



RIVER MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

ANNEX C VOL 1

Project Context, Socioeconomic Baseline, Consultation & Communication Strategy
Feasibility Study and Detailed Design Priority Reach

Revised Draft, March 2015

RIVER MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

ANNEX A	VOL 1 Morphology
ANNEX A	VOL 2 Hydrology and Flood Assessment
ANNEX A	VOL 3 Geotechnical Engineering
ANNEX A	VOL 4 Numerical Modelling
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Objectives and Report Structure

This report provides the background and the context of the proposed River Management Improvement Project (RMIP/the Program) describing the scope as well as the broader description of the social dimensions including stakeholder consultation and communication. After an introduction, Volume 1 starts with the description of the socio-economic baseline conditions, continues with a social and economic impact analysis and concludes with approaches and methods designed for mitigating the impacts and risks identified through the impact analysis in chapter 2. Furthermore, the report identifies stakeholders concerns and responses in chapter 3 and presents ways to strengthen the project information feedback system and communication between the executing agency – the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), its stakeholders and the wider external public in chapter 4. Volume 1 concludes with budget and implementation arrangements for the planned consultations and communication activities.

Program Background and the Project

The primary objective of the RMIP is to protect about 300,000 ha of productive floodplain land alongside the western bank of the central Jamuna River from flooding and to secure the embankment against riverbank erosion. The flood protection has been built at the end of the 1960s, then referred to as Brahmaputra Right Embankment – BRE (hereafter referred to as Central Jamuna Right Embankment – JRE¹) but is degraded in many places beyond repair. The Program also seeks to provide improved road access and connectivity to the area to advance economic development and hence reduce poverty through enhanced opportunities for economic development of the locality.

At the time the Central JRE was built, the 180 km embankment was 1.5 km inland from the bankline of the Brahmaputra-Jamuna River. However, due to ongoing riverbank erosion, the embankment had to be frequently retired due to breaches at several

locations. Today, only 61 km of the “original” Central JRE exists; the rest has been retired and still faces risks of erosion due to continuous westward migration of the main channel of the river. The erosions along with flood are causing loss of land, settlements, infrastructure, and other assets making hundreds and thousands of people destitute every year.

The proposed Program covers 147 km of embankment from Sirajganj to Bogra and it will be implemented in three phases over a period of ten years. Phase 1 (RMIP 1) includes flood and erosion control measures along the 50 km “Priority reach” (the Project) from Simla (Sirajganj) to Hasnapara (Bogra). Key features of the Phase 1 Project include (i) riverbank protection and re/construction of the embankment; (ii) resettlement and social development program for the affected populations; (iii) detailed studies for embankment rehabilitation and river sterilization for the remaining stretch; and (iv) detailed studies for road development for Phase 3. Phase 2 (RMIP 2) covers bankline protection and embankment for the remaining portion of the alignment while Phase 3 (RMIP 3) involves construction of a road on top of the embankment.

Methodology

This report describes the current socioeconomic conditions in RMIP area. It covers the entire 147 km with a particular focus on the 50 km priority reach. Both primary and secondary data were used to explore and document the “story” of the floodplain residents living along the Brahmaputra-Jamuna faced with riverbank erosions and flooding for generations. A sample survey was conducted along the entire reach to develop a general profile of the people on the embankment. A total of 3,310 households were covered with 50% from the embankment, 30% from the riverside (between embankment and the river and 20% from the countryside (inside the area protected by Central JRE). On an average 22 households were surveyed per km. Thus, a comprehensive socioeconomic baseline data and background of the project beneficiaries have been established.

¹ The population refers to the Brahmaputra River as Jamuna in Bangladesh. The historic BRE extends from 40km upstream of the Teesta confluence to the Hurashagar river along 180km of the Jamuna left bank.

In-depth interviews were carried out on the history of river flooding/erosion, and their disastrous socioeconomic impacts, and the history of embankment construction and retirements. Stakeholder consultation meetings and FGDs were conducted alternating every two kilometres intervals. A separate and complete census of the priority reach alignment was also conducted. In addition, surveys using questionnaires on livelihoods, gender and health-related aspects were conducted in the priority reach. Also, a communication needs assessment survey was carried out in the area to design a communication strategy for the project. The report also used available secondary data from various sources such as the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BSS) and different levels of government (sub-district and district level). Published materials on flood and erosion disasters, particularly on Kazipur/Sirajganj, have been consulted and extensively used in this report. In sum, the social analysis, consultation and communication strategies reported in this volume benefited from a wide variety of sources and expert interviews.

Socioeconomic Profiles and Analysis

The RMIP area has experienced endemic erosion, loss of land and forced displacement by the Brahmaputra-Jamuna River. As a result, literally hundreds and thousands of the displaced families took shelter on the embankment over the years. The entire reach falls under nine *upazilas* (sub-districts) with an average density of 1,078 persons per square km. The instability of life along the river and the overcrowd living on the embankment pays its toll on many aspects and levels such as income, education, housing, land ownership, livelihoods and food security.

The average household size for the entire reach is 4 persons per households. According to the survey data, more than a third of the households shifted their homes between three and five times due to erosion. Of the sampled households, 5% are female-headed. Nearly half of the households have an income below the Bangladesh lower poverty line of BDT 6,367 (\$80) per months. Compared to the national average, the incidence of poverty along the embankment and the rightbank *upazilas* is 7 to 10 percent higher than in the rest of the country. Ninety

percent of all houses are low-cost basic kutcha structures. The makeshift housing on the embankment and the increasing crowdedness also affect their basic hygienic conditions such as water and sanitation. Two-thirds of the households living on the embankment have their own sources of water. Seventy percent of the households have a pit toilet on their property, which does not meet the minimum hygienic standards and thus become risk factors for infectious diseases

Majority of the households make their income through day labouring agriculture, construction, and transport. Only few households live directly on farming as most of them lost their lands to the river. Unemployment is a real problem for these communities, especially for women and young people. Overall educational level is low with 41% having completed up to grade 7. Many children and young adults need to work to support their families. Of the total female-headed households (466 hhs) in the priority reach area, 18% work as day laborers; another 12% earn a living from home-based stitching, and 5% have incomes from livestock. About 8% of the households receive remittance from Dhaka garments and overseas migrant workers. About half of the households have a bank account of which 70% keep it with an NGO/MFI and another 20% with a bank. Over 60% households have some type of a loan, either with MFIs, banks, moneylenders, relatives or shop owners.

In sum, the narratives on the physical, social, economic, and environmental vulnerabilities caused by riverbank erosion clearly establish that the households along the embankment live a precarious life. Households who went through the trauma of forced displacement rely heavily on the support by extended family members, relatives or neighbours in the *samaj* (a social unit related families), especially when they most often cannot rely on public support and disaster relief. Thus, the network of family, friends and neighbours is the most important form of social capital that people are dependent on for necessary and tangible support to deal with the everyday crisis. The good will, fellowship, sympathy and mutual support among individuals and families play a very critical role in adjustments to river erosion and displacement.

Impacts and Benefits of the Program/Project

The impacts of the Project under Phase I has been identified through household-level census and community consultation along the 50 km reach. As per the census, a total of 5,751 households comprising of 23,584 persons would be affected. Out of 5,751 households/units, 3,639 households (15,558 persons) will be physically displaced and require relocation. Additionally, a total of 1,437 households will be affected due to loss of agricultural land; however, nearly 98% of those affected will lose less than 50 decimal of land. Therefore, due to linear acquisition of land (one edge of affected plots) and highly diversified source of household's income, the assessments indicate that the project impacts on household income will be relatively small. Major impact of the project would be displacement of 3,639 households that is mostly from the existing embankment. The displaced households on the embankment are landless and have no alternative land for relocation. The project will develop resettlement sites along the length of the 50 km for relocation of the affected households. In addition to residential households, 148 small shops/kiosks, 78 common property resources (CPR) will be affected. Other than this, the project will affect a total of 170,960 trees on government and private lands. Appropriate mitigation as well as enhancement measures have been undertaken under the project.

Once the proposed Program is fully completed with bank protection works, reconstructed embankment and the road on top of the embankment, it will not only bring stability and renewed confidence for investment in the region but also promote much needed access to local and national market boosting economic and social development in the area. The Project thus has a great potential to break the cycle of poverty in the area and improve the life and livelihoods of people in the area. Further, resettlement of those living to project-sponsored sites will be better and stable accommodation on the embankment with civic opportunities and new opportunities for livelihoods, improved health and hygiene with particular attention to women and most vulnerable people, including host communities.

Approaches to Social Safeguard Planning and Documentation

Given the context and impacts identified, the safeguards planning is designed to meet two objectives: (i) to mitigate the project impacts of land acquisition and relocation, and restore the livelihoods and living standards of the affected population; and (ii) to further improve the living conditions of the affected population and host communities/beneficiaries through "development-oriented" resettlement program and area development through additional assistance in infrastructure, livelihoods and assistance. Thus, the social planning aims to cover all social dimensions of the project to achieve the above objectives. This includes land acquisition and resettlement, livelihood development, public health, gender, stakeholder engagement and communication. These have been developed based on in-depth assessment, field surveys and broad stakeholder consultations and are packaged together into a three-volume project Social Action Plan (SAP). The three volumes are: VOL 1 Project Context, Socioeconomic Baseline, Consultation and Communication Strategies; VOL 2 Resettlement Action Plan; and VOL 3 Social Development Plan.

VOL 1 Project Context, Socioeconomic Baseline, Consultation and Communication Strategies provides the broad program context, a detailed description and a social analysis of the RMIP area. A comprehensive socioeconomic baseline of the project has been established in this volume. Furthermore, it describes the stakeholder consultations held for the Project preparation, including a framework for continued consultation and participation in project implementation and monitoring. A Communication strategy has also been developed based on a need perception survey and stakeholder mapping. It aims to strengthen information disclosure, maintain smooth communication with stakeholders and improve project implementation with public feedback, including actions, institutional and implementation setup. VOL 2 Resettlement Action Plan focuses on compensation, relocation, grievances and

resettlementmanagementwhileVOL 3 Social
Development Plan sets out “actionable”

programs with rationale for the livelihood, gender
and public health action plans. These three volumes

together present the project’s social and
resettlement impacts and mitigations as well as
enhancement measures adopted by the Project to
comply with GOB laws and World Bank safeguards
and operational requirements.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person
BRE	Brahmaputra-Jamuna Rightbank Embankment
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEM	Community Environment Management
CEMP	Community Environment Management Plan
CEGIS	Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services
CMP	Current Market Price
C&P	Consultation and Participation
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
EA	Executing Agency
ECRRP	Emergency Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
FAP 21/22	Flood Action Plan 21/22
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
ICM	Information Communication Meeting
IMPCL	Impact Management Plan for Char Land
INGO	Implementing Non-Government Organization
ISCM	Issue Specific Consultation Meeting
JMBP	Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge Project
JMREMP	Jamuna-Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project
JRE	Jamuna Right Embankment – Central JRE historically known as BRE
KMC	Knowledge Management Consultants Ltd
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan
LARPF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPRR	National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation
OP	Operational Policy
RMIP	River Management Improvement Project
SDP	Social Development Programme
SMF	Social Management Framework
PAPs	Project Affected People
PCP	Public Consultation and Participation
PCPP	Public Consultation Participation Plan
PD	Project Director
POE	Panel of Expert
PMBP	Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project
POE	Panel of Experts
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PVAC	Property Valuation Advisory Committee

RAC	Resettlement Advisory Committee
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RTW	River Training Work
RS	Resettlement Site
RV	Replacement Value
RU	Resettlement Unit
SA	Service Area
SCM	Stakeholders Consultation Meeting
SWR	South West Region
WB	World Bank

The Prologue

VANISHING HOMES, THREATENED COMMUNITIES (*Nodi-Bashir Swagukti*/Testimony of a Displaced Person)

Not even this would exist after a few days
The Meghna has taken away my childhood
Taken away the fields of corn, the forest patches
Put at disarray my home, my sweet ancestral home,
Now it is the turn for my homestead
None of this will remain
Not a shred of evidence will remain...

