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BANGLADESH WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD

EMERGENCY 2007 CYCLONE RECOVERY & RESTORATION PROJECT
(IDA CREDIT NO. 4507-BD, BWDB/C2/S-1)
Component C: Rehabilitation of Coastal Embankments

SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMP)

(Social Impact Assessment Report and Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan)

POLDER NO. 54/A

PATUAKHALI

MAY, 2013

Design and Supervision Consultant

Development Design Consultants Ltd. (DDC)

in association with

Euroconsult Mott MacDonald, the Netherlands

Bangladesh Consultants Limited (BCL)

House of Consultant Ltd. (HCL), Bangladesh

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| AC | Assistant Commissioner |
| BBS | Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics |
| BDT | Bangladesh Taka |
| BWDB | Bangladesh Water Development Board |
| DS | Design and Supervision |
| ECRRP | Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project |
| EP | Entitled Person |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| GOB | Government of Bangladesh |
| GRC | Grievance Redress Committee |
| HCG | House Construction Grant |
| HTG | House Transfer Grant |
| ID | Identity |
| IDA | International Development Agency |
| JDLNA | Joint Damage, Loss and Needs Assessment |
| JVT | Joint Verification Team |
| LAR | Land Acquisition and Resettlement |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| O&M | Operation and Maintenance |
| OP 4.12 | Operational Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement |
| PAH | Project Affected Household |
| PAP | Project Affected Person |
| PCMU | Project Co-operation Monitoring Unit |
| PD | Project Director |
| PMO | Project Management Office |
| PRA | Participatory Rapid Appraisal |
| RAP | Resettlement Action Plan |
| RIU | RAP Implementation Unit |
| R&R | Resettlement & Rehabilitation |
| SAE | Sub-Assistant Engineer |
| SDE | Sub-Divisional Engineer |
| SMP | Social Management Plan |
| SO | Sectional Officer |
| SRPF | Social/Resettlement Policy Framework |
| UN | United Nations |
| UP | Union Parishad |
| UZ | Upazila (Sub-district) |
| WB | World Bank |
| WFP | World Food Program |
| WMIP | Water Management Improvement Project |

Executive Summary

Introduction: The Social Management Plan (SMP) for **Polder no. 54/A** in Patuakhali District includes Social Impact Assessment Report and Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan. The **Section A** deals with the socio-economic context of the polder command area and its intended and unintended social effects. Section B deals with the involuntary resettlement issues of the affected persons using lands on and along the embankment under rehabilitation.

Social impact assessment was done through Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) and public consultation in the impact area villages covering beneficiaries and likely affected persons. Involuntary resettlement impact was assessed through census of affected households and assets on and along the embankments for re-sectioning following the Social and Resettlement Policy Framework (SRPF) of Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP).

Socio-Economic Information: The Polder 54/A (Map-1) is located at Dhankhali & Champapur Unions of Upazila Kalapara, District Patuakhali. The polder falls within the jurisdiction of Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara, of Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB). The total project area 11,217 ha. of which 9348 area is benefited through flood control and drainage improvement and irrigation facilities. As per the secondary information, the total population of sub-project area (**Polder 54/A**) that is, of the Unions (Dhankhali & Champapur) is about 35,975 of which 18,635 (51.80%) are male and rest 17,340 (48.20%) are female. The occupation of majority of people living within the project area is agriculture (farming), followed by fisheries, service, business and daily wages labor. The average family size within the sub-project area is 3.51. The literacy of the sub-project area is 37%. Among the total population, 94.75% Households are Muslims and rest 5.25% are Hindus. It was observed during the study that the project area is lack of adequate health and education facilities. The area is frequently affected by natural calamities such as cyclone, storm and floods. The in-come level of households living within the sub-project area varies from TK 12,000 to 25,500 per annum.

Social and Resettlement Impacts: The Polder comprises of 59.33 km embankment of which 4.09 km were damaged due to Sidr in 2007 Rehabilitation of the Polder involves re-sectioning of 4.90 km of embankment, repair of 1(one) sluice have been proposed as effective means of water control measure.

With the rehabilitation of embankments, repair of damaged water control structures and construction of new structures will significantly enhance the living conditions of the people. The improvement will be made in terms of reduction in intrusion of salinity, damages of crops, and improved connectivity/road or water way. In addition, the water stagnation will be removed with the construction of additional structure (one sluice). The irrigation inlets as proposed will provide the irrigation facilities to withdraw water from surrounding river. This situation will improve the agricultural production and eventually better living of households in the polder area.

Along the existing embankments as per census/survey carried out in January - March 2010 and finally from the Joint Verification conducted during April, 2013 it came to surface that about 258 persons will be affected due to the implementation of the sub-project activities. The infrastructures are likely to affect house-holds in their housing and business establishments on the embankment slopes. Average in-come of each of the families is BDT 7,436.

Resettlement Impact Mitigation: The resettlement impacts as per the SRPF have been planned to mitigate through transfer and reconstruction grants to the affected households for their housing and business premises and assistance for loss of in-come from business due to physical displacement or temporary disruption in businesses for civil works. Total amount for resettlement of the affected persons is **BDT 2,43,900 (Two lacs forty three thousand & nine hundred) only equivalent to USD 3048.75** that includes **HRG of BDT 81,100** for structures (residences) raised in Situ, **HRG of BDT 73,200** for structures(shops) raised in Situ, **ALBI(T) for loss of business BDT 60,000 BDT & BDT 29,600 for implementation of the RAP.**

Implementation Arrangement: BWDB has established a RAP Implementation Unit (RIU) within the Project Management Office (PMO). The RIU is headed by the Project Director, PMO. The PD will ensure implementation of the updated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The PD at PMO is assisted by a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist (Individual Consultant). The PD will take assistance of the Executive Engineer, Patuakhali W D Division, BWDB, Kalapara for implementation of the RAP of polder **54/A**. The Executive Engineer will act as Resettlement Officer. The concerned Sub-Divisional Engineers will act as Additional Resettlement Officer. The Sub-assistant Engineers (SAEs) will act as Sub-Assistant Resettlement Officer. The Assistant Director, Revenue from Barisal O&M Circle will act as Assistant Resettlement Officer.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Implementation of the RAP will be monitored both internally and externally. PD, PMO will be responsible for internal monitoring and supervision with assistance from the DS Consultant. The independent M&E consultant will supervise implementation of the RAP, monitor outcomes and evaluate performance of PMO and the DS Consultant in implementation of the RAP. The World Bank will also commission project supervision, periodic missions and a post evaluation of the RAP implementation.

Section –A
Social Impact Assessment Report
Polder 54/A, Kalapara.
District: Patuakhali.

Section A: Social Impact Assessment Report

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of ECRRP

Cyclone Sidr hit on 15 November 2007 inflicted large damages in terms of life and properties in 30 districts of Bangladesh. The worst affected districts include Patuakhali, Barguna and Pirojpur. The estimated loss as per Joint Damage, Loss and Need Assessment (JDLNA) was USD 1.7 billion (BDT 115.6 billion) mostly physical damages. Subsequently on 25th May, 2009, the cyclone Aila hit the coastal area and inflicted further damage to the people. Implementation of the Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP) has been undertaken to provide critical medium to long-term recovery and restoration assistance identified in the JDLNA.

The World Bank extended financial support to the Government of Bangladesh for the implementation of ECRRP in the cyclone hit coastal districts of Bangladesh. The objective of the project is to support the Government of Bangladesh efforts to facilitate recovery from damage to livelihoods and infrastructures caused by the Cyclone Sidr and to build long term preparedness through strengthened disaster risk reduction management. ECRRP has 6 components including (i) recovery of agriculture sector and improvement program under Component A, (ii) construction and improvement of multipurpose shelters under Component B, (iii) rehabilitation of coastal embankments under Component C, and (iv) long-term disaster risk management program under Component D. The other two components are monitoring and evaluation of project impact under Component E and project management, technical assistance, strategic studies and training, and emergency support for future disasters under Component F. The physical components A, B, and C are implemented by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the UN in Bangladesh, Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) of GOB and Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) of GOB respectively. These project components (A, B & C), as per social safeguard policy of the World Bank requires social impact assessment and undertaking appropriate mitigation measures. A Social and Resettlement Policy Framework (SRPF) has been adopted for ECRRP as a guide for social assessment and resettlement planning for subprojects.

Implementation of the Component C by BWDB commenced from January 2009. A Design and Supervision Consultant is assisting BWDB for sub-project design and implementation supervision. BWDB have prioritized 30 polders in the Sidr and Aila hit coastal districts for rehabilitation and repair. The prioritization of polders for rehabilitation has been agreed by the project stakeholders, Ministry of Water Resources as well as the World Bank.

*Considering the urgency of the rehabilitation work to provide project benefits to the people living within the project area, the rehabilitation works of the Polders (30 numbers) are planned in four batches. The rehabilitation works of **Polder 54/A** is included in phase 1.*

1.2 Description of the polder 54/A

The proposed polder is located at Mohipur Union of Kalapara Upazila, District Patuakhali. The polder falls within the jurisdiction Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara of Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB). The polder was developed long back about 35 years or so ago with the request from the impact area population. The beneficiary people voluntarily allowed construction of the embankment on their lands where required. BWDB acquired parcels of lands only where permanent structures were constructed. The total project area is about 11,217 ha of which 9348 is benefited through flood control, drainage improvement and irrigation facilities. The Polder comprises of 59.33 km embankment of which 4.90 km was damaged due to cyclone Sidr in 2007.

1.3 Scope of Social Impact Assessment

The **Polder 54/A** falls within the jurisdiction of Patuakhali WD Division, Kalapara of BWDB. It is located at Dhankhali & Champapur Unions of Upazila Kalapara in the District of Patuakhali. The rehabilitation works under this polder covers (i) re-sectioning of 4.90 km embankment, & (ii) repair of 1 (one) sluice. All the rehabilitation works will be carried out within the existing embankment. However, 33 house-holds and 30 shops may need to be raised¹ in situ for clearing embankment slopes for construction works.

