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MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES



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

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

Polder 55/2B

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AC	Assistant Commissioner
ARIPO	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance
BDT	Bangladesh Taka
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CI	Corrugated Iron
CUL	Compensation under Law
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DS	Design and Supervision
EA	Executive Agency
ECRRP	Emergency Cyclone Recovery & Restoration Project
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
IDA	International Development Association
JDLNA	Joint Damage, Loss and Need Assessment
JVT	Joint Verification Team
LA	Land Acquisition
LAP	Land Acquisition Proposal
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOWR	Ministry of Water Resources
NGO	Non Govt, Organization
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OP 4.12	Operational Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement
PAH	Project Affected Households
PAP	Project Affected Person
PCMU	Project Co-ordination and Monitoring Unit
PD	Project Director
PMO	Project Management Office
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RIU	RAP Implementation Unit
SDE	Sub-divisional Engineer
SRPF	Social Resettlement Policy Frame-work
UP	Union Parishad
USD	United States Dollar
UZ	Upazila
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program
XEN	Executive Engineer

Resettlement Action Plan

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Executive Summary

Introduction: Implementation of Component C of the Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP) by Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) for rehabilitation of coastal embankments commenced from January 2009. A Design and Supervision Consultant (DS Consultant) has been 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 works. The polder 55/2B is located in GalachipaUpazila under Patuakhali District. Total length of embankment in the polder is 30.17km that protects a gross area of 3532 ha. The project interventions include re-sectioning of 6.35 km existing embankments, construction of 2.55 km retired embankment and repair of 2 existing water control structures. The project interventions will benefit about 3532 ha lands through flood control, drainage improvement and irrigation facilities. However, the project interventions involved acquisition of 5.11 ha of private land and displacement of households, shops and community establishments.

Rehabilitation of the polder involves social safeguard compliance issues as per Bank policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12). The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been proposed to deal with impacts of land acquisition and population displacement associated with the rehabilitation of the polder.

Involuntary Resettlement Impact: A total of 5.11 ha of lands have been under acquisition for rehabilitation of the polder 55/2B. The acquisition affected a total of 279households including 9project affected households (PAH) losing their place of residence. These 9 PAHs on the acquired lands have residential structures including katcha (made of CI sheet,bamboo and timber) and semi-pucca and puccastructures (bricks, cement, CI sheets). In addition, 36 squatters (households and shops)on the existing embankment are affected temporarily in theirkatcha and thatched structures. The squatters will largely retain in-situ but facilitate slope development through raising their structures.

Consultation and participation: Project affected persons and their communities were consulted through focused group discussions (FGDs) while conducting the census survey. Five FGDs were held during June to October 2011 involving 88 persons including trader, farmer, fishermen, women, religious leaders, students, daily laborers, boat operators and local leaders in the three polder areas. The FGDs/meetings were held in a congenial atmosphere. The discussions were quite open and were held in the light of the Social/Resettlement Policy Framework (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. The consultation process will be continued during implementation of the RAP.

Resettlement Policy: Resettlement policy for the project interventions in the polder-55/2B in Patuakhali has been adopted according to the SRPF of ECRRP and under the provision of the Ordinance II of 1982 in Bangladesh and in compliance with the World Bank safeguard policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. BWDB will avoid or minimize adverse impacts on private landowners and squatters on embankment sections; mitigate the adverse impacts that are unavoidable by adequately compensating for or replacing lost assets; and assist the PAPs to improve, or at least to restore, their living standards to the pre-project levels.

The project involves land acquisition and population displacement from their housing, business premises, place of income and loss of trees. Compensation under law (CUL) will be disbursed through the Deputy Commissioner,Patuakhali and all assistance directly by BWDB (Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara) following the resettlement entitlement matrix of this RAP (Section V.D.1).

Resettlement assistance includes top-up for replacement value of lands and structures and cash assistance for relocation and livelihood restoration.

Physical relocation: Acquisition of 5.11 ha land from the private ownership will cause to physically relocate 9PAHs. The residential PAHs on the existing embankments (squatters) will largely be relocated in situ through raising their structures to allow civil works for slope development. However, most of the shops will be relocated temporarily during construction following the options to be given by the owners. On the existing embankment sections, no one will be relocated unless it is the only option for civil works and slope development. A good number of squatters will be able to retain in situ on the existing embankments by raising their structures to accommodate or allow slope development works. Structures on sufficiently raised slope will be left untouched/undisturbed. In unavoidable circumstances, the squatters will be allowed to relocate temporarily for the period of civil works construction. The affected squatter households to be relocated will be given the option for self-relocation on the places of their choice. They will be assisted with cash assistance for transfer and reconstruction of their structures both residential and commercial.

Livelihood restoration: The RAP takes a developmental view and aims to improve or at least restore the living standards of the affected people at without project level. Vulnerable squatters and severely affected households will be entitled to livelihood restoration assistance beyond compensation. The affected titled/legal households will be provided with compensation for their lost assets at full replacement cost/value at the time of dispossession of their assets. These households and the affected squatters on the existing embankments will also be assisted for relocation including transfer and reconstruction. 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 conditions, 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.

Implementation Arrangement: BWDB has established Project Management office (PMO) in Dhaka headed by a Project Director (PD). A design and Supervision Consultant has been engaged by BWDB for technical assistance to PD for implementation of the Component including preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plans (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 Executive Engineer, Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara, BWDB will implement the RAP on site with assistance from the Superintending Engineer, Barisal O&M circle / Chief Engineer, Southern Zone, Barisal and the project resources.

Grievance redress: A grievance redress procedure has been set up for the polder to deal with various para-legal issues that may arise during preparation and implementation of the resettlement activities. Such issues more often involve project affected persons (PAP) or affected assets that have been missed by census/baseline surveys. There also may arise minor disputes concerning co-ownership, co-inheritance etc, of the affected properties which the Grievance Redress Committee (GRCs) will try to resolve amicably by bringing together the contestants. The GRCs will, however not provide legal advice to the contestants. Decisions made by using this mechanism will be binding upon the BWDB. The grievance resolution process will be documented properly.

Budget and Implementation Schedule: The total land acquisition and resettlement budget estimated for the sub-project(55/2B) under the RAP is **BDT16,467,031**equivalents to **USD200817.44**. Land acquisition cost is **BDT10,720,321** and resettlement cost will involve **BDT5,546,710**and the rest **BDT200,000** will be provided for implementation costs.

Civil works in the polders under rehabilitation is scheduled to be completed in one full year from the date of mobilization of contractor on site. No households and businesses have so far been relocated and civil works for rehabilitation of the polders is yet to be undertaken.

Monitoring and Evaluation: BWDB will review land acquisition and compensation payment status and resettlement of project affected persons before the actual implementation of civil works starts. Implementation of the RAP will start before 6 months of mobilization of contractors for civil works. The Project Director will carry out its own supervision and monitoring work through the DS Consultant while the Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant (M&E Consultant) will carry out independent monitoring and evaluation. All the internal and independent monitoring will be carried out on quarterly basis. An evaluation will be conducted by the M&E Consultant after completion of RAP implementation.

The PD, PMO will prepare quarterly progress report and submit the same to the Project Coordination and Monitoring Unit (PCMU) of the Ministry of Planning and the Bank. The M&E Consultant will submit their monitoring and evaluation reports to the PCMU and the World Bank on a regular interval.

Resettlement Action Plan Polder 55/2B

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Background

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 (DSConsultant) 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 upon by the project stakeholders, Ministry of Water Resources as well as the World Bank.

Rehabilitation of the polder 55/2B (the Subproject) in Kalapara, Patuakhali involves land acquisition and population displacement and this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared as per the SRPF of the ECRRP and in compliance with the Bank policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12).

B. Project Interventions and Impacts

The polder 55/2B is located in Patuakhali District. Total length of embankment in the polder is 30.17 km and the polder protects a gross area of 3532 ha. The polder was badly affected in the Sidr and Aila and got exposed to tidal inundations, salinity intrusions and drainage problems. The project interventions to remove these problems proposed re-sectioning of 30.17 km existing embankment,

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construction of 2.55 km retired embankment, and repair of 2 existing water control structures. Table 1 provides details of the project interventions and overall land acquisition estimates.

Table 1: Project intervention

Polder No	Length of embankment (km)	Re-sectioning (km)	Retired embankment (km)	Repair of structures (no.)
55/2B	30.17	6.35	2.55	R – 2

The project interventions will benefit about 3532 ha lands through flood control, drainage improvement and irrigation facilities. Table 2 shows the benefited area, and land acquisition and resettlement impacts.

