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Local Government Engineering Department,
Ministry of Local Government Rural
Development & Co-operatives, Bangladesh



Rural Transport Improvement
Project (RTIP) of LGED,
Dhaka, Bangladesh:
*Revised Social Assessment
Report*

March 2003

FILE COPY

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Ministry of Local Government Rural
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Bangladesh:
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Reference I 5805

For and on behalf of ERM
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Date: <i>18 March 2003</i>

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ABBREVIATIONS

<i>BRDB</i>	:	<i>Bangladesh Rural Development Board</i>
<i>BARC</i>	:	<i>Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee</i>
<i>CARITAS</i>	.	<i>A National NGO</i>
<i>CUL</i>	:	<i>Compensation Under Law</i>
<i>DC</i>	:	<i>Deputy Commissioner</i>
<i>FFW</i>	:	<i>Food for Works</i>
<i>FFYP</i>	:	<i>Fifth Five Year Plan</i>
<i>FGDs</i>		<i>Focus Group Discussions</i>
<i>FRBs</i>	:	<i>Feeder Roads Type B</i>
<i>DC</i>	:	<i>Deputy Commissioner</i>
<i>EP</i>	:	<i>Entitled Person</i>
<i>GCMs</i>	:	<i>Growth Centre Markets</i>
<i>GRC</i>	:	<i>Grievance Redress Committee</i>
<i>HH</i>	.	<i>Household</i>
<i>IP</i>	:	<i>Indigenous People</i>
<i>IPDP</i>	.	<i>IP's Development Plan</i>
<i>LGED</i>	:	<i>Local Government Engineering Department</i>
<i>MOU</i>	:	<i>Memorandum of Understanding</i>
<i>NGO</i>	.	<i>Non Government Organization</i>
<i>PAPs</i>	:	<i>Project Affected People</i>
<i>PAH</i>	:	<i>Project Affected Households</i>
<i>PD</i>	:	<i>Project Director</i>
<i>PI</i>	:	<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>
<i>Proshika</i>	:	<i>A National NGO</i>
<i>RoW</i>	:	<i>Right of Way</i>
<i>RTIP</i>	:	<i>Rural Transport Improvement Project</i>
<i>RR1</i>	:	<i>Rural Roads Type 1</i>
<i>RAC</i>	:	<i>Resettlement Advisory Committee</i>
<i>RAP</i>	:	<i>Resettlement Action Plan</i>
<i>RMP</i>	:	<i>Rural Maintenance Program</i>
<i>R & R</i>	:	<i>Resettlement and Rehabilitation</i>
<i>RIVIP</i>	:	<i>Rural Infrastructure Program</i>
<i>VGD</i>	:	<i>Vulnerable Group Development</i>
<i>UNO</i>	:	<i>Upazila Nirbahi Officer</i>
<i>WATSAN</i>	:	<i>(Water & Sanitary)</i>

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PART A

ERM India has been retained by the Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh represented by the Project Director, Rural Development Project -II (RRMINP), Local Government Engineering Division (LGED), Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (MLGRD & C) Dhaka, Bangladesh for Independent Review of process outputs of Environment and Social Assessments under the Proposed Rural Transport Improvement Project (RTIP) of LGED.

ERM reviewed the following documents that the client provided in February 2003.

- 1) Report on Stakeholder Analysis (December 2002)
- 2) Methodology for Socio-Economic Baseline Survey (December 2002)
- 3) Report on Social Screening (December 2002)
- 4) Draft Resettlement Framework (December 2002)
- 5) Draft Report on Participation and Consultation (December 2002)
- 6) Indigenous Peoples Framework Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) (December 2002)
- 7) Social Development and Gender Action Plan (SDGAP) (December 2002)
- 8) Linkage of social Screening with Design (December 2002)
- 9) Implementation Mechanisms and Capacity Building (December 2002)

On the basis of the review comments submitted by ERM and on receiving feedback from the client, ERM India has revised and finalised the SA report.

1.1

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Rural Transport Improvement Project (RTIP), which includes construction/improvement of roads, structures (bridges/culverts), markets and *ghats* (jetties), is designed to create rural transportation improvements. These improvements will create opportunities for safer, faster and cheaper movement and transportation of people. In particular RTIP will benefit children, the aged, workers, and unemployed. The overall objective of the RTIP is the alleviation of poverty.

The Local Government Engineering Division (LGED) under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (MOLGRDC), Government of Bangladesh, will implement this multi-component project (RTIP) with financial support of the World Bank. More specifically, the project will improve 1,200 km of Feeder-B and 500 km of Rural Roads-1; 150 growth centre markets, 45 river jetties and 34 Bridges. The proposed improvements will be implemented in 21 districts in five phases over a period of five years. The LGED has, using a participatory approach, completed identifying the first-year program, which will be implemented in 15 districts.

It is expected that improvements of such physical infrastructures will help reduce rural poverty by providing people and communities with opportunities

to enhance productivity and access to innovations and more gainful marketing facilities. To this end, the locations of the project's physical components, such as the roads, markets and river jetties will be selected to create transportation and socio-economic networks to maximise intra-rural as well as rural-urban interactions. The participatory approach in selection, operation and maintenance of these facilities is expected to bring together various stakeholder groups, especially those who are socio-economically vulnerable, into the decision-making process and be benefited by the development.

Table 1.1 RTIP Project Components

Project Components	TOTAL	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Phase-V
Feeder-B Roads (Kms)	1122	270	480	372	-	-
Rural Roads-1 (Kms)	500	-	170	170	160	-
Markets (Nos.)	150	-	40	40	40	30
River Jetties (Nos.)	45	-	15	15	15	-
Bridges (Meters)	1490	-	1175	315	-	-

In accordance with World Bank requirements, the users, beneficiaries and likely project affected people (PAP) have been consulted through participation and consultation for their views/perceptions, needs and priorities, problems and suggestions. Consultation and participation has taken place during the selection and design of first year Feeder Roads Type B (FRBs) and will continue through implementation, monitoring / evaluation, and operation and maintenance (O & M). People's participation and consultation is a requirement accepted by both the Government and implementing departments/agencies and attempts have been made to build this aspects into the design of all the project components.

The exercise of conducting studies and developing targeted action plans as part of the social assessment and strategy formulation has been carried out in accordance with the relevant government law as and policies of the Government of Bangladesh and following Operational Directives/Operating Policies of the World Bank:

Table 1.2 World Bank: Safeguard Policies

Policy/Directive	Key Features
OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented in projects which displace people Requires public participation in resettlement planning as part of EA for project Intended to restore or improve income-earning capacity of displaced populations
OD 4.20 Indigenous Peoples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purpose is to ensure indigenous peoples benefit from Bank-financed development and to Avoid or mitigate adverse affects on indigenous peoples Applies to projects that might adversely affect indigenous peoples or when they are targeted beneficiaries Requires participation of indigenous peoples in creation of "indigenous peoples development plans

This report covers the *social* dimension of the RTIP project from profiling the socio-economic conditions in the region, identifying stakeholder groups and

analysing their interests and concerns, conducting a social screening to assess potential impacts and linking the findings therefrom to project design. All these exercises have been understood as important '*process*' components of the project design and are documented and discussed in this report.

The next section of the report contains the specific, targeted strategies for mitigating the adverse impacts of the project (like persons affected because of land acquisition) and support social development. These strategies and action plans are based on the findings from the studies and consultation exercises described in the earlier sections and the project designs for the First Year FRBs and a '*project framework*' for the project period (five years) as applying to all project sub-components.

The second part of the report contains the *Resettlement Framework* that has been developed as a set of measures for providing compensation and mitigation measures against the envisaged adverse impacts from land acquisition for the project. This framework takes into account the degree of loss in terms of land and livelihood and aims to provide commensurate compensation as provided for by the laws of the land and also incorporates some aspects from the policy guidelines provided by the World Bank. Concerns regarding the more vulnerable stakeholder groups: women and indigenous people are addressed by focused development strategies based on identification of issues particular to the specified groups. Part B of the report includes an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan and a Social Development and Gender Action Plan, in addition to the Resettlement Framework. Participation and consultation have been identified as the primary tools for building support and increasing the benefits from the project, in addition to making it a more sustainable exercise. Strategies for building these aspects into the project have been included in this part of the report. The first round of public consultations on the project components has been included as an annex to this sub-section.

Finally, the report presents the proposed institutional structure to support the implementation of the project along with the capacity building requirements, at various levels.

1.2

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

Part A: Introduction, Baseline and Process

Chapter 1: (This Chapter) Introduction

Chapter 2: Approach and Methodology

Chapter 3: Socio-economic Profile

Chapter 4: Stakeholder Analysis

Chapter 5: Social Screening and Linkages with Project Design

Part B: Outputs- Strategy and Action Plans

Chapter 6: Resettlement Framework (as separate document appended to report)

Chapter 7: Indigenous Peoples Development Plan

Chapter 8: Gender Strategy and Action Plan

Chapter 9: Participation and Consultation Strategy

Part C: Implementation

Chapter 10: *Institutional Arrangements, Implementation and Capacity Building Strategy*

Annex 7: Annex to IPDP

Annex 9: Annex to Participation and Consultation Strategy

The stated objectives of the RTIP lay great emphasis on poverty alleviation by maximising socio-economic benefits of the project. Additionally, the Government of Bangladesh and the World Bank have their own sets of regulations and guidelines to ensure that potential negative impacts (environmental and social) are identified and suitable frameworks set up to mitigate them to the extent possible.

2.1

APPROACH

The approach for undertaking social impact studies with exercises relating to mitigation of adverse social impacts and maximising benefits draws upon the existing laws of the land, the project objectives and safeguard policies set forth by the lending agency: the World Bank.

The constitution of Bangladesh enunciates the basic framework for an enabling environment for social development. It provides for the establishment of an exploitation free society based on nationalism, democracy, economic and social justice with people being at the centre of all development activities. Article 11 of the Constitution states, "*The Republic shall be a democracy in which fundamental human rights and freedom and respect for dignity and worth of the human person shall be guaranteed*". It further lay down that it should be the fundamental responsibility of the State to:

- Emancipate the toiling masses - the peasants and the workers and the backward sections of people from exploitation;
- Ensure participation of women in all spheres of national activities; and
- Continually strive to increase the productive forces and steady improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of every citizen through planned economic growth in order to- (i) provide for the basic necessities of life including food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care. and (ii) ensure right to work at reasonable wages and social security at times of unemployment and distress.

The Constitution also provides that the State shall endeavor to

- (a) ensure equal opportunity to all citizens and to adopt effective measures to remove social and economic inequality between men and men,
- (b) eliminate all forms of discrimination under law on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth,
- (c) shall take effective measure to prevent consumption of alcoholic and other intoxicating drinks and drugs as are injurious to health and
- (d) shall prevent gambling and prostitution etc. and all other acts which has the effect of disintegrating the society.

The Fifth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) helps to action these objectives. The fifth five year plan states that: "Poverty alleviation is the overriding objective of the Plan, generation of productive employment, achievement of self sufficiency, human resources development, development of infrastructure, curbing

population growth, provision of social amenities, strengthening of technological base, protection of environment, closing gender-gap and establishment of better social justice through a more equitable distribution of income are the national level objectives of the Plan". A national committee has been established towards the formulation and implementation of a National Action Plan within the framework of the Fifth Five Year Plan aimed at fulfilling these goals.

Poverty alleviation is the overarching goal and the central approach to development of the Government of Bangladesh. The Government's strong commitment is reflected in its efforts at mainstreaming the poverty agenda and actions aimed at creating an enabling environment for economic, social and political empowerment of the poor.

The approach for undertaking the social assessment and social development strategy formulation includes the above and strongly underlines the principles of local participation and consultation on all aspects of the project from the initial design stages to the implementation. Special attention is paid to the incorporation and inclusion of the viewpoints and concerns of women and other more 'vulnerable' stakeholders like indigenous people.

2.2 OVERVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

This sub-section presents a brief overview of the broad methodology and methodological tools used for each of the sections that have been described in the Introduction

2.2.1 *Socio-economic profile and methodology for socio-economic baseline*

A socio-economic profile for the region has been drawn up based on secondary sources and gives a picture of the region and its levels of socio-economic development. A detailed baseline survey has been proposed as a follow-up and as the initial task at the time of implementation. The purpose of the Baseline Survey is to evaluate the socio-economic conditions of project affected people (PAPs) prior to project intervention, which will provide the baseline to compare the same after the work has been completed. Methodology for Baseline Survey details the methodology of the Baseline Survey that is to be undertaken prior to construction of the first year RTIP subprojects only. The first year RTIP subprojects consist of feeder roads type B (FRBs).

The sample Baseline Survey will be linked to the census data of PAPs, which will enable comparison to be made of critical socio-economic parameters of PAPs before and after resettlement. A census will be conducted for all PAPs, for each project component under their respective RAPs

Sampling for selection of potential PAPs

Around 900 kms of roads will be constructed in 21 districts during RTIP project tenure. In the first year around 37 roads of 300 kms from 15 districts will be constructed. A sample of potential PAPs from these roads would be selected to conduct the baseline study. A sample of PAPs is proposed to be selected for

each of the project components. The sample will be based on key socio-economic criteria.

2.2.2 *Public consultations for stakeholder analysis*

The stakeholder analysis is primarily based on the feedback from participatory and consultative meetings and discussions. Participation and consultation as tools have been built into all project-processes to ensure that benefits from the project are maximised and the project itself is sustainable. The methodological tools used for participation and consultation include focus group discussions (FGDs), key informants interviews, and in-depth hot spot meetings with users/beneficiaries and potential PAPs. The participatory and consultative approaches were conducted by a three member team consisting of the Local Government Engineering Division (LGED) District sociologist, LGED Upazila Community Organizer and Upazila Sub-Assistant Engineer for the subprojects in the concerned District/Upazila. All team members have had previous experience in conducting FGDs, key informants interviews, and in-depth hot spot meetings with users/beneficiaries and the potential PAPs.¹

2.2.3 *Linkage of social screening with design*

The purpose of the RTIP: Linkage of Social Screening with Design is to demonstrate how the result of participation and consultation of PAPs in the early stages of project preparation (screening) have been incorporated into the design of the project. It focuses on the first year FRBs and physical cultural properties only. The screening findings have been discussed with the design engineers and to the extent possible, incorporated into the engineering designs.

Linking the results of social screening with the design of the project has shown that the major community concerns are regarded as of critical impact to the communities. Mitigation measures for these issues have been identified through participation and consultation processes and are discussed. These critical issues overlap with wider environmental issues.

2.2.4 *Resettlement framework*

The main objective of the resettlement framework is to formulate and agree on a legal framework outlining the principles and guidelines to be used for land acquisition, impact mitigation principles and measures, institutional / organizational arrangements to be used to implement and monitor them. It also gives the processes leading to RAP preparation and implementation under the individual yearly work programs.

The RF has identified the basic elements, such as a legal framework, the principles and guidelines with regard to land acquisition, mitigation principles and measures, institutional/organizational arrangements for implementation, and the processes leading to preparation of the phase-wise RAPs. With this RF

(1)¹ A four day orientation for field staff was organized in the LGED Conference Hall on the project objectives and field methods/ techniques. The orientation course was conducted by the sociologist, participation specialist, and environment specialist of the PPC team. The sociologist, participation specialist, and environment specialist designed the checklists for FGDs, key informants interviews and hot spot meetings.

in place, the major remaining tasks would consist of identifying the location-specific impact details, reviewing the mitigation measures with respect to any unforeseen impacts, budgeting, and scheduling the RAP implementation activities. In specific, the RF presents:

- a. A *legal framework* outlining the principles and guidelines which will be used to acquire lands and other assets from private ownership, as well as to resume public lands from authorized and unauthorised private uses;
- b. A detailed *policy matrix* defining the entitlements, entitled persons, application guidelines and implementation issues, and the institutional/organizational responsibility to implement them;
- c. An *organizational framework* to plan and implement the resettlement activities in general, and in particular to identify the location-specific impact details, and the tasks concerning policy revisions, budgeting, work planning and the like;
- d. A *grievance redress procedure* to deal with disputes and complaints related to planning and implementation of the resettlement activities;
- e. A *monitoring and evaluation framework* to be used for land acquisition, and the preparation and implementation of the phase-wise RAPs; and
- f. A *planning process* defining the tasks leading to preparation of the location-specific land acquisition proposals, identification of the impact details, policy review, budgeting, task scheduling, etc.

2.2.5 *Indigenous People Development Plan*

A socio-economic baseline study of potentially affected IP was conducted in each project district. The method used for conducting the study included two types of empirical investigations; namely interviews with the heads of potentially affected households living within the right of way, and in-depth investigations into the potential impact on the community as a whole through conducting focus group discussions (FGDs). The FGDs were conducted with the representatives of all indigenous groups living in and around that area. Data obtained from these two types of sources has been used to assess the extent of potential impacts on IP. Recommendations and strategies have been proposed to include their concerns and viewpoints into the project processes and to safeguard their interests.

2.2.6 *Social Development and Gender Action Plan*

The purpose of the Social Development and Gender action Plan is to provide the background of social development for the RTIP and to develop a gender action plan to enable benefits of the project to accrue to women as well as men.

The socio-economic and participatory studies have identified two types of vulnerable groups in the RTIP; firstly indigenous people, and secondly landless and assetless people who are mostly women. Gender disparities are most marked among the poor households. The female-headed households generally belong to the vulnerable groups among the rural poor. This includes indigenous women. These households usually earn less income since the poor women have

low earning capacity and their wages are lower than male wages in the labour market. One of the major factors that constrain the economic well being of the poor women is their limited access to productive resources. There also exist gender differences in intra-household allocation of resources and a systematic gender bias in access to food, nutrition, health, education and other human development inputs. Since the poor women are mostly involved in low return activities, preferential access for them to improved technology through training and provision of credit, extension, marketing, information and other services should be given to make their operations viable and more productive.

Considering the above factors, the Gender Action Plan has used the participatory approach along with awareness generation and linkages with other national programs to target the development of women, in the project area.

2.2.7 *Participation and Consultation Strategy*

As has been continuously emphasised, participation and consultation form the basis of the methodologies for inclusion in all stages of the project. A participation and consultation strategy is also outlined to ensure the operationalising of this aspect and its use as an ongoing process (and necessary methodological tool).

The main tasks in the light of participation and consultation spelt out are:

- preparation of stakeholders analysis and participation framework;
- develop of methodologies and issues of consultation and participation;
- Designing of Guidelines for participatory Consultations;
- holding discussions in different forms such as FGDs, key informants interviews, hot spot consultations and workshops to ensure representation of all important stakeholders at different levels;
- documentation of consultation and participation process and
- disclosure of consultation documents.

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the socio-economic profile of Bangladesh as well as the project area. The demographic features, economy, social indicators and trends are all summarised in the sections below. This section provides the socio-economic context of the project in Bangladesh and the project area.

3.2 PHYSICAL FEATURES

Bangladesh has a total land area of 147,570 square kilometres. The country is a low-lying, nearly flat, fertile alluvial flood plain. The only hilly land is in the northern and eastern border areas and in the hill tracts of the south-east.

The major river systems that flow through the country comprise the Padma (Ganges) which flows south-east from the Himalayas through India and into Bangladesh; the Jamuna-Brahmaputra system which flows south from the Himalayas through India and into Bangladesh; and the Surma system which flows from the north-east. These three systems, which have many tributaries, merge to form the Meghna River that flows into the Bay of Bengal. The south-west (which is highly riverine) and south-east of the country have their own river systems which flow into the Bay.

The country has three climatic seasons - winter (November-February), summer (March-June) and monsoon (July-October). The average maximum temperature ranges from 29°C in the winter to 34°C in the summer. The average minimum temperature ranges from 11°C to 21°C. About 80% of the rainfall occurs during the main monsoon season from July to October, and large areas of the country are subject to "normal" annual flooding resulting from the monsoon rainfall and the snow melt in the Himalayas - the average monsoon rainfall ranges from about 1,200mm to 3,500mm in different parts of the country. Bangladesh is also prone to natural disasters including abnormal flooding, cyclones and occasional droughts.

The alluvial flood plain can be sub-divided into

- High land -which is high only in relative terms but cannot hold rain water during monsoons, though some water is retained by constructing "*bunds*" around the fields;
- Medium land -where water is retained by the use of *bunds*;
- Low land- where monsoon waters stand more than 1 metre deep
- Very low land -where lakes form during the monsoon and some waters may remain throughout the year.

Bangladesh has been divided into different levels of administrative units, namely Division, Zila, Thana, Union and Mauza. The table below shows the number and average population by level of administrative units.

Table 3.1 *Administrative Units*

Level of administrative unit	Number	Average population (thousand)	
		Enumerated	Adjusted
Division	5	21263.0	22291.0
Zila	64	1661.2	1741.5
Thana	486	218.8	229.3
Union	4405	24.1	25.3
Mauza	59990	1.8	1.9

3.4 DEMOGRAPHY

3.4.1 *Population and Decadal Growth Rate*

The population in Bangladesh according to the 1991 census was estimated to be 111.4 million. The decadal growth rates indicate a 23.96% increase from 1981 to 1991 and the growth rates for the urban population was higher than the rural population for this period. It is also seen that for the same period of time the growth rates for the female population at 24.12% is marginally higher than the male population at 23.81%.

The total population, rate of growth of population as per the 1991 census is presented in the tables below.

Table 3.2 *Population*

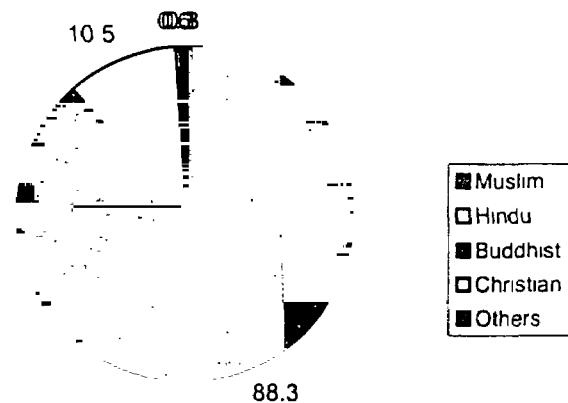
Sex	Enumerated	Adjusted for Undercount
Total	106314992	111455185
Male	54728350	57313929
Female	51586642	54141256

Table 3.3 *Decadal growth of Population '81-91'*

	1991			1981			% Change		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Both Sex	111.45	22.45	89.00	89.91	14.09	75.82	23.96	59.33	17.38
Male	57.31	12.20	45.11	46.29	7.86	38.43	23.81	55.22	17.38
Female	54.14	10.25	43.89	43.62	6.23	37.39	24.12	64.53	17.38

3.4.2 *Percentage distribution of population by religion*

The chart below shows the percentage distribution of population by religious communities as per the 1991 census figures.



It is seen that majority of the population 88.3% belong to the Muslim community while 10.5% are Hindus. The remaining are distributed amongst Buddhists 0.6%, Christians 0.3% and others 0.3%.

3.4.3 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio as presented in the census is males/ per female ratio. The sex ratio according to the 1991 census is 106.1, which shows less female population. The table below shows the sex ratio in Bangladesh since 1901 and indicates that sex ratio in 1901 at 111.3 was the highest. This figure had come down to 104.5 in 1911 which is the lowest in the period under consideration. A variety of reasons could explain these trends. The Census report indicates that the high sex-ratio in 1901 may have been due to under enumeration of females in the census or a high female mortality. An improvement in the trend from 1951 is observed. The sex-ratio in 1991 is lower as compared to those in the past five decades. This may be due to better coverage of females and more male international migration.

Table 3.4 Sex Ratio

Year	Sex Ratio
1901	111.3
1911	104.5
1921	105.5
1931	105.9
1941	107.5
1951	109.7
1961	107.6
1974	107.7
1981	106.4
1991	106.1

3.4.4 Literacy

The definition of literacy used in the 1991 census is a person aged 7 years and above who is able to write a letter, has been considered as literate. The table below shows improvement in overall literacy rates from 1974 to 1991. Female literacy rates although much lower than male literacy rates also show improvement over the same period of time.

Table 3.5 *Literacy Rates*

Year	Total	Male	Female
1974	26.83	36.62	16.43
1981	25.99	33.84	17.52
1991	32.40	38.90	25.45

3.4.5 *Social Indicators*

The table below shows some important social indicators. The overall life expectancy rate in Bangladesh is quite low and there is a great disparity between urban and rural rates indicating that perhaps in the rural areas there is lack of medical amenities and other infrastructure. The male life expectancy is also higher than the female life expectancy. Similarly Infant Mortality Rates are also not favourable and there is a large gap between rural and urban and the IMR in rural areas is high.

Table 3.6 *Social Indicators*

Life Expectancy					Infant Mortality Rates (per 1000 live births)		
Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
57.1	57.4	56.8	60.5	56.7	88	65	91

3.4.6 *Recent Demographic Trends*

It is estimated in the 2001 census that the population is approximately 130 million which equates to a population density of about 881 persons per square kilometre. This makes Bangladesh one of the most densely populated countries in the world. Although the rate of population growth is now estimated to have slowed, it is currently projected that the population will reach 182 million by the year 2025. The population is divided into 20 million households, equating to an average household size of 5.6 persons with no significant difference between urban and rural areas. The sex ratio is 106 males per 100 females but this is much higher in urban areas (123:100) than in rural areas (103:100). About 45% of the population of the country is under 15 years of age, implying an important need to generate employment opportunities for a growing adult population. Bangladesh remains a primarily rural society, with about 80% of the population living in rural areas, though there is increasing urbanisation with the urban population growth rate (1980-1992) exceeding 6%.

3.4.7 *Tribal Profile*

Population Distribution

According to the 1991 Census, the indigenous population of Bangladesh stands at 1.2 million, which constitutes 1.13% of the country's population. Of the total population of IP, 82% reside in rural areas and the remaining 18% in urban areas.

The highest number of IP population (13.9%) are concentrated in the Khagrachhari Zila, followed by Bandarban Zila. They are also scattered in the

hilly parts of Ranpur, Dinajpur, Rajshahi, Mymensingh and Sylhet. In the Project Areas of 21 districts, the average percentage of IP population is relatively low at 0.94%, though this varies among districts. For example Zilas like Naogaon, Habiganj, Rajshahi and Maulvibazar have more than 2% IP population, while Zilas like Mankgonj and Narayanganj have IP population at less than 0.5%.

Key Tribes

Among the prominent tribes or IP communities in Bangladesh include Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Manipuri, Saotal, Garo, Hajong, Mogh, Uchai, Khomoi etc. Groups like the Chakmas, Tripura and Lushais of the Chittagong Hill Tracts are collectively known as Jumma because of their practice of Jhum cultivation.

Key Demographic Characteristics

The sex ratio for IP in Bangladesh is negative for women and stands at 103.8 and 109 for rural and urban areas respectively. This has marginally increased from 1981. In terms of religious composition, there are differences between urban and rural areas.

Table 3.7 *Religious Composition of IP by Residence, 1991*

Religion	Total in %	Rural in %	Urban In %
Muslim	18.0	14.4	34.4
Hindu	21.2	22.5	15.0
Buddhist	36.7	35.8	40.8
Christian	11.0	12.2	5.3
Other	13.1	1.5	4.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

In terms of literacy levels, the IP population reflects very low literacy levels as compared to the national figures. In 1991, the average literacy rate for IP population was 19.3% and 24.5% and 13.8% for male and female population respectively. Literacy rates are highest for Christians followed by Muslims.

Economic Participation

The labour force of IP population for total, male and female have increased by 34.3%, 40.7% and 9.9% respectively between 1981 and 1991. Agriculture (crop and non crop) accounts for more than 70% of household income of IP households.

Table 3.8 *Main Sources of Income of IP Households*

Source of HH Income	% families
Own land/sharecropping	44.14
Livestock	0.3
Forestry	2.1
Fishing	1
Pisciculture	0.1
Agri Labour	23.8
Non agri labour	5.0
Handloom	0.3
Industry	1.9

Source of HH Income	% families
Business	5.7
Hawker	0.1
Non-mechanical Transport	0.4
Mechanical Transport	0.2
Construction	0.6
Employee	6.8
Rent/Remittance	0.1
Service	7.5
Other	-

3.5 ECONOMY

3.5.1 Rural Economy, Land Utilisation and Trends

Bangladesh has an average GDP per capita (1999) of US\$106 and an average agricultural labour wage of Tk58 per day (US\$1.50) in 1993. It has been estimated that about half the rural population lives below the poverty line, measured in terms of calorie intake.

Economic Sectors

Agriculture is the major economic activity in Bangladesh, contributing about 34% of GDP (1992) and providing about 60% of all employment. The industrial sector is growing more rapidly than the agricultural sector, and is the major contributor to growth of exports. Traditionally the industrial sector has been concerned with the processing of agricultural products (jute, cotton, tea, etc.), and exports have been based on these agricultural products. However there is now a transition towards greater emphasis on the manufacturing industry and the export of manufactured products.

Landuse

About 66% of the total land area of the country is cultivable, the remainder being forest (about 13%) and rivers, roads and urban areas (23%). Agricultural land is fertile and is intensively utilised, with no unsettled land left to exploit. The cropping intensity, taking account of double and triple cropping, is more than 170%. However because of the high population density access to agricultural land is constrained:

Land Ownership Pattern

There is an average of about 0.1 ha. of land per rural person. About 9% of rural households own no land. However, a better measure of the degree of "landlessness" is the distribution of the area of land operated. Based on data from the 1983-84 Census of Agriculture and Livestock this distribution is summarised below: About 44% of rural households operate less than 0.2 ha. of land, and can be defined as "functionally landless"; A further 12% of rural households operate 0.2-0.4 ha. of land and can be defined as "marginal"; About 22% of rural households operate 0.4-1.0 ha. of land, and can be defined as small farmers; about 22% of rural households operate a land area greater than 1 ha.

Given the growth of population, it is likely that the degree of landlessness has increased. The landless, the functionally landless, and those owning "marginal" farms which do not produce sufficient crops to meet the subsistence needs for a family, have to seek wage employment, or undertake other self-employed income-generating activities, for all or part of the year. Many such people work as agricultural labourers or seek employment in other rural economic activities - including agricultural crop processing, rural production industries (usually small-scale and cottage industries), trading, transport and construction. It is estimated that over 20% of the labour force is unemployed or under-employed, and the landless and the functionally landless are critically vulnerable to poverty.

3.5.2 *Agricultural Development*

About 70% of agricultural GDP is from crop production, with the remainder divided between forestry, livestock and fishery. The major part of the cultivated land area is under food grains, (predominantly rice, plus wheat and other cereals), complemented by a variety of pulses, oilseeds, vegetables and potatoes, sugarcane, spices and fruits. The major non-food crop (by area grown) is jute, followed by tea, tobacco and cotton. Agricultural production grew at an annual rate of 2.7%, over the period 1980-1992, reaching 6% in FY 1991-92. The increasing use of HYV seeds and fertilisers, and irrigation of land, has contributed to the continuing growth of agricultural production, particularly of rice. The country is progressively moving closer to self-sufficiency in food/grain production, though it still imports some rice and benefits from food-aid in the form of wheat. However production of some important crops, such as jute, has tended to stagnate due to a number of factors including low prices and weak external demand.

The Fourth Five Year Plan (FY1991-FY1995) emphasised acceleration in economic growth, increased self-reliance, poverty reduction and employment generation, attention to social issues including community participation, and the participation of women in the development process. The performance of the agricultural sector has a major impact on the achievement of these objectives and particularly on rural development. The Government's agricultural strategy includes the continuing development of agricultural technology based on the use of irrigation, fertilisers and HYV seeds; increased crop diversification (particularly as the country moves towards rice self-sufficiency); a more competitive internal marketing system with a greater role for the private sector; an improved rural transport infrastructure; and improved access for rural people to sustainable employment opportunities.

3.6 *ROADS AND RURAL TRANSPORT*

The main modes of transport in Bangladesh are rail, road and waterway. The rail system is of only marginal significance as far as rural transport is concerned - though it is of local importance in some places since it is primarily concerned with the movement of passengers and freight over long distances. Road transport plays a major role in the movement of people and goods in Bangladesh, carrying over 60% of all traffic, and is the most important mode in rural areas. However water transport, the traditional transport system of

Bangladesh which pre-dates the development of the road network, remains important. It continues to play a significant role, both perennially and in particular during the monsoon season, in the rural transport system.

3.6.1 Road Network

There is a well-defined classification of the road network in Bangladesh. Excluding urban roads, for which different arrangements apply, responsibility for the road network is divided between the Roads and Highways Department (RHD) of the Ministry of Communication, and the Local Government Engineering Division (LGED) of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (MLGRDC) in collaboration with local government bodies. The classification, responsibilities and geometric standards for the road network are summarised in the Table below

Table 3.9 Regional Road Network in Bangladesh in 2001

No.	Category	Functional Objective	Managing Agency	Standard Crest Width (m)	Length (km)
1	National Highway (NH)	Connecting National capital with Divisional headquarters, old district headquarters, port cities and international highways	RHD	12.20	3086 ^a
2	Regional Highway (RH)	Connecting different regions with each other, which are not connected by national highways	RHD	11.00	1751 ^a
3	Feeder Road Type A (FRA)	Connecting Thana Headquarters to the N/A and RH network	RHD	9.80	15962 ^a
4	Feeder Road Type B (FRB)	Connecting Growth centres to the Upazila Head Quarters or RHD network, or to another Growth Centre	LGED	7.30	19490 ^b
5	Class 1 (RR1)	Connecting Union headquarters, local markets with Thana headquarters	LGED	4.90	65222 ^b
6	Rural Road Class 2 (RR2)	Connecting villages and farms to local markets and Union headquarters	LGED	3.70	50880 ^b
Total Length of Regional Roads					156391 km

Sources (Regional Roads Network Study for Prioritisation under RRMIMP-II Table 2.2)

a) Road Network Database Annual Report, Network Management and BOT Unit, RHD October 2000

b) Summary of LGED Road Network, Rural Infrastructure Maintenance Cell, LGED, July 2000

The main highway system is under the jurisdiction of RHD and is classified as follows:

- National Highways: Connecting the national capital, Dhaka, with divisional headquarters and other important urban centres, ports, and international highways.

- Regional Highways: Connecting regional (greater district) centres and District headquarters with the national highways.

The RHD is also responsible for the highest level of the rural road network, Feeder Roads Type A (FRA), which are defined as connecting thana headquarters to the regional and national highway system.

The remaining levels of the rural road network are the responsibility of the LGED in collaboration with local government bodies

The three categories of Rural Roads (RR) are:

- RR1: connecting local markets and union headquarters with the thana headquarters or the "road system" (ie. FRBs and RHD roads).
- RR2: connecting villages and farms to local markets and union headquarters.
- RR3: roads within villages.

The Rural Road System comprises about 154,000km of road, most of it under the responsibility of the LGED.

Table 3.10 Number and Length of FRB and RR1 Roads

No	Category	Type of Improvement	FRB		RR1	
			No.	Length (km)	No.	Length (km)
1	Full Length Bitumen Carpet Roads	Maintenance	853	6645	735	2504
2	Partial Bitumen Carpet Roads (part is BC and the balance Non-BC)	Upgrade/ Rehabilitate	796	7528	2550	15778
3	Non-BC Roads (WBM/HBB/Earth)	Upgrade/ Rehabilitate	749	5726	9924	48824
4	TOTAL		2398	19899	13209	67106

Source: RRNS (refers to LGED Roads and Structures Database 2001)

A road condition assessment carried out by LGED concluded that about 17% of the FRB network, and about 3% of the RR network was in "good" condition - defined as both the formation and the surface being in good condition with only routine maintenance required. It is therefore contended that a lot of work remains to be done to develop the rural road network in Bangladesh. The physiographic conditions for road development in Bangladesh are difficult. Many of the soils have poor engineering characteristics, and the availability of construction materials, particularly good aggregates, is limited resulting in considerable dependence on the use of crushed brick and HBB.

The flat terrain, high rainfall and annual flooding means that roads must be built on substantial embankments with many cross-drainage structures, and are hence expensive to construct and require considerable attention to maintenance. Many of the early initiatives to develop the rural road system were financed through food-aid, without adequate funds being available for compaction of the earthworks and for provision of structures. It is only more recently that greater attention has been given to these aspects of rural road construction and to the upgrading of technical standards.

In common with many other developing countries Bangladesh has a history of lack of attention to maintenance of rural roads, and in particular to the planned routine and periodic maintenance of improved roads. However since 1992/93

LGED has been receiving a regular, and increasing, allocation of Government funds for maintenance and attaches priority to the development of rural road maintenance systems and procedures.

Road Vehicle Fleet

A characteristic of the transport system in Bangladesh is the co-existence, and complementary effect, of a growing mechanised vehicle fleet with large numbers of non-mechanised means of transport. This applies to both road and water transport. Although the motor vehicle fleet has grown quite rapidly in recent years, non-motorised means of road transport remain important and, in some cases at least, appear to be growing in number in rural areas.

The table below presents the data on the size of the on-road motor vehicle fleet (December 1999), as estimated by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and the Bangladesh Road Transport Authority.

Table 3.11 *Estimated Number of Motorised Vehicles on road by type*

Year	Mini/ bus	Bus	Truck	Jeep	Car	Taxi	Auto Rickshaw	Tractor	Cycle	Trailer	Other	Total
98/99	26707	12560	42756	10346	56377	2376	89317	3119	165460	1877	9770	420655

The motor vehicle fleet grew by about 43% from 1988 to 1992, equivalent to an annual average growth rate of 10.7%

Of the conventional motor vehicles, private cars and taxis are used predominantly in urban areas. Buses, trucks, jeeps and tractors all operate in rural areas. There are already quite extensive rural bus services in Bangladesh. Similarly, another important reason for upgrading of rural roads is to allow truck access to rural markets, both to evacuate agricultural produce and to deliver farm inputs.

More than 50% of the mechanised fleet is comprised of what might be termed 'low-cost' motor vehicles - motor cycles and auto rickshaws. Motor cycles alone accounted for 39% of the total fleet in 1999 and have grown in number by almost 60% over the four-year period to 1991-92. Part of the growth of motor cycles undoubtedly relates to urban use. However motor cycles are now widely used in rural areas, including use by government officials and NGO field personnel. In addition auto rickshaws are also widely used. Auto-rickshaws are three-wheeled motor vehicles whose main function is the transport of passengers.

Non Motorised Means of Transport

A notable feature of Bangladesh is the extensive use of non-motorised means of transport. This is evidenced both in urban areas (such as Dhaka City) and in rural areas. The main non-motorized modes of road transport are:

- Bicycles.
- Cycle rickshaws - pedal tricycles fitted with a two seat, passenger-carrying body (though they are also often used to carry goods).

- Rickshaw 'vans' - similar to cycle rickshaws but fitted with a general-purpose flat body that can carry goods and/or passengers, and more robust wheels.
- Bullock carts - two-wheeled wooden or bamboo carts, drawn by a pair of bullocks or buffaloes. Traditionally the carts are fitted with large diameter, wooden wheels. (In some areas smaller, lighter horse-drawn carts are also used).
- "Push" carts or hand carts - these range from human-propelled versions of bullock carts to smaller carts fitted with bicycle type or fabricated steel wheels and pneumatic tyres.

Because of the informal nature of non-motorised transport operations, detailed and reliable official statistics are not collected. However it is possible to estimate the numbers in use, and to summarise their functions:

Based on the 1982 Sample Census which estimated that 7.7% of households owned a bicycle there are over 1.5 million bicycles in Bangladesh, about 80% of them in rural areas. In rural areas they are used for personal transport, and to carry accompanying goods, including heavy or bulky loads. Since many cycle rickshaws and rickshaw vans are not registered, official statistics underestimate the total size of the fleet. A recent, detailed study of rickshaws' provides the best estimate of their numbers. Of a national total of about 700,000 rickshaws in 1988, 120,000 were based in smaller urban towns (typically District headquarters) combining a degree of rural movement with primarily urban operation, and a further 180,000 were based in thana headquarters and rural areas, providing rural transport services. It was further estimated that the number of rural rickshaws was growing at about 10% per annum.

Based on agricultural census data, there are over 600,000 bullock carts in Bangladesh. They are concentrated in the higher, drier regions of the west and north-west - Rangpur, Dinajpur, Rajshahi, Kushtia and Jessore. They tend to be owned by larger farmers, and are used to move agricultural cargo. In some places they are a common sight on main highways as well as on the rural road network. It is argued that the large diameter, narrow rimmed, wooden wheels facilitate movement of the cart in and out of muddy fields, and on muddy earth roads in the wet season.

3.7

WATER TRANSPORT SYSTEM

Bangladesh is a country of waterways. It has been estimated that there are more than 24,000km of perennially or seasonally navigable rivers, streams and canals. More than half of the country's land is within 10km of a navigable waterway, though there are regional variations - for example, navigable waterways are less prevalent in the higher, drier areas of the north-west. In addition, many lowland areas flood during the wet season, and at this time movement by boat provides the best means of access to these areas. Historically, the main means of transport in Bangladesh was by non-mechanised, wooden country boats propelled by sail and human power. As a result many of the rural markets, including many of the Growth Centres, are located adjacent to navigable waterways since goods were traditionally traded by boat.

The formal inland water transport sector in Bangladesh is under the responsibility of the Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA). BIWTA is responsible for the conservation and maintenance of some 6,000km of waterway, comprising about 700km of trunk routes, 1,000km of transit routes, and 4,300km of secondary routes. BIWTA is also responsible for important inland ports, launch facilities and ferries, and for the regulation of some 4,500 registered vessels.

The informal inland water transport sector is much more extensive than the formal sector, and of greater relevance to the rural transport system. It comprises many thousands of kilometres of smaller waterways with no clearly defined responsibility for their conservation and/or maintenance; many *ghats* (boat landing, unloading and loading sites), often serving rural markets; and rural ferry, passenger and cargo transport services.

The total number of country boats in Bangladesh has been estimated at between 730,000 and 1.8 million. However this fleet ranges from large numbers of small domestic boats owned by a great many rural families (particularly in lowland and riverine areas), commercially operated inland boats of widely varying size, to large bay-crossing boats.

The operation of country boats has faced two major problems. Firstly, there has been some reduction in the length of navigable waterways as a result of siltation and the reduction in the amount of water available during the dry season. Secondly, traditional country boat operations are slow, are perceived as unreliable and insecure, and have suffered from increasing competition from the developing, and increasingly efficient, rural road transport system. During the 1970s it appeared that country boats might be a dying part of the rural transport system in the face of this increasing competition.

