining mitigation measures and Project implementation.

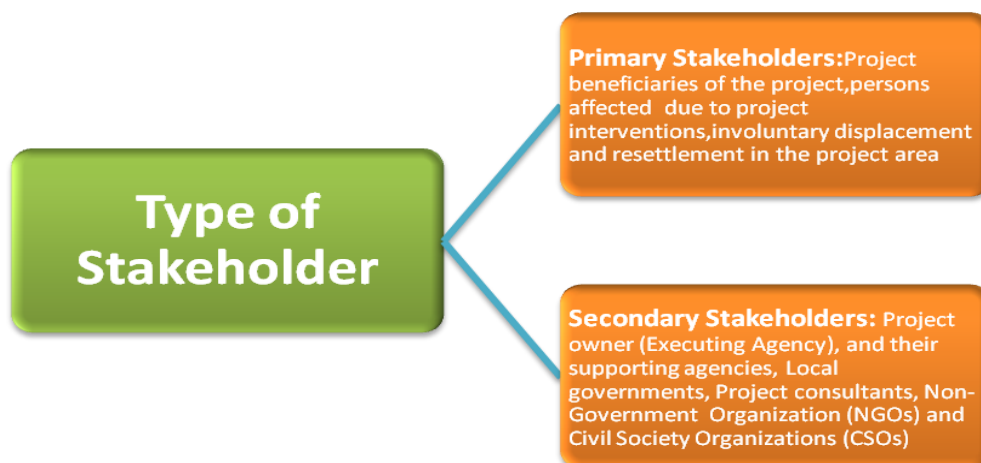


Figure 10: Classification of Stakeholders

### 4.1 Consultation Meetings

34. A major public consultation meeting was held on the proposed EMO site on 11 May 2015, which was attended by BR staff, consultants, local political cadre, and the affected persons. In addition to this public meeting, two (2) additional public meetings and five (5) focus-group discussions (FDGs) were conducted at a later stage on June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015.



Pictures: Consultation meeting at Fulbaria Railway Colony

35. The purpose of these meetings was to inform the various stakeholders about the new office project, highlight and describe the expected impacts and get their views about the proposed mitigation measures. The meetings informed the stakeholders about the entitlement matrix, the cut-off-date for the inventory of lost property, the grievance redress mechanisms, and the roles and responsibilities of BR, affected people and other stakeholders. Stakeholders mostly expressed their views on compensations, the resettlement process, alternative options for relocation and other measures to avoid or minimise physical displacement. Prior notice (personal contact, announcement in market places and through the BR people) was given to the people on the date, time and venue of the meetings. A total of 80 people (36 male and 44 female) attended the consultation meetings while 43 attended group-specific FDGs. Table 11 lists the

consultation dates and meetings, including the number of people who attended while Table 12 lists the FGDs.

Table 11: Date Time and Location of Consultation Meetings

Date and time	Location	Type of Participants	Number of participants	
			Male	Female
11 <sup>th</sup> May, 2015 (10.00-11.00 am)	At the front of Fulbaria colony	Businessmen, service holder, Structure owner, aged person, housemaid, garments workers, housewives, Student, etc.	06	22
1 <sup>st</sup> June, 2015 (12.00 -1.00 pm)	Fulbaria Railway Colony	Structure owner, aged person, house maid, garments workers, housewives, Student, Business men, service holder, etc.	14	12
1 <sup>st</sup> June, 2015 (03.00-04.00 pm)	Fulbaria Railway Colony	Aged person, house maid, Business men, Business men, Structure owner, garments workers, service holder, housewives, Student, etc.	16	10
<b>Total</b>			<b>36</b>	<b>44</b>

Table 12: Date, Time and location of Focus Group Discussion

Date and Time	Location	Type of Group	Number of Participants
1 <sup>st</sup> June, 2015 (11.00 am)	Fulbaria Railway Colony	Business group	10
1 <sup>st</sup> June, 2015 (11.30 am)	Fulbaria Railway Colony	Minority group (Hindu religious people)	08
1 <sup>st</sup> June, 2015 (12.00 pm)	Fulbaria Railway Colony	Social excluded people	02
1 <sup>st</sup> June, 2015 (12.45 pm)	Fulbaria Railway Colony	Structure owner	15
June, 2015 (2.20 pm)	Fulbaria Railway Colony	Garments Workers	08
<b>Total</b>			<b>43</b>

The discussions and outcomes of the meetings are summarised in Table 13.

Table 13: Discussions and Outcomes of the Consultation Meetings

Sl. No.	Dates and Place of the Meeting	Points discussed by BR/Consultant	Points raised by APs	Outcome of the Discussion
1	May 11, 2015 (10.00 am) At the front of Fulbaria colony	<p>The following issues were discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Bangladesh Railway on behalf of the GOB is implementing the Project with financial support from the ADB and EIB.</li> <li>ii. The Project will be implemented on available BR land with no private land acquisition.</li> <li>iii. Negative impacts have been assessed and mitigated as per ADB policy,</li> <li>iv. All affected people will be enlisted according to their category along with an assessment of their lost assets</li> <li>v. A resettlement plan with specific mitigation measures will be prepared based on the category of losses to compensate the affected people for the loss of houses, shops and income, irrespective of their title to the land</li> <li>vi. Affected person's opinions about the Project process will be considered in the preparation of the safeguard documents</li> <li>vii. The relocation of houses and other establishments will have to be arranged by the APs themselves given that there is no space at the proposed EMO location</li> <li>ix. A grievance mechanism will be established to redress complaints/grievances</li> <li>x. ADB Guidelines on Environmental and Social issues will be followed in Project implementation</li> <li>xi. The cut-off date for listing affected properties i.e. commencement date of census &amp; IOL (April 30, 2015)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The APs informed that they had no land for relocation.</li> <li>ii. They demanded for adequate compensation</li> <li>iii. The APs advised that as they are under privileged population and their livelihood is completely dependent on the surroundings of the Project site, they requested the Project Management Unit to arrange resettlement site for them in the surrounding area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Entitlements of the affected people and cut-off-date for listing of the lost properties are known to the people</li> <li>b) People became aware about the Project decision of constructing EMO at Project site.</li> <li>c) Proper compensation for structure, business enterprises, etc. to be paid by the Project at site before displacement;</li> <li>d) People were encouraged for self relocation.</li> <li>e) People know that vulnerable APs will be preferentially employed in the civil construction of the Project on the basis of their qualification and eligibility.</li> <li>f) People know their right and responsibilities to the Project.</li> </ul>
2	June 01, 2015 Fulbaria Rail colony	<p>Issue based discussion was held on community people's perception, attitude, needs and aspiration from the Project. Following issues were discussed along with their raised issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Impact (positive and negative) of the Project on the people and community will be measured and mitigated negative impacts as per ADB policy,</li> <li>ii. All categories of the affected people will be enlisted with their category wise quantity of lost assets</li> <li>iii. A policy will be prepared based on</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. They also wanted to know about any GOB sponsored Resettlement site for this project.</li> <li>ii. They sought cooperation for business</li> <li>iii. The APs advised that as they are under privileged population and their livelihood is completely dependent on the surroundings of the Project site, they requested the Project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Entitlements of the affected people and cut-off-date for listing of the lost properties are known to the people</li> <li>b) People became aware about the Project decision of constructing EMO at Project site.</li> <li>c) Proper compensation for structure, business enterprises, etc. to be paid by the Project at site before displacement;</li> <li>d) People are encouraged for self</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Dates and Place of the Meeting	Points discussed by BR/Consultant	Points raised by APs	Outcome of the Discussion
		<p>category of losses to compensate the affected people for houses and shops irrespective of title to the land</p> <p>iv. People's opinion about the Project process will be considered in preparation of the safeguard documents</p> <p>v. Relocation of houses and other establishments will be needed to be arranged by the APs themselves</p> <p>vi. The APs advised that as they are underprivileged population and their livelihood is completely dependent on the surroundings of the Project site. Therefore, they requested the Project to arrange resettlement site in the surrounding for their rehabilitation.</p> <p>vii. A grievance mechanism will be established to redress complaints</p> <p>viii. ADB Guidelines on Environmental and Social issues will be followed in Project implementation</p> <p>ix. Cut-off date for listing affected properties i.e. commencement date of census &amp; IoL (April 30, 2015)</p>	<p>Management Unit to arrange resettlement site for them in the surrounding area.</p> <p>iv. They desired to be employed in the civil construction of the project.</p>	<p>relocation.</p> <p>e) People know that vulnerable APs will be preferentially employed in the civil construction of the Project on the basis of their qualification and eligibility.</p> <p>f) People know their right and responsibilities to the Project.</p>
3	June 01, 2015 Fulbaria Rail colony	<p>Issue based discussion was held on community people's perception, attitude, needs and aspiration from the Project. Following issues were discussed along with their raised issues:</p> <p>i. Bangladesh Railway on behalf of the GoB is implementing the Project with financial support from the ADB and EIB.</p> <p>ii. The Project will be implemented on the available BR land with no private land acquisition.</p> <p>iii. Impact (positive and negative) of the Project on the people and community will be measured and mitigated negative impacts as per ADB policy,</p> <p>iv. All categories of the affected people will be enlisted with their category wise quantity of lost assets</p> <p>v. A policy will be prepared based on category of losses to compensate the affected people for houses and shops irrespective of title to the land</p> <p>vi. People's opinion about the Project process will be considered in preparation of the safeguard</p>	<p>i. The APs informed that they had no land for relocation.</p> <p>ii. They demanded for adequate compensation</p> <p>iii. They desired to be employed in the civil construction of the project.</p> <p>iv. The APs advised that as they are under privileged population and their livelihood is completely dependent on the surroundings of the Project site, they requested the Project Management Unit to arrange resettlement site for them in the surrounding area.</p>	<p>a) Entitlements of the affected people and cut-off-date for listing of the lost properties are known to the people</p> <p>b) People became aware about the Project decision of constructing EMO at Project site.</p> <p>c) Proper compensation for structure, business enterprises, etc. to be paid by the Project at site before displacement;</p> <p>d) People are encouraged for self relocation.</p> <p>e) People know that vulnerable APs will be preferentially employed in the civil construction of the Project on the basis of their qualification and eligibility.</p> <p>f) People know their right and responsibilities to the Project.</p>