Table 2: Project Benefits and Impacts

Polders No	Upazila	Total project Area (ha)	Benefited area (ha)	Land Acquisition (ha)	Displacement of PAHs (no.)
55/2B	Galachipa	3532	2816	5.11	315

C. Measures to Minimize Impacts

The Project while preparing engineering design for the subproject considered all possible alternatives, to the extent feasible to avoid or to minimize land acquisition and resettlement in order to lessen the socio-economic impact on the people and the communities. Considerations were made; (i) to avoid or minimize displacement from homestead; (ii) avoid or minimize displacement from building/ structures used as permanent business/commercial activities; (iii) use less productive lands and (iv) avoid acquisition of community facilities like educational institutions, places of worship, cemeteries, building/structures of historical/cultural significance, and the like.

The alignment for retired embankments was fixed in a way that physical displacement remains to the minimum and no establishments of historical or religious significance are affected. Attempts will also be made to minimize displacement of homestead and avoid acquisition of productive land even during implementation of the civil works.

D. Resettlement Action Plan

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to deal with the issues relating to land acquisition and displacement of people for rehabilitation of the **polder 55/2B under Component C of ECRRP**. The RAP is guided by the Social and Resettlement Policy Framework of ECRRP and complies with the legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh – the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance II of 1982 with amendments upto 1994, ARIPO 1982) and the World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. The primary objective of this RAP is to identify impacts of land acquisition and population displacement for project purpose and provide measures to mitigate these impacts. The RAP presents (i) type and extent of loss of lands and non-land physical assets, and income opportunities; (ii) principles and legal framework applicable for mitigation of these losses; (iii) the entitlement matrix; (v) relocation and livelihood restoration; (v) budget and implementation arrangement; and (vi) monitoring and evaluation.

Considering the fact that land acquisition under the legal framework in Bangladesh takes more than a year to complete (time frame is given at Annex-2) and rehabilitation of the coastal embankments is an emergency reconstruction work after the cyclones Sidr and Aila, BWDB has initiated action in the polder for land acquisition and submitted land acquisition proposal to Deputy Commissioner (DC),

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Patuakhali in early October 2011 as an advance action. The DC issued the first public notice under section (u/s) 3 in March 2012 for land acquisition. BWDB will place compensation funds with the DC in due time for the **Polder 55/2B**.

The RAP has been prepared based on information from Joint Verification Field Book by the DC, Patuakhali for affected lands, and census of affected persons (titled and squatters) and consultation with them and their communities conducted time to time up to October 2012 by consultant and the joint verification team constituted at Kalapara WD Division of BWDB in Patuakhali. The land owners and the affected squatters on the existing embankment in the polder will be compensated before relocation prior to the start of civil works construction. No one will be evicted before full payment of compensation including resettlement assistance. The RAP has been finalized through disclosure at local level and will be implemented after review and clearance from the Bank.

II. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION

The polders 55/2B is located in Galachipa Upazila, Patuakhali. The social impact assessment has been carried out on population in the polder and on embankment sections following the SRPF. The purpose of the assessment was to identify the socioeconomic profile of the polder area population including the affected persons and the adverse social impacts of the project interventions on the population. The socioeconomic profile of the polder areas has been discussed in this chapter and the project impacts including land acquisition and resettlement have been discussed in Chapter III. The social surveys have also identified vulnerability of households those are affected by the project.

A. Methodology

Social impact assessment tapped data from secondary sources and from focused group discussions (FGDs) with the beneficiary communities and likely affected persons. The DS Consultant conducted FGDs in project impact areas of the Polder **55/2B** for collection of data and understanding the impacts of the project on the local communities including potential negative impacts. BWDB local officials and members and chairmen of local unions were also consulted. Secondary data were collected from Union Council offices, BWDB, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and UZ statistical offices. Resettlement impacts were assessed through census and inventory of losses.

Socio-economic information was collected from secondary sources including the BBS Community Series published in 2006 for 3 sample unions in polder **55/2B** (Chiknakandi, Kalagachia & Gazalia). Moreover, a survey team visited the polder area to assess the overall impacts of the project interventions for rehabilitation of the polder.

B. General Features of the Polder Area

The climate and topography of the locality within the **Polder 55/2B** 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

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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 who are 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 *khejurgur 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 (*nosimun, karimun, 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 90/95 motor cycles are operated in each of the polders 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 350/-. 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* lands plentiful of fresh grass.

C. Population and Occupational Profile

1. Population and literacy

Population in the sample unions, according to the population census 2001, indicates that average sex ratio in the polder areas is 104 (104 males in 100 females) which is close to the national average in 2001. The ratio is higher in Unions Kalagasia and Gajalia but lower in Union Chiknikandi. Literacy rate is 61% and no significant disparity is found in men and women. Literacy rate is higher among the female by 1%. Average household size is 5.20 persons. Table 3 indicates the distribution of population of sample unions in the polders.

Table 3: Demography and Literacy

Unions	Population		Literacy Rate (%)			Household Size (No.)
	Total	Sex Ratio	Total	Male	Female	
Chiknikandi	22,300	111	55	54	56	5.40
Kalagachia	19,600	99	64	62	66	5.20
Gojalia	18,900	109	64	60	64	5.00

Source: BBS Community Series, Patuakhali 2006

2. Children attending schools

Table 4 presents the data on school attendance of population of particular age group by sex. With little variation among the three polder areas, it is evident from the data that rate of attending school in the age group 5-9 years and in the age group of 10-14 years is almost similar in boys and girls. However, in the age group of 15-24 years, the girls are found to remain out of school lot more than the boys.

Table 4: School Attendance of Population 5 to 24 years by Age& Sex

Polders	Attending (% of Children)					
	5-9 Yrs		10-14 Yrs		15-24 Yrs	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chiknikandi	60	58	65	60	41	28
Kalagachia	61	59	64	58	39	25
Gojalia	63	57	60	56	33	20
Overall	61	58	63	58	38	25

Source: BBS Community Series, Patuakhali , 2006

3. Occupation and employment

Table 5 presents the distribution of economically active population in the three polder areas by various activities including agriculture, industry, business, transport, and services. About 27.44 % of the active population is not working while another 1.88 % is looking for work. Among the employed population, 28.09 are engaged in household work presumably the women. Twenty eight percent (27.86%) is engaged in agriculture and a small portion of the population (3.64 %) is in business. Less than one percent of the population is engaged in each of industry, water and electricity, construction, transport, hotel/restaurant, and services. About 6.53 % of the population is engaged in other formal and informal sectors.

Table 5: Distribution of Population 10 years and above by Main Activity

Activity	Chiknikandi		Kalgasi		Gojalia		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Not working	6222	27.90	5408	27.59	5071	26.83	16701	27.47
Looking for work	439	1.97	368	1.88	342	1.81	1149	1.89
Household work	5876	26.35	5702	29.09	5453	28.85	17031	28.01
Agriculture	6092	27.32	5319	27.14	5507	29.14	16918	27.83
Industry	42	0.19	37	0.19	36	0.19	115	0.19
Water/electricity/gas	7	0.03	6	0.03	6	0.03	19	0.03
Construction	192	0.86	165	0.84	159	0.84	516	0.85
Transport	152	0.68	188	0.96	181	0.96	521	0.86
Hotel/restaurant	18	0.08	14	0.07	26	0.14	58	0.09
Business	1189	5.33	1036	5.29	1002	0.31	3227	5.31
Service	423	1.90	61	0.31	59	5.30	543	0.89
Other	1648	7.39	1296	6.61	1058	5.60	4002	6.58
Total	22,300	100.00	19,600	100.00	18,900	100.00	60,800	100.00

Source: BBS Community Series, Patuakhali District, 2006

D. Social Profile

1. 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 are 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 good number of households are residing on the embankment slopes and there are some common properties such as mosque, club, madrasa and school in there. The embankment dwellers are landless households driven by riverbank 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. Housing pattern

The total number of the households of the three Unions Chiknikandi, Kalagachia and Gajalia are 60,800 with average household size 5.20. 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 *hoglapata* & *golpata*, 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.

3. 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 created further health hazards in the affected areas. The people also suffered from various viral, infectious and contagious diseases. But there is no arsenic 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 latrine¹ 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 worms.

E. Economic Profile

1. Income and expenditure

Income and expenditure levels of the beneficiary population have been estimated based on consultation with the population in FGDs. At least 60 percent of the active labor- force is engaged in agricultural farming including agricultural wage laboring and the rest 40 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 household income 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 have 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

¹ 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.

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to earn supplementary income from other sources or borrow money either from NGOs or from local money lenders with high interest.

2. Land holding

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.

3. 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 350 but for female it is only BDT 150 that represents gross gender discrimination. There is also seasonal variation of wage rates. The wage rate in the lean period is BDT 130 for male and BDT 60 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).

4. 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 income. 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.

5. 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

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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.