In the early 1980s a rapid process of mechanisation of commercial inland country boats commenced, using low-cost single-cylinder diesel engines originally imported to drive irrigation pumps. It is estimated that about 80% of boats of greater than 1.5 tonne capacity are now mechanised. The spread of mechanisation has led to a resurgence of the country boat sector, since it has made the boats faster, more reliable, more secure, and more economically competitive with road transport. The fall in water levels on many navigation routes remains a problem for the country boat sector, though the reduction in size, and draft, of commercial boats has partly offset this. Country boats will continue to face increasing competition from road transport. However the geography of Bangladesh, and the fact that many boat operations and transport functions are complementary to and link into, rather than competing with, the movement of people and goods by road, suggests that country boats will continue to play a significant role in the rural transport system in the foreseeable future. It is also significant that

- the total payload capacity of the country boat fleet is estimated at 3 million tonne, some fifteen times that of the truck fleet. Country boats carry almost 16 billion tonne-km per year, which is twice as much as all the formal modes (road, rail and IWT) combined;

- more than 2 million people in rural areas rely on employment on country boats for their main source of income

3.8

RURAL MARKET NETWORK

Markets are key centres of economic activity in rural areas. Bangladesh has an extensive network of about 8,000 rural markets or "hats", of differing size and importance spread throughout the country. These markets can be classified, in increasing order of importance, as follows:

- (i) Numerous village or *primary markets*, typically serving a catchment radius of about 3km, operating one or two days per week, and having an attendance of about 1,000-5,000 persons. Such markets are used primarily by farmers selling surplus produce to local consumers and local traders.
- (ii) 1,500 local *assembly markets*, typically serving a catchment area of 5-8km radius, usually operating two days per week, and having an attendance of 5,000-15,000 persons. Such markets are used by farmers and local traders exchanging with intermediary traders who move agricultural produce up to higher levels of the marketing system. They are also used for the sale of foodstuffs, agricultural inputs and retail goods.
- (iii) about 450 *secondary markets*, typically serving a thana, operating two days per week (and more frequently in the case of some large markets), and having an attendance which may be in excess of 30,000 persons. Such markets are used by intermediary traders exchanging with large buyers, and are focal points for wholesale and retail sale of agricultural and non- agricultural goods and services.
- (iv) about 150 *urban markets*.

The linkages between different levels of the marketing system, and the flows of commodities, are extensive. Produce and other goods change hands several times between producer and final consumer, and different categories of small, intermediary and large traders are present at different levels of the marketing system. Primary markets serve predominantly as places for the trading of agricultural produce, though some imported items may also be sold there. The more important markets are often located at administrative headquarters, and are characterised by the presence of permanent and semi-permanent structures including shops, storage facilities or crop processing enterprises and, in many cases, banks and post offices. Many of the more important markets are centres for the trading of a wide variety of different types of agricultural produce and other goods. However some of these markets have a particular focus for trading in large quantities of particular commodities such as rice, cattle, or locally-produced cloth.

In 1982 the Government of Bangladesh adopted a policy of identifying selected important markets as Growth Centres, to be nerve centres or focal points for

rural economic and social development and key locations where investments in rural economic and social infrastructure should be concentrated. Under the Strategy for Rural Development Projects emphasis is placed on developing the amenities, facilities and services at these Growth Centre markets.

1,408 rural markets (predominantly local assembly and secondary markets) were designated as Growth Centres by the Planning Commission in 1982. In 1993 an additional 700 markets were designated by the Planning Commission as Growth Centres. The selection was based on a survey which took account of administrative, demographic, geographic and economic changes since the original Growth Centres were designated. Revised targets per thana were set, and the additional Growth Centres were selected based on a grading system which took into account physical, economic, social, environmental and spatial factors. Thus there are now a total of about 2,100 Growth Centres, i.e. an average of five per thana with a range of between three and seven Growth Centres per thana. There is about one Growth Centre for every two unions, i.e. a union either has one Growth Centre or it has none.

3.9

PROJECT AREA

This section focuses on the socio- economic profile of the project area. The proposed RTIP project covers 21 districts.

Since the project is concerned with rural development, it is important to exclude from its scope any areas that are urban. The project area encompasses the following major urban centres;

- Dhaka city, the metropolitan area of which is separately defined from the six districts of greater Dhaka, and from their thana and union administration structure;
- Rajshahi urban area. One of the ten thanas of Rajshahi district is Boalia thana. However Boalia is clearly part of the Rajshahi urban area and is excluded from consideration for investments under the new project - significantly there are no FRBs or Growth Centres in Boalia thana.

Thus these major urban centres have been excluded in the analysis.

The Census data classifies population outside the major urban centres into three categories - "rural", "municipality", and "other urban". The municipality population is that of the pourashava areas, which have urban population of, more than 15,000 people, most commonly the headquarters of the districts. For most of the districts in the project area:

- The 'rural' population accounts for more than 80% of the total population;
- The "other urban" populations are usually small and dispersed, and can be seen as representing small clusters of more concentrated economic and social activity within the rural areas. They are therefore considered to be intrinsically part of the rural economy.

Location and Physical Features

A large portion of the project area lies within the major physiographic unit of the Ganges-Brahmaputra floodplain with the balance in the Greater Sylhet region. However scattered throughout the RTIP project area there are drier land areas, which form part of the Pleistocene terraces.

The low-lying floodplains of greater Dhaka, covering Manikganj, Munshiganj, much of Dhaka and Narayanganj and parts of Gazipur and Narshingdi districts, are generally more deeply flooded than those in the other parts of the RTIP area. The maximum flooding is in Munshiganj district, large parts of which are deeply flooded during the monsoon season.

The RTIP area is generally less traversed by waterways than other parts of Bangladesh. The higher, drier areas comprise the alluvial terrace of the Barind Tract in Rajshahi, Naogaon, Joypurhat and Bogra Districts. In greater Dhaka the Madhupur terrace extends north-west from the north of the city, resulting in higher, dry land areas covering the north-west of Dhaka District, much of Gazipur District and parts of Narayanganj District. The north-east of Narshingdi District is also relatively high.

The water table in the project area is generally high because of soil porosity and permeability, and low topography. In the floodplains it varies from within one metre of the surface in the wet season to seven metres or more during the dry season. In the older terraces it is more than 15 metres below the surface during the dry season. However increasing withdrawal of water for irrigation and domestic use, and the reduced flow of the Ganges in recent years, have contributed to a general lowering of the water table.

Soil

Soil types in the project area range from calcareous dark grey soils in the Ganges floodplain to non- calcareous grey soils along the Jamuna floodplain. Basin soils in the Chalan Beel are acidic, dark grey heavy clays which become hard and cracked when dry. Soils in the older, higher terraces are impermeable red clays overlain with a grey silty topsoil. The Madhupur terrace has a surface of red- brown acidic soils. The kind of soils in the project area may be summarised as follows:

- In the Brahmaputra and Meghna floodplains the soils have high silt content;
- In the Ganges/Padma floodplain there is a greater presence of sand and clay,
- The higher terrace areas combine silty clay and clay,
- The Chalan Beel has a heavy clay soil.

Temperature

The average annual temperature in the project area is around 25° C, varying from 19° C to over 27°C in the summer. Summer temperatures are higher in the bulk of the RTIP area than in greater Dhaka. The annual average rainfall in the Project area is lower than the national average of 2,300mm. However, the

highest annual rainfall occurs in the Greater Sylhet District. The 2,000mm isohyet's runs along the eastern part of greater Dhaka, with progressive decrease of rainfall towards the west of the RRMIMP area. In the western parts of greater Rajshahi the mean annual rainfall is below 1,500mm.

3.9.2 Area and Population of the Project Districts

The total project land area is about 44,316 sq.km, and the total project population nearly 45 million people (this is based on March 1999 year Book). The RTIP area accounts for 30% of the total area 40% of the population (about 13 million). Out of the project districts Dhaka has the maximum percentage of population (13.83%) of total project population followed by Comilla (9.57%) and Bogra (6.28%) districts.

The population density of the RTIP is about 1,166 persons per sq.km, which is higher than the national average of 876. The high population density of greater Dhaka reflects its favourable agricultural conditions, being mostly a floodplain area, and also its proximity to Dhaka city. The city exercises an important economic influence over the area, particularly in terms of the demand it generates for agricultural produce and the products of cottage industries. There is substantial variation in population density between the districts of greater Dhaka - Narayanganj has about twice the density of Gazipur. There is a much greater degree of consistency between the other districts in the RTIP area, though the low population density of Naogaon is influenced by the presence of the Barind Tract.

Table 3.12 Rural Area, Population and Administrative Units of Project Districts

District	Land Area sq.km	Population. 1991	Population Adjusted	Number of Thana
Dhaka	1,464	6,163,045	7,146,877	26
Gazipur	1,741	1,682,990	1,951,653	5
Narayanganj	759	1,818,944	2,109,309	5
Narshungdi	1,141	1,709,992	1,982,965	6
Munshugonj	955	1,229,389	1,425,641	6
Manikgonj	1,379	1,216,763	1,411,000	7
Rajshahi	2,407	1,988,061	2,305,423	13
Natore	1,896	1,455,197	1,687,496	6
Naogaon	3,436	2,250,600	2,609,872	11
Nawabgonj	1,702	1,231,596	1,428,201	5
Pabna	2,371	2,016,627	2,338,549	9
Bogra	2,920	2,798,798	3,245,582	11
Joypurhat	965	801,903	929,914	5
Sylhet	3,490	2,281,903	2,646,173	11
Moulvibazar	2,799	1,454,000	1,686,108	6
Sunamgonj	3,670	1,802,135	2,089,817	10
Hobigonj	2,637	1,611,334	1,868,558	8
Comilla	3,085	4,263,538	4,944,144	12
BrahmanBaria	1,297	2,267,632	2,629,623	7
Chandpur	1,704	2,149,820	2,493,005	7
Serajganj	2,498	2,373,912	2,752,869	9
Total Project Area	44,316	44,568,179	51,682,780	185
Bangladeshi 1991 Report	111,455,185	(above District figures)		
Bangladeshi 2001 Report	129,247,233			
Project Adjustment	1 160			

There are substantial variations between the districts in terms of population. The most populated is Dhaka with over 4000 people per square kilometre and the least populated Sunamganj with a population of 569 per square kilometre. In terms of land area - Naogaon, at about 3,400 sq.km is more than five times the size of Narayanganj.

3.9.3 *Household Size, Sex Ratio and Literacy Rates in Project Area*

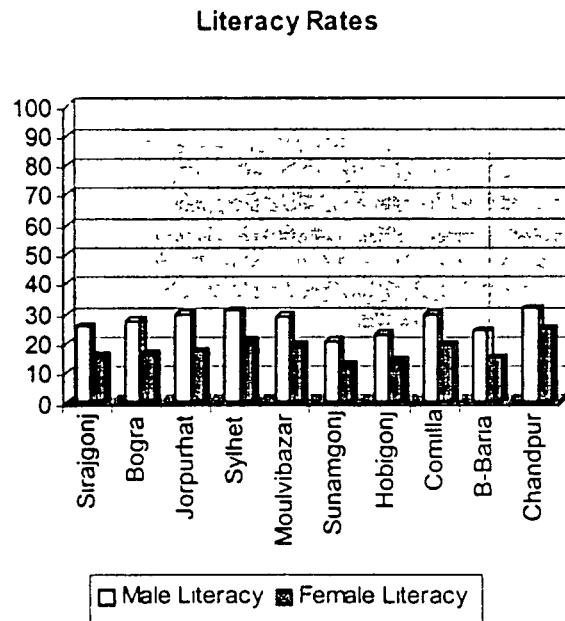
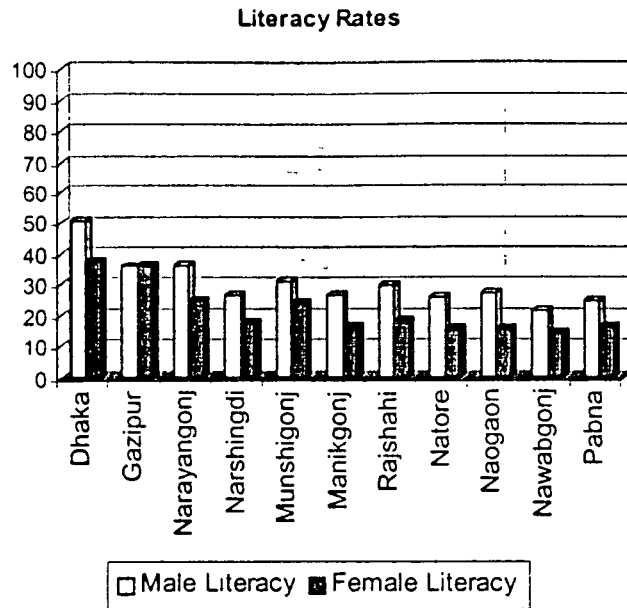
There are some variations in household size between project Districts, but no specific pattern. Household size varies between 5.2 (Jorpurhat) to 6.4 (Sylhet) as opposed to the national rural average of 5.5 persons.

For all but one of the districts there are more than 100 adult males per 100 females. This suggests that there has been no major urban migration of males of working age from most of the rural areas. It also implies that the average life span of adult females in most of the rural districts is a little lower than for males.

Table 3.13 *Characteristics of the Rural Population*

District	Average Household Size	Sex RatioM/F
Dhaka	5.7	1.25
Gazipur	5.2	1.09
Narayanganj	5.6	1.15
Narshungdi	5.4	1.07
Munshigonj	5.9	1.05
Manukgonj	5.3	1.01
Rajshahi	5.4	1.04
Natore	5.6	1.05
Naogaon	5.5	1.04
Nawabgonj	6.1	1.03
Pabna	6.0	1.07
Sirajgonj	5.7	1.05
Bogra	5.3	1.04
Jorpurhat	5.2	1.07
Sylhet	6.4	1.04
Moulvibazar	5.8	1.04
Sunamgonj	6.2	1.05
Hobigonj	5.8	1.02
Comilla	6.0	1.02
B-Baria	6.1	1.03
Chandpur	5.8	1.00

The graphs below show district wise male / female literacy rates in the project area. It is evident from the graphs that the average literacy rates are not very high. The highest male literacy rates are in Dhaka 50.68 and the lowest Sunamganj 20.80. The gap between male female literacy is very wide, and the highest female literacy rate is in Dhaka district 37.40 and the lowest female literacy rates going down to as low as 14.02 in Hobigonj, 14.53 in Nawabganj and 14.95 in B-Baria.



Further examining literacy rates a pattern emerges. For Dhaka the literacy rate for both males and females is higher than the national rural average. This implies that the influence of Dhaka city has some impact on educational levels. The data thus implies that the situation of rural women in the bulk of the RTIP area is somewhat worse than in the greater Dhaka area.

3.9.4 *Agriculture and Rural Economy*

Agriculture and associated trading and processing activities constitute the major part of the rural economy in the project area, though there are variations in agricultural characteristics in different parts of the area.

Land

Agricultural production characteristics are influenced first by the variations in land type. These are summarised in the table below and relate to the physiography of the area. The higher land areas are more dependent on tubewell irrigation to achieve high crop production, while in low-lying areas agricultural options during the monsoon season are constrained by the degree of flooding that occurs. The Table shows that about 50% of the greater Dhaka area is low-lying (medium-low or low land) and prone to flooding. This is particularly the case for Munshiganj, Narayanganj and Dhaka Districts, and to a somewhat lesser extent for Manikganj and Narshingdi.

Gazipur District of greater Dhaka on the other hand has the largest proportion of high land in the project area. Agriculturally Gazipur District, and parts of Narshingdi District, are very different from other parts of the greater Dhaka area.

The proportion of high land in the RTIP area is quite low but a large proportion of the area is classified as medium-high land. The higher, drier Districts of the area are Joypurhat (which has no lowland), Nawabganj, Rajshahi, Natore and Bogra. Bogra is predominantly medium- high land though tributaries of the Jamuna flow through the area.

The lower-lying areas of the RTIP area comprise significant parts of Natore and Pabna Districts (the Atrai Basin and Chalan Beel plus the left bank of the Padma), and over 40% of Sirajganj District. However these low-lying areas do not flood to the same extent as parts of greater Dhaka.

Much of the available agricultural statistical data is only available at greater District level rather than District level. To summarise, the project area comprises six greater Districts: (greater Rajshahi: greater Pabna: greater Bogra: greater Dhaka; greater Sylhet and greater Comilla).

Table 3.14 *Classification of Land Area by District*

District	Percentage of Land Area Defined As: (in km ²)			
	High Land	Medium High Land	Medium Low High Land	Low Land
Dhaka	307.2	122.0	320.5	371.6
Gazipur	901.9	312.8	157.2	205.5
Narayanganj	92.5	108.4	145.9	257.3
Narshingdi	237.7	277.0	177.0	254.6
Munshiganj	80.3	130.0	172.8	374.5
Manikganj	161.0	424.2	226.8	347.8
Rajshahi	310.4	1,447.8	289.0	84.2
Natore	123.7	984.7	364.5	374.0
Naogaon	219.7	1,870.2	273.2	340.8
Nawabganj	193.9	1,481.9	190.7	116.3
Pabna	363.7	543.6	511.2	625.2
Sirajganj	438.1	765.5	542.3	343.9
Bogra	384.7	1,911.5	245.7	22.1
Joypurhat	104.4	743.9	36.4	0.0
Sylhet	365.4	978.2	393.8	1,209.0
Moulavibazar	1,019.0	796.6	177.4	406.7

	Percentage of Land Area Defined As: (in km ²)			
Sunamgonj	110.0	511.4	840.8	1,798.5
Hobigonj	380.4	638.8	645.1	659.5
Comilla	74.0	772.9	822.5	733.5
B-Baria	82.0	331.9	614.6	541.3
Chandpur	82.7	238.0	671.5	130.5
Project Area	6,032.7	15,391.3	7,818.9	9,196.8

The average farm holding in the project area is less than one hectare, and the variations between greater Districts reflect population density. Greater Dhaka, which has the highest population density, has the lowest average farm holding. Greater Rajshahi, which has the lowest population density has the highest average farm holding.

About 70% of all farm holdings are less than one hectare, and as would be expected the proportion is highest in greater Dhaka and lowest in greater Rajshahi.

Crop production, Fisheries and Livestock

The following table presents the value added in crop production (gross value of production less value of inputs) in the six greater Districts. It is useful to examine the data in the context of the population of the greater Districts.

Table 3.15 *Value added to agriculture*

Greater District	Crops	Livestock & Poultry	Fishery	Forestry	Total Value Added
Comilla	12,436	1,885	1,679	34	16,034
Sylhet	13,837	1,632	1,149	667	17,284
Dhaka	8,994	1,936	2,327	372	13,629
Bogra	7,185	1,092	532	29	8,839
Pabna	5,873	981	709	26	7,589
Rajshahi	11,101	1,766	1,027	96	13,990
TOTAL	59,426	9,292	7,423	1,224	77,365

The value added per capita in crop production is highest in greater Rajshahi and Bogra. This again is a reflection of the high population density in greater Dhaka, and implies greater dependence of the rural population there on income-generating activities other than crop production. However in terms of value added per unit of cropped area, Bogra and Dhaka are the most productive areas.

The Table shows that throughout the project area crop production is the major generator of agricultural income. A fair proportion of the RTIP area is a surplus producer of rice.

- Cereal production is dominated by rice which, in terms of output, is much more important than wheat. The total tonnage of rice produced in the project area is more than ten times that of wheat. Wheat is grown as a winter crop while in many areas there is multiple cropping of rice which is produced throughout the year.
- In relation to the total cropped area, and to population, rice is a significantly more important crop in Bogra than in the other three greater Districts.

- Wheat is a particularly important crop in greater Pabna, where it accounts for about 20% of total cereal production.

Taking account cropped area as well as value added, key variations and characteristics within the project area that can be identified are as follows:

- Greater Rajshahi is a major producer of sugar-cane. The main sugar-cane growing areas are the south-east of Rajshahi District, the south and west of Natore District, and parts of Nawabganj District around Shibganj. Sugar is also an important crop in the southern part of Joypurhat District, and the western part of Pabna District.
- Greater Dhaka is a major producer of vegetables. Winter vegetables are grown all over the greater district, and rainy season vegetables are produced in the high land areas of Gazipur and Narshingdi districts. Potatoes are a very important crop in Munshiganj District and in low-lying parts of Narayanganj District. Greater Bogra is also an important producer of vegetables. Vegetable production, including potatoes, has developed in recent years in Joypurhat District and in the north-western half of Bogra District.
- Fruit is a significant source of income in all areas, but particularly in greater Dhaka and Rajshahi Districts. Jackfruit and pineapples are grown in the drier area of Gazipur and Narshingdi districts. The north of Nawabganj district, together with parts of Naogaon is a major area for the production of mangoes. Joypurhat district and the north west of Bogra district produce large quantities of bananas.
- Greater Pabna and Bogra are the more important areas for spice production.
- Oilseeds and pulses are produced in the low-lying, char areas of greater Pabna.
- Fibres, predominantly jute, are the most important non-food cash crop. Jute is a major crop in the low-lying areas of greater Dhaka (Munshiganj, Manikganj and parts of Narshingdi and Dhaka districts) and of greater Pabna.

In the agricultural economy crop production is supplemented by fisheries and livestock. The table shows that

- Production of fish from inland waters is highest in greater Dhaka and Rajshahi, though in relation to population it is more significant in Rajshahi than in the other three greater Districts.
- The value added from production of livestock and poultry is significant in all areas.

Overview of the Rural Economy

In each of greater Rajshahi, Pabna and Bogra districts agricultural production accounts for more than 40% of GDP. The contribution of the agricultural sector is of course significantly higher when the associated productive activities of crop processing and transport are taken into account. For greater Dhaka the figure is lower, but the available statistics do not allow dis-aggregation of the rural from the urban economy.

As discussed earlier, because of the high population density, income-generating activities other than agricultural production are important contributors to the rural economy. These activities include crop processing, transport, construction, and small-scale and cottage industries. There are many cottage industries, but one of the most important, and of particular significance in terms of rural marketing and trading, is handloom weaving. Taking population into account it indicates that handloom weaving of cloth is a particularly important rural income-generating activity, with significant demands for rural transport and trading, in Narshingdi, Narayanganj and Serajganj Districts, and to a lesser extent in Dhaka and Pabna Districts. The main handloom weaving areas tend to be located close to the main rivers, since traditionally the material inputs for weaving were brought in by boat. It is also worth noting that the western half of Nawabganj district is a major area for silk weaving.

3.9.5

Rural Transport and Trading

The key components of the rural transport and trading system in the project area are:

- The rural markets, and particularly the Growth Centre markets, that constitute the nodes of the trading network.
- The rural road infrastructure which connects rural people with markets and with other local centres where administrative functions and certain social services tend to be concentrated (i.e. union and thana headquarters), and connects these markets and other centres to the main road network and to urban centres. It comprises FRAs, FRBs, and Rural Roads.
- The local-level water transport routes and *ghats*
- The means of transport and the transport services that operate in the rural areas.

Growth Centre markets

There are a total of 425 Growth Centre Markets in the project area. This equates to:

- One Growth Centre market per 49,030 persons and per 58 sq. km land area (an average spacing of 8.2km between Growth Centres) for the project area as a whole.
- One Growth Centre market per 53,950 persons and per 47 sq.km land area (an average spacing of 7.4km between Growth Centres) in the greater Dhaka area.
- One Growth Centre market per 46,480 persons and per 64 sq.km land area (an average spacing of 8.6km between Growth Centres) in the balance of the Project area.

The comparative figures for the greater Dhaka and balance of the RTIP area reflects what would be expected. Given the higher population density in the greater Dhaka area. Growth Centre markets there are more closely spaced, but serve a larger number of people. Also there are substantial variations in the numbers of Growth Centre markets between districts, ranging from 16 in Joypurhat to 49 in Naogaon, and largely reflecting variations in land area and population between districts.

The purpose of this Stakeholder Analysis is to identify all potential direct and indirect stakeholders in the Rural Transport Improvement Project. Stakeholders refer to persons or groups who have stake in a proposed program or project and who may play a key role in influencing the project policy, planning and implementation. Stakeholders' analysis is a precondition for social assessment and for setting the framework of participatory planning and implementation. It will help to generate information critical to planning, implementation and monitoring of the RTIP. The stakeholder analysis will also help avoid or minimise the adverse impacts of the project and simultaneously support the realisation of positive effects of the RTIP.

RTIP has several infrastructure sub-components namely

- Rural roads,
- Growth centre markets (GCMs)
- River jetties,
- Long bridges and
- Structures on rural roads

As all these have infrastructural and social contexts, the number of direct and indirect stakeholders are large and any analysis of stakeholders in this context is complex.

The stakeholder analysis is guided by the World Bank document on Social Assessment (G.P. 10.05)¹ with the key objectives of:

- a. identifying stakeholders
- b. determining stakeholder interests
- c. determining stakeholder power and influence
- d. formulating a participatory strategy for stakeholders.

4.1

METHODOLOGY FOR STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

For this study a grass roots approach was adopted whereby potential key stakeholders concerning feeder roads type B (FRB), growth centre markets (GCM), *Gluts*, SRR, Bridges and rural roads type 1 (RR1) participated in focus group discussions (FGDs).

An open invitation was served to different institutions, groups and users including local government agencies, different service providing agencies, non-government organizations (NGOs), academic institutions, CBOs, committees, and to indigenous population, to attend the FGDs at a range of project sites. The overwhelming response gained indicated an interest among those who are potentially adversely affected by either losing land, structures, or other types of

(1) ¹ World Bank - 'Stakeholder Analysis' in Policies and Guidelines with Four Pillars of Social Assessment, G P 10 05, 1998
The analysis includes four-step approach of stakeholder analysis which has been adopted for the present study as well

property and the larger community in assisting disadvantaged people. The organized FGDs were thus a forum where key stakeholders voiced their problems and expectations from the project.

The FGDs enabled the identification of the key stakeholders of the subprojects and the identification of their interests, power and influence and to develop an appropriate participatory strategy. The number of FGDs, their location, and the total number of participants, is presented in the table below:

Table 4.1 Participation of Stakeholders in FGDs

Name of Component	No. of FGDs Conducted	FGD Venue	Total No. of Participants
Growth Centre Market (Sample 14)	17	Pathakata GC, Mohadevpur; Bisha U P office Samaspur, Atrai, Gangaria GC, Porsa, Kansat Club, Shubganj; Rajabari School, Nachole, Matri, Kali, Kaloma U.P.,Lauhajang;Chandabaha Bazar,Kaliakor; Shahrupa, Bianu bazar; Kaliganj, Zakiganj, Upargram, Goanghat; Rajaruganj GCM, Dera; Rupshabazar U P. Office, Faridpur; A cloth shop, Rajnagar.	610
Ghat (Sample -9)	11	Bangalighat, Sariakandi, Kolakopa, Nawabgonj; Jamsha Ghat, Singair; Kaliakoir GCM, Kaliakoir; Tok GCM, Kapasia; Boribari, Kaliakoir, MMC office, Rajnagar; MMC office at GC, Barolekha, Azmiriganj, Noukaghat Azmiriganj, Monoor Ali Mian's Home, Azmiriganj;	447
Rural Road 1 (RR1) (Sample 5)	4	Phaharpur, Godagari; Chinakhora, Santhua; Majgram, Fenchuganj, Birulia Office U P office, Savar, Bianubazar;	87
SRR	4	Lakkor Chala, Kaliakor, Mediasuli, Kaliakor; Parbatipur Community Primary School, Sadar, Sunamganj; Laxmipur, Sadar, Laxmipur,	144
FRB (Sample 37)	67	Geolmar Birot, Hozrapara, Godagari; Gcopara, Kalibari Pr. School Mollapra GCM, Puthia; Chakalpara, Bagha; Koya Mojampur School puran Tahorpur School, Durgapur; Jalkari, Ranunagar, Bagdob bazar Chandus U.P. Shahajadpur Primary School, Mohadevpur; Shuduli, Gurudaspur; Sreekul, Sadar; 24 mile Talpatti bazar-Kalampur bazar, Santhua ; Binodpur U.P. office Bazidpur Janokalyan High School, Shubganj; Radhanagar Short Madabpur, Gomostapur, Bir Kogar Primary School Tindighu Kalitala hat, Kahaloo; Kutubpur-Debdona bazar, Sariakandi; B.Zoragram, Sadar; Kharnahat, Sadar; Paranpur High School, Kazipur; Niamatpur Primary School, Sadar, Manikdig Non Govt. Primary School, Ullapara; Vakurta U.P. office Chonarchar Primary School; Ghior more, Ghior; U.P. office, Sadar, Manikganj; Bithuka U.P. Bhaban, Tongibari, Holdia U.P., Lahaganj; Baridigaon Tantor U.P , Sreenagar; Jamalpur U.P office, Nougaoon, Bhaidabazar Bordi	2,078

Name of Component	No. of FGDs Conducted	FGD Venue	Total No. of Participants
		U.P., Sonargaon; Kalapara, Kaliganj; Upazila Complex Trimohoni, Chalabazar, Kapasia, Naraloypur U.P. Complex, Sadar, Narsingdi, Bhadaghat-Natkhola, Sadar; Upazila Hall Room, Zakiganj; Joynagar U.P. Complex, Shibpur; Sonatki-Munshu bazar Fhotepur, Rajnagar; Bridge site, Sadar;	
BRIDGE	8	Jonail U P. Office, Barigram; Bithuka U.P. Bhaban, Tongbari; Sonatki-Munshu bazar Fhotepur, Rajnagar; Bridge site, Sadar; Anwarpur bazar, Tahirpur, Lour Photepur U P. office, Nabinagar	270

4.2

IDENTIFYING KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The key stakeholders from each project component were identified in the FGDs. Stakeholders can be categorised as Primary Stakeholders, who have direct interests on the project through positive and negative impacts the project may have on them, and Secondary Stakeholders who have an indirect interests in the project, but may have significant influence on it.

In broad stakeholders are the individuals, community people, social groups, organizations etc. who are directly or indirectly concerned with to a particular development program. More specifically stakeholders have been identified through answering the following questions:

- i. Who are potential beneficiaries?
- ii. Who might adversely impacted?
- iii. Have vulnerable groups been identified?
- iv. Have supporters and opponents been identified?
- v. What are the relationships among stakeholders?

In answering the above questions, the stakeholders have been identified as;

4.2.1

Direct Stakeholders

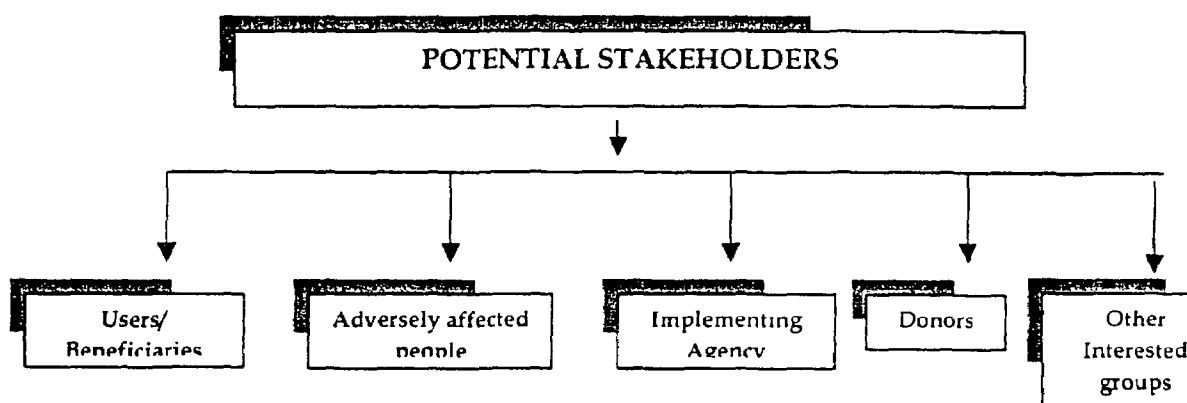
- i. Beneficiary /User groups (traders association, Business persons and shopkeepers, farmers, transport operators and owners, traders, buyers, community people, Road users, market and *Glut* committee, poor and vulnerable groups, indigenous people)
- ii. Adversely impacted people (people losing land, homesteads, shops, assets or livelihood to various degrees, poor and vulnerable groups, indigenous people)
- iii. The implementing agency (LGED officials at Head quarter, Project Implementation Unit (PIU), District and Upazila levels and any other government body directly involved)

4.2.2

Indirect Stakeholders include:

- iv. Other interest groups (NGOs (national and local levels, CBOs, academic institutions, local government bodies, community representatives, religious organisations, professional and occupational groups, media etc.)
- v. The Government of Bangladesh, which is keen to provide better infrastructure to the rural areas, and will be seeking more funds from internal and external agencies in the future
- vi. Donor Agencies (World Bank which is funding this project, and other donors who would be following the project and its impacts with interest for lessons to learn)

Figure 4.1: Stakeholders Identification



As mentioned before the stakeholders vary with different project components.

Table 4.2 Key Stakeholders by Different Project Components

Name of Components	No of FGD	Key stakeholders
FRB (sample 34)	40	Farmers, Businessman, Students, Driver, House wife, Service holder, Imam (Muslim religious leader), UP Member, Mechanic, UP Chairman, UP Member, Local Leader, School Teacher, Tailor, Labour, Rickshaw puller, Ex-UP member, Social Worker, Health Inspector, Fisherman, NGO worker, Shopkeeper, Agri-labour Female Student, Member (Musjid Committee), Contractor, Female UP member, NGO Group, Owner of Mill, UP Employ, Post Master, Industrialist, Social Welfare Officer, Block Supervisor (Agricultural Department), Physician.
GCM (sample 14)	16	UP Chairman, Teacher, Businessman, Service holder, Tailor, Female UP Member, Bamboo Seller, Leaseholder, Contractor, Rice Seller, Social Worker, Housewife (buyer), Oil Trader, Farmer, Asst. Tahsilder, Area Coordinator of BRAC, Market Management Committee
River jetty (sample 8)		Businessman, Secretary of Bazar (Traders Association), Superintendent of Madrasa, Chairman of Fishery Associations, Female UP Member, Ex-UP Chairman, Boatman, Coolie, Kazi (Marriage Registrar), UP Chairman, UP Member, Vice Chairman of businessman,

Name of Components	No of FGD	Key stakeholders
		Service holder, Leaseholder
SRR / Bridge (sample 10)		UP Chairman, Housewife (Living in nearest place), UP-Secretary, Village Doctor, Businessman, Teacher, UP-Member, Farmer, Service holder, Private Tutor, Social Worker, Boatman.
RR1 (sample 8)		UP-Chairman, UP-Member, Teacher, Ex-UP Chairman, Proshuka Cooperative Group Chairman, Private Tutor, Shopkeepers, Social Worker, Paura (Municipal) Commissioner.

Key stakeholders identified many similarities in open forums about benefits and impacts of the project. Some occupational groups had specific interests and identified specific risks relating to the project.

4.3 DETERMINING STAKEHOLDER INTERESTS

To ascertain key stakeholders interests in the project the following questions were asked (as per G.P. 10.05):

- What are the stakeholder's expectations of the project?
- What benefits are there likely to be for stakeholders?
- What stakeholder interests conflict with project goals?
- What resources might the stakeholder be able and willing to mobilize?

From the FGD meetings, stakeholders' institutional, group and individual interests were identified and are listed in the table below.

4.3.1 Stakeholder Interests

Stakeholders did not separate their expectations from their perceived benefits. Some mentioned their expectations, which commonly included issues like:

- No adverse effects to productive land,
- No effects to their property, and
- A chance to participate in planning.

Stakeholder interests can be clubbed under:

- Institutional interests which refer to all economic and non-economic institutions
- Group interests which refers to certain group or community
- Individual interests which is limited to personal or familial introits.

Table 4.3 Stakeholder Interests

Stakeholder of Elements	Institutional Interest	Group Interest	Individual Interest
FRB/ GCM/ Jetty/ RRI/ Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Industry develop; Poultry Farm will be developed; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree plantation; Checking flood/ checking flash flood; Movement at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driving for Rickshaw-Van and other Vehicle; Easy Communication;

Stakeholder of Elements	Institutional Interest	Group Interest	Individual Interest
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factory Production will be increased, • Pisciculture activity will raised; • Development of Business; • Group saving will increase; • Safe cultural and religious properties; • Financial benefit, • Benefit by road repairing, • Environmental facilities increase; • Social improvement; • Bank, mill etc establish, • To save key institution viz Mosque etc., • Government revenue increase; • Lease value of market increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • turning point will be easy, • Transportation will be easy • Proper compensation of land/Structure • Time Saving; • Increased Income, • Drainage Improvement; • Hospitalization will be easy, • Rainy Season's communication will be improved; • Road Longevity increase, • Serve peoples interest; • Pisciculture activity will raised, • Easy marketing of agriculture products, • Solving traffic jam, • Financial benefit; • Benefit by road repairing; • Female education increase; • Environmental facilities increase; • Social improvement; • Bank, mill etc establish, • Space for all vendors/businessmen, • Easy shopping for woman. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of employment, Increasing wage rate of labour, • Increased Income. • Child death will be less, • Hospitalization will be easy, • Rainy Season's communication will be improved. • Less damage of vehicle due to improvement; • Road Longevity increase, • Easy marketing of agriculture products, • Get fair price; • Solving traffic jam, • Financial benefit, • Benefit by road repairing, • Agriculture Development (through more crop and Irrigation System Development), • Female education increase, • Environmental facilities increase; • Social improvement; • Bank, mill etc establish, • Less fare, • Living standard improvement; • Benefits from GCM, • Easy marketing and movement, • Garbage problem solve, • River erosion check

During the recent FGD consultations organized by Local Government Engineering Division (LGED) officials and the consultants, stakeholders individually and in groups, raised the following issues of concerns specific to some project components.

Table 4.4 *Key concerns and suggestions*

Project Component	Key Concerns	Remedial measures suggested	Stakeholder Group
FRBs	Compensation and Resettlement	Adequate compensation, simple procedures	Adversely Impacted groups
	Protection of structures, specially cultural sites	Realignment of road	Users, Local Government bodies, community leaders
	Protection of Ponds	Protection measures such as walls	Community at large
	Safety and accident risks	Better regulation of speed, signage and warnings in inhabited areas, speed breakers wherever possible, other traffic calming measures etc.	People living on the road, specially women, road users such as truckers
	Loss of trees	Avoidance wherever possible, compensatory tree plantation	Project impacted families, NGOs, local government bodies
	Water Logging	Appropriate drainage facilities	Road users, Impacted families
Ghats and GCMs	Temporary relocation during construction	Facilities and support provided in the interim phase	Shopkeepers and businessmen
	Lack of facilities, specially for women	Adequate Water and sanitation facilities to be provided at improved GCMs	GCM members, women shopkeepers
	Lack of credit facilities, and market management	Micro credit facilities to be made available, better marketing management in terms of facilities and co-ordination	Shopkeepers

Note: A detailed table providing a summary of consultations, peoples concerns and suggestion are provided in Annex 9 (Tables 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3)

Stakeholders also expressed their views about their willingness to mobilize resources in a limited way. Stakeholders were of the opinion that if some resources are mobilised locally, many of the adverse project impacts could be better managed or avoided altogether.

4.4 DETERMINING STAKEHOLDER POWER AND INFLUENCE

The recent FGDs also discussed issues regarding stakeholder power and influence, particularly:

1. What were the relationships between the various stakeholders? Who had power over whom? Who was dependent on whom?
2. Which stakeholders were organized? How could that organization be influenced or build upon?
3. Who had control over resources? Who had control of information?

The table below compares the relative powers and influence of different stakeholder groups.

Table 4.5 *Comparisons of Stakeholders' Power & Influence*

Types of stakeholders	Power and Influence over whom	Level of Organisation and influence over project	Access and control over information
Institutional stakeholders including UP, NGO, entrepreneur, Agricultural and health department etc.	Have more power to influence the group and individual interest	Not very organised in terms of opinions but vocal and "heard", can be influential on policy matters	Greater access to information, and in case of Government agencies, greater control over information
Group stakeholder including groups	Have more power to influence individual interest	Some groups like traders association quite organised, others speak for individual interests	Access and use of information limited to groups interest, some groups like traders association can use information for negotiation effectively
Individual stakeholder including all users, PAs, etc.	Have very little influence on groups or institutions	Unorganised, and not able to influence policy or implementation because of this.	Very limited access and use of information, depend on external agencies to provide information.

4.5 FORMULATING A STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION STRATEGY

During the FGDs, discussions were also undertaken about:

- a. What were the stakeholder's interest, power and influence?
- b. What was the possible level of their participation?
- c. What was the desired time of their participation? (As per G.P. 10.05).

These are the three fundamental issues that have to be taken into account when formulating a strategy for participation. They are considering their scope, and timing and interest in participation in relation to the RTIP.

A strategy indicating the level and timing of participation is indicated below in the Table. The strategy identifies six stages of the project cycle, from subproject identification through to subproject monitoring, which will require different methods of participation from various stakeholders.

Table 4.6 *Levels and Time of Participation of Stakeholders*

Sl. No.	Project Cycle Level	Types of Stakeholders	Method of Participation	Participation Time
01.	Subproject identification	LGED, Consultants, NGOs, local government bodies, Service providing agencies, stakeholders groups and representatives of individual stakeholders	Workshops and group consultation	As per needs of the project

Sl. No.	Project Cycle Level	Types of Stakeholders	Method of Participation	Participation Time
02.	Subproject Social Screening	LGED, Consultants, Deputy Commissioner (DC) office and individual stakeholder	Consultation with the individual stakeholder	As per schedule of the project
03.	Detail Design	Consultants and individual stakeholders	Consultation, hot-spot discussion	As per mutual timing
04.	Detail social Assessment	Consultants and individual stakeholders	Sharing information	As per project plan
05.	Subproject implementation	LGED, Consultants, DC office, local government bodies and individual stakeholders	Implementation monitoring committee	As per practical needs
06.	Subproject monitoring	LGED, donors, and individual stakeholders	Participative monitoring	As per practical needs

4.6

CONCLUSIONS

FGDs were conducted to identify the potential key stakeholders for the RTIP, determine their interests and their expected or perceived benefits of the RTIP, and determine their power and influence. The analysis helped develop a strategy for participation of different stakeholders in the project and also identify the levels at which participation takes place as well as phases in the implementation schedule when this participation would be most effective and useful.

The purpose of the Rural Transport Improvement Project (RTIP): Social Screening is to develop social criteria to enable social screening to be conducted and to carry out this screening in relation to the RTIP. Social screening identifies roads and other transport structures to be improved in the RTIP programme that may require further social assessment.

Social criteria was first developed and screening conducted for subprojects carried out in the first year. These subprojects are feeder roads type B (FRBs). Social criteria are also developed and sample screening conducted of subprojects subsequent to the first year. These subsequent subprojects include Growth Centre Markets (GCMs), *Gluts* (jetties), Bridges and structures on rural roads (SRRs). Further detailed screening may be required for these subprojects at a later stage using the screening criteria outlined in the Report.

5.1 SCREENING CRITERIA AND APPLICATION

5.1.1 Screening of First Year FRBs

Two social criteria have been developed to screen the first year FRBs. These are land criteria and cultural properties criteria. These criteria have been applied to the 34* FRBs. Each criteria is graded according to its impact into A, B, C, with A representing a major impact, B representing a moderate impact, and C representing a minor impact. It should be noted that impacts on Indigenous People (IP), and their resettlement, has also been used as another criteria. This is also discussed in the Indigenous Peoples Framework and the Resettlement Framework

Land criteria relate to whether more than one acre of land needs to be acquired for each subproject. Screening using these criteria found that 29 of the FRBs required more than one acre of land to be acquired, while five FRBs did not.