A social impact assessment has been carried out on population in the polder area and on embankment sections following the SRPF. The purpose of the assessment was to identify the social impacts of the project on the local people including the affected persons. The social impact assessment has also identified the vulnerability of households those are affected by the embankment reconstruction works.

1.4 Methodology

Social impact assessment tapped data from secondary sources and from focused group discussions (FGD) with the beneficiary communities and likely affected persons. The Design and Supervision Consultant (DS Consultant) conducted Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) including FGDs on project impact areas of the **polder 54/A** for collection of data and understanding the impacts of the project on the local communities including potential negative impacts of the project interventions. BWDB local officials and members and chairmen of local unions were also consulted. Secondary data were collected from Union Parishad Office, BWDB, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and UZ Statistical Offices. Resettlement impacts were assessed through census and inventory of losses.

A survey team visited the polder area to assess the overall impacts of the project interventions for rehabilitation of the polder. The team organized FGD at three locations. 1 (One) FGD was organized at Debpur, 1 (one) at Masuakhali and the other 1(one) at North Nishanbaria. 16 (Sixteen) persons including the squatters participated at the meeting at Debpur and 13 (Thirteen) persons at Masuakhali & 10 (Ten) persons at North Nishanbaria apart from many other informal meetings & discussions from time to time. Participants were the beneficiary and affected persons including farmers (middle farmers, marginal farmers, small farmers and landless poor), women, fishermen, wood cutter, carpenter, small traders, school teacher, tailor, shop owners, students, service holders, tea stall owners.

Majority of the participants were expecting immediate implementation of the project for rehabilitation of the polder as they were exposed to natural disasters including cyclone, tidal surge, inundation, intrusion of saline water and riverbank erosion.

¹ Relocation includes physical relocation of structure elsewhere clearing the construction sites or raising the structures in situ to allow earth filling for slope development. The embankment has already been re-sectioned pending slope development in sections with structures. The DS Consultant and the Contractors are in positive opinion in earth filling for slope development with cooperation from the squatters through raising their structures. Project assistance is requested for vulnerable squatters for any structure movement.

2. The Socio-Economic Setting of Polder Area

2.1 General Features of the Polder Area

The climate and topography of the locality within the **polder 54/A** are suitable for cultivation of paddy, pulses, vegetables, spices, and other cash crops. Plenty of fruits and orchards like banana, guava, coconut, date and palm are there in the polder area. Some timber trees are also there on the slope of the embankment. The vegetation also includes medicinal plants, shrubs and herbs those can be used for preparing herbal medicines.

A large number of people are involved in fish trade (collection, packaging and selling, in vegetables vending, in carpentry and in boat operation. People are also involved in fishing in both inland rivers and in the Bay. Hilsha, *koral*, *ritha*, *boal*, shrimp, ruhi, carp, *pangas*, *topshey*, *belay*, *mola*, and *dhela* are the major catch. People are also involved in culture fisheries. A section of the children and women are involved in collecting fish fry from the rivers while others are involved in collecting *jhinook* and *shamook* for selling and supplying to the shrimp farms located in neighboring districts.

There are people involved in collecting juice from date and palm trees by tapping method during winter season. Many of them are involved in processing the juice into *khejur gur* and *patari* (paste and cake molasses). People are also involved in paddy processing and trading. There are some people who are involved as van pullers and as drivers of locally operated mechanized road and waterways transports (*tempo*, *trawler* and *launch*). There are wholesale fish trading centres at the *hat* and *bazar* areas those employ people for fish processing and trading. Some local farmers are involved in animal husbandry as there are plenty of cattle including buffalo, cow and ox heads in the *char* areas of coastal zones due to abundance of grazing fields.

About 65/66 motor cycles are operated on rental basis to carry passengers especially during the six months of dry season of the year as there is no road network in the area for other common modes. The daily average individual income (net surplus) of motor cycle drivers is about BDT 250/-. The destitute women work for rich farmer households especially in maintaining and managing the cattle herds including feeding their cattle, collecting fodder, collecting and storing cow dung for preparing organic fertilizer. There are some people who work as cattle herders across the *char* land with plenty fresh grass and *silvi-pastorals*.

2.2 Demographic and Economic Profile

According to the Field Survey 2010, the polder area has a total population of about 35,975 and literacy rate is about 37%. Literacy rate is higher among the male by about 5%. Average household size is of 3.51 persons. Table 2.1 indicates the distribution of population by sex and locality (Villages). It is evident from the table that the total population in Debpur village is 4,620 persons in Masuakhali is 1,890 and in North Nishanbaria is 2,100. Literacy rate in Debpur is about 38% whereas in Masuakhali it is about 35% followed by 37% in North Nishanbaria.

Table A 2.1 Distribution of Population and Literacy by Sex and Locality

| Name of the Village | Population | | | Literacy Rate | | |
|---------------------|------------|-------|--------|---------------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Debpur | 4,620 | 2,393 | 2,227 | 38% | 40% | 36% |
| Masuakhali | 1,890 | 979 | 911 | 35% | 38% | 32% |
| North Nishanbaria | 2,100 | 1,088 | 1,012 | 37% | 39% | 35% |
| Total | 8,610 | 4,460 | 4,150 | 37% | 39% | 34% |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Table 2.2 indicates the average house-hold size in the three Villages in Dhankhali Union of Kalapara Upazila in Patuakhali District. The average house-hold size of Debpur is 3.67 persons followed by 3.31 in Masuakhali and 3.54 in North Nishanbaria.

Table A 2.2 Average size of House-holds

| Name of Village | Total households | Average size of House-holds (persons) |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Debpur | 1,259 | 3.67 |
| Masuakhali | 571 | 3.31 |
| North Nishanbaria | 593 | 3.54 |
| Total | 2423 | 3.51 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Table 2.3 presents distribution of population by age, sex and locality. The table shows that there is insignificant variation of population in the three Villages by age and sex. It is notable that number of dependent population is the highest and number of old age population is the least in all the three Villages.

Table A 2.3 Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Locality

| Village | Total | | 0-4 years | | 5-9 years | | 10-14 years | | 15-17 years | | 18-34 years | | 35-59 years | | 60+ years | |
|-------------------|----------|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-----------|-----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Debpur | 23 93 | 222 7 | 172 | 15 3 | 32 4 | 30 1 | 378 | 34 9 | 16 3 | 14 8 | 64 2 | 61 1 | 47 1 | 45 2 | 24 3 | 213 |
| Masuakhali | 97 9 | 911 | 71 | 62 | 13 4 | 12 8 | 148 | 13 1 | 62 | 58 | 26 8 | 25 4 | 18 7 | 17 9 | 10 9 | 99 |
| North Nishanbaria | 10 88 | 101 2 | 79 | 68 | 15 4 | 14 8 | 167 | 15 4 | 71 | 62 | 28 9 | 26 7 | 20 4 | 19 6 | 12 4 | 117 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Table 2.4 presents marital status of the population of the age of 10 years and above. The data indicates a sharp discrepancy in divorces by gender. Only 9 male are divorced in all three villages against 23 divorced women. However, unmarried men and women lead to the married ones. In case of widowing, there are more women than men got widowed in the three villages.

Table A 2.4 Distribution of Population of 10 years and over by Sex & Marital Status

| Locality -Village | Male | | | | | Female | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|------------|---------|---------|----------|--------|------------|---------|-------|----------|
| | Total | Un-Married | Married | Widower | Divorced | Total | Un-married | Married | Widow | Divorced |
| Debpur | 1897 | 1054 | 821 | 17 | 5 | 1773 | 1028 | 688 | 43 | 14 |
| Masuakhali | 774 | 478 | 291 | 4 | 1 | 721 | 437 | 264 | 16 | 4 |
| North Nishanbaria | 855 | 501 | 344 | 7 | 3 | 796 | 464 | 309 | 18 | 5 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Table 2.5 presents the data on school attendance of population of particular age group by sex and locality. With little variation among the three Villages it is evident from the data that rate of not attending school in the age group 5-9 years is almost similar in boys and girls. However, in the age group of 10-14 years the rate is higher among boys than the girls. Since marriage age is within the age group of 15-24 years, the girls are found to remain out of school lot more than the boys.

Table A 2.5 School Attendance of Population 5 to 24 years by Age, Sex & Locality

| Locality – Villages | Total | | 5-9 years | | | | 10-14 years | | | | 15-24 years | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|-----------|-----|---------------|-----|-------------|-----|---------------|-----|-------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| | Male | Female | Attending | | Not-attending | | Attending | | Not-attending | | Attending | | Not-attending | |
| | | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Debpur | 1079 | 1002 | 216 | 201 | 108 | 100 | 252 | 233 | 126 | 116 | 251 | 235 | 126 | 117 |
| Masuakhali | 433 | 402 | 89 | 85 | 45 | 43 | 99 | 87 | 49 | 44 | 105 | 95 | 45 | 48 |
| North Nishanbaria | 488 | 453 | 103 | 99 | 51 | 49 | 111 | 100 | 56 | 54 | 111 | 101 | 56 | 50 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Table 2.6 presents the distribution of economically active population by various activities including agriculture, industry, business, transport, and services. About 25.43% of the active population is not working while another 4.58% is looking for work. Among the employed population, 27.85% are engaged in household work presumably the women. Above thirty three percent (33.33%) is engaged in agriculture and a small portion of the population (2.70%) is in business. Less than one percent of the population is engaged in each of industry, water and electricity, construction, transport, hotel/restaurant, services and others.