Sl. No.	Dates and Place of the Meeting	Points discussed by BR/Consultant	Points raised by APs	Outcome of the Discussion
		documents vii. Relocation of houses and other establishments will be needed to be arranged by the APs themselves viii. The APs advised that as they are underprivileged population and their livelihood is completely dependent on the surroundings of the Project site. Therefore, they requested the Project to arrange resettlement site in the surrounding for their rehabilitation. ix. A grievance mechanism will be established to redress complaints x. ADB Guidelines on Environmental and Social issues will be followed in Project implementation xv. Cut-off date for listing affected properties i.e., commencement date of census & IoL (April 30, 2015)		

## 4.2 Focused Group Discussion (FGD)

36. The affected people were consulted in groups regarding the Project goals and objective, potential social and resettlement impacts on them and their suggestion about mitigation measures. The discussions were held with special focus on their losses of properties and/or livelihood. In all, 5 focused group meetings were held on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2015. The participants of the FGDs were selected from affected vulnerable HHs, minority (low caste Hindus), socially excluded population (*hizra* community), shop owners, household structure and business losers, garment workers, etc. The consultant sought opinion of the affected people about potential adverse impacts and their suggested mitigation measures.



Pictures: FGD with affected business owners and women identified as vulnerable.

37. The major issues discussed in the FGDs were about the project impact to their income and livelihood and desirable mitigation measures of affected community. The residents suggested arranging residential facility in the surroundings to minimise resettlement impacts. All the FGDs were conducted on the 1<sup>st</sup> June 2015 after completion of the census survey. A detailed description of the FGD issues and participant opinions are attached in a tabular form underneath:

Table 14: Opinion of the Participants during the Focus Group Meetings

Sl. No.	Focused Group	Issues of the Meeting	Opinion of the Participants	BR'S Comment
1	Low caste members of Hindu community (No. of participants 8)	i) Views of affected people about the Project ii) Impact of the Project on their income sources iii) Mode of compensation for affected structures	a) They stated that as they are low cast and poor, they cannot afford to pay the rent for apartments in the surroundings and people will not allow them to live in good neighbourhood. b) Their livelihood is dependent on the surrounding as they collect scrap from the market and work as sweepers in there. c) They stated that if the Project allows them another site for living, then it will be better. d) If they receive cash compensation, then it will be spent for house rent. e) They would like to receive the compensation in their own account.	The affected persons will be able to find the housing of the same standard they are living now with the same amount as they are paying now in the surrounding area.  Their livelihood will not be affected as they will be able to live in the surrounding area that will allow them to continue their present occupation. The project does not cover this type of provision. They should spend their compensation on the entitlements that are compensated for. Their desire to receive the cash compensation in their own account will be met.
2	Socially excluded (hizra community) (No. of participants 2)	i) Views of affected people about the Project ii) Impact of the Project on their income sources iii) Mode of compensation for affected structures	a) They stated that due to their nature, people will not allow them to live in good neighbourhood. b) Their livelihood is dependent on the surrounding as they collect money from the market and their territory is selected. c) They stated that if the Project allows them another site for living in this area, then it will be better. d) If they receive cash compensation, then it will be spent for house rent. e) They would like to receive the compensation in their own account.	In the surrounding area like Bongo Bazar there are houses where hizra people are living without any hassle. As their living area is not being changed so their territory will also not be affected. The project doesn't have such type of relocation site facility. There are compensations excluding house rent. There compensation would be paid in their own account.
3	Shop owners (No. of participants 10)	i) Views of affected people about the Project ii) Impact of the Project on their income sources iii) Mode of compensation for affected structures	a) The shop owners stated that, best way to receive compensation would be through bank. They all have their bank accounts; they would like this cheque to be paid to their account. They want assurance that they will not be harassed in during receiving their compensation. b) Most of the affected people in this area are involved with various occupations like transport, shop keeping, etc. c) They would like to receive proper compensation so that they can use it during their need.	The shop owners' demand of receiving the compensation in their own bank account will be met.  They would be compensated in line with the entitlement matrix of the approved RP.
4	Women identified as affected	i) Views of affected people about the Project	a) The participants stated that they have been residing in the surrounding for the last 40-50 years. Some of them were born	The affected persons will be able to find the housing of the same standard they are living now with the same amount as they