III. PROJECT IMPACTS AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Benefits of Polder Rehabilitation

The improved polders, with the rehabilitation of embankments, repair of damaged water control structures and construction of new structures, will contribute to enhance the living conditions of the communities inside the polders. The benefits will be accrued in terms of protection from tidal inundation, reduction in salinity intrusion, reduction in crop damage, and improvement in mobility. In addition, the water stagnation will be removed with the construction of additional structures. The proposed irrigation inlets will provide the irrigation facilities. The situation will improve 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 3532 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. The polder embankments after rehabilitation will reduce risks of damages from disasters like floods and cyclones.

B. Resettlement Impact

Civil works for rehabilitation of the **Polder (55/2B)** remains largely on existing embankment. Only 2.55 km new embankments will be constructed in the polder. 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 and construction of retired embankment will need 5.11 ha of private land largely agricultural and require displacement of the squatters from their residence and businesses temporarily. Under the circumstances, the project interventions in these the polder will trigger World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

A census of the project affected households (PAH) and other establishments were carried out. The PAHs squatting on the embankment slopes 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 3000/- (three 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

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and any damage to the materials. The community/social structures are also constructed with similar materials as the housing and business structures.

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. Land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the project in the three polders are discussed in the following paragraphs.

1. Land acquisition

A total of 5.11 ha of lands have been under acquisition for rehabilitation works in the polder. Of the total quantum of land, 4.51 ha is agricultural, 0.38 ha is homestead, 0.04 ha is garden and 0.06 is pond dyke. Moreover 0.12 ha of land is there in 4 nos. of fish ponds. Polder wise details of the land acquired are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Land Acquisition of the polder by category and use of land

Sl. No.	Type of lands	Land Acquisition for the polder (Ha.)
1	Agril. /Nal land	4.51
2.	Homestead	0.38
3.	Garden	0.04
4.	Bank of pond	0.06
5.	Ponds (4 nos)	0.12
Total		5.11

2. Structures on Acquired Lands

A total of 9 PAHs have lost residential structures in 14 housing structures including 7 nos auxiliary houses. Total floor areas of 14 structures come to 4907sft. Construction materials of all these structures include bricks, cement, MS rod typed as pucca/built and corrugated iron sheet, bamboo and timbers and typed as katcha structures. Table 7 shows the total volume of structures (floor area in sft) is likely to be affected due to land acquisition in the polder 55/2B.

Table 7: Affected Housing Structure

Polder no.	Category of Strucs.	Type	No. of structures	Floor Area (Sft)
55/2B	1. Residential	Pucca	4	1354
		Katcha	3	2602
	Sub. Total		7	3956
	2. Auxiliary			
	1. Kitchen	Katcha	5	902

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	2. Toilet	Katcha	1	25
	3. Stair	Pucca	1	24
	Sub. Total		7	951
	Total		14	4907

Source: DC, Patuakhali, Joint Verification Field Book, November, 2012

3. Displacement of households from lands

The amount of 5.11 ha of land in the polder is under acquisition from 279 PAHs affecting 1450 project affected persons (PAP) in polder (55/2B). Table 8 shows the displacement of PAHs in the polder due to land acquisition.

Table 8: Project Affected Households losing lands

Types of land	No. of PAHs in the Polder		No. PAPs	
Agricultural Lands	180		936	
Homestead Lands	47		244	
High land	17		88	
Pond Area	15		78	
Trees	20		104	
Total	279		1450	

Source: DC, Patuakhali, Joint Verification Field Book, November, 2012

4. Displacement of households from residences

Rehabilitation works in the polder 55/2B will affect 11 residential households including 9 households on their titled/legal lands and 2 squatter households on the existing embankments. Out of the total 11 households, 9 PAHs will be permanently relocated from their titled homesteads when construction works will be undertaken and 2 PAHs will be relocated temporarily from the existing embankment during civil works construction. Table 9 presents the project impact on residential households.

Table 9: Project Affected Households Losing Residential Structures

Type of displacement	Titled PAHs		Squatter PAHs		Total	
	No. PAH	No. PAP	No. PAH	No. PAPs	No. PAH	No. PAPs
Physical displacement	9	47	0	0	9	47
Not to relocate (in situ relocation)	0	0	2	10	2	10
Total	9	47	2	10	11	57

Source: DC, Patuakhali, Joint Verification Field Book, May 2001 and PAP enumeration on existing embankments, Nov., 2012.

5. Displacement of businesses

Project's resettlement impacts are there in the polder 55/2B on businesses. Thirty four (34) shops on the existing embankments (squatters) will be affected due to project interventions. A total of 177

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persons will be affected in 34PAHs due to temporary relocation of these shops. Table 10 presents the project impact on business premises.

Polder	Union	Titled PAHs		Squatter PAHs		Physical Displacement (Shops)
		No. PAH	No. PAPs	No. PAH	No. PAPs	
55/2B	Chiknikandi	0	0	4	21	4
	Kalagachia	0	0	0	0	0
	Gazalia	0	0	30	156	30
	Total	0	0	34	177	34

6. Affected Trees & Plants

A total of 1333nos of trees & plants of different species owned by 20 PAHs will be affected due to land acquisition. Out of the total number of the trees, 587 are timber, 317 are bamboos, 64 are fruits, 50nos fruits bearing trees without timber, 247nos of fruits bearing trees with timber and 68 nos. others trees and plants. Table 11 shows the number of trees & plants affected due to land acquisition.

Table 11 Project affected of trees & Plants.

Types of trees / species	Size of the trees/ nos.			
	Big	Medium	Small	Total
1. Timber	37	458	92	587
2. Bamboo	77	210	30	317
3. Fruits (Banana & Papaw)	7	57	0	64
4. Fruits bearing trees without timber	19	2	29	50
5. Fruits bearing trees with timber	130	88	29	247
6. Others	19	41	9	68
Total	288	856	189	1333

IV. Summary of Impacts

The project interventions will affect a total of 315 PAHs affecting 1637PAPs in 3 unions namely Chiknikandi, Kalagachia and Gojalia. The PAHs include 279for the lands under acquisition and 36 squatters on the existing embankment. Thirty four percent of these PAHs are female headed. Total of 11 PAHs will be affected in their residences including 9 on titled homestead and 2 squatters. All the 34 affected PAHs losing their place of business on the embankment are squatters. Table 12 shows the project affected households, persons & structures due to rehabilitations of **polder 55/2B**

Types of impacts	No. of PAHs/Units			No. of PAPs	%
	Male	Female	Total		
A. Titled affected households					
Loss of land	122	90	212	1102	67.31
Loss of homestead ²	29	18	47	244	14.92
Loss of tress	20	0	20	104	6.35
Loss of cultivated pond					
Sub total	171	108	279	1450	88.58
B. Squatters					
Loss of residence	2	0	2	10	0.63
Loss of business	34	0	34	177	10.79
Sub Total	36	0	36	187	11.42
Total	207	108	315	1637	100
Loss of land %	65.71	34.29	100		

Source: DC, Patuakhali, Joint Verification Field Book, October 2012 and PAP enumeration on existing embankments, November, 2012

Commented [MA1]: Please separate out 15 PAHs losing cultivated pond (4 ponds have been identified)

V. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Identification of Stakeholders

Project stakeholders include those having direct interest in the implementation of project activities in the polder. Primary stakeholders include the project affected persons (PAP), the beneficiaries of the subproject and the implementing agencies. An amount of 5.11 ha land has been acquired from private ownership for the subproject and the squatters on the existing embankment will be temporarily displaced for project interventions. Secondary stakeholders are other individuals or groups with interest in the subprojects such as local or non-local national government, policy makers, advocacy groups, elected people's representatives and local level NGOs. The Galachipa Upazila Parishad and the Administrator of Patuakhali Zila Parishad are among the secondary stakeholders.

B. Consultation with the Communities and PAPs

Project affected persons and their communities were consulted through FGDs while conducting the census survey. Five FGDs were held during June to August 2012 involving 88 persons including traders, farmers, fishers, women, religious leaders, students, daily laborers, boat operators and local leaders in the polder areas (Table 15). Consultations were held at Chikinikandi UP office, Kalagachi Bazar & Gojalia Bazar. Moreover, meetings for that matter FGDs were held apart from many informal discussions and consultations. Consultations and FGDs both 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 and their impacts including benefits and adverse social effects and compensation assistance to be provided to the affected persons and squatters came up in the discussions.

² Only 9 PAHs will lose main residential structure and 5 others will lose auxiliary residential structures like toilet, kitchen and stair. The rest will be losing only part of their homestead without impact on the physical structures.