Table A 2.6 Distribution of Population 10 years and above by Main Activity & Locality

| Activity | Debpur | | Masuakhali | | North Nishanbaria | | Total | |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Not working | 945 | 25.75 | 365 | 24.41 | 423 | 25.62 | 1733 | 25.43 |
| Looking for work | 156 | 4.25 | 77 | 5.15 | 79 | 4.78 | 312 | 4.58 |
| Household work | 1051 | 28.64 | 400 | 26.76 | 447 | 27.07 | 1898 | 27.85 |
| Agriculture | 1180 | 32.15 | 520 | 34.78 | 572 | 34.65 | 2272 | 33.33 |
| Industry | 15 | 0.41 | 9 | 0.60 | 5 | 0.30 | 29 | 0.43 |
| Water/electricity/gas | 10 | 0.27 | 3 | 0.20 | 2 | 0.12 | 15 | 0.22 |
| Construction | 45 | 1.23 | 25 | 1.67 | 31 | 1.88 | 101 | 1.48 |
| Transport | 58 | 1.58 | 22 | 1.47 | 20 | 1.21 | 100 | 1.46 |
| Hotel/restaurant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Business | 108 | 2.94 | 37 | 2.48 | 39 | 2.36 | 184 | 2.70 |
| Service | 23 | 0.63 | 6 | 0.41 | 5 | 0.31 | 34 | 0.50 |
| Others | 79 | 2.15 | 31 | 2.07 | 28 | 1.70 | 138 | 2.02 |
| Total | 3670 | 100 | 1495 | 100 | 1651 | 100 | 6816 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Table 2.7 presents the major sources of household income of the people of three villages. Most of the population earns their income from agriculture (including forestry and livestock and agriculture wage laboring) and a significant number of the population earns from service and business. About 42.14% of the population earns income from agriculture followed by agriculture labor (17.33%), business (4.25%), service (1.98%) and non-agri labor (7.80%). Rest of the population earns their income from fishery, handloom, industry, hawking, transport, construction, religious service, rent and others.

Table A 2.7 Distributions of House-holds in by Main Source of Income

| Locality – Villages | Total households | Agr i/for estr y/liv esto ck | Fis her y | Agri cultu re labor | Non- agric ulture labou r | Hand loom | ind ustry | Bus ines s | Ha wc ker | Tr ans port | Co nst ruc tio n | Reli gio us | Se rvi ce s | Re nt | Re mit tan ce | Ot he rs |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------|---------------|----------|
| Debpur | 1259 | 463 | 139 | 241 | 119 | 17 | 28 | 49 | 11 | 43 | 19 | 9 | 34 | 12 | 4 | 71 |
| Masuak hali | 571 | 277 | 58 | 88 | 33 | 2 | 5 | 26 | 4 | 17 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 38 |
| North Nishan bari | 593 | 281 | 62 | 91 | 37 | 3 | 7 | 28 | 6 | 21 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 31 |
| Total | 2423 | 1021 | 259 | 420 | 189 | 22 | 40 | 103 | 21 | 81 | 39 | 16 | 48 | 19 | 5 | 140 |
| % | 100 | 42.14 | 10.69 | 17.33 | 7.80 | 0.91 | 1.65 | 4.25 | 0.87 | 3.34 | 1.61 | 0.66 | 1.98 | 0.78 | 0.21 | 5.78 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Table 2.8 indicates the Village-wise population by religion. The data indicates that the majority population is Muslim.

Table A 2.8 Distributions of House-hold, Population, Religion and Locality

| Locality name - Village | Total | | Muslim | | Hindu | | Buddhist | | Christian | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| | Hous ehol ds | Popu latio n | House hold | Popula tion | Hous ehol d | Population | House hold | Popu latio n | House hold | Popula tion |
| Debpur | 1259 | 4620 | 1193 | 4377 | 66 | 243 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masuak hali | 571 | 1890 | 541 | 1791 | 30 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| North Nishan baria | 593 | 2100 | 562 | 1990 | 31 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

2.3 In-come and Expenditure

Income and expenditure levels of the beneficiary population have been estimated based on consultation with the population in FGDs. At least 55 percent of the active labor- force is engaged in agricultural farming including agricultural wage laboring and the rest 45 percent in various other occupations such as catching trading and processing of fish, petty trading, boat operation, rice processing, wholesale business, tapping and processing date juice, selling fruits, trading agro-products and the like. Among the peasant families, there are large, medium, small and marginal farmers as well as landless labor groups.

The average monthly house-hold in-come varies substantially from BDT 3,000 to BDT 20,000 per household. Majority of the population (40%) are under subsistence income and have monthly income between BDT 3,000 and BDT 3,500 per household. Households with monthly income in the range of BDT 4000 to BDT 10,000 constitute 30% of the population. Another 30% of the households has monthly income in the range of BDT 11,000 to BDT 20,000 per household. According to the estimates by the communities, about 40% households spend BDT 3000-3500 per month which are less or very close to their corresponding income. These poor and subsistence households are forced to earn supplementary income from other sources or borrow money either from NGOs or from local money lenders with high interest

2.4 Domestic Water Supply and Sanitation

According to the Public Health Engineering, about 80% households have access to safe drinking water. The remaining population drinks water from other sources like pond, canal, and river. The community informed that most of the dwellers in recent days have access to pure drinking water, but during disasters especially during the Sidr and Aila many affected people faced scarcity in drinking water and were compelled to use contaminated water for drinking and draft purposes. As a consequence, many of them suffered from various water borne diseases including diarrheas, jaundice, dysentery, typhoid, etc. Many of the cattle population died in post Sidr period due to drinking of contaminated and saline water which that led to further health hazards in the affected areas. The people also suffered from various viral, infectious and contagious diseases. But there is no arsenicosis problem or arsenic contamination in the polder area.

The sanitary facility including defecation is an important element for health and hygienic environment of the rural people. Majority of the population in the coastal zone do not use latrine for defecation purpose rather use open space for defecation. This unhygienic practice creates acute health and sanitation hazards and cause spreading of various diseases. In the aftermath of the devastating Sidr, use of sanitary latrine² has decreased in the polder area. Before the Sidr, about 65% residents of local villages used toilets mostly pit latrines and very few of them used sanitary latrines. But presently the number of users of pit latrine and sanitary latrine has been decreased significantly as the Sidr destroyed most of the latrines. Another acute problem in the coastal area is the lack of immunization coverage due to difficult communication network and non-availability of electricity. Due to poor preservation of vaccines outside refrigerators increases the risk vaccine failure. Therefore many children even given DPT and Polio vaccines are not protected from many diseases. Another most crucial problem for children even for adult is the absence of proper system and awareness about de-warming. The children are in the risk of suffering from anemia due to warms.

² Sanitary latrines are connected with a sewerage system or a septic tank. In rural Bangladesh, sanitary latrines are water sealed ring/slab latrines with a deep whole (faeces tank) under it or attached to it. The faeces directly goes into the whole as and any gas created out of it are diverted in air through a pipe.

2.5 Social Stratification

Social stratification divides population into hierarchies regarding their income, occupation, education, family status, power and authority, and social dignity which include level of possession of resources as well as ascribed and achieved status. The level of education, housing pattern, land ownership, livelihood pattern, and income are the major indicators in this regard. The people of the villages in the polder have diverse professions with various levels of income. Based on land holdings, rural households are classified as large farmers, medium farmers, small farmers and landless poor. Moreover, there are vulnerable groups including destitute women, disabled and elderly people who apparently disadvantaged and facing challenges at the event of any natural disaster. Even the disparity between the large farmer and marginal farmer is acute. There are also internal conflicts between different socio-economic groups and clans. The most economic disparity that prevails in the locality is gap between the poor and solvent farmer groups. The outcomes from FGDs indicate that a significant numbers of the people do not have any agricultural lands and even many of them do not have any homesteads. A total 63 numbers of households are there on the embankment slopes. The embankment dwellers are landless households driven by river-bank erosion or any other natural and economic causes.

All the affected persons due to project interventions are from the lower economic group and most of them are belong to the landless and poor category households. However, there are some households who have small amount of cultivable land and belong to medium, small and marginal farmer category. Only about 5% of the farmers belong to the large farmers' category. There are other occupational groups like fishers, fish processors and boatmen in the locality who are landless and maintain their subsistence income due to lack of resources either in the form of lands or other productive assets.

2.6 Housing Pattern

The total number of the households of the Unions of Dhankhali & Champapur household size 3.51 Among the total dwelling units, 80% have own homesteads and 20% live on the slopes of the embankment. There are only few *pucca* (cement concrete and bricked) houses within the polder including some business and commercial structures and governmental and non-governmental offices. The field observations indicate that most of the dwelling houses are constructed with cheaper materials including straws including *hogla pata & gol pata*, jute stick, and others. Even many poor people cannot afford to have quality construction of roof and wall. The embankment settlers use mostly *katcha* structures made of CI sheet, bamboo and other cheaper materials. Some of the squatters are unable to construct their houses and they make temporary sheds on the slopes with thatched materials. Due to frequent damage of livestock sheds, many people have built temporary animal sheds on the embankments. People who have grazing char lands across the river keep their herds on the embankment in temporary sheds. Some farmers store and preserve their straw and fuel stick on the embankment. All these unauthorized activities threaten the longevity and durability of embankment and there is evidence of soil cut due to frequent human action.

2.7 Land Ownership and Land Tenure Pattern

The field observation and secondary data reveal that about 30% of the population is landless, 35% are small, marginal and medium farmers and only 5% are large farmers. The rest 30% represent the population who do not have any agricultural lands and most of them subsist on fishing, fish trading, collecting fish fry and boating.

2.8 Agricultural Wages

The wage rate of agricultural labor is not reasonable in comparison to the other districts due to its nature of backwardness because of geo-political location. The average wage rate for male in the peak season (sowing/transplanting and harvesting) is about BDT 250 but for female it is only BDT 100 that represents gross gender discrimination. There is also seasonal variation of wage rates. The wage rate in the lean period is BDT 150 for male and BDT 100 for female.

About 30% of the cultivated land is operated on share cropping basis whereas about 10% are operated through lease arrangement as observed by the survey team and by reviewing data from the Union Parishads (UPs).