I have no past, nor any present
Nor do I know
Where the uncertain future will take me.
Only this much is certain,
After a few days no one will know or tell
That there was habitation here,
Hearth and homes, happy folks.
No trace of any such encampment here,
No one will ever know.
All devouring Meghna
Writes down my name in water.

Original: Abdur Rashid Khan (1984); Translated by Ali Anwar
Source: Zaman 1988



Photo 1: Vanishing home and threatened communities

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1. BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

1.1 Background

Bangladesh is a riverine country with more than 750 rivers of different sizes. The 1,200 km long braided Brahmaputra Systems is the largest braided sand-bed river in the world starting from the southern Himalayas in the plains of Assam, India through the course of the Jamuna² in Bangladesh and further downstream the Padma and Lower Meghna river (See Figure 1).

Erosion and Channel Migration

The Brahmaputra system, which is called Jamuna from the Indian border to the confluence with the Ganges/Padma, has widened by around 50% since the 1950s and 60s mainly caused by the Great Assam Earthquake in 1950. The river transports about 400 million cubic meters of sediments annually. This together with the soft soils that make up the riverbed lead to constant changes of the riverbed manifesting in riverbank erosions and channel mitigations throughout the year. This ongoing risk is exacerbated during the annual flood season when excessive amounts of water hit against the naturally instable bank line.

Jamuna Right Embankment

The Government built the 220 kilometers so-called Brahmaputra Right Embankment (BRE) in the 1960s to prevent regular flooding causing damage to about 300,000 ha area and therefore providing more stability for communities living along 40km of Teesta rightbank and 180km of Jamuna rightbank. The structure that has been referred to as Brahmaputra Right Embankment – BRE (hereafter referred to as Central Jamuna Right Embankment - JRE³) is degraded in many places beyond repair. The population refers to the Brahmaputra River as Jamuna in Bangladesh. The historic BRE extends from 40km upstream of the Teesta confluence to the

Hurashagar river along 180km of the Jamuna left bank. At the time the embankment was built, the Central JRE was about 1.5 km away from the Jamuna

bankline. Today, however, much of the floodplains are washed away, especially in the Priority area as discussed under 1.3.

During the period of rapid widening, the risk of erosion of the Central JRE increased immensely resulting in breaches at several places. As a result, the embankment has been retired on average five times but as much as nine times; in some places up to 3.5km to the west of the original embankment line. As a result of the consistently retreating embankment line, nearly 21,000 ha of flood-protected land had to be given.

Today, only 41 km of the original Central JRE exists along the Brahmaputra-Jamuna (see Figure 2).



Figure 1: River Systems of Bangladesh

Impact on Population

The high risk of riverbank erosion and flooding poses substantial impacts on the flood plain dwellers and

³ The population refers to the Brahmaputra River as Jamuna in Bangladesh. The historic BRE extends from 40km upstream of the

Teesta confluence to the Hurashagar river along 180km of the Jamuna left bank.

other people living in proximity of the river as illustrated in the “Prelude” poem written by a survivor. The loss of land, homestead and agriculture is accompanied by a loss of homes, local infrastructures, sources of livelihoods, kin and families leads to a totally uncertain future. In addition, tens of thousands of people are displaced annually by river erosion in Bangladesh squatting on nearby flood embankments or moving to slums in bigger cities like Dhaka. The very high population density in Bangladesh ($>1,200$ people/km²) exacerbates the impacts not only on an economic but also on a social level, as life on flood embankments and in slums mostly lack a minimum of services, drinking water, schooling for children, health facilities, and attention of the local government.

In sum, the ongoing river erosion and major flooding of the Brahmaputra-Jamuna has remained to date a source of human suffering for people living along the river causing an ever growing number of internally displaced populations resulting in continuous setbacks on many human development indicators.

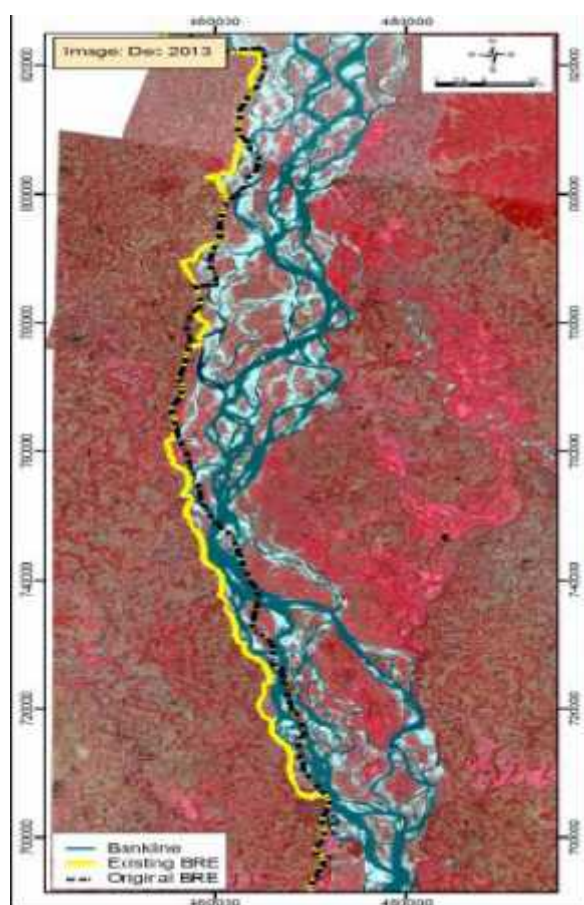


Figure 2: Original and existing Central JRE

1.2 Overview and Objectives of RMIP

Given the challenges and the immense human and economic impact of river erosion and flooding, the Government of Bangladesh has approached the World Bank for funding the River Management Improvement Project (RMIP/Program), a major infrastructure improvement project. It includes revetment works to stabilize the bankline, reconstruction of the entire embankment, and a highway standard road on the embankment for access and economic development of the region. The Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) will be the executing agency of the Program. The planned

embankment length will be approximately 147 kilometers long covering 21 *upazilas* (sub-districts) in three Districts (Sirajganj, Bogra and Gaibandha) covering 3.8 million people.

The primary objective of RMIP is to reduce the incidence and severity of flooding and erosion along selected sections of the Brahmaputra-Jamuna River. The Program also seeks to improve access to socio-economic services for affected communities in the Project area and to build BWDB's capacity to undertake effective operations and maintenance.

The Program will be implemented in three stages as described below (see Figure 3).

Phase 1 (RMIP-1): Flood and erosion control measures along the 50 km “Priority reach” from Simla and Hasnapara covering four *upazilas* in two Districts (Sirajganj and Bogra). This Priority stretch (i.e., the Project) includes the following: (i) Embankment development and river bank protection; (ii) Resettlement and social development plan for affected people of the Priority reach; (iii) Detailed studies for embankment rehabilitation and river sterilization for remaining stretch; and (iv) Detailed studies for the road development for Phase III.

Phase 2 (RMIP-2): Flood and erosion control measures as outlined in phase 1 for the 17 km stretch closing the gap between Simla and the West Guide Band of the Jamuna Bridge and another 70 km from Hasnapara to the confluence with the Teesta River.

Phase 3 (RMIP-3): The development of a road on top of the embankment based on the outcomes of a road feasibility study from Phase 1.

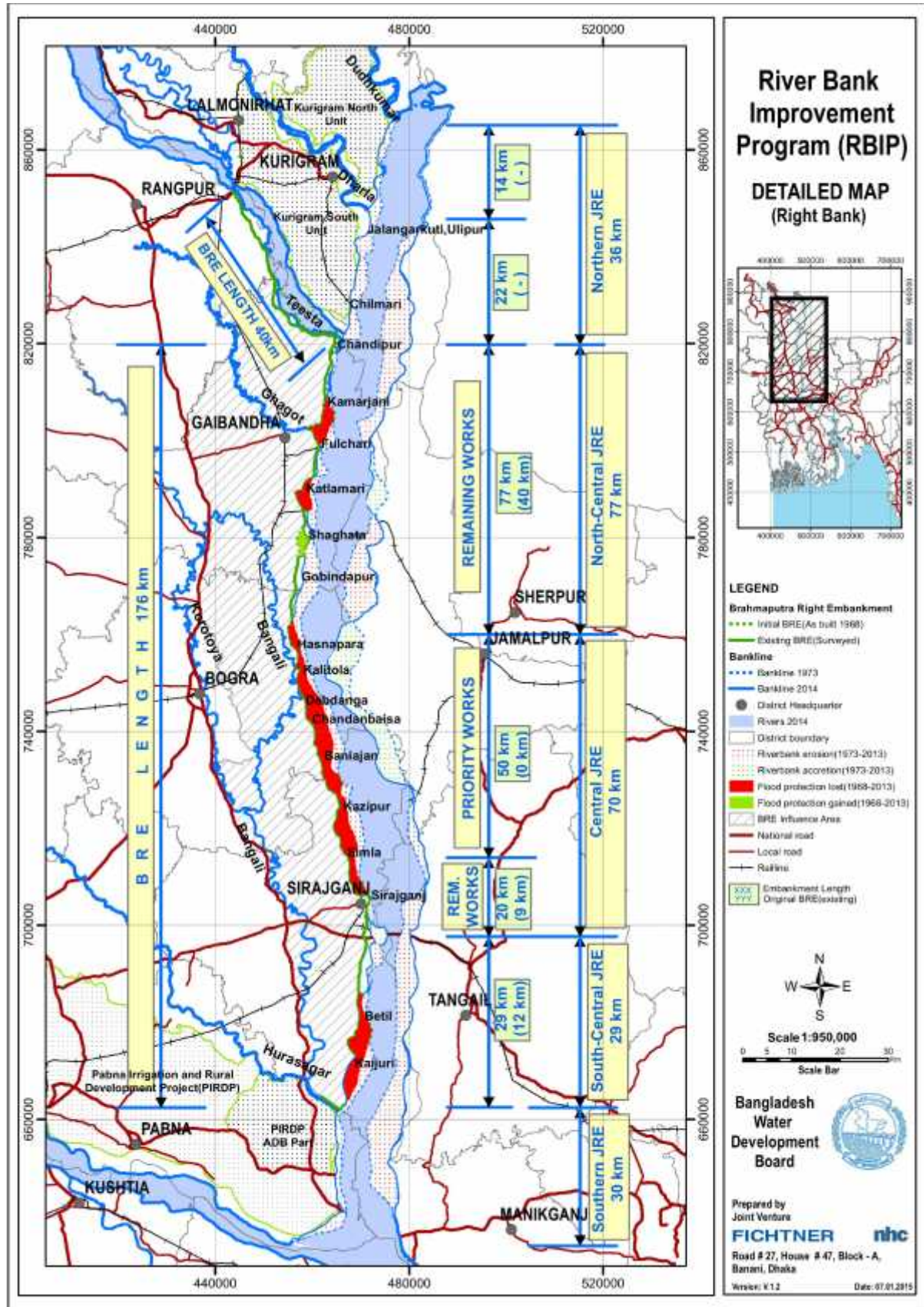


Figure 3: Location Map of the River Management Improvement Project

1.3 The Priority Reach Area

Phase 1 or Priority reach area is the Project area. The 70km reach of the Central JRE from Jamuna Bridge to Hasnapara is under heavy erosion attack with frequent embankment breaching and retirements. Out of this, the 50-km length between Hasnapara and Simla is designated as a Priority reach for the following reasons:

- i. **Erosion rate:** Over the 42-year period of 1973 to 2014, the Brahmaputra-Jamuna eroded on average 2 km with peak erosion exceeding 5 km into the floodplain and 1 km over the 5-year period 2010–2014.
- ii. **Embankment breaching:** The embankment setback distance has reduced from typically 1.5 km in 1973 to less than 0.5 km in 2014. With annual erosion rate of 150m in one year and 250m in two years in 10% of the cases the embankment is at a high risk of erosion. Eighty six percent of the embankment retirements between 1995 and 2013 occurred in this reach, and the annual risk of a breach is 67%. The embankment has been retired as much as nine times up to 3.5km to the west of the original embankment line.
- iii. **Risk of inundation:** The floodplain slopes to the west towards a network of smaller streams drain the terrain behind a natural levee built by the river. A sequence of several breaches of the Central JRE would inundate substantial parts of the floodplain to levels not experienced since its completion. Numerical modeling indicates that the flooded area due to breaches would average nearly 50,000 ha annually, as opposed to 15,000 ha in other areas.
- iv. **Risk of avulsion:** The Bangali River flows closely to the Brahmaputra-Jamuna riverbank in the Sariakandi area. Over a length of some 15 km it is located as close as 350 m to the Brahmaputra bankline, a distance that could be eroded in one year. Avulsion of the Brahmaputra-Jamuna into the Bangali during a higher flood could cause widespread destruction.
- v. **Limited bank protection:** In the first 50 km, the bankline is not protected against erosion. Over the last four decades some 20,000 ha of land have been lost due to erosion and breaches –

corresponding in area to a large irrigation project.