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The intended outcomes of the subprojects are in conformity with the expectation of the communities within the **Polder**. The communities perceive that the polder completion of the rehabilitation/reconstruction works will save them from salinity intrusion, tidal surge and flood inundation. However, the population residing on the embankment slope and those surrendering their lands for construction of the retired embankment will be affected in their housing, lands and productive assets, in their livelihoods and in common amenities. The project affected persons and their communities have, therefore been given the privilege of engagement in the process of assessment of impacts and identification of mitigation measures. They were consulted during slope design for rehabilitation, census survey and inventory verification. They were also consulted for valuation of their lost assets including land and physical property. PAP views were reviewed for consideration in the RAP. Table 13 represents: Community Participation in Consultation meetings

Table 13: Community Participation in Consultation Meetings in 2011

Month	No. of Consultation	Location of Consultations	No. of Participants	Major Participants	
				Occupation	Number
June	2	UP office of Chikinikandi	40	Business Man	19
July	2	Kalagachia Bazar	35	Farmer	12
August	1	Gojalia Bazar	13	Fisherman	11
				Hawker	5
				Imam	5
				Labor	10
				School Teacher	5
				Boatmen	10
				Student	6
				Local Leader	5
Total	5		88		88

The communities and affected persons were consulted at latest in August, 2012 during joint enumeration and inventory of assets and valuation of affected property.

C. Summary of Consultation and Feed-back

The communities within the polder are very much in agreement that the polder need to be rehabilitated in the shortest possible time to avoid further damage to the property especially crops. They are thankful to the project and keep the position that they will extend all cooperation possible on their part. They expect that BWDB will ensure a quality civil works so that they continue receiving benefits from the polder for longer duration. Displacement and relocation options were particularly discussed and agreed with the affected persons. However, on the question of resettlement impacts, the PAPs and their communities drew the following conclusions:

- Project affected persons due to land acquisition for the project in the three polders should be compensated at current market price and assisted for replacement;
- Any displaced household due to project interventions needs to be assisted for relocation.

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- Most of the embankment settlers are poor and landless and they have no other alternatives but to reside on the embankment.
- There are few squatters of the embankment at market like sections who are poor with subsistence income.
- Squatters having commercial structures on the embankment also include few richer persons.
- The vulnerable squatters need special assistance for their relocation at alternative sites identified and arranged by the project.
- The project can allow the squatters to retain in situ under some conditions like raising the structures or relocate temporarily nearby allowing civil works if alternative sites cannot be arranged.
- There are squatters who are not dependent on the income from the structures/operated business on the embankment and they are not vulnerable.

The relocation strategy and compensation package in the RAP has been developed in view of the above conclusion and options following the SRPF. The RAP keeps alternative provisions for self-relocation, temporary relocation, in situ movement and no movement options. The project will ensure that affected persons will be assisted in their relocation process irrespective of options.

D. Consultation and Participation Plan

The consultation process will continue during updating and implementation of the RAP and in the monitoring and evaluation. The communities and elected representative will be consulted for identification of the PAPs eligible for compensation and assistance. The communities and the PAPs will enjoy the rights of raising their voice in the process of implementation. Local communities and PAPs will participate in the RAP implementation process through their representation in the Joint Verification Teams (JVT) and Grievance Redress Committees (GRC). The communities will be represented by the elected representatives, local NGOs and civil society representatives while the PAPs will send their representatives in these committees.

PAPs will raise their concerns in PAP group meetings attended by Sub-Assistant Resettlement Officers of BWDB at division level and the Consultant's representatives at the polders. PAPs will also approach the field officials and consultants on site for any inquiries and assistance for objective results from the implementation.

The Resettlement Specialist of the DS Consultant will review the consultation proceedings and community concerns raised in the field and direct the field operatives on RAP implementation in compliance with the policy guidelines in the SRPF and the RAP. The communication and outcomes will be duly documented and reported in the quarterly progress reports of the consultant.

VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. Resettlement in legal Context in Bangladesh

The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance II of 1982 including amendments up to 1994 - ARIPO 1982) and other land laws and administrative manuals relevant to alluvion/diluvion land, char and khas land administration in Bangladesh. The 1982 Ordinance requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Deputy Commissioner (DC) determines (a) market value of acquired assets on the date of notice of acquisition (based on the registered value of similar property bought and/or sold in the area over the preceding 12 months), and (b) 50% premium on the assessed value (other than crops) due to compulsory acquisition. However, it is well known in Bangladesh that people devalue land during transactions to pay lower registration fees. As a result, compensation for land paid by DC including premium remains less than the real market price or replacement value. The 1994 amendment made provisions for payment of crop compensation to tenant cultivators.

The ARIPO is not adequate to deal with the adverse impacts associated with land acquisition and involuntary displacement recognized under the policy guidelines of the World Bank on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12). Lands are acquired according to ARIPO 1982, but its provisions cannot fully satisfy the requirements of the guidelines illustrated in the Social and Resettlement Policy Framework of ECRRP in compliance of the Bank's OP 4.12. In essence, the Ordinance II of 1982 is largely indifferent to the landowner's socio-economic condition or the long-term changes the acquisition and displacement may cause to the landowners. Also no other policies are there to complement the acquisition law in ways to assess, mitigate and monitor the adverse impacts, which the affected landowners and other displaced persons may suffer from. ARIPO 1982 does not cover project-affected persons without title or ownership record, such as informal settler/squatters, occupiers, and informal tenants and lease-holders (without legally constituted agreements) and does not ensure replacement market value of the property acquired. The ordinance has no provisions for resettlement of the affected households/businesses or any assistance for restoration of livelihoods of the project affected persons. As a result, land acquisition potentially diminishes productive base of farm families and those affected and displaced by development projects.

B. Resettlement Policy Framework

1. Principles of land acquisition and resettlement

Since the ARIPO 1982 falls short of the requirements of the World Bank safeguard policies, the project land acquisition and resettlement policy has been developed in compliance with the World Bank's social safeguard requirements including OP 4.12. The project policy has also benefited from the experience in resettlement in similar others projects within BWDB and other infrastructure agencies of the Government of Bangladesh. Rehabilitation of coastal embankments that were damaged due to the surge caused by the cyclone Sidr will be carried out under an emergency program designed by BWDB. The embankments will be designed with milder and softer slopes on the sea-side which will be covered with forestation. Priority will be given to rehabilitate sections

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which do not involve any social issues such as land acquisition and environmental issues. Some land acquisition will be required to retired eroded sections of the embankment, even though avoidance of social issues such as land acquisition is a priority for the project. BWDB will avoid or minimize adverse impacts on private landowners and public/BWDB land users; mitigate the adverse impacts that are unavoidable by adequately compensating for or replacing lost assets; and assist the PAPs to improve, or at least to restore, their living standards and income earning and production capacity to the pre-project levels.

BWDB will consistently adhere to the following guidelines:

- i) Where displacement is unavoidable, resettlement of the project affected persons (PAPs) will be planned and developed as an integral part of the project, and will be implemented as a development program.
- ii) Contrary to the requirement in the acquisition law, absence of legal title will not be considered a bar to assistance for the homestead losers, especially those who are socio-economically vulnerable.
- iii) Vulnerability, in terms of economic, social, age and gender differentiations, of the project affected persons will be identified and mitigated with appropriate policies and supports.
- iv) People, who are economically well-off and use their social and political influence to use public properties for free, will not qualify for financial or any other form of assistance.
- v) Where community-wide impacts are caused in the form of affecting community facilities, restricting access to common property resources, and the like, the project will rebuild such facilities and provide for alternative accesses.
- vi) Homestead-losers, including the households squatting on public lands, will be given the options of physical relocation on designated lands or any locations they choose, and will be assisted with relocation.
- vii) The resettlement component will not be used to collect arrear land development taxes, or any other form of taxes, by the land acquisition authority.

2. Impacts eligible for mitigation

The project involves land acquisition and population displacement from their housing, business premises, place of income and community structures. The loss and mitigation measures adopted under this RAP are as follows:

- **Lands:** Lands acquired for rehabilitation of the polder including agricultural land, homestead, high land, garden and bank of the pond with fish-stock, A total of 5.11 ha of private lands have been acquired.
- **Pond areas:** The acquisition includes polder area of 0.12 ha in the polder.
 - **Stamp Duty:** All affected landowners will be paid for stamp duty required to purchase replacement lands equal to the amount acquired for the project. This will be included in the top-up amount to be paid by BWDB above the CUL paid by the DC in order to make up for the replacement value at current market prices.
 - Replacement land purchase is not a condition for stamp duty payment.

- **Built Structures:**
 - **Houses and Other Structures on Private Lands:** A total of 14 PAHs suffered acquisition of land affecting their residential structures. of them are affected in their main structure and are affected in their auxiliary structures.
 - **Houses and Other Structures on Existing Embankment/BWDB Lands:** Affected squatters on existing embankment have their structures built with cheap materials, such as bamboos, straws and similar materials for residential, business premises and community structures.
 - Any non-pucca structures, which are not used by the owners themselves, but rented out, will not qualify for compensation.
- **Temporary Loss of Business Income:** Loss of business income by owners in displaced business premises will be compensated for loss of income for a reasonable period of time.