2.9 Poverty

According to the Food Security data (WFP 2004), it is evident that about 40% of the population of the area was poor in 2004. There are a large number of people who subsist on meagre in-come. Many were found to go semi-starving or starving. However, the extent, magnitude, dimension and severity of poverty need to be assessed from relative perspective. Due to severe cyclones and frequent intrusion of saline water and damage to crops, loss of animals some households have lost their means of livelihoods and fallen into poverty. They have become vulnerable in terms of food security, income, employment, shelter, forestry, fisheries and many other material and non-material resources.

2.10 Gender and Development Issues

Women in the polder area like other parts of the country, play crucial role by involving themselves in taking care of their children, elders and husbands, disable members (if any), management of the domestic chores including dairy, poultry and livestock, collecting fuel and fodder, fetching drinking water, getting involved in crop processing activities, plantation, involving in fruit collecting and processing, seed processing and storing, kitchen gardening, and the like. It is estimated that an active woman spends 16 hours a day in the household chores.

Women in the area also play crucial role in food security especially during the crises period. Food insecurity affects female-headed households who have no alternative employment and income opportunity during lean season and natural disasters. Most of the poor and vulnerable women are unable to fall back on resources of family and community as per traditional norms and religious law of inheritance. They are often deprived of the fair share of the parental resources including land. As a consequence, these households, under constant need compelled to sell their valuable resources including land, livestock, trees, and in extreme case of their jewelry which cause them to become more vulnerable as they lose their major resource and capital assets.

They poor and vulnerable women face social and economic discrimination and are unable to get any social services including health care, education, income, social security and legal and judicial support. The poor and vulnerable women have less access to health and other services due to geographic and economic condition. They also suffer from lack of knowledge in reproductive health, family planning, disease prevention and harmful traditional practices in erroneous beliefs about health. Despite fertility transition, more than 80% mothers in the poor households suffer from chronic nutritional deficiency and anemia. In the rural area especially in the coastal belt, less than 30% of the women have access to basic health care, about 75% pregnant poor women do not receive antenatal care, and about 75% deliveries take place at home. Moreover, the poor women are deprived of basic curative and preventive measures against medical and surgical emergencies.

3. Project Benefits and Impacts

3.1 Benefits of Improvement of Polder 54/A

With the rehabilitation of embankments, repair of damaged water control structures and construction of new structures will significantly enhance the living conditions of the people in the polder area. The improvement will be made in terms of reduction in intrusion of salinity, damages of crops, and improved connectivity/road or water way. In addition, the water stagnation will be removed with the construction of additional structure (one sluice). The proposed irrigation inlets will provide the irrigation facilities to withdraw water from surrounding water body (river). The situation will be improved and boost up the agricultural production to eventually better off the living condition of the population in the area. More specifically, the people living within the polder will be free from the following problems:

- Sea/river water is spilling from the bank to the polder area and causing damages to crops and reducing soil fertility.
- Damage to community infrastructures resulting into disruption of services such as village road, culverts, and houses in low lying area is taking place.
- Congestion of drainage in low lying areas.

About 2600 hectares of cultivated land within the polder will be free from above mentioned problems and the farmers will be benefited from growing multiple crops round the year. In addition, the polder embankment after rehabilitation will reduce damage to the crops and housing from the unforeseen disaster like floods and cyclones.

3.2 Involuntary Resettlement Impact

Rehabilitation of the **Polder 54/A** remains limited to the lands already used for the embankment (previously acquired or designated voluntarily by the beneficiary communities). However, when embankment passes through villages, some households are living and some businesses are operated on those sections. Rehabilitation of the embankment back in design will, therefore, require temporary displacement of these households and businesses to induce temporary impact on their place of living and in some cases sources of livelihoods. Under the circumstances, the project will trigger World Bank Operational Policies (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement for rehabilitation of the embankments.

A total of 63 house-holds on and along the embankment will be affected including 30 house-holds losing their business in-come as their shops will also be affected by the project activities. None of the affected households belong to the tribal communities (indigenous people).

A complete Census of the project affected house-holds (PAHs) and other establishments were carried out. All the residential house-holds are fully or partially occupying the embankment slopes. The PAHs squatting the embankment slopes fully or partially are poor and vulnerable with subsistence income mostly out of petty trading, daily wage, fishing, and other occupations. Average monthly income of these PAHs is about BDT 7000/- (seven thousand) only. Their housing structures are all shiftable constructed with CI sheet, wood, bamboo, straw and other materials and can be shifted without major damages. The structures used for shops are mostly temporary and can be shifted without much effort and any damage to the materials.

The squatters (occupying embankment slopes) are aware that there will be events of repair and rehabilitation of embankments when they will have to vacate the slopes for civil works construction. But due to their economic vulnerability, they request project assistance for any shifting and reconstruction of their structures. Dismantling may cause some damage to the low-cost building materials and project assistance should finance replacement of the damaged materials and the cost of shifting, land development and reconstruction (as appropriate). The squatters also requested that if their settlement does not damage the integrity of the embankments, they can be allowed to stay back there.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

Rehabilitation of embankments, repair of damaged water control structures and construction of new structures will significantly enhance the living conditions of the people. About 3,000 hectares of cultivated land will be safe from inundation and salinity intrusion. However, the embankment slopes in some sections are squatted by landless poor and destitute families. These people have no other alternatives for their residence. Re-sectioning of the embankment will compel some of these vulnerable households to relocate with temporary impact on their housing and livelihood. These vulnerable households likely to be physically displaced will need some assistance from the project for their relocation, resettlement and livelihood restoration.

Across BWDB projects for rehabilitation of embankments in coastal areas in recent days (following Rural Transport Improvement Project undertaken in the Local Government Engineering Department), resettlement of vulnerable squatters (sometimes called informal settlers) are typically done through cash assistance for shifting and reconstruction. Water Management Improvement Project (WMIP) in BWDB has similar approach for squatter resettlement. Resettlement of vulnerable squatters in ECRRP may thus be to assist them in restituting their pre-project socioeconomic standards through

- (i) Cash assistance for transfer and reconstruction of housing and other structures;(raising in situ)
- (ii) Cash assistance for temporary loss of business income; and
- (iii) Cash assistance for shifting of goods to business operators in rented in premises if any.
- (iv) Priority for employment in civil works construction.

Given the rights status and vulnerability of the affected squatters, the above assistances are typical in BWDB and are in compliance with the SRPF. PAP consultation in the embankment sections with residential and commercial settlements revealed that there are ways to avoid them with a little tilt of the embankment and the shops can be avoided if they raise the platform on their own and raise the structures to allow earth filing for slope development.

Section –B
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

Section –B: Resettlement Action Plan (Abbreviated)

Glossary

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Affected person (or household): | People (households) affected by project-related changes in use of land, water or other natural resources. |
| Compensation: | Money or payment in kind to which the people affected are entitled in order to replace the lost asset, resource or income. |
| Entitlement: | Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base. |
| In-come restoration: | Reestablishing in-come sources and livelihoods of people affected. |
| Involuntary resettlement: | Development project results in unavoidable resettlement losses that people affected have no option but to rebuild their lives, incomes and asset bases elsewhere. |
| Relocation: | Rebuilding housing, assets, including productive land, and public infrastructure in another location. |
| Rehabilitation: | Re-establishing incomes, livelihoods, living and social systems. |
| Replacement rates: | Cost replacing lost assets and incomes, including cost of transaction. |
| Resettlement plan: | A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation. |
| Vulnerable groups: | Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately |
| Squatter: | <p>Household, persons or entities occupying embankment slopes fully or partially without any permission from the BWDB are called squatters or informal settlers. The landless poor, in unavoidable circumstances, occupy the lands for housing and businesses.</p> <p>Sometimes, the economically able persons attached to the embankment, the rich and the influential persons (socially and politically) occupy the embankment slopes at potentially lucrative locations for earning additional income through constructing structures and renting them out or operating business.</p> |

1. Introduction

This abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is proposed to deal with the issues relating to the compensation assistance (entitlements) to be provided to the affected persons due to rehabilitation of the embankment and the allied works for the **polder 54/A** under the Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP). Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) under the Ministry of Water Resources, the People's Republic of Bangladesh has been entrusted with the tasks for implementation of the Component C of ECRRP for rehabilitation of coastal embankment with the financial assistance from the International Development Association (IDA) of World Bank Group (WB). Civil works for rehabilitation of the **Polder 54/A** is being implemented within the acquired/designated lands on the embankment. No additional land is being acquired for rehabilitation of the 4.90 km embankment section of the Polder. However, due to encroachment in the embankment slope for residential, commercial and community purpose by squatters in sections through villages and road crossing, some households and persons will be affected triggering the World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

A census of affected households and persons was conducted in January - March 2010 and finally determined by the JVT through verification in April 2013 the resettlement impact with the final engineering design. The joint on site verification of the inventory of losses developed through the census survey confirmed that a total of 63 households have been affected due to the rehabilitation works including 33 affected in their housing and 30 in the business –premises. Under the provision of the ECRRP Social and Resettlement Policy Framework (SRPF), the impact is insignificant and an abbreviated RAP has been prepared for the Polder.³

The RAP has been finalized based on onsite verification of the inventory of losses and will be shared with the Bank for review and approval before any affected persons are paid for relocation and rehabilitation for facilitating civil works construction.

2. The Scope of Resettlement

The **polder 54/A** is located at Unions viz., Dhankhali & Champapur of Upazila Kalapara in the District of Patuakhali. The polder falls within the jurisdiction of Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara of BWDB. The total polder area is about 11,217 ha of which 9348 ha is benefited through flood control drainage improvement and irrigation facilities. The polder comprises of 59.33 Km embankment of which 4.90 km has been damaged by cyclone-Sidr in 2007. The polder involves the following construction works:

- Re-sectioning of = 4.90 km of embankment &
- Repair of Structure = 1 no. sluice

of them are operating business by way of constructing shops and establishments on the embankment slopes.