Figure 3 on the previous page shows the Priority reach area or Project 1. It also shows the Asian Development Bank (ADB) financed project, called Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Project (FRERMIP), that complements RMIP downstream from Jamuna Bridge in both the right and left bank.

1.4 The Social Action Plan

The entire reach of the Central JRE, including the Project area, has experienced endemic erosion, loss of land and forced displacement by the Brahmaputra-Jamuna over the years. As a result, the overall poverty situation in the project area along the stretch is much higher (nearly 50%) than the national average of 31.5 percent of the total population. Therefore, aside from compensation for losses at replacement costs and resettlement of the affected households, the Project has designed a 5-year social development plan involving livelihood, gender and public health programs to improve the overall living conditions of the affected households and the beneficiary/host communities. Thus, the Project has taken a “development approach” to resettlement management in this project and packaged the social safeguards and development activities under a 3-Volume Social Action Plan (SAP). The volumes are as follows:

VOL 1 Project Context, Socioeconomic Baseline, Consultation and Communication Strategy

VOL 2 Resettlement Action Plan

VOL 3 Social Development Plan

The present report represents Volume 1 of the Social Action Plan, which provides the broad program context through a detailed description and analysis of socio-economic baseline data of the RMIP area. Furthermore, it describes the stakeholder consultations held for the Project preparation and the communication strategy BWDB will undertake with stakeholders during the Project implementation. VOL 2 RAP focuses on compensation, relocation and resettlement management while VOL 3 SDP sets a comprehensive program for the livelihood, gender and public health.

1.5 Studies, Methodology and Documentation

VOL 1 has extensively used both primary and secondary data sources to explore and document the “story” of the floodplain inhabitants living along the Brahmaputra-Jamuna faced with river erosion and flooding for generations.

A large body of secondary data is available from various sources such as the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BSS) and different levels of government (sub-district and district levels). Published materials on flood and erosion disasters, particularly on Kazipur/Sirajganj, have been consulted and extensively used to develop the storyline (for a list of sources, see APPENDIX 1).

For primary data collection in the Project area, both qualitative and quantitative methods have been used. A brief summary of the methods used is discussed here.

Sample Household Survey: Initially, a sample survey was conducted on the 183-km alignment for a quick socio-economic assessment of the households serving as baseline for the RMIP area. During the WB mission in September 2014, the scope of the Program area was reduced from the original 183 km to 147 km taking out the Kurigram irrigation area that may be developed in Phase II. The baseline data presented in this social assessment was adjusted accordingly. During the sample survey, every fifth household was interviewed. Thus, a total of 3,310 households were interviewed out of 16,550 households on the embankment or beside the embankment on the riverside or countryside. This means that 20% of all households in the vicinity of the planned embankment area were covered. Among the 3,310 households, 50% were randomly selected from the people living on the embankment, 30% from those living in the riverside (between embankment and river) and 20% from the countryside (inside the area protected by the Central JRE). On an average, 22 households were surveyed per kilometer. A structured questionnaire was used to conduct the household survey. The survey data provides a detailed socio-economic background of the populations covered in the entire reach.

Full Census/Resettlement Survey: A separate full census for the Priority reach (RMIP-1) was also

conducted over 50km. The census covered 3,639 households, shops/businesses etc. (15,558 persons) who will require relocation from the project right-of-way (ROW). In addition, a land user survey and inventory of losses have been completed to compensate all affected populations for their actual losses. Furthermore, extensive surveys using questionnaires on livelihoods, gender and health-related aspects were conducted in the Priority reach area. Likewise, a communication needs assessment survey was conducted in the area to design communication strategy for the project.

Finally, an interdisciplinary social team of consultants along with BWDB staff conducted extensive consultations with likely affected households and communities. Consultation meetings and FGDs were carried out in two km intervals over the 147 km reach. Consultation meetings were held in 91 locations. Similarly, a total of 91 FGDs were conducted with specific community groups, occupational groups, poor, women and other vulnerable groups. These community level meetings helped participations of local stakeholders and attended by elderly persons as well as youths with knowledge of erosions and flood, local experts/officials at the upazila level and members of civil society/non-government organizations. In sum, the analysis of the socio-economic background and the consultation and communication strategies reported in this volume benefited from a wide variety of information sources and expert interviews.

1.6 Objectives and Outlines of Volume 1

The primary purpose of VOL 1 is to present the scope as well as a broader description and analysis of the socio-economic background of the Program area. Furthermore, it aims to identify local concerns and responses to the Project and ways to strengthen the project information feedback system through appropriate channels of communication between the project owners (BWDB), its stakeholders and the wider external publics.

Volume 1 consists of five chapters. Chapter 1 provides the background and overview of the Program. Chapter 2 presents the Project context and a description and socioeconomic analysis of the project environment and population living on and along the embankment as well as along the bankline

in the whole project area of 147km. It summarizes the socio-economic baseline data collected from the sample households in the RMIP area and draws on selected case studies to illustrate the impacts of erosion, displacement, migration and human adjustment to this ongoing disaster.

Chapter 3 presents a summary of the consultation carried out with the primary stakeholders. The consultation meetings were open and interactive in nature highlighting local concerns and issues related to project construction. It is followed by a discussion on the feedback and responses and finally presents a framework for consultation and participatory project implementation and monitoring.

Chapter 4 describes the communication strategy, which is an integral part of the project social analysis and documentation. Its purpose is to further strengthen the project information feedback system through appropriate channels of communication

between the project owners (i.e., BWDB) and its stakeholders. A set of strategies and tactics has been identified to keep the population in the project areas as well as the wider external publics informed and up-to-date on program activities and progress. Details are presented in individual chapters in this volume 1.

Finally, Chapter 5 presents costs and budget for the implementation of consultation and communication strategies during project implementation.

A set of six appendices complements the main report including the socio-economic baseline data for the Program area, consultation reports, an overview of key stakeholders relevant for the communication strategy and a detailed consultation and communication budget.

2. PROJECT CONTEXT AND SOCIOECONOMIC BASELINE

2.1 The Project Context - Flood Erosion Risks and Vulnerability

The annual flooding of the plains of the Brahmaputra-Jamuna River is a blessing on one hand as it makes the land fertile. On the other hand, the force of floodwater often leads to massive bank line erosion creating a cycle of poverty and landlessness due to loss of valuable land, dislocation of people and their homes. The ongoing erosion by the Brahmaputra-Jamuna makes people homeless and impoverished leading to risks and vulnerabilities on multiple dimensions. The impacts of erosion and the uncertainty created by this process are a “normal” part of life in the floodplain and they repeat themselves every year.

It is said that the Jamuna River has never been in the same place in two consecutive years over the past 150 years. Over a 42-year period from 1973 to 2014 the Brahmaputra-Jamuna eroded an average 200 m annually. The widening of the river also creates new *chars* (mid-channel islands) as well as multiple channels and streams in the river where they did not exist before. On average 2,000 ha of land have been eroded annually over the past 10 years (Figure 4). This loss of land has an immense impact in a country with one of the highest population densities in the world reaching on average over 1,200 people per km².

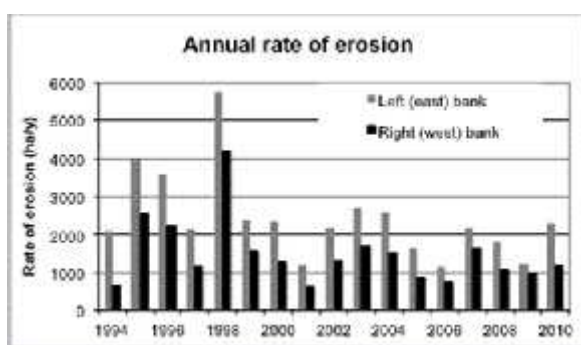


Figure 4: Annual rate of erosion

The loss of land also means loss of villages, communities, local infrastructure and the displacement of literally hundreds and thousands of families leaving them virtually destitute. Historically, a large number of the displaced families have settled as squatters on the Central JRE. These families

eventually join the growing number of landless people due to erosion and displacement. The settlers on the Central JRE are generally very poor—visible by the settlements consisting of *kutcha* houses made from wood that is often salvaged from their previous homes, fenced with bamboo and straw and corrugated tin sheet roofs (see Photo 2).



Photo 2: Houses on the embankment

These families live under a constant threat of eviction as they ‘squad’ on government land. But they also continue to fear further erosion of the embankment creating additional stress, especially for female family members. While the embankment is often the last resort of ‘shelter’ for these families, the many settlements compromise the maintenance and structural integrity of the embankment itself.

It is apparent, that people living along the Brahmaputra-Jamuna River not only suffer vulnerabilities and risks on a physical but also on an economic, social, environmental and informational level. These risks and vulnerabilities are interconnected and presented in Table 1. As evident from this table, vulnerability is just not only physical in nature. The physical vulnerability to erosion and flood as well as the devastation caused by such disasters has social, gender, economic/livelihood, health, and other dimensions. Therefore, re-housing/resettlement, livelihood, social, gender and health measures as well as improved disaster forecasting and preparedness are required to avoid and/or reduce future risks and enhance the economic and social well-being of the people in the floodplain.

Table 1: Vulnerability type and impacts

Type of Vulnerability	Impacts	Indicators
Physical Vulnerability	Exposure to erosion and flood; housing and settlement in disaster-prone areas; poor quality of housing; inadequate physical protection	Loss of life; damage to houses, crops; loss of livestock; disruption of normal life; forced displacement and settlement in chars/embankment; living on land (<i>uthuli</i>) provided by kin/relatives free of cost
Economic Vulnerability	Loss of land and sources of livelihoods and income opportunities; loss of other assets and savings; poor economic situation; need for aid and assistance	Low income; poverty and unemployment; limited or no access to productive resources such as land; landlessness; dependence of relief and rehabilitation; persistence poverty
Social Vulnerability	Disintegration of family and social units such as <i>samaj</i> ; higher incidences of female-headed households; domestic violence	Social helplessness and loss of support; gendered violence; poor health and diseases; loss of services; marginalization
Environmental Vulnerability	Environmental degradation; poor drainage and relief; loss of vegetation and trees; increasing risks of hazards	Crowded living on risk-prone zones; poor living environment; migration to uninhabitable areas
Informational Vulnerability	Lack of proper forecasting; early warning and evacuation system; training for emergency responses	Lack of information; poor preparedness and evacuation; ineffective information dissemination

2.2 Coping with Disasters – Stories from the Field

People narrated many stories of losses, displacements, hopelessness but also resilience during the surveys, consultations and interviews held

in 2014. The following four case studies truly illustrate the multiple dimensions of vulnerabilities. Such and others stories are part of the “ethos” of people in the floodplain.