Cultural properties criteria relates to the number of structures per kilometre. The structures that cultural properties refers to include permanent structures, semi-permanent structures, tin sheds, huts, shops, graveyards, mosques, temples, ponds, borrow pits, ditches, tanks, canals, schools/*madrassa*, boundary walls, tin walls, power poles (PP)/electricity pole (EP) and others.

It is noted that cultural structures will be avoided wherever possible in the project design. The Local Government Engineering Division policy is to avoid religious structures such as mosques and temples. If the number of structures per kilometre is 10 or less, the improvements to the FRB are unlikely to require social assessment and are graded C. If the number of structures per kilometre is greater than 10 and up to 20, the improvements to the FRBs are graded B and are considered likely to require social assessment to be conducted. Similarly, if

(1) * Land acquisition requirements are yet to be decided in three more roads

the number of structures per kilometre is greater than 20, the improvements to the FRBs are graded A and will require social assessment. Fifteen FRBs were identified as not likely to require social assessment. The remaining 19 FRBs were identified as likely to require social assessment.

When the two above criteria are considered together, there are only four FRBs that do not have either more than one acre of land to be required, or require social assessment based on the number of cultural properties per kilometer. This means that measures will have to be taken to avoid, mitigate or minimize the effects of road improvements on the 30 FRBs that have been identified through this screening process. To date, such measures have been discussed in hot-spot discussions and possible avoidance, mitigation or minimization measures will be implemented through variations to the FRB designs and the possible moving of structures. These findings are reported separately in the section on Participation and Consultation.

The table below summarises the social assessment issues in the 35FRBs taken up for screening

Table 5.1 Findings of Screening of FRBs

S. No	Name of RFB	Land to be acquired (acres)	Land to be acquired (per Km)	Structures	Cultural properties	Degree of Gravity Concern	Social Assessment
1	Rajabari - Kakon hat Road (Kundulia)	2.656	0.198	32	18	C	Yes
2	Jhalmolia hat - Mollahpara hat Road	8.89	0.576	46	33	C	Yes
3	Jhalmolia hat - By pass Road Anulia - Mohanganj Road	0.652 Not required	1.475	46	25	C	No
4	Aranj - Galimpur Ferry Ghat	0.082	0.055	5	2	C	No
5	Dublia - Sreekol Road	2.9907	0.298	9	20	C	Yes
6	Santhua 24 Mile - Azahar Afshar Road	5.0722	2.216	19	20	A	Yes
7	Dorappur R&H - Laximpur GC Road	5.7642	1.011	62	24	B	Yes
8	Chowgram - Kaliganj GC Road	6.8029	0.426	9	17	B	Yes
9	Gurudaspur - Dharabarisha Road	5.6324	0.822	23	17	B	Yes
10	Chattra - Mohadevpur Road (Kongoban)	3.156	0.233	20	7	C	Yes
11	Abadpukur hat - Kaliganj hat Road	Not required		1	3	C	No
12	Kansat Ghat - Khaser hat Road	6.329	0.739	20	6	C	Yes
13	Bongpur - Dobar Mohr Road	Not required		15	1	C	No
14	Sultanganj -Perrhat Road	3.8974	0.426	77	7	A	Yes
15	Birgram - Khorna - Majira Road	2.5397	0.506	116	4	A	Yes
16	Shanakandi - Chandanbasia Road	8.1353	0.675	74	12	C	Yes
17	Dhupchanchua-Namuja via Tindighi Road	10.7310	0.818	18	4	C	Yes

S. No	Name of RFB	Land to be acquired (acres)	Land to be acquired (per Km)	Structures	Cultural properties	Degree of Gravity Concern	Social Assessment
18	Boalia R&H - Solanga GC Road	7.7413	1.204	72	13	A	Yes
19	Sealcola R&H - Bohuli hat Road	4.3204	1.331	18	6	C	Yes
20	Hornathpur - Dhekuna GCM Road	5.3300	0.882	54	9	B	Yes
21	Dhaka Aricha RHD - Kalatpara GC via Vakurta	2.116	0.260	118	12	A	Yes
22	Dhaka Aricha Highway- Mugrakanda Road	1.1930	0.236	83	9	A	Yes
23	Kaliganj - Jamalpur Road	1.209	0.331	0	0		Yes
24	Kapasia - Monohordi Road	4.9360	0.347	37	23	C	Yes
25	Balirteck - Hanrampur Road	1.2470	0.414	70	17	A	Yes
26	Ghior - Jabra Road	4.2280	0.503	28	20	C	Yes
27	Sreenagar - Tantar Road	5.656	0.648	46	10	B	Yes
28	Lauhajang - Golimandra hat Road	0.8826	0.402	18	4	A	Yes
29	Betka - Tongunbari Road	3.0605	0.795	66	22	A	Yes
30	Kanchan GC Sarnakhali Bazar-Chanpara RHD Road	3.897	0.482	87	6	B	Yes
31	Taltola-Anandabazar Ext. to RHD Dhaka-Ctg.	9.4510	0.596	137	33	B	Yes
32	Shibpur - Jallara Bazar - Belabo Road	5.9420	0.451	30	37	C	Yes
33	Madhabdi - Kharia Road	5.3040	0.881	210	1812	A	Yes
34	Atgram - Zakigonj Road	4.9686	0.412	38	40	B	Yes
35	Kumargonjbadarghat to Shibir Bazar			10	9		

Note: For details refer to tables 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 on Assessment of FRBs at the end of this section

5.1.2 Screening of GCMs

The criteria developed for screening growth centre markets is potential displacement of cultural properties, potential displacement of market stall holders, and effects on indigenous people (IP) who live in the market. These criteria have been used on screening 14 of 187 subprojects.

All GCMs, apart from two, have some forms of cultural properties including mosques, an old *Zamindar house*, a Muslim shrine, temples and *Eidgah* (Muslim religious congregation place). However, cultural properties in any of the 14 GCMs are not at risk of potential displacement. (For details refer to Table 5.4 on assessment of GCMs, at the end of this section)

Data presented in Table 5.4 also reveals that out of 14 GCMs, only one market, Rajaniganj Market in Derai Upazila of Sunamgonj, has serious displacement potential of the market stall holders and therefore it is recommended that this GCM not be included in the development programme.

During the survey information was collected about whether any market had an indigenous population or not. Field survey investigations confirmed that no market had an ethnic group living in it. Further, all markets, except for two,

have space for temporary relocation, should it be required during implementation of development works.

The level of impact on markets is not major but it is estimated that at least four GCMs will require a detailed social assessment. primarily due to potential loss of income perceived by shopkeepers. However focus group discussions (FGDs) with market users identified that the proposed development will have positive impacts, as accessibility to those markets would increase.

5.1.3 *Screening of Ghats*

The criteria developed for screening *ghats* are potential displacement of structures or squatters, potential displacement of cultural properties, and effects on indigenous people. Screening using these criteria has been conducted on eight of around 50 subprojects.

Survey findings of the sample *ghats*, presented in Table 5.5 on assessment of *Ghats* (at the end of this section), reveal that *ghat* development has no potential of affecting any house structure or commercial structure. Only in case of Azmirigonj ghat (Habigonj district) are there some temporary shops which could be shifted a few feet and thereby having a minor effect only commercially or structurally. No cultural properties or indigenous people are likely to be affected as they do not exist in the ghat sites or approach roads.

For Kalar ghat (Moulvibazar district) there was debate among the ghat users about locations for ghat improvements. Ghat users suggested two locations for ghat construction; both locations would not affect shops, structures or other cultural properties. Of the two proposed locations, one has a good approach road but there are erosion problems. The other location, although there are no erosion problems, does not have a well formed approach road. A hot spot discussion was conducted and potential solutions put forward by ghat users.

Thus, as the level of impact on *ghats* is not significant and no detailed social assessment is required at this stage.

5.1.4 *Screening of Bridges*

Screening of bridges has been conducted on six sample subprojects (there are no fixed number of the subprojects that have bridge improvements at this stage). The criteria developed for this screening are potential displacement of structures or squatters, potential displacement of cultural properties, and effects on indigenous people.

The results of applying those screening criteria are presented in Table 5.6. Data presented shows that in the case of one bridge, Tahirpur, Sunamgonj, at least 14 shops will be affected, some of which are on public land. It is of note that without replacement of those shops, that bridge cannot be constructed at that location. The level of impact from the bridge being constructed at that location is major. A detailed social assessment will be required. A boundary wall and guide wall may be affected buy could be moved. No other bridge requires a detailed social assessment at this stage.

5.1.5 *Screening of SRRs*

SRRs refer to smaller structures such as culverts and small bridges. Using the same screening criteria as for bridges, data presented in Table 5.7 reveals that only one SRR (Santigonj-Astoma, at Joykalash, Sadar, Sunmagonj) will affect one house structure in the improvement of rural roads. Other SRRs are not likely to affect any house structure, commercial structure, squatters, cultural property or indigenous population. Therefore, except for one SRR, no other sample SRRs requires a detailed social assessment at this stage.

5.2 *KEY FINDINGS*

Overall, the screening exercise indicates that most of the FRBs (except three) require detailed social assessment while only very few GCM, *gluts*, bridges and SRRs require assessment (based on screening results of a sample of subprojects).

Findings further indicate that in the case of FRBs, most of the roads have large numbers of structures including cultural properties. Therefore, detailed assessments of those roads are needed. To minimize problems and find some solutions to be incorporated in project designs, hot spot discussions were carried out.

The present exercise also indicates that the extent of land acquisition has a direct bearing on the extent of impact. Where there is no requirement of land acquisition, a detailed social assessment is not usually required and where land acquisition is required, a detailed social assessment is usually required. The present exercise further suggests that local people are largely aware of the developments proposed and accordingly have constructed their structures with these proposals in mind.

The results of this screening exercise have been discussed with the design engineers and incorporated in the RTIP.

5.3 *LINKING SOCIAL SCREENING WITH DESIGN*

In accordance with World Bank requirements, the users, beneficiaries and likely project affected people (PAP) have been consulted through participation and consultation for their views/perceptions, needs and priorities, problems and suggestions. Consultation and participation has taken place during the selection and design of first year feeder roads type B (FRBs) and will continue through implementation, monitoring / evaluation, and operation and maintenance (O & M). People's participation and consultation is a requirement accepted by both the Government and implementing departments/agencies.

The purpose of linking Social Screening with Design is to demonstrate how the result of participation and consultation of PAPs in the early stages of project preparation (screening) have been incorporated into the design of the project. It focuses on the first year FRBs only. Also, it focuses on physical cultural properties only.

The linking has recognised that the major community concerns are critical impact to the communities. Mitigation measures for these issues have been identified through participation and consultation processes and are discussed below. These critical issues overlap with wider environmental issues.

5.3.1

Issues of community concern

The issues of particular concern to the community were categorized as critical ones. The critical issues identified included graveyard, mosques, temples, schools/*madrassas*, and ponds. Though ponds have individual and multiple ownership, they also have a wider economic, social and environmental dimension. Hence, effects on ponds are regarded as critical issues.

In the social field investigations people's suggestions on remedial measures to overcome effects on graveyard, mosques, temples, schools/*madrassas*, and ponds in connection with FRBs were also sought. The results of field investigations are summarized in Table 5.8, at the end of this section.

As this section specifically refers to linkages between screening and design for first year FRBs, subprojects in subsequent years are outside the scope of present investigation.

It is of note that LGED has a long standing policy whereby mosques and temples are safeguarded under all circumstances. This policy will apply to the present first year FRBs. This policy is in line with World Bank requirements.

No schools/*madrassas* are affected. There are no growth centre markets (GCMs) or ghats in the first year subprojects. GCMs and *gluts* will be consideration when these later subprojects are being undertaken.

The fieldwork findings have been shared with the design supervision and management consultants (DSMCs)/Project Preparation Consultants (PPC), and the remedial measures put forward have been taken into consideration.

Remedial measures undertaken by DSMCs/PPC are protection measures, including construction of retaining walls, to the critical issues which are of community concern and include graveyards, mosques, temples, and schools/*madrassas*, and ponds. Refer to Table 5.8 which outlines critical issues on FRB road, people's suggestions and follow-up actions required.

Table 5.1: Screening of First Year FRBs* Proposed Under RTIP

Sl. No.	Road Code	Name of FRB	District	Upazilla	Length (km)	Land to be acquired (Acre)	Land to be acquired (per km)	Assessment
1	181342005	Rajbari - Kakon hat Road (Kundulia)	Rajshahi	Godhagari	13 385	2 656	0 198	Required
2	181822005	Jhalmolia hat - Mollahpara hat Road	Rajshahi	Puthia	15 434	8 89	0.576	Required
		Jhalmolia hat - By pass Road	Rajshahi	Puthia	0 442	0 652	1.475	Not required
3	181312004	Anulia - Mohanganj Road	Rajshahi	Durgapur	8 899	Not required		Not required
4	181102005	Arani - Galimpur Ferry Ghat	Rajshahi	Bagha	1 500	0 082	0 055	Not required
5	176552008	Dublia - Sreekol Road	Pabna	Sadar	10 027	2.9907	0.298	Required
6	176722001	Santhia 24 Mile - Azahar Afshar Road	Pabna	Santhia	2 289	5 0722	2 216	Required
7	169632007	Dorappur R&H - Laximpur GC Road	Natore	Sadar	5 700	5 7642	1 011	Required
8	169632003	Chowgram - Kaliganj GC Road	Natore	Singra	15 987	6 8029	0 426	Required
9	169412004	Gurudasapur - Dharabarisha Road	Natore	Gurudasapur	6 850	5 6324	0 822	Required
10	164502002	Chattra - Mohadevpur Road (Kongoban)	Naogaon	Mohadevpur	13 528	3 156	0 233	Required
11	164852004	Abadpukur hat - Kaliganj hat Road	Naogaon	Raninagar	8 000	Not required		Not required
12	170882007	Kansat Ghat - Khaser hat Road	Chapai Nawabganj	Shibganj	8 562	6.329	0 739	Required
13	170372002	Bongpur - Dobar Mohr Road	Chapai Nawabganj	Gomastapur	7 225	Not required		Not required
14	110202011	Sullanganj -Perrhat Road	Bogra	Sadar	9 150	3 8974	0 426	Required
15	110202004	Birgram - Khorna - Majira Road	Bogra	Sadar	5 021	2 5397	0 506	Required
16	1108112001	Shariakandi - Chandanbasia Road	Bogra	Shariakandi	12 060	8 1353	0 675	Required
17	110542003	Dhupchanchia-Namuja via Tindighi Road	Bogra	Kahaloo	13 126	10 7310	0 818	Required
18	188942010	Boalia R&H - Solanga GC Road	Sirajganj	Ullapara	6 429	7 7413	1 204	Required
19	188782004	Sealcola R&H - Bohuli hat Road	Sirajganj	Sadar	3 245	4 3204	1 331	Required
20	188502005	Horinathpur - Dhekuria GCM Road	Sirajganj	Kazipur	6 041	5 3300	0 882	Required
21	326722005	Dhaka Ancha RHD - Kalatpara GC via V	Dhaka	Savar	8 130	2 116	0 260	Not required
22	326722009	Dhaka Ancha Highway- Mugrakanda Roa	Dhaka	Savar	5 065	1 1930	0 236	Required
23	333342001	Kaliganj - Jamalpur Road	Gazipur	Kaliganj	3 650	1 209	0 331	Required

Table 5.1: Screening of First Year FRBs* Proposed Under RTIP

Sl. No.	Road Code	Name of FRB	District	Upazilla	Length (km)	Land to be acquired (Acre)	Land to be acquired (per km)	Assessment
24	333362005	Kapasia - Monohordi Road	Gazipur	Kapasia	14.228	4 9360	0 347	Required
25	356462005	Balirteck - Harirampur Road	Manikganj	Sadar	3 011	1.2470	0 414	Required
26	356222003	Ghior - Jabra Road	Manikganj	Ghior	8 408	4 2280	0 503	Required
27	359842004	Sreenagar - Tantar Road	Munshiganj	Sreenagar	8 723	5 656	0 648	Required
28	359442001	Lauhajang - Golimandra hat Road	Munshiganj	Lauhajanj	2 195	0 8826	0 402	Required
29	369942001	Betka - Tonginbari Road	Munshiganj	Tonginbari	3 850	3 0605	0 795	Required
30	367682011	Kanchan GC Sarnakhali Bazar-Chanpara	Narayanganj	Rupganj	8 090	3 897	0 482	Required
31	367042001	Taltola-Anandabazar Ext to RHD Dhaka	Narayanganj	Sonargaon	15 852	9 4510	0 596	Required
32	368762001	Shibpur - Jallara Bazar - Belabo Road	Narshingdi	Shibpur	13 187	5 9420	0 451	Required
33	368602005	Madhabdi - Kharia Road	Narshingdi	Sadar	6 019	5 3040	0 881	Required
34	691942001	Atgram - Zakigonj Road	Sylhet	Zakigonj	12 050	4 9686	0 412	Required
				Total=	285.358	144.8132	0.507	

* Land acquisition requirement yet to be decided in three more Roads

Table 5.2 Types of Structure on First Year FRBs

Name of Road	Code No	Upzila	District	Length to be improved	Permanent Structure	Semi Permanent Structure	Tinshed	Hu/	Shops	Graveyard	Mosque	Temple	Pond	Borrowpit	Ditch	Fant	Canal	School/Madrasa	B wall	T/W	PP/EP	Others	Total	Structure/Km	Category	Social Assessment
BOALIA R/H to SOLONGA SERAJGANJ	188942010	Ullapara	Serajganj	6.10	2	4	66	-	-	3	2	-	2	3	51		6	-	1	1	4	28	191	31	A	Required
SULTANGANJ PERIRHAT BOGRA	110202011	Bogra(S)	Bogra	4.50	1	4	72	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	28		1	2	1	8	5	128	28	A	Required	
ARANI-GALIMPUR FERRY GHAT	1881102005	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	2.0			5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	C	Not Required	
ATORAM ZAKIRGONJ SYLHET	691942001	Zakiganj	Sylhet	11.89	10	17	10	1	8	2	4	-	29	24	35	-	5	-	4	1	12	-	157	13	B	Required
MADABDI KHARIA NARSHINGDI	368602008	Shibpur	Narsingdi	8.45	1	62	147	-	5	4	3	-	-	-	53	11	-	-	3	6	6	-	242	29	A	Required
DHAKA ARCHA HIGHWAY KALATIPARA GC VIA VAKURIA BAZAR DHAKA	326722005	Savar	Dhaka	8.13	7	7	93	11	5	2	4	-	-	4	29	-	6	-	1	-	9	10	188	23	A	Required
ANULIA MOHANGONJ RAJSHAHI	181312004	Durgapur	Rajshahi	9.5	2	11	32	1	-	2	2	-	21	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	85	9	C	Not required
DHAKA ARCHA-MUKURAKANDA	326722009	Savar	Dhaka	4.3	7	4	72	-	7	2	5	-	1	-	5	-	1	-	2	-	21	2	129	30	A	Required
BONGPUR DOBAR MOHR	170372002	Comostapur	Nawabganj	7.63	-	-	11	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	3	C	Not required
KUMARGONJ-BADARGHAT SHIBIR BAZAR	691822002	Sadar	Sylhet	4.8	4	1	2	3	-	2	1	-	5	20	42	-	1	-	-	-	5	4	90	19	B	Required
ARADPUKUR KALIGONJ NAOGANJ	164852004	Raninagar	Naogaon	5.6	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	3	C	Not required
SEALCOLA R/H-BOHULI HAT	188782004	Serajganj(S)	Sirajganj	3.36	3	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	10	C	Not required
TALYOLA ANANDABAZAR VIA BARADI	367042001	Sonargaon	Narayanganj	15.85	9	17	67	44	41	5	6	1	18	-	13	-	3	-	4	-	15	-	262	17	B	Required
RAJABARI KAKONHAT (KUNDOLIA)	181342005	Gadagan	Rajshahi	13.45	5	1	26			1	1	2	13	1	6	-	1	-	-	-	3	57	4	C	Not required	
SANTHIA 24 MILE AZHAR AFSAR ROAD	176722001	Santhia	Pabna	5.35	3	1	14	1	7	1	-	-	14	6	29	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	85	26	A	Required
KANSATGHAT KHASHERHAT	170882007	Shibganj	Nawabganj	8.35	6	3	3	8	4	2	2			1	2	1	1				2		35	4	C	Not required
SHIBPUR BELABO	368762001	Shibpur	Norsindi	13.19		1	29		2	25	4			2	6	6	1	1	3		3	2	85	6	C	Not required
LAUHAGONJ GOALIMANDRA	359442001	Lauhagonj	Munshigonj	2.1	1	3	14		2		1	-	2	1	5		1		4	-	12	1	44	21	A	Required
DUBHA SRECKOL ATANKULA PABNA	176552008	Sadar	Pabna	10.3			9						18	5	52		2		-	1			87	8	C	Not required
BALIRTECK KHARIRAMPUR MANHIGANJ	356462005	Sadar	Manhiganj	3.02	2	8	61			2	3			1		12			2				90	30	A	Required
BETKA LANGIBARI MUNSHIGONJ	359942001	Tongibari	Munshigonj	3.66	6	3	48.9			1	1		20	21	16				2		11		138	38	A	Required

Table 5.2 Types of Structure on First Year FRBs

Name of Road	Code No	Upzila	District	Length to be improved	Permanent Structure	Some Permanent Structure	Tinshed	Hut/	Shops	Graveyard	Mosque	Temple	Pond	Borrowpit	Ditch	Tank	Canal	School/Madrasa	B wall	T/W	PP/EP	Others	Total	Structure/Km	Category	Social Assessment		
JHOLAJAHAT-MOLLAHPARAHAT RAJSHAHI	181822005	Putha	Rajshahi	14.9	3	8	34	1	1	3	2				44	27	1			-	3	2	1	130	9	C	Not required	
KANCHAN GC SOMAKHALI BAZAR-CHAMPARA R&H	367682011	Rupganj	Narayanganj	8.09	3	9	75		7		1			16	33	5			2		4	3		158	20	B	Required	
HORINATHPUR DHEKURIA GCM	188502005	Kazipur	Serajganj	6.51		2	52		8		-		9	5	24									100	15	B	Required	
KAPASIA MONDHORDI	333362005	Kapasia	Gazipur	14	1	8	28		10	10	2				15	8	1	2	1			2		88	6	C	Not required	
GURUDASPUR DHARABARISHA	164912004	Gurudashpur	Natore	6.75		8	15		3		1		35	19	51			1			4			137	20	B	Required	
SRENAGAR TANTAR	359842004	Srenagar	Munshiganj	8.78		1	44	1	1		3	1		31	13	6					4	4		102	12	B	Required	
DUPCHANCHIA-TINDIGHI	110542003	Kahaloo	Bogra	13.5	2	8	7	1		1	1			11	31			1	1					64	5	C	Not required	
CHATRA MOHADEVPUR NAOGADON	164502002	Mohadevpur	Naogaon	13.63	4	1	8	7		1			1	6	16	5						1		50	4	C	Not required	
KALIGONJ-JAMALPUR GAZIPUR	333342001	Kaliganj	Gazipur	3.65																								
GHOIR JEBRAMANKGANJ	356222003	Ghoir	Manniganj	8		1	27	-		3	1		15	10	21		1		1		2	Edr/2		82	10	C	Not required	
DORAPPUR R&H LAXIPUR GC NOTORE	169632007	Sadar	Natore	7.35	4	4	54	-		7	3		12		27	2						Edr/1		109	15	B	Required	
BIRGRAM KHORNA KALIJHAT BOGRA	110202004	Sadar	Bogra	5.05	6	84	26		1				3		11	1			2	1	4	Piller 1		143	28	A	Required	
CHOWGRAM-KALIGANJ NATOR	169632003	Singra	Natore	6.75	1		8		15				17	20	14									75	11	B	Required	
SARIAKANDI CANDANBAISHA BOGRA	110812001	Sariakandi	Bogra	10.18	1		73			1	2		8	5	14		1							103	10	C	Not required	

Note: C = minor impacts (> 10 structures per km)

B = moderate impacts (11-20 structure per km)

A = major impacts (21+ structures per km)

Sl. No	Road	Name of FRB	District	Upazilla	Land Criteria	Structure Criteria	Social Assessment
	Code				Assessment Required / Not Required	Degree of Gravity Constraints	Required - Yes/No
1	181342005	Rajabari - Kakon hat Road (Kundulia)	Rajshahi	Godhagari	Required	C	Yes
2	181822005	Jhalmolia hat - Mollahpara hat Road	Rajshahi	Puthia	Required	C	Yes
		Jhalmolia hat - By pass Road	Rajshahi	Puthia	Not required		
3	181312004	Anulia - Mohanganj Road	Rajshahi	Durgapur	Not required	C	No
4	181102005	Arani - Galimpur Ferry Ghat	Rajshahi	Bagha	Not required	C	No
5	176552008	Dublia - Sreekol Road	Pabna	Sadar	Required	C	Yes
6	176722001	Santhia 24 Mile - Azahar Afshar Road	Pabna	Santhia	Required	A	Yes
7	169632007	Dorappur R&H - Laximpur GC Road	Natore	Sadar	Required	B	Yes
8	169632003	Chowgram - Kaliganj GC Road	Natore	Singra	Required	B	Yes
9	169412004	Gurudaspur - Dharabansha Road	Natore	Gurudaspur	Required	B	Yes
10	164502002	Chattra - Mohadevpur Road (Kongoban)	Naogaon	Mohadevpur	Required	C	Yes
11	164852004	Abadpukur hat - Kaliganj hat Road	Naogaon	Raninagar	Not required	C	No
12	170882007	Kansat Ghat - Khaser hat Road	Chapai Nawabganj	Shibganj	Required	C	Yes
13	170372002	Bongpur - Dobar Mohr Road	Chapai Nawabganj	Gomastapur	Not required	C	No
14	110202011	Sultanganj -Perihat Road	Bogra	Sadar	Required	A	Yes
15	110202004	Birgram - Khorna - Majira Road	Bogra	Sadar	Required	A	Yes
16	1108112001	Shariakandi - Chandanbasia Road	Bogra	Shariakandi	Required	C	Yes
17	110542003	Dhupchanchia-Namuja via Tindighi Road	Bogra	Kahaloo	Required	C	Yes
18	188942010	Boalia R&H - Solanga GC Road	Sirajganj	Ullapara	Required	A	Yes
19	188782004	Sealcola R&H - Bohuli hat Road	Sirajganj	Sadar	Required	C	Yes
20	188502005	Hornathpur - Dhekuria GCM Road	Sirajganj	Kazipur	Required	B	Yes
21	326722005	Dhaka Aricha RHD - Kalatipara GC via V	Dhaka	Savar	Not required	A	Yes
22	326722009	Dhaka Aricha Highway- Mugarakanda Roa	Dhaka	Savar	Required	A	Yes
23	333342001	Kaliganj - Jamalpur Road	Gazipur	Kaliganj	Required		Yes
24	333362005	Kapasias - Monohordi Road	Gazipur	Kapasias	Required	C	Yes
25	356462005	Balirteck - Harirampur Road	Manikganj	Sadar	Required	A	Yes
26	356222003	Ghior - Jabra Road	Manikganj	Ghior	Required	C	Yes
27	359842004	Sreenagar - Tantar Road	Munshiganj	Sreenagar	Required	B	Yes
28	359442001	Lauhajang - Golimandra hat Road	Munshiganj	Lauhajang	Not Required	A	Yes
29	369942001	Betka - Tonginbari Road	Munshiganj	Tonginbari	Required	A	Yes
30	367682011	Kanchan GC Sarnakhali Bazar-Chanpara	Narayanganj	Rupganj	Required	B	Yes
31	367042001	Taltola-Anandabazar Ext to RHD Dhaka-	Narayanganj	Sonargaon	Required	B	Yes
32	368762001	Shibpur - Jallara Bazar - Belabo Road	Narshingdi	Shibpur	Required	C	Yes
33	368602005	Madhabdi - Kharia Road	Narshingdi	Sadar	Required	A	Yes
34	691942001	Atgram - Zakiganj Road	Sylhet	Zakiganj	Required	B	Yes

Table 5.4 . Summary Findings of GCMs

Sl. No.	Cultural Properties	Affected	Any other Social Issues		MMC Active Members	Operation of NGO (No of Shopkeepers Receiving Support)	Potential Change in Use		Alternative Space for Temporary Relocation	Perceived Loss or Income during Construction		Additional Requirement			Rehabilitation		Social Assessment
			Yes	Specific			Sales	Purchases		Yes	Amount (Tk.)	Tubewell	Sanitation	Solid Waste Collection	Self Relocation	Space in Shed	
	1 Mosque	Not affected	No	N/A	7 (elected)	0	Wholesales market	-	Yes	Yes	N/A	Alternate arrangement will be LP	N/A			Required	
	1 Old Historical Jaminder House																
	1 Mosque	Not affected	Yes	Dausheki Fair is arranged one time per year at Kalibary	7 (engaged)	0	Increase	Increase	No but available if fallow land are filled	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Required	
	1 High School																
	1 Madrasa (beside the Market)	Not affected	-	-	Managed by Madrasha	N/A	Increase	Increase	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not required	
	1 Mosque	Not affected	No	-	9 Bazar Comitte (elected but not active)	N/A	Increase mainly for paddy	Increase	Yes	Yes	N/A	4 (outside of Hat)	N/A	N/A	Yes (7 Restaurant and Workshop)	Required	
	1 Theatre Auditorium	Not affected	Yes	1 shhne place for Hindu Community (Morapaglia Ghat)	20 members	15 shops operated by TMSS BRAC & Grameen Bank	Increase	Increase	Yes	No	N/A					Not required	
	1 Rajbari																
	2 Mosques & 2 Temple - Outside																
	1 Mosque & Mazar (1 High School, 1 Pr-School and 1 Temple out-side)	Not affected	No	-	11 (8 @ctive)	0	Increase	Increase	Yes	No	N/A					Not required	
		Not affected	No	-	No relevant data	One tailoring shops (ASA) No not mentioned	Increase	Increase	Yes	No	N/A					Not required	
	1 Mosque	Not affected	No	-	There is no active MMC	One Grossary shop	Daily Bazar may be created except Hat day		Yes	No	N/A					Not required	
	1 Temple																
	1 Mosque (Semi Pucca Small)	Not affected	No	-	There is no active MMC but Managing committee of School do this job	Some Shopkeepers taken loan from NGO	Increase	Increase	A High school & A Pnmary schol is there	Yes	Not mentioned	4 Tubewell	2 Toilet	4 Garbage pit	All the temporary Shopkeeprs wants to be relocated for the sake of market development	Required	
	1 Mosque 30' x 20'	Not affected	No	-	No Data	No			Yes In nearby school field	No		N/A	N/A	N/A	No Data	Required but dropped	
	1 Mosque	Not affected	Yes	Labourers of two Tea Garden organize mela at each Durga Puja	All members are active	BRAC Health Clinic Support	Increase	Increase	Yes	No				MMC will arrange land to dispose the solid waste	Sell	Not required	
	1 High School																
	1 Pnmary School																
	1 Temple																
	One Mosque and one Madrasa Westside of GCM	Not Affected		No relevant data	11 members are active	No	Increase	Increase	No	No					No specific opinion given by them	Not required	
	1 Mosque East side of GCM	Not Affected	No	-		No	Increase	Increase	No	No					No specific opinion given by them	Not required	
	1 Eidgah Southern side of GCM	Not Affected			Active Members	FIVDB Grameen Bank Health Education and Loan activity	Increase	Increase	No	Yes					No specific opinion given by them	Required	

Table 5.4 Summary Findings of GCMs

Sl. No.	Name of GCM	No. of Shops in GCM			No of Women Shopkeepers	Indigenous Population	Displacement of shopkeepers	Structural Facilities created in GCM	Lease Value of Current Year (in Tk.)	Market Users (in percent)		Vacant Khas Land (in acr)	Present Capacity of the Market		Khas Land			Impact of Dev		Name of GCM
		Pucca/ Semi Pucca	Tin Shed	Thatched						Locality	Outsider		Over Crowded	Normal/ Under utilize	Space Available for Dev	Structures		Reduce Physical Capacity	Not Reduce Physical Capacity	
																Temporary	Permanent			
1	Rupsha Fandqani, Chandpur	Pucca - 20 Semi Pucca - 50	-	480	-	No IP	No Displacement	4 (Multi Purpose Shed) 1 Latrine 600 ft Long drain	410,000	80%	20%	0	Halt day	1.66 Acre (Loss of land illegally occupied)	300	-	-	Not reduce	Rupsha Fandqani, Chandpur	
2	Kamala Bazar Lauhogni, Munshiganj	Total = 240			-	No IP	No Displacement	1 - shed	40,000	80%	20%	0	9:00 AM - 1:00 PM	4:00 PM - 10:00 PM	25 dec (if fallow land is earth filled)	20	-	-	Not reduce	Kamala Bazar Lauhogni, Munshiganj
3	Chandabaha Kaliakor, Gazipur	-	25	-	-	No IP	No Displacement	No	0 (under Madrasa)	No data (1000-1500) Total		Available	-	Normal	Available (if low land is earth filled)	25 (Tin shed)	-	-	Not reduce	Chandabaha Kaliakor, Gazipur
4	Matn Market Kalur, Joypurhat	17	200	300	10 Women engaged in tailoring	No IP	No displacement	No	156,000	80%	20%	-	-	Normal	Available	500	17	-	Not reduce	Matn Market Kalur, Joypurhat
5	Kansat Market Shubqani, Chapai Nawabganj	Pucca - 150 Semi Pucca - 250	175	225	2 (One is fish Seller & One Pan-Cigarette)	No IP	No Displacement	1 x 20m x 6m Pucca Shed (18 Sellers) 1 Pucca Toilet	1,050,000	45%	55%	2.86 acres	Over crowded (on Halt day)	-	6.3 acres	300	31	-	Not reduce	Kansat Market Shubqani, Chapai Nawabganj
6	Rajaban GCM Nacholi, Chapai Nawabganj	Semi Pucca - 5	400	575	30 sellers (open space on Halt day)	No IP	No Displacement	1 Pucca Tinshed (16 sellers) 2 Toilet	201,400	40%	60%	2.17 acres	-	Normal	2.17 acres	970	11	-	Not reduce	Rajaban GCM Nacholi, Chapai Nawabganj
7	Ganguna GCM Porsha, Naogaon	Semi Pucca - 20	2	200	90 on Halt day	No IP	No Displacement	2 Poor condition (20 sellers)	88,250	60%	40%	3.83 acres	Over crowded	-	3.83 acres	1,000	20	-	Not reduce	Ganguna GCM Porsha, Naogaon
8	Pathokata Mohadevpur, Naogaon	2 - Pucca 40 - Semi Pucca	20	0	1	No IP	No Displacement	6 Tin shed 2 Toilet	333,000	70%	30%	3.83 acres	-	Normal	3.83 acres	270	42	-	Not reduce	Pathokata Mohadevpur, Naogaon
9	Sampara Atrai, Naogaon	7 - Pucca 70 - Semi Pucca	3	0	No	No IP	No Displacement	3 Capacity - 30 No office and toilet	52,100	90%	10%	1.2	Over crowded on Halt day	-	1.2 acre	105	77	-	Not reduce	Sampara Atrai, Naogaon
10	Rajanganj Derai, Sunamganj	3 - Pucca 15 - Semi Pucca	5	4	No	No IP	Displacement	1 - Fish shed (capacity - 20) No Office and Public Toilet	112,000	90%	10%	No khas land available	Over crowded on Halt day	-	No Khas land available	-	-	-	Not reduce	Rajanganj Derai, Sunamganj
11	Munshi Bazar Rajnagar, Moulvibazar	33 - Pucca 55 - Semi Pucca	56	23	50-60 Women Sells firewood, Vegetables on Halt day	No IP	No Displacement	No	183,000	80%	20%	3.0	Over crowded on Halt day	-	2.5 acre	40	-	-	Not reduce	Munshi Bazar Rajnagar, Moulvibazar
12	Sharopar GCM Beambazar, Sylhet	107 - Pucca 20 - Semi Pucca	-	40	No	No IP	No Displacement	No	9,700	70%	30%	No khas land available	Over crowded on Halt day	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	Not reduce	Sharopar GCM Beambazar, Sylhet
13	Upargram GCM Gowainghat, Sylhet	25 - Pucca 125 - Semi Pucca	-	130	No	No IP	No Displacement	1 - Vegetable Shed 1 - Fish shed (Tin) 1 - Non usable Toilet	512,000	70%	30%	No	Over crowded on Halt day	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	Not reduce	Upargram GCM Gowainghat, Sylhet
14	Kaiganj Jakiganj Sylhet	400 - Pucca 800 - Semi Pucca	-	800	No	No IP	No Displacement	1 - Vegetable Shed 1 - Fish shed	1,275,000	60%	40%	1.5	Over crowded	-	1.5 acre	30	-	-	N/A	Kaiganj Jakiganj Sylhet

Table 5.5: Summary Findings of Ghat

I/H overt	Cultural Properties Affected/Not Affected	Displacement of Structure/HH	Rehabilitation		Structures Owned by		Women PAP		Income Loss		Proposal for Overcoming income (Proposal with no.)	Expected income enhancement NMB: MB. Ghat Labour	Social Assesment
			Self relocation	Compensation Wanted	Male	Female	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less than	More than			
	Not affected	No Displacement	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NMB - 20% MB - 25% Labour - 35%	Not needed
	No affect to Mosque & Graveyard	No Displacement	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NMB - 20% MB - 25% Labour - 30%	Not needed
	No affect Sporting club	No Displacement	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	Nil	Nil	Nil	NMB - 20% MB - 30% Labour - 50%	Not needed
	Not affected	No Displacement	N/A	N/A	20 Tin Shed	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NMB - 20% MB - 20% Labour - 30%	Not needed
	No affect to Mosque	No Displacement	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NMB - 10% MB - 10% Labour - 20%	Not needed
	No affect to Mosque	No Displacement	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NMB - 20% MB - 20% Labour - 30%	Not needed
	No affect to Mosque	No Displacement	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	Filling the back side ditches and relocate the shopkeepers	NMB - 150 % MB - 150 % Labour - 150 %	Not needed
	N/A	No Displacement	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	NMB - 150 % MB - 150 % Labour - 200%	Not needed

Table 5.5: Summary Findings of Ghat

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Boats on Hatday		Future use		Ghat Site							
		Minimum use (less than 10 boats)	Optimum use (more than 10 boats)	Increase	Decrease	Existing Khas land		Affect to Structure with number	Structures		Ownership of Structure		
						Less than 40	More than 40 feet			Movable	Permanent	Ownership	Tenant
1	Bangali Ghat Sariakandi, Bogra	-	Mechanized -70 Non Mechanized - 20	Increase	-	-	Adequate	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Jamsha Ghat Singair, Manikganj	-	Cargo - 70 Boat 500 (Mecha + Non Mecha)	Increase	-	-	Adequate 70m x 80m	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Kolakopa Nawabganj, Dhaka	-	Mechanized - 50	Increase 25% - 30%	-	-	137m x 13 3m	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Azmirganj Habiganj	-	Mechanized - 500 Non Mechanized - 100	Increase	-	-	25 acres	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Toknayan Ghat Kapasia, Gazipur	-	Mechanized - 150 Non Mechanized - 50	Increase	-	-	300m x 150m	No	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Kaliakoir Ghat Kaliakoir, Gazipur	-	Mechanized Boat - 310-410 Non Mechanized Boat-100-150	Increase	-	-	150' x 80'	No	2 (tinshed)	0	2	N/A	N/A
7	Kalar Ghat Rainagar, Moulvibazar	-	Mechanized boat - 300 Non mechanized boat- 110	Increase	-	-	10m x 20m	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	Chandgram Ghat Barolekha, Moulvibazar	-	Figure not available, but there are Mechanized Boat & Launch	Increase -150%	-	-	15m x 7m(Ghat) 30m x 6m (approach)	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 5.6 Summary Findings of Bridges

Sl No	Name of Bridge	Land required for approach (in acre)	Land required from private owner (in acre)	Indigenous People	Squatters		Structures		Cultural Properties	Displacement of Structure/HH	Economic Status of Owner		Rehabilitation need		Social Assessment
					Permanent (No.)	Temporary (No.)	Owned (No.)	Not Owned (No.)			Below Poverty (No.)	Above Poverty	Sell relocation	Rehabilitation (Compensation/other assist)	
1	Shaperchar-Belka Road Ch 4.020 Km (Sarajdikhan, Munshigonj)						Data is not available								
2	Baitoli-Bighar Road Ch 3650 m (Nabinagar, B. Bara)	Not required	No	No IP	0	0	0	0	Not affected	No Displacement	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Requ.
3	Gobindapur Bazar-Aighar Ratguon (8+272 km) Sadar, Moulavibazar	10.0m x 7.5m	Khas land	No IP	0	0	0	0	Not affected	No Displacement	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Requ.
4	Munshbazar-Mukambazar via Sonatiki (10 + 250 Km) Rajnagar, Moulavibazar	30m x 10.5m	55m	No IP	1 boundary wall 1 guide wall	0	Owner	0	Not affected	Wall Displacement	N/A	2**	N/A	Yes	Not Requ.
5	Anwarpur-Saktiarkhola Road at 0 + 050 Km (Tahurpur, Sunamgonj)	No relevant data	Private and kash land	No IP	Tehre are enterprises westside of proposed bridge		Owner	-	Not affected	No Displacement	-	Break even		Required but number is not mentioned(***)	Not requir
6	Jonathat-Dharabansha hat Road at 3 + 900 Km Boragram, Natore	50m x 10m (Both side)	No	No IP	No	No	-	-	Not affected	No Displacement	-	-	-	-	Not Requ.