Sl. No.	Focused Group	Issues of the Meeting	Opinion of the Participants	BR'S Comment
		ii) Impact of the Project on their income sources iii) Mode of compensation for affected structures	here and livelihood is completely dependent on the area. b) The affected labourers stated that they are all from poor families. They have an average monthly income of BDT 8,000-10,000. c) They also stated that if they lose this job, then it will take them 2-4 months to find a job replacement. d) They stated that if the Project offers them job for office keeping/cleaners, etc., can be performed by them as they are mostly uneducated.	are paying now in the surrounding area. As they will be living in the same area so their livelihood will also not be affected. The affected wage earners will receive cash compensation of their three months average income that is fixed in the entitlement matrix and INGO will help them to receive that on time. The project will help them to get job in the construction site of EMO during the construction work.
5	Female migrant workers	i) Views of affected people about the Project ii) Impact of the Project on their income sources iii) Mode of compensation for affected structures	a) The garment workers living in the area expressed their opinions about the Project. Most of the workers come from Dinajpur, Kurigram, etc., <i>monga</i> -prone areas; the workers are from hard-core poor families. b) Some 12-13 year old child labours are involved in garments work as helpers. Some have been trained in production line and are now self employed. c) The labourers stated that if they lose this residence, they will have to move to the other side of the river; Kamrangir char/Jinjira. Then it will be difficult to get job replacements. d) They said that as they are women, heavy construction work is not suitable for them. Some of them are young and some are too old to do that. They even don't have any experience in construction work. Therefore, instead of Project related construction work, they prefer their present job. e) They stated that if the Project provides alternative relocation and trains the young generation, then they will be able to look after their families even better after the Project.	The affected persons will be able to find the housing of the same standard they are living now with the same amount as they are paying now in the surrounding area. As they will be living in the same area so their livelihood will also not be affected. The project has Income livelihood Restoration programme. An NGO will be appointed to implement the ILRP for the eligible EPs.

## 5. Policy Framework and Entitlement Matrix

38. The policy issues, gaps and gap-filling measures have already been extensively discussed in the RP. Therefore, these are not repeated here in the Addendum. The policies principles and entitlements are derived from the Akhaura-Laksam RP. However, some key aspects are briefly presented in this section.

### 5.1 Compensation Principles and Standards Adopted in EMO

The Addendum followed the same principle and procedures adopted in the Akhaura-Laksam Resettlement Plan, which include: houses/structures and other immovable built items (e.g., water supply, sanitation, drainage, etc.), at current market prices of the same building materials plus the current costs of labour to build them.

- Current market prices of trees and other assets, which are irreplaceable. Price of fruit trees will be determined considering the maturity and harvest price of fruits.
- Fruit compensation value of each grown up trees (big and medium)

#### Compensation Payment Procedure

39. Just as stipulated in the Akhaura-Laksam Resettlement Plan, BR will ensure that the properties (structure and non-structure assets) to be displaced by the Project will be compensated at their full replacement cost determined by the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) as per the RP. The modalities for payment of compensation and other assistance for assets, incomes and livelihoods, resettlement assistance for substituting and restoration of loss of income and workdays by the relocated households are explained below.

#### Compensation Payment Procedure to the Non-titled APs

40. The non-titled APs i.e. those have no legal ownership of the affected land but are socially recognised and enlisted during census, SES and/ or joint verification survey on the RoW will be compensated following a separate procedure. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 has no provision to compensate these types of affected people, but the ADB and EIB prescribe to address the non-titled APs as their standards explicitly state that such people cannot be denied resettlement assistance and their pre-project livelihood levels must be restored at minimum and if possible, improved.

Steps to be followed in paying resettlement benefits to non-titled EPs:

- As per tripartite joint verification survey and consult the census data, a final list of APs will be prepared by the INGO/Firm;
- Individual identity number will be created against the name of each affected person (AP);
- Photograph of the APs will be taken and ID cards will be prepared;
- The INGO/Firm will prepare APs file and entitlement card (AP file & EC) for each of the APs;
- The INGO/Firm will assist the APs opening Bank Account in their names should they not have a Bank account. If the AP is a woman, ensure that the Bank account is in her name;
- The tenants of the house or commercial premises will collect documents
- In favour of their tenancy or identification from the owner of the structure which will be attested by the concern UP Chairman/Ward Councillor /Mayor;



- Wage labourers will collect certificate from the employer which will be attested by the concern UP Chairman/Ward Councilor/Mayor;
- The ID card will be jointly signed by the BR and INGO/Firm representative and photograph will be attested by the UP Chairman/Ward Councilor/Mayor concerned; and
- The INGO/Firm will assist the Project/PMU in preparing payment debit voucher as per AP file & EC and those will be disbursed in Account Payee Cheque in public place or office of the UP Chairman issuing prior notice to the APs.

There are no issues related to compensation for lands as the land already belong to BR.

## 5.2 Eligibility Criteria for Compensation

41. Just as stipulated in the Akhaura-Laksam RP, All APs will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance based on the severity of impacts and their category (i.e. vulnerable or non-vulnerable). Nevertheless, eligibility to receive compensation and other assistance will be limited by the cut-off date. The absence of legal title will not bar APs from compensation and assistance.
42. All structures located on BR land will be entitled for compensation under the policy of the Project. The final replacement value will be determined by the PVAC and paid by the Project directly to the affected persons/family. Vulnerable APs will qualify for additional assistance to facilitate them relocation and restoration of their livelihoods. Non-vulnerable households with structures affected will be entitled to compensation for lost assets at replacement costs and assistance for shifting and reconstruction of the structure. Any structure not directly used by a non-vulnerable household i.e., rented out for income will also qualify for additional resettlement assistance.

## 5.3 Entitlement Matrix

An abbreviated 12-Point entitlement matrix focused on non-titled holders following the Entitlement Matrix of the Akhaura-Laksam has been established for the EMO site. The matrix describes the units of entitlements for compensating the loss of structure, business and various resettlement benefits (see Table 15).

**Table 15: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix**

Loss Item 1: Loss of residential and other physical structures without title to land (squatters/ Informal Settlers)				
Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Results
• Socially recognised owners of structures built on the ROW as identified during census	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for structures as per PWD rates to be determine by PAVC as replacement cost.</li> <li>• Transfer Grant of BDT 8,000.00 to non-tilted owners including renters and informal settlers.</li> <li>• Reconstruction Grant of BDT 9,800.00 to non-tilted owner(s).</li> <li>• Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials (within BR declared</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicable to all structures located on ROW at cut-off dates.</li> <li>• BR will provide other resettlement benefits directly with assistance from INGO/Firm.</li> </ul>	Assistance in relocation and reconstruction.	Reconstruction of structure at a new site

	deadline) free of cost.			
<b>Implementation Issues:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Census identifies structure on the BR land within Project right of way for non-title owners. .</li> <li>• Compensation must be paid before AP dismantles and removes the structures as per civil works requirement.</li> <li>• The date of census will be the cut-off date for socially recognised owners.</li> </ul>				
<b>Loss Item 2: Loss of trees on public land or lessees</b>				
<b>Persons Entitled</b>	<b>Entitlements</b>	<b>Application Guidelines</b>	<b>Additional Services</b>	<b>Expected Results</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socially recognised owners of trees grown on BR land, as identified by census.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timber trees and bamboos: Compensation for lost tree as per DOF rates to be determined by PAVC.</li> <li>• For fruit trees: compensation for lost trees as per DOF rates to be determined by PVAC.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, market value of fruits for average 3 annual year production</p> <p>Owner of the tree will be allowed to fell and take the trees free of cost within the BR declared deadline.</p>	Applicable to all trees and plants located on ROW at cut-off dates.	INGO/Firm to explain RP policies regarding compensation for the trees of different categories and size and make the APs aware that they could take the timber and fruits free of cost.	Compensation for trees
<b>Implementation Issues:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standard rates for trees of different species available with the Department of Forestry will be considered by PAVC</li> <li>• The INGO/Firm will provide guidance in plantation and post-plantation care.</li> </ul>				
<b>Loss Item 3: Loss of Fruit Production (due to loss of Fruit Trees)</b>				
<b>Persons Entitled</b>	<b>Entitlements</b>	<b>Application Guidelines</b>	<b>Additional Services</b>	<b>Expected Results</b>
Socially recognised users of land identified during census and validated by JVC	As mentioned in entitlement measures #2, RC of fruit production for 3 years	Applicable to all fruit trees and plants located on ROW at cut-off date	INGO/Firm to explain RP policies regarding compensation for the trees of different categories and size and make the APs aware that they could take the timber and fruits free of cost.	Compensation for trees
<b>Implementation Issues:</b> <p>PVAC will fix the price of fruit production as per the market price of fruit.</p>				
<b>Loss Item 04: Loss of income from dismantled commercial premises</b>				
<b>Persons Entitled</b>	<b>Entitlements</b>	<b>Application Guidelines</b>	<b>Additional Services</b>	<b>Expected Results</b>
Any proprietor or businessman or artisan operating in	Cash grant for BDT 30,000.00 for loss of	• BR will directly pay the entitlement to the eligible affected	Vulnerable APs will be brought under income generating programme.	Income support in post displaced period