3. Measures to mitigating resettlement impacts

Compensation for lands will be fixed at their replacement value, and for other affected property at replacement costs or market prices. The following are the types of compensation/entitlement which will be paid for losses caused by the project:

- a) Compensation for the acquired lands, homestead, garden, bank of pond etc. will be paid at 'replacement costs' to be determined through market surveys at the time of dispossession.
- b) All affected non-land property, such as houses and other structures, trees and crops, will be compensated at replacement costs at the time of dispossession of the assets before civil works construction starts.
- c) Squatters on the existing embankments will be provided with transfer and reconstruction assistance where they will relocate temporarily and only transfer assistance where they will opt to raise their structures to allow development of embankment slopes. Temporary relocation is expected to move the structures temporarily nearby the embankment and reconstruct back on the embankment after completion of the civil works construction.
- d) Owners of the affected businesses will be compensated for temporary loss of income for a reasonable period of time. If a business is relocated permanently, the subsistence allowance will be for 3 months and if the relocation is temporary in situ, the subsistence will be for only 10 days.
- e) However, if a business, which is recorded in the census, closes down or moves away for reasons unrelated to the project, it will not be eligible for this compensation.
- f) Compensations/entitlements due to the PAPs will be paid in full before they are evicted from the acquired private and public lands.

C. Project Affected Persons and Eligibility

Project Affected Persons (PAP) are those who are affected due to land acquisition for construction of retired embankments and those who are temporarily affected in their housing and place of businesses on the existing embankments for re-sectioning of the embankment sections back to original design. PAPs also include groups and communities affected with the community establishments including

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prayer houses and educational institutions. The RAP principles make the following persons/groups eligible for compensation and support:

- Owners with legal titles to the affected lands and other properties;
- Squatters and others using BWDB lands/embankments; and

Eligibility of PAPs is guided by Cut-Off dates. The dates of notification by Deputy Commissioner under section 3 of the Ordinance II of 1982 has been the Cut-Off Date for titled land owners and affected persons and the dates of joint on-site verification for updating inventory of losses will be the Cut-Off Date for non-titled owners and affected persons including the squatters. However, a revisit of the impact on physical assets will be carried out through joint verification team before implementation of this RAP prior to civil works construction and the inventory of losses will be updated for any logical change of impacts.

Assets such as houses/structures and others which are created, and the persons or groups claiming to be affected, after the cut-off dates, will be ineligible for compensation.

D. Compensation and Entitlement Policy Matrix

The following matrixes list different categories of impacts identified through Census and inventory verification and the corresponding entitlements following the ECRRP SRPF. It is to be noted that a person could be eligible for compensation /entitlement in more than one category of impacts. As to payment of compensation under law (CUL), a person may be paid separately by DCs for each mauza where his or her lands or other assets have been acquired. But for Top-up (differential between Replacement value and CUL) from BWDB, the person will be counted once for all losses and compensation. The amount of top-up due to a PAP will be calculated by comparing the total amount of CUL paid by the DCs for all acquired lands and other assets in all mauzas with the total replacement costs/market prices thereof.

Category 1: LOSS OF LANDS	
<u>Entitlement</u>	<u>Entitled Person</u>
1. CUL, which includes 50% premium, or replacement value, whichever is higher.	1. Legal owner(s), including mortgagors, as determined by DC during CUL payment, or by court in cases of legal disputes.
2. Stamp duties to purchase lands equivalent to the amount acquired.	2. Co-sharers/mortgagors to be determined by title deeds and mortgage documents
<u>Application Guidelines</u>	<u>Implementation Issues</u>
1. Current market prices of land determined by the Joint Verification Team (JVT) to be the basis for determining replacement value and top-up payment.	1. PAPs to be informed of the details of compensation policies after issuance of Notice-3
2. Purchase of replacement land is not a condition for stamp duty payment.	2. Landowners to be assisted to procure any missing legal documents required to claim compensation from DCs
3. Advance notice to be issued in time to harvest standing crops. If not possible, the value of crop at full harvest value is to be paid.	3. Mauza-wise current market prices of lands to be determined, considering their quality in terms of number and types of crops produced a year, flooding, irrigation facilities, accessibility and other factors influencing market prices

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4. Stamp duties will be included in the top-up amount to be paid by BWDB.	4. The project will not be used to collect outstanding dues or taxes on the acquired or other lands.
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Responsibility

1. BWDB for overall execution and coordination, ensuring GOB's support and timely financial disbursements.
2. DC to pay CUL to all legal owners, and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands.
3. BWDB/Consultant to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records, pay difference between CUL and replacement value, and the stamp duties on the acquired lands, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation.

Category 2: LOSS OF PONDS AND FISH STOCK	
<u>Entitlement</u>	<u>Entitled Person</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CUL from DC which includes 50% premium or replacement cost of pond, including cost of land and digging, whichever is higher. 2. PAPs are allowed to harvest and keep the fish stock. 	Legal owner of the pond to get compensation for land area, while usufruct right holder, legal or socially recognized, to get compensation for fish stock.
<u>Application Guidelines</u>	<u>Implementation Issues</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guidelines as indicated for Loss Category 1. 	Magnitude of fish stock and value to be determined by JVT according to Fishery Dept standards and market prices.
<u>Responsibility</u>	
As in Nos. 1, 2 and 3 indicated for Loss Category 1.	

Category 3: LOSS OF HOUSES/STRUCTURES USED FOR LIVING & COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES	
<u>Entitlement</u>	<u>Entitled Person</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal Owners: CUL which includes 50% premium, or the replacement value, whichever is greater. 2. Legal Owners: House Construction Grant (HCG), 3. Squatters: House Transfer Grant (HTG) and HCG 4. All house/structure owners (legal owners and squatters) are permitted to retain the salvageable building materials. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal owner as determined by DC during the CUL payment process and/or determined by court in cases of legal disputes 2. Squatters on the embankment slope as found during the PAP Census.
<u>Application Guidelines</u>	<u>Implementation Issues</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal Owners: Applies to all houses/structures standing on the acquired private lands at the time of issuance of Notice-3. 2. Squatters: HTG and HCG will be applicable for a squatter 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JVT to verify floor areas and materials based on Census data.

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<p>relocating temporarily or permanently outside the embankment. However, squatters those will not move but raise their structures in situ to facilitate slope development will be entitled only for HTG.</p> <p>3. HTG and HCG will be @ Tk 20 per sft with minimum Tk 1500 and maximum Tk 2500 for one household irrespective of title to land.³</p> <p>4. Small structures on poles which can be shifted without dismantling are not eligible for compensation (roadside small pan-bidi shops, groceries, tea stalls, etc.) but will be assisted in finding alternative location and given cost of shifting.</p> <p>5. No affected structures built after the cut-off date will be eligible for compensation.</p> <p>6. BWDB, in collaboration with local authorities will make best efforts to identify alternative housing sites for vulnerable squatters or allow them back on the embankments.</p> <p>7. All compensation will be based on replacement value to be determined through market surveys by JVT.</p>	<p>2. The PAP Census will establish the cut-off date for all structures not covered under CUL.</p>
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Responsibility

As in Nos. 1, 2 and 3 indicated for Loss Category 1.

Category 4: LOSS OF TREES, BAMBOO AND BANANA GROVES

<u>Entitlement</u>	<u>Entitled Person</u>
<p>1. Timber trees and bamboos: Current market value.</p> <p>2. Fruit-bearing trees (without Timber): If the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, estimated current value of the fruit determined by JVT.</p> <p>3. Fruit-bearing trees (with Timber): If the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, estimated market price of timber and fruits.</p> <p>4. Banana Groves: Estimated current value of one time crop of each grown-up tree.</p> <p>5. Trees grown under public/NGO sponsored program: Same as 1, 2, 3, and/or 4 above.</p> <p>6. Owners will be permitted to fell and retain the trees and fruits, after payment of compensation.</p>	<p>1. Legal owners as determined by DC during CUL assessment process.</p> <p>2. Socially recognized owners, such as squatters</p> <p>3. People with valid lease from GOB agencies.</p> <p>4. Groups sponsored by public agencies/ NGOs.</p>

³ These values are based on findings from previous projects. For the purpose of this RPF, values will be based on current market assessments and verified by JVT.

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Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues
1. Estimated market value of different species of trees, based on categorization: big, medium and small. 2. Value of perennial fruits to be determined as three years' value of the crop at the harvest prices. 3. Where ownership is in group, compensation will not be paid to the any individual or the sponsoring agency.	Where ownership belongs to groups, the project authority will ensure that the compensation is distributed among the members as per agreements.
Responsibility	
As in Nos. 1, 2 and 3 indicated for Loss of Agricultural Lands.	