**Break even

(***) All information recorded from hand writing sheet, not from prescribed check list)

Table 5.7 : Summary Findings of SRRs

Sl No	Name of Bridge	Land required for approach (in acre)	Land required from private owner (in acre)	Indigenous People	Squatters		Structures		Economic Status of Owner		Cultural Properties	Displacement of structure/HH	Rehabilitation need		Social Assessment
					Permanent (No)	Temporary (No)	Owned (No)	Not Owned (No)	Below Poverty (No)	Above Poverty			Self relocation	Rehabilitation (Compensation/other assist)	
1	Delpara-Chowmohoni Ch 3150 m (480103037) Adarsha-Sadar, Comilla	0	N/A	No IP	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	No Affect	No Displacement	N/A	N/A	Not Required
2	Madiashukit- Kanchanpur Ch 450m (362024073) Kaliakair, Gazipur	N/A	N/A	No IP	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	No Affect	No Displacement	N/A	N/A	Not Required
3	Rayerchala-Laskorchala Ch 1200m (362024057) Kaliakoir, Gazipur	N/A	N/A	No IP	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	No Affect	No Displacement	N/A	N/A	Not Required
4	Santigonj-Astoma Ch 1850m (Sadar Sunamgong) at Joy-Kalash	10m x 11m (One side) 50m x 11m (other side)	Private land & Khas Land (Size Unknown)	No IP	-	1 Tin shed	Owner	-	-	Surplus 1	No Affect	No Displacement	Self	-	Required
5	Tamai bazar-Thakurpara Ch 3355m Belkuchi, Serajganj	No	No	No IP	No	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	No Affect	No Displacement	-	-	Not Required
6	Tamai bazar-Thakurpara Ch 3975m Belkuchi, Serajganj	No	No	No IP	No	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	No Affect	No Displacement	-	-	Not Required
7	Tamai bazar-Thakurpara Belkuchi, Serajganj	No	No	No IP	No	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	No Affect	No Displacement	-	-	Not Required
8	Lama Station Road Ch 1710m Gowanghat, Sylhet	2 x 100m x 15m	Khas land	No IP	No	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	No Affect	No Displacement	-	-	Not Required

Table 5.8: Critical Issues on the FRB Roads, People's Suggestions and Follow-up Actions

Serial No	Name of Road	Upzila	District	Length to be improved (km)	Critical Issues (to be likely affected)/No.		Remedies Suggested by People	Problems Addressed by the PPC	Problems Remain Unresolved	Remarks, if any
1	BOALIA R&H to SOLONGA, SERAJGANJ	Ullapara	Serajganj	6.10	Graveyard	3	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond *	2	Measures for protection needed	Retaining wall made	None	
2	SULTANGANJ-PERIRHAT, BOGRA	Bogra(S)	Bogra	4.50	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	1	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond *	2	Measures for protection needed	Retaining wall made	None	
3	ARANI-GALIMPUR FERRY GHAT	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	2.0	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond	-				
4	ATGRAM-ZAKIRGONJ, SYLHET	Zakiganj	Sylhet	11.89	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond *	11	Measures for protection needed	Retaining wall made	None	

Table 5.8: Critical Issues on the FRB Roads, People's Suggestions and Follow-up Actions

Serial No	Name of Road	Upzila	District	Length to be improved (km)	Critical Issues (to be likely affected)/No.		Remedies Suggested by People	Problems Addressed by the PPC	Problems Remain Unresolved	Remarks, if any
5	MADABDI-KHARIA, NARSHINGDI	Shibpur	Narshingdi	8.45	Graveyard	3	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Mosque	2	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond	-				
6	DHAKA ARICHA HIGHWAY KALATIPARA GC VIA VAKURIA BAZAR, DHAKA	Savar	Dhaka	8.13	Graveyard	1	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Mosque	1	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond	-				
7	ANULIA-MOHANGONJ, RAJSHAHI	Durgapur	Rajshahi	9.5	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	1	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond *	11	Measures for protection needed	Retaining wall made	None	
8	DHAKA ARICHA-MUGRAKANDA	Savar	Dhaka	4.3	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	4	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond *	1	Measures for protection needed	Retaining wall made	None	

Table 5.8: Critical Issues on the FRB Roads, People's Suggestions and Follow-up Actions

Serial No	Name of Road	Upzila	District	Length to be improved (km)	Critical Issues (to be likely affected)/No.		Remidies Suggested by People	Problems Addressed by the PPC	Problems Remain Unresolved	Remarks, if any
9	BONGPUR-DOBAR MOHR	Gomostapur	Nawabganj	7.63	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond	-				
10	KUMARGONJ-BADARGHAT-SHIBIR BAZAR	Sadar	Sylhet	4.8	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond *	4	Measures for protection needed	Retaining wall made	None	
11	ABADPUKUR-KALIGONJ, NAOGANJ	Raninagar	Naogaon	5.6	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond	-				
12	SEALCOLA R&H-BOHULI HAT	Serajganj(S)	Sirajganj	3.36	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond *	6	Measures for protection needed	Retaining wall made	None	

Table 5.8: Critical Issues on the FRB Roads, People's Suggestions and Follow-up Actions

Serial No	Name of Road	Upzila	District	Length to be improved (km)	Critical Issues (to be likely affected)/No.		Remedies Suggested by People	Problems Addressed by the PPC	Problems Remain Unresolved	Remarks, if any
13	TALTOLA-ANANDABAZAR VIA BARADI	Sonargaon	Narayanganj	15.85	Graveyard	1	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Mosque	4	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Temple	-				
					School/Madrasa	-				
					Pond *	11	Measures for protection needed	Retaining wall made	None	
14	RAJABARI-KAKONHAT (KUNDOLIA)	Gadagari	Rajshahi	13.45	Graveyard	1	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/Madrasa	-				
					Pond *	3	Measures for protection needed	Retaining wall made	None	
15	SANTHIA-24 MILE AZHAR AFSAR ROAD	Santhia	Pabna	5.35	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/Madrasa	-				
					Pond *	12	Measures for protection needed	Retaining wall made	None	
16	KANSATGHAT-KHASHERHAT	Shibgonj	Nawabganj	8.35	Graveyard	1	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/Madrasa	-				
					Pond	-				

Table 5.8: Critical Issues on the FRB Roads, People's Suggestions and Follow-up Actions

Serial No	Name of Road	Upzila	District	Length to be improved (km)	Critical Issues (to be likely affected)/No.		Remedies Suggested by People	Problems Addressed by the PPC	Problems Remain Unresolved	Remarks, if any
17	SHIBPUR-BELABO	Shibpur	Norsindi	13.19	Graveyard	5	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Mosque	2	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	1	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Pond	-				
18	LAUHAGONJ-GOALIMANDRA	Lauhagonj	Munshugonj	2.1	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond	-				
19	DUBLIA-SRECKOL-ATAIKULA, PABNA	Sadar	Pabna	10.3	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond *	13	Measures for protection needed	Retaining wall made	None	
20	BALIRTECK-HARIRAMPUR, MANIKGANJ	Sadar	Manikganj	3.02	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond	-				

Table 5.8: Critical Issues on the FRB Roads, People's Suggestions and Follow-up Actions

Serial No	Name of Road	Upzila	District	Length to be improved (km)	Critical Issues (to be likely affected)/No.		Remedies Suggested by People	Problems Addressed by the PPC	Problems Remain Unresolved	Remarks, if any
21	BETKA-TANGIBARI, MUNSHIGONJ	Tongibari	Munshigonj	3.66	Graveyard	1	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond *	9	Measures for protection needed	Retaining wall made	None	
22	JHOLMOLIAHAT-MOLLAHPARAHAT, RAJSHAHI	Puthia	Rajshahi	14.9	Graveyard	1	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Mosque	2	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond	-				
23	KANCHAN GC SOMAKHALI BAZAR-CHANPARA R&H	Rupganj	Narayanganj	8.09	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	1	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond	-				
24	HORINATHPUR-DHEKURIA GCM	Kazipur	Serajgonj	6.51	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond *	9	Measures for protection needed	Retaining wall made	None	

Table 5.8: Critical Issues on the FRB Roads, People's Suggestions and Follow-up Actions

Serial No	Name of Road	Upzila	District	Length to be improved (km)	Critical Issues (to be likely affected)/No.		Remedies Suggested by People	Problems Addressed by the PPC	Problems Remain Unresolved	Remarks, if any
25	KAPASIA-MONOHORDI	Kapasia	Gazipur	14	Graveyard	1	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond	-				
26	GURUDASPUR-DHARABARISHA	Gurudashpur	Natore	6.75	Graveyard	-	Measures for protection needed	Retaining wall made	None	
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond *	14				
27	SRENAGAR-TANTAR	Srenagar	Munshiganj	8.78	Graveyard	-	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Mosque	2				
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond	-				
28	DUPCHANCHIA-TINDIGHI	Kahaloo	Bogra	13.5	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond	-				

Table 5.8: Critical Issues on the FRB Roads, People's Suggestions and Follow-up Actions

Serial No	Name of Road	Upzila	District	Length to be improved (km)	Critical Issues (to be likely affected)/No.		Remedies Suggested by People	Problems Addressed by the PPC	Problems Remain Unresolved	Remarks, if any
29	CHATRA-MOHADVPUR, NAOGAON	Mohadvpur	Naogaon	13.63	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/Madrassa	-				
					Pond	-				
30	KALIGONJ-JAMALPUR, GAZIPUR	Kaligonj	Gazipur	3.65	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/Madrassa	-				
					Pond	-				
31	GHOIR-JEBRA, MANIKGANJ	Ghoir	Mannikganj	8	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	1	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Temple	-				
					School/Madrassa	-				
					Pond *	2	Measures for protection needed	Retaining wall made	None	
32	DORAPPUR R&H LAXIPUR GC, NOTORE	Sadar	Natore	7.35	Graveyard	6	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/Madrassa	-				
					Pond *	8	Measures for protection needed	Retaining wall made	None	

Table 5.8: Critical Issues on the FRB Roads, People's Suggestions and Follow-up Actions

Serial No	Name of Road	Upzila	District	Length to be improved (km)	Critical Issues (to be likely affected)/No.		Remedies Suggested by People	Problems Addressed by the PPC	Problems Remain Unresolved	Remarks, if any
33	BIRGRAM KHORNA MAJIRHAT, BOGRA	Sadar	Bogra	5.05	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond *	2	Measures for protection needed	Retaining wall made	None	
34	CHOWGRAM-KALIGANJ, NATOR	Singra	Natore	6.75	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	-				
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond *	6	Measures for protection needed	Retaining wall made	None	
35	SARIAKANDI-CANDANBAISHA, BOGRA	Sariakandi	Bogra	10.18	Graveyard	-				
					Mosque	1	Protection needed	Protected	None	
					Temple	-				
					School/ Madrasa	-				
					Pond *	8	Measures for protection needed	Retaining wall made	None	

* Ponds which have been identified as those likely to be affected include khas (government) land, and so retaining wall will protect the part of the owner's/owners' land, and, at the same time, the road itself.

Please see appended report "Resettlement Framework".

The "Resettlement Framework" is appended to this report as a separate, stand-alone document on account of its envisaged use as a document for frequent reference and circulation.

In the larger structure of the study and action plans relating to 'social impacts and development', the Resettlement Framework is to be read as *this section* (Chapter 6) and is to be understood in this overall context.

As explained, it appears as a separate document for logistical reasons.

In the RTIP some Indigenous People (IP) will be affected. These effects include a small number of indigenous households (HHs) requiring resettlement (seven households) and a larger number of indigenous households potentially experiencing broader positive and negative impacts (61,576 households in 21 districts – this includes all indigenous HHs in communities where RTIP will be implemented). As a result, a separate Indigenous Peoples Development Plan has been prepared to ensure that these communities benefit from the project and to avoid or mitigate potentially adverse effects on IP by this project.

The Framework and Development Plan outlines information about Indigenous People who may potentially be affected by the RTIP and provides guidelines on the entire project process including resettlement and income restoration.

7.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

7.1.1 IP: Legal Framework in Bangladesh

The Constitution of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh, which came into effect in 1972, affords the citizens of Bangladesh a number of protections. These protections extend to IP. In other words, IP communities in Bangladesh have the same fundamental rights as other citizens.

The following articles of the Constitution relate to the fundamental rights of all citizens:

Article - 11:

The Republic shall be a democracy in which fundamental human rights and freedoms and respect for the dignity and worth of the human person shall be guaranteed.

Article - 19:

1. The State shall endeavour to ensure equality of opportunity to all citizens.
2. The State shall adopt effective measures to remove social and economic inequality between man and man and to ensure the equitable distribution of wealth among citizens, and of opportunities in order to attain a uniform level of economic development throughout the Republic.

Article - 28:

1. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
2. Women shall have equal rights with men in all spheres of the State and of public life.

3. No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth be subjected to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to any place of public entertainment or resort, or admission to any educational institution.
4. Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making special provision in favour of women or children or for the advancement of any backward sections of citizens.

The following articles protect the cultural aspects of IP:

Article - 23:

The State shall adopt measures to conserve the cultural traditions and heritage of the people, and so to foster and improve the national language, literature and the arts that all sections of the people are afforded the opportunity to contribute towards and to participate in the enrichment of the national culture.

Article - 24:

The State shall adopt measures for the protection against disfigurement, damage or removal of all monuments, objects or places of special artistic or historic importance or interest.

Particular articles in the Constitution address people's rights before the law and their access to the law. These are as follows:

Article - 27:

All citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law.

Article - 31 To enjoy the protection of the law, and to be treated in accordance with law, and only in accordance with law, is the inalienable right of every person for the time being with Bangladesh, and in particular no action detrimental to the life, liberty, body, reputation or property of any person shall be taken except in accordance with law.

In relation to people's land and property, it should be noted that there is the Acquisition and Requisition of Land Ordinance 1982 and the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982.

A recent treaty with the ethnic minority of the Chittagong Hill Tract recognizes and strengthens several rights of the ethnic minority, including their rights to land and use of resources. However, the Chittagong Hill Tract is not an area included within the boundaries of the RTIP.

In the context of the project, the term Indigenous People describe social groups with a social and cultural identity distinct from the dominant society that makes them vulnerable to being disadvantaged in the developmental process. Broadly this refers to the different tribal people in the country.

7.1.2

Framework in World Bank OD 4.20

The Operational Directive acknowledges that because of the varied and changing contexts in which indigenous peoples are found no single definition

can capture their diversity. IP therefore can be identified in particular geographical areas by the presence in varying degrees of a close attachment to ancestral territories; self identification and identification by others as a member of a distinct group; use of an indigenous language; presence of customary social and political organisations and primary subsistence-oriented production.

The Bank's policy is that the "strategy for addressing the issues pertaining to IP must be based on informed participation of the IP themselves". This involves identifying local preferences through direct consultations, incorporation of indigenous knowledge into project approaches and appropriate early use of experienced specialists.

7.2 BASELINE SURVEY

A socio-economic baseline study of potentially affected IP has been completed in each project district. The method used for conducting the study included two types of empirical investigations; interviews with the heads of potentially affected households living within the right of way, and in-depth investigations into the potential impact on the community as a whole through conducting focus group discussions (FGDs). The FGDs were conducted with the representatives of all indigenous groups living in and around that area. Data obtained from these two types of sources has been used to assess the extent of potential impacts on IP.

7.2.1 Socio-economic profile of IP in Bangladesh

Before looking at the profile of Indigenous families directly impacted by the project, a brief profile of tribals or indigenous people in Bangladesh is provided to understand the context of the IPDP. Information provided is primarily accessed from the *Analytical Reports of the Census 1991* (source: www.bbsgov.org/ana_vol1/tribal.htm).

Population Distribution

According to the 1991 Census, the indigenous population of Bangladesh stands at 1.2 million, which constitutes 1.13% of the country's population. Of the total population of IP, 82% reside in rural areas and the remaining 18% in urban areas.

The highest number of IP population (13.9%) are concentrated in the Khagrachhari Zila, followed by Bandarban Zila. They are also scattered in the hilly parts of Ranpur, Dinajpur, Rajshahi, Mymensingh and Sylhet. In the Project Areas of 21 districts, the average percentage of IP population is relatively low at 0.94%, though this varies among districts. For example Zilas like Naogaon, Habiganj, Rajshahi and Maulvibazar have more than 2% IP population, while Zilas like Mankgonj and Narayanganj have IP population at less than 0.5%. (see Table 7.1 in Annex 7 for distribution of tribals in the Project Districts).

Key Tribes

Among the prominent tribes or IP communities in Bangladesh are Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Manipuri, Saotal, Garo, Hajong, Mogh, Uchai, Khomoi etc. Groups like the Chakmas, Tripura and Lushais of the Chittagong Hill Tracts are collectively known as Jumma because of their practice of Jhum cultivation

Key Demographic Characteristics

The sex ratio for IP in Bangladesh is negative for women and stands at 103.8 and 109 for rural and urban areas respectively. This has marginally increased from 1981. In terms of religious composition, there are differences between urban and rural areas.

Table 7.1 *Religious Composition of IP by Residence, 1991*

Religion	Total in %	Rural in %	Urban In %
Muslim	18.0	14.4	34.4
Hindu	21.2	22.5	15.0
Buddhist	36.7	35.8	40.8
Christian	11.0	12.2	5.3
Other	13.1	1.5	4.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

In terms of literacy levels, the IP population reflects very low literacy levels as compared to the national figures. In 1991, the average literacy rate for IP population was 19.3% and 24.5 % and 13.8% for male and female population respectively. Literacy rates are highest for Christians followed by Muslims.

Economic Participation

The labour force of IP population for total, male and female have increased by 34.3%, 40.7% and 9.9% respectively between 1981 and 1991. Agriculture (crop and non crop) accounts for more than 70% of household income of IP households.

Table 7.2 *Main Sources of Income of IP Households*

Source of HH Income	% families
Own lan/sharecropping	44.14
Livestock	0.3
Forestry	2.1
Fishing	1
Pisciculture	0.1
Agri Labour	23.8
Non agri labour	5.0
Handloom	0.3
Industry	1.9
Business	5.7
Hawker	0.1
Non-mechanical Transport	0.4
Mechanical Transport	0.2
Construction	0.6
Employee	6.8
Rent/Remittance	0.1
Service	7.5
Other	-

From the FGDs, it was established that the ethnicities of the IP are *Orao, Mazi, Rajnar, Roy, and Ramdan*. Their sources of income are mainly from wage earning activities, followed by income from their own land, and finally income from leased land. The main source of production from land is paddy and wheat. Of income earned, the amount spent on consumption was at least 90 percent. This meant that little income was available to be spent on festivals and investment. The FGDs identified ownership of land varied from 10 – 100 percent. Of the land that they owned, most of it is arable land. Other sources of land ownership were through *Klus* land and leased land. The FGDs also identified that the economic conditions of indigenous households have deteriorated over the years. Most indigenous groups were members of non-government organizations (NGOs). These included ASHROY, CARITAS, and Gramin. (Refer to Table 7.2 in Annex 7 for Summary Findings of FGDs with IP)

Interviews with the IP on the right of way identified that seven households will require resettlement. It is of note that four indigenous HHs are not in the first year feeder roads type B (FRBs) but will be resettled in the first year as they have already been identified. Refer to the table below.

Table 7.3 *Location of IP Households in the First Year FRBs*

District	Upazila	Name of subproject	No H/H	Remarks
Joypurhat	Sadar	Hitchmu-Madanunagar	0	IP is 300 meters away from the road - therefore no effect.
Naogaon	Nimatpur	Nimatpur-Kharbariah		The road has been undertaken for development by another project* - therefore not applicable.
Chapai Nawabgonj	Gomostapur	Bongpur-Dobermore road	0	IP is 100 meters away from the road - therefore no effect.
Chapai Nawabgonj	Gomostapur	Dobermore-Akkelpur hat	4	Two HHs are at both sides of a particular road location, one with mud wall and the other with corrugated iron sheets. For safety reasons one or both may have to be relocated for realignment. The other two HH are further away from the road and do not need to be relocated. But assets from these two HHs may be affected.
Rajshashu	Puthua	Jholmolia-Mollapara road	1	Shifting of alignment will avoid effects on HH
Rajshahu	Godagan	Rajabari-kakonhat	2	Two indigenous HHs are on one side of the road and a Muslim homestead on the other side. A decision needs to be made about realignment. It may be possible to shift the Muslim homestead and avoid resettling the indigenous HHs.

* It has not been considered whether there are IP on the Nimatpu-Kharbariah subproject because this road is under another project.

** Not in first year roads

Profile of IP Households Impacted by the Project

Two of the HHs that require resettlement each owned two acres of land and three HHs leased land ranging in size from 0.33 of an acre to 3.0 acres. All land leased or owned was under cultivation. Most of the seven HHs had members that were labourers, and five people from four HHs were farmers. Each HH had at least one member who obtained income from other sources. Total annual incomes ranged from 33,000 - 74,000 Taka. Two HHs identified that their economic status had improved over the years; two considered it had deteriorated, while three considered it remained the same. HHs were asked about their ownership of particular assets. Only one HH owned a radio and a bicycle and one other HH owned a tape recorder. Other HHs had none of these assets.

Only one member of one HH was educated up to secondary level. Thirteen members of five HHs were educated up to primary level. All members of two HHs had received no education. There are two HHs where no one can read or write and four HHs where some members can read only. Only two HHs have electricity and all HHs access their water via tube well.

(Refer to Table 7.3 in Annex 7 of this report for socio-economic survey of IP living within the right of way).

7.3

LAND TENURE

Field level investigations show that IP either own their own land, lease khas land from the government or lease land from other sources.

The Constitution recognizes equal rights of all Bangladeshi people. This includes the legal right to customary or traditional land of IP. Therefore, compensation would be due to any IP where their land is acquired for development purposes. Any khas land leased by IP would also require compensation should it be acquired from them.

It is of note that many of these IP have limited access to khas land. There are two reasons for this. Firstly, these IP often live in populous communities where there is not much khas land available. Secondly, because they are IP their access is limited further. These reasons also apply to IP's access to other people's land.

For any IP that need to be resettled, long-term lease of khas land needs to be available to them. This matter needs to be prioritized and sufficient lead-time made available to ensure access to these lands by indigenous people upon resettlement.

7.4

STRATEGY FOR LOCAL PARTICIPATION

Participation by IP's at the local level is crucial to ensure their needs are taken into consideration and sustainable solutions are achieved. Participation of all indigenous PAs, particularly indigenous PAs that are required to be

resettled, is also crucial at each of the planning, implementation, and evaluation stages of the project.

7.4.1 *Key principles and components of the proposed strategy*

The strategy is based on the following principles/ components:

- Identifying potentially impacted IP in the census and subsequent field verification.
- From participation of IP in the planning process so far, mitigation measures have been identified for IP in five affected areas. This is discussed in the section on Development or Mitigation Provisions under RTIP later.
- During the implementation stage, micro-level IPDPs will be prepared at project sites with IP population, through extensive PRA exercises such as resource planning, settlement mapping, stakeholder analysis, poverty assessment and wealth ranking. This will help develop more locally relevant action plans for participation and mitigation as well as ensure that the strategy takes into consideration and address the issues concerning the larger IP community in the project area.
- Local organizations of IP will be included in the participation process. Representatives of these organizations will be identified through discussions with local community leaders previously interviewed in the FGDs. The local organization representatives will be a voice for all indigenous PAPs of the RTIP to ensure that mitigation measures take their needs into account. This is particularly so for PAPs who are to be resettled.
- Because IP are hierarchically well integrated, field level planners should use the opportunity for assessing their needs and priorities. The Sociologist at the district level and the Community Organizer at the Thana level will ascertain IP's needs from their respective levels and assist them in negotiations about losses and compensation of their own property and property culturally important to that group. It will also help IP to maintain their cultural links.
- In terms of institutional arrangements for IPDP, it has been suggested that a Social Development Unit be set up at the Project Management or Head Quarter level in the LGED within the Environment Cell. This unit will be under the overall supervision of a Senior Engineer and will be responsible for implementation and M & E of both the Gender Action plan and the IPDP. The Resettlement Specialist and the Sociologist at the PMU should be the core members of this team and may be supported by short term professionals if required.
- Some representatives from indigenous communities should assist in the Baseline Socio-economic Survey of indigenous HHs and identification of potential impacts to enable adequate and accurate information to be obtained. They will also assist in ascertaining community level information to enable cultural links to be maintained and strengthened.

- Women from IP communities would be encouraged to participate through separate meetings, PRA exercises and the process of skill mapping. Plans thus generated will be forwarded to the Local Government Engineering Division (LGED) representative to assist with its implementation. Employing women in a tree plantation programme is one way women could benefit from the project. Other ways women can benefit from the project are suggested in the Gender Action Plan.

7.5

DEVELOPMENT AND MITIGATION PROVISIONS UNDER RTIP

Through participatory methods, indigenous populations of five affected areas have already identified mitigation plans for their practical and strategic needs. These arise from the potential effects at individual HH and community levels.

An assessment of these mitigation provisions, together with responsibilities for implementing them, is as follows:

- Due compensation is to be given for acquired land (*responsibility of DC / LGED.*)
- Due compensation is to be given for other properties such as relocation of their house structure and other movable and immovable properties. (*responsibility of DC / LGED.*)
- Priority should have been given to the concept of “Land-for-Land”, but this concept is not feasible in land-scarce Bangladesh. Therefore, compensation for lands will be fixed at their replacement value (which will include top-up payment) to enable suitable self-relocation of the PAPs. For other affected properties compensation will also be fixed at replacement costs or market prices. However the process will follow the policies laid down in the Resettlement Framework (RF) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). (*responsibility of DC/LGED.*)
- Directly or indirectly affected IPs (both male and female) shall be employed in road construction works where possible. In particular, women should participate in the tree plantation program. (*responsibility of LGED / Donor. Donor has to incorporate conditions in a covenant.*)
- It should be ensured that the IPs become a part of Roadside Tree Plantation Program in appropriate manner according to the Tree Plantation, Maintenance and Production Sharing policy of the government. (*responsibility of LGED.*)
- Co-operative societies should be developed, and existing co-operative societies strengthened, to enhance IPs economic strength, for example Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB)/ NGO with the support of LGED. (*responsibility of BRDB / NGO. LGED has to sign a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the BRDB / NGO.*)

- Local indigenous people's associations should be organized to strengthen their social solidarity and protect their collective and individual interests (*responsibility of LGED / BRDB*).
- A school building/community hall is to be constructed in order to restore the social integrity of the resettled PAPs of Rajabari-Kakonhat road. The ideal place for such school cum community would be the cluster where there are 73 IP HHs – responsibility of LGED. Also, there are four other areas where clubs/community centers should be set up. These are Chapai Nawabgonj (subproject Bongpur-Dobermore road), Chapai Nawabgonj (subproject Dobermore-Akkelpur hat), Rajshashi (Jholmolia-Mollapara road), and Rajshahi (Rajabari-Kakonhat – only if the school is not implemented). In Joypurhat area, IP already have their own club/community center.
- Participatory monitoring of IP's development is to be conducted and the protection activities of social welfare organizations put in place by LGED (*responsibility of LGED*).

Table 7.4 *Mitigation Measures and Responsibilities*

Sl. No.	Actions needed	Responsibility
	Directly Affected. Individual HHs Level	
01.	Recognition of customary or traditional rights in land while acquiring IP's land	DC/ LGED
02.	Employment of IP (both females and males) in construction / maintenance works where possible.	LGED
03.	Involvement of IPs in tree plantation, maintenance and production sharing according to the government policies.	LGED
04.	Development of cooperative societies of indigenous PAPs for augmenting their economic strength	LGED/BRDB/ NGO
	Indirectly Affected. Community Level Interventions	
05.	Organizing local IP's association to strengthen their social solidarity and to protect their individual and collective interest	LGED/BRDB
06.	Construction of school building and IP's community hall, and clubs	LGED
07.	Monitoring of IP's development and protection activities including impacts from time to time from the project	LGED

7.5.1 *Expectations, concerns and remedial measures suggested by IP Stakeholders*

From FGDs with Indigenous People, benefits and problems perceived from the RTIP were identified. Benefits include better communication facilities, better access to medical facilities, fairer prices of agricultural produce, increased access to education, new employment opportunities, new shops developing along the FRBs, improvement of quality of life, access to marketing facilities, and increases in land prices.

The FGDs also brought out their expectations and concerns from the project. These benefits and problems have been summarised in the tables below.

Table 7.5 *IP: Perceived benefits from the Project*

Perceived Benefits	No. of Group
Improved communication facilities	5
Better access to medical facilities	4
Fair price of agricultural produce	4
Increase in access to education	4
New employment opportunities	4
New shops developing along the developed FRBs	3
Improvement in quality of life	2
Access to marketing facilities	2
Increase in land prices	1

Table 7.6 *IP: Concerns and Suggested Remedial Measures*

Problems Identified in terms of priority	No. of Group	Remedies Suggested	No. of Group
Increase in accidents	5	Strict monitoring of speed, speed Breakers near settlements, raising awareness among people living near roads about traffic safety, proper signage other traffic calming measures etc	2
Safety issues for children	2	Speed breaker in the road and low speed driving, , raising awareness among people living near roads about traffic safety	2
Restricting area of play and fun for children	2	Create or develop alternate space for children to play Require more space at both sides of road	1 2
Increases opportunities for terrorism	1	Government and local people should resist it together	1
Increase in price of essential commodities	2	Crop diversification program to be undertaken	1
Cutting of some trees	1	Replantation needed	1
Reduced area for rearing of cattle	1	More care of cattle by the IPs, stall feeding if possible, development of common grazing grounds in partnership with the village communities.	1

7.6 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

LGED has an important role to play in assisting indigenous PAPs and, accordingly, it is important that it has the institutional capacity to enable it to do so. As LGED has not had to address the needs of IP in the project area to date, it has not had to address the World Bank's requirements for IP. Capacity Building of LGED staff will be required to implement this Framework and Development Plan. However, some staff, namely one Community Organizer at the Thana level and one Sociologist at district level have experience in participatory

methods and rehabilitation activities with IP. Because of these people's experience it is important that they be a part of the Social Development Unit (within the Environment Cell, under a Senior Engineer) suggested to oversee the implementation of the IPDP. Project funds need to be made available so these people can carry out their duties.

IP's hierarchical organization means they have the ability to interact with local authorities at different levels. Further, their membership in local NGOs provides them with links to NGO representatives who are able to communicate at higher government levels on their behalf. It will be important that LGED uses these connections to ensure that IP's needs are met. More specific details on institutional capacity are provided in Part C: Implementation Mechanisms and Capacity Building.

7.7 *IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE*

The implementation schedule for the Framework is set out in the table at the end of this section. It should be noted that the majority of the tasks apply to IP who are required to be resettled. These tasks are also discussed in the Resettlement Action Plan.

7.8 *MONITORING & EVALUATION*

Monitoring of resettlement and rehabilitation of the RTIP is to be conducted during its implementation, and post implementation. Monitoring is conducted to ensure that tasks are completed on time and that effects on indigenous PAPs are monitored. It also:

- Provides project managers and various stakeholders with continuous feedback on implementation
- Identifies actual or potential successes and problems as early as possible to facilitate timely adjustment or mid-course correction to project operation and processes.
- Provide space and time for the learning made to influence and change project design if required.

Monitoring should look at:

- **Project process and procedures:** These include compensation payments to indigenous PAPs, use of the grievance redress system, rehabilitation activities of PAPs, confirmation of resettlement, identification of PAPs involved in rehabilitation programmes, identification of PAPs involvement in these and confirmation if benefits were received by PAPs. The local office of LGED under the responsibility of the Executive Engineer should undertake this type of monitoring.
- **Broader socio-economic indicators** to evaluate the long term impacts (benefits and adverse impacts) of the project.

The first type of monitoring looks at procedural aspects of the project and requires monitoring of tasks carried out during implementation.

Monitoring is to be carried out at three stages.

- Phase I: Baseline survey (which is currently being carried out).
- Phase II: Implementation (monthly and quarterly internal monitoring. Quarterly monitoring would be conducted only if such a need were felt during implementation).
- Phase III: Post implementation socio-economic evaluation, which is to be carried out after the completion of R & R at year three and year five respectively. The latter stage allows identification of any longer term benefits and impacts. (Mid-term and end-term evaluation)

Table 7.7 *Monitoring Indicators*

Monitoring tasks	Indicators
Payment of Indigenous PAPs	List of entitlements Date to be paid If paid or not Confirmation of payment
Grievance Redressed	Number of grievances Number of solved grievances Number of those resettled Satisfaction with resettlement - if access to work place, school, market, medical centre
Rehabilitation Activities of IPs	By date started and completed Who is involved Record of their participation Record of whether or not they have benefited

Table 7.8 *Other Monitoring Indicators*

Monitoring tasks	Indicators
Socio-economic indicators	Annual income Sources of income Changes in economic status of HHs Food security status Production assets - if increased in number Education - if improved If benefits of project have been realized If disbenefits have not been overcome Overall satisfaction with resettlement If social and cultural values are preserved - accessibility to religious places and community centres

Monthly and Quarterly monitoring and reporting of the first and second phase of monitoring is to be conducted on a regular basis by the representatives in the local LGED to the LGED head office. Should a problem arise at any stage, be it noted in the reporting or during monthly activities, the local LGED office and the Social Development Unit in the Environment Cell should have the authority to act on it and to take appropriate action. If the problem is of a larger nature, like a policy issue, a higher LGED authority should address it in consultation with other relevant government department, if required. The LGED office is to report to the World Bank quarterly for the first two years and after evaluations undertaken at the end of 3 and 5 years respectively.

The mid term and end term evaluation and reporting is to be carried out by the independent consultant who will report to the head LGED office. If the

independent consultant identifies problems the head office must take appropriate action immediately.

7.9 COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN

The total cost of the proposed activities has been estimated based on the rehabilitation activities and proposed implementation strategy. Its detailed cost estimates and financing plan is presented below.

Table 7.9 Cost Estimate and Financing Plan

Sl. No.	Task	Unit rate (Tk.)	For No. 7* HH as found during survey (Tk.)
01.	Land acquisition (approx. 3 decimals)	6000	18,000
02.	Relocation of house structure (approx.7 house structures)	10,000	70,000
03.	Raising and setting up homestead land (approx. 4 decimals)	10,000	40000
04.	Compensation for other properties such as trees and other minor assets (approx 35 trees and other 10 minor assets)	1,000	45,000
05.	Development of cooperative saving society for strengthening its economic ability (approx. 5 societies).	5,000	25,000
06.	Organizing IP associations to strengthen their social solidarity and to protect their collective and individual interests (approx. 5 associations)	5,000	25,000
07.	One School-cum-Community Centre/4 Clubs	2,50,000	250,000
08.	Income Restoration (7 HHs x 2 persons x 90 days)	80	100800
09.	Training of the IPs on constitutional, legal and human rights (approx. 5 x 2day sessions)	2,000	20,000
	Total	603,800	

**The cost of gender action programs is included in the overall cost of the project*

The total estimated budget amount will increase proportionately if the number of Project Affected Families increase. *The above-mentioned budget is a tentative one and actual payment needs to be made as per field requirements*

Financing of these activities under discussion has to be made in the first year along with other rehabilitation activities. This budget may be considered part of the resettlement budget.

7.10 CONCLUSION

This Framework and Implementation Plan lays the background for many of the issues that will specifically impact Indigenous PAPs. Most Indigenous PAPs will experience indirect positive and negative impacts from the RTIP while seven indigenous HH will experience resettlement issues. Through the development of participatory measures, a mitigation strategy and monitoring and evaluation plan, this Framework and Implementation Plan seeks to mitigate, minimize or avoid any negative impacts from the project.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR FIRST YEAR SUBPROJECTS

Sl. No.	Task	Time Frame (Months)												Responsibility	Remarks			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
1.	Identification Survey of Indigenous People	■																Done on 1st year PPC/LGED
2.	Resettlement Needs Assessment of Indigenous People	■																
3.	Assessment of legal entitlement of the Indigenous People	■																
4.	Assessment of other entitlement as per Resettlement Plan	■																
5.	Compensation payment to the Indigenous People		■	■	■	■												
6.	Grants for payment of shifting assistance		■	■	■													
7.	Grant for income loss		■	■	■													
8.	Construction of school/club for the Indigenous People								■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
9.	Monitoring	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	

Legend :
 Continuous ■■■■
 Intermittent ■ ■ ■

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The Social development and Gender action plan provides the basis on which equitable distribution of project benefits is to occur to all the impacted sections irrespective of gender and social strata. The action plan focuses on social development based on poverty alleviation taking into consideration the specific issues and needs of women.

Gender refers to the socially constructed differences between men and women as opposed to biological differences. Gender roles demarcates responsibilities between men and women in :

- Social and economic activities
- Access to resources
- Decision making authority

Social and economic factors can therefore reinforce or decrease gender-based disparities. The Gender action plan thus seeks to decrease or mitigate gender-based discrimination and ensure equitable participation as well as distribution of resources in the overall project.

The socio-economic and participatory studies have identified two types of vulnerable groups in the RTIP; indigenous people, and women. Women headed households are largely seen to belong to the vulnerable categories among the rural poor. Gender disparities are most marked among the poor households. The women headed households usually earn less income since poor women have low earning capacity and their wages are lower than male wages in the labour market. One of the major factors that constrain the economic well being of women is their limited access to productive resources. There also exist gender differences in intra-household allocation of resources and a systematic gender bias in access to food, nutrition, health, education and other human development inputs.

8.2 CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND OVERALL STATE OBJECTIVES

The constitution of Bangladesh enunciates the basic framework for social development. It provides for the establishment of an exploitation free society based on nationalism, democracy, economic and social justice with people being at the centre of all development activities. Article 11 of the Constitution states, "The Republic shall be a democracy in which fundamental human rights and freedom and respect for dignity and worth of the human person shall be guaranteed". It further lays down that it should be the fundamental responsibility of the State to:

- Emancipate the toiling masses - the peasants and the workers and the backward sections of people from exploitation;

- Ensure participation of women in all spheres of national activities; and
- Continually strive to increase the productive forces and steady improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of every citizen through planned economic growth in order to- (i) provide for the basic necessities of life including food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care. and (ii) ensure right to work at reasonable wages and social security at times of unemployment and distress.

The Constitution also provides that the State shall endeavour to (a) ensure equal opportunity to all citizens and to adopt effective measures to remove social and economic inequality between men and men, (b) eliminate all forms of discrimination under law on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth, (c) shall take effective measure to prevent consumption of alcoholic and other intoxicating drinks and drugs as are injurious to health and (d) shall prevent gambling and prostitution etc. and all other acts which has the effect of disintegrating the society.

In terms of social development, the Fifth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) helps to action these objectives. The fifth five year plan states that: "Poverty alleviation is the overriding objective of the Plan, generation of productive employment, achievement of self sufficiency, human resources development, development of infrastructure, curbing population growth, provision of social amenities, strengthening of technological base, protection of environment, closing gender-gap and establishment of better social justice through a more equitable distribution of income are the national level objectives of the Plan". A national committee has been established towards the formulation and implementation of a National Action Plan within the framework of the Fifth Five Year Plan aimed at fulfilling these goals.

Poverty alleviation is the overarching goal and the central approach to development of the Government of Bangladesh.

8.3

PROFILE AND TRENDS IN POVERTY

Bangladesh has a primarily agro based economy and is among the most densely populated countries in the world. Over 80% of the people live in rural areas. The majority of the rural people remain unemployed for at least some months in a year and many as 40% of the time. More than half of the rural people are land less and another 25% find it difficult to ensure subsistence from their cultivable land and must seek supplementary sources of income. Agriculture remains the largest sector of the economy, occupying three-fifth of the employed labour force and producing nearly half of the economy's output. Land is the main productive asset in the rural areas; it represents both economic and social status. Land distribution, however, is highly skewed. According to the Agricultural Census 1983/84, about 56.6 % of the rural households are effectively landless. Now it is above 60 %. Landlessness is increasing rapidly as a result of population growth, river erosion and various other social and economic factors.

In the backdrop of the prevailing rural scenario, the prime needs for rural development in Bangladesh are productive employment and income generating programmes in both farm and non-farm sectors along with the development of

agriculture and basic infrastructure in the rural areas. LGED is already involved with implementation of Rural Roads, and Growth Centre Connecting Roads with food aid from the World Food Program and other bilateral donors.

8.3.1 *Poverty Screening in Bangladesh- Recent Poverty Trends*

Poverty in Bangladesh is the outcome of interacting factors rooted in the structural processes of the society, which reflect various aspects of deprivation. While income and livelihoods are major factors, equally important concerns are insecurity, routine vulnerability to crisis and exposures to a wide variety of socio-economic risks, limited ownership or access to productive resources, social discrimination and exclusion, inadequate availability of basic services, and limited human capabilities.

The life expectancy at birth has increased to 60 years, infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births has declined to 57, adult literacy rate has increased to 58 percent while real GDP per capita has increased to US \$ 358 in 1998.

8.3.2 *Recent Progress*

Progress in Poverty Related Indicators

The consumption and nutrition status of the population, two key indicators related to poverty are examined here to assess movements in the incidence of poverty. The private per capita consumption has consistently increased in real terms during 1991 – 1999 period, which indicates a favourable impact on poverty. This is particularly true for those poor households, which subsist around the poverty threshold. Moreover, the Poverty Monitoring Surveys reveal declining income and expenditure inequalities over the 1996- 1998 period. In the urban areas, the Gini coefficient of income distribution has been 0.37 in 1998 compared to 0.43 in 1996 while, for expenditure distribution, the figures are 0.33 in 1998 and 0.35 in 1996. In the rural areas, the Gini coefficient of income distribution declined from 0.38 in 1996 to 0.31 in 1998. The Gini coefficient for rural expenditure distribution, however, increased from 0.21 in 1996 to 0.23 in 1998.

The per capita availability of foodgrains during the period reveals increasing trends: 18.19 oz/day in 1998/99 compared to 16.16 oz/day in 1990/91. The real price of rice, the staple food also declined from Tk. 7.92 (US \$ 0.23) per kg. in 1990/91 to Tk. 6.59 (US \$ 0.16) in 1998/99. The average daily per capita calorie intake of the poor has increased. According to the Poverty Monitoring Survey, average daily per capita calorie intake of the poor has increased from 1919 to 1953 K cal in the rural areas over the 1996 - 1998 period. In the urban areas, similar increase has been from 1918 to 1959 K cal.

Another important element in assessing poverty in Bangladesh is the movement in real wage rates. Since wage earnings constitute a major share of total incomes of the poor households, any increase in wage rates is likely to raise the incomes of the poor. Despite the counteracting growth of the labour force at a rapid rate, the real wage rates of all categories of labour have increased although the growth of agricultural wage rates is relatively low. The performance of agricultural wage rate, however, should be seen in the background of the fact

that more than 60 percent of the civilian labour force are employed in agriculture while the contribution of agriculture is less than one-third of the total GDP.

Along with increases in nominal wage rates of agricultural labourers who constitute the most vulnerable group in poverty, the purchasing power of agricultural wages has also increased. During 1996/97, the index of coarse rice equivalence of the daily agricultural wage rate increased to 121 from 100 in 1990/91. As such the recent movements in poverty related indicators suggest positive achievements in reducing poverty.

The inequality in the distribution of consumption is much less than the distribution of income in the country. One of the major factors that contribute to less inequality in expenditure distribution is the greater dependence, particularly of the poor households, on subsistence production and access to common property resources.

In terms of employment, agriculture still remains the largest sector with more than 63 per cent of total employed labour of 54.6 million in 1995/96. The bulk of recent employment generation has, however, occurred in the informal sector.

8.4

STATUS OF WOMEN

The population of women in Bangladesh is 48.58% of the total population as per the 1991 census figures. The population growth from 1981- 1991 shows that the female population has increased by 24.12 %. The sex ratio is 106.1 (as per 1991 census) which is unfavourable indicating less female population. But the sex ratio is seen to have improved marginally from 1981 when it was 106.4. The literacy rate among women is quite low 19.5 as per the 1991 census, which however is an improvement over the 1981 figure of 13.2. However recent improvements have also been observed in education indicators due to various incentives provided to female students. The observed gap between male-female adult literacy rates has been reduced from 55.6: 38.1 in 1995 to 52:48 in 1999. Similarly, gap between male-female primary enrolment ratio has been reduced from 52.6:47.4 in 1995 to 52.1: 47.9 in 1998. The proportion of female students enrolled in secondary level compared to their male counter parts has improved from 53.8:46.2 in 1995 to 53.1:46.9 in 1998.