premises as per census	business income by affected trader. (based on average monthly income of BDT 10,000.00 for 3 months)	person with assistance from INGO/Firm.		
------------------------	---	--	--	--

**Implementation Issues:**

- Primary eligibility to be based on businessmen identified by Census.

All the business operators will be entitled for grant against loss of business.

- The income-generating programme will be implemented engaging an NGO experienced in rehabilitation and livelihood generation activities for the poor.

**Loss Item 05: Loss of income (wage earners in small business and industry excluding owners or employers)**

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Results
Regular wage employees/wage earners affected by the acquisition as identified by census .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash grant of BDT 19,500.00 to the affected employees/ wage earners equivalent to average 3 months income as per the survey data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EP must have been an employee of business located in the BR lands for at least twelve months, as identified by Joint Verification and/or Census.</li> <li>• The needs of vulnerable groups will be assessed.</li> <li>• The resettlement benefits will be paid by BR with assistance from INGO/Firm.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable APs will be brought under income and livelihood regenerating programme.</li> <li>• Involvement of qualified APs in construction work.</li> <li>• Involvement of qualified APs in tree plantation and social afforestation</li> </ul>	Income support in post –displaced period

**Implementation Issues:**

Primary eligibility to be based on employees/wage earners identified by census/or Joint Verification. Further claims and grievances, if any, will be settled by the grievance redress committee.

**Loss Item 06: Loss of income from rented-out and access to rented-in residential and commercial premises**

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Results
Owners of the rented-out premises as identified by census	Rental assistance for both residential and commercial rented-out APs or owner of the structure with rental assistance of BDT 3,000.00 for loss of income on an average (equivalent to 2 months rental income as per the survey)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The owners of rented out premises will be entitled for dislocation allowance for each unit of premises rented out to separate households or persons.</li> <li>• Dislocation allowance will be paid by BR with assistance from INGO/Firm.</li> </ul>	APs will be brought under income and livelihood regenerating programme	Income support in post-displacement period

**Implementation Issues:**

Census and/or Joint Verification will identify the owner of the residential and commercial premises

**Loss Item 07: Rental Assistance for Renters in order to Support them Finding Alternative Place to Rent**

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Results
------------------	--------------	------------------------	---------------------	------------------

Household/person rented-in any such structure as identified by census.	Rental assistance for both residential and commercial rented- in AP's (tenants) in the amount BDT 6,000.00 (equivalent to 4 months) • One time moving grant to BDT 1,500.00 for tenants • Additional structures erected by tenant will be identified by the PAVC and compensated • Right to salvage materials from demolished structure erected by tenant.	Each tenant household/person of affected rented-in premises will be entitled for the dislocation allowance. Dislocation allowance will be paid by BR with assistance from INGO/Firm.	APs will be brought under income and livelihood regenerating Programme.	Income support in post-displacement period
--	---	---	---	--

**Implementation Issues:**

Census and/or Joint Verification will identify the household/person rent-in of the residential and commercial premises

**Loss Item 08: Assistance to Vulnerable HHs**

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Results
•Households under the poverty level and whose head of the households are elderly/ disabled/ and very poor.	• BDT 8,200.00 as one time grant in addition to other compensation	The APs will be identified as per the census and income and livelihood support will be provided by BR with assistance from INGO/Firm.	INGO/Firm will motivate the APs for appropriate skill training	Income and Livelihood support

**Implementation Issues:**

- Vulnerable households losing income from business, employment, livelihood resources and for the transitional time up to permanent settlement will be assessed by INGO/Firm-BR joint verification.
- These persons will be covered under the skill training programme and the allowances will be paid upon performance following the entitlement package.

**Loss Item 09: Assistance to Poor Female-Headed Households**

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Results
Households headed by women and under the poverty level	BDT 10,000.00 as one time grant in addition to other compensations	The APs will be identified as per the census and income and livelihood support will be provided by BR with assistance from INGO/Firm	INGO/Firm will motivate the APs for appropriate skill training	Income and livelihood support.

**Implementation Issues:**

Female headed households losing income from business, employment, livelihood resources and for the transitional time up to permanent settlement will be assessed by INGO/Firm-BR joint verification.  
These persons will be covered under the skill training Programme and the allowances will be paid upon performance

following the entitlement package

#### Loss Item 10: Livelihood Improvement Programme

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Results
One member of each vulnerable household as well as households losing 10% over of their total income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cost of programme implementation (as separate line in budget summary Table 16).</li> <li>BDT 16,000.00 to be provided as "seed grant" to each trained member for investment.</li> </ul>	The APs will be identified as per the census and income and livelihood support will be provided by BR with assistance from INGO/Firm	INGO/Firm will motivate the APs for appropriate skill training	Income and livelihood support.

#### Implementation Issues:

Vulnerable households losing income from business, employment, livelihood resources and for the transition time up to permanent settlement will be assessed by INGO/Firm-BR joint verification

These persons will be covered under the skill training Programme and allowances will be paid upon performance following the entitlement package.

#### Loss Item 11: Loss of Government Agency Provided Residence

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Results
Households/ persons residing in government agency assigned housing as identified by the Accommodation Board and Administration Unit	Shifting to housing of equal or better condition provided by the government agency Shifting cost covered by the government agency Right to salvage materials from demolished structure erected/extended by the government employee.	Applicable to all government employees residing in government assigned housing on ROW on cut off dates Shifting cost will be covered by the government agency under the regulation of government. PVAC will identify and recommend the additional infrastructure erected/extended by the government employee	RO, BR will identify the government employee and corresponding assigned structure from respective office	BR employees will be shifted to equal or better housing

#### Implementation Issues:

BR employees will be identified and provided equal level or better housing facilities

#### Loss Item 12: Unforeseen adverse impacts

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services	Expected Results
Households/ persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RP implementation	Entitlements will be determined as per the resettlement policy framework	The unforeseen impacts will be identified through special survey by BR as per request from impacted population. The entitlements will be approved by	As appropriate	Adverse impacted mitigation

		MORTB and ADB		
<p>Implementation Issues:</p> <p>The unforeseen impacts and affected persons will be identified with due care as per policy framework and proposed to the MORTB and ADB for approval including quantity of losses, their owners and the entitlements.</p>				

43. The INGO/Firm to be engaged for the Akhaura-Laksam Double Line will have a separate office for EMO to deal with compensation payment and relocation assistance to the affected households. INGO/Firm will assist BR in preparation of necessary papers (ID cards, AP/EC, indent, debit voucher, etc.) for making payment of additional compensation and resettlement benefits to the EAPs. No relocation will take place and no civil works will commence prior to compensation being fully paid to the affected HHs. A schematic view of the process of compensation payment to the non-titled APs is presented in Figure 11.