Category 5: LOSS OF STANDING CROPS	
<u>Entitlement</u>	<u>Entitled Person</u>
1. Compensation for standing crops affected at the time of land handover. 2. Cultivator will retain the crops and plants.	Cultivator (person who planted the crop) whether owner, lease holder, tenant, sharecropper, etc. (formal or informal arrangements) as determined by JVT.
<u>Application Guidelines</u>	<u>Implementation Issues</u>
1. Estimated market value at harvest, to be determined by JVT. 2. Advance notice to be issued in time to harvest the standing crop. If not possible the value of the crop at full harvest price is to be paid. 3. Share-croppers may avail of livelihood restoration Program	1. Market value at harvest will be established by JVT through on-site verification before handover. 2. Verify whether or not crop is in existence on the acquired lands at the time of handover.
<u>Responsibility</u>	
As in Nos. 1, 2 and 3 indicated for Loss Category 1.	

Category 6: LOSS OF BUSINESS INCOME FROM DISPLACED COMMERCIAL PREMISES	
<u>Entitlement</u>	<u>Entitled Person</u>
1. Compensation for loss of	1. Business operators in the affected premises (title-

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business/trading income.	holders and vulnerable squatters without titles to their informal businesses; whether owning or renting premises), at the time of issuance of Notice-3, or during PAP Census.
<u>Application Guidelines</u>	<u>Implementation Issues</u>
1. Compensation for loss of business income based on average daily net income for three months for temporary relocation as determined by JVT. 2. Compensation for loss of business income equivalent to 10 days income for relocation in situ.	1. Eligible premises are permanently fixed to the ground with walls and roofs (not shiftable in intact condition). 2. Business type, floor area and capital investment to be recorded during PAP Census. 3. Eligibility of business owners to be verified by JVT.
<u>Responsibility</u>	
As in Nos.1, 2 and 3 indicated for Loss Category 1.	

VII. RELOCATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

A. Displacement and Options for Relocation

1. Physical displacement

Acquisition of 5.11 ha private lands will cause to physically relocate 9 PAHs having 14 structures inclusive of 7 auxiliary structures owned by 7 PAHs in polder 55/2B. The residential and commercial structures owned by the squatters will largely be relocated in situ through raising their structures to allow civil works for slope development. Almost 72% of the PAHs affected in their housing on the embankments will raise their structures in situ. Table 14 presents the relocation options of the residential households and the shops.

Table 14: Relocation Impacts

Type of relocation	Impact in Polder	
	PAHs (No)	%
RESIDENCES		
Permanent	9	17.31
Temporary (partial relocation within remaining land)	7	13.46
In situ	2	3.85
Subtotal	18	34.62
SHOPS	0	0
Permanent	0	0
Temporary	0	0
In situ	34	65.38
Subtotal	34	65.38
Total	52	100.00

2. Community opinion on squatters

The communities in the subproject areas are in the opinion that the embankments are for safety to them from flood inundation, salinity and tidal surge. The informal settlers on the existing embankment are also aware of that. But these people are poor and landless having no other alternative but to settle on the embankment slopes. In the question of relocation of these informal settlers for civil works, alternatives are almost none. Vacant public lands have also reduced substantially and is on the declining trend. Scope for allocation of vacant public land is not ample.

The participants are also in the opinion that the opportunists squatting on the embankment slopes are not vulnerable and there is no need to assist them for relocation and resettlement. However, the poor and vulnerable squatters should be allowed to retain on the embankment, if not damaging to the embankment and cash assistance should be provided for any movement to facilitate civil works construction.

3. Relocation Strategy

BWDB has adopted a need based relocation strategy for ECRRP in compliance with the embankment design, civil works, severity of impacts and vulnerability of the project affected persons. On the existing embankment sections, no one will be relocated unless it is the only option for civil works and slope development. A good number of squatters will be able to retain in situ on the existing embankments by raising their structures to accommodate slope development works. Structures on sufficiently raised slope will be left untouched. In unavoidable circumstances, the squatters will be requested to relocate temporarily for the period of civil works construction. The local communities will be requested to assist BWDB in the temporary relocation process.

The affected squatter households to be relocated will be given the option for self-relocation on the places of their 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-relocation, project sponsored relocation site and remain in situ under conditions.

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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 may opt to remain in situ cooperating 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.

Households and other physical establishments affected due to acquisition of private lands will be given compensation at full replacement cost for their lands and physical assets. They will be able to find alternative lands for relocation either on their own land or on purchased lands elsewhere.

4. Livelihood Restoration

The RAP takes a developmental view and aims to improve or at least restore the living standards of the affected people at without project level. Vulnerable squatters and severely affected households, workers losing jobs due to displacement of business, and sharecroppers losing their income stream will be entitled to livelihood restoration assistance beyond compensation. The affected households will be provided with compensation for their lost assets at full replacement cost at the time of dispossession of their assets. They will also be assisted for relocation including transfer and reconstruction and supplemented with subsistence allowance during the period of transition.

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 conditions, 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.

VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

A. RAP Implementation Unit (RIU)

BWDB has established Project Management office (PMO) in Dhaka headed by a Project Director (PD). A DS Consultant has been engaged by BWDB for technical assistance to PD for implementation of the Component including preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plans (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 no. 55/2B through the Executive Engineer, KalaparaWD Division of BWDB in Patuakhali district with assistance from the Superintending Engineer, Barisal O&M Circle, Barisal & Chief Engineer, Southern zone, BWDB Barisal. The Kalapara WD Division will be responsible for implementation of the RAP with the following capacities.

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Executive Engineer, Patuakhali WDDivision, BWDB, Kalapara, Patuakhali	-	Resettlement Officer
Sub-Divisional Engineer, PatuakhaliWD Division - ii, BWDB, Rangabali, Patuakhali	-	Addl. Resettlement Officer
Assistant Director, Land & Revenue, Barisal O&M Circle, BWDB, Barisal	-	Assistant Resettlement Officer
Sub-Assistant EngineersPatuakhaliW D Division,Kalapara	-	Sub-Assistant Resettlement Officers

The PD at PMO is assisted by a Land Acquisition & Resettlement (LAR) Specialist for review resettlement plans prepared by the consultant & getting approval of the same cleared by the World Bank. In addition, the Chief Engineer at Zonal Office will play their supervisory role to implement the RAP. At the office of the ExecutiveEngineer, Surveyor (Revenueand Engineering), 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 55/2B**.

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

B. BWDB Operation and Maintenance Circle, Barisal

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

C. BWDB Regional Accounting Centre

As per requisition from the Patuakhali WD Division, Kalapara and budget allocation by BWDB, regional accounting centre, Patuakhali will prepare cheques for payment of resettlement cash assistance to be disbursed among the identified affected persons eligible for assistance as per the RAP.

D. DS Consultant

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 identifying the affected persons eligible 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 Consultancy. He will also identify difficulties and suggest measures to minimize those measures to minimize those with appropriate interventions from stakeholders interventions from stake-holders.

E. 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, PatuakhaliWD Division, Kalapara and BWDB with approval from the Project Director, PMO, and Dhaka. JVT will be constituted with the following four members or more, depending on arrangements and agreements reached through consultation with the stakeholders:

The committee comprises of the following members:

- Sub-Divisional Engineer, Patuakhali W D Sub-division, -ii
BWDB, Rangabali, Patuakhali - Team Leader
- Land Acquisition Officer/Representative of Deputy
Commissioner, Patuakhali - Member
- Assistant Director (Land & Revenue)/ Sub Assistant. Engineer
(from the member of RIU) - Member
- Representative of the Local Government body (local UP
Chairman or Member) - Member
- PAP representative (nominated by local UP
Chairman/Member) - Member
- Revenue Surveyors/Surveyor - Member
- DS Consultant's Resettlement Specialist - Member

The JVT will be responsible for assessment of the loss of non-land assets, and identification of the owners and persons interested. The JVT will assess the current market price of the lost assets and determine replacement value. Joint verification will be conducted in the presence of the owners and persons interested with the affected assets. The JVT will also assess the relocation options to be chosen by the project affected persons, especially the squatters. Specific responsibilities of the JVT will be as f

- Review the census data and develop methodology for assessment of loss of non-land assets (structure, tree, crops, fish stock and businesses) and for identification of the owners and interested persons by ownership category (legal owner, owner and user of vested and non-resident property, rentee, etc.).
- Review compensation rates and develop methodology for assessment of current market price of lost assets and levels of diminished income from affected business and industries, and salary rates of employees in affected businesses.
- Carry out on site verification of lost assets and update inventory of losses and socioeconomic profile and vulnerability of affected persons.
- Carry out market survey for lost assets and assess current market price of structure, tree, crops and fish stock, current wage rate, income from businesses and salary rates of employees.
- Determine replacement value of structure and market price of trees, crops, fish stock.
- Determine current wage rate, income from businesses and rented structures and salary rates of employees.