Some positive trends in the social indicators point towards improvement in the status of women. Health conditions of women have improved as a result of expansion of health services. Maternal mortality rates have declined from 4.4 per thousand in 1995 to 4.2 in 1997. Contraceptive prevalence rate has increased from 41.4% in 1991 to 50.9% in 1997 as a result of increased social awareness. Average age at first marriage has increased from 19.9 in 1995 to 20.2 years in 1998 and thus fertility rate has declined from 3.5 in 1995 to 2.9 in 1998. The average longevity of women has increased from 58.1 year in 1995 to 60.5 year in 1998.

Some comprehensive efforts have been made by the government as well as non governmental organisations to address the special needs and interest of women and bringing them into the mainstream of national development. This section is a review of the ongoing programmes and efforts that have been made to consider gender specific needs and aspirations.

There is a National Action Plan for Women's Advancement initiated by the Ministry of Women's and Children Affairs 1998. It provides action plans for women in 15 sectors. The Fifth Five Year Plan (FFYP) specially emphasises the involvement of destitute and landless women in developing strip plantations along roads, railways and canals - applying the concept of participatory road maintenance etc. non-government organisations (NGOs) like PROSHIKA, are incorporating women in ecological programmes also.

8.5.1 *Gender Development policies of RTIP*

The Government's rural infrastructure programmes include development of roads, bridges and culverts, small-scale irrigation structures, development of trading facilities in rural markets, hats and bazars, and creation of trading network by linking the hierarchy of trading centres. The RTIP has made efforts to integrate women in the development efforts and to take into account the specific needs and issues of this stakeholder group.

8.5.2 *Targeted Programmes*

One of the notable features of the Government's approach to poverty alleviation is its wider involvement in targeted programmes which cover a wide range of activities: use of food aid to establish safety-nets for the poor, creation and maintenance of rural infrastructure, rural development programmes, primary and girls education programmes, microcredit programmes, and other specific poverty reduction and welfare programmes implemented by different Government departments and agencies.

Local Government Engineering Division (LGED)

The LGED is involved in the development of rural infrastructure e.g. rural roads, growth centres, embankments and other physical facilities. The programmes create employment opportunities for the rural poor. During the 1991-1998 period, an estimated 360 million person-days of employment were created by LGED. During 1997-1999, 110 million person-days of employment were created through the construction of 2,350 km of feeder roads type B, 1,180 km of rural roads, 67,600 meters of bridges and culverts, and development of 356 growth centres. For 1999/00, the target is to create 65 million person days of employment, which is likely to be exceeded with higher allocation of food grains for developing earthen roads during the dry season.

Rural Maintenance Program (RMP)

The Government has a rural infrastructure program (RIVIP), which is a unique programme of cash for work, which started in 1983. All the beneficiaries of

RIVIP are women. The programme employs 41,000 destitute women as RMP crews. They are employed on a daily wage basis for maintenance of 15 miles of rural earthen road throughout the year. The RIVIP crews remain in the pay-roll for a period of three years after which they graduate from the programme. The crews are provided training on income generating activities during their involvement with RIVIP for preparing them to pursue livelihood activities after graduation.

Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB)

The BRDB is the largest public sector agency in the field of micro-credit and social mobilisation. The agency aims at organising the rural poor through co-operatives and informal groups to provide an institutional framework for the development of the rural poor and disadvantaged groups. The target groups include small farmers (having land upto 0.5 acre), and assetless women and men. Along with credit and skill training, the programs include health, education and other social development components.

ASA

The organisation has been implementing credit programmes since 1992. Ninety three percent of its beneficiaries are women.

PROSHIKA

Established in 1976, Proshika provides support and services to the poor through broad based programmes. These include credit disbursement, livestock development, silk development, irrigation, health and nutrition, tubewell installation and distribution, and environment-friendly agriculture.

Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)

BRAC, an NGO established in 1972, aims to eradicate poverty and empower the poor by organising and providing them with credit, technical training, and support services. The programmes include non-formal primary and adult education, primary health care, family planning, basic curative services, legal awareness and other areas of socio-economic development.

Food for Works

Under the program, foodgrain is provided to generate productive seasonal employment during the lean periods for the extreme poor in exchange for work in rural infrastructure projects. In Food for Works (FFW), women are treated favourably compared to their male counterpart. The wage rate of FFW is 51.2 kg of wheat for a thousand cubic feet of earth works by males and 65.2 kg by females.

8.6

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Some of the larger and immediate development objectives of the RTIP are

- To improve the Living Condition of the destitute and marginalized people (both male & female) of the project area through rehabilitation;
- To initiate project interventions like skills training, credit support, awareness raising, motivation and local advocacy for different groups of the destitute and marginalized people (both male & female) of the project area;
- To generate/expand the employment opportunity of the target people (both male & female) in implementation, monitoring/evaluation and operation & maintenance level;
- To increase capacity of working people (both male & female) for participation as right holders to demand /claim their rights through developed co-operative societies;
- To increase the involvement of the civil society in the project through participation and consultation and
- To enhance their empowerment for mainstreaming through increased involvement in the decision-making level (e.g. O & M committee, Bazaar committee etc)

8.7

PROJECT IMPACTS

There are some perceived project impacts that include both positive and negative impacts as well as impacts that are specific to women as a result of the project.

Some of the perceived overall benefits of the project are

- Easy Communication
- Creation of employment by providing road building and road repair work to the communities
- Increasing wage rate of labour;
- Increased Income as a result of more available opportunities and more employment
- Easy access to health facilities like hospitals and PHCs which may lead to reduced death rates and morbidity rates
- Communication facilitated even in the monsoon season
- Increase in vehicular life due to road improvement
- Facilitating greater marketing of agricultural products
- Easy access to schools which may improve female education
- Improvement in access to basic infrastructure like banks, credit facilities etc
- Improvement in overall living standards as a result of all these factors

Some of the perceived benefits to the local conditions are

- Improvement in the transport system
- Development of industries and greater employment opportunities
- Development of farming, pisciculture, poultry etc.
- Development of shopping areas and greater business opportunities
- Improvement in basic infrastructure like banks, schools, shops and easier accessibility to them
- Increase in land value

8.7.1

Impact on women

The project benefits highlight improvement in quality of life, employment opportunities, education etc. On the other hand there are some factors that may affect women specifically in everyday sphere of life. Certain factors have to be taken into consideration within infrastructural development. Some of them are

- Women are increasingly working outside the home and are in need of public transport. Transport is not gender neutral. Women have specific needs and issues that are neglected in transport planning. Women experience violence, abuse and discrimination on public transport. Female night shift workers in factories do not have access to safe transport.
- Decisions and investments, concerning public infrastructure projects are made by powerful groups with little or any representation of women. Women have specific interests and needs concerning public infrastructure based on their roles and responsibilities, which are different from those of men. There are gender dimensions but these are rarely taken into consideration planning
- Women have the capacity and need to be trained and employed in more technical and skilled areas of public infrastructure construction, and not just as low-paid manual labour. Earthwork, carrying and road construction is damaging to women's health personal security.
- Women may face constraints in the access, use and payment of the services and products of the project
- There may be constraints to participation of women in all aspects of the project
- Possible negative effects of the project on women include increased workload, unfair pay, inadequate childcare, displacement from economic activity, health and personal safety hazards

8.8

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND GENDER ACTION PLAN

The action plan recommends the basic approach to be followed in the project design targeting social development through poverty alleviation that will take into account the specific needs and aspirations of women as a stakeholder group in the project. The recommendations provide an outline for the kind of efforts and activities that address the gender issues in the project.

8.8.1

Framework of the Action Plan

The action plan has been prepared based on a certain framework and the activities suggested in each. The participation and consultations that have been held provide the basis on which recommendations have been provided. The framework is as follows

- Increase involvement of women in income generating activities through RTIP works

- Enhance the participation of women in the planning and implementation process. For details on consultations that have already been held refer the 'Participation and Consultation Strategy' in chapter 9.
- Improve the working environment of women engaged in RTIP works (wage, abuse, childcare, safety). Activities to ensure child care facilities at the work site e.g. shed, toilet facilities, water supply.
- Improve road safety for women, elderly and children. Activities to ensure Road safety campaigns to cover the issues of women, children and elderly. Provision of improved infrastructure facilities to enhance road safety such as traffic calming measures/ bus stops/ interchange etc. at required places
- Mitigation of any likely adverse impact of the project particularly on women.

8.8.2

Approach

The approach to be followed to enable mainstreaming of women and vulnerable groups for the larger purpose of social development should be based on some basic principles. Some of the principles on which the strategy action plan is to be based on are

- **Accountability:** at all stages of the project the work of LGED and the strategy should be accountable to the people and the communities it serves
- **Transparency:** the project should assure transparency in its processes to create consensus and confidence building among the stakeholders. Thus the policies, principles and procedures are to be lucid and accessible as well as understandable to all.
- **Partnership:** the strategy will be carried out in partnership with all key stakeholders (eg LGED staff at all levels, other GOB agencies and ministries, development partners, beneficiaries, community members)
- **Participation:** the project is to be based on participation from all categories of stakeholders especially the most vulnerable sections. This will serve to build consensus to achieve project objectives. There should be effective participation of all stakeholders. For example, meetings should be held at times and locations when community especially women can attend, effectiveness of participation should be monitored to ensure both men and women feel their voice is being heard. Enabling an environment in which women can voice their opinion. Women specific meetings can be held that will be co-ordinated by women representatives from LGED, NGOs etc.
- **Empowerment:** the processes of planning and implementation of the strategy and LGED's projects should contribute to the empowerment of the communities served. People's participation should be from an empowered and informed position, rather than a passive one.
- **Sustainability:** efforts should be made to ensure that the strategy endures beyond the timeframe of any given project. It should not involve long term, high level costs and it should link with the work of the ministries for whom LGED implements programmes.
- **Ownership:** All stakeholders (eg LGED staff, beneficiaries, community members, locally elected officials – both male and female) should understand and be committed to the objectives of the strategy. This will contribute to the **acceptability** of the strategy to those who will implement it.

- **Integration and coordination:** the strategy should be integrated into and coordinated with the planning, implementation and monitoring functions of the LGED.
- **Capacity building:** efforts should be made to build the skills and capacity of both organisations and individuals to carry out the objectives of the strategy.

The most significant approach towards supporting women's development in the RTIP is to alleviate the persistent incidence of poverty. Under gender sensitive policies various measures have been undertaken to alleviate poverty of women including indigenous women and to bring them into the mainstream of the development program. The gender improvement programs should be therefore built on gender sensitive policies. The adoption and implementation of such programs and policies for the RTIP will enable considerable benefits to be gained, particularly by vulnerable women.

A comprehensive approach has been adopted by the Government to address poverty that would enhance the 'voice' of the poor and ensure equitable development in the country. For the purpose, the Government policies seek to provide better access to the poor within a broad asset framework: physical assets (e.g. land) through granting ownership rights to *klus* lands to the disadvantaged poor and tenancy reforms; human capital through education, skill development and other interventions to enhance human capabilities., financial assets through micro-credit, natural assets through environmental conservation and common property resources management., social capital through mobilization at the grassroots level., and political capital through empowerment and participation. The suggested comprehensive approach to be adopted by the Government before formulating programs and projects are-

- Economic and Social Contexts Need Recognition
- Enabling Environment for poverty Alleviation
- Thrust on Human Development
- Generate high Economic Growth and Poverty
- Accelerating Agricultural Growth
- Changing Composition of Public Expenditure
- Increasing Social Sector Investments
- Making Public Expenditures More Pro-poor
- Improving Effectiveness of Public Expenditures
- Targeted Programmes (maintenance of rural infrastructure, micro credit programmes etc.) with special focus on women
- Food Assisted Programmes
 - *Food for Works (FFW)*
 - *Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) and*
 - *Food for Education (FFE)*
- Underlying Strategic Challenges and Policy Responses
- Pursue several Strategic Policies for Poverty Reduction
- Accelerated and Pro-poor Economic Growth
- Aim at increasing human development Active and Pro-poor Social Policies (provision of education and skills, health and nutrition, housing, sanitation and other basic services)

- Strengthening Social Safety-nets for enhance their crisis-coping capacity and cope better with risks of income erosion
- Institutional Restructuring and Reforms
- Broaden participatory governance and enhance the 'voice' of the poor.

It is suggested that these broad principles and basic approach be kept in mind while formulating the project design and action plan that will seek to promote social development and integrate gender concerns in public infrastructure projects.

8.9

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ACTION PLAN

The action plan outlines and identifies certain activities as well as policies and processes to be adopted while implementation. The recommendations are suggestive of the kind of steps to be taken to ensure equitable distribution of project benefits to all categories especially women and vulnerable groups. The activities should be based on certain processes that are articulated below.

- Capacity building exercise within the project is required to enhance level of participation of all stakeholders especially women. The women staff within the LGED should be encouraged to build capacity and participate in the project. The women staff can thus contribute to handle the women specific issues in the project.
- A skill mapping exercise should be carried out for women in the project area. This will serve to identify the most appropriate activities for income generation and capacity building.
- The implementation of the action plan requires a dedicated agency/body to co- ordinate its various aspects. While the LGED will do this at a broad level more specific and targeted arrangements need to be made.
- It is recommended that for the purpose of forming enabling institutional arrangements a social development unit be constituted within the Environment Cell at the project Headquarters, under the supervision of an SE. This unit, where a Sociologist and an R & R Specialist will be core members, would be responsible for overseeing the implementation and monitoring of the GAP and the IPDP, beside the resettlement process.
- Monitoring indicators need to include gender specific parameters for pre and post project monitoring. Certain indicators and processes that can be monitored for this purpose could be to review how many women attend meetings and how many are vocal in them, how many training programmes held for women, documentation and record of women's opinion of project impacts, adherence to the specific demands of the women in the project before and during implementation.

Some of the kind of activities and processes that can be taken into consideration are summarised below.

Generating employment by increasing involvement of women in road building activities

Enhancement of participation of women and men in construction work of all subprojects can be done, where preference could be given to employing women.

Long Term employment to women

Provision of long-term employment for women. This will allow a regular source of income and continuity of work for women in-

- Construction of Feeder Roads Type-B
- Construction of rural roads
- Construction of bridges/culverts on Feeder Roads Type-B
- Construction of growth centers /rural markets
- Tree plantation by the sides of feeder roads, rural roads and embankments
- Maintenance of earthen and paved roads
- Maintenance of bridge and culverts
- Construction and maintenance of union parishad buildings, cyclone shelters, etc;

Tree Plantation Programmes

Tree planting programme for women to be implemented when the FRBs and rural roads sub projects are near completion. This will increase job opportunities for women in the project area.

Use of Growth Centre Markets

Use of growth center market (GCM) structures on non-market days can be done. GCMs are usually used by male sellers. It is proposed to trial another market day for women sellers only. Support for this could be given by LGED. If a 'female only' market day was not possible it may be achievable to have a women sellers section only on market days

Employment to women for maintaining facilities in GCM

The toilet at each GCM could be leased out to destitute women for maintenance and generating income. At least two women could be employed at each of the 150 markets to maintain these facilities

Involvement and participation of women in every phase and at decision making levels

Empowerment of women can be ensured through increased involvement in all stages of the project and decision-making levels such as O & M committee of Road, Ghat, and Bazaar etc.

Promotion of co-operatives

Promotion of co-operatives can be done for women. This is for fostering economic independence and the co-operatives could be formed for activities like vegetable production and marketing, fruit production, production of pickles etc.

Fruit production and marketing of the products targeted to income generation for women

Introduction of organised fruit production for overcoming the nutrition-related deficiency, disease and deaths is suggested for a number of reasons. Thus this

can be used for both subsistence as well as sold to enhance income. Existing local road and growth centres will be helpful for transportation and marketing. LGED and other project proponents can provide the training and micro-credit.

Use of government land for Pisciculture and other associated activities

The roadside ditches which are government owned (khas) lands can be used for Pisci-Culture and Fingerling production. LGED and other project proponents can provide training and micro-credit to facilitate this. Existing local road and growth centres will be helpful for transportation and marketing. These programmes can be targeted for women as well as poor households.

Promotion of seasonal vegetable cultivation

The Khas lands can also be used for cultivating seasonal vegetables and seed production by women. The training and micro credit for these specialised activities can be done by LGED and other project proponents.

Marketing of pickles and other local products

In addition the women's groups can also be mobilised for making pickles and local handicrafts. These could be marketed in the growth centres and the training and capacity building exercise could be undertaken by the project proponents.

9.1 NEED FOR PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

The major objective of all development programmes is to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people in general and alleviation of poverty in particular, and all projects are required to be designed accordingly. This requirement/condition has been set by development partners and, considering the relevance and necessity of it the Government and implementing agencies have agreed and accepted it. To this end, very strong emphasis has been put on people's participation by both the development partners and the host country/implementing agencies.

The people's participation, i.e., the participation of the users and beneficiaries, for whom the development initiatives are determined, are crucial to ensure achievement of the targeted results/benefits which the people need, on the one hand, and sustainability of development on the other hand.

Now the emphasis is on the 'needs driven' and bottom-up approach rather than 'demands driven' and top-down ones which were followed in the past in any development intervention. In the new 'needs driven' and bottom-up approach, participation and consultation of the people, that is, of the beneficiaries for whom the projects are designed, are vital in meeting the people's needs.

In selection, and for that matter designing/implementation of a infrastructure development project, which includes FRB, RR, SRR, GCM and Ghat, the local people's concerns/interests and their views/attitude must be investigate and given due consideration before undertaking the project. The major interests/concerns of the people on issues, social, environmental, and resettlement must be taken in to consideration of the project. All these issues are interdependent and inter connected.

Communities are the direct users and beneficiaries of the proposed rural development projects, and the Bank and LGED have rightly emphasized on to holding participatory consultations among the stakeholders to incorporate their perceptions, views and opinions to ascertain their preferences and priorities considering social, environmental and resettlement issues. To confirm the above-mentioned issues, some participatory approaches have been adopted in the form of focussed group discussions (FGDs), key informants' interview, hotspot meeting and workshops at project sites. The main purpose of such participatory approaches is to integrate the users' inputs. The participatory process with the stakeholders also provided an opportunity to increase local awareness about the forthcoming project as well as different activities likely to be undertaken.

The people's participation is required in every stage of the project, from designing, to implementation, monitoring and evaluation, which can generate a feeling of belongings to, and a sense of ownership of, among the people (users and beneficiaries). The principles are well accepted and these days all the development projects are selected and designed keeping in view these

fundamental issues. Indeed LGED has been one of the leading Government Departments in accepting the relevance and necessity of people's participation and consultation in all projects. The development and engagement of the Labour Contracting Societies (LCS's) in the road construction/maintenance work and setting up of the Women's Corner under their own to be run under their own management, and inclusion of the women traders in the management committee of the whole market, which in the past never existed, in the Rural Road Maintenance and Improvement Phase I and Phase II (RRMIMP I and II), and participation of women members in the Water Management Committee under the Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project (SSWRDSP) are examples of some of the major and effective initiatives taken by LGED for people's participation and consultation; even in the selection stage of the project, construction of a new road the cross section of the local people are consulted and their view/comments are and participation taken into consideration before it is finalized. As a result, there has been an increasing participation of local people giving them a sense of belongings in and ownership of the projects.

Keeping in line with the long standing policies of LGED, the consultants involved in the present Project Preparation Consultants (PPC) have put serious efforts in having people's participation right from the selection stage of all the roads under the present project Rural Transport Improvement Project (RTIP).

9.2

PARTICIPATION: A GENERAL UNDERSTANDING

The basic theme of consultation and participation programs or activities in the decision-making process is to enable productive use of inputs and perceptions of potential beneficiaries, adversely impacted people and others stakeholder. In other words, "participation" is defined as a continuous, two-way communication process viz; feed-forward and feed-back. This participatory process involves promotion of full public understanding of the processes and mechanisms through which different social and environmental problems and needs have been investigated for selection purpose by the implementing agency. The participatory consultation is an effective device for keeping the people fully informed about the status and implications of project's plan, program, or policy formulation and evaluation of activities. It is also a useful mechanism for actively soliciting the views, opinions, perceptions of objectives, needs and preferences of all concerned stakeholders regarding resource use and alternative development or management strategies and any other information and assistance relative to the decision making process.

In essence, public participation involves both information feed-forward and feed-back. "Feed-forward" is the process whereby information is communicated from implementing agency to people concerning development program.

"Feedback," in this context, is the communication of information from peoples to implementing agencies regarding the project. Feedback information should be useful to decision makers in reaching at consensus as well as timing and content decisions.

9.2.1 *Objectives of Participatory Approach*

The broad objective of the participatory approach spelt out in the ToR of RTIP, and according to suggestions of the World Bank project preparation mission, is to conduct extensive participatory consultations covering social, environmental and resettlement aspects of the project with the aim of creation awareness among the people about the forthcoming project as well as to incorporate their views, ideas and opinions to ascertain their preferences, needs and priorities

The main objectives of participatory consultation are:

- To introduce RTIP and the proposed interventions and programme of implementation.
- To introduce World Bank and the consultants.
- To make people aware of the roads, bridges, SRRs, markets, Ghat rehabilitation and maintenance program.
- To ascertain the views and preferences of the people adversely affected or benefited by the proposed project.

9.3 *MAIN TASKS*

The main tasks in the light of participation and consultation spelt out are as follows:

- (i) preparation of stakeholders analysis and participation framework;
- (ii) develop of methodologies and issues of consultation and participation;
- (iii) Designing of Guidelines for participatory Consultations;
- (iv) holding discussions in different forms such as FGDs, key informants interviews, hot spot consultations and workshops to ensure representation of all important stakeholders at different levels;
- (v) documentation of consultation and participation process and
- (vi) disclosure of consultation documents.

9.3.1 *Scope of Work*

Participation and Consultations is a continuous process and is to be followed with different stakeholders of the project at different stage of the project. In the present case this consultation process has included consideration of the socio-economic, environment and resettlement issues.

In achieving the objective of participation and consultation, the Consultant have covered but not necessarily be limited to, the following at the stage:

- reviewing of relevant literatures, reports, documents etc. of World Bank including similar projects of LGED;
- consultation of the documents of the World Bank project preparation mission;
- conducting of participatory consultation covering all the components of the project area;

- collection of data from respective LGED field Offices;
- consultation with the Head quarter/central, district and Upazila level stakeholders;
- conducting of field level focussed group discussions (FGDs), key informants' interview and holding of participatory observations involving primary stakeholders;
- holding of workshops at regional levels with participation of both primary and secondary stakeholders;
- NGO consultation; and,
- documentation and disclosure of consultation process

9.4

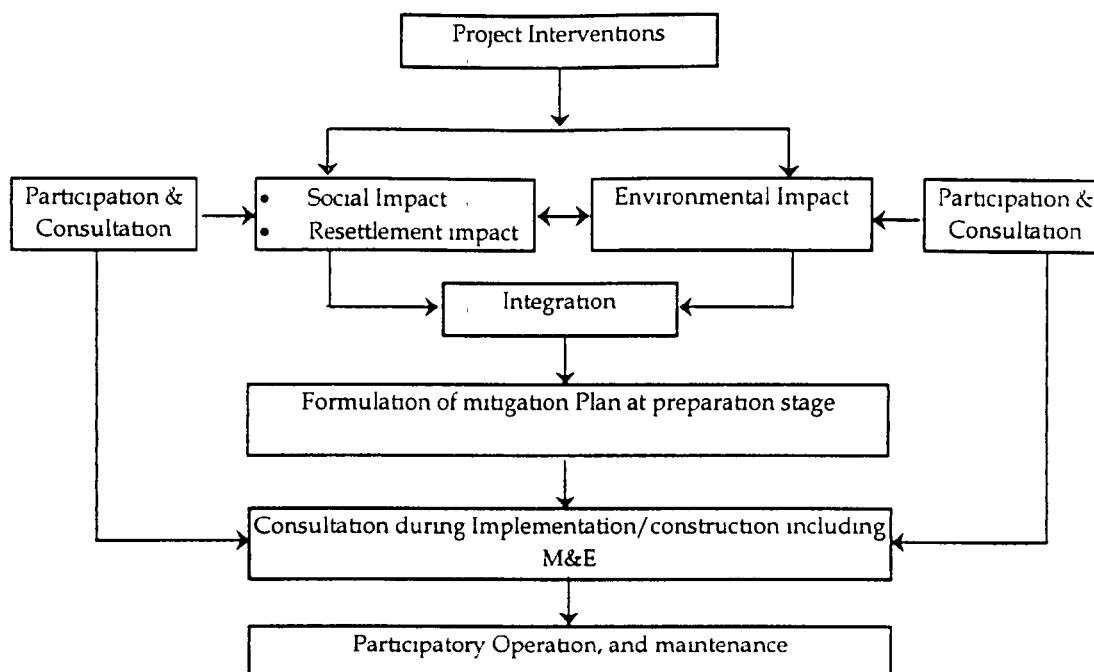
PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION FRAMEWORK

In recent times participation and consultation is being considered as an essential mechanism to set up the objectives and target of development for any development interventions. It helps the planners and policy makers to evolve in need based plan with participation of beneficiaries, users and other relevant stakeholders ensuring implementation of the plans and designs of development, thus addressing the real needs of the users. Equally important is the participation of users and beneficiaries during implementation of the project enabling them to monitor progress and quality of works to be undertaken by the implementing agency. These participatory approaches thus also build up their interest and motivation to assume responsibility for operation and maintenance (O&M) as well as ownership of such a development project. Realizing the importance and effectiveness of participatory approach which also gained from the experience of RRMIMP-2, LGED now plans to introduce the participatory concept in RTIP

For the purpose of effective participation and consultation process, a well defined participation framework has been designed for consultation, which is presented below.

Consultations at all stages of development activities must involve the potential users and beneficiaries. These participatory consultations are designed to address relevant issues and incorporate their suggestions, views preferences etc. for need based planning of development works of the project/ schemes.

Fig 9.1: *Conceptual Framework for Participation and Consultation in RTIP*



9.5 METHODOLOGY

9.5.1 *Defining Consultations and Participation Objectives*

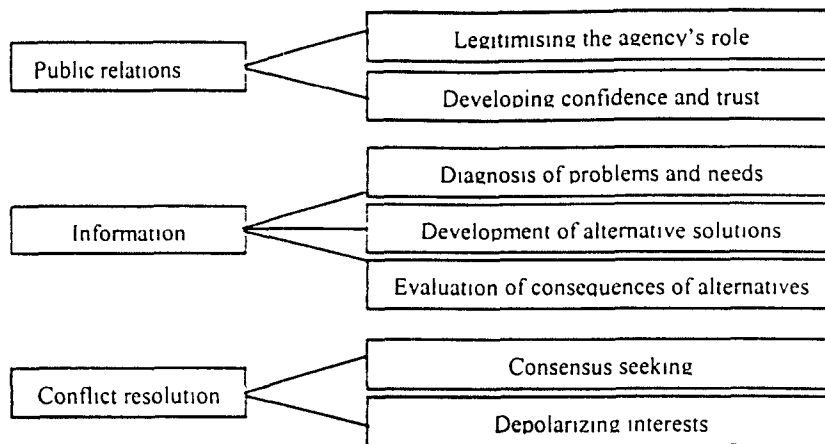
The delineation of objectives for participation programs or activities during different stages through consultation process is an important element in developing a public participation plan. Two basic reasons for identifying and classifying objectives are that (1) objectives change over the various stages of a study, and (2) some public participation techniques are more suitable than others for achieving particular objectives. The objectives could be general or specific. There are three general types of objectives, which were considered in the design of a public participation program. These are referred to as:

- (1) the “public relations objective.”
- (2) the “information objective,” and
- (3) the “conflict-resolution objectives.”

As shown in Figure 9.1 these general objectives are disaggregated into seven second-order objectives which serve to clarify and to provide workable concepts for both the design and evaluation of such programs delineated six objectives for public participation and tied them to the various stages of consultation process for the project. The six general objectives are:

1. Information dissemination, education, and liaison.
2. Identification of problems, needs, and important values.
3. Idea generation and problem solving.
4. Reaction and feedback on proposals.
5. Evaluation of alternatives.
6. Conflict resolution by consensus.

Figure: 9.2: Objectives of Stakeholder Participation



9.5.2 Identification of Stakeholders

In broad stakeholders are the individuals, community people, social groups, organizations etc. who are directly or indirectly concerned with to a particular development program. More specifically stakeholders have been identified through answering the following questions:

- i. Who are potential beneficiaries?
- ii. Who might adversely impacted?
- iii. Have vulnerable groups been identified?
- iv. Have supporters and opponents been identified?
- v. What are the relationships among stakeholders?

In answering the above questions, the stakeholders have been identified as;

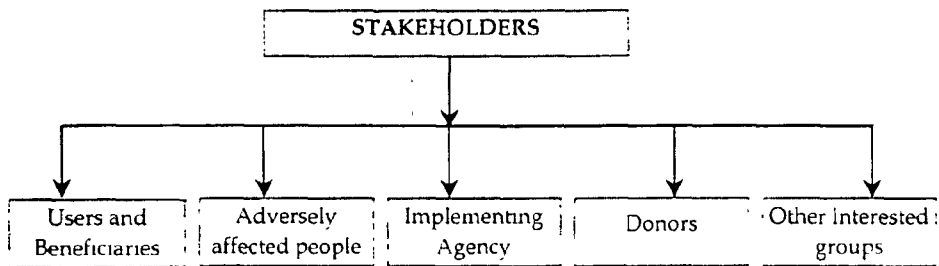
- i. Beneficiary groups
- ii. Adversely impacted people
- iii. The implementing agency
- iv. Other interest groups and
- v. The Donor Agencies

In particular to RTIP the following, community peoples, social groups, organization have been identified as stakeholders of the project:

- i. Users and beneficiaries of different components of the project. e.g. transport operators and owners, traders, buyers, community people etc.
- ii. People likely to be adversely affected directly or indirectly in different ways
- iii. Road users, market and Ghat committee
- iv. Poor and vulnerable groups
- v. Indigenous people

- vi. Different professional/occupational groups
- vii. LGED officials at Head quarter, Project Implementation Unit (PIU), District and Upazila levels.
- viii. Local Government officials at all levels
- ix. Public representatives at all levels
- x. Donors
- xi. NGOs (local, regional and national levels)
- xii. Community based organizations (CBOs)
- xiii. Community leaders

Figure- 9.3: Stakeholders Identification

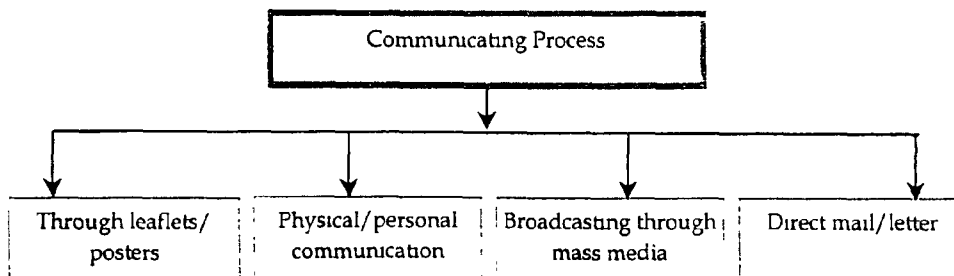


9.5.3 Communicating with the Participants

Once stakeholders have been identified, it is then required to initiate communication about consultations with the stakeholder/participants. Before consultation takes place, information dissemination about the project concept and summary in advance among the stakeholders is considered a very useful mechanism. This prior information dissemination among the stakeholders will allow adequate time to conceptualise the purpose of the consultation and concerned issues and participate in the consultations in an informed manner.

The techniques for communicating with the stakeholders may vary from project to project considering the types and nature of programs. The present RTIP program is a rural Infrastructure Project where the majority of the stakeholders are the rural habitants. The procedures which are generally followed, and many of which have been followed in the present case are shown in the following figure

Figure 9.4: Procedure for Communicating with Stakeholders



Under the present circumstances, it has been possible to follow three of the above four “tasks” : public information campaigns through leaflets and posters, Physical/personal communication and Direct mail/ letter of the above communication processes.

9.5.4 *Consultations and participation at the field*

Consultations and participation at project preparation stage has been carried out mostly in the form of focused group discussions, key informants’ interviews, hot-spot consultations, participatory observation and workshops among the stakeholders in the project area.

It is to be noted that during consultation process, as required, separate discussions sessions were held during when it was ensure that the following categories of stakeholders are not influenced or obstructed by the influential stakeholders in any way in identification of their needs, preference and problems and prospects about the project.

- Poor and vulnerable
- Indigenous peoples/ groups
- Women
- Low profile professionals

All the consultations were conducted with the stakeholders to collect their views, ideas, needs, preferences, priorities etc and different likely impacts as well as mitigation measures considering social, environmental and resettlement issues. The findings of the consultation were incorporated as inputs.

However, following points were taken into consideration with respect to the participatory approach:

- i. all the consultations and participation were carried out covering social, environmental and resettlement issues;
- ii. each participatory consultation has been completed with selected target groups ensuring representation of all important stakeholders who may have an opinion. However, these consultations have contributed enough in terms of identifying which types of infrastructure improvement are important for the people and what could be the problems and prospects;
- iii. a range of participation techniques used included:
 - organizing workshops at regional levels selecting desired number of participants from both primary and secondary stakeholders of the project , where the task of the facilitator was to present the issues for debate, and to facilitate (but not to direct) the discussions for reaching at conclusions;
 - structured discussions, through key informants interview and hot spot consultation were conducted at scheme level covering all the components of the project ;
 - Focussed group discussions techniques, which particularly suitable for consultation with the users, beneficiaries, adversely affected people destitute, indigenous people, womenfolk, UP representatives, village

leaders, knowledgeable members of the locality and elders at scheme level.

The participatory methodology was followed involving LGED, which envisaged active involvement and contribution of LGED staff at district and Upazila levels in different aspects of fieldwork, and attach great importance to understanding the priorities of LGED with respect to technical, socio-economic, environmental and resettlement issues.

9.5.5 *Environmental and Social Considerations*

The survey Team sought to understand people and their perceptions, detail basic data on local environmental and social conditions, and enumerate.

- all socio-economic groups in order to identify, analyze and understand the livelihood strategies of diverse groups and conflict of interests. Special efforts were necessary to identify and involve the poor and marginal groups - landless, poor fishermen, destitute men and women, groups depending on scant resources etc. in development intervention;
- all land and water resources, local assessment of these resources and interdependencies and importance of livelihood strategies;
- all customary and formal/informal rights to use particular natural resources;
- major cultural properties;
- local leaders and officeholders, organizations and associations including traditional groups, cooperatives, development organizations e.g., Grameen Bank, NGOs, CBOs etc., and
- government institutions and agencies.

In each case the aim of all the consultation and participation was to elicit the views, opinions, priorities, preferences and knowledge of the participants about the forth coming project (RTIP) as well as the problems and prospects considering social, environmental and resettlement aspects

9 6 *CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION MECHANISM*

9.6.1 *Identification of participation issues*

Defining information needs and designing an information strategy which identify the key social development and participation issues is a basic step in launching the participation and consultation process. This strategy began by collecting broad sectoral and country-specific information and then focusing on project specific data.

- i. **Identification of Broad Social Development Issue:** Preliminary identification of the key social-development issues were based on available secondary information. This include:
 - Social development literature or studies relevant to the sector/ area of concern;

- Social impact monitoring studies for similar projects in the same or other countries;
 - Existing social development profiles or other background information prepared for the Country Assistance Strategy and economic sector work;
 - Country social science studies, area studies, other secondary literature, demographic data, relevant socio-economic statistics, political and institutional information;
 - Consultations with knowledgeable local and international experts.
- ii. **Linking the Key Social Development Issues to the Project Context:** Once the broad social development issues were clarified and the key stakeholders were identified, the participation and consultation then proceeded to focus on how the participation of the poor and vulnerable groups will impact project ownership and sustainability. The consultation also focussed on potential gains and adverse impacts. It identified how the specific stakeholder groups e.g. the poor, vulnerable and indigenous groups will be benefited or affected through the development initiative.
- iii. **Identification of Stakeholders who's Participation is of Strategic Importance:** The stakeholders include various social groups as well as formal and informal agencies in both the public and private sectors, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The groups and agencies most directly affected by the initiative are evident from review of the secondary literature. This tentative listing of stakeholders was complemented by consultation with; policy-makers, representatives of central and local government, knowledgeable local and international social scientists, and local NGOs. Clearly, this step required a good understanding of the broader issues in social development, as well as of Bank procedures and of possible technical options.
- iv. **Define a Project-Specific Information Strategy:** This strategy helped identify the key social actors and their interactions and the social provisions needed to achieve the projects specific economic, technical, and social goals. The information covered: socio-economic characteristics of the project area and PAPs, information about their problems, constraints and needs, preference and ideas covering social, environmental and resettlement issues and sorting out alternative solutions. This data was used to define eligibility and targeting criteria, to confirm beneficiary identification, and to determine the appropriateness of proposed alternative solutions for the targeted social groups.

The participation process, therefore, involved the design of an information and communication strategy to ensure participation of stakeholders at different stages of project activities. The strategy has three elements;

- i. Mechanisms to share primary information gathered and institutional analysis with broader groups of stakeholders.

- ii. Mechanisms to ensure the participation of key stakeholders, where feasible; and
- iii. Feedback mechanism that facilitate stakeholder response to the information provided.

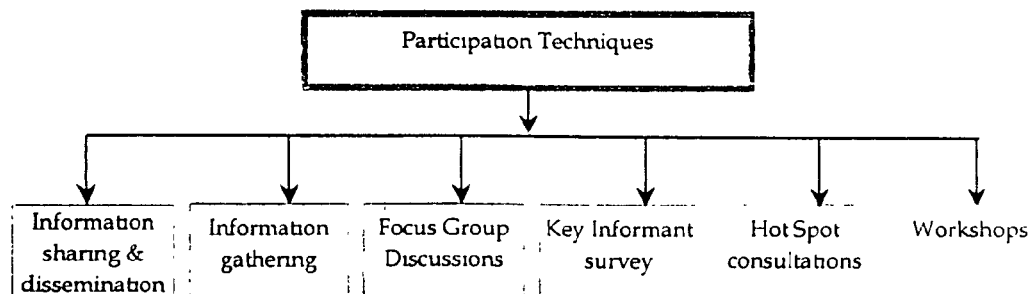
9.6.2

Tools of participation and consultation:

A critical element in planning a participation and consultation program is associated with the selection of participation techniques to meet desired objectives. Considering the importance of effective participation and consultation in a wide spread project area along with the time and resource constraints in the present project, the following participation techniques have been followed.

- i. **Information dissemination and information sharing** techniques were used to inform the stakeholders of the action being taken in a program area through personal communication. The idea was to make them aware about the project as well as to incorporate their input at different stages of the project.
- ii. **Information gathering** techniques to gather quantitative and qualitative information about the individual schemes through questionnaires survey.
- iii. **Focused Group Discussion (FGDs)** were conducted covering different components of the project aims to increase local awareness about the forthcoming project as well as to incorporate their specific views, needs, priorities considering different positive and negative impact of the project.
- iv. **Key Informant surveys** were carried out among the knowledgeable and elderly people of the project area to incorporate their views and suggestions from their long experiences and knowledge.
- v. **Hot Spot Consultation** were conducted in problematic locations of the schemes with participation of knowledgeable and affected people, local elite and influential members of the society, public representatives, officials and NGO people to mitigate adverse impact considering their views suggestions from their practical experiences as per local needs and demands.
- vi. **Participatory workshops** were organized with the participation of different types of representative stakeholders

Figure 9.5: *Tools of Participation*



Field Staff and Orientation

One Sociologist, one Community Organizer and one Sub-Assistant Engineer from LGED District/Upazila Offices comprised the data collection team for each of the concerned/ respective Districts.

The field staff were given necessary orientation on the objectives of field work, completion of the interview schedules/checklists, and data collection methods/tools including rapport building for collection of relevant and reliable field data.

Field Work Monitoring and Supervision

Close monitoring and supervision were provided by PP consultants who included the team, sociologist, environmental specialist and participation specialist in order to ensure quality/accuracy and time schedule.

Recording and Compilation of Findings from Consultation

The findings from consultation were recorded as references and for use. Public participation results were useful in defining project need, describing unique features of identifying social, environmental and resettlement impacts, potential alternatives, and mitigation measures. Results were utilized by the implementing agency in assigning significance (importance) values to impacts assessment. Finally, selection of the most desirable alternative for meeting project needs were aided from the findings of public participation.

Two levels have been used for incorporation of public participation information in an impact study: First, all public meetings and the entirety of the planned and accomplished public participation program were summarized. Any information related to the objectives and obtained through questionnaire surveys or other public participation techniques were also summarized. Second, public preferences were used as the basis for the selection of alternative to become the proposed action for meeting a project need. Such public-preference results were incorporated with other data for use in multiple-criterion decision-making techniques.

Documentation and Disclosure of Consultation process

In addition to recording consultations proceedings through photograph/video, signature of the participants during participation and consultation process were collected. Finally, all the findings of the consultation and participation have been documented highlighting the views and suggestions, needs, priorities and preferences and suggestion of stakeholders on mitigation of adverse impact etc.

Subsequently, a draft consultation document in English has been prepared.

The participation and consultation findings have been analysed under Major Findings and Scheme Specific Issues. The major findings include issues raised by people/perceived losses suggestion made by people and perceived benefits Scheme specific issues include the major/critical issues of community concern under Rural Transport Improvement Project (RTIP), which include 46 FRBs for improvement/maintenance for the first year programme, 9 Rural Road (RR) for improvement and maintenance, 8 SRR (Bridges/Culverts/Drainage Structure etc.), 13 Growth Centres Markets (GCMs), and 8 Ghats. The findings of each type of schemes have been discussed under respective scheme.

Though all the proposed FRBs (37) under the first year programme for improvement have been surveyed, of field data of one FRB were found incomplete; so finally, findings of 36 FRBs were analyzed.

9.7.1***Major Findings***

The major findings, which include major issues raised by people/potential problems and their suggestions for resolving those issues under the concerned schemes, are given in details in the tables in Annex 9.. These have been summarised here

Impacts on assets

- Homestead
- Structure
- Agriculture Land
- Commercial Land
- Mill Factory
- Fallow Land
- Cultural/Common Properties
- Shops
- Trees

Other issues

- Water logging
- Increased risks and accident
- Road Widening
- Surface of the road to be redesigned
- Slope/Protection
- Impacts on Vulnerable groups
- Impacts on Indigenous people

The issue that homestead will be affected was raised in 22 FRBs, Structure in 18 FRBs, Agriculture Land in 23 FRBs, Commercial Land in 3 FRBs, Mill Factory in 2 FRBs, Vulnerable groups will be affected in 5 FRBs, Fallow Land in 9 FRBs, Indigenous people will be affected in 2 FRBs, Cultural/Common Properties in 7 FRBs, Shops will be affected in 2 FRBs, Water logging in 3 FRBs, Accident/Safety measure in 22 FRBs, Trees affected in 7 FRBs, Road Widening

in 2 FRBs, Surface of the road to be redesigned in 7 FRBs, Slope/Protection in 13 FRBs

In rural road improvements, the issue that homestead will be affected was raised in 1 RR, Structure in 3 RRs, Agriculture Land in 1, Water Logging in 5 RRs, Accident/Safety measure in 5 RRs, Tree affected in 3 RRs, Road Widening in 2 RRs, Slope/Protection in 2 RRs, Surface improvement 2 RRs and pond in 2 RRs

In structures on rural roads these additional concerns were raised:

- Pond affected
- Slope/Protection
- Dredging needed for siltation removal
- Crop damages

The issue that Structure will be affected was raised in 1, Agriculture Land in 3, Vulnerable groups will be affected in 4, Water Logging in 10, Trees affected in 1, Slope/Protection in 3, Pond in 1 and Siltation in 4 SRR/ Bridges.