Case Study 1: Elderly women lost her children to the river and experienced social decline

Amena Begum (a fictitious name used to protect privacy) is a grandmother of about 80 years, who lost two of her children directly and indirectly to the erosion of the river. She never wanted to share the story with anyone as it always brings tears to her eyes. She asked the interviewer to make two promises: one is to never share this story with anyone and second, is to stop river erosion. The interviewer broke the first promise hoping to fulfill the second one.

She recounts that she had a beautiful and happy life with a fine-looking house, fields full of crops and cattle. Amena and her family had a number of agricultural labourers to support the farm. Her workers used to have their lunch and dinner with them during the harvesting seasons. All of a sudden, during one night in 2007, the erosion and flood washed away her dreams and happiness. That silent disaster took her son away in the middle of the night,

who died trying to save other members of the family. Her house, land and everything disappeared with her son. She herself and her grand children were all injured and they didn't eat for two days. During that time, one of her granddaughters was supposed to appear at HSC exam and another one was studying in Grade Five. The river washed the school away. So the elder granddaughter stopped studying and started looking for a job. She found a job as a maidservant in the village.

To make ends meet, Amena's daughter migrated to Dhaka and worked in a garments factory. She was raped in Dhaka, which she tried to hide to avoid social embarrassment and other consequences. But this information spread in the village. As a result, she committed suicide in 2010.



Photo 3: The study team interviewing Amena Begum (face hidden)

Case Study 2: Displacement and survival

Imam Ali (70) and his wife Motiful Begum (55) changed their residences seven times due to river erosion. At the beginning, when they were married in Kanaipara, they had one acre of land, four cattle and some poultry. Her husband cultivated their own land and share cropped some more land. But river erosion took away their land in 1988 and her husband became a day labourer. According to her description, the erosion in 1988 was the most catastrophic. One of their cows died and they had to sell the rest of their cattle and assets for living. Within a few monthstime they sold all their assets and her husband started to work as a day labourer. Table 2 narrates their story of displacement, migration, pauperization and resilience faced with flood and erosion disasters.

The couple had two children. One moved away with his own family and the second child is psychologically

challenged. There is no help and the old parents have to look after her. Motiful Begum received some government and NGO support in 2009 such as free temporary shelter in the school and free rice for a few weeks after another episode of erosion. She presently works as a housemaid where she gets 1 kg rice per day as wage. She also looks after someone else's cow and get paid about 60 Taka a day. This money is used to buy daily necessities. Motiful continued saying that she can show another 10-15 families, who shifted about 20 times in their lifetime due to river erosion. These families, who are squatting on the embankment like her, without any options or assets to support their living, are facing the burden of erosion everyday and struggling to survive. She told that all the people around this place are badly affected by river erosion. Therefore, all they want is to stop erosion.

Table 2: Displacement, migration and survival

SI NO	Village	Duration	Occupation	Assets Owned and Living Condition
1	Kanaipara	Husband's birthplace	Farmer	1 acre land for cultivation House over 32 decimals land 3 house structures including a kitchen 4 cattle No need to buy basic food from outside /market
2	Char Holidabari	6 years	Day laborer	No land One thatched house No cattle Lived hand to mouth
3	Kanaipara char	3 years	Day laborer	Owned new land in char area 1 House over own land
4	Chak para village	2 years	Share- cropper	Lost land again Two thatched houses Start shared cropping Two cows
5	Shaghata	2 years	Day laborer	1 thatched house No cattle
6	Bhorotkhali cluster village	8 years	Day laborer	Bought 1 room from housing shelters of the village No cattle No land, lived on wage labor
7	Shaghata	1 years	Day laborer	Lived as a tenant for 1 year
8	Shaghata embankment	4 years	wife is a housemaid	Living over the embankment Husband is not capable to work

Case Study 3: "A rich man in the morn is destitute by dark"

Amir Hossain is a former elected member of the local government system. He was a man of good economic standing and considered a *bhadralok* (elite) in local standards. Amir was weeping all the time while telling the story. He recalled that one night in September 1994 at 2.00 am, his son rushed to him and said that there was nothing left between the river and their house due to sudden breaches in the embankment. When he rushed outside with his son they could only save two people. The river washed away the remaining 59 persons in their settlement. The river used to be miles away from their house. The forces of floodwater washed away the soil underneath the riverbank and then the top of the bank line collapsed with all those who lived on the embankment.

Amir had 10 acres of land and employed many agricultural labourers. They would harvest about 10

tons of rice every season. He was the only son of his father. But then the Jamuna took away their land and everything else. Amir Hossain's case epitomizes the local proverb: *nodirekulbangeokulghoreitonodirkhela, sokal belar raja arbhair fakir sondhabela* (breaking this bank, building that bank, this is the river's lark; it makes the rich man of the morn a destitute by dark).

At the beginning, he recalled, he hesitated to reach out for help due to his social status, but after a few days he asked for help to each and everyone he knew. After two years, he eventually ended up with work at the EPZ with two of his daughters. In his old age, he is now supported by his son (a member of *ansar* force who is guarding the border) and his daughter still working at EPZ. He mentioned that most of his neighbours work as wage labourers, as there are no other opportunities to earn a living.

Some of them work at the EPZ in Dhaka. He urged whatever need to secure our lives.” that the river must be stopped and “we want to give



Photo 4: Interview with Amir Hossain

Case Study 4: Child marriage continues due to poverty

Mukuli Begum was married at the age of 16. She studied up to grade five before getting married. That was the end to her education. About early marriage, she said that dowry is very common in this poverty-ridden region as parents fear that amount of dowry increases with the age of daughter.

Although there are schools around, the education level of the community is very low due to poverty. Girls get married off early and boys need to support the family income. In addition to this, many girls discontinue education at primary level due to ‘eve teasing’. There is no security for young girls in the area. Mukuli continued saying that when she came from her parents’ house to

her in-laws, she was only consulted over minor household issues while everything else was decided by the male in-laws (father in law, elder brother in law-sasur, bhasur). Many households have a shared pit latrines that are neither hygienic nor pleasant for women. They use water from neighbours’ tube well for drinking, cooking and other domestic uses. Due to lack of sanitation, dysentery, diarrhoea and other water-born infections are very common to the neighbourhood. In sum, living on the embankment is unsafe for girls and there is no work for women to earn a living. “We are all poor here today... we had land, homes, families and honour – all gone with the land in the water... There is no future for us ...,” Mukuli concluded her story.



Photo 5: Mukuli Begun being interviewed by a female investigator

2.3 Impacts of 2014 Flood and Erosion

In recent history, the 1988 flood is considered the most disastrous. In the decades following that major flood event, Bangladesh also experienced numerous similar destructive floods in 1993, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007, and 2014.

During the 1988 flood, the District of Sirajganj was inundated overnight due to breaches in the Central JRE, resulting in loss of property and crops of officially estimated US\$20 million. District administration sources reported that 127 people died, and about 30,000 families were displaced of which 7,000 of them were permanently dislocated by the flooding and erosion.

During the most recent flood (July-August 2014), all four districts along the Central JRE alignment experienced similar situations due to breaches in the embankment in several sections (see Photo 6). Sariakandi and Dhunat *upazilas* of Bogra were the worst hit with over 200 villages of 24 unions inundated due to a breach of a 400-metre stretch in the Central JRE on 29 August 2014 (see Photo 7).



Photo 6: Bank erosion in Chandanbaisha in August 2014

BWDB officials apprehended further worsening of flood situation in Bogra and Sirajganj districts as the Jamuna was flowing 97cm above danger level. Gaibandha district faced a similar severe flood situation as water level of Brahmaputra and other rivers were rising above the danger level. In Sariakandi, the local administration, with support from the local Member of the Parliament (MP), organized an emergency evacuation of the affected villagers. A total of 22 country boats were used in the evacuation of the flood victims from the breaches of the embankment.



Photo 7: Flood inside Central JRE Sariakandi

The flood-affected people faced a miserable situation due to a shortage of shelter, food, medicine and sanitation (see Photo 8). The floodwater inside the Central JRE destroyed thousands of houses. Hundreds of acres of standing crops were lost. Table 3 provides a summary of the losses from the 2014 flood and erosion in Sariakandi and Dhunat Upazilas (Bogra district). Both of the upazilas are located within the first 50 km Priority reach area. The sudden flooding due to the breaches in the Central JRE brought misery to the people in the area. People are used to flooding and erosion in the floodplain and they have an indomitable spirit to survive all kinds of disasters. However, the same people sometimes feel the peril of uncertainty.

2.4 Socioeconomic Baseline: Profiles of People in RMIP Area

As described earlier and illustrated through the case studies above, people have been experiencing displacement either by periodic flooding or by erosion of land by channel migration. Those displaced over the years due to erosion lost their lands and homes and have often no other options but to settle on the Central JRE. As a result, the embankment is fully occupied with houses on both sites in “clustered” settlement by people from the “original” villages, often led by the same village leader (s).

The top of the embankment is largely used as a road connecting communities on the embankment with each other and to the overall road network. Over half of those interviewed live as squatters on the embankment. The density on the embankment is



Photo 8: Displaced Families in Chandanbaisha took shelter on the road

much higher in the Priority reach area. Most people on the embankment are poor with limited or no civic amenities. Many reported health problems due to a lack of proper sanitation. In the case studies, women reported abuse and violence and lack of security on the embankment (see VOL 3 Social Development Plan).

Description and analysis of the demographic, land ownership, income and occupation, housing and other detailed socioeconomic data are presented below. The respective tables with all baseline data can be found in APPENDIX 2. The data set will serve as a social baseline for all three phases of RMIP.

Table 3: Impact of 2014 Flood and Flood Losses in the Project Area

District	Upazila	No of villages affected	Affected area/sq. km	Total no of affected hhs	Number of affected persons	Total number of affected houses/structure
Sirajganj	Sirajganj Sadar	33	15	2840	11,360	515
	Kazipur	62	30	7000	28,000	6417
Bogra	Sariakandi	104	232	47,000	1,88,000	7,000
	Dhunat	170	79	66,925	2,22,120	21,187
TOTAL		369	356	1,23765	4,49480	35,119

Source:

Upazila

Administration

2.4.1 Demography and Socioeconomic Baseline**Population**

The overall RMIP impact area falls under nine upazilas in three districts. The total area of the nine RMIP impacted upazilas is 2,702 sq. km or 270,200 ha with a total population of 2.9 million. The average population density of the nine upazilas (1,078 persons per sq. km) is similar to that of the country as a whole. The more erosion- and flood-prone and less urbanized Fulchari, Sariakandi and Kazipur sub districts have lower population density than the Sirajganj Sadar Upazila where district headquarter is located (see Table 4). The population is almost exclusively Muslim (97%) with some pockets of Hindu households. The survey found no indigenous communities or ethnic minorities in the project area.

Profiles of Embankment Settlers

Most of the households on the embankment fled from their original villages after being displaced by the river erosion. Majority of those on the embankment were landowners but lost their lands and houses to the river. Now on the embankment, they are squatters or illegal settlers on BWDB land having not much alternative in one of the most densely populated countries in the world. As per the survey data, more than a third of households shifted their homes between 3–5 times due to the bankline erosion.