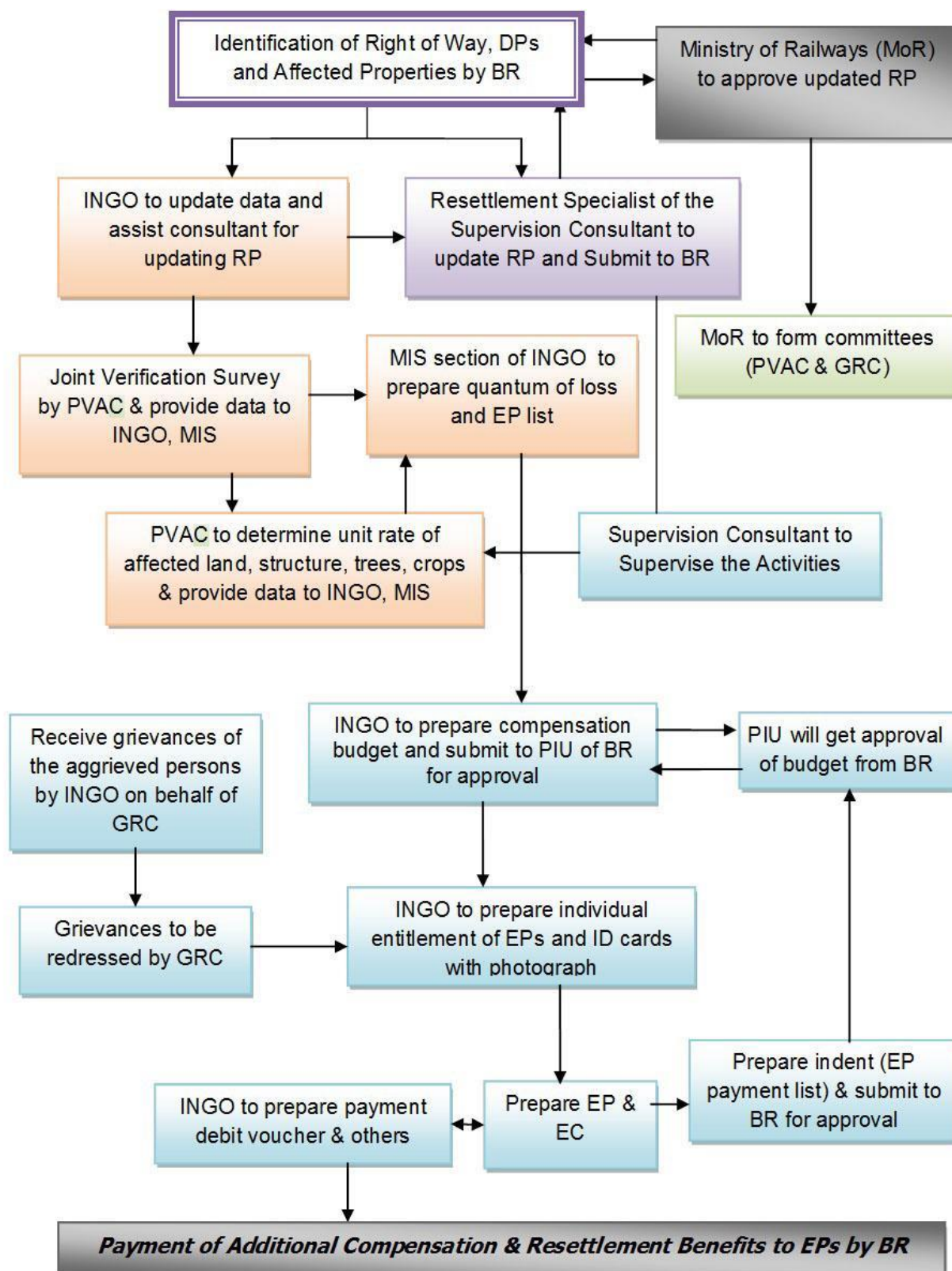


Figure 11: A Schematic view of the Process of Compensation Payment to the Non-Titled EPs

## 5.4 Compensation Payment Procedure

44. BR will ensure that the properties (structure and non-structure assets) to be displaced for the Project will be compensated at their full replacement cost determined by a legally constituted body like the Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) as per the Resettlement Plan. The modalities for payment of compensation and other assistance for assets, incomes and livelihoods targets is resettlement assistance for substituting and restoration of loss of income and workdays by the relocated households, especially the vulnerable households will be paid by BR. Steps to be followed in paying resettlement benefits to the informal settlers/squatter in EMP site.
- a) As per tripartite joint verification survey by the PAVC and consult the census data, a final list of affected persons will be prepared by the INGO/Firm
  - b) Individual Identity number will be created against the name of each affected person (AP)
  - c) Photograph of the affected persons will be taken and ID cards will be prepared
  - d) The INGO/Firm will prepare affected persons file and entitlement card (AP file and EC) for each of the APs.
  - e) The INGO/Firm will assist the APs opening Bank Account in their names
  - f) The tenants of the house or commercial premises will collect documents in favour of their tenancy or identification from the owner of the structure which will be attested by the concern UP Chairman/Ward Councillor/Mayor
  - g) Wage labour will collect certificate for the employer which will be attested by the concern UP Chairman/Ward Councillor/Mayor
  - h) The ID card will be jointly signed by the BR and INGO/Firm representative and photograph will be attested by the concerned UP Chairman/Ward Councillor /Mayor.
  - i) The INGO/Firm will assist BR in preparing payment debit voucher as per AP file and EC and the BR will disburse Account Payee Cheque in public place or office the UP Chairman issuing prior notice to the APs through INGO/Firm.

## 6. Relocation and Livelihood Assistance

### 6.1 Relocation Choices

45. The construction of the EMO will physically displace the informal settlers/squatters and shops and businesses. The RP addendum does not provide for alternative relocation site. However, affected households will receive cash compensation for loss of structures, business losses, and shifting allowance, which will be a substantial cash for relocation and re-establishment of businesses. Overall consultations confirmed that affected households were aware that they were living on unauthorized land and had already planned and selected their new relocation site. A consultation on this specific topic took place on May 22, 2016, with 82 of the 218 affected heads of households, each of whom confirmed the location where they will be moving to. The list of households consulted and names of the locations they will be moving to as well as their distance from the current EMO site is included in Annex XXXX.

### 6.2 INGO/Firm Support and Social Preparation for Relocation

46. Overall the affected households consulted at the EMO site stated they did not need assistance to find an alternative relocation site. However, as part of the entitlement matrix, those who wish will be assisted by the INGO/Firm recruited to implement the RP to find alternative rental/housing in the vicinity of their current location. The INGO will prepare a list of available places to rent, support AHs in negotiating lease and with compiling the paperwork. This task is in the ToR for the INGO/Firm which has been mobilized and is now fully operational. Furthermore, the displaced households and businesses will be eligible for rental assistance and the cash compensation option will enable them to secure alternative spaces for their homesteads and businesses.