In GCMs the issue that homestead will be affected was raised in 1, Structure in 3, Agriculture Land in 3, Fallow Land in 1, Indigenous people will be affected in 1, Cultural/Common Properties in 3, Shops will be affected in 3, Water Logging in 3 Accident/Safety measure in 3, Surface of the road to be redesigned in 2, Slope/Protection in 5 GCMs .

In *Ghats* the following additional issues were raised:

- River Erosion
- Siltation dredging

In *ghats*, The issue that Structure will be affected in 1, Shops will be affected in 1, Slope/Protection in 1, Surface improvement in 2, and River erosion in 6, and siltation dredging in 2 ghats.

9.7.2

Findings of Scheme Specific Issues

The Scheme Specific Issues were identified through consultation/interview with key informants and hot spot meeting. While participants talked of the major issues, they also talked of their suggestions as remedy for those problems. The suggested remedies against the anticipated/potential problems are given in the Tables in the Annexure 9.

All such critical issues, that is, issues of community concerns such as Graveyard, Mosque, Temple, School/*Madrassa* and Pond could not be totally identified on each of the road (FRB) through FGD consultation as it was conducted at one or two points of the whole length of the road. However, it was possible on the part of the field staff engaged for identification through consultation process of all critical issues on each of the road as their investigations covered the whole length of the road.

The findings on major scheme specific issues raised by people in reference to particular scheme are quite similar to those raised in the FRBs, GCMs and

Ghats.. The major issues, who/how many of the participants raised those issues, and people's suggestion are provided in Annex 9.

9.8 FINDINGS OF CONSULTATION WITH NGOS

As part of participatory consultation, some relevant Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), which have an interest or are related directly or indirectly with different types of development activities covering social and environmental aspects were identified for consultation. The main objectives of such consultations were to share ideas and experiences about the likely impact and suggestion for mitigation. To achieve the desired objective a formal letter was sent to 42 local, regional/national and international NGOs working in the project location, explaining them about the project concept and objectives. In this letter, the contacted NGOs were requested to send their comments on social, resettlement and environmental issues to be considered in the different stages of the project works, and visited a number of them but it was possible to get related information only from a small number of NGOs (*see Table 9 4 in Annex 9 for details*)

9.9 PERCEIVED BENEFITS

The perceived benefits are summarized below.

- Easy/Quick movement of vehicles in general and non-motorized ones in particular.
- Easy and safe movement of people, shoppers/traders and women shoppers/traders in particular, the students, and the girl students, the sick and the aged in particular.
- Easier accessibility to Health/Family Planning services and reduction of child death.
- Easy and cheaper/timely movement of goods and inputs.
- Increase in trading/business/Poultry Farms
- Development of industries
- Setting up of more shops/road side shops will be possible.
- Employment generation/work opportunities on road for women/labourers in particular.
- Rise in income.
- Improvement in living standard
- Tree plantation.
- Development of cooperative societies and increased group savings.
- Road longevity
- Solution of traffic jam due to good condition of roads
- Drainage improvement.
- Increase in Government revenue.

Most of the participants talked of the easy, quick, safe and cheap communication of people and transportation of goods and inputs. Many talked of other benefits, which include accessibility to educational, and health/family planning services, tree plantation, work opportunities on road and rise in business/setting up of industries.

As it has been stated earlier elsewhere in the Report, participation and consultation is a process which must continue through all stage of project activities, e.g., project selection/ designing, implementation, monitoring/evaluation, operation and maintenance (O &M)

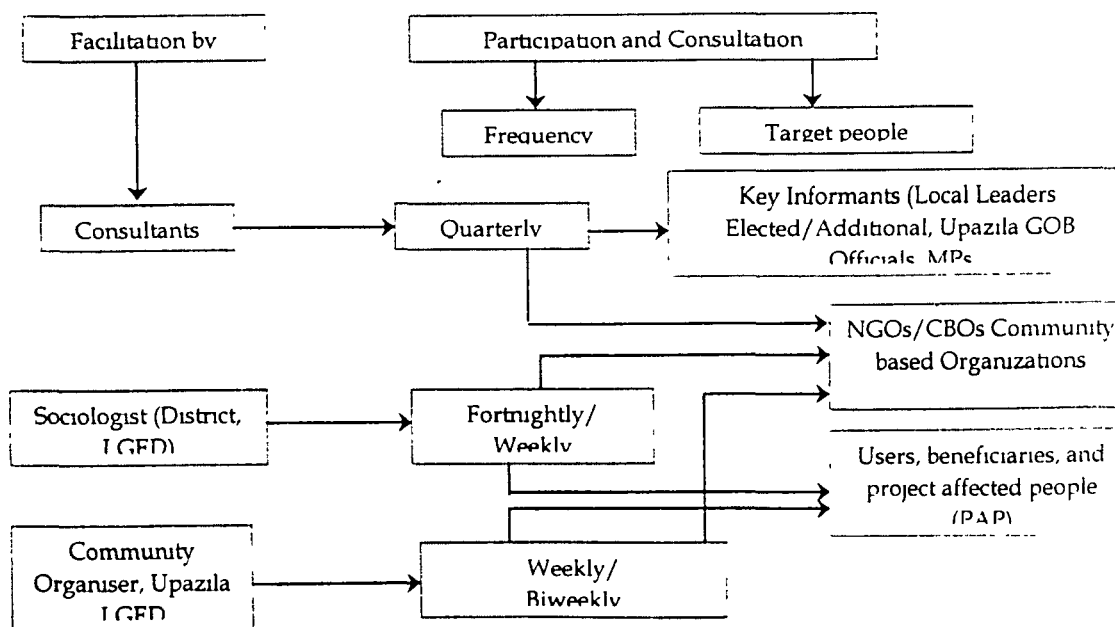
The present participation and consultation has been conducted in the selection stage of the project, and the detailed including methodology, and findings, has been presented earlier in the report. The tools used for people’s participation and consultation assessment include focussed group discussions (FGDs), Key Informants Interviews, and Hot Spot in-depth Meetings, which must also be used in implementation, monitoring/evaluation, and O&M stages of project activities.

9.10.1 Implementation Arrangement of Participation and Consultation Process during Implementation Stage

The implementation arrangement of participation and consultation process in implementation stage of the project activities has been discussed below including proposed flow-chart.

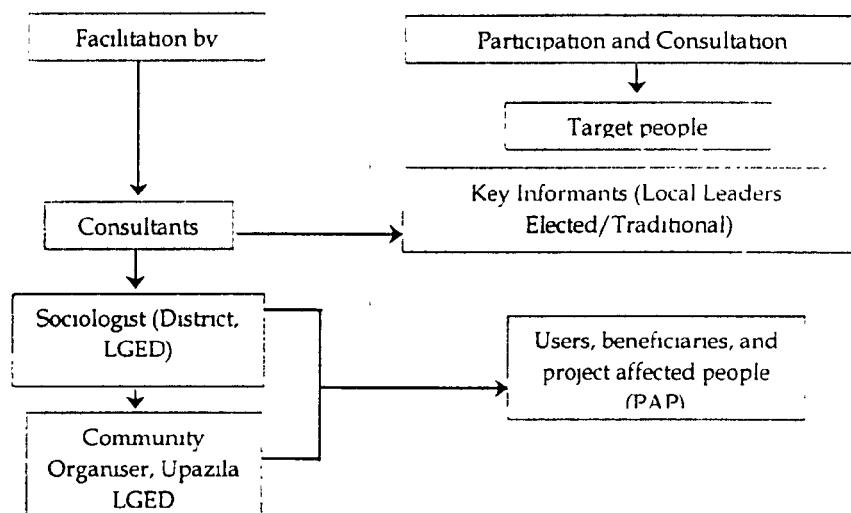
As illustrated in Flow Chart given below, the responsibility of implementation arrangement of participation consultation with the stake holders and users/ beneficiaries during the implementation stage of will liase with the Design Supervision Management Consultants (DSMCs) at the top, with the LGED District Sociologist in the middle, and with the LGED Community Organiser at the bottom/ field level. The overall responsibility for co-ordination will lie with the PIO (PD)/LGED.

Figure 9.6: Flow Chart of Implementation arrangement of participation and consultation during Project implementation



As proposed, the DMSCs will be required to be involved in participation and consultation process quarterly with the key informants who include traditional/elected leaders, Upazila GOB officials, local MPs) at quarterly basis; the LGED District Sociologist will work fortnightly/weekly with the NGOs/CBOs (Community Based Organizations); and the LGED Upazila Community Organizer will be involved in the participation and consultation process with the NGOs, CBOs, and Users/Beneficiaries once or twice a week.

Figure 9.7: Flow Chart on Participation and Consultation during Sub-project Preparation



The nature and type of participation and consultation needed during sub-project preparation as suggested, has been illustrated in the above flow chart. In deed mainly those who are likely to be effected and the local leaders may need to be consulted; *this consultation must be held before finalization of the sub-project preparation.*

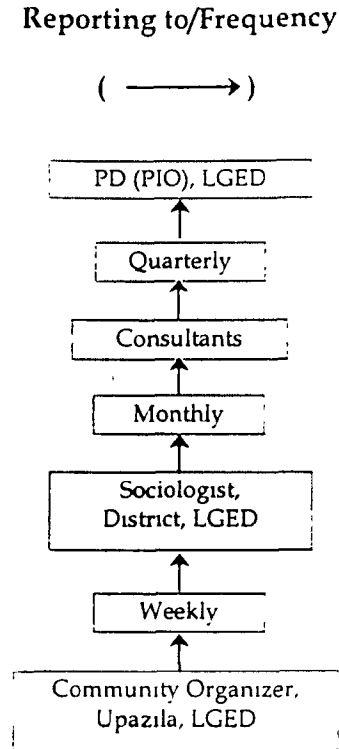
Implementation Arrangement of Reporting

The implementation arrangement of reporting has been discussed below including proposed flow-chart.

As illustrated in the Flow Chart given, the responsibility for arrangement of reporting of results of participation consultation with the stakeholders and users/beneficiaries will lie with the Design Supervision and Management Consultants (DSMCs) at the top, with the LGED District Sociologist in the middle, and with the LGED Community Organizer at the bottom/ field level the PIO (PD)/LGED.

As proposed, the LGED Upazila Community Organizer will send his/her report once a week to the LGED District Sociologist/the LGED Executive Engineer. The LGED District Sociologist on his/her part will prepare and send his/her report along with the report of Upazila Organizer to the DSMCs once a month; the DSMCs, in turn, will forward it along with their own report to the PIO/PD once every quarter.

Figure 9.8: Flow Chart of implementation arrangement of Reporting



The overall responsibility for co-ordination will lie with the PIO (PD)/LGED at the Project Office.

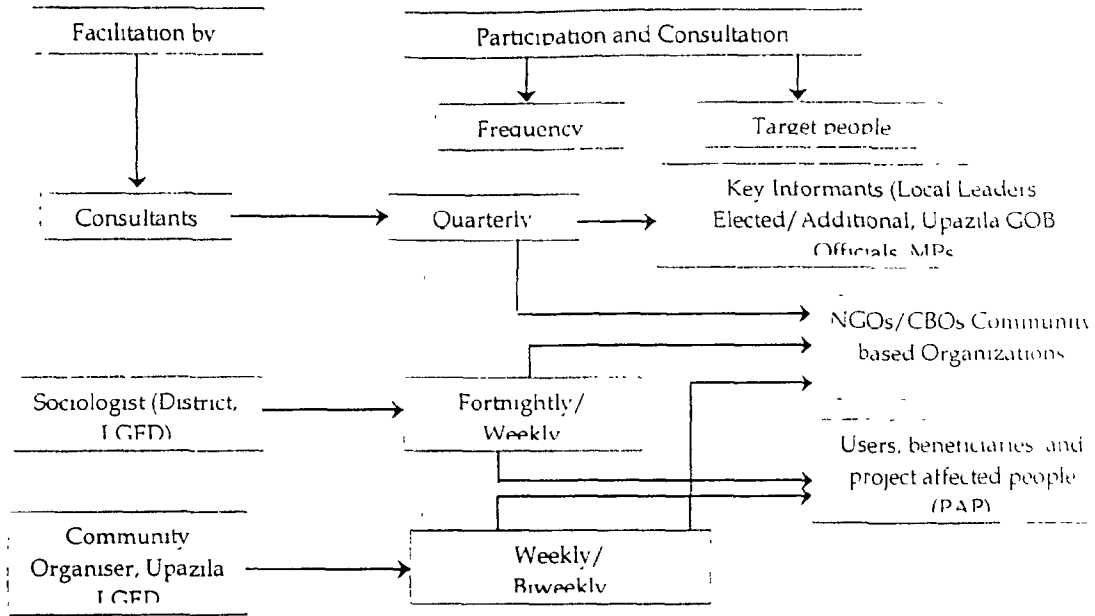
9.10.2 Implementation Arrangement of Participation and Consultation during Monitoring & Evaluation Stage

The implementation arrangement of participation and consultation process during monitoring & evaluation stage of the project activities has been discussed below including the proposed flow-chart.

As illustrated in Flow Chart given below, the responsibility of implementation arrangement of participation consultation with the stake holders and users/beneficiaries during the monitoring & evaluation stage of will lie with the Design Supervision Management Consultants (DSMCs) at the top, with the LGED District Sociologist in the middle, and with the LGED Community Organiser at the bottom/field level.

The overall responsibility for co-ordination will lie with the PIO (PD)/LGED.

Figure 9.9: Flow Chart of implementation arrangement of participation and consultation during Monitoring & Evaluation Stage



As proposed, the DMSCs will be required to be involved in participation and consultation process quarterly with the key informants who include traditional/elected leaders, Upazila GOB officials, local MPs), the LGED District Sociologist will work fortnightly/weekly with the NGOs/CBOs (Community Based Organizations); and the LGED Upazila Community Organizer will be involved in the participation and consultation process with the NGOs, CBOs, and Users/Beneficiaries once or twice a week.

PART C

This section of the report presents, the proposed institutional structure to support the implementation of the resettlement action plan, the gender strategy and the indigenous peoples development plan, incorporating the participation and consultation strategy. Roles and responsibilities have been identified for project staff and in that context, the envisaged capacity building requirements, at various levels have also been included.

The subsections in the previous part of the report (Part B) individually contain implementation strategies for each action plan/strategy. This section focuses primarily on the *Institutional Structure* for implementation and its inter linkages.

10.1 *INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS*

10.1.1 *Institutional capacity of LGED in relation to RTIP*

LGED has offices down to upazilla level and comprises of 10,494 staff. Under the Chief Engineer, there are two Additional Chief Engineers, of whom one is in charge of implementation and administration. RTIP R & R activities will be performed under the supervision of one Project Coordinator. Furthermore for the effective implementation of the resettlement Action Plan, an additional seven persons are required; these are at district and Upazila level as shown in the table that follows:

Table 10.1 *Staff requirements within LGED*

Staff needed for Participatory R&R activities	Staff Requirements	
	Existing No	Additional staff suggested
Socio-Economist (PIO level)	2	0
Sociologist (PIO level)	1	0
District Sociologist (DS)	14	7
Community Organizer (at Upazila)	164 (1 per Upazila)	0

10.1.2 *Identification of Main Tasks and Activities*

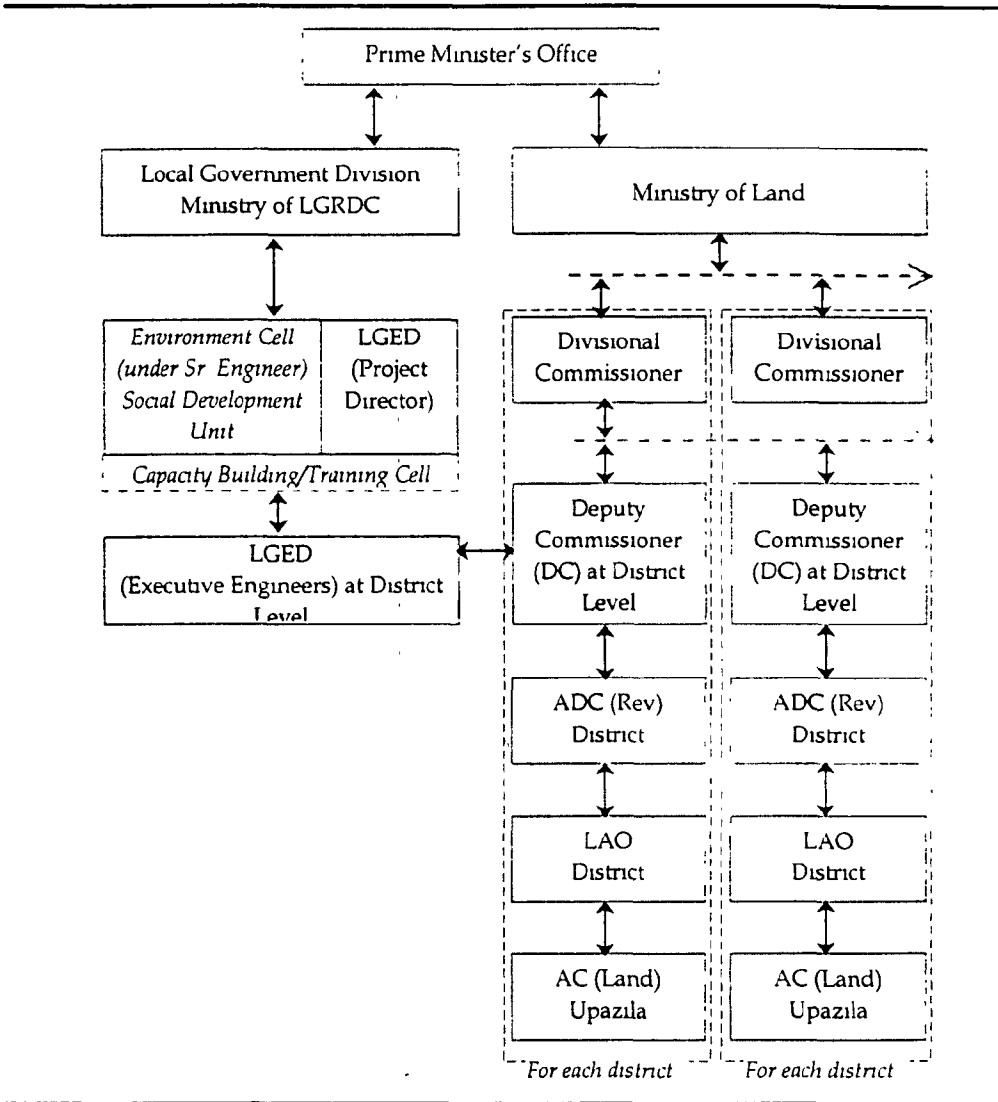
In the RTIP the Government will acquire land for the LGED through the Deputy Commissioner (DC) in each of the RTIP districts and LGED will be responsible for implementing the R & R activities.

LGED does have adequate institutional capacity to undertake the environmental and R & R activities. Though primary responsibility of LGED is to build and maintain infrastructure facilities such as roads and development of growth centers, its approach is quite different from other agencies of the same type or working on the same sectors. Since its beginning, LGED has been following a policy of social engineering whereby it not only builds and maintains infrastructure facilities but also actively pursues a policy of mitigating social problems arising out of such programs. In general, LGED is in a unique

position to plan and implement social development programs. In the course of implementation of various development programs LGED has successfully build up a strong in house set up to deal with activities relating to resettlement.

Below is a diagram detailing the respective roles of the main officials associated with the land acquisition and R & R processes in LGED.

Figure 10.1 Institutional linkage in Land Acquisition Process with Ministry/Division and offices in the 21 Project Districts



10.1.3 Identified roles and responsibilities of key staff

The Role of the Project Director

The Project Director (PD) plays an integral role in the organization of R & R activities in this project. The PD will appoint and coordinate PIO staffs/consultants to assist LGED for effective implementation of the RAP. The PD will be in charge of the overall implementation of the program and will function through the Executive Engineers, Upazilla Engineers, District Sociologist, and Resettlement Specialist in the implementation of the R & R program.

Administrative Responsibility for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The Government Revenue Department, through the DC of a Project District, acquires private land on behalf of the LGED. LGED, as the project proponent, is responsible for assisting resettlement and rehabilitation of PAPs. Compensation shall be paid to the PAPs who lose properties and assets they legally own. The detailed of acquisition and compensation process is given in the RAP document.

The Role of the DC

The Deputy Commissioner is empowered to acquire land for public purposes and assesses compensation of properties to be acquired. He functions through the Land Acquisition Officer (LAO). The LAO, along with the LGED representative will conduct joint verification of properties on the affected land based on the land acquisition plan that will be submitted by the LGED to the DC.

Roles and Responsibilities for R& R Implementation

The following table summarises the respective roles required in the implementation of the R & R program.

Figure 10.2 Organizational Arrangements of LGED I Implementation of RTIP and its Linkages with other Agencies

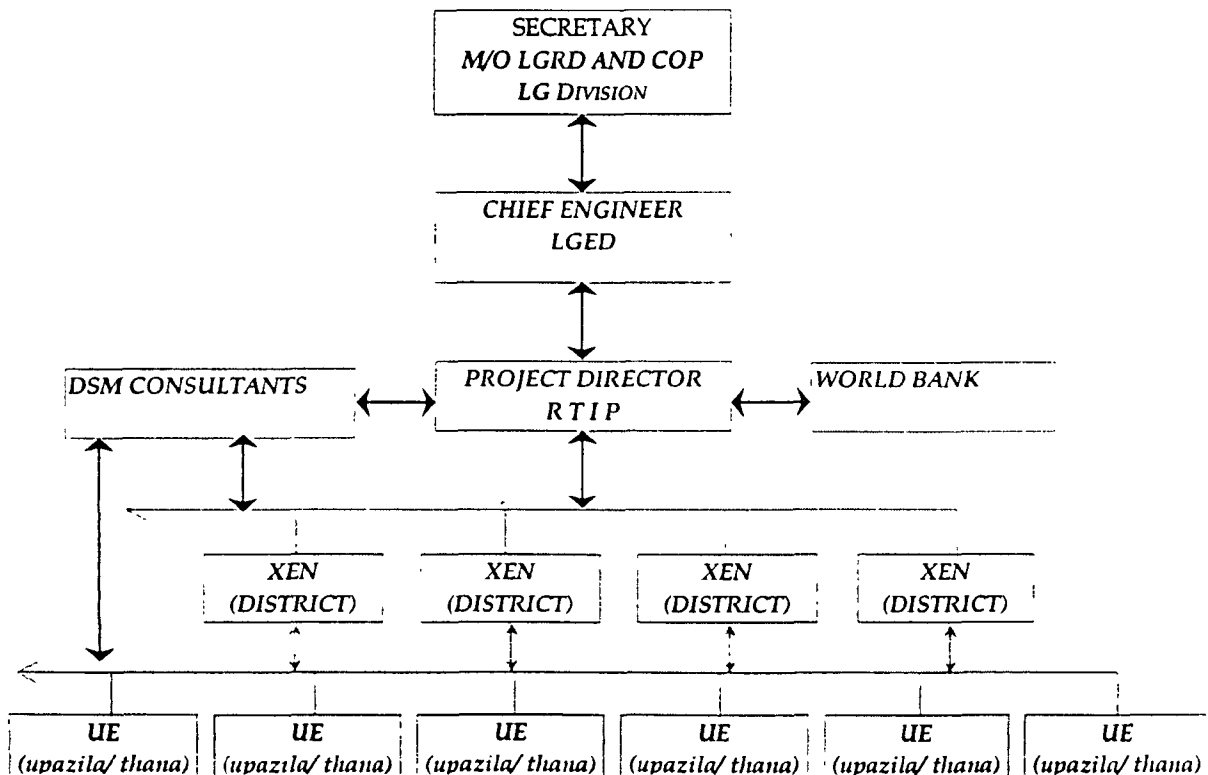


Table 10.2 Roles and Responsibilities

Level	Implementation Authority	Roles and Responsibilities
LGED (PIO Level)	Project Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall responsibility for the R&R program • Prepare land acquisition plans and submit to the District Administration for acquisition. • Oversee the progress of land acquisition and R & R activities • Coordinate and facilitate the R & R. • Coordinate for all R & R related activities. • Prepare Resettlement Action Plan • Coordinate the implementation of R&R activities with in-house and field staff • Coordinate with other Government line Departments for ensuring effective delivery of mitigation and rehabilitation support. • Coordinate the implementation of R & R activities with in-house and field staff. • Organize training for the LGED staff responsible for R & R capacity building to implement the R & R program • Monitor the progress of R & R and land acquisition and public consultation at the road link level • Prepare Terms of Reference and facilitate the appointment of external agencies for monitoring and evaluation (M&E). • Develop Terms of Reference for studies identified to enhance the implementation of R & R, facilitate the appointment of consultants and coordinate the studies • Prepare monthly progress reports. • Maintain formal accounts for all project funding and prepare for and cooperate with Government audits.
	Senior Engineer (Environment cell)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up a sub-unit that will look after social development issues like women development and indigenous people development. This would include being a resource centre for capacity building requirements and carrying out periodic monitoring relating to women development and indigenous people development.
LGED (District Level)	Executive Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with district administration for support for the implementation of R & R. • Monitor R & R activities and submit monthly reports. • Ensure the implementation of mitigation measures, wherever required. • Organize the disbursement of cheques for assistance and compensation in the affected area in public
District	DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for overall land acquisition. • Issue notice for land acquisition under section 3 of the Acquisition and Requisition of Land Ordinance 1982. • Receive objections to the notice of land acquisition within 15 days of notification and dispose of the objection within 15 days of receiving them. • Effect land acquisition. • Facilitate the payment of compensation to the landowner. • Monitor the progress of land acquisition and coordination with LGED in reporting.

Level	Implementation Authority	Roles and Responsibilities
Upazila Level	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)/ Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet regularly to review the progress of land acquisition and redress grievances. Decide on the replacement value on the basis of the methodology mentioned in the RAP. Facilitate the implementation of Government programs in the project-affected areas. Liaise with District and/or Upazila administration for dovetailing Government's income generating and developmental programs for the PAPs
	Upazilla Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with the District Executive Engineer to implement R & R activities. Develop rapport with the PAPs. Assist the Land Acquisition officer to receive the compensation amount for PAPs from the District Administration
	Community Organizers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify the PAPs listed in the RAP. Ensure inclusion of PAPs in the census. Facilitate the opening of joint accounts in local banks to transfer assistance for R & R for the PAPs. Participate in the disbursement of cheques for the assistance at public consultations with the PAPs on a continuing basis during the implementation of the project Generate awareness about alternate economic livelihood and enable the PAPs to make informed choice. Identify training needs of the PAPs for income generating activities. Establish linkages with inter-agency, e.g. financial institutions, Govt. departments, etc. for income restoration and R & R services Assist PAPs in receiving their entitlements. Assist the Supervision Consultant in ensuring that the contractors are following the various provisions of the applicable laws concerning the worker's safety, health and hygiene, women's issues and child labor issues Preparing monthly reports.

10.2

CAPACITY BUILDING

The process of project implementation would be initiated as soon as the project preparation reaches the final stage. In view of the new roles and functions identified for them, it becomes imperative to identify and train the LGED in-house staffs, who will be associated with the resettlement program of the RTIP both at the central and district levels. This will ensure sustainability of the program in future projects. A group-training program is proposed in this regard. The training contents will be repeated to include the Supervision Consultants when they are in place.

Table 10.3 *Two Day Training on R & R and Environmental Issues*

#	Who Attends	Training Program on	Instruction	Duration
1.	Sociologist and Socio-Economists at the PIO, District Executive	Regulation and Policies Related to Land Acquisition, R&R and Environment, land acquisition, WB R&R policy, basic features of	Lecture	½ day

#	Who Attends	Training Program on	Instruction	Duration
	Engineers, Upazilla Engineers, AEs (project) in charge of R&R and Community Organizers	the RAP; institutional arrangements, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, planning for relocation, documentation requirement of the project; environmental overview; environmental regulations.		
2.	Sociologist and Socio- Economists at the PIO, District Executive Engineers, Upazilla Engineers, AEs (project) in charge of R&R and Community Organizers	Salient Features of the RTIP R&R Policy and general EA aspects: implementation arrangements, roles and responsibilities, grievance redress cell and GRC/RAC, continued consultation and feedback, labor laws, gender issues, health and hygiene issues, environmental awareness and safeguards in the project.	Workshop	½ day
3.	Sociologist and Socio- Economists at the PIO, District Executive Engineers, Upazilla Engineers, AEs (project) in charge of R&R and Community Organizers	Effective R&R and EMP Implementation* Experience sharing related to R&R and EMP implementation, disbursement mechanism, conflict resolution methods, contingency management, rapid appraisals and documentation.	Lecture and group Discussion	½ day
4.	Sociologist and Socio- Economists at the PIO, District Executive Engineers, Upazilla Engineers, AEs (project) in charge of R&R and Community Organizers	Long Term Environmental and Social Issues in the transport sector: social and environmental assessment methods, analytical tools, social risk assessment and management, integration of social and environmental issues and good practices.	Lecture and Group Discussion	½ day

*Co-ordination is required between Civil works and Resettlement:

10.3

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Internally the LGED will periodically conduct monitoring of the progress of the planned R & R activities. A small budget has to be proposed for this purpose. The R & R Co-ordinator at the LGED will be responsible for monitoring the progress of R & R and will regularly interact and take assistance from representatives of the project affected community. The Land Acquisition officer, in the office of the DC will be responsible for monitoring the progress of land acquisition. The Executive Engineer, as District level R & R Co-ordinator, will be responsible for the progress of the R & R activities. These officials will undertake this internal monitoring monthly and annually for the first two years. It is suggested that at the time of implementation, if need arises, the Project could take up quarterly monitoring in addition to the above.

The team of officials carrying out the monitoring will also include a representative from the Environmental Cell (at HQ level, under the SE, that will also look after issues relating to social development), to monitor aspects relating to gender and indigenous people development. At the project level, Upazilla Engineer will complete the monthly monitoring inputs in reporting formats to be prepared. Monitoring the contractor's conformity to social and

environmental aspects will form a part of the Construction Supervising Consultant's activities.

An external monitoring and evaluation agency will be commissioned for mid-term and end-term monitoring and evaluation of the Resettlement activities and the progress of the development plans relating to women and indigenous people. The LGED will send quarterly reports to the World Bank on the progress in land acquisition and resettlement.

**Annex to Indigenous
Peoples Development Plan**

Annexure 7.1- I Tribal Population in Project District

Distribution of Tribal Population & HHs by Zila, 1991

Sl No.	Name of Zila	Tribal		Tribal as % of	
		HH	Population	HH	Population
1	Bogra	4012	20660	0.78	0.77
2	Branmanbaria	420	2448	0.12	0.11
3	Chandpur	427	2281	0.12	0.11
4	Comilla	688	3818	0.1	0.09
5	Dhaka	1344	7062	0.13	0.12
6	Gazipur	294	1384	0.09	0.09
7	Habiganj	7729	39240	2.1	2.57
8	Joypurhat	3806	18561	2.52	2.43
9	Manikgonj	120	543	0.05	0.05
10	Maulvibazar	6180	31264	2.54	2.27
11	Munshiganj	180	1026	0.09	0.09
12	Naogaon	14930	74213	3.73	3.45
13	Narayanganj	288	1615	0.09	0.09
14	Narsingdi	352	1827	0.11	0.11
15	Natore	2219	11490	0.88	0.83
16	Nawabganj	4481	23501	2.26	2.01
17	Pabna	602	3327	0.18	0.17
18	Rajshahi	9000	44147	2.51	2.34
19	Sirajganj	337	1886	0.08	0.03
20	Sunamganj	1855	6643	0.44	1.39
21	Sylhet	2312	13661	0.68	0.63
Total		61576	310597		
Average				0.93	0.94

Annex 7.2: Summary Findings of FGD on Indigenous People

Sl. No.	Name of Subproject (FRB)	Indigenous People			Literacy Rate (%)	Availability of Educational		Receives Health Services from				Accessibility to other Area	
		Name of Ethnic Group	Total HH	HH in RoW		Govt. (No)	NGO (No)	Quack	NGO	FWC	UHC	Poor	Good
1	Himsi-Madani Nagar Rd. Sadar, Joypurhat	Orao	14	0	22	1	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	Jalmalia-Mollapara Puthia, Rajshahi	Orao/ Mazi	10+32	1	20-25	1	2	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
3	Bongpur-Dobarmor Gomestapur, Chapai Naabgonj	Rajnar/Roy	14+15	0	30-35	2	1			Yes	Yes	0	Yes
4	Dobarmore-Akkelpur * Gomestapur, Chapai Nawabgonj	Orao	25	4	15-20	1	1	Yes	0	0	0	Yes	
5	Rajabari-Kakonhat Godagari, Rajshahi	Orao/ Ramdan/ Mazi	56+11+6	2	15	1	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	

*Note = Road not of 1st Year

FWC= Family Welfare Centre

UHC= Upazila Health Complex

Annex 7.2: Summary Findings of FGD on Indigenous People

Source of Income (in Percent of Total Annual Income)			HH Annual Expenditure (in Percent)			Average Days of Employment in a Year	HH Economic Condition over the		Main Social Ceremonies	
Own Land	Leased in	Wage/Earning	Consumption	Investment	Festivals		Improving	Deteriorating	Religious	Cultural
20	40	40	90	3, 4	6	200		Yes	3	5
30	30	40	90	1, 2	8	300		Yes	4	4
30	20	50	92	1, 2	6	281		Yes	3	6
30	10	60	93	1, 2	5	280		Yes	4	3
25	0	75	94	1	5	320		Yes	3	4

Annex 7.2: Summary Findings of FGD on Indigenous People

Main Production in land (in percent)			Work in (in		Ownership of Land (in-Percent)						HHs' Membership	
Paddy/Wh eat	Vegetable	Others	Within Own area	Other Area	Homestead			Arable			Yes	Name of NGO
					Own Land	Khas Land	Others	Own Land	Khas Land	Leased in		
100	0	0	130	80	100	0	0	50	0	50	Yes	Ashroy
70	0	30	200	100	37	0	5	80	0	20	No	0
100	0	0	211	70	20	0	9	100	0	0	Yes	CARITAS
90	0	10	200	80	10	15	0	90	10	0	Yes	CARITAS
96	0	4	185	90	59	14	0	85	15	0	Yes	Grameen/ Others

Accessibility to other Area		Source of Income (in Percent of Total Annual Income)			HH Annual Expenditure (in Percent)			Average Days of Employment in a Year
Poor	Good	Own Land	Leased in	Wage/Earning	Consumption	Investment	Festivals	
Yes		20	40	40	90	3, 4	6	200
Yes		30	30	40	90	1, 2	8	300
0	Yes	30	20	50	92	1, 2	6	281
Yes		30	10	60	93	1, 2	5	280
Yes		25	0	75	94	1	5	320

HH Economic Condition over the Years		Main Social Ceremonies (Approx. No.)		Main Production in land (in percent)			Work in (in Percent of Days in the Year)	
Improving	Deteriorating	Religious	Cultural	Paddy/Wheat	Vegetable	Others	Within Own area	Other Area
	Yes	3	5	100	0	0	130	80
	Yes	4	4	70	0	30	200	100
	Yes	3	6	100	0	0	211	70
	Yes	4	3	90	0	10	200	80
	Yes	3	4	96	0	4	185	90

Ownership of Land (in-Percent)						HHs' Membership with NGO	
Homestead			Arable			Yes	Name of NGO
Own Land	Khas Land	Others	Own Land	Khas Land	Leased in		
100	0	0	50	0	50	Yes	Ashroy
37	0	5	80	0	20	No	0
20	0	9	100	0	0	Yes	CARITAS
10	15	0	90	10	0	Yes	CARITAS
59	14	0	85	15	0	Yes	Grameen/Others

Annexure 7.3. Indigenous People's Household Data

Sl. No.	Name and Location of Road	Name of HH/ Respondent (Relation with HH)	Address (Village/UP)	Family Type (Code)	Religion (Code)	Type of Main House	Having Electricity	Source of Drinking Water	Total Structure No	No of Structure within the proposed width	No. of Structure within top width	Other plants smaller than chest height and 2 ft diameter (No)	Land owned (acre)	Land in (Lease + Mortgage) acre	Landout (acre)	Land under cultivation (acre)	Homestead area (Decimal)	Total HH Population	
																		Male	Female
1.	Jholmolia Hat - Mollahpara (Puthia, Rajshahi)	Noresh Sarder / Noresh Sarder (Self)	Vill Ziopara UP Ziopara	Joint	Hindu	Cl Sheet	No	Tubewell	1	1	-	-	-	0 33	-	0 33	1 5 (deci)	2	1
2.	Rajbari-Kakonhat (Godagari/Rajshahi)	Zetya Mazi/ Anu Mazi (Son)	Vill Lalmati UP Gogrcun	Joint	Hindu	Cl Sheet	Yes	Tubewell	2	-	1	-	-	2 0	-	2 0	11 0 (deci)	3	3
3.	Rajbari-Kakonhat (Godagari/Rajshahi)	Amin Mazi/ Amin Mazi (Self) Amin Mazi (Self)	Vill Lalmati UP. Gogrcun UP Gogrcun	Individual	Hindu	Cl Sheet	Yes	Tubewell	3	-	1	-	-	3 0	-	3 0	11 0 (deci)	4	2
*4	Dobarmore-Akkelpur (Gomastapur/Chapai Nawabganj)	Bakua Bakua (Self)	Vill Tompara UP Radhanagar	Joint	Hindu	Cl Sheet	No	Tubewell	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 0 (Kash) (deci.)	3	2
*5	Dobarmore-Akkelpur (Gomastapur/Chapai Nawabganj)	Sri Subin/ Sri Subin (Self)	Vill Tompara UP Radhanagar	Joint	Hindu	Thatched	No	Tubewell	1	1	-	-	2 0	-	-	2 0	10 0 (Kash) (deci)	2	3
*6	Dobarmore-Akkelpur (Gomastapur/Chapai Nawabganj)	Haradhan Draw/ Haradhan (Self)	Vill Tompara UP Radhanagar	Individual	Hindu	Cl Sheet	No	Tubewell	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	15 0 (deci)	3	2
*7.	Dobarmore-Akkelpur (Gomastapur/Chapai Nawabganj)	Sri Khoka/ Sri Khoka (Self)	Vill Tompara UP Radhanagar	Joint	Hindu	Cl Sheet	No	Tubewell	1	1	-	-	2 0	-	-	2 0	15 0 (deci)	3	2

*Road not of 1st year

Annexure 7.3. Indigenous People's Household Data

Sl. No.	Marital Status				Literacy Status				Educational Level				Occupational Status			Total Income Tk	Loan from NGO			Saved NGO	Economic Status		Changes in economic Status of HH		
	Married	Unmarried	Separated/Divorced	Widowed	Can read only	Can sign name only	Can read and write	Can neither read nor write	Upto Primary level	Upto Secondary level	Upto Higher Secondary level	Upto Degree and above	Farmer	Labourer	Others		Amount Borrowed	Amount Repaid	Amount Outstanding		Below	Above	Improved	Deteriorated	Remained Same
1.	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	34,500	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes
2.	4	1	1	-	-	-	3	3	2	1	-	-	1	2	3	74,000	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes
3.	5	1	-	-	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	4	1	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
*4.	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	38,550	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-
*5.	2	3	-	-	4	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	1	3	1	33,000	3,000	6 installmen	6 installment	1,000	Yes	-	-	Yes	-
*6	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	37,100	4,000	-	600	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes
*7.	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	2	1	2	38,000	2,000	5 installmen	47 installment	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-

Annexure 7.3: Indigenous People's Household Data

Sl. No.	Potential Loss of HH		Coverage under Social Dev Prog	HH Members Affected by illness/disease	Details of Treatment			HHS Resources & Amenity (ownership)			HH Members Migration	Days/ Months per year	Where Migrate	Distance from the HH (Km)	Frequency	Part of the Year
	Homestead Area	House Structure			Allopathic Treatment	Homeopathic Treatment	Ayurvedic Treatment	Radio (No)	Tape Recorder (No)	Bicycle (No)						
1	2' x 20'	20' x 12'	No	Yes	2	1	-	-	-	-	Yes	100 days	Rajshahi (own Dist Town)	45	Every Year	Rainy season
2	20' x 5'	20' x 12' (1 No.)	No	Yes	4	-	-	1	-	1	Yes	45 days	Rajshahi (own Dist Town)	30	Every Year	Rainy season
3	26' x 5'	26' x 15'	No	Yes	3	-	-	-	1	-	Yes*	7 days	Relatives House	12	Every Year	Winder season
*4.	20' x 3'	20' x 12' (1 No.)	No	Yes	2	1	-	-	-	-	Yes	80 days	Niamatpur Bholahat	30 - 40	Every Year	Summer season
*5	50' x 3' (Earth Wall)	-	No	Yes	3	1	-	-	-	-	Yes	60 days	Niamatpur Bholahat	30 - 40	Every Year	Summer season
*6	40' x 5'	40' x 12'	No	Yes	4	1	-	-	-	-	Yes	100 days	Niamatpur Bholahat	30 - 40	Every Year	Summer season
*7.	45' x 5'	45' x 15'	No	Yes	3	2	-	-	-	-	Yes	60 days	Niamatpur Bholahat	30 - 40	Every Year	Summer season

Annex 9

Annex to Participation & Consultation Strategy

Annex 9

- Code 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
 2 Provision in resettlement framework
 3 Community road safety measures
 4 To be implemented by I.C.S

Table 9.1.1a : FGD Summary Findings on FRB Road Improvement (1st year)

SL. No.	Issue	Name /No. of Schemes *	What people generally suggested	Solution from the project (Code)	Residual Issues	How residual Issues will be managed
1	Homestead will be affected	11, 14, 21, 22, 51, 52, 53, 54, 63, 71, 72, 82, 83, 91, 111, 112, 121, 122, 151, 152, 161 (21)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement required • Proper compensation for homestead land • Borrow pit to be filled in for protection of homestead • Earth needed from outside to save homestead 	2 2 1 1	None	
2	Structure (dwellings, walls, tube-wells, electric pole etc) will be affected	11, 13, 21, 32, 51, 52, 53, 82, 101, 102, 111, 112, 121, 122, 131, 151, 152, 161 (18)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustment of road alignment needed to protect structure • Road to be widened for protection of structure • Road to be straightened for protection of structure • Compensation needed for loss of structure • Pole replacement of REB (Rural electrification Board) • Telephone line replacement • Compensation needed • Structure to be replaced with due compensation 	1 1 1 2 1 1 2 2	None	
3	Agricultural land will be affected	14, 21, 31, 51, 52, 53, 54, 71, 81, 82, 91, 92, 101, 102, 113, 121, 122, 131, 132, 151, 152 (21)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation required • Carry soil from borrow pit to save agricultural land • Carry surface earth from a wider areas to save agricultural land • Compensation needed 	2 1 1 2	None	
4	Commercial land will be affected	53, 92 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for replacement needed • Proper compensation needed 	2 2	None	

* The list of the name of the Schemes is shown at the end of the Table

- Code 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
 2 Provision in resettlement framework
 3 Community road safety measures
 4 to be implemented by LCS

Table 9.1.1a : FGD Summary Findings on FRB Road Improvement (1st year)

SL No	Issue	Name /No. of Schemes *	What people generally suggested	Solution from the project (Code)	Residual Issues	How residual issues will be managed
5	Mill Factory will be affected	12 1, 12 2 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for replacement of mill factory 	2	None	
6	Vulnerable groups will be affected	5 4, 7 1, 8 2, 12 1, 12 2 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper resettlement of vulnerable group 	2	None	
7	Fallow land will be affected	1 4, 3 1, 4 1, 4 2, 5 1, 5 2, 5 3, 11 1, 16 2 (9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper Compensation • Fallow land should be converted into commercial land 	2	None	
8	Indigenous people will be affected	No Scheme			None	
9	Cultural/common properties	5 3, 9 1, 9 2, 11 1, 11 2, 12 1, 12 2 (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road alignment, adjustment needed • Proper compensation 	1 2	None	
10	Shops will be affected	5 1, 5 2, 5 3, 5 4, 7 1, 10 1, 10 2, 11 2, 15 2, 15 1 (11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shops shifting compensation needed 	2	None	
11	Water Logging	16 1, 1 1, 1 3, 12 1, 8 2, 11 3, 8 3, 1 2, 6 2, 8 1, 10 1, 10 2, 9 1, 5 1, 5 2, 5 3, 1 4, 15 2, 15 1, 2 1, 2 2 (21)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage facilities needed • Narrow drainage canal to be widened • Provide cross drainage structure in approach road to homestead • Road connection at both ends of the box culvert • Bridge should have sufficient height for navigation • Pipe culvert needed 	1 1 1 1 1 1	None	
12	Accident/Safety Measure	1 3, 3 1, 3 2, 5 1, 5 2, 5 4, 7 1, 8 1, 8 3, 9 1, 9 2, 10 1, 10 2, 12 1, 12 2, 13 1, 13 2, 15 2, 16 2 (19)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road to be widened • Sharp bent/Ai turn/S curve/to be avoided 	1 1	None	

* The list of the name of the Schemes is shown at the end of the Table

- Code 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
 2 Provision in resettlement framework
 3 Community road safety measures
 4 To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.1.1a : FGD Summary Findings on FRB Road Improvement (1st year)

SL No	Issue	Name /No. of Schemes *	What people generally suggested	Solution from the project (Code)	Residual Issues	How residual issues will be managed
13	Trees Affected	11, 14, 21, 51, 52, 53, 62, 71, 91, 92, 111, 113, 121, 122, 151 (15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper signaling needed • Restriction on heavy vehicle needed • Parking place needed • Speed breaker needed • Bridge approach is to be raised to check accident • Proper compensation needed • Tree plantation required 	3 3 3 3 3 2 4	None	
14	Road widening	11, 21, 52, 53, 54, 91, 92, 113, 132, 141, 162 (11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road side owner will plant tree • Trees plantation by Union Parishad • Road Diversion needed • Structure should be removed with proper compensation • Land acquisition needed • Road gradient is to be stabilized • Rehabilitation needed 	4 4 1 2 2 1 2	None	
15	Slope protection	11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 31, 113, 151, 152, 162 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earth collection from outside • Compensation needed • Widening of road by-passing the graveyard • CW-12' total width of the road should be 24' needed • Soil from outside needed • Road alignment as per requirement • Protect slope at pond location • To provide cc block with palasiding protection at the vulnerable places • Wave action protection needed • To protect top soil erosion 	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	None	

* The list of the name of the Schemes is shown at the end of the Table

- Code 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
 2 Provision in resettlement framework
 3 Community road safety measures
 4 To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.1.1a : FGD Summary Findings on FRB Road Improvement (1st year)

Sl. No.	Issue	Name /No. of Schemes *	What people generally suggested	Solution from the project (Code)	Residual issues	How residual issues will be managed
16	Surface Improvement	1 1, 1 2, 3 2, 14 1, 14 2 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Pot holes to be repaired * Reconstruction of flood eroded road Earth cutting from roadside in the rainy season must stop for road * improvement 	1 1 1	None	
17	Road Longevity	No Scheme (0)			None	
18	Crop Damage	No Scheme (0)			None	
19	Pond Affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
20	Water bodies other than pond	No Scheme (0)			None	
21	River Erosion	No Scheme (0)			None	
22	Siltation/dredged	No Scheme (0)			None	
23	Ghat Issues	No Scheme (0)			None	

* The list of the name of the Schemes is shown at the end of the Table

Annex 9

- Code 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
 2 Provision in resettlement framework
 3 Community road safety measures
 4 To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.1.1b : FGD Summary Findings on FRB Maintenance

SL. No.	Issue	Name /No. of Schemes *	What people generally suggested	Solution from the project (Code)	Residual Issues	How residual Issues will be managed
1	Homestead will be affected	17 1 (1)	* Earth needed from outside to save homestead	1	None	
2	Structure (dwellings, walls, tube-wells, electric pole etc) will be affected	No scheme (0)				
3	Agricultural land will be affected	17 1,20 1 (2)	* Compensation required * Carry soil from borrow pit areas to save agricultural land * To carry surface earth from a wider areas to save agricultural land * Compensation needed	2 1 1 2	None	
4	Commercial land will be affected	20 1 (1)	* Compensation for replacement needed	2	None	
5	Mill Factory will be affected	No scheme (0)			None	
6	Vulnerable groups will be affected	No scheme (0)			None	
7	Fallow land will be affected	No scheme (0)			None	
8	Indigenous people will be affected	No scheme (0)			None	
9	Cultural/common properties	No scheme (0)			None	
10	Shops will be affected	17 1 (1)	* Shops shifting compensation needed	2	None	
11	Water Logging	17 1, 20 1 (2)	* Drainage facilities needed	1	None	

* The list of the name of the Schemes is shown at the end of the Table.