Table 4: Area and Population of RMIP impacted upazilas (sub districts)

District/ Upazila	Area (km ²)	Number of HH	Population	Av. HH size	Population Density/ km ²
Gaibandha					
Sundarganj	370	122,098	461,920	3.8	1,248
Gaibandha Sadar	324	109,628	437,268	4	1,349
Fulchari	314	40,489	165,334	4.1	526
Saghata	231	68,954	267,819	3.9	1,159
Bogra					
Sonatala	157	48,569	186,778	3.8	1,191
Sariakandi	409	75,614	270,719	3.6	662
Dhunat	248	74,897	292,404	3.9	1,180
Sirajganj					
Kazipur	329	69,664	274,679	3.9	835
Sirajganj Sadar	320	125,485	555,155	4.4	1,733
TOTAL of 9 UZ	2,702	735,398	2,912,076	4.0	1,078

Source:

Bangladesh

Bureau

of

Statistics

2011

Household Size

The most typical households have 2–4 members (54% of all HH) and in another 41% of households live 5–7 members. The household size does not vary on the location of the household. Overall, there are more men in the area than women.

FHH and Disabled Persons

Of the sampled households, 170 or about five percent are female-headed and the remaining 95% are male-headed. Female-headed households are slightly higher among the embankment dwellers. Also the share of disabled persons is higher in households living on the embankment – 37 of all 61 disabled individuals live there. This may suggest a higher degree of marginalization and poverty among women and disabled persons on the embankment. The instability of the life along the river and the crowded makeshift life on the embankment pays its toll on many other levels such as income, education, and housing, land ownership, livelihood and food security.

Income and Occupation

Respondents living in RMIP area reported that nearly half of all households have an income below the Bangladesh poverty line of 6,367 BDT (about 80 USD) per months. This finding can be compared to official poverty data that indicate an average of 31.5% people living in poverty in rural Bangladesh. Compared to the national average, the incidence of poverty along the alignment and on the rightbank upazilas is by 7 to 10 percent higher than in the rest of the country. This is true in the case of both, the Upper and Lower Poverty Line.

The majority of households make their income through day labour, mostly in agriculture (896 hhs or 972 persons) or construction (658 hhs or 722 persons), they work their own land (644 hhs or 697

persons) or work in transport (474 hhs or 498 persons). Only very few households depend directly on farming from land along the river as a source of income as most of them lost their land to the river. Unemployment is a real problem for these communities, especially for women and young people.

The average monthly incomes for most common occupations are as follows: (i) agricultural worker BDT 5,149, (ii) construction worker BDT 5,802 (iii) agriculture landowner BDT 6,362 and (iv) transportation BDT 5,992. A total of 1,342 persons receive currently some type of social support, mostly a stipend or allowance for the elderly.

Education

The overall education level is low. Eleven percent of the women in respondent hhs reported to be illiterate, while another 30% of respondents can only sign their name and 24% have grade I to IV level of education. So, female functional literacy is only about 35% against national level literacy of 49% women. Male functional literacy is 41% compared to and 54% nationally. These imply that despite having schools, many children, particularly boys need to work to support their family and girls get married off early, as described in case study 4 in the previous chapter.

Housing and Land Ownership

Nearly all houses are low-cost basic kutchra structures (almost 90%) that are almost all self-built (94%). Half of these houses are valued between BDT 20,000–50,000 BDT (USD 250–650). Another third of the houses are not more than BDT 20,000 BDT worth.

About 37% of the respondent households indicated to own residential land. However, ownership amongst embankment dwellers was as low as 4%. About 58% of the respondent households own small pieces of agricultural land, which is mostly charland that can be

Table 5: Number of sampled household, population and household size for RMIP area

Area	Household	Population			Average HH size	Sex Ratio
		Male	Female	Total		
On the Embankment	1,656	3,685	3,486	7,171	4.3	105
In the village	665	1,586	1,448	3,034	4.6	110
Riverside	989	2,282	2,134	4,416	4.5	107
All Sample HH	3,310	7,553	7,068	14,621	4.4	107

only seasonally used and is subject to flood and erosion. Only about 16% of the embankment dwellers own some cultivable land.

With the increase of erosion victims every year, the density of houses increases on the embankment. Nearly two third of the households have neither space for cultivating fruit nor vegetables (see Photo 9).

Food Security

The lack of space in the homestead area and the high degree of landlessness impacts the food security for the families on the embankment. They are not able to produce much home-grown fruits or vegetables nor to breed their own livestock.

While 76% of all households in the Program area indicated to have at least two meals per day, only 70% of the households living on the embankment could afford two meals per day. About 30% of families remain hungry, at least part of the day

Household Belongings and Assets

All households own chairs, on average two beds with mosquito nets, one table, a mobile phone and a clothing rack. Nearly every other household has a fan. While 40% of households on the inside or

outside of the embankment own a cow or a buffalo, it is only 30% of households on the embankment. Almost half of the households on the embankment have chicken or ducks, which require less space and also very little investment. Less than 30% of households have a bicycle.

Water and Sanitation

The make shift housing on the embankment and the increasing crowdedness also affect the basic hygienic conditions such as water and sanitation. Only about 70% of households on the embankment have their own water source. The remaining households need to get their water from other owners or share a tube well with others. Nearly 70% of households have a pit toilet on their property, which does not meet the minimum hygienic standard and becomes a risk factor for infectious diseases.

Savings, Loans and Remittances

About half of households have a bank account of which 70% keep it with an NGO/MFI and another 20% with a bank. Over 60% of households have some type of a loan, either with MFIs, banks, money lenders, relatives, or shop owners. They have to pay interest on them. About 46% of all households received remittance in kind, meaning as gift from the family



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Photo 9: A typical house structure on the embankment

members working outside of the community. Only 23% of HH received cash and the remaining 30% received remittance in both cash and kind.

Only 2% of the reporting remittance receiving households got it from overseas workers. The average amount of remittances received was low; BDT 7,891 in one year per reporting household, which is equivalent to about 1.5 month's income of a garments worker.

Life Insurance

Health or life insurances are not very common. While only 7% of the households inside the embankment own one, the rate for households on the embankment and outside the embankment is even less – about 4%. It indicates that households cannot afford the premium that would most likely be even higher for the vulnerable households than for the average household. Besides affordability, the lack of reliable service providers is the major hindrance to insurance cover.

2.4.2 Public Infrastructure and Services

Bankline, Central JRE and Maintenance

Access to the river and the bankline of the Brahmaputra-Jamuna itself is, as almost everywhere in Bangladesh, crucial for people – either for fishing, washing clothes or as a transport route including char lands. To prevent the ongoing river erosion, the bankline has been protected sporadically through revetment works in form of sand bags and concrete blocks in some selected areas along the 147 km. Such measures have not been done systematically but often only as emergency interventions after erosion or flooding has hit in order to prevent worse.

The existing Central JRE largely met its aim to protect houses and the agricultural land behind it from flooding and erosion when it was built. Since then, the floodplains between the bankline back then and today have been mostly washed away in many sections. This elevated structure served the local communities, who lost their homes to the river, as emergency and or permanent shelters. The crest is used as the only available road allowing for commercial activities such as local bazars (see Photo 10). This “encroachment”, however, makes any preventive work

or routine maintenance a difficult task for BWDB. Indeed, there is hardly any maintenance work but only sporadic emergency interventions.

Disaster Preparedness and Relief

River attacks on the bankline and even more any breaches of the embankment leave not much time for reaction, especially when occurring during night. An early flood warning system is essential to prevent major losses. A 10-day flood forecast and warning system by the BWDB Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre (FFWC) exists and entails a complex hydrological forecasting but it is very rarely available locally. Experiences from the field and survey reports suggest that BWDB officials do not adequately inform the local residents to allow for adequate preparation of any impending disasters. This complaint was raised time and again by the people living along the river and along embankment. Disaster relief is mostly very selective and sporadic. 97% of households indicated that they have not received any disaster relief in the recent past.

Road Access

The villages and settlements along the embankment are mostly connected with each other through a small road on top of the Central JRE, which is often overcrowded and desolate along many stretches. The paved country roads connect the villages with the sub district towns of Sariakandi, Kazipur, Sirajganj Sadar and Dhunat. From there, the roads are connected to the national highway system.

Electricity

About 34% of the sample households use electricity (26% embankment dwellers), mainly for lighting while 22% use an electric fan and 13% have a TV. Those without access to electricity use kerosene lamp for lighting. The RMIP districts of Gaibandha, Sirajganj and Bogra have 29%, 47% and 53% households with electricity connection. An estimated 10 percent of households use solar panels to meet their electricity needs but solar energy usage is low among the embankment dwellers. Many of the 26% embankment dwellers with electricity are connected “illegally” to the grid; hence they are vulnerable to be disconnected any time.



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Photo 10: Bazar on the embankment

Schools and Mosques

In the program area, there are many schools, mostly public schools and madrasas (religious schools). Many schools have been shifted over the years and are in desolate conditions without basic amenities for students such as sitting arrangements and furniture. Mosques are fairly common, even on the embankment, largely as prayer rooms. According to the survey data for the Project area, 20 mosques as well as 25 schools and madrasas will be affected by the construction of the Project within the first 50km.

Government Support and Social Safety Services

The National Social Protection Support (NSPS) is part of a broader social development agenda of the GOB. The focus of the program is on poverty reduction, gender, social inclusion, environmental protection, disaster management and vulnerability reduction. Nationally, about 40% of all households received SSN/Social Protection assistance. But only about 25% of households (excluding student stipend) in the sample population receive such assistance. Furthermore, only about 15% of the population over 60 years of age receive allowance for the elderly. The shortfall could be real or underreported. More

people on the embankment are likely to be eligible for these social protection benefits, but they may not have accessed them yet or they are not on the enlisted yet. This illustrates that despite attempts by the government the poor and vulnerable households still remain unserved.

Health Services

Most households (about 45%) consult a pharmacy for common diseases, which are in reality medicine shops in the informal sector found at any bazar. They are easily accessible thanks to their proximity and long opening hours. Medicine shops enjoy great popularity as people do not need to pay for the consultation as with formal or informal health care providers; the medicine shops charge only for the medicines sold.

About 20% seek help at the Health and Family Planning Center or the upazila health complex (14%). Absenteeism, lack of doctors and lack of quality are common problems in the public health sector. The journey to the nearest district hospital that can manage more severe cases and illnesses becomes often a challenge for these communities that lack

resources for transportation and need to rely on a debilitating road system.

2.4.3 Social Capital

Households that went through the trauma of forced displacement and often lost most of their belongings to the river rely heavily on the support by extended family members, relatives or neighbours, especially when they most often cannot rely on public support and disaster relief, as discussed in sub chapter 2.4.2. The local social group – often referred to as *samaj* (a network of family, friends, dependents)– is perhaps the most important form of social capital that can be called on in a crisis. The *samaj* is as a social unit under a local leader/patron that constitutes of the “social assets” in the Program area. It accounts for most aspects of the daily lives of people, for example for good will, fellowship, sympathy and mutual support among individuals and families.

Within the context of the ongoing everyday “crisis,” the *samaj* and local leadership provide necessary and tangible support to the community and to people in need. The forced dislocation due to erosion often disrupts long-standing social relationships. However, even those living on the embankment organize their “re-settlement” on the basis of a *samaj* and rebuild their “original” village that has been lost to the river. Thus, the social capital is critical in adjustments to displacement and replacement.

Social Status

Families who lost their home, especially the ones who became landless, went through a drastic social decline. Many of the former landowners feel they lost their honour, as described in case study 3 in the previous chapter. Erosion victims are often forced to sell remaining assets, if any left, and seek employment outside the community. Children are forced to quit school. The displaced households are often shunned by the rest of the community and looked down upon due to their low social status.