³ The SRPF states that in case of subproject activities under Component B and C affect less than 200 people an Abbreviated RAP may be prepared in place of a full RAP. Even if more than 200 persons are affected, but all land acquisition is minor (less than 10% of each individual holding) and no physical relocation is involved, an RAP may be acceptable. Severity of impact relates to physical or economic displacement of people.

All civil works for rehabilitation of the **Polder 54/A** is being carried out on the existing land of the embankment. However, since the embankment passes through the villages, some households and some business /trading concerns on the embankment. These houses were constructed by the squatters and some

The squatters are landless poor, eroded by rivers, get sheltered on embankment slopes because of the privilege of benevolence on humanitarian ground. The administration and local community find the settlement on embankment imperative with the scarcity of land for residence. Besides, these people are from the same area and want to remain in the same proximity. This is how the embankment slopes throughout Bangladesh are temporarily occupied by landless eroded people.

Civil works construction for re-sectioning of embankment will need the slopes to be cleared. Under the circumstances, the households and structures on the embankment slopes will have to be relocated or raised in Situ either. All the squatters except those renting their structures are poor and vulnerable and will require project assistance for relocation and resettlement at the event of displacement.

3. Census and Inventory of Losses

3.1 Methodology

Census and public consultation were used to collect impact data and vulnerabilities, and confirmation of impact category and mitigation measures. The DS Consultant on behalf of the PMO, BWDB conducted the survey and consultation. The census was conducted on 100% of the affected households identified on the embankment slope and on its toe line. The affected persons and their communities were consulted in focused groups. Persons consulted include affected persons, traders, other occupational groups, women and vulnerable groups. A verification of the inventory of losses and the project affected persons eligible for assistance has recently been conducted by the Joint Verification Team (JVT) constituted at Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara to finalize the RAP budget and the list of eligible PAPs (EPs). The DS Consultant assisted BWDB in determining individual entitlements, issuance of ID cards, production of loss and entitlement statements (LES) and delivery of cash and other assistance to the EPs.

3.2 Socio-economic Information

About 258 persons will be affected in 63 households at 9 locations in the unions of Dhankhali & Champapur, Kalapara, District Patuakhali. Average size of the project affected house-holds (PAHs) is of 4.09 persons. All the PAHs are poor and vulnerable in terms of land holding, education, occupation and level of income. The earning PAPs by occupation include 30 businessmen, 25 fishermen and 8 wage labors.

Average monthly income of PAHs is about 7,436 (seven thousand four hundred thirty six). With this meagre/scanty income it is not possible to have two times morsels let alone take care of their health and education. They are also prone to natural disasters almost every year.

3.3 Project Affected Persons

Civil works for rehabilitation of the **polder 54/A** has affected a total of about 258 project affected persons (PAPs) in 63 PAHs. A total of 33 PAHs will be affected in their housing and 30 PAHs in their business operated on the embankment. Among them, the businessmen running business will also be affected temporarily for loss of business income due to temporary closure of business during construction. The PAHs include 4 female headed households. None of the PAHs is from the tribal communities (indigenous people). **Table B.3.1 lays out the project affected persons** with different types of losses.

Table B-3.1 Project affected persons with types of losses

| Types of losses | Unit | Quantity | Number of PAPs |
|---------------------------------------|-------|----------|----------------|
| 1. Residential structures | PAH | 33 | 135 |
| 2. Temporary loss of business in-come | PAH | 30 | 123 |
| | Total | 63 | 258 |

Project affected persons eligible for compensation and assistance (entitled persons – EPs) have been identified through joint on-site verification by the JVT at Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara following the assignment of the relevant the members on the staff in the RIU and a final list has been prepared for compensation and assistance under this RAP.

3.4 Inventory of Losses

Census/ survey conducted in March 2010 and finally verified by the JVT in April 2013 confirm that a total of 33 PAHs with a total number of 135 PAPs will be affected in their housing and business on the embankment slopes. Number of affected squatters (house-holders, business operators) to be affected by location, number of project affected persons (PAPs) are shown in Table B. 3.2.

Table B-3.2 Numbers of project affected persons with location & types of losses

| Upazila/Union | Location | | Total no. of affected house-holds | No. of PAPs | No. of affected house-holds also losing business unit | No. of affected house-holds losing residence only | No. of Community Units |
|---------------|----------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Village | | | | | | |
| Kalapara | | Debpur | 13 | 53 | 11 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Debpur (North) | 8 | 33 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| | | Debpur (East) | 7 | 29 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| | | Masuakhali | 7 | 29 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| | | Nishan Baria | 3 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | | North Nishan Baria | 17 | 70 | 10 | 7 | 0 |
| | | Modhupara | 5 | 20 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Chaltabunia | 2 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Gotkhali | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Total | | 63 | 258 | 30 | 33 | 0 |

The structures (residential & commercial) are all shiftable with construction materials like CI sheets wood, bamboo and other cheaper materials. In this polder 33 affected residences belonging to 33 households, and 30 affected shops owned by 30 households.

4. Consultation with PAPs

Project affected persons and their community were consulted while conducting the census survey, through focused group discussions (FGDs). Three FGDs were held during June, 2010, one at Debpur, one at Masuakhali and the other one (1) at North Nishanbaria with the local people and the squatters likely to be affected by the project activities. Sixteen (16) persons including the squatters attended the meeting at Debpur, Thirteen (13) persons at Masuakhali and Ten (10) persons at North Nishanbaria.

The FGDs/meetings were held in a congenial atmosphere. The discussions were quite open and were held in the light of the SRPF. The issues such as project activities, impacts, benefit to be derived from and the compensation assistance to be provided to the affected squatters came up in the discussions.

Squatters/embankment settlers in the FGDs agreed that they are aware of the need for rehabilitation of the embankments damaged in Sidr and Aila. They are also in the opinion that the embankments have to be raised and strengthened to withstand cyclonic storms and tidal surges. They mentioned in the discussion that they are helpless to reside on the embankment slope knowing the requirement of vacating the slopes for any repair, rehabilitation or improvement works. But against their economic vulnerability, they expressed their desire for project assistance for shifting and reconstruction of their structures. The land owners with structures may not need any assistance as they have alternative income sources elsewhere.

They pointed out the price-hike of the building materials, labor wages, and other related expenses. Dismantling will cause some damage to the building materials and project assistance should finance replacement of damaged materials and the cost of shifting, land development and reconstruction if they are relocated. They have also put the request that they can raise the structure platforms to allow earth filling for re-sectioning works. If the project authority allows, they will raise the structure in situ to allow civil works. In this case, assistance will be required for raising the structures and subsistence may be provided for number of non-working days due to the construction.

The affected persons appealed for project assistance for raising the structures (instead of relocation) as it will cost about 5 to 10 labor-days for each business structures and the cash assistance for 10 days' income loss during civil works construction at individual locations.

5. Valuation of Lost Assets at Market Rates

The field observation and census/survey indicate that all the affected persons are vulnerable squatters and according to the entitlement matrix in the SRPF, they will be assisted for (a) transfer and reconstruction of housing structures (b) transfer and reconstruction of shops/commercial establishments and (c) loss of income from diminished business. House transfer grant (HTG) and House construction grant (HCG) are provisioned in the SRPF @ BDT 20 per sft of shift able structures of the vulnerable squatters. In consideration of possible damage to thatched materials used for construction of the structures to be transferred and reconstructed by vulnerable squatters, a market assessment for the cost of transfer and reconstruction was carried out covering damageable building materials to be replaced, additional new construction materials, labor cost, and transportation cost.

Transfer and Reconstruction Cost for Structures

The amount of HTG and HCG provisioned in the SRPF were reviewed against the demand voiced during public consultation for social impact assessment. All the residential structures are shiftable built with non-breakable fences and CI sheet roofs. It was estimated that the transfer and reconstruction cost of shiftable structures comes to BDT 40 per sft which is equivalent to the combined HTG and HCG rates (BDT 20 per sft. for each) as provided in the SRPF. The minimum ceiling remains the same as given in the SRPF but the maximum ceiling required an enhancement by BDT 500 per household.

The minimum ceiling for both HTG and HCG is BDT 1500 in the SRPF giving a combined lower ceiling of BDT 3000 (three thousand). The maximum ceiling for both HTG and HCG provisioned in the SRPF is BDT 2000 (two thousand) giving a combined upper ceiling of BDT 4000 (four thousand).

RAP for **Polder 54/A** has used the following rates and ceilings for HTG and HCG for shiftable residential structures which is agreed upon by both BWDB and PCMU.

- HTG and HCG for shift-able structure of squatters: BDT 20 per sft. The assistance will be only HTG (@ BDT 20 per sft), if the structures are not shifted but raised in situ to allow civil works.
- Minimum ceiling of HTG and HCG is BDT 1500/- and the maximum is BDT 2,500/- for each household. The squatters will be entitled for only HTG, if the structure is raised in situ instead of relocation elsewhere to allow civil works.

Compensation/Assistance for loss of income from business

Compensation for temporary loss of business income has been determined considering the average net income from sales. Net income (profit) was determined based on average stock price and monthly turn over. Average monthly net income was determined as BDT 3000 (three thousand) per shop. However, for PAPs having temporary stoppage in operating business due to earthwork for slope development will receive compensation for income loss for the number of days required to resume in operation. The PAPs assessed that the business income losers will be able to resume in business well within 10 days in case, the structures are not shifted but retained in situ during construction. However, considering the construction period, the compensation for business structures relocated elsewhere permanently has been adopted for 3 month's net loss of income.

6. Compensation Eligibility and Entitlements.

Affected households and persons due to rehabilitation of the **Polder 54/A** are mostly vulnerable squatters on the embankment slopes. As per policy principles adopted in the SRPF, the vulnerable squatters will be temporarily affected with their housing and businesses and commercial concerns along with loss of income from businesses. If the structures are shifted, they are entitled to cash assistance for transfer and reconstruction of their structures and shops and other establishments. The squatters will also be entitled to, for cash assistance for loss of income from their business and they will also be covered under livelihood program (if any) under the project.