Table 9.1.1b : FGD Summary Findings on FRB Maintenance

SL- No.	Issue	Name /No. of Schemes *	What people generally suggested	Solution from the project (Code)	Residual Issues	How residual Issues will be managed
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Sluice gate needed * Road connection at both ends of the box culvert * Pipe culvert needed * Bridge to be widened for bigger drainage canal 	<p style="text-align: center;"> </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> </p>		

* The list of the name of the Schemes is shown at the end of the Table

Table 9.1.1b : FGD Summary Findings on FRB Maintenance

SL. No.	Issue	Name /No. of Schemes *	What people generally suggested	Solution from the project (Code)	Residual Issues	How residual Issues will be managed
12	Accident/Safety Measure	7 1, 17 1, 20 1 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Road to be widened * Proper signaling needed * Speed breaker needed * Bridge approach is to be raised to check accident 	<p style="text-align: center;">1 3 3 1</p>	None	
13	Trees Affected	7 1, 17 1 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Road side owner will plant tree 		None	
14	Road widening	17 1, 20 1 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Land acquisition needed * Soil from outside needed * Road alignment as per requirement 	<p style="text-align: center;">2 1 1</p>	None	
15	Slope protection	17 1, 20 1 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Protect slope at pond location * To provide C C block with pal siding protection at the vulnerable pl * Protection wave action needed * To protect top soil erosion 	<p style="text-align: center;">1 1 1 1</p>	None	
16	Surface Improvement	1 1, 7 1 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Pot holes to be repaired * Reconstruction of flood eroded road 	<p style="text-align: center;">1 1</p>	None	
17	Road Longevity	No scheme (0)				
18	Crop Damage	No scheme (0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Box culvert needed 	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	None	
19	Pond Affected	No scheme (0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Palasiding wall on the bank of pond * Compensation for pond 	<p style="text-align: center;">1 2</p>		
20	Water bodies other than pond	5 1 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Soil from borrowpit needed 	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	None	
21	River Frostion	No scheme (0)			None	

* The list of the name of the Schemes is shown at the end of the Table

Table 9.1.1b : FGD Summary Findings on FRB Maintenance

SL. No.	Issue	Name /No. of Schemes *	What people generally suggested	Solution from the project (Code)	Residual Issues	How residual Issues will be managed
22	Siltation/dredged	No scheme (0)			None	
23	Ghat Issues	No scheme (0)			None	

* The list of the name of the Schemes is shown at the end of the Table

Annex 9

- Code 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
 2 Provision in resettlement framework
 3 Community road safety measures
 4 To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.1.2a : FGD Summary Findings on RRI Improvement

SL. No.	Issue	Name /No. of Schemes *	What people generally suggested	Solution from the project (Code)	Residual Issues	How residual Issues will be managed
1	Homestead will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
2	Structure (dwellings, walls, tube-wells, electric pole etc) will be affected	14 1 (1)	* Road to be widened for protection of structure	1	None	
3	Agricultural land will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
4	Commercial land will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
5	Mill Factory will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
6	Vulnerable groups will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
7	Fallow land will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
8	Indigenous people will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
9	Cultural/common properties	No Scheme (0)			None	
10	Shops will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
11	Water Logging	11 1, 13 1 (2)	* Drainage facilities needed	1	None	
12	Accident/Safety Measure	7 1, 13 1, 13 2 (3)	* Road to be widened * Proper signaling needed	1 3	None	

* The list of the name of the Schemes is shown at the end of the Table

Table9.1.2a : FGD Summary Findings on RR1 Improvement

SL No.	Issue	Name /No. of Schemes *	What people generally suggested	Solution from the project (Code)	Residual Issues	How residual Issues will be managed
13	Trees Affected	7 1, 14 1 (2)	* Speed breaker needed	3	None	
14	Road widening	14 1 (1)			None	
15	Slope protection	7 1, 14 1 (2)	* To protect top soil erosion	1	None	
16	Surface Improvement	13 2 (1)			None	
17	Road Longevity	No Scheme (0)			None	
18	Crop Damage	No Scheme (0)			None	
19	Pond Affected	14 1 (1)	* Palisading wall on the bank of pond	1	None	
20	Water bodies other than pond	No Scheme (0)			None	
21	River Erosion	No Scheme (0)			None	
22	Siltation/dredged	No Scheme (0)			None	
23	Ghat Issues	No Scheme (0)			None	

* The list of the name of the Schemes is shown at the end of the Table

Annex 9

- Code 1. To be addressed in the bidding document
 2 Provision in resettlement framework
 3 Community road safety measures
 4 To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.1.2b : FGD Summary Findings on RRI Maintenance

SL. No.	Issue	Name /No. of Schemes *	What people generally suggested	Solution from the project (Code)	Residual Issues	How residual Issues will be managed
1	Homestead will be affected	5 1 (1)	* Proper Compensation for homestead land	2	None	
2	Structure (dwellings, walls, tube-wells, electric pole etc) will be affected	5 1, 20 1 (2)	* Road to be widened for protection of structure * Compensation needed for loss of structure * Structure to be replaced with due compensation	1 2 2	None	
3	Agricultural land will be affected	5 1 (1)	* Compensation required	2	None	
4	Commercial land will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
5	Mill Factory will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
6	Vulnerable groups will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
7	Fallow land will be affected	5 1 (1)	* Proper Compensation	2	None	
8	Indigenous people will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
9	Cultural/common properties	No Scheme (0)			None	
10	Shops will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
11	Water Logging	1 1, 5 1, 20 1 (3)	* Drainage facilities needed	1	None	

* The list of the name of the Schemes is shown at the end of the Table

Table 9.1.2b : FGD Summary Findings on RRI Maintenance

SL. No.	Issue	Name /No. of Schemes *	What people generally suggested	Solution from the project (Code)	Residual Issues	How residual Issues will be managed
12	Accident/Safety Measure	5 I, 20 I (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Bridge to be widened for bigger drainage canal * Road to be widened * Proper signaling needed * Parking place needed * Speed breaker needed 	1 1 3 3 3	None	
13	Trees Affected	1 I (1)	* Tree plantation required	4	None	
14	Road widening	5 I (1)	* Compensation needed	2	None	
15	Slope protection	No Scheme (0)			None	
16	Surface Improvement	1 I (1)	* Pot holes to be repaired	1	None	
17	Road Longevity	No Scheme (0)			None	
18	Crop Damage	No Scheme (0)			None	
19	Pond Affected	5 I (1)	* Compensation for Pond	2	None	
20	Water bodies other than pond	No Scheme (0)			None	
21	River Erosion	No Scheme (0)			None	
22	Siltation/dredged	No Scheme (0)			None	
23	Ghat Issues	No Scheme (0)			None	

* The list of the name of the Schemes is shown at the end of the Table

- Code 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
 2 Provision in resettlement framework
 3 Community road safety measures
 4 To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.1.3a : FGD Summary Findings on SRRs

SL No.	Issue	Name /No. of Schemes*	What people generally suggested	Solution from the project (Code)	Residual Issues	How residual Issues will be managed
1	Homestead will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
2	Structure (dwellings, walls, tube-wells, electric pole etc) will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
3	Agricultural land will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
4	Commercial land will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
5	Mill Factory will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
6	Vulnerable groups will be affected	6 1, 17 1 (2)			None	
7	Fallow land will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
8	Indigenous people will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
9	Cultural/common properties	No Scheme (0)			None	
10	Shops will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
11	Water Logging	8 1, 10 1, 10 2, 10 3, 13 3 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Drainage facilities needed * Bridge to be relocated * Bridge to be raised 	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	None	

* The list of the name of the Schemes is shown at the end of the Table

Table 9.1.3a : FGD Summary Findings on SRRs

SL No.	Issue	Name /No. of Schemes*	What people generally suggested	Solution from the project (Code)	Residual Issues	How residual Issues will be managed
12	Accident/Safety Measure	No Scheme (0)	* Bridge to be widened for bigger drainage canal	1	None	
13	Trees Affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
14	Road widening	No Scheme (0)			None	
15	Slope protection	No Scheme (0)			None	
16	Surface Improvement	No Scheme (0)			None	
17	Road Longevity	No Scheme (0)	* Box culvert needed	1	None	
18	Crop Damage	10 1, 10 2, 10 3 (3)			None	
19	Pond Affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
20	Water bodies other than pond	No Scheme (0)			None	
21	River Erosion	No Scheme (0)			None	
22	Siltation/dredged	No Scheme (0)			None	
23	Ghat Issues	No Scheme (0)			None	

* The list of the name of the Schemes is shown at the end of the Table

- Code 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
 2 Provision in resettlement framework
 3 Community road safety measures
 4 To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.1.3b : FGD Summary Findings on Bridge

SL No.	Issue	Name /No. of Schemes*	What people generally suggested	Solution from the project (Code)	Residual Issues	How residual issues will be managed
1	Homestead will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
2	Structure (dwellings, walls, tube-wells, electric pole etc) will be affected	16 2 (1)	* Pole replacement of REB (Rural Electrification Board)	1	None	
3	Agricultural land will be affected	11.1, 16 2, 17 1 (3)	* Compensation needed	2	None	
4	Commercial land will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
5	Mill Factory will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
6	Vulnerable groups will be affected	6 1, 17 1 (2)	* Proper resettlement of vulnerable group	2	None	
7	Fallow land will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
8	Indigenous people will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
9	Cultural/common properties	No Scheme (0)			None	
10	Shops will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
11	Water Logging	6 1, 11 1, 16 1, 16 2, 17 1 (5)	* Drainage facilities needed	1	None	

* The list of the name of the Schemes is shown at the end of the Table

Table 9.1.3b : FGD Summary Findings on Bridge

SL No.	Issue	Name /No. of Schemes*	What people generally suggested	Solution from the project (Code)	Residual Issues	How residual Issues will be managed
12	Accident/Safety Measure	No Scheme (0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Sluice gate needed * Bridge should have sufficient height for navigation * Bridge to be raised 	1 1 1		
13	Trees Affected	17 1 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Tree plantation required 	4	None	
14	Road widening	No Scheme (0)			None	
15	Slope protection	16 1, 16 2, 17 1 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Protect slope at pond location * To provide C C block with palisading protection at the vulnerable places * Protection from wave action needed 	1 1 1	None	
16	Surface Improvement	No Scheme (0)			None	
17	Road Longevity	No Scheme (0)			None	
18	Crop Damage	No Scheme (0)			None	
19	Pond Affected	17 1 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Palisading wall on the bank of pond 	1	None	
20	Water bodies other than pond	No Scheme (0)			None	
21	River Erosion	No Scheme (0)			None	
22	Siltation/dredged	6 1, 16 1, 16 2, 17 1 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Siltation to be checked through dredging 	1	None	
23	Ghat Issues	17 1 (1)			None	

* The list of the name of the Schemes is shown at the end of the Table

Annex 9

Code 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
 2 Provision in resettlement framework
 3 Community road safety measures
 4 To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.1.4 : FGD Summary Findings on GCM

SL. No.	Issue	Name /No. of Schemes *	What people generally suggested	Solution from the project (Code)	Residual Issues	How residual Issues will be managed
1	Homestead will be affected	3 3 (1)	• Proper Compensation for homestead land	2	None	
2	Structure (dwellings, walls, tube-wells, electric pole etc) will be affected	2 1, 2 2, 13 1 (3)	• Structure to be replaced with due compensation	2	None	
3	Agricultural land will be affected	2 1, 2 2, 13 1 (3)	• Compensation required • To carry surface earth from a wider areas to save agricultural land	2 1	None	
4	Commercial land will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
5	Mill Factory will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
6	Vulnerable groups will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
7	Fallow land will be affected	3 3 (1)	• Fallow land should be converted into commercial land	1	None	
8	Indigenous people will be affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
9	Cultural/common properties	2 1, 2 2, 3 1 (3)			None	
10	Shops will be affected	2 1, 2 2, 13 1 (3)	• Shops shifting compensation needed	2	None	
11	Water Logging	2 1, 2 2, 13 1 (3)	• Drainage facilities needed • Provide cross drainage structure in approach road to homestead	1 1	None	

* The list of the name of the Schemes is shown at the end of the Table

Table 9.1.4 : FGD Summary Findings on GCM

SL No.	Issue	Name /No. of Schemes *	What people generally suggested	Solution from the project (Code)	Residual Issues	How residual issues will be managed
12	Accident/Safety Measure	2 1, 2 2, 11 1 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Road to be widened * Parking place needed * Speed breaker needed 	1 3 3	None	
13	Trees Affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
14	Road widening	No Scheme (0)			None	
15	Slope protection	2 1, 2 2, 3 1, 11 1, 13 1 (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Protection slope of pond location * Protection from wave action needed * To protect top soil erosion 	1 1 1	None	
16	Surface Improvement	3 2, 11 1 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Earth cutting from roadside in the rainy season must stop for road longevity 	1	None	
17	Road Longevity	No Scheme (0)			None	
18	Crop Damage	No Scheme (0)			None	
19	Pond Affected	2 2, 4 1 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Palisading wall on the bank of pond * Market side pond's pollution to be stopped for dumping of garbage 	1	None	
20	Water bodies other than pond	No Scheme (0)			None	
21	River Erosion	No Scheme (0)			None	
22	Siltation/dredged	No Scheme (0)			None	
23	Ghat Issues	No Scheme (0)			None	

* The list of the name of the Schemes is shown at the end of the Table

Annex 9

- Code: 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
 2. Provision in resettlement framework
 3. Community road safety measures
 4 To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.1.5 : FGD Summary Findings on Ghat

SL. No	Issue	Name /No of Schemes *	What people generally suggested	Solution from the project (Code)	Residual Issues	How residual Issues will be managed
1	Homestead will be affected	No Scheme (0)	* Road to be widened for protection of structure	1	None	
2	Structure (dwellings, walls, tube-wells, electric pole etc)	14 1 (1)				
3	Agricultural land will be affected	No Scheme (0)				
4	Commercial land will be affected	No Scheme (0)				
5	Mill Factory will be affected	No Scheme (0)				
6	Vulnerable groups will be affected	No Scheme (0)				
7	Fallow land will be affected	No Scheme (0)				
8	Indigenous people will be affected	No Scheme (0)				
9	Cultural/common properties	No Scheme (0)				
10	Shops will be affected	21 1 (1)	* Shops shifting compensation needed	2	None	
11	Water Logging	No Scheme (0)				
12	Accident/Safety Measure	No Scheme (0)				
13	Trees Affected	No Scheme (0)				
14	Road widening	No Scheme (0)				

- Code. 1. To be addressed in the bidding document
 2. Provision in resettlement framework
 3. Community road safety measures
 4. To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.1.5 : FGD Summary Findings on Ghat

SL. No.	Issue	Name /No of Schemes *	What people generally suggested	Solution from the project (Code)	Residual Issues	How residual Issues will be managed
15	Slope protection	14 1, 16.2 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * To provide C C. block with palasiding protection at the vulnerable places * Protection from wave action needed * To protect top soil erosion 	1 1 1	None	
16	Surface Improvement	5 1, 16 1 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Pot holes to be repaired 	1	None	
17	Road Longevity	No Scheme (0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Earth cutting from roadside in the rainy season must stop for road improvement 	1	None	
18	Crop Damage	No Scheme (0)			None	
19	Pond Affected	No Scheme (0)			None	
20	Water bodies other than pond	No Scheme (0)			None	
21	River Erosion	10 1, 10.3, 14.1, 16.1, 16 2 , 21.1 (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * To check river erosion * Approach road of ghat to be protected from erosion (specially in case of sandy soil) * Base stable needed * Retaining wall for bank protection 	1 1 1 1	None	
22	Siltation/dredged	5 1, 16.2 (2)			None	
23	Ghat Issues	25 2, 25 3, 25.4, 25 5, 25.6, 25.7, 25.8 (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Shelter place needed * Anchoring place needed * Batting and washing place * Storage place needed * Loading and unloading facilities needed * Night shelter at that * Loading facilities 	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	None	

Annex 9

- Code 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
 2 Provision in resettlement framework
 3 Community road safety measures
 4 To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.2.1a Other Scheme Specific Issues on FRB (for 1st year) Improvement

Date	Scheme Name	Location Change	Number of Participants*	Issues Raised	Who Raised the Issue (How many of them)	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue (Code)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
12 10 02	Napasia - Monohardi, FRB, Gazipur	0-300-0-600 Rehbarpur	50	Water Logging	Farmer Businessmen Student 7 Pers.	Drainage facilities needed	1	None	
		5-600 Trinebahi	53	Water Logging	Farmer Businessman Student Service holder Driver 50 Pers.	Drainage facilities needed Road connection at both ends of the box culvert	1 1	None	
		11-500	54	Water Logging	Farmer Businessmen Student Housewife Driver 100 Pers.	Drainage facilities needed Road connection at both ends of the box culvert	1 1	None	
				Accident/Safety Measure	-4-	Parking place needed	3		
13 10 02	Kaliganj-Jamalpur, Gazipur FRB	0-200 Khalapata	50	Water Logging	Farmer Businessman Student Service holder Driver 50 Pers.	Drainage facilities needed Road connection at both ends of the box culvert	1 1	None	
19 10 02	Chaur-Jabra, Manikganj FRB	0-480 East Chaur	30	Homestead will be affected	Businessman Service holder UP Member Inam 8 Pers.	Proper Compensation for homestead land.	2	None	
				Water Logging		Drainage facilities needed	1		
				Trees Affected		Proper compensation needed	2		
				Road Widening		Trees plantation required	4		
				Agriculture Land		Compensation required	2		
				Agriculture Land	Farmer Businessman Labor Mechanic 5 Pers.	Compensation required	2	None	
				Commercial Land will be affected		Road alignment change needed	1		
				Cultural Properties		Compensation for replacement needed	2		
				Trees Affected		Road alignment, adjustment needed	1		
				Road Widening		Proper compensation	1		
				Agriculture Land		Proper compensation needed	2		
				Commercial Land will be affected	Farmer Businessman UP Chairman 7 Pers.	Trees plantation required Change in road alignment Compensation needed Compensation for replacement needed	4 4 2 2	None	

- 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
- 2 Provision in resettlement framework
- 3 Community road safety measures
- 4 To be implemented by ICS

Table 9.2: Other Scheme Specific Issues on FRB (for 1st year) Improvement

Date	Scheme Name	Location/ Damage	Number of Participants ¹	Issues Raised	How to Raise the Issue: How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue (Code)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
18 10 02	Dupchachhu-Namya Tundhu Bogra, FRB	0+025	12	Shops will be affected	Business man, Chairman, Teacher	Shops shifting compensation needed	2	None	None
		0+034		Homestead will be affected	Business man, Chairman, Teacher Tailor	Resettlement Required	2	None	None
		0+200, Belder Boro	13	Structure (dwelling), walls, tube-wells, electric pole etc) will be affected	Business man, Chairman, U P member, Farmer, Businessman, Dr.	Compensation for needed	None	None	None
		0+100		Cultural Properties	Farmer, Businessman, Dr. U P member, Teacher, 20 person	Safe guarding cultural properties	1	None	None
		0+950		Structure (dwelling), walls, tube-wells, electric pole etc) will be affected	Farmer, Businessman, Dr. Teacher, 20 person	Road to be widened for protection of structure	1	None	None
		4+000, Kumpara	13	Commercial land will be affected	Farmer Businessman, Dr. Teacher, U P Member, 25 person	Compensation for replacement	2	None	None
19 10 02		9+750, Kalia Bari	12	Agriculture Land	Farmer, Businessman, Teacher, U P Member, 33 person	Compensation required	2	None	None
		9+900		Trees Affected	Farmer, Businessman, Teacher U P Member, 10 person	Proper compensation needed	2	None	None
		12+850 13+150	15	Water Logging	Farmer Businessman, Teacher U P Member 18 person	Drainage facilities needed	1	None	None
		1+500, Birkadar	13	Agriculture Land	Business Service	Compensation required	2	None	None
		1+000		Structure (dwelling)	Business Service	Compensation needed	2	None	None
		9+750 Kaliahari	16	Structure (dwelling), walls tube-wells, electric pole etc) will be affected	Water logging	Business Service	1	None	None
		9+750 Kaliahari		Structure (dwelling), walls tube-wells, electric pole etc) will be affected	House wife	Road alignment adjustment needed	1	None	None

- Code 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
- 2 Provision in resettlement framework
- 3 Community road safety measures
- 4 To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.2.1a Other Scheme Specific Issues on FRB (for 1st year) Improvement

Date	Scheme Name	Location/Charge	Number of Participants*	Issues Raised	How to Raise the Issue: How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
		9+900, Kalthala	6	Agriculture Land	Chairman	Competition needed	Shops shifting compensation needed	2	None
17/10/22	Sarakandi-Chandrabasha, FRB, Bogra	10+800, Kuribpur bazar		Shops will be affected	Farmer, Businessman, Dr. U.F member, Teacher, 15 person	Shops shifting compensation needed	2	None	
		9300-9+400 Dabanga	12	Fond	Farmer Businessman, Dr. U.F member, Feat. F. hct man, K. Chhabra	Road alignment adjustment needed	1	None	
		10+800 Kuribpur	8	Cultural Properties	Businessman	Proper compensation needed	2	None	
				Fallow Land will be affected	Businessman	Proper compensation needed	2	None	
		0+300 Dapkhia	10	Homestead will be affected	Businessman	Competition for Pond	2	None	
				Water Logging	Businessman	Proper Compensation for Foot bridge replacement	1	None	
				Fond affected	Businessman	Palisading wall on the bank of pond	1	None	
		6+020 Dabanga	12	Vulnerable groups will be affected	Farmer	Proper resettlement of vulnerable group	2	None	
				Accident/Safety Measure	Farmer	Proper Resettlement of vulnerable group	3	None	
				Agriculture Land	Retired Teacher	Speed breaker needed	3	None	
15/10/22	Rajbari-Kakohat Rajshahi, FRB	2+500 1obapua	20	Water Logging	Farmer	Approach of box culvert needed	2	None	
				Slope/Protection	U.F member	To provide C block with palisading protection at the vulnerable places	1	None	
		1+500 2+500 3+000 Jookhuri	14	Fond affected	U.F member	Palisading wall on the bank of pond	1	None	
		6+200 6+500		Homestead will be affected	U.F member	Proper Compensation for homestead land	2	None	
				Road Widening	Ex U.F member	Road gradient is to be stabilized	1	None	
				Road Widening	Ex U.F member	Road alignment as per requirement	1	None	

- Code 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
 2 Provision in resettlement framework
 3 Community road safety measures
 4 To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.2.1a Other Scheme Specific Issues on FRB (for 1st year) Improvement

Date	Scheme Name	Location/Charge	Number of Participants ¹	Issues Raised	Who Raised the Issue/How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
				10+00, Hazrapur	Road Widening	Ex-UP member	Road alignment as per requirement	None	
				0 200, Burd	Affected will be Farmer, Service holder, leader	Farmer, Service holder, leader	Resettlement Required	None	
					Cultural Properties	Social worker	Road alignment adjustment needed	None	
20 10 02	Harampur-Dewara Road, Sarayanj, FRB	3+325, 3+861, 5+370 Parapur	22	Water Logging	Proshha group	Chairman	Bridge should have sufficient height for navigation. Drains facilities needed	None	
				5+370	Water Logging	Proshha group	To construct bridge at 90° with the alignment	None	
					Accident/Safety	Proshha group	Sharp bend/turns curve/to be avoided	None	
				1+525	Affected will be	Teacher	Proper Compensation for homestead land	None	
				1+850	Water Logging	Teacher	Drainage facilities needed	None	
				2+100	Water Logging	Teacher	Drainage facilities needed	None	
				0+650	Vulnerable groups will be affected	Teacher	Proper resettlement of vulnerable group	None	
19 10 02	Boaha R&H Solanga Sarayanj, FRB	3+750 - 4+900 5+275	18	Water Logging	UP Chairman	Box Culvert		None	
					Accident/Safety	UP Chairman	Road to be widened	None	
19 10 02	1.Obayang-Godwamdarin Mungyang FRB	0+800 1+800	12	Structure (dwelling, walls, tube-wells, electric pole etc) will be affected	Businessman		Road to be widened for protection of structure	None	
19 10 02		1+200	14	Cultural Properties	Businessman		Road alignment adjustment needed	None	
					Affected will be Farmer	Farmer	Resettlement Required	None	
					Structure (dwelling) walls, tube-wells, electric pole etc) will be affected	Farmer	Homestead to be field structure to be replaced with due compensation	None	
					Cultural Properties	Farmer	Road alignment adjustment needed	None	
					Affected will be affected	UP member	homestead land compensation	None	
					Structure (dwelling) walls tube wells electric pole etc) will be affected	UP member	homestead land compensation	None	

Code 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
 2 Provision in resettlement framework
 3 Community road safety measures
 4 To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.2.1a Other Scheme Specific Issues on FFB (for 1st year) Improvement

Date	Scheme Name	Location Challenge	Number of Participants*	Issues Raised	Who Raised the Issue: How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue (Code)	Residual Issue would be managed
17 10 02	Shapur-Jalare Bazar, Narsingh, FFB	0+000 - 13+185	35	U P Chairman, Road to be widened for protection of structure	U P Chairman, Road to be widened for protection of structure	1	None	
		10+600	35	Water Logging	U P Chairman, Drainage facilities needed	1	None	
		2+550	35	Mill Factory	U P Chairman, Compensation for replacement of mill factory	2	None	
		0+000 - 5+950	35	Accident/Safety Measures	Homestead will be affected	1	None	
		0+000 - 5+950	35	Accident/Safety Measures	Homestead will be affected	3	None	
		0+000 - 5+950	35	Accident/Safety Measures	Homestead will be affected	3	None	
		0+150 - 0+500	U P member	Structure (dwellings, walls, tube-wells, electric pole etc) will be affected	U P member, Structure to be replaced with due compensation	2	None	
		1+400 - 0+490 - 0+540	U P member	Structure to be replaced with due compensation	U P member, Structure to be replaced with due compensation	2	None	
18 10 02	Sec Nagar-Tarior Road, Munshwan FFB	Barungon	22	Trees Affected	Social welfare officer, Road side owner will plant tree	4	None	
		2+500	20	Water Logging	Farmer, Bridge should have sufficient height for navigation	1	None	
		0+190	20	Agriculture Land	U P Chairman, To carry surface earth from a wider areas to save agricultural land	1	None	
		0+450 - 0+500	20	Agriculture Land	U P Chairman, do-	1	None	
		3+500 - 4+750	20	Trees Affected	Teacher, if plant tree	4	None	
		4+750 - 5+750	22	Water Logging	Teacher	1	None	

Code 1 To be addressed in the bidding document

2 Provision in resettlement framework

3 Community road safety measures

4 To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.2.1a Other Scheme Specific Issues on FRB (for 1st year) Improvement

Date	Scheme Name	Location Challenge	Number of Participants*	Issues Rated	Who Rated the Issue, How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue (Code)	Residual How it would be managed
		0+00 - 3+750	20	Agriculture land	Farmer	Compensation required	2	
		6+300	20	Slope/Protection	Farmer	To provide C block with palisading protection at the vulnerable places	1	None
		5+500	20	Agriculture land	Farmer	To protect top soil erosion	1	None
		4+850	20	Agriculture land	U.P Member	Compensation required	2	None
16 10 02	Beta Tongbuan Road Mushuan, FRB	Beta	38	Road Widening	Teacher	Compensation needed	2	None
		Beta	38	Road Widening	Teacher	Compensation needed	1	None
		Beta	38	Pond affected	Teacher	Project Compensation needed	2	None
		Beta	38	Shops will be affected	House wife	Shops shifting compensation needed	2	None
		Beta	38	Stop/Protection	House wife	To provide C block with palisading protection at the vulnerable places	1	None
		Beta	38	Fisherman	Fisher man	To check river erosion Approach road of plot to be protected from erosion (especially in case of sandy soil)	1	None
		Beta	38	Homestead will be affected	Farmer	Resettlement Required	2	None
		Beta	38	Water bodies other than pond	Farmer	Borrow pit is to be filled in	1	None
		Beta	38	Structure	Teacher	Compensation needed	2	None
		Beta	38	Structure	Teacher	Structure to be replaced with due compensation	2	None
		Beta	38	Agriculture Land	Teacher	Compensation required	2	None
		Beta	38	Structure	Teacher	Structure to be replaced with due compensation	2	None
		Beta	38	Structure	Teacher	Structure to be replaced with due compensation	2	None
		Beta	38	Road Widening	Teacher	Road Diversion needed	1	None
		Beta	38	Road Widening	Teacher	Road Diversion needed	1	None
18 10 02	Aran-Galimpur Ferrybun Rajshahi FRB	0+010 - 0+100	71	Slope/Protection	Doctor	To provide C block with palisading protection at the vulnerable places	1	None
		0+010 - 1+000	71	Slope/Protection	Doctor	To provide C block with palisading protection at the vulnerable places	1	None
19 10 02	Chowgram Kalyani Nareure FRB	0+010 - 1+000	23	Water Logging	Block Supervisor	Box culvert needed	1	None
		0+010 - 1+000	23	Water Logging	Block Supervisor	Box culvert needed	1	None
		1+750	12	Slope/Protection	Teacher, U.P Member	To provide C block with palisading protection at the vulnerable places	1	None
		1+750	12	Slope/Protection	Teacher, U.P Member	To provide C block with palisading protection at the vulnerable places	1	None
		2+690 - 3+100	19	Structure	Provisioner/Chairman	Road to be widened for protection of structure (compensation needed)	1	None

Code 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
2 Provision in settlement framework
3 Community road safety measures
4 To be implemented by CS

Table 9.2.1a Other Scheme Specific Issues on FRB (for 1st year) Improvement

Date	Scheme Name	Location (halage	Number of Participants	Issues Raised	How Raised the issue; How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue (Code)	Residual How it would be managed
16 10 02	Kumarjion Baddgim-Shebar	End of the road	47	Road Widening	U P Chairman	Road Diversion needed Proper signaling needed Speed breaker needed	1 3 3	None
16 10 02	Bazar Road, Svihet, FRB				U P Chairman	Structure should be removed with proper consultation Proper compensation	2 2	None
19 10 02	Munshi Bazar - Makranpur, Gohlnapur, Sampur				Service holder	Market den element needed	1	None
					Service holder	Market hyper element needed	1	None
					Service holder	Compensation required	2	None
					Students	Road gradient is to be stabilized	1	None
						Sluice gate needed	1	None
						Proxide cross drainage structure in approach road to homestead	1	None
						Structure to be replaced with dug construction	2	None
						To provide C black with palading protection at the vulnerable places	1	None
17 10 02	Davan Dighi Pajpur-Kajragur				School Teacher	Compensation needed	2	None
					School Teacher	Palading wall on the bank of pond	1	None
					Labour 19 persons	Businessmen, Agri	1	None
						Restriction on heavy vehicle needed	3	None
						Proper signaling needed	3	None
						Face shoulder needed	1	None
						Put holes to be repaired	1	None
						Restoration of flood eroded road	1	None
						Surface Improvement	1	None
						Surface Improvement	1	None
						2+000 - 7+000 R+00 - 9+000 10+00 10+020	1	None
						6+000 7+000 R+00 - 9+000 10+00 10+020	1	None
						1+000 2+000 4+000	1	None
						4+070 Kamhandrapur	1	None
16 10 02	Shaka Anthe Kalpura via Vahuri, Dhaku FRB					48	48	48

- Code 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
- 2 Provision in resettlement framework
- 3 Community road safety measures
- 4 To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.2.1a Other Scheme Specific Issues on FRB (for 1st year) Improvement

Date	Scheme Name	Location/Change	Number of Participants ⁴	Issues Raised	Who Raised the Issue, How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue (Code)	Residual Issue	How it managed
16/10/02	Chumchari	Rainy Road	24	Rainy Road	Teacher, U.P Member, Contractor, NGO worker, Service holder 12 person	Improved road needed	1	None	
		Rainy Road		Rainy Road	"	Improved road needed	1	None	
		Road widening		Road widening	Moque Committee	Road diversion needed	1	None	
16/10/02	Dhaka-Archa RHD-Mughrakanda	Kalipara	31	Communication	Businessman, U.P Member	Improved road needed	1	None	
		Surface Improvement	15	Surface Improvement	U.P Member, Rickshaw puller, Boatman, F.U.P	Earth cutting from roadside in the rainy season must stop for road longevity	1	None	
		Road Widening		Road Widening	member	Land acquisition needed	2	None	
		Development need		Development need	"	Improved road for enhancement of education	1	None	
		Marking facilities	12	Marking facilities	Female U.P Member, &	Navigation facilities	1	None	
		Surface Improvement	15	Surface Improvement	NGO worker	Improved road	1	None	
		Surface Improvement	15	Surface Improvement	NGO worker	Earth cutting from roadside in the rainy season must stop for road longevity	1	None	
		Communication	8	Communication	U.P Chairman, Vali	Link road need	1	None	
		Flood affected	8	Flood affected	U.P Chairman	Palisading wall on the bank of pond	1	None	
14/10/02	Anula-Mohanganj, Rajshahi, FRB		18	Slope/Protection	Farmer	Wave action protection needed	1	None	
		Crop Damage		Crop Damage	Farmer	Box culvert needed	1	None	
		Water Logging	8	Water Logging	Farmer	Drainage facilities needed	1	None	
		Surface Improvement	15	Surface Improvement	Businessman	Earth cutting from roadside in the rainy season must stop for road longevity	1	None	
		Accident/Safety Measure	10	Accident/Safety Measure	Businessman	Parting place	3	None	
		Irrigation facilities	10	Irrigation facilities	Businessman	Parting cross drain needed	1	None	
		Water Logging	10	Water Logging	Farmer	Narrow drainage canal to be widened to be widened for bigger drainage canal	1	None	
		Water Logging	10	Water Logging	Farmer	Narrow drainage canal to be widened to be widened for bigger drainage canal	1	None	

- Code 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
 2 Provision in resettlement framework
 3 Community road safety measures
 4 To be implemented by ICS

Table 9.2.1a Other Scheme Specific Issues on FRB (for 1st year) Improvement

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues Raised	Who Raised the Issue. How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue (Code)	Residual Issue	How It would be managed
		2+800	10	Pond affected	Farmer	Earth filling needed	1	None	
		0+700	10	Water Logging	Farmer	Drainage facilities needed	1	None	
13 10 02	Jhalnolia Mollapara Road, Putta Rajshahi FRB	0+400	29	Agriculture Land	Farmer	To carry surface earth from a wider areas to save agricultural land	1	None	
		3+125 Sharsabari	29	Structure (dwellings, walls, tube-wells, electric pole etc) will be affected	Farmer	Structure to be replaced with due compensation	2		
		7+000 Sayedpur	10	Pond affected	Farmer	Palisading wall on the bank of pond	1	None	
		10+200 Bilmuria Jhalnolia	8	Road Widening	Teacher	Road diversion needed	1	None	
		14+450 Khoksha	6	Structure affected	Farmer	Pole replacement of REB (Rural Electrification Board)	1		
		3+910 Sharsabari	8	Structure affected	Farmer	Compensation needed	2	None	
		12+050, 12+434	8	Agriculture Land	Farmer	Compensation required	2	None	
13 10 02	Dharapur R&H-I Annapur, Natore FRB	3+050 1+800	16	Pond affected	Tailor	Palisading wall on the bank of pond	2		
		1+750	16	Trees Affected	Farmer	Proper compensation needed Tree plantation required	2 4	None	
				Structure (dwellings, walls tube-wells electric pole etc) will be affected	Farmer	Structure to be replaced with due compensation	2		

- Code 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
 2 Provision in resettlement framework
 3 Community road safety measures
 4 To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.2.1b Other Scheme Specific Issues on FRB Maintenance

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the issue. How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Code)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed		
13/10/02	Kosba-Akhaura Chandur D C Road, B Bana, FRB-	Dighirjan - Borodabari	50	Development needed	Head Master of local High School	Irrigation facilities		None			
		1+365 - 1+565, Dighirjan bridge	1	Water Logging	Head Master of local High School	Road raising Drainage facilities needed	1 1	None			
		2+397, BDR camp	1	Accident/Safety Measure	U P Chairman	Proper signaling needed	3	None			
		Border bridge approach	1	Pond affected	U P Chairman	Filling of road side pond	1	None			
		-		Slope/Protection	U P Chairman	To provide C C block with palisading protection at the vulnerable places	1				
		-		Trees Affected	U P Chairman	Road diversion needed Tree plantation required	1 4				
		10+700 - 10+800, Khorampur	1	Shops will be affected	U P Chairman	Shops shifting compensation needed	2	None			
				Road widening	LX-UP member	CW-12' total width of the road should be 24' needed	1				
		3+700, Ahamedabad	1	Water Logging	LX-UP member	Bridge maintenance	1	None			
		9+850 - 10+000, 30+780 - 10+880	1	Water Logging	U P member	Drainage facilities needed Surface drainage	1 1	None			
				1+285, Ahamedabad	1	Water Logging	U P member	Road connection at both ends of the box culvert	1	None	
				9+282-13+910, Khorampur bazar	1	Road widening	U P member	Soil from outside needed	1	None	