#### 6.2.1 Livelihood Risks and Support

47. Given the urban context and the nature of employment and income sources, the affected persons will experience varied impacts on their income sources. The principal income impact of the Project will be over wage labourers as 28 persons will lose wages due to the Project and 27 business tenants will lose their business temporarily. Affected people, who will lose their livelihood resources or places of generating income as a result of the Project, will be supported with cash allowances. Cash will be provided for loss of assets and allowances will be provided to supplement the lost income and workdays. These will enable them to mainstream the transitional period of displacement with the stabilised period of sustaining with the previous sources of livelihood or taking an alternative source. Most of the affected persons prefer, the income restoration measures stated as follows:-
- (i.) Compensation for structures at full replacement cost prior to relocation.
  - (ii) Compensation for trees at current market rate before vacating land for construction
  - (iii) Special allowances for supporting lost income and workdays during the transitional period after relocation.
  - (iv) Special assistance, appropriate to vulnerable groups such as women and very poor households.
48. The allowances and entitlement targeting the restoration of income and rehabilitation of affected persons are as follows:
49. Support for lost work days: affected persons requiring physical relocation will lose work days and income during the transitional period from dismantling of housing and business premises to relocation at alternative new sites permanently. They will be provided grant against their loss of workdays as per the entitlement matrix.
50. Assistance to re-establish business/enterprises: Business owners and tenants will receive grants for their loss of business. Also they will get job opportunity during the construction period on a priority basis.
51. Assistance to affected employees: Temporary loss of employment due to severe impact on business and commercial enterprises for acquisition and taking over land for construction of the Project road will be supplemented with a cash allowance to the affected employees.

52. Special allowance for vulnerable groups: affected households below the poverty line and headed by women will be provided with special allowance of BDT 10,000.00 and male headed BDT 8,200.00 in addition to applicable compensation other allowance as above.

### **6.2.2 Employment in Construction**

53. In addition, those willing and able to work in the construction site will get a preference for employment based on their eligibility. The jobs, in the semi-skilled and unskilled category, shall be offered to the APs in preference to the other. The general contract conditions will clearly mention this for preferential employment in Project work, to Project affected people having ID cards. The contractor(s) will also integrate this in the monitoring system for compliance.

## 7. Resettlement Cost and Budget

### 7.1 Introduction

54. The costs for resettlement for the EMO has been estimated at current market price for the year 2015 with necessary supplements for replacement cost, physical assets and businesses with assessed replacement cost for the same year, and additional assistance for loss of income and vulnerabilities as per the resettlement policy framework. This budget is indicative of outlays for different expenditure categories assessed by census (April 2015) for physical assets. These costs will be updated and adjusted once the government adopts a price of assets based on recommendations of PAVC for replacement cost prior to implementation. Replacement cost of property will be updated annually if the PAVC at the district level justifies the same at the time of dispossession for any considerable price escalation.

### 7.2 Budget and Financial Plan

55. The budget for EMO is already integrated in the RP budget. BR will also ensure that the EMO Addendum is submitted to ADB for concurrence, and that funds for entitlements under the RP is paid to the affected persons prior to the award of the civil work contract.

56. The costs for relocation and special assistance will be consistent with the entitlement matrix. Other costs involving Project disclosure, public consultations and focus group discussions, surveys, training and income and livelihood restoration, and monitoring and evaluation have been included in the RP. There is also a budget allocation for RP implementation and a 10% contingency over the total budget to meet unforeseen expenditures. The cost estimate in this RP is based on inventory of losses documented as of April 2015 and replacement cost of assets for the year. This estimate will be revised based on changes on any additional impacts to be considered during implementation. Therefore, the budget will remain as a dynamic process for cost estimate during implementation.

57. The total estimated cost of implementation of the RP is about BDT 28,621,538 (Twenty eight million six hundred twenty one thousand five hundred thirty eight) equivalent to USD 366,942 (1 USD=78 BDT). Out of this amount, it is estimated that allowance and grant alone will be more than BDT 4.5 million (15.79% of the total budget).

Table 16: Estimated Summary Budget for Compensation and Resettlement

Item No.	Category of losses	Budget in BDT	Budget in USD	Percentage
A	Estimated Compensation Amount for Primary Structures for private owners	6,933,360	88,889	24.22
B	Estimated Compensation Amount for Secondary Structures	175,680	2,252	0.61
C	Estimated Compensation Amount for Primary Structures for Railway	4,143,200	53,118	14.48
D	Estimated Amount of Compensation for Trees on Railway Land	248,200	3,182	0.87
E	Estimated Amount of Allowance and Grant	4,519,140	57,938	15.79
F	Operation cost for RP Implementing Agency/ INGO/Firm (LS) - including assistance in finding alternative place to rent	8,000,000	102,564	27.95
G	Capacity Building Training of Officials of EA	2,000,000	25,641	6.99
	<b>Total (BDT)</b>	<b>26,019,580</b>	<b>333,584</b>	<b>90.91</b>
	Contingency @10%	2,601,958	33,358	9.09
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>28,621,538</b>	<b>366,942</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Property valuation survey, recent development Projects and policy matrix of the RP

58. The Resettlement Plan prescribes compensation for the affected structures both primary and secondary at replacement cost. According to the inventory of losses survey, 7 categories of structures comprising living quarters, shops, kitchen, boundary wall, drain, etc., have been affected by the project interventions. Rates of structures

have been assessed through property valuation survey. Recent development Projects in the region were also consulted in this respect. The following table shows the estimated budget for affected structures. It is estimated that 100% of the structure value will be paid by BR through INGO/Firm

Table 17: Resettlement Benefits Due to Loss of Primary Structures

Sl. No.	Compensation for Primary Structure	Quantity	Rate in Sft.	Estimated Amount in BDT
1	Semi Pucca (Floor Pucca) sft.	1429	800	1,143,200
2	Semi Pucca (Floor Kutcha) sft.	2464	600	1,478,400
3	Tin Made Double Barreled House (Floor Pucca) sft.	320	400	128,000
4	Tin Made House with only one slanting roof (Floor Pucca) sft.	4212	300	1,263,600
5	Tin Made House with only one slanting roof (Floor Kutcha) sft.	11128	250	2,782,000
6	Kutcha House with only one slanting roof (sft.)	1034	120	124,080
7	Thatched (sft.)	176	80	14,080
	<b>Total (in BDT)</b>	<b>20,763</b>		<b>6,933,360</b>

Source: Property valuation survey by KMC in April-May, 2015

59. The Resettlement Plan incorporates some resettlement benefits associated with loss of primary structures such as structure transfer grants, reconstruction grants, etc., for both residential and business structures. Table 18 presents resettlement benefits due to loss of structures.

Table 18: Resettlement Benefits Due to Loss of Secondary Structures

Sl. No.	Compensation for Secondary Structure	Quantity	Rate in sft./rft./cft/no.	Estimated Amount in BDT
1	Boundary Wall Pucca(5")	13	500	6,500
2	Tin Made Boundary Wall	17	40	680
3	Sanitary Latrine	8	20000	160,000
4	Kutcha Latrine	1	8500	8,500
	<b>Total (in BDT)</b>			<b>175,680</b>

Source: Policy Matrix of the RP

Table 19: Estimated Compensation Amount for Primary Structure for Railway Building

Sl. No.	Compensation for Primary Structure	Quantity	Rate in Sft.	Estimated Amount in BDT
1	Semi Pucca (Floor Pucca) sft.	5179	800	4,143,200
	<b>Total (in BDT)</b>	<b>5,179</b>		<b>4,143,200</b>

Source: Policy Matrix of the RP

60. Some of the fruit trees with and without timber value are found on the government land those are planted by the local people for fruit consumption. The RP has allowed paying compensation for these trees to the actual grower. The census and IOL survey identified the actual owners of these trees. The rates for these trees are same as the trees on private land. Table 20 presents estimated budget for the trees on BR land.