According to the SRPF, non-vulnerable squatters using or occupying public or acquired lands by using their social influence would not qualify for any compensation under this RAP⁴. In addition, those are not residing or conducting business by themselves on or in-built structures but earning through renting out the properties/premises to others would be disqualified for any complementation. Accordingly, the renters of affected commercial structures will not qualify for project assistance.

Eligibility and entitlements of the affected households and persons due to rehabilitation of the **Polder 54/A** will be as per the Table B.6.1.

⁴ Non-vulnerable squatters includes those who have their own homestead and living houses elsewhere outside the embankment but have set up structures illegally on the embankment slope and use them or rented out them to others to operate businesses. The vulnerable squatters are landless poor having no other choice but to set up living quarters on the embankment or operate business as their only source of living.

Table B- 6.1 Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

| Type of impact | Entitled person | Entitlements |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Loss of shiftable structures (residential, commercial). | 1. Heads of affected households, 2. Owner operators of affected business structures; and | 1. Combined HTG and HCG @ BDT 40 (forty) per sft of floor area with minimum of BDT 3,000 (three thousand) and maximum of BDT 5,000 (five thousand) per household/person/entity. 2. In case the structures are not shifted but raised in situ for civil works construction, the entitlement will be HTG @ BDT 20 per sft with minimum of BDT 1500 and maximum of BDT 2500 per household/person/entity. |
| Loss of income from business | Operators of business in affected structures on the embankment slopes | 1. Compensation for loss of business/trading income for 3 months @ of BDT 3000 (three thousand) for each business loser, if relocated elsewhere. 2. The compensation will be for 10 (ten) days @ BDT 200 (two hundred) in case the structures are not relocated but raised in situ to allow civil works. 3. Coverage under livelihood restoration program of the Project (if any) |

7. Relocation and Livelihood Restoration

The affected squatter households to be relocated will be given the option for self-relocation on the places of their (squatters) choice. They will be assisted with cash assistance for transfer and reconstruction of their structures both residential and commercial. The affected squatters on the embankment slopes will be consulted for relocation options and a written consent/declaration (in form as given in Annex-1) will be taken on the chosen option by the PAPs on any of the self-relocations, project sponsored relocation site and remain in situ under conditions.

Where self-relocation will be infeasible, the project will arrange for lands to relocate to, and provide basic social and physical infrastructure.

Affected households, business structures and community structures may opt to remain in situ co-operating civil works construction. The project engineers will certify such arrangement and agree a plan of action for slope development as per design keeping the settlers.

Affected households shifting their own business structures elsewhere will be provided with subsistence allowance equivalent to 3 month's net income. In case they opt and are allowed to stay in situ under conditions⁵, they will be provided with cash assistance equivalent to 10 days daily wage at current market price determined by the Joint Verification Team (JVT). The willing PAPs will be given priority for employment in civil works construction based on the vulnerability, skills and education.

⁵ The conditions are that the PAPs will (i) raise the structure to facilitate earth filling to develop embankment slope as per design, (ii) develop a flat earthen plinth or a wooden platform on sufficiently strong poles fixed on ground for the structure on their own, (iii) maintain the embankment slope from wave action and rain cut, (iv) always be ready to vacate the site at any event of improvement of the embankment when redesigned, and (v) recognize that BWDB will not be liable for any damage to the house/structure due to embankment breach at the event of any natural disaster.

The PAHs have opted for temporarily relocated in situ for both their residential and business premises on the embankment slope. The PAHs affected with their residence and shops are therefore, entitled for HTGs for relocation in situ and the PAHs affected with their business premises are entitled for allowance for temporary losses of income for 10 days for restoration of their income streams.

Payment of each assistance for relocation and income restoration will be made on certification of the said movement to allow civil works. The site engineers of the DS Consultant will certify and the Executive Engineer of the BWDB O&M Division, Patuakhali will confirm that the affected squatter have executed the movement in situ and the civil works contractor have completed the slope under the structures of the affected squatters. The affected squatters will also sign declaration to this effect.

8. Implementation Time Schedule and Budget

8.1 Implementation Schedule

Civil works in the **polder 54/A** started in late October 2010 and was supposed to be completed by May 2012. As of mid March 2013, 100% work has been completed. There was a performance problem with the civil works contractor and additional time was required to complete the work. No households and business structure were relocated unless relocation options were agreed upon between the PAPs and BWDB. The RAP budget has been developed and approved by the PCMU and payment to the PAPs will be made upon execution of relocation agreed upon to ensure that civil works have been completed. It is expected that the RAP will be approved by the BWDB shortly as cleared by the Bank in May 2013. Implementation of the plan will start by the end of June and will be completed by mid August 2013.

The overall schedule of implementation of the RAP is based on the principle that all affected households are paid their due compensation before or during relocation; and relocation of the households/businesses will be synchronized with construction schedule. The RAP implementation will hopefully be completed in 5 months (Table B.8.1).

Table B.8.1 Time table for RAP implementation

| Activities | Year 2013 | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Jan-Feb | Mar-April | May-June | July-Aug | Sep-Oct |
| Assigning staff for RIU at the Division | ██████████ | | | | |
| Information Campaign | ██████████ | | | | |
| Joint verification, identification of EPs and RAP updating including budget | ██████████ | | | | |
| Preparation of statement of losses and entitlements (LES) | ████████████████████ | | | | |
| Grievance management | ████████████████████ | | | | |
| Requisition and issuance of payment checks | | ██████████ | | | |
| Payment of entitlements/disbursing checks | | | ██████████ | | |
| Site handover for civil works | | | ██████████ | | |
| Monitoring and evaluation | | ████████████████████ | ████████████████████ | ████████████████████ | ████████████████████ |
| Implementation completion report | | | ████████████████████ | ████████████████████ | ████████████████████ |

8.2 Resettlement Budget

Compensation and assistance to the affected households and persons have been estimated based on SRPF entitlement matrix and loss of income from displaced business determined at current market price. Funds for compensation and assistance to the affected persons under this RAP will be provided from the Project Loan to the Government of Bangladesh financed by the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank Group.

The total resettlement budget estimated for the subproject under this RAP is **BDT 2, 43,900 (Two lacs forty three thousand & nine hundred) only** equivalent to **USD 3048.75**. (Table B.8.2)

The detailed estimated budget is given at **Annex-2**.

The summary resettlement budget is given in **Table B.8.2**.

Table B.8.2 Resettlement Budget

| Sl. No. | Entitlements for losses | Units and Entitlements | Number | Amount (BDT) | Total | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | | | BDT | USD |
| 1. | House Raising Grant (HRG) for structures Raising in Situ | No. of PAHs affected in residence | 33 | 81,100 | 81,100 | 1013.75 |
| 2. | House Raising Grant (HRG) for structures (Shops) Raising in Situ | No. of PAHs affected in businesses (Shops) | 30 | 73,200 | 73,200 | 915.00 |
| Sub Total of 1&2 | | | 63 | 1,54,300 | 1,54,300 | 1928.75 |
| 3. | Assistance/Grant for loss of income from business of 30 PAHs @ BDT 2000 each. | Loss of income from business(Temporary) | 30 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 750.00 |
| Total of 1,2 & 3 | | | | 2,14,300 | 2,14,300 | 2678.75 |
| 4. | Implementation cost | Lump sum | | 29,600 | 29,600 | 370.00 |
| Grant Total of 1, 2,3, & 4 | | | | 2,43,900 | 2,43,900 | 3048.75 |

Currency conversion: 1 USD = 80 BDT.

Note Breakdown of Implementation Cost

| <i>Items of costs</i> | <i>Amount (BDT)</i> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>(a) Preparation of Individual files, Photograph, ID Card etc, for the squatters (lump sum)</i> | <i>12,600</i> |
| <i>(b) Assistance for the member of JVT (lump sum)</i> | <i>7,000</i> |
| <i>(c) Assistance for the surveyor (lump sum)</i> | <i>3,500</i> |
| <i>(d) Transportation cost</i> | <i>2,000</i> |
| <i>(e) Cost of the data processing</i> | <i>3,500</i> |
| <i>(f) Stationary and other expenses</i> | <i>1,000</i> |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>29,600</i> |

The above budget has been developed/ updated based on inventory verification by the JVT in Patuakhali and the updated budget to be approved and fund allocated for disbursement among the affected persons identified by the JVT with the assistance from the DS Consultant, the Barisal O&M Circle and the local elected representatives.

9. Institutional Arrangement

9.1 RAP Implementation Unit (RIU)

BWDB has established Project Management Office (PMO) in Dhaka headed by a Project Director (PD). A Design & Supervision (DS) Consultant has been appointed by BWDB for technical assistance to PD for implementation of the component including preparation and implementation of RAPs. A RAP Implementation Unit (RIU) has been established under the PMO. The PD is responsible for overall RAP implementation and will oversee preparation of RAP, approval of Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) budget and budget allocation, and monitoring and supervision of RAP implementation. The PD will ensure effective implementation of the RAP of **Polder 54/A** through the Executive Engineer, Patuakhali WD Division, Kalapara, BWDB with necessary cooperation from the Chief Engineer, Barisal O&M Circle.

Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara will be responsible for implementation of RAP of the Polder in the following capacities:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Executive Engineer, Patuakhali W D Division, BWDB Kalapara, Patuakhali | Resettlement Officer |
| 2. Sub-divisional Engineer, Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara. | Addl. Resettlement Officer |
| 3. Assistant Director, Land & Revenue Circle, Barisal, O&M Circle, BWDB, Barisal | Assistant. Resettlement Officer (Land Acquisition & Resettlement) |
| 4. Concerned Sub-Assistant Engineers, Patuakhali, W D Division, Kalapara. | Sub-Assistant Resettlement Officers |

The PD at PMO is assisted by a Land Acquisition & Resettlement (LAR) Specialist for review of RAPs prepared by the consultant and getting approval of the same cleared by the World Bank. In addition, the Chief Engineer at O&M Circle, BWDB, Barisal will play supervisory role to implement the RAP. At the office of the Executive Engineer, Community Organizers and Extension Overseers will assist in carrying out census/survey for inventory of losses (lands, structures, and trees and plants and other assets) due to the project interventions for relocation, restoration and improvement of **Polder 54/A**.