2 Provision in resettlement framework

3 Community road safety measures

4 To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.2.1b Other Scheme Specific Issues on FRB Maintenance

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the issue How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Code)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
16 10 02	Baliaghata Bottaghat, Rajshahi, FRB, Maintenance		12	Surface Improvement	Local elite	Pot holes to be repaired	1	None	
	Kathalkhair-Sayedpur bazar-Jaganathpur Sunamganj, FRB Maintenance	7+500, Prativasuper bazar	31	Pond affected	Businessman, Teacher, Social worker 4 persons	Reconstruction of flood eroded road Palisading wall on the bank of pond	1 1	None	
		1+960 - 2+300	5	Water Logging	Farmer, Businessman, Teacher, Driver, Rickshaw puller, Social worker, 15 persons	Drainage facilities needed	1	None	
					Road Widening	Farmer, Businessman, Teacher, Driver, Rickshaw puller, Social worker, 15 persons	Land acquisition needed	2	None
		Noyabondar	7	Accident/Safety Measure	Transport Drivers	Road to be widened Speed breaker needed Proper maintenance	1 3 1	None	
		6+700 - 6+800 SE-MO Shoping centre	7	Water Logging	Retired Teacher	Drainage facilities needed	1	None	
		Novabondar bazar	7	Slope/Protection	Retired Teacher	Longitudinal slope needed	1		
			7	Accident/Safety Measure	Retired Teacher	Speed breaker needed	3		
			7	Road Widening	Market owner	Road gradient is to be stabilized	1	None	
21 10 02	Nagarbari-Baddarhat, Pabna FRB, Maintenance		54	Water bodies other than pond	Farmer	Borrowpit is to be converted in to cultured pond		None	
				Communication	Farmer	To solve marketing problem Navigation is to be developed			
				Law and order	Farmer	Improved law and order needed			
				Surface Improvement	Farmer	Reconstruction of flood eroded road	1		

- Code: 1. To be addressed in the bidding document
 2. Provision in resettlement framework
 3. Community road safety measures
 4. To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.2.2a Other Scheme Specific Issues on RR1 Improvement

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the issue. How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Code)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
19.10.02	Chaighati-Dhumkura, Kakan Darga-Chandura, Godagar, Rajshahi RR1 Improvement	Shahapara, Naimuddi's Bari	27	Crop Damage	UP Member	Box culvert needed	1	None	
		Goalpara, Near Ata's Land	5	Water Logging	UP Member	Drainage facilities needed	1	None	
		Rishikul Bildophail	5	Water Logging	Teacher & Local elite	Narrow drainage canal to be widened	1	None	
		Rishikul Primary School	5	Pond	Local elite	Palisading wall on the bank on pond	1	None	
16.10.02	Savar-Birulia River Ghat, Savar, Dhaka, RR1 Improvement	Along the Alignment	26	Structure	UP Member	Road to be widened for protection of structure	1	None	
		-do-	7	Water Logging		Drainage facilities needed	1		
		-do-	7	Road Widening	Ex UP Chairman	Road alignment as per requirement	1		
		-do-	7	Trees Affected	Proshika Group Chairman	Proper compensation needed Tree plantation required	2		
				Water bodies Other than pond		Sluice needed on the canal Canal digging	1		

*In most cases the number of participants included the project level staff and the number of the related issues

2 Provision in resettlement framework

3 Community road safety measures

4 To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.2.1b Other Scheme Specific Issues on FRB Maintenance

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the Issue How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Code)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
16 10 02	Baliaghata Botiahat, Rajshahi, FRB, Maintenance	-	12	Surface Improvement	Local elite	Pot holes to be repaired	1	None	
	Kathalkhair-Sayedpur bazar-Jaganathpur Sunamganj, FRB Maintenance	7+500, Prativasuper bazar	31	Pond affected	Businessman, Teacher, Social worker 4 persons	Reconstruction of flood eroded road Palisading wall on the bank of pond	1 1	None	
		1+960 - 2+300	5	Water Logging	Farmer, Businessman, Teacher, Driver, Rickshaw puller, Social worker, 15 persons	Drainage facilities needed	1	None	
					Road Widening	Farmer, Businessman, Teacher, Driver, Rickshaw puller, Social worker, 15 persons	Land acquisition needed	2	None
		Noyabondar	7	Accident/Safety Measure	Transport Drivers	Road to be widened Speed breaker needed Proper maintenance	1 3 1	None	
		6+700 - 6+800 SE-MO Shopping centre	7	Water Logging	Retired Teacher	Drainage facilities needed	1	None	
		Novabondar bazar	7	Slope/Protection	Retired Teacher	Longitudinal slope needed	1		
			7	Accident/Safety Measure	Retired Teacher	Speed breaker needed	3		
			7	Road Widening	Market owner	Road gradient is to be stabilized	1	None	
21 10 02	Nagarbari-Baddarhat, Pabna FRB, Maintenance		54	Water bodies other than pond	Farmer	Borrow pit is to be converted in to cultured pond		None	
				Communication	Farmer	To solve marketing problem Navigation is to be developed			
				Law and order	Farmer	Improved law and order needed			
				Surface Improvement	Farmer	Reconstruction of flood eroded road	1		

- Code. 1. To be addressed in the bidding document
 2. Provision in resettlement framework
 3. Community road safety measures
 4. To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.2.2a Other Scheme Specific Issues on RR1 Improvement

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the issue. How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Code)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
19.10.02	Chaighati-Dhumkura, Kakan Darga-Chandura, Godagar, Rajshahi RRI Improvement	Shahapara, Naimuddi's Bari	27	Crop Damage	UP Member	Box culvert needed	1	None	
		Goalpara, Near Ata's Land	5	Water Logging	UP Member	Drainage facilities needed	1	None	
		Rishikul Bildophail	5	Water Logging	Teacher & Local elite	Narrow drainage canal to be widened	1	None	
		Rishikul Primary School	5	Pond	Local elite	Palisading wall on the bank on pond	1	None	
16.10.02	Savar-Birulia River Ghat, Savar, Dhaka, RRI Improvement	Along the Alignment	26	Structure	UP Member	Road to be widened for protection of structure	1	None	
		-do-	7	Water Logging		Drainage facilities needed	1		
		-do-	7	Road Widening	Ex UP Chairman	Road alignment as per requirement	1		
		-do-	7	Trees Affected	Proshika Group Chairman	Proper compensation needed Tree plantation required	2		
				Water bodies Other than pond		Sluice needed on the canal Canal digging	1		

*In most cases the number of participants for a particular issue is the total number of participants of the related issue.

Table 9.2.2a Other Scheme Specific Issues on RR1 Improvement

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the issue. How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Code)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
		Bitula Point	5	Slope Protection		To provide C.C block with palisading protection at the vulnerable places	1	None	
14.10.02	Majgram GCCR-Chinkhara RHD (Santhia), Pabna, RR1 Improvement	Chikmahara	28	Slope Protection	Teacher	To protect top soil erosion	1	None	
				Accident/Safety Measure	-do-	Sharp bent/U turn/S curve/to be avoided	1		
				Trees Affected	-do-	Bridge approach is to be raised to check accident Proper compensation needed	1 2		
				Surface Improvement	Shopkeepers	Earth cutting from roadside in the rainy season must stop for road improvement	1		
15.10.02	Shafatola RHD-Petro Bangla, Fenchuganj, Sylhet, RR1 Improvement	0+200- 0+700	4	Water Logging	Poura Commissioner	Drainage facilities needed	1	None	
		1+100 -1+300	4					None	
		0+900 Near Madrasa	4	Accident/Safety Measure	Teacher	Restriction on heavy vehicle needed Speed breaker needed	3 3	None	
16.10.02	Matzgaon Railway Station, Fenchuganj, Sylhet, RR1 Improvement	Matzgaon	16	Accident/Safety Measure	Social Worker	Speed breaker needed	3	None	

*In most cases the number of participants far exceeded the number expected and the number of participants was not recorded.

- Code 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
 2 Provision in resettlement framework
 3 Community road safety measures
 4 To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.2.2b Other Scheme Specific Issues on RR1 Maintenance

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the issue. How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Code)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
20 10 02	Taltala-Kuriganti Raiganj-Dhunat, Bogra RR1 Maintenance	0+00-3+630 Khadli-Kurigati	41	Accident	Teacher-1 Farmer-1	Road diversion needed Proper signaling needed Speed breaker needed	1 3 3	None	
		-do-		Road Widening		Compensation needed	2		
		1+400-1+525 1+400 Maduh	20	Water Logging	Teacher Farmer 12 Nos	Drainage facilities needed	1	None	
		Maduh Chowrasta		25	Accident	Teacher Farmer 12 Nos	Parking place needed Speed breaker needed	3 3	None
			Structure		-do-	Compensation needed	2		
		1+500 Maduh	15	Homestead	10 Nos	Proper Compensation for homestead land	2	None	
		1+530, Maduh		Pond	-do-	Palisading wall on the bank on pond	1	None	
		1+200	10	Agriculture	-do-			None	

*In most cases the number of participants far exceeded the number expected and/or required for consultation of the related issues

Table 9.2.2b Other Scheme Specific Issues on RR1 Maintenance

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the issue. How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Code)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
						Carry soil from borrowpit to save agricultural land	1		
		1+630 Maduli	12	Pond	12 Nos	Box culvert needed	1	None	
		3+100-3+135 Kuriganti		Water bodies other than pond	9 Nos	Earth filling	1	None	
		2+230-3+400 Kuriganti	14	Pond	9 Nos	Box culvert needed	1	None	
		3+560 Kuriganti	10	Structure	9 Nos	Structure to be replaced with due compensation	2	None	
16.10.02	Kamarpara- Sadhur Mor Godagari, Rajshahi RR1 Maintenance	3+000 Ghanashampur	30	Water logging	Farmers & Local elite	Drainage facilities needed	1	None	
		0+500	16	Water logging	Businessman	Drainage facilities needed	1	None	
19.10.02	Kachirgati-Dhanpur Bishwambharpur, Sunamganj RR1 Maintenance		41	Accident	Rickshaw puller	Parking place needed	3		
				Water logging	Teacher	Drainage facilities needed	1		
				Agriculture land	Teacher	To carry surface earth from a wider areas to save agricultural land	1		

*In most cases the number of participants far exceeded the number expected and/or required for consultation of the related issues

- Code: 1. To be addressed in the bidding document
 2. Provision in resettlement framework
 3. Community road safety measures
 4. To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.2.3a Other Scheme Specific Issues on SRRs

ate	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the issue. How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Code)	Residual Issue	How wo ma
.02	Tamal bazar-Thakurpara-3355m (Rajapur, Belkuchi)	3+355, Rajapur	55	Water logging	U.P. Chairman	Box culvert needed	1	None	
	Tamal bazar-Thakurpara-3155m (Rajapur, Belkuchi)	3+155	12	Water logging	U.P. Chairman	Box culvert needed	1	None	
	Tamal bazar-Thakurpara-3975m (Rajapur, Belkuchi)	3+975	3	Water logging	U P. Chairman	Box culvert needed	1	None	
02	Gazipur-Rayerchala-Laskarchala, SRRs,	1+200	50	Water logging	U.P. Chairman	Box culvert needed	1	None	
		1+200		Crop damage	U.P. Chairman	Box culvert needed	1	None	
	Modiashuli-Kanchanpur Ch.450m, Chapair	0+450	50	Water logging	U P. Secretary	Box culvert needed	1	None	

Table 9.2.3a Other Scheme Specific Issues on SRRs

ate	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the issue. How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Code)	Residua l Issue	Il wo ma
0.02	Lama-Satain, Sylhet	1+710, Lam	15	Water logging	Village doctor	Bridge to be relocated	1	None	
				Development	Businessmen	Arsenic free water needed public toilet needed	1		
0.02	Shantiganj Astoma, Sunamganj, SRRs	1+650, Astoma	32	Communication	House wife	Raising road	1	None	
				Development	House wife	Embankment needed	1		

... and the number expected and/or required for consultation of the related issues

- Code 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
 2 Provision in resettlement framework
 3 Community road safety measures
 4 To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.2.3b : Other Scheme Specific Issues on Bridge

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the Issue. How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Code)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
18-10-02	At+4 020 km on Shaper Bazar- Betka Road-Sirjdi Khan	Site of bridge	20	Agriculture land will be affected	Business	Land acquisition with due compensation Proper price of soil cutting for road improvement	2 1	None	
18-10-02		4 02Km	20	Agriculture land will	Up-Chairman	Land acquisition with due compensation Bridge to be widened Proper price of soil cutting for road improvement	2 1 1	None	
15-10-02	Bottali-Bitghar Road, Nabinagar, B Baria	At 3+ 650 km	39	Ghat	Up-Chairman	Landing facilities for large steamer, ship, burge etc	1	None	
15-10-02		At 3+ 650 km		Water logging	Up-Chairman, Social worker	Bridge should have sufficient height for navigation	1	None	

*In most cases the number of participants far exceeded the number expected and/or required for consultation of the related issues

Table 9.2.3b : Other Scheme Specific Issues on Bridge

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the Issue. How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Code)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
15-10-02		At 3+ 650 km		Surface Improvement	Up-Chairman	Protection from wave action needed To provide C C block with palisading protection at the vulnerable section	1 1	None	
15-10-02		At 3+ 650 km		Fallow land will be affected	Boatman	Proper rehabilitation for boatman	1	None	
15-10-02		At 3+ 650 km		Trees affected	Social	Tree plantation required	4	None	
17-10-02	Jonahat-Dharabarishahat road, Natore	Janali 3+900	31	Vulnerable groups will be affected	Farmer,Service, Member, Business Total 12 persons	Proper rehabilitation for boatman	-	None	
17-10-02		Dharabariha 3+9	12	Water logging	Business	Road side drainage Bridge maintenance	1 1	None	
21-10-02	At 8+ 272 km on Gobinadpur bazar Atghar-Ratgaon, Moulovibazar	Ranigoan	29	Siltation	10 Person	Siltation to be checked through dredging	1	None	
21-10-02		Ranigoan		Water logging	12 Person	Bridge should have sufficient height for navigation	1	None	
21-10-02		Bridge site		Surface Improvement	12 Person	Bridge to be raised Protect slope at pond location	1 1	None	
21-10-02		Andamonurpur		Water logging	Teacher Up-Member Farmer	Bridge should have sufficient height for navigation	1	None	

*In most cases the number of participants far exceeded the number expected and/or required for consultation of the related issues

Table 9.2.3b : Other Scheme Specific Issues on Bridge

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the Issue. How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Code)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
						Bridge to be raised	I		

*In most cases the number of participants far exceeded the number expected and/or required for consultation of the related issues

Table 9.2.3b : Other Scheme Specific Issues on Bridge

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the issue. How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Code)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
15-10-02	Munshibazar-Mukambazar Bridge at 10+250 via Sonakhali, Rajnagar, Moulvibazar	At 10+250	20	Surface Improvement	Teacher	Bridge maintenance To provide C C block with palisading protection at the vulnerable section	1	None	
15-10-02		At 10+250	20	Agricultural land will be affected	Teacher	Compensation required	2	None	
15-10-02		At 10+250		Market management	10 Person	Illegal occupants are to be evicted from kash land	-	None	
15-10-02		At 10+250		Water logging	Up- Chairman	Bridge should have sufficient height for navigation	1	None	
15-10-02		Up Stream and down stream 3km+ 3km		Siltation	12 person Up-Chairman	Siltation to be checked through dredging	1	None	
15-10-02		Existing bridge site	40	Structures will be affected	10 person	Pole replacement REB	1	None	

*In most cases the number of participants far exceeded the number expected and/or required for consultation of the related issues

- Code: 1. To be addressed in the bidding document
 2. Provision in resettlement framework
 3. Community road safety measures
 4. To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.2.4 : Other Scheme Specific Issues on Ghat

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the issue. How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Code)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
12-10-02	Tokanayan, Kapasia, Gazipur	Tokenayan	70	Ghat Issues	Businessman	Permanent landing place Shelter place needed	1 1	None	
12-10-02		Tokenayan	70	Communication problem	Businessman	Tuble-well repairing Sanitation needed	- 1	None	
12-10-02		Tokenayan	70	River erosion	10 Person	Sanitation needed Soil from borrow pit T.W needed	1 1 1	None	
16-10-20		Bariabari, Kaliakoir, Gazipur	Bariabari ghat	100	Communication problem	8 Person	Sanitation needed	1	None
	Bariabari ghat		River erosion		9 Person	T.W repairing needed Retaining wall for bank protection Base stable needed Anchoring place needed	1 1 1 -	None	

*In most cases the number of participants far exceeded the number expected and/or required for consultation of the related issues

Table 9.2.4 : Other Scheme Specific Issues on Ghat

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the issue. How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Code)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
		Bariabari ghat		Ghat issues	10 Person	Sanitation needed Night shelter at Ghat needed Landing facilities needed Protection wall needed Permanent landing place	1 1 1 1 1	None	
15-10-02	Azmirigonj, Azmirigonj Hobigonj	Azmirigonj	55	Ghat issues	Businessman	Easy loading & unloading system needed	1	None	
15-10-02		Azmirigonj	55	Communication problem	Businessman	Pucca ghat needed Sanitation needed	1 1	None	
15-10-02		Azmirigonj	55	Shops shifting will be needed	Businessman	Shops shifting needed	1	None	
16-10-02	Kalar Bazar ghat, Rajnagar, Moulavibazar	At mid approach	30	River erosion	Up-Chairman	To check erosion	1	None	
		At mid approach		Communication problem	Businessman	Drinking water facilities needed	1	None	

*In most cases the number of participants far exceeded the number expected and/or required for consultation of the related issues

Table 9.2.4 : Other Scheme Specific Issues on Ghat

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the issue. How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Code)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
		At mid approach		Ghat issues	Boatman, Vice Chairman, Up-member,	Storage place needed Toilet facilities needed Approach road for ghat Loading & unloading facilities needed Landing facilities for large steamer/vessels etc. Special arrangement for woman passengers Landing facilities for cattle	1 1 1 1 1 1	None	
14-10-02	Kolaopa, Nawababganj, Dhaka	-	33	Ghat issues	Businessman Up-Member	Shelter place needed Loading & unloading facilities of vegetables, fish etc Toilet facilities needed Shelter place needed Protection wall needed Toll house of Izaradar	1 1 1 1 1	None	
14-10-02		-		River erosion	Ex-member, Boatman	To check river erosion	1	None	

*In most cases the number of participants far exceeded the number expected and/or required for consultation of the related issues

Table 9.2.4 : Other Scheme Specific Issues on Ghat

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the issue. How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Code)	Residual Issue	How i would manage
14-10-02		-		Surface improvement	Female member	Maintenance needed Earth cutting from road in the rainy season to be stopped	1	1	None
14-10-02		-		Structure will be affected	Female member	compensation for pond	2		None
14-10-02		-		Communication problem	Female member	Arsenic free T.W needed	1		None
14-10-02		-		Slope protection	Female member	Protection from wave action needed	1		None
						To provide C C block with palisading protection at vulnerable section	1		
16-10-02	Jamashaha, Singair, Manaikgonj	Jamashaha	62	Ghat issues	Rrgd. (kazi)	Permanent loading place needed	1		None

*In most cases the number of participants far exceeded the number expected and/or required for consultation of the related issues

Table 9.2.4 : Other Scheme Specific Issues on Ghat

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the issue. How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Code)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
16-10-20	Bangail ghat, Sariakandi, Bogra	Bangalia ghat	30	Communication problem	Service , Businessman	Market development	1	None	
		Bangalia ghat				Dredging of silt.	Service , Businessman		
17-10-20	Chadgrar, Barolekha, Moulvibazar	Chadgrar	35	Ghat issues	Service , Businessman	Pucca ghat needed	1	None	
17-10-20		Chadgrar		River erosion	Businessman	Drinking water facilities needed	1	None	
						Sitation to be checked	1		
						Bathing and washing place needed	1		
						Loading & unloading facilities needed	1		
						Market development needed	1		
						Toilet facilities needed	1		
						To Check river erosion	1		
						Approach road and ghat to be protect from erosion	1		

*In most cases the number of participants far exceeded the number expected and/or required for consultation of the related issues

Annex 9

- Code 1 To be addressed in the bidding document
 2 Provision in resettlement framework
 3 Community road safety measures
 4 To be implemented by LCS

Table 9.2.5 : Other Scheme Specific Issues on GCM

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the issue How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Code)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
15-10-02	Rajniyonj, Derat, Sunamgonj GCM	-	35	Market development	Leasee	Drinking Water facilities Slaughtering house needed Approach road for ghat and bridge Fish shed needed Slaughtering waste management required	1 1 1 1	None	
16-10-02	Matri Hat, Joypur hat	-	40	Market management	UP- Chairman Business	Market development needed Cloth merchant shed needed Palisading wall on the bank of the pond	1 1 1	None	
17-10-02	Kalma Bazar, Lauhajong, Munshigonj	-	108	Market management	Business Farmer UP- member Ex- Member	Private land is to be demarcated from khash land Toilet needed Plot sanction for affected businessman after market development Female shed needed	1 1 1 1	None	
24-10-02	Munshibazar Rajnagar, Moulabibazar	At the site	54		Businessman Farmer Teacher Cattle Businessman Businessman	Multi storied shopping complex Water supply by pipe line Sufficient lighting Permanent toll shed needed Raising road	1 1 1 1 1	None	

Table 9.2.5 : Other Scheme Specific Issues on GCM

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the Issue How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(C ode)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
					Rice seller	Market development needed Arsenic free T W needed Slaughtering house needed Bank protection needed Telephone needed	1 1 1 1 -		
24-10-02		Near fish shed		Water logging	Social worker	Surface drain needed	1	None	
24-10-02		Near fish shed		Accident/safety measures	Social worker	Parking place needed	3	None	
24-10-02		Near fish shed		Road Longevity	Social worker Contractor	Earth cutting from the road side during rainy season to be stopped	1	None	
16-10-02	Kansat, Chapai Nawabgonj	Kansat	36	Fallow land will be affected Market management Surface Improvement	UP- Chairman Teacher	Fallow land should be converted into commercial land To solve marketing problem needed Ferry needed Protection from wave action Embankment protection needed	1 - - 1 1	None	
18-10-02	Rajbari, Chapai Nawabgonj	Rajbari	34	Fallow land will be affected	UP- Chairman Teacher	Fallow land should be converted into commercial land Resettlement required Market development needed	- 2 1	None	
				Market management		Market drainage needed	1		
						To solve marketing problem needed Fish shed needed	- 1		

Table 9.2.5 : Other Scheme Specific Issues on GCM

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chalnage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the Issue How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Code)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
14-10-02	Shaorapara, Beanibazar Svlhet	Sharopar	74	Surface Improvement Market		To Provide C C block with nahsadine Protection from wave action needed To improve law and order situation Sanitation needed To solve marketing problem needed Drinking water facilities needed Market development needed Market drainage needed	1 1 - 1 - 1 1 1	None	
14-10-02	Pathakata, Noagoan	Pathakata Marke	32	Shops Will be affecte Market management Fallow land will be affected Homestead will be affected	Up- Chairman Business	Market drainage needed Dry season's drinking water problem to be solved Slaughtering house needed Micro credit needed Shops shifting jointly Resettlement required Proper compensation for homestead land	1 1 1 - - 2 2	None	
16-10-02	Ganguira, Noagoan	Ganguira GC	21	Road longevity	Farmer	Earth cutting from the road side during rainy season to be stopped	1	None	
				Market management	Businessman Up- Member	Drinking water facilities Market drainage needed Micro credit needed Temalq shed needed Co-operation of UP Chairman for garbage management Market drainage committee needed Market development needed	1 1 - 1 - 1		

Table 9.2.5 : Other Scheme Specific Issues on GCM

Date	Scheme Name	Location Chainage	Number of Participants*	Issues	Who Raised the issue How many of them	What People Suggested	How Project will Address the Issue(Coite)	Residual Issue	How it would be managed
14-10-02	Rupsha, Faridgonj, Chandpur	Up- Chairman O	64	Market management	Up- Chairman Up- Member BRAC Officer Teacher	Middleman (Faria Business) to rehabilitated after market development Legal action for illegal occupation of khash land Middleman (Faria Business) to rehabilitated after market development Market development needed	- - - 1	None	
17-10-02	Upagram, Gowainghat, Sylhet	At the market	40	Market management	Business	Middleman (Faria Business) to rehabilitated after market development Market management committee Drinking water facilities needed Market development Internal link road Sanitation facilities needed Ladies toilet needed	- - 1 1 1 1	None	
14-10-02	Chandabaha, Kaliakor, Gazipur	Chandabaha bazar	50	Commercial land Market management Fallow land will be affected	Business Business (Total) 50 Nos Businessman Farmer Market management Committee	Earth filling needed at market Sanitation facilities needed Drinking water facilities needed Earth filling needed on khash and fellow land	1 1 1 1	None	
18-10-02	Samajpara, Atrai, Naogaon	Up- Bhaban	37	Surface Improvement Market management	Service Farmer Up-member Businessman	Protection from wave action needed Sweeper needed Raising road Micro credit needed Public toilet needed Open space for selling diversified goods	1 - 1 - 1 1	None	

FGDs and Different Types of Consultation

Table : Type and No. of Consultation held for different Schemes

SL. No.	District	Upazila	Location	Name /Type of Schemes	No. of FGD	No of FGD	No. of Key Informant	No. of Hot Spot Consultation	No of participants in Hot Spot Consultation	
1	Gazipur	Kaliganj	Kalapara	FRB	1	50	1	1	50	
		-do-	Kaliahor GCM	Kaliahor	Ghat	1	100	3	1	100
		-do-	Kapasia	Upazila Complex Trniohoni, Chalabazar	FRB	3	210	1	3	157
		-do-	Kapasia	Tok GCM	Ghat	1	70	3	3	210
		-do-	Kaliahor	Lakkor Chala	SRR	1	50	3	1	150
		-do-	Kaliahor	Chandabah bazar	GCM	1	50	3	1	50
		-do-	Kaliahor	Mediasuh	SRR	1	50	3	3	150
		-do-	Kaliahor	Bonbari	Ghat	1	50	1	1	50
2	Joypurhat	Kali	Matn	GCM	1	40	2	1	Nil	
3	Narayanganj	Sonargaon	Jamalpur U P office, Nougaoi, Bhaidabazar Bordi U P	FRB	4	106	15	1	4	
		-do-	Rupganj	Rampara	FRB	2	45	6	1	2
4	Hobiganj	Azmiringanj	Azmiringanj, Nokaghat Azmiringanj, Monoor ah Mian's home	GCM	3	55	9	3	Nil	
5	Rajshahi	Godagari	Geolman Birot, Hozrapara	FRB	3	66	7	1	5	
		-do-	Godagari	Rishikul High School	RR1-Maintenance	1	46	6	Nil	Nil
		-do-	Putha	Gcopara, Kalibari Pr School Mollapra GCM	FRB	3	71	5	5	Nil
		-do-	Bagha	Chakalpara	FRB	1	29	2	Nil	Nil
		-do-	Godagari	Phaharpur	RR1	1	17	2	Nil	Nil
		-do-	Godagari	Bahaghat	FRB	1	12	1	Nil	Nil
		-do-	Durgapur	Koya mojampur School puran Tahorpur School	FRB	2	47	11	Nil	Nil

Table : Type and No. of Consultation held for different Schemes

SL. No.	District	Upazila	Location	Name /Type of Schemes	No. of FGD	No of FGD	No. of Key Informant	No. of Hot Spot Consultation	No. of participants In Hot Spot Consultation
6	Dhaka	Savar	Birulia Office U P office	RI Improvement	1	26	16	5	5
	-do-	-do-	Shalmashi kalapar School	FRB	1	Nil	31	Nil	Nil
	-do-	-do-	Vakurta U P office Chonarchar Primary School	FRB	2	48	21	1	1
	-do-	Nawabgonj	Kolakopa	Ghat	1	33	19	3	3
7	Brahmanbaria	Akhaura	Monohordi U P Durgapur Club	FRB-Maintenance	2	50	12	Nil	Nil
	-do-	Nabinagar	Lour Photepur U P office	Brndge	1	39	7	Nil	Nil
8	Manikganj	Ghior	Ghior more	FRB	6	Nil	7	1	5
	-do-	Sadar	U P office	FRB	1	22	11	1	12
	-do-	Singair	Jansha ghat	Ghat	1	62	3	Nil	Nil
9	Comilla	Sadar	Laxmpur	SRR	1	16	2	Nil	Nil
10	Narsingdi	Sadar	Naraloypur U P Complex	FRB	1	35	3	2	13
	-do-	Shibpur	Joynagar U P Complex	FRB	1	53	1	1	9
11	Chandpur	Faridpur	Rupshabazar U P Office	GCM	1	64	5	Nil	Nil
12	Nawabganj	Shibganj	Binodpur U P office Bazidpur Janokalyan High School	FRB	2	91	3	2	7
	-do-	Gomostapur	Radanagar Short Madabpur	FRB	2	60	5	1	17
	-do-	Shibganj	Kansari Club, Kansari Bazar	GCM	1	36	2	Nil	Nil
	-do-	Nachole	Rajaban School, Rajbari Bazar	GCM	1	34	2	Nil	Nil
13	Sunamganj	Sadar	Parbatipur Community Primary School	SRR	1	28	2	1	4
	-do-	Dera	Rajaniganj GCM	GCM	1	35	2	1	6
	-do-	Iaherpur	Anwarpur bazar	Bridge	1	20	1	1	10
	-do-	Bisawamverpur	Karenterbazar	RI	1	41	2	Nil	Nil
	-do-	Jagannatpur	Nyabandar bazar	FRB-Maintenance	1	31	4	2	19
14	Naogaon	Mohadevpur	Pathakata GC	GCM	3	28	4	1	4
	-do-	Atrai	Bisha U P office Samajpara	GCM	2	37	11	Nil	Nil
	-do-	Porsa	Gangana GC	GCM	1	21	7	Nil	Nil
	-do-	Ramnagar	Jalkari	FRB	1	22	5	1	22
	-do-	Mohadevpur	Bagdob bazar Chandus U P Shahajadpur Primary School	FRB	3	60	10	2	25

Table : Type and No. of Consultation held for different Schemes

SL. No.	District	Upazila	Location	Name /Type of Schemes	No of FGD	No of FGD	No. of Key Informant	No. of Hot Spot Consultation	No of participants in Hot Spot Consultation
15	Moulvibazar	Rajnagar	Sonarki-Munshi bazar Fhotepur	FRB	3	113	14	6	42
	-do-	Rajnagar	Taraphara bazar hanpasa bazar	SRR	2	42	8	6	71
	-do-	Rajnagar	MMC office	Ghat	1	30	6	3	54
	-do-	Sadar	Bridge site	FRB	1	29	3	3	34
	-do-	Baralukha	MMC office at GC	Ghat	1	35	4	3	21
	-do-	Rajnagar	A cloth shop	GCM	1	15	10	3	34
16	Sirajganj	Bel Kuchi	Ambaria Govt Primary School	SRR	1	55	3	3	12
	-do-	Kazipur	Paranpur High School	FRB	1	77	3	3	22
	-do-	Sadar	Niamatpur Primary School	FRB	1	34	3	3	18
	-do-	Ullapara	Manikdig Non Govt Primary School	FRB	1	35	3	2	12
17	Munshiganj	Sirajdikhan	Charbaragadi	SRR	1	46	8	1	9
	-do-	Tongiari	Bithika U P Bhaban	FRB	1	38	11	15	41
	-do-	Lahaganj	Kaloma U P , Kaloma Bazar	GCM	1	108	13	3	55
	-do-	Lahaganj	Holdia U P	FRB	1	45	9	5	218
	-do-	Sreenagar	Bandigaon Tantor U P	FRB	2	82	9	3	42
18	Natore	Gurudaspur	Shiduh	FRB	1	36	2	2	12
	-do-	Bangram	Jonai U P Office	Bridge	1	31	3	1	12
	-do-	Singra	Chapardigi High School	FRB	1	51	3	3	9
	-do-	Sadar	Darul Ulum Senior Madrasa	FRB	1	63	3	2	16
19	Pabna	Sadar	Sreekul	FRB	2	55	13	2	8
	-do-	Santhia	24 mile Talpatti bazar-Kalamipur bazar	FRB	3	115	14	1	3
	-do-	Bera	Natabari-Galimnagar	FRB-Maintenance	2	54	11	Nil	Nil
	-do-	Santhia	Chmakhora	RI (Imp)	1	28	7	Nil	Nil

Table : Type and No. of Consultation held for different Schemes

SL. No.	District	Upazila	Location	Name /Type of Schemes	No. of FGD	No of FGD	No. of Key Informant	No. of Hot Spot Consultation	No. of participants in Hot Spot Consultation
20	Sylhet	Biam bazar	Shahrupa	GCM	1	28	3	1	28
	-do-	Fenchuganj	Majgram	R1 (Imp)	1	16	2	Nil	Nil
	-do-	Biambazar		R1-(Imp)	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	Nil
	-do-	Zakiganj	Kaliganj Bazar	GCM	1	74	3	Nil	Nil
	-do-	Goamghat	Upagram Bazar	GCM	1	40	4	1	6
	-do-	Sadar	Bhadaghat-Natkhola	FRB	2	27	3	2	20
	-do-	Zakiganj	Upazila Hall Room	FRB	1	16	2	1	3
21	Bogra	Kahaloo	Bir Kogar Primary School Tindighi Kaitala hat	FRB	3	142	17	9	156
	-do-	Sariakandi	Kutubpur-Debdona bazar	FRB	2	18	15	4	47
	-do-	Sadar	B Zoragram	FRB	1	23	15	3	50
	-do-	Sadar	Khamahat	FRB 1st year	1	26	15	3	70
	-do-	Sariakandi	Bangalghat	Ghat	1	12	9	Nil	Nil
	-do-	Dhunut	Khoduli High School	R1-Maintenance	1	41	9	9	103

Table 9.4: Summary of Consultations with NGOs

Name and location of NGO	Type of NGO	Comment/Suggestion
CARE BANGLADESH	International	<p>i. Environmental Assessment (EA):</p> <p>(a) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Details EIA should be undertaken both in case of multi/integrated interventions and environmentally critical intervention/eco system</p> <p>(b) Initial Environmental Examination (IEE): In case of single intervention or non critical intervention or eco system IEE viz moderate assessment with major environmental components with major environmental components (MECs) may be considered</p> <p>ii. Environmental Impact Monitoring (EIM) Procedures:</p> <p>(a) Implementation Phase Monitoring: All schemes implementing, single or integrated, should be monitored during the implementation period to see effective implementation of environmental management plan (EMP) and to suggest further including the identification of any unseen effect with suggestion of possible mitigation measures.</p> <p>(b) Post Implementation Phase Monitoring: Such can be initiated after a certain reasonable period of implementation to observe the effect assessed and mitigated as per proposed EMP.</p> <p>iii. Implementation of Mitigation and Enhancement Measures: Action suggestions, time framing and provision or procedures of implementing all recommended Mitigation and Enhancement Measures should be explained in details.</p> <p>iv. Maintenance and Mitigation of Unseen Impact: Provision/procedures including a certain percentage of budget reserve (5-10%) should have to be considered for post implementation maintenance and of unseen impact.</p> <p>v. Periodical Effect Study: Moreover, a provision of Periodical effect study must be considered to see encounter the environmental and social benefit including the effectiveness of community participation in management and financing</p>

Name and location of NGO	Type of NGO	Comment/Suggestion
		<p>of local transport and trade infrastructures Lastly, it can be say that in excess of their thinking, the following environmental aspects/potential impact may be brought under consideration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obstruction of fish migration, breeding and fish culture 2. Post implementation accident risk 3. Unplanned and slow motion of construction 4. Adverse effect on marginal land owners 5. Adverse effect on endangered species 6. Effect on tribal, fisherman and other indigenous group 7. Possibility of Permanent agricultural land and crop loss 8. Reducing of wetland and engrossment of road of road 9. Loss of Bio diversity/species diversity 10. Water congestion/water logging/ Drainage facilities 11. Land price depreciation 12. Siltation/sedimentation of river and low reservoirs 13. Effect on Archaeological site/Ramsar sites/World heritage 14. Commerce and trade facilities 15. Ownership of land and effect on agricultural production
RANGPUR-DINAJPUR RURAL SERVICES (RDRS)	Regional	<p>Environmental Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per the project proposal, several activities such as miles of feeder roads will be improved, large bridges and drainage structures will be constructed, growth center markets will be improved etc. Construction of such roads, bridges, drainage structure, markets etc. has already created loss of substantial amount of cultivable land. Such constructions required earthwork that is met by taking/cutting topsoil, We are aware that topsoil takes 4/5 years to form. This is an irreversible loss which itself requires attention. • The above arrangement has already made many marginal farmers landless by taking away their land for the construction purpose. This another irreparable loss that also

Name and location of NGO	Type of NGO	Comment/Suggestion
CRITAS	International	<p>requires attraction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How useful are these roads, bridges, markets etc. at the cost of valuable land? • Cross roads connecting villages created obstructions to the movement of fish, water flow during the flood seasons. <p>Social Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What benefit would women get from this project? • How many poor people have already been displaced because of the construction? • How many marginalized farmers has become landless? <hr/> <p>Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social forestry may increase if it is patronised • Emission of grass, soil, CFC will increase <p>Economic Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobility of goods and services will increase • Market place will be busy • Labour force will be more movable • Income will increase • Migration of labour <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of women in IGA will increase. • Willingness will increase to educate children • Migration of labour and Human Trafficking (women Trafficking) may raised • Educational infrastructure may increase • Men Vs women discrimination will be reduced • Problem of resettlement may be increased • Resettlement issue must be monitored and contracted so the bribery & Powerful leader may not be able to create obstruction in this matter • Opening job opportunities for the poor • Middle men from the market force must be checked and controlled • Strong measures must be taken to check human trafficking • Environment friendly vehicle must be introduced • Road side plantation must be enhanced • Flow of river & cannel must be maintained • Water management should be there
PROSHIKA	National	<p>(a) Economic impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land value will increase as land will be more industrially and agriculturally productive and well approached.

Name and location of NGO	Type of NGO	Comment/Suggestion
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per capita income will increase substantially due to improvement of transportation facility of agri-produce. • Competitive marketing and price protection will be ensured. • Positive impact on employment and income generation. • Income will be supplemented because of the growth of the small traders and mobile vendors.
		<p>(c) Social/Resettlement impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social mobility and financial dynamism at the local level will increase. • Elected local government officials will be activated. • Local consumption will increase which will lead to increased agricultural production. • There will be increased demand for skilled labour in rural trade and in agricultural fields. • It is likely that there will be more people's assembly in and around the growth centers, which will consolidate social solidarity.
		<p>(d) Environmental impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of planned roads and drainage development structures will ensure significant reduction of interior drainage problems/drainage congestion. On the other hand, unplanned structures will aggravate water logging situations and these built structures will be vulnerable due to poor dissipation of energy created due to the tidal surge and flash floods. • Available drainage structures will ensure fish migration and silt transportation. Conversely, fish habitat may extinct if these structures are built in an unplanned way. • Increased roadside plantation that will improve healthy micro-climates.
		<p>(e) For social/Resettlement adverse impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If law and order situation, governance, role of CSOs and local government comprised of equal representation of male and female in relation to effective

Name and location of NGO	Type of NGO	Comment/Suggestion
		<p>rural infrastructure investment and its efficient management could be enhanced, there will be potential increase of entitlements of the resettled people together with the increase of social coherence and economic upliftment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the project area people might be affected once the structures are built, therefore, they should be asked at the onset of the planning stage of the project • There should have a provision for timely compensation of land acquired and damage of house and forest resources. • The people should be given authority for the periodic maintenance management of roads and drainage structures so that the sense of ownership can be emerged to them. <p>(f) Environmental adverse impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road and drainage development structures to be planned and designed based on 20 years of primary hydrologic data together with the concerns of the people living there based on their experience of any past environmental degradation. • The project should have a provision for re-plantation giving a part of ownership to the poor people living in the vicinity of the roads. • As there will be the prevalence of rural road transports, the worst polluter diesel and Mobil mixed fuel of 3-wheeler to be restricted there in order to stop aggravating rural environment due to lead and carbon mission. <p>(g) Economic benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily cash income will increase. • There will be steady supply of agricultural produces and other non-agricultural goods in the local markets • The producers will get fair price. • Local economy will be strengthened <p>(h) Social/Resettlement benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More livelihood security. • Community health care and children's education.

Name and location of NGO	Type of NGO	Comment/Suggestion
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local social, religious, cultural and educational institutions will be more functional because of increased accountability to the local governments <p>(i) Environmental benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the soils will be freed from water logging that leads to well aeration and energy accumulations at the root of plant, the crop's productivity will increase. • Saline water intrusion in the coastal areas will be protected • More areas can be brought under agriculture.
NIJERA KORI	National	<p>(a) Economic impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of cultivable land • Economic costs for resettlement • Risk of water logging and less production <p>(b) Social/Resettlement Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eviction of local people • May widen gap between rich and poor because poor have less scope to influence the project. • Disintegration of local people <p>(e) Environmental Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May increase air and water pollution because of more traffic • Risk of water logging • Removal of the important and fruit trees etc. <p>(d) For Social/Resettlement adverse impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline survey • Consultation among the majority people • Proper compensation of affected people <p>(f) Environmental adverse impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree plantation • Preservation of water bodies, agricultural land and habitats of local poor <p>(g) Economic benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better access to market <p>(h) Social/Resettlement Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible better access to information and less isolation

Name and location of NGO	Type of NGO	Comment/Suggestion
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible better access to different facilities in urban areas <p>(i) Environmental benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In fact there is no environmental benefits
BRAC	National	<p>(a) Economic Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Positive): Production of both agricultural and non-agricultural goods and services will be increased, where the goods and services, specially & the rural poor, will have the possibility of being exchanged with right value, which will lead to increase income over expenditure sustainable manner and thus rural economy will be up to the mark which will contribute to national income. <p>(b) Social/Resettlement Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Positive): Social cohesion among the various groups will be increased through creation of more employment and thus the level of unemployment will be reduced. Besides this, the activities of the local administration will be easy and improved. <p>(c) Environmental Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Positive): Human being as the main element of the environment will have a higher living status specially in rural areas through improved education, nutrition and other health and hygienic factors. <p>(e) For Social/Resettlement adverse impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fallow land rather than homestead and cultivable land should be considered in implementation of rural infrastructure schemes. <p>(f) Environmental adverse impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural infrastructure schemes should be implemented in a way, where there will have no chance of water logging and will have proper fish pass system and the status of the wetland will be not hampered.

Name and location of NGO	Type of NGO	Comment/Suggestion
		<p>(g) Economic Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The income of the local people will be increased through exchanging their produce and services with right price.• Income of the rural people will be increased. <p>(h) Social/Resettlement Benefit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unemployment rate will be reduced and social infraction, administration will be easy <p>(i) Environmental Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Good infrastructure will be required.