Table 20: Estimated Budget for Trees on BR Land

Category of Trees	Quantity	Rate in No.	Estimated Amount of Compensation in BDT
Fruit Bearing			-
Big	15	7000	105,000
Medium	3	2900	8,700
Small	0	860	-
Plant	2	50	100



Category of Trees	Quantity	Rate in No.	Estimated Amount of Compensation in BDT
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>20</b>		<b>113,800</b>
Timber Type			-
Big	2	11000	22,000
Medium	1	5200	5,200
Small	1	1700	1,700
Plant	0	30	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>28,900</b>
Medicinal Plant			-
Big	5	9000	45,000
Medium	12	5000	60,000
Small	0	0	-
Plant	0	0	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>17</b>		<b>105,000</b>
Banana	2	250	500
<b>Total (in BDT)</b>			<b>248,200</b>

Source: Property valuation survey by KMC in April-May, 2015

61. The businesses are classified as small and medium business based on nature of business and investment. A total of 20 small and medium size business have been affected. Other than that vulnerable HHs, female-headed HHs, wage labours will receive grants from the Project. The Resettlement Plan prescribes other resettlement benefits such as one time moving assistance to tenants, rental assistance for structure owners and tenants, grants for vulnerable people, etc. Compensation/resettlement benefits have been calculated based on policy matrix of the RP. Table 21 presents estimated amount of allowance and grant.

Table 21: Estimated Amount of Allowance and Grant

Sl. No	Category of Loss	Quantity in No./Acre	Rate in BDT	Price in BDT
1	Transfer Grant per affected titled and non-titled Residential and Commercial Structures	88	8,000	704,000
2	Special Grant per affected Community Property (PCR & CPR) Structures	4	16,000	64,000
3	Reconstruction Grant per affected titled and non-titled Residential and Commercial Structures	88	9,800	862,400
4	One time moving grant for tenants	130	1,500	195,000
5	Rental Assistance for both residential and commercial tenants	130	6,000	780,000
6	Grant for loss of rental income to the legal owner for rented residential & commercial structures	27	3,000	81,000
11	Assistance to vulnerable households or households with disabled/ handicapped/ elderly/very poor	43	8,200	352,600
12	Assistance to Female headed households under the poverty level	30	10,000	300,000
13	Grant for Loss of business Income by affected trader	20	30,000	600,000
14	Grant for loss of regular wage income for labours and employees	28	19,500	546,000
17	Grant for loss of fruit production to the legal owners	113,800	30% price of total fruit trees	34,140
	<b>Sub-Total of E</b>			<b>4,519,140</b>

Source: Policy Matrix of the RP

62. The Resettlement Plan also recognises some other associated costs for implementation of the resettlement programme such as operation cost for RP implementing NGO/Firm, capacity building training of the BR (Executing Agency) officials. Apart from these the RP has kept provision of contingency at a rate of 10% of the total budget provision to meet unforeseen expenses during implementation of the RP. Table 22 presents the associated costs of the RP.

Table 22: Estimated Budget for Associated Costs of RP Implementation

Sl. No.	Category	Price in BDT
I	Operation cost for RP Implementing Agency/ INGO (LS) Including rental assistance	8,000,000
	Executing Agency Capacity Building Training	2,000,000
	Contingency @10%	3,234,158
	<b>Total Estimated Budget</b>	<b>35,575,738</b>

Source: Other Project experience

63. All funds for land acquisition and resettlement will be entirely provided by the Government of Bangladesh from the revenue budget.

### 7.3 Assessment of Unit Cost for Assets

64. For preparation of an indicative budget as integral part of the Resettlement Plan, the unit cost for structure and other physical assets has been calculated. The price assessed during preparation by market survey and verified by PAVC

### 7.4 Compensation and Other Benefits

- Houses/buildings have been valued at replacement cost based on cost of materials, type of construction, labour, and transport and other construction costs. Experience and best practices from other externally funded development Projects have been applied in this regard.
- Trees have been valued based on age and girth category (a. big b medium c. small and d. sapling) separately for timber and fruit bearing trees. Experience and best practices from other development Project have been taken into account in this regard.
- Banana groves have been valued as one time crop of each grown up tree (big and medium) and small or plant at the market rates.
- Fruits have been valued for grown up trees (big and medium)
- Transfer Grant (TG) for residential and community structures has been calculated at BDT 8,000 per HHs
- One time moving grant for tenant id BDT 1,500.00
- Reconstruction grant for structures for residential and community structures has been calculated at BDT 9,800.00 per HHs
- Additional one-time cash grant for vulnerable households i.e. BDT 10,000.00 for female headed and BDT 8,200.00 for male headed households.
- Training on income generating alternatives will be arranged by the INGO/Firm for the poor and vulnerable households
- Local people especially affected poor and vulnerable people will be preferentially employed in Project civil works
- APs will be allowed to take salvage materials free of cost

### 7.5 Approval of the Resettlement Budget

65. The EMO budget is already approved as a line item in the RP. The rates for compensation and cash entitlements for rehabilitation as well as allowances payable to AHs will be adjusted annually, based on the actual annual inflation rate. BR will determine the annual inflation rates to be applied to all cash entitlements in each year.

66. The RP implementing NGO/Firm will assist resettlement unit (RU) of the PMU, BR to prepare final resettlement budgets covering all eligible loss and entitlements confirmed

through joint verification and determination of replacement market price of land and property by PAVC.

## 8. Implementation Arrangements and M&E

67. Since EMO is part of the Akhaura-Laksam Double Line Project, the implementation will be done under the Project Director and PMU Office. The detailed arrangements are already discussed in the RP. This section briefly outlines EMO specific arrangements for implementation, supervision, monitoring and evaluation.

### 8.1 Institutional Arrangements for EMO Implementation

BR will be implementing the Resettlement Plan for the EMO, with support of an INGO. The Project Management Unit (PMU), responsible for the implementation of Akhaura-Laksam, will be responsible for implementation of the EMO. For the implementation of the Akhaura-Laksam RP, BR has created a Resettlement Unit staffed by four resettlement officers, some of whom were involved in the recently completed implementation of the RP for Tongi-Bhairab Double Line Project.

The INGO/Firm, to be recruited, will be tasked to implement the EMO resettlement under a contract variation (as it is not currently covered in the RP TOR for INGO/Firm). For EMO implementation, the INGO/Firm will have a dedicated office in Dhaka for execution of the Project under supervision of the PD and DD Resettlement, BR.

The RP addendum will follow the same Grievance System Mechanism (GRM) established in the main Akhaura-Laksam Resettlement Plan. An additional field-level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be created to receive and address as first instances the grievances related to the EMO RP. This field-level GRC will follow the same principles as in the main RP, have the equivalent membership composition, and will be gazetted prior to Project implementation.

68. The RU will coordinate and manage resettlement and rehabilitation of the APs, and ensure timely disbursement of resettlement grants. In sum, the RU will carry out the following specific tasks relating to the EMP implementation:

- Monitoring the RP implementation activities;
- Deliberate on GRC cases for speedy resolution
- Discharge overall responsibility of planning, management, monitoring and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation programme;
- Ensure availability of budget for all activities;
- Synchronise resettlement activity and hand overland with construction schedule;
- Develop RP implementation tools and form necessary committees; and
- Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement packages and payment modality.

69. The appointed Implementing NGO/Firm will set up at one field office, carry out information campaign and involve affected persons including women in the implementation process from the very beginning. The INGO/Firm will collect, collate, computerise and process data for correct identification of eligible persons for resettlement benefits and assess their entitlements as per the RP policy. DD, BR will work in close coordination with the respective field-based offices and INGO/Firm on the day-to-day activities of the resettlement implementation.