Char Communities

Some of the embankment dwellers came from the nearby char area as they can rebuild their basic homes without paying rent. Typically, char people displaced by erosion prefer to move to another char

with support from kin and relative due to the perceived distinction made by the mainlanders between char and mainland people. Some char people hope that lost land may ‘re-emerge’ in the future that they then can reclaim. The char people are called “choura” which has a derogatory meaning considering them as men of lower social status. In other words, the sense of a choura “sub-culture” is a very pervasive theme in char and mainland relationships in the floodplain. Men of honour and dignity would not have any matrimonial relation with charland people. In sum, they are socially, economically and culturally undermined and rank socially very low compared to the rest of the community.

Administrative Structure

The project influence area includes three districts (Sirajganj, Bogra, Gaibandha) with nine sub districts or *upazilas* (Kazipur, Sirajganj Sadar, Sonatola, Dhunat, Sariakandi, Fulchari, Gaghata, Sundorgonj, and Gaibandha Sadar). Under the sub district, there are unions, wards and villages. The upazilas under the Priority reach area (Kazipur, Dhunat and Sariakandi) are most severely affected by river erosions.

The affected populations under the same administrative areas – within a district, upazila, union council, ward or village – share some affinities and dependence as neighbours, voters, supporters, and other communal and/or dependents on social capital. This dependence and affinity is even more pronounced due to the uncertainty and risks associated with erosion and displacement. The importance of social capital and interdependence was raised over and over again during the stakeholder meetings at the village level when issues related to relocation and resettlement came up for discussion. For instance, affected people want to remain within their own political and administrative areas or boundaries such as within their current ward or union council. This is partly due to help and support people receive during disasters or emergencies. In addition, needs such as getting job placements, lending during emergencies, matrimonial matters and mutual support from kin and relatives were raised and discussed during the consultation meetings.

2.5 Project Impacts and Assessment

The impacts of the Project under Phase I has been identified through household-level census and community consultation along the 50 km reach (see Table 6). Major impacts are related to land and relocation. The project will require 370 ha of land for the construction of the embankment and development of resettlement sites. A total of 1,437 households will be affected due to loss of agricultural land; however, nearly 98% of those affected will lose less than 50 decimal of land. Therefore, due to linear acquisition of land (only small shares of affected plots) and a relatively diversified source of household's income, the assessments indicate that the project impacts on household income will be relatively small.

As per census, a total of 5,751 households comprising of 23,584 persons would be affected. Out

of 5,751 households/units, 3,639 households (15,558 persons) will be physically displaced and require relocation. Major impact of the project will be the displacement of 3,639 households that live mostly on the the existing embankment. The displaced households on the embankment are landless and have no alternative land for relocation. The project will develop resettlement sites along the length of the 50 km for relocation of the affected households. In addition to residential households, 148 small shops/kiosks, 78 common property resources (CPR) such as schools, graveyards and prayer rooms will be affected. Other than this, the project will affect a total of 170,960 trees on government and private lands. Furthermore, impacts on livelihood, gender and health have also been assessed. The project has undertaken the appropriate mitigations as well as enhancement measures, so that affected households and communities will be better off than before the start of the project (see VOL 2 RAP and VOL 3 SDP).

Table 6: Phase I – Project Impacts, mitigation and enhancement measures

Type of Loss	Nature and scope of impacts	Level of impacts	Mitigation and enhancements
Land	370 ha land will be affected, where 74% are agricultural land, 17% homestead and business and the rest are orchard, bamboo groves and wet land	Ninety four percent of the agricultural plot owners will lose less than 10% of their income due to loss of agricultural land. Due to linear type acquisition process, 92% land owners are losing land partially and 98% will be losing land less than 50 decimal of land. Therefore, project impact over land is moderate	Replacement value based on current market price plus 10% stamp duty fee and compensation for standing crops.
Relocation	3639 HHs will be physically displaced, where 3480 are only residential; others are small shops/businesses.	Most significant impact is relocation. 52% HHs are squatters, 48% are title holder where 25% title holder will lose their entire homestead land and rest 23% will lose partially. 1594 HHs wanted to be relocated to resettlement sites; 75% of those want to move to RS are squatters.	15 Relocation Sites will be constructed with civic facilities. Cash compensation will be provided for self relocation; provisions for civic amenities in host villages.
CPR	78 CPRs will be affected where 20 mosques, 18 schools, 7 madrasahs and 5 graveyards will be affected by the project.	Impact on CPR is moderate as 95% schools and mosques are kutcha and can be easily dismantled and re-established. Due to erosion, these structures were shifted 2 to 8 times in the last 35 years.	Mosque, school and madrasahs will be constructed with better condition and facilities. Graveyard will be shifted to nearby locations
Trees	170,960 trees will be	Impact on trees is moderate as there	Cash compensation for

	affected.	are not forest trees; trees on homestead or BWDB embankment alignment. 591 HHs' 5% income comes from selling the fruits and timber.	timber and fruits. 400,000 trees will be planted on the slope of the new constructed embankment and in resettlement sites (Type C, D and E). Affected tree owners, poor community people will receive 50% profit from these trees.
Income and Livelihood	Out of 5751 HHs, only 200 HHs will lose more than 10% of their income. Major livelihood impact will be from relocation of 148 shops/kiosks – about 95% of them are on the embankment.	Only 3.5% HHs income will be severely affected as they are losing their income more than 10%; 128 laborers will lose their jobs temporarily and most of them are unskilled. Overall impact is insignificant.	Severely affected HHs will receive additional cash compensation; laborers will receive cash compensation and job opportunity during construction period. Training on poultry, fisheries farming and new skill development training will be provided. The Project will take more enhancement measures through livelihood program.
Health	During construction work, dust and noise might affect community people's health conditions.	Project impact on health is insignificant;	Project will provide training to community people and affected HH about the health related issues. Community clinic, local hospitals will receive help from the project. The project will take more enhancement measures.
Gender	5% female will lose their income from livestock, poultry due to relocation	Mainly the positive impact on the gender mainstreaming. Female mainly requested job during construction	FHH will receive additional compensation. Will receive training on income generation activities.
Fisheries	Nine fishponds will be affected. Pond and flood plain affected fisheries flee away during rainy season.	Significant positive impact will be observed as these ponds will be utilized for production of fish	Due to river training, production of fish will increase about 18 thousand tons. Moreover, training on fisheries will be provided. Cash compensation for loss of fish and pond will be provided.

Note: Significant refers to major impacts requiring interventions by the project; moderate or less significant also requires project interventions at a minimal level; insignificant impact may not require additional attention.

3. CONSULTATIONS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

3.1 Objectives and Guiding Principles

This chapter describes the nature and level of the consultations carried out in the entire 147 km reach with a particular focus on the Priority reach. The key objectives are to demonstrate:

- i. How the consultations were carried out,
- ii. How people were involved and engaged in the processes,
- iii. The scope of the consultation meetings,
- iv. How the local stakeholder perceives the project and other feedback received.

The stakeholder consultations followed a participatory planning process in order to gain local inputs in decision-making and policy development regarding compensation and social development in the Project area. This chapter also focuses on plans for future consultations during the project implementation stage, including information sharing and disclosure meetings among the stakeholders.

3.2 RMIP Stakeholders

Prior to the consultation meetings, a mapping of the relevant stakeholders was conducted to identify both primary and secondary stakeholders of the project (see Figure 5 Stakeholders Mapping).



Figure 5: Stakeholders Mapping

The primary stakeholders for consultations include all directly affected persons such as title owners losing land and squatters residing on the embankment as well as indirectly affected persons

and communities/host villages. Of the primary stakeholders, about two-thirds of them, are squatters on the embankment, who lost their lands and homesteads due to flood and river erosion. Women, children, physically handicapped or disabled are especially vulnerable and were therefore consulted separately through FGDs. The section on socio-economic baseline highlights their current status and the need for additional support. Among the various groups living on the embankment, women face most adversities including a lack of opportunities for work and employment. Children of the poor households, particularly the girls face similar adversities.

A summary description of primary and secondary stakeholders is presented below:

A. Project Owner:

- i. BWDB
- ii. The Project Director (PD)
- iii. The Project Team

B. Government of Bangladesh

- i. Key Ministers from the area (Health)
- ii. Key Ministers with relevant portfolio (Water Resources, Disaster Management and Roads & Highways for example)
- iii. PMO (due to the sensitivity about WB-funded project)

C. Affected Persons (Directly/Indirectly Affected)

- iv. Land owners on the right-of-way
- v. Households living on the embankment (non-titled, vulnerable groups, poor and female-headed households)
- vi. Host area villagers

D. Financiers/Development Partners:

- i. The World Bank
- ii. The Consultants
- iii. Panel of Experts (POE)
- iv. Other development partners with past, current or future projects in the area/on embankments, river bridges and related infrastructure

- v. Development Partners with interest in the area (for example: UKAID through CLP, Safety Net projects etc).

E. Local Administration:

- i. DC of Sirajganj and Bogra
- ii. Upazila level land offices
- iii. Union level revenue offices
- iv. Local union parishad

F. Elected/Public Representatives:

- i. MPs
- ii. Upazlia Chairmen /members
- iii. Union Parishad Chairmen and Councilors
- iv. Local political, party and social leaders
- v. Religious leaders, Teachers, Influencers

G. NGO's:

- i. Implementing NGOs
- ii. CNGOs and other local partner NGOs in health, microfinance and education or safety net
- iii. Rights and Activist NGOs

H. Local Businesses

- i. Local Manufacturing Industries
- ii. Local agro-industries
- iii. Local chambers, hat/bazaar committees

I. Media

- i. Local Media
- ii. National Media

The guiding principles underlying the consultation for the social safeguard planning are that the Project must follow a consultative and participatory process to ensure ownership and successes during project implementation. This is further reinforced by the requirements of the World Bank OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement and BP 17.50/Public Disclosure of Information, which give high priority to public consultation and participation in project planning and implementation.

3.3 Methodology

3.3.1 Approach

A systematic steps-wise approach guided the consultation meetings starting from disclosing the

project interventions to the understanding of the area and the perceptions of the people in the Project area.

First, local meetings in the Project area and on the existing embankments focused on potential project interventions.

Second, the team made efforts to understand the baseline conditions including the history of flooding and erosions as well as the development of the “embankment communities” along the Central JRE.

Third, the listing of the key issues related to project impacts and mitigations became the focus of the consultation meetings.

Fourth, particular attention was paid to the women and the very poor through separate focus groups discussions.

Finally, the consultation team assessed the responses and attitudes of the people to the Project impacts and planned mitigation measures.

3.3.2 Tools and Process Used

Multiple tools and methods have been used during the consultation meetings. These include: Key Informant Interviews (KII), Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA), Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with various occupational/interest groups, Stakeholder Consultation Meeting (SCM), Issue Specific Consultation Meetings (ISCM), Information and Communication Meetings (ICM) and case studies.

The use of a wide range of methods helped to fully involve all types of stakeholders and engage them in meaningful consultations. Some of the PRA tools used during community consultation meetings included group discussion, participatory mapping and seasonality (see Table 6).

The team carried out open meetings and FGDs every 2 km of the entire 147 km reach. FGDs were conducted with identified community groups, occupational groups as well as vulnerable groups. As evident from Table 7 extensive consultation took place in the Central JRE area with a cross-section of people that include both affected and beneficiary groups.