IX. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Grievance Resolution

A grievance redress procedure will be set up for each of the three polders to deal with various para-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 also may arise minor disputes concerning co-ownership, co-inheritance etc, of the affected properties which the Grievance Redress Committee (GRCs) will try to resolve amicably by bringing together the contestants. The GRCs will, however not provide legal advice to the contestants. Decisions made by using this mechanism will be binding upon BWDB.

B. Grievance Redress Committee

A grievance Redress Committee will be set up by BWDB to answer to various queries and to address complaints and issues that PAPs are likely to bring, with regard to disputes over ownership and inheritance of the affected assets, disbursement of compensation among the heirs, missing affected assets and persons in the census, etc. The procedure will not replace the existing legal process, based on consensus, the procedure will seek to resolve the issues quickly in order to expedite the receipt of compensation, without resorting to without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal actions. But the party concerned may to the court of for redress of any issues in case feel injured. The GRC will include:

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 1. Executive Engineer, Patuakhali WD Division, BWDB, Kalapara | - | Convener |
| 2. Sub-Divisional Engineer, Patuakhali WD Division-II, BWDB, Rangabali, Patuakhali | - | Member |
| 3. Chairman, Kalagachia Union Parishad, Kalagachia, Patuakhali | - | Member |
| 4. Female member, Local Ups | - | Member |
| 5. Representative of AC(Land), Galachipa | - | Member |
| 6. Representative of local NGO | - | Member |
| 7. Representative of PAPs | - | Member |

The Executive Engineer, Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara will nominate the members (2 to 7) 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 World Bank as well.

C. Grievance Appeal and Resolution Procedure

The aggrieved PAPs will bring their grievance with regard to the resettlement and livelihood restoration assistance under the RAP to the Executive Engineer, Patuakhali W D Division of BWDB at Kalapara and then he will place that before GRC. The GRC will try to resolve the grievance amicably by bringing together the contestants (if any). The aggrieved persons will be facilitated by BWDBSOs 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.

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

- (i) Reject a grievance redress application with any recommendations written on it by a GRC member or any other person;
- (ii) Remove a recommendation by any person that may separately accompany the grievance redress application;
- (iii) Disqualify a GRC member who has made any recommendations on the application or separately before the formal hearing; and
- (iv) Appoint another person in consultation with the Superintending 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 meetings.

D. Documentation and Monitoring

The Executive Engineer, Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara will assign the Additional Resettlement Officer in his office to document all petitions received and dealt with for resolution. A grievance book will be maintained in the office of the Executive Engineer. The grievance book will register the grievance petitions with names of petitioners, nature and gravity of complaints, and expectations of the aggrieved persons. The grievance book will also be updated in the course of hearing and investigation and settlement of disputes and confirmation of entitlements. The grievance mechanism and works of GRC will be monitored on a quarterly basis.

A format to monitor the activities of GRC as developed is shown **Table 15**.

Table 15: Format to monitor the Activities of the GRC

Name of the Sub-Project (Polders)	Upazila Galachipa	District Patuakhali	No. of grievances filed.	No. of grievances resolved	No. of grievances to be resolved	Remarks

The monitoring report will also include description of the nature and frequency of grievance petitions, measures taken to check repetition of the same grievances and level of satisfaction of the petitioners. The report may also lay recommendations for the GRCs and the executing agency. The DS Consultant's Resettlement Specialist will include grievance reports in the quarterly progress reports.

X. BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget

1. Determining budget and financing

Compensation and assistance to the affected households and persons have been estimated based on SRPF entitlement matrix adopted for the RAP of the polder 55/2B in the light of the inventory of losses and current market prices. 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. Compensation under law will be channeled through the Deputy Commissioner, Patuakhali District while the other assistance including Top-up for replacement value of land and other assets will be provided by the Executive Engineer, Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara of BWDB.

Details of the methodology for determining replacement value of land and asset and acquisition have been discussed in sub-section B.

2. Summary of RAP Budget

The total land acquisition and resettlement budget estimated for the sub-project (55/2B) under the RAP is **BDT 16.47** million equivalent to **USD 0.21** Million. Land acquisition cost is **BDT 10.72** million & resettlement cost will involve **BDT 5.55** million & rest **BDT 0.20** million is provisioned for implementation costs. Table 16 provides the budget details in the polder.

Table 16: Land Acquisition & Resettlement Budget

SI no.	Cost of item	Amount	
		(BDT)	(USD)
1.	Land Acquisition (all inclusive budget by DC)	10,720,321	130,735.62
2.	Land Top-Up	2,780,234	33,905.29
3.	Assistance for loss of crops	501,300	6,113.41
4.	Structures top-up	1,940,823	23,668.57
5.	Trees top-up	101,081	1,232.70
6.	Assistance for fish stock	69,672	849.66
7.	Relocation & livelihood restoration assistance (HTG/HCG)	153,600	1,873.17
8.	RAP implementation /training cost	200,000	2,439.02
Total Budget		164,670,31	200,817.44

3. Land acquisition cost

The Total Land Acquisition & Resettlement budget estimated for the sub-project(55/2B) under the RAP is **Total CUL (BDT)10,720,321** equivalent to **USD130,735.62** Table 17 shows the land acquisition cost in more detail.

Table 17 : Summary Land Acquisition Budget

Sl. No.	Cost of item	Total area (Acres) & No.	Compensation under law(CUL)	
			BDT	USD
1	Compensation for land			
	a. Agricultural	11.14	3,918,751	47,789.65
	b. Homestead	0.95	496,142	6,050.51
	c. High land			
	i. Garden	0.09	39,575	482.62
	ii. Bank of ponds	0.16	70,355	857.99
	d. Ponds – 4nos.	0.29	102,014	1244.07
	Sub-total of 1	12.63 (5.11 ha)	4,626,837	56,424.84
2	Compensation for transfer of Structure	14 nos.	922,874	11,254.56
3	Compensation for trees and plants		673,872	8217.95
4	Compensation for pond:	4 nos.		
	i. re-excavations		418,767	5,106.91
	ii. Fish stock		5,911	72.08
	Sub total of 2 to 4		2,021,424	24,651.51
	Total of 1,2,3 & 4		6,648,261	81,076.35
5	Addl. 50% premium U/S-8(2)		3,324,131	40,538.18
6	Administrative Cost (compensation)		747,929	9,121.09
	Total Compensation		10,720,321	130,735.62

1 USD = BDT 82

4. Resettlement cost

The cost for resettlement of project affected households and persons for the Polder(55/2B) is BDT under the RAP is 5.55 million as presented in Table 18. Major cost involves top-up amounting BDT 2.78 million for land compensation, replacement value for structures is BDT 1.94 million, replacement value for crops, trees & fish stock on acquired land amounting BDT 0.63 million. An amount of BDT 0.15 million has been estimated for resettlement of the affected squatters.

Table 18: Summary of Resettlement Budget

S.I No	Entitlements	Polder		
		55/2B		
		PAHs (no.)	Amount	
1.	Compensation Assistance		BDT	USD
	<i>i. Land (Top-up)</i>	244	2,780,234	33,905.29
	<i>ii. Structure (Replacement cost for 14 nos structure-9 PAHs)</i>	0	1,940,823	23,668.57
	<i>iii. Crops (Agrl. Land – 180 PAHs)</i>	0	501,300	6,113.42
	<i>iv. Tress</i>	20	101,081	1232.70
	<i>v. Fish Stock</i>	15	69,672	849.66
	Sub-Total of 1:	289	5,393,110	65769.64
2.	Squatter Households			
	<i>i. Temporary relocation</i>	0	0	
	<i>ii. In situ relocation</i>	2	4100	50.00
	Sub-Total of 2:	2	4100	50.00
3.	Squatter Business			
	<i>i. Temporary relocation</i>	0	0	0
	<i>ii. In situ relocation</i>	34	81,500	995.12
	Sub-Total of 3	34	81,500	995.12
	Total (2+3)	36	85,600	1,045.12
4.	Cash allowance for loss of income from business			
	<i>i. For temporary relocation</i>	0	0	0
	<i>ii. For in situ relocation 34 PAHs</i>	0	68,000	829.27
	Sub-Total of 4	0	68,000	829.27
	Total of 2,3&4	36	153,600	1,874.39
	Grant Total (1+2+3+4)	315	5,546,710	67644.03

B. Valuation of Assets and Replacement Cost

The DC, Patuakhali has determined the CUL by using the legal method. However, in keeping with the proposed compensation principles, BWDB has determined the replacement values/current market prices of the affected assets. In compliance with the ECRRP SRPF and the RAP, a Joint Verification Team (JVT) has been formed for the subproject for assessment of losses and determining their replacement value. The JVT reviewed the methodology for determining the current market price of land and property and thereafter replacement value considering the titling and transaction costs. The field observation and census/survey indicated that the PAPs at the existing embankment sections are vulnerable squatters and according to the SRPF, they need assistance for (a) transfer and reconstruction of housing structures (b) transfer and reconstruction of shops/commercial establishments and (c) assistance for loss of income from diminished businesses. The PAPs in the retired embankment section are owners and users of acquired lands and housing assets as well as commercial structures.