Specific roles and responsibilities of the RIU Staff at PMO and at Division level are given at Annex-3.

The Resettlement Specialist with the DS consultant will guide and assist RIU for preparation and implementation of RAP and its monitoring and supervision.

9.2 BWDB Operation and Maintenance Circle, Barisal

Inspect, manage and co-ordinate all activities relating to preparation, updating and implementation of RAP.

9.3 BWDB Regional Accounting Centre

As per requisition from the O&M Division, and budget allocation by BWDB, Regional Accounting Centre, Patuakhali will prepare checks for payment of resettlement cash assistance to be disbursed among the identified affected persons eligible for assistance as per this RAP.

9.4 Role of DS Consultant for Implementation of RAP

DS Consultant assisted the PD in preparing the RAP and will assist RIU for implementation of the same at the field level. The Resettlement Specialist of DS Consultant used the services of the surveyors in conducting and identification of the affected persons eligible for compensation/assistance. The Consultant has prepared budget for compensation/ assistance and will assist the RIU to effect payment of entitlement to the eligible affected persons.

The Resettlement Specialist will also monitor implementation of RAP for policy and process compliances and report periodically (monthly) to the PD, PMO, BWDB through the Team Leader of the DS Consultant. He will also identify difficulties and suggest measures to minimize those with appropriate interventions from stakeholders.

9.5 Joint Verification Team (JVT)

Joint verification of the affected properties will be conducted in the presence of their owners. The Joint Verification Team (JVT) will be formed by the XEN, Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara BWDB with approval from the Project Director, PMO, Dhaka. JVT will be constituted with the following four members or more, depending on arrangements and agreements reached through consultation with the stakeholders:

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | Sub-Divisional Engineer, Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara | Convener |
| 2. | Representative, DS Consultant | Member |
| 3. | Representative of DC, Patuakhali | Member |
| 4. | Assistant Director, Land & Revenue, Barisal O&M Circle, | Member |
| 5. | UP Member/Municipal Counselor | Member |
| 6. | PAP representatives (nominated by XEN, Kalapara, W D Division) | Member |

The JVT will be responsible for assessment of losses due to project interventions, verification and confirmation of inventory of losses, identification of EPs, valuation of affected assets for replacement and market price and determining compensation and assistance under the RAP. JVT cost is included in the RAP budget.

10. Grievance Redress Procedures

10.1 Grievances Resolution Procedures

A grievance redress procedure has been established by BWDB to deal with various non-legal issues that may arise during preparation and implementation of the resettlement activities. Such issues more often involve PAPs or affected assets that have been missed by census/baseline surveys. There may also be minor disputes over co-ownership, co-inheritance, etc. of the affected properties, which the Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) at the **Polder 54/A** under Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara will deal with complaints and grievances for amicable solutions bringing together the contestants.

The GRC will address complaints and issues that the aggrieved PAPs are likely to bring with regard to disputes over ownership and inheritance of the affected assets, distribution of compensation among the heirs, missing affected assets and persons in the census, etc. Based on consensus the procedure will

seek to resolve the issues quickly in order to expedite the receipt of compensation and the disbursement of the same without resorting to expensive and time consuming legal actions. The GRC, will however, not provide any legal advice to the contestants or address any grievances to be resolved by the court of law.

10.2. Structures of Grievance Redress Committee

The GRC at the Polder level will be headed by the Executive Engineer, Kalapara W D Division and will comprise of 7 members. The Sub-Division Engineer, Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara will act as Member Secretary. Structure of the GRC will be as follows:

1. Executive Engineer, Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara Chairman/Convener
2. Sub-Division Engineer, Patuakhali W D Division Member-Secretary
3. Local UP Chairman Municipality Mayor/Counselor Member
(in case of Corporation / Municipality)
4. Mahila Member, Local UP Member
5. Representative of Assistant. Commissioner (AC) Member
Land, Kalapara
6. Representative of Local NGO Member
7. Representative from the PAP Group (nominated) Member

The Executive Engineer, Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara will nominate the members (2-7) in consultation with the Chief Engineer, Barisal O&M Circle and seek approval from the Project Director. The PD will approve the Committee and inform all concerned including the PCMU/M&E Consultant and the Bank.

10.3 Documentation Monitoring Grievance Process

The aggrieved PAPs will bring their grievance with regard to the assistance to be given as TRG to the Executive Engineer, BWDB of sub-project district and then he will place that before GRC. The GRC will try to resolve the grievance amicably by bringing together the contestants. The aggrieved persons will be facilitated by BWDB SOs to lodge grievance petitions in writing. In the event that any aggrieved person is not convinced with resolution at the local level, the GRC will refer the case to the Chief Resettlement Officer at PMO for further action. Decisions made by using this mechanism will be binding on BWDB.

A format to monitor the activities of GRC as developed is shown **Table B -8.3**.

Table B-8.3 Format to monitor the Activities of the GRC

| Name of the Sub-Project (Polder) | Upazila | District | No. of grievances filed. | No. of grievances resolved | No. of grievances to be resolved | Remarks |
|----------------------------------|----------|------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| 54/A | Kalapara | Patuakhali | | | | |

Thus according to the grievance redress mechanism, authority lies upon the Chairman /convener to

- 1) reject a grievance redress application with any recommendations written on it by a GRC member or any other person;
- 2) remove a recommendation by any person that may separately accompany the grievance redress application;
- 3) disqualify a GRC member who has made any recommendations on the application or separately before the formal hearing; and
4. Appoint another person in consultation with the Chief Engineer, Barisal O&M Circle and keep the Project Director informed of the replacement.

The convener will also ensure strict adherence to the compensation rates established through market price survey. To ensure impartiality, fairness and transparency, the GRCs will record the details of the grievances and the reasons that led to acceptance or rejection of the particular grievances, and will present them at review meeting.

11. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Project Director PMO will monitor implementation of the RAP for each quarter through the Executive Engineer, Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara. The Executive Engineer will take assistance from the Sub-Division Engineer and other supporting members on the staff at his office. The Resettlement Specialist at DS Consultancy will assist the PD, PMO in the monitoring and evaluation process.

The broad indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the RAP implementation include the following:

- Disbursement of compensation/assistance
- Relocation of households/structures.
- Relocation of business premises.
- Relocation of community structures
- Peaceful handover of the embankment for actual civil and other technical works.
- Income restoration and PAP satisfaction
- Cases and resolution of grievances.

RAP implementation will be monitored on all implementation aspects including its process, output and impacts. Specific indicators on process, output and impact monitoring of RAP implementation will mainly be the following:

Process Indicators

- Assignment of staff at RIU Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara (position and number)
- Dates of training of Division level RIU staff (with number of staff trained)
- Dates of updating inventory of losses and identification of EPs (quantity and numbers by type)
- Dates of placement of funds for resettlement (with amount)
- Procedure of identification of EPs
- Procedure of determining loss and entitlements
- PAP participation in valuation process
- PAP participation in relocation process
- Formation of JVT and GRC
- Grievance redress procedures in-place and functioning
- Level of PAP awareness on RAP policy and provisions

Output Indicators

- Number of PAHs relocated from their place of residence
- Number of PAHs assisted with resettlement cash benefits
- Number of businesses relocated
- Amount of resettlement benefits disbursed
- Number of vulnerable households resettled
- Number of grievance cases received and disposed off
- Level of PAP satisfaction on resettlement

Impact Indicators

- Changes in housing
- Changes in occupation
- Changes in income and expenditure
- Gender balance and women empowerment
- Changes in vulnerable households and women headed households.

The PD, PMO will prepare quarterly progress report and submit to the PCMU of the Ministry of Planning and the Bank. However, RAP Implementation Completion Report (RICP) will be prepared for the polder upon completion of payment of cash assistance to the affected persons.

The independent M&E Consultant, financed under Component E, will supervise implementation of the RAP, monitor outcomes and evaluate performance of PMO and the DS consultant in implementation of the RAP. The M&E Consultant will submit their monitoring and evaluation reports to the PCMU and the World Bank on a regular interval.

Annex-1

PAP Declaration on Self-Relocation

Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)
Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP)
Social Impact Management Plan

Declaration of Self-Relocation

Declarer's ID No. _____ Name: _____

Age: _____ Years, Sex: Male/ Female

Father's/Husband's Name: _____

Location of Structure:

Embankment Chainage: _____ m Village: _____

Union: _____ Upazila: _____

Polder No.: 50/51 BWDB Division: Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara

Description of Structures: Current Use: [] Residential/ [] Commercial/ [] Community

Dimensions: Length _____ ft Width: _____ ft Area: _____ sft

Construction materials: Fence _____ Roof: _____

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that I am aware of the need for rehabilitation of the embankment section I am using and have taken the option for self-relocation at my own discretion. I have arranged alternative site for relocation reconstruction of my structure(s)

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Witnessed by (signed with date):

UP/Municipality Chairman/

Mayor/Member/Counsel

SDE, Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara.

Annex-3

Specific Roles and Responsibilities of RIU Staff under PMO, BWDB on RAP

PROJECT DIRECTOR

Overall responsibility for coordinating preparation and implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement activities in time.