Table 7: Tools used in Consultation meetings

Tools	Methods
Group Discussion and Data Analysis	Project data review
	Identification of impacts – checklist
	Local history, stories, local knowledge, social-classification
	Direct and participants' observations
	Analysis of group discussion and ranking of issues
	Case Studies
Participatory Mapping	Village/social mapping
	Resource mapping
	Historical and future vision mapping
	Mobility mapping, including women
	Gender relations and work matrix
Seasonality	Village profile
	Seasonal activity and timeline
	Livelihood analysis
	Impacts of erosion
	Positive impacts – checklist
	Negative impacts – checklist
	Potential mitigation measures
	Community/social network analysis

Table 8: Summary of Consultation and FGD held in Central JRE area

Consultation/FGDs	Meeting venues	No of SCM	No of FGDs	No of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
Team Leader	Kazipur, Sarikandi and Hasnapara	4	–	129	37	166
Consultation specialist	Sirajganj, Bogra, Kurigram, Gaibandha	94	–	2,399	1,580	3,979
	Sirajganj, Bogra, Kurigram, Gaibandha	–	92	956	758	1,714
Resettlement Team	Sirajganj and Bogra	6		721	72	793
	Sirajganj and Bogra	–	15	142	72	214
Environment Team	Sirajganj and Bogra	25	–	336	189	525
	Sirajganj and Bogra	–	120	520	320	840
World Bank Team	Kazipur, Sariakandi	2	2	129	37	166
Resettlement Site Option Team	Sirajganj and Bogra	–	8	230	308	538
Case Studies	Whole reach	20	–	12	8	20
Other specialists	Within 50 km of priority reach	13	–	810	410	1220
Total				6,384	3,791	10,175

3.3.3 Special Focus: Resettlement Site

Consultation meetings were held with affected people and community/host villages for potential resettlement sites for the Project. Eighteen sites were identified. After the screening, 15 sites have been selected with full support from the local communities and affected persons. Due to erosion and displacement, local communities are willing “hosts” to displaced families as mutual support and adaptation to riverbank displacement and crisis common among the communities living along the river.

Consultations with local communities have led to the development of multiple options for resettlement that include “self-managed resettlement” by individuals and groups as well as relocation to resettlement sites within the vicinity of current residences to reduce social and economic disruptions. The affected families expressed times and again their desire to live close to their current locations and their samaj (social group).



Photo 11: Consultation meetings on progress

3.4 Findings from Consultations

This section presents the feedback from consultations carried out during the feasibility and design stages of the Project with various relevant stakeholders. A major objective was to consult the affected persons and beneficiaries as well as list their concerns and suggestions for better design, improved policies toward compensation, relocation and resettlement and livelihoods.

3.4.1 Response and Attitude towards RMIP

The Project area has been affected by flood and erosion for many years. Some of the households in the Project area have been displaced 10 to 20 times due to riverbank erosion. They have a very positive attitude towards the project and want bankline protection as a “priority” to save them from future erosion and displacement. The residents welcomed the relocation options and provision for resettlement of the present embankment settlers overall. But they were unsure about their preferred type of resettlement option. The planned relocation was viewed as a “permanent” resettlement by many of the affected people thanks to the additional bankline protection planned by the Project. In most meetings the lone demand has been: “Save us from future erosion by the river. We are ready to give our remaining land for future protection work.” Titleholders were pleased with the provision for replacement value for lands to be acquired by the Project.

The APs are extremely supportive of the project and want the project to start immediately. This demand was made at the Sariakandi consultation meeting attended by the World Bank Mission. They want the entire stretch of the embankment to be taken up soon and not in three phases as proposed by BWDB. The participants at the meeting also welcomed the addition of the two-lane highway along the embankment as it will provide faster access to markets for their agricultural products. In sum, the local people support the project as it will reduce the risks from flood and erosions in the future and provide more stability in their life and livelihood. For the very poor and vulnerable, RMIP is essentially a poverty reduction project. It will establish resettlement sites for them. Further, the 5-year social development program (SDP) involving livelihood, gender and public health plans is dedicated for the overall inclusive social development in the Project area.

3.4.2 Feedback from Vulnerable Communities

Separate consultations and FDGs with vulnerable groups were conducted in the Project alignment (see Photo 12). 227 FDGs were conducted in total. In addition, 20 in-depth case studies were done with women and the poor to illustrate their living

conditions. Women and other vulnerable APs had opportunities to voice their concerns and demands in view of the Project interventions. The main concerns expressed by the vulnerable people – mostly embankment dwellers – were relocation and livelihood sources. Women focused more on income, health, sanitation and security aspects after displacement. They also demanded training, seed money for businesses as well as awareness and education on health, sanitation and against domestic violence. These aspects are further addressed in VOL 3 SDP/Gender Action Plan.



Photo 12: Consultations with women on the CENTRAL JRE

3.4.3 Overall Concerns Raised in Priority Reach

Residents from Kazipur, Dhunat and Sariakandi upazilas participated in consultation meetings as part of the Priority reach to be developed under Phase I of the Program. These upazilas are most vulnerable to riverbank erosion. The participants at the meetings came from both inside and outside the embankment as well as those living currently on the embankment. Their key concerns are listed in the Table 8.

3.4.4 Consultation with local government administration

The Project scope and potential interventions were discussed with local government administration in all four upazilas in the Priority area. The World Bank mission along with the Resettlement team conducted consultation meetings with the Sariakandi and Kazipur administration in September 2014. The Upazila officer from Dhunat attended the Sariakandi meeting. The upazila administration ensured all administrative support for necessary social and

technical surveys as well as all implementation activities of the Project. They furthermore demanded early implementation of the Program to save the area from any further erosion and flood losses.



Photo 13: Consultation meeting in Kazipur Union Council Office, August 2014

3.4.5 BWDB Consultation Meetings in Chandanbaisha

In July 2014, erosion of the bankline and Central JRE took a new turn when a large section of the Central JRE was washed away displacing thousands of families overnight. Following the emergency evacuation and relief operations by the local administration, BWDB identified a new alignment for a retired embankment to be built prior to the 2015 flood season (May to October). This decision was followed by another survey on the alignment of the Priority reach. The affected families were unsure about the purpose of the two alignments. At this point, local people voiced the protest and stopped the social team's survey work. BWDB quickly responded to the field situation and conducted two consultation meetings in Koroitola and Kutubpur. The objectives were to understand the concerns of the local people and clear the obstacles for the survey team. Both the meetings were well attended by the local community members, elected public representatives and local government officials.

BWDB officials spoke briefly and explained the alignment issues and confirmed that there will be only one alignment designated for the Priority reach likely to be financed by the World Bank. BWDB will do the protective works only for the 2015 flood

season. The meeting was very participatory, well-orchestrated and most importantly very successful to clear up

Table 9: Concerns Expressed by various stakeholders in the Priority reach area

Stakeholders Type	List of concerned raised	Responses and mitigation measures under the Project – Summary
Women on the embankment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Shelter during flood; ii. Health and sanitation; security at RS sites; iii. Need for education and empowerment; and iv. Livelihood sources and training for employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Bank protection and revetment work will be undertaken by the project; ii. RS site-specific committees will be responsible for site security; and iii. Project will hire a nationally experienced Coordinating NGO (CNGO) to work with local NGOs to deliver SDP over a 5-year period.
Wage Laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Employment opportunity in the project; ii. Livelihood and income sources at RS site; iii. Training for alternative income and small businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Affected persons with ID will get employment on a preferential basis in the project civil work; v. The contractor will mostly hire local laborers; and vi. SDP for income and livelihoods for the project area people.
Land owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Protection from any further erosion; ii. Proper and market price for land; iii. Options for resettlement on individual and family basis; iv. Compensation for structures and other assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Revetment work by the project; ii. Replacement value for land as well as other assets as per project policy; iii. Multiple options for resettlement, including provision for self-managed resettlement by the affected families.
Vulnerable Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Protection from riverbank erosion; ii. RS site location; iii. Livelihood opportunities at RS sites; and iv. Tracking for income and small business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Revetment work by the project; ii. Over 8 RS sites along the first 50 km so that people can remain within their extended “communities” and benefit from social capital; iii. SDP for employment and income in post-resettlement period.
Business owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Compensation for loss of business; ii. Compensation for loss of business structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. The project entitlement matrix will cover both loss of structure and loss of businesses.
Community Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Protection from erosion; ii. Proper compensation to affected persons, including resettlement of the embankment dwellers; iii. Proper flood warning and forecasting for local people; iv. Toll system for the 2-land highway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Revetment works by the project; ii. Replacement value for land and other assets; iii. all affected persons will be eligible for relocation and resettlement at project costs; iv. BWDB will establish a system of early warning under this project; and v. toll rate will be discussed with the communities in due course.

confusions. As a result the public commitment to support the Project could be secured again. At the end, the local Upazila Chairman emphasized the need for this kind of participatory and consultative meetings and urged to continue such dialogues in the future for project implementation.

3.4.6 Consultation Meetings in Char Areas in Kazipur, Sirajganj

Two consultation meetings were held in December 2014 in the char areas across from Kazipur upazila in Char Girish and in Tekani to assess the responses from the char people on the potential impacts of the Project. The technical assessments conducted by the river engineers indicates that the re-construction of the Central JRE does not have any additional tangible impacts in terms of erosion and displacement in the char areas , because (a) the embankment was already there since mid-1960s and not a new project and (b) the bankline protection on the rightbank will have no adverse impact across the vast channel, which is between 12 and 14 km wide in some places.

In Char Girish, the participants welcomed RMIP as a “good” project with positive benefits and remarked that if the channel were deep enough, there would be no impacts. Only high floods may make some differences. The participants of the meeting in Char Girish voiced flood forecasting, disaster preparedness and flood shelters as possible support mechanisms to the char people under the Project. In Char Tekani, the participants were in favor of river training works to reduce the wide width and reclaim land lost to the river over the many years. The participants concluded that the civil works under RMIP should not impact the char areas due to the wide channels. However, they want attention to the Left bank for dredging, flood control and land reclamation.

3.5 Analysis of Issues and Framework for Mitigation Measures

The following sections further analyze the issues raised at the stakeholders meetings and FGDs. In addition, the various mitigation measures, partially discussed with communities, are briefly presented in this chapter. Details of these measures are available in the respective volumes of the Social Action Plan.

3.5.1 Impacts and Framework for Mitigation

The project will ensure that the impacts are adequately and appropriately mitigated with measures that comply with GOB laws, the World Bank safeguard requirements as well as with local and international standards for resettlement management in large projects. Furthermore, the project will continue the consultations and engagements with local stakeholders during the detailed design period for further policy improvements or measures, if required. The following items present a broad overview of the policy measures and approaches to be used and/or integrated with physical or civil works, resettlement site developments as well as relocation, resettlement and social development programs.

Bank protection and river training

Based on the feasibility study and past experiences of bank protection works, an integrated approach considering river hydraulics, morphology and geotechnical factors are currently being considered by the technical team. Various alternatives, for instances hard points, spurs and long revetments have been assessed at feasibility study level. The experiences of Flood Action Plans 21/22 (FAP 21/22) and Jamuna-Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project (JMREMP) have shown that guiding revetments

and



Photo 14: Meeting in Kutubpur UP office

adaptive river bank protection programs are likely to be more effective, durable and that they can be built at much reduced costs compared to other alternatives such as traditional spurs and hard point structures. A combination of structures will likely provide the best overall solution to stabilize the river. Therefore, revetment works with the provisions for underwater placement of sand-filled geo-textile bags (geo bags) will be the basis for the protection works. They are considered viable due to low-cost construction and maintenance. The bank protection approach was discussed with the local stakeholders for their inputs. To them, any measure that would protect them from further erosion was fine.



Photo 15: Revetment works downstream of the project site constructed under the ADB-funded Jamuna-Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project

Construction of embankment

People expressed their dissatisfaction with the repeated retirements of the Central JRE despite the clear understanding of the encroaching river channel. A major part of the civil work for the Program will involve reconstruction and/ or strengthening of the existing Central JRE over the 147 km, including the 50 km of Priority reach. Those who attended the meetings supported the Central JRE re-construction, because the original Central JRE has been providing immense benefits over the years such as a reduction of flooding and a higher productivity of the land protected by the embankment. In addition, the civil works for the construction were viewed favorably as they will bring new employment opportunities to the local people for several years.