BWDB Division Office, Kalapara conducted market price surveys under the guidance of the JVT and with assistance from the DS consultant and LAR Consultant of PMO. Replacement costs of the acquired lands and where necessary of houses/structures and other replaceable assets and market prices of irreplaceable assets were determined by using the methods suggested below.

1. Replacement value of land

BWDB through the Joint Verification Team (JVT) in Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara has reviewed the compensation paid by the DC and carried out market survey for land prices in the vicinity of the areas where lands have been acquired for construction of retired embankments in the polder. The surveys have explicitly taken into consideration the quality of the lands acquired. Quality indicators were current uses, cropping intensity and value of crops produced, accessibility from the existing roads, and any other characteristics that influence the market value. Rapid Rural Appraisal and respondent surveys as per SRPF were conducted to determine the replacement market price of the acquired lands.

The surveys covered land owners in the vicinity, potential land sellers and buyers and deed writers. Current value of lands was determined averaging prices from these three sources and replacement value was determined adding the titling cost. Replacement value of lands acquired will be assessed and determined at the time of dispossession prior to start of civil works construction.

2. Replacement value of houses and other built structures

The Joint Verification Team (JVT) with Patuakhali W D Division reviewed the compensation for houses and other built structures paid by the DC, Patuakhali and found them as transfer assistance. The JVT, therefore considered a flat rate of BDT 309 per sft of katcha structures affected for land acquisition. This rate was used for replacement value in the recently implemented projects in Bangladesh. Replacement value of structures at the rate of BDT 20 per sft has therefore been recommended. The owners of the acquired homesteads are still in possession of the lands and will be relocated when civil works for construction of new embankments will be started.

3. Relocation and livelihood restoration assistance**a) 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

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built with non-breakable fences and GI 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) provisioned 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 55/2B 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 vulnerable 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 vulnerable squatters will be entitled for only HTG, if the structure is raised in situ instead of relocation elsewhere to allow civil works.

b) 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 months net loss of income.

C. Implementation Schedule

1. Schedule of civil works construction

Civil works in the polders under rehabilitation is scheduled to complete in one full year from the date of mobilization of contractor on site. With progress in land acquisition, once the civil works is set to execute, the RAP implementation will commence at least 6 months prior to mobilization of the contractors for civil works.

2. RAP implementation action steps

Given that the land acquisition has been progressed substantially, resettlement of affected persons can be completed in only 6 months from the date of mobilization. The activities for resettlement of PAPs under the RAP include the following:

- (i) Mobilization of RIU, JVTs and GRCs

- (ii) Collection of DC data on payment of compensation
- (iii) Joint verification for updating Census & Inventory of Losses
- (iv) Updating RAP and RAP budget
- (v) Disclosure and consultation
- (vi) Identification of Entitled Persons (EPs)
- (vii) Grievance resolutions
- (viii) Determining Individual Loss and Entitlements
- (ix) Payment of assistance
- (x) Relocation and Site handover
- (xi) Monitoring and evaluation

3. RAP implementation time schedule

The overall schedule of implementation of the RAP is based on the principle that all affected households are paid their due compensation prior to relocation; and relocation of the households/businesses will be synchronized with construction schedule. The RAP implementation will hopefully be completed in 6 months before start of civil works construction in the three polders. The implementation time schedule is given in Table 19.

Table 19 Time Table for RAP Implementation

Activities	Months						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assigning staff for RIU at the Division	█						
Information Campaign		█	█	█	█		
Collect compensation payment data and pursue pending payment (if any)		█	█	█	█		
Joint verification, identification of EPs and RAP updating including budget		█	█	█			
Preparation of individualized statement of losses and entitlements (EP files and ECs)		█	█	█			
Grievance management		█	█	█			
Requisition and issuance of payment checks			█	█	█		
Payment of entitlements/disbursing checks			█	█	█		
Site handover for civil works				█	█		
Monitoring and evaluation		█	█	█	█		
Implementation completion report						█	

X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

A. Stakeholders and Institutional Arrangement

The Project Director (PD), PMO will monitor review of land acquisition and compensation process and 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-Divisional Engineer

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and other support staff at his office. The Resettlement Specialist at DS Consultancy will assist the PD, PMO in the monitoring and evaluation process. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist at the PMO will act on behalf of the PD and coordinate with the Division office and the consultant. 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.

B. Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation

Review of land acquisition and monitoring resettlement will be a continuous process and an integral part of RAP implementation. No one will be evicted from his/her land or place of residence and businesses unless he/she is compensated and provided with resettlement assistance and the actual construction of civil works are due on site. Monitoring will be done on indicators relevant to objectives and set targets of the RAP. Monitoring will be done both internally and externally. The Project Director will carry out internal monitoring and supervision work through the DS Consultant while the Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant under Component E of the ECRRP will carry out independent monitoring and evaluation. All the internal and independent monitoring will be carried out on quarterly basis. An evaluation will be conducted by the M&E Consultant after completion of RAP implementation.

C. Monitoring Indicators

Land acquisition and resettlement of affected persons will be monitored on broad indicators based on developments on specific input and output indicators. The broad indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the RAP implementation include the following:

- Land Acquisition and transfer procedures
- Compensation and litigation
- Resettlement assistance
- Relocation of housing, businesses and trees and plants
- Handing over lands for civil works construction
- Income restoration and PAP satisfaction
- Cases and resolution of grievances.

The monitoring report will be based on developments on the above broader indicators derived from progress on specific input, output and impact indicators. Changes and advance in specific indicators for input, output and impact monitoring of land acquisition and RAP implementation will mainly be the following:

Land Acquisition – Review and Action

- Land acquisition budget for polder 55/2B
- Amounts paid by DC, Patuakhali to awardees before possession handover
- Litigation and pending payments
- Grievances

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- Issues to be resolved

Resettlement– Input

- Assign 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)
- Identification of EPs (Number of EPs issued ID Card/Loss and Entitlement Card)
- 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

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Outputs

- Number of land owners paid compensation by the DC
- Quantum of land compensated by the DC
- 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 of
- Level of PAP satisfaction on resettlement

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

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

D. Reporting

The PD, PMO will prepare quarterly progress report and submit to the PCMU of the Ministry of Planning and the Bank. 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)
Resettlement Action 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.: _____ BWDB Division: Patuakhali W D, 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/Counselor

SDE, Patuakhali W D Division, Kalapara

Annex 2

Time Frame for Land Acquisition Process as per Provision of the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance-II of 1982).

SL. No.	Activities	Section	Time Permissible for the Activity	Users Designation / Particulars	Remarks
1	For objection submission if any, after service of notice under section (u/s) 3	u/s 4(1)	15 x days	by any interested person	After issue of notice u/s 3 by the Deputy Commissioner
2	If no objection	u/s 4(3)(b)	10 x days, maximum 30 x days if the Div. Com. permits	Dep. Com.	In addition to 15 x days against serial 1. On the request in writing by Deputy Commissioner
3	Objection hearing and preparation of report	u/s 4(2)	30 x days	Dep. Com.	In addition to 15 x days against serial 1
4	Decision after hearing of objection by DC.	u/s 4(3) (b) u/s 5(b)	90 x days	By Govt. (M/O Land)	If the property exceeds 50 standard bighas.
5	Decision after hearing of objection by DC.	u/s 4(3) (a) u/s 5(a)	15 x days + 30 x days	Dep. Com.	If the property is within 50 standard bighas.
6	Objection submission after issue of notice for decision to acquire property.	u/s 6(2)	15 x days	Dep. Com. any person interested.	After issue of notice u/s 6.
7	Notice of award to PAP and send the estimate of award to RB (Requiring Body, BWDB in this case)	u/s 7(3) (a)(b)	7 x days	Dep. Com.	From the date making award of compensation u/s 7
8	RB to deposit the estimated amount of award of compensation to DC.	u/s 7(4)	60 x days	By the requiring person/body	From the date making award of compensation u/s 7(1)(a).
9	Application to Arbitrator	u/s 28.	45 x days	Any interested person	After service of notice u/s 7
10	RB to deposit additional amount	u/s 34(a)	1 x month	By the RB	Deputy Commissioner

u/s = Under Section, Div. Com. = Divisional Commissioner, Dep.Com. = Deputy Commissioner, M/O Land = Ministry of Land, DC = Deputy Commissioner, PAP = Project affected person, RB = Requiring Body.

Specific Roles and Responsibilities of each actor for implementation of 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

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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.
- * Facilitate 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 preparation 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.

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- 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.

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- 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&LA O)

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.

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.

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- * 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.

Annex-4

***List of affected persons eligibly for compensation & Assistance losing properties by
Land Acquisition for polder 55/2B under ECRRP (Component C)***