### 8.2 Implementation Schedule

70. The implementation schedule is based on the principle that people affected by displacement due to vacating the BR and due resettlement benefits prior to relocation. In terms of compensation and relocation, the implementation will be synchronised with the construction plan with particular attention to make available land for the award of the first contract package. Therefore, implementation of the EMO resettlement will begin prior to the commencement of construction/engineering works. The implementation is expected to be completed in 12 months. Step-wise activities will be followed for implementation of the tasks and activities (see Figure 12).

Sl. No.	Activities relating to RP Implementation	Duration of Activities (in month)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>A</b>	<b>SOCIAL PREPARATION</b>												
1	Mobilization of INGO/Firm in the field												
2	Information Campaign												
3	Disclosure of RP												
4	NGO/Firm assistance to APs for CCL collection												
5	Preparation and approval of RP budget												
6	Photograph of APs and Issuance of ID Cards												
7	Determination of Entitlements												
<b>B</b>	<b>PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION</b>												
1	Preparation of AP file and EC												
2	Preparation indent (AP payment list)												
3	Opening Bank Account by the APs												
4	Payment of RV/AG for RV												
<b>C</b>	<b>RELOCATION/ RESETTLEMENT</b>												
1	Payment of resettlement benefits to APs												
2	DPs relocated elsewhere after payment												
<b>D</b>	<b>GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM</b>												
1	Complaints from aggrieved APs												
2	Review, Approval and Actions												
<b>E</b>	<b>MIS AND MONITORING</b>												
1	Design, Develop and Operate Automated MIS												
2	Internal Monitoring by BR and PIC												
<b>F</b>	<b>INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION</b>												
1	Need Assessment Survey on IGA training												
2	Development of training Modules												
3	Training on IGA for vulnerable people												
<b>G</b>	<b>REPORTING BY INGO</b>												
1	Inception Report												
2	Monthly Report												
3	Final Report												

Figure 12: Project Implementation Schedule

### 8.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

71. The M&E methods and strategies outlined in the RP will be applicable in the EMO, including external monitoring of the implementation. The PIU will conduct periodic internal monitoring and evaluation. The semi-annual, midterm, and final evaluation will be conducted by an external monitoring agency (EMA), and will propose, if required, necessary improvements. External monitoring will cover compliance monitoring and post-evaluation of resettlement impacts. All M&E reports will be available to stakeholders and posted in BR/Project website follows: M&E at Preparatory Stage.

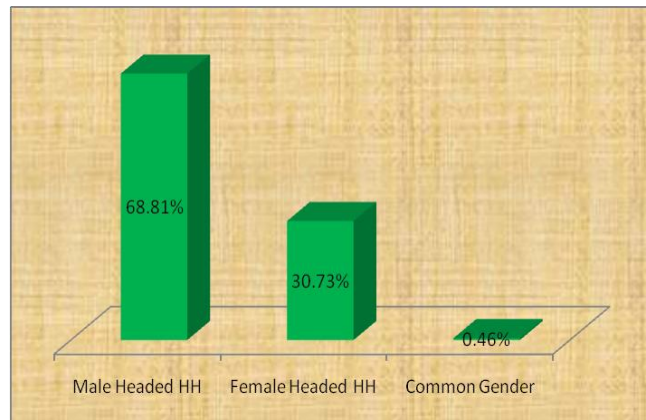


### Annex-I: Detailed Indicative Budget

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in acre.	Rate in BDT Per Acre/sft/no	Estimated budget in BDT
<b>A</b>	<b>Estimated Compensation Amount for Primary Structures for private owners</b>			
1	Semi Pucca (Floor Pucca) sft.	1429	800	1,143,200
2	Semi Pucca (Floor Kutcha) sft.	2464	600	1,478,400
3	Tin Made Double Barreled House (Floor Pucca) sft.	320	400	128,000
4	Tin Made House with only one slanting roof (Floor Pucca) sft.	4212	300	1,263,600
5	Tin Made House with only one slanting roof (Floor Kutcha) sft.	11128	250	2,782,000
6	Kutcha House with only one slanting roof (sft.)	1034	120	124,080
7	Thatched (sft.)	176	80	14,080
	<b>Sub-Total of A</b>	<b>20763</b>		<b>6,933,360</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Estimated Compensation Amount for Secondary Structures</b>			
1	Boundary Wall Pucca(5")	13	500	6,500
2	Tin Made Boundary Wall	17	40	680
3	Sanitary Latrine	8	20000	160,000
4	Kutcha Latrine	1	8500	8,500
	<b>Sub-Total of B</b>			<b>175,680</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Estimated Compensation Amount for Primary Structures for Railway</b>			
1	Semi Pucca (Floor Pucca) sft.	5179	800	4,143,200
	<b>Sub-Total of C</b>	<b>5179</b>		<b>4,143,200</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Estimated Amount of Compensation for Trees on Railway Land</b>			
<b>D.1</b>	<b>Fruit Bearing</b>			
1	Big	15	7000	105,000
2	Medium	3	2900	8,700
3	Small	0	860	-
4	Plant	2	50	100
	<b>Sub-total D-1</b>	<b>20</b>		<b>113,800</b>
<b>D.2</b>	<b>Timber Type</b>			
1	Big	2	11000	22,000
2	Medium	1	5200	5,200
3	Small	1	1700	1,700
4	Plant	0	30	-
	<b>Sub-total D-2</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>28,900</b>
<b>D.3</b>	<b>Medicinal Plant</b>			
1	Big	5	9000	45,000
2	Medium	12	5000	60,000
3	Small	0	0	-
4	Plant	0	0	-
	<b>Sub-total D-3</b>	<b>17</b>		<b>105,000</b>

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in acre.	Rate in BDT Per Acre/sft/no	Estimated budget in BDT
D.4	Banana	2	250	500
	<b>Sub-Total of (D1-D4)</b>			<b>248,200</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Estimated Amount of Allowance and Grant</b>			
1	Transfer Grant per affected titled and non-titled Residential and Commercial Structures	88	8,000	704,000
2	Special Grant per affected Community Property (PCR & CPR) Structures	4	16,000	64,000
3	Reconstruction Grant per affected titled and non- titled Residential and Commercial Structures	88	9,800	862,400
4	One time moving grant for tenants	130	1,500	195,000
5	Rental Assistance for both residential and commercial tenants	130	6,000	780,000
6	Grant for loss of rental income to the legal owner for rented residential & commercial structures	27	3,000	81,000
7	Assistance to vulnerable households or households with disabled/ handicapped/ elderly/very poor	43	8,200	352,600
8	Assistance to Female headed households under the poverty level	30	10,000	300,000
9	Grant for Loss of business Income by affected trader	20	30,000	600,000
10	Grant for loss of regular wage income for labours and employees	28	19,500	546,000
11	Grant for loss of fruit production to the legal owners	113,800	30% price of total fruit trees	34,140
	<b>Sub-Total of E</b>			<b>4,519,140</b>
F	Operation cost for RP Implementing Agency/ INGO (LS)			8,000,000
G	Capacity Building & Training of Officials of EA			2,000,000
	<b>Total of A to G</b>			<b>26,019,580</b>
	Contingency @10%			2,601,958
	<b>Total Estimated Budget</b>			<b>28,621,538</b>

1. The gender distribution of the affected HHs is presented in the illustration. It represents that 13.76% of the affected HHs are headed by females, whereas the 85.78% of the HHs are headed by male members and only 1 household reported common or third gender (locally called *hizra*).



**Figure 2: HH Gender Distribution in Project Area**