- As of routine reviews and updates the schedules for ECRRP scheme selection, and design and implementation of civil works and other tasks, and coordinates those with the process tasks required for land acquisition, and RAP preparation and implementation.
- Coordinates, facilitates and monitors all activities performed at Zone, Circle and Division levels and ensures that all process tasks leading to ECRRP selection; design of the rehabilitation/improvement works with land acquisition needs and their ground locations; preparation and approval of the land acquisition proposals (LAPs); and placement of acquisition funds with DCs, are all completed in time & the disbursement of CUL & other entitlements to the PAP's.
- Ensures that PAP censuses and other tasks for RAP preparation and implementation, and that the PAPs are paid their compensations/entitlements in full before they are evicted from the acquired lands.
- Ensures that the phase-wise RAPs are prepared in time for review and approval by the Bank before the civil works packages are accepted for IDA financing.
- Liaises with and appraises the Ministry of Water Resources and the inter-ministerial Project -Steering Committee to resolve any issues that are deemed instrumental for land acquisition and preparation and implementation of the resettlement activities.
- Ensures that all information on land acquisition, RAP preparation and implementation activities, which are transmitted from Zone and Circle levels, are collated and reported to IDA on a monthly basis, and status reports are prepared for all formal review missions.

CHIEF ENGINEERS (AT ZONE LEVELS)

Responsible for overseeing and coordinating the process tasks required for preparation and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities in time, analyzing and collating all related information in the Zones and transmitting them to PCMU.

- Reviews, updates and coordinates with PC the Zonal schedules for ECRRP selection, design and implementation of civil works and other tasks, vis-a-vis the process tasks required for land acquisition, and RAP preparation and implementation.
- Coordinates and facilitates all activities contained in PSM, including ECRRP schemes selection, social screening and public consultations; design of the civil works identifying the land acquisition needs and their ground locations; LAP preparation by respective Executive Engineers (XENs) in association with the DLR staff, and approval thereof by MOWR and DCs/DLACs; and placement of funds for acquisition.
- Coordinates and -facilitates PAP censuses, market price surveys and other process tasks for RAP preparation and implementation, and monitors the RAP implementation

process ensuring that 'the PAPs are paid their compensations/entitlements in full before they are evicted from the acquired lands.

- Ensures that all information related to land acquisition and resettlement are generated and collected from the Circles and Divisions, and are analyzed, collated and sent to PCMU to prepare the phase-wise RAPs.
- Routinely monitors progress in land acquisition and RAP implementation activities and keep PCMU informed on a monthly basis, and assists with the preparation of formal status reports for IDA review missions.
- Facilitates the land acquisition activities by liaising, as and when necessary, with the Deputy Commissioners and other GOB departments in the Zones.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS (AT CIRCLE LEVELS)

Coordinate with Chief Engineers and XENs at Zone and Division levels the process tasks leading to, and oversee preparation of the land acquisition proposals by DLR staff, review and approve the land acquisition budgets from DCs, and actively assist DLR staff and XENs follow through the acquisition process.

- Oversees LAP preparation by DLR staff of BWDB in coordination with engineering design of the rehabilitation/ improvement works and their ground locations.
- Reviews and approves land acquisition budgets prepared received by XENs, and monitors placement of acquisition funds with DCs.
- Reviews and approves the top-up and other compensation (for those not covered by the acquisition law, but provided in the Resettlement Policy Framework) budgets.
- Facilitates the overall acquisition process by helping the XENs and DLR staff resolves any acquisition-related issues.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS (AT DIVISION LEVELS)

Execute all Division level project activities with the assistance of TA and engineering consultants and responsible for timely completion of all tasks in the Division, leading to land acquisition and reparation and implementation of the phase-wise RAPs.

- Assisted by TA consultants and field staff, ensures that social screening, public consultations, identification of acquisition requirements and ground locations, PAP census, market price surveys, joint on-site verification and similar tasks are completed in time.
- Submits LAPs to DCs and actively follow through the LAP approval processes by DCs and DLACs; legal acquisition process, including issuance of legal notices; placement of acquisition funds with DCs; and CUL payment.
- Actively liaises with CEs, SEs, L&R Director, BWDB and others to resolve any land acquisition related issues.
- Assists DCs, LAOs and other acquisition officials to arrange for spot payment of compensation and provides necessary logistical support to make the arrangements.
- Facilitates procurement of CUL payment information required to determine top-up payment by BWDB.
- Ensures that the Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) are formed and made operational, and receives grievances from the aggrieved PAPs, and convenes the hearings.

- Disburses the compensation due to the squatters and others as per RPF provisions, and the top-up to the legal owners (cheques are signed at Regional Accounting Circle).
- Monitors all tasks related to land acquisition and resettlement and transmit the information to CEs and SEs, and ensures that the contractors do not start the civil works before the PAPs are paid their compensation in full.

SUB-DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS (AT DIVISION LEVELS)

Responsible for all Division level project activities with the assistance of TA and engineering consultants and responsible for timely completion of all tasks in the Division, leading to land acquisition and reparation and implementation of the phase-wise ARAPs/RAPs.

- Assisted by TA consultants and field staff, ensures that social screening, public consultations, identification of acquisition requirements and ground locations, PAP census, market price surveys, joint on-site verification and similar tasks are completed in time.
- Submits LAPs to DCs and actively follow through the LAP approval processes by DCs and DLACs; legal acquisition process, including issuance of legal notices; placement of acquisition funds with DCs; and CUL payment.
- Actively liaises with L&R Directorate, BWDB and others to resolve any land acquisition related issues.
- Assists DCs, LAOs and other acquisition officials to arrange for spot payment of compensation and provides necessary logistical support to make the arrangements.
- Facilitates procurement of CUL payment information required to determine top-up payment by BWDB.
- Ensures that the Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) are formed and made operational, and receives grievances from the aggrieved PAPs, and convenes the hearings.
- Assists to arrange disbursement the compensation due to the squatters and others as per RPF provisions, and the top-up to the legal owners.
- Monitors all tasks related to land acquisition and resettlement and ensures that the contractors do not start the civil works before the PAPs are paid their compensation in full.

ASSISTANT RESETTLEMENT & LAND ACQUISITION OFFICER (AR&LAO)

Assist and coordinate with scheduling of the process tasks at the Circle and Division levels, which are required for preparation land acquisition and RAP preparation and implementation, and compensation processing and payment (top-up), and monitor and report progress in land acquisition and RAP implementation.

- Assists and coordinates LAP preparation activities (to be carried out by the DLR staff) with design engineers, and get the accurate locations of acquisition identified by the engineering consultants, and assists the XENs, COs, and others initiate PAP census and market price surveys.
- Assists the MIS staff at Circle/Division and local UNOs offices to process the data, including those for resettlement budgets, as required to prepare and implement the phase-wise RAPs.
- Participates in and assists XENs conduct grievance hearings by following the guidelines given in the Resettlement Policy Framework.
- Prepares compensation processing schemes and ensures that the impacts data are accurately processed and 'entitlement files' for individual PAPs (including those not recognized by the acquisition law) prepared, and actively follows through the compensation process, including CUL payment by DCs.
- Assists the BWDB field staff and others in identifying PAPs with any legal documents that may have been missing, but required to claim compensation from DCs, as well as provide advice as to how and where they could be procured.
- Actively monitors and reports progress (monthly updates and detailed reports for formal review missions) in land acquisition, and RAP preparation and implementation, in accord with the schedules and formats included in the RPF.
- Keep records of any compensation payment issues faced by the individual PAPs.

Perform other tasks that are pertinent to land acquisition and resettlement at the division level.

SURVEYORS/COMMUNITY ORGANIZERS (XSs/COs) If any

Directly work with the PAPs and participate in all process tasks leading to selection of ECRRP schemes, land acquisition and preparation and implementation of the phase-wise RAPs.

- Participate in process tasks like social screening, public consultations, and PAP census and market price surveys and coordinate them with XENs and Resettlement Specialist.
- In assisting XENs, Resettlement Specialist, organize focus groups of PAPs, and consults the PAPs on a continuing basis to explain the compensation payment modalities and documents are required to claim compensation from DCs, and the grievance redress procedure.
- Assist the XENs, Resettlement Specialist and to identify the PAPs, who do not have all legal documents to claim compensation from DCs, and prepare lists of the missing documents for individual PAPs.
- Assist aggrieved PAPs to lodge grievances with and the XENs to schedule the grievance hearings by contacting the GRC members and the PAPs.

- Assist XENs, and land acquisition officials to arrange for spot payment of compensation by informing and organizing the PAPs.
- Keep records of any compensation payment issues faced by the individual PAPs.

Perform others tasks that are pertinent to land acquisition and resettlement at the division level.

LAND ACQUISITION RESETTLEMENT SPECIALIST

Assist with scheduling of the process tasks at the Circle and Division levels, which are required for land acquisition and RAP preparation and implementation, oversee data and compensation processing and payment (top-up), and monitor and report progress in land acquisition and RAP implementation.

- Coordinates LAP preparation activities (to be carried out by the DLR staff) with design engineers, and get the accurate locations of acquisition identified by the engineering consultants, and assists the XENs, COs, and others initiate PAP census and market price surveys.
- Assists the MIS staff at Circle/PCU to process the data, including those for resettlement budgets, as required to prepare and implement the phase-wise RAPs.
- Assists XENs, and BWDB field staff with disseminating information on mitigation policies, compensation payment process, legal requirements to claim compensation from DCs, and the grievance redress procedure.
- Participates in and assists XENs conduct grievance hearings by following the guidelines given in the Resettlement Policy Framework.
- Prepares compensation processing schemes and ensures that the impacts data are accurately processed and "entitlement files" for individual PAPs (including those not recognized by the acquisition law) prepared, and actively follows through the compensation process, including CUL payment by DCs.
- Assists the BWDB field staff and others in identifying PAPs with any legal documents that may have been missing, but required to claim compensation from DCs, as well as provide advice as to how and where they could be procured from.
- Actively monitors and reports progress (monthly updates and detailed reports for formal review missions) in land acquisition, and RAP preparation and implementation, in accord with the schedules and formats included in the RPF.
- Keep records of any compensation payment issues faced by the individual PAPs.

Perform other tasks that are pertinent to land acquisition and resettlement at the division level.