Compensation at market price

Compensation for land was understandably the key issue for landowners who would be affected by new land acquisitions for the new embankment. The compensation paid by the GoB (DC) as per the 1982 Ordinance is below the market price. The demand was to receive the full and current value of the land in the market, particularly in view of the fact that land is scarce and limited due to the erosion by the Brahmaputra–Jamuna over the years. The population density is very high in the Project area as many of the affected people are already landless and live on the Central JRE embankment.

The Project has undertaken a land market survey for the assessment of current market price (CMP). In addition to cash compensation under law (CCL) to be paid by the DC, the Project has made a provision for “top up” payments to match replacement value for assets (e.g., land, structure, trees and crops) acquired in the case of differences between DC valuation and CMP (for details, see VOL 2 Resettlement Action Plan). The recommended rates for various types of land acquired by mouza (revenue unit), by type of structures, trees and crops will be reviewed by the Property Valuation Advisory Committee to be constituted by the Project. It will finally determine the replacement value of the assets and any additional payments to be made by the Project. The additional payments will be paid by the project through the RAP implementing NGO (INGO).

Resettlement choices and options

In the 50-km Priority reach alone, 3,639 households/unit (15,558 persons) will be displaced; most of them are squatters living on the existing Central JRE embankment. Based on inputs from the stakeholder meeting, the Project has developed multiple options for relocation and resettlement of the affected families.

First, there is self-managed resettlement–**Type 1 Individual Family**: The affected households will move to places of their own choice with eligible compensation and assistance. The project will provide additional cash incentive – for instance, money to raise homestead land for the construction of houses – to encourage self-managed relocation and to maintain family honor and/or privacy.

Second, self-managed resettlement – **Type 2 Small Group Relocation**: Small groups of up to 10 households of extended families or kin – can move to a place of their own choice with additional supports such as provision for drinking water and access roads from the Project. This will entail less disruption of family and kinship ties.

Third, 15 resettlement sites (RS) of five different types and sizes have been designed based on consultation with resettlers and host communities. These include: Type A – 10-20 households; Type B – 21-50 households; Type C – 51-100 households; Type D – 101-200 households; and Type E – more than 200 households (for more, see VOL 2 RAP). There will be a site on an average of 3 km for the 50 km Priority reach. However, in reality, resettlers will not move more than a km from their current residences. This will allow resettlers to stay within the community with access to existing civic amenities such as schools and local bazaar/markets. This will further ensure limited or no resettlers-host conflict. This is further discussed in VOL 2 RAP.

Amenities at RS sites

Since the local communities are not familiar with project-sponsored sites and they were not sure what to expect, many questions were raised with regards to amenities available at RS sites. The consultation team citing examples from similar projects in Bangladesh mentioned that the sites would be developed with all basic civic amenities.

The social team carried out additional consultations about the site selection. A joint team of social and design specialists visited the sites to determine technical feasibility and to develop site-specific plans. Prior to finalizing the design, these plans will be taken to the communities for further review and assessment including required amenities. Moreover, site-specific committees will be formed for community inputs in site and service development. Based on extensive community consultation carried out in July and December 2014, the Social Team has identified site-specific relocation preferences for each site (see VOL 2 RAP).

Livelihood activities in post-resettlement period

Livelihood has been a big concern for the resettlers. The Project will undertake a livelihood plan to benefit both affected families and others from local villages as beneficiaries. It will present opportunities in the Project area and recommends activities for development of selected programs during the implementation phase. The objective will be to restore and/or enhance present livelihood of both directly and indirectly affected persons, particularly the very poor, marginal and small farming households in farm as well as non-farm activities (for details, see VOL 3 SDP Livelihood Action Plan).

The livelihood plan has identified a list of potential products or subsectors suitable for promotion under livelihoods subcomponent in the project areas. These include: (i) tree plantation in homestead as well as in embankment sides (fruits and medicinal plants and fruits); (ii) homestead based high value vegetables; (iii) livestock (cow/bull/heifer, goats, sheep); (iv) poultry: local poultry birds (backyard poultry) and introduce Sonali variety; (v) fisheries in ponds as well as in old embankment khats (borrow pits with water bodies); and (vi) skill development for women and vulnerable APs for employment and small businesses.



Photo 16: Both capture and pond fishing is a source of income in the project area

Concerns over common property resources (CPRs)

The project ROW will affect a number of common property resources such as local schools, mosques and other social amenities. People expressed their concerns about the CPRs. The Project will not only re-build the affected CPRs, but will also undertake additional community support programs to enhance facilities such as additional space/rooms to existing schools and mosques to increase the carrying

capacity of the host communities. The community support programs will also include new access roads, tube-wells for drinking water, and establishment of new bazaar or market. This is further discussed in VOL2 Resettlement Action Plan.

3.6 Public Consultation and Participation - from Planning to Implementation

3.6.1 Information Gaps and Challenges

Despite extensive consultations on the Project and its planned activities, including resettlement and social development program, there are still information gaps and challenges. The Project will take a pro-active stand to deal with the gaps and remain engaged with the communities. BWDB will take a two-phased approach to deal with the activities involved. First, BWDB will continue the ongoing consultations, particularly dealing with resettlement site selection, site and service development for relocation of the affected families.

Second, during the design and construction phase, a dedicated Social Preparation Team will be established within the Project Management Office/PMO) to deal with many pre-construction phases designed to strengthen the absorptive capacity of affected persons and communities. The social preparation phase will help to build capacity over a period of time and help the project-affected persons as well as BWDB to identify problems, constraints, possible solutions and to ensure the readiness for project implementation. The Social Preparation team can provide the affected communities with the confidence, motivation, and opportunity to address resettlement, gender and health and livelihood issues.

3.6.2 Pre-construction Tasks

This section lists some of the key tasks that the project team will address for implementation readiness of the project.

Project disclosure and booklet

Project design, impact and policies for mitigation of adverse social impacts have been disclosed in local language (Bangla) to the people, particularly the affected persons and host communities. The disclosure meetings were held in mid-December in

Kazipur and Sariakandi. The short booklet contained (1) a brief project description, (2) an overview of social/resettlement and environmental impacts and mitigation measures, (3) a description of the RAP/SDP and EMP implementation plans and timelines and (4) implementation and monitoring arrangements. The disclosure meetings were led by BWDB staff and supported by consultant team members. BWDB officials also mentioned that the Project would adopt a communication strategy to inform and disseminate all project-related materials during project implementation.

Information dissemination through project information centers

The nature and details of the Project will be made available in easily understandable terms and local language to reach as many stakeholders as possible. To maintain transparency and keep the communities informed, BWDB will establish two Public Information Center's (PIC) in the Project area (Kazipur and Sariakandi). These Centers will have a key role in disseminating project-related information and will house an array of Project related documents – Resettlement Action Plans, land records, safeguard documents, information booklets etc. These centers will be managed by the INGO. A register will be maintained at each of the PICs for registering the queries, suggestions and grievances of the Project communities and the PAPs. All the queries, suggestions and grievances recorded at the PICs will be forwarded by the implementing NGO to the Resettlement Unit (RU). The RU will take further steps to (i) Keep the affected people informed about additional land acquisition plan, compensation policies and payments, resettlement plan and schedules, and (ii) Ensure that project-affected persons are involved in making decisions concerning their relocation and implementation of the RAP.

Payments of compensation prior to civil works

The Project will work with DCs for payment of CCL prior to relocation and construction works. The INGO to be selected by BWDB will work with DCs as well as affected households to deal with any issues including submission of ownership papers and updated records. Following DC payments, PVAC will determine the top-up rates where needed, based on the recommended

rates (see Property Valuation Report). The Project will pay the difference between CCL paid by DC and the CMP by cheques through the INGO.

Consultation on RS sites design and development

As noted earlier, a team consisting of engineers and social specialists will work with affected communities on the site selection, site design and development. Community inputs will remain critical in the process. The project will prepare the site with amenities and provide plots to eligible households. The resettlers will build their houses with technical advices and support from the Project Team.

Planning for SDP implementation

During the preparatory phase, the affected households expressed their preferences for livelihood options, a need for health support for the community, and a gender development program. These are well documented in respective reports.

The SDP will be implemented once the affected households have completed their relocation processes. However, the implementation planning work will start early, as the SONGO responsible for the SDP implementation will need to further verify the database and develop programs based on further needs assessment surveys among the targeted beneficiaries. Implementation modalities must also be

worked out with the local partner NGOs for the delivery of the SDP programs.

3.6.3 Stakeholders Participation in Key Committees for Future Input

Local stakeholders' participation in key project implementation committees has been ensured in this project. As members of various committees (see Table 9), they will participate in decision-making on project operations and thus will build local capacity in project management.

3.6.4 Project Update Workshops

BWDB/PMO will hold bi-annual project update workshops to review and monitor the work progress of the SAP implementation. The workshops will address the issues related to all aspects of SAP implementation such as land acquisition, payments of compensation, RS site development, relocation, SDP implementation, performance of INGO, CNGO as well as evaluate the impacts and effectiveness of social and resettlement management programs.

The participants, among others, will be APs representing a cross-section of various groups including women, local officials and elected members of local administration, local members of various committees, external monitors as well as civil society/local media members. The outcome would be considered as "lessons learned" for further improvements in the implementation methods, if required.

Table 10: Stakeholders Participation in SAP Implementation

Committee	Stakeholders' Role in Committee
Property Valuation Advisory Committee	Local elected chair of the concern Upazila will be member of the PVAC as representative of the affected person and make decision on the replacement value to be paid by the project
Grievances Redress Committee	Representatives of affected persons and member/civil society will GRC committee member locally and at the project level
Resettlement site Development Committee	Each RS site will have a Committee local constituted involving Project staff, local officials, affected persons, and women to supervise and manage the development of the site and services
Resettlement Implementation Committee	Representatives of affected persons/women, and elected members of local UP will be on the RIC to implement RAP
SDP Implementation Committee	Representatives of affected persons, representatives of Women/vulnerable groups, and UP Vice-Chair (Women) will be on the committee to implement livelihood, gender and public health programs

4. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

4.1 Objectives

The Communication Strategy (CS) is an integral part of the social safeguard documentation. The purpose of the CS is to further strengthen the project information feedback system through appropriate channels of communication between the project and its stakeholders and to keep the population in the project areas as well as the wider external publics informed and up-to-date on program activities and progress. In view of this, the various strategies adopted are largely responses to concerns raised as communication needs during different stages of the project implementation. For BWBD, this is an “innovation” and a new way of engagement with local communities.

4.2 Needs for Improved Communication

In the past, there have been incidences of poor protection and failed embankments leading to general mistrust about the works carried out by BWDB. The proposed bankline protection is expected to provide a more permanent solution and has, therefore, been welcomed by the affected people. However, without a consistent and continuous two-way communication flow, the project may face challenges at different stages causing unnecessary delays and even disputes during the implementation. There are benefits of involving the local stakeholders as partners in development decisions. For instance, proactive disclosure and information sharing can effectively ensure good governance for the Project. This will eventually also lead to readiness by BWDB to handle external interests – starting from local to national media as well as national to international civil society.

BWDB recognizes the importance of maintaining transparency and clear communication for the project to achieve wider acceptance by the stakeholders. Thus, the communication strategy adopted in this project will make BWDB more accountable to local people and administration for project development.



Photo 17: Communication specialist talking to the people on the embankment

4.3 Communication Needs Assessment Survey

A needs assessment survey was conducted to prepare the communication strategy. A total of 802 respondents were interviewed, of which (348 or 43%) were women (see Table 10).

The average age of the respondents was 36 (35.77) whereas the youngest respondent was 17 and the oldest respondent was 71 years old. The survey was done in four upazilas: Kazipur, Sirajganj Sadar, Sariakandi and Dhunat.

4.3.1 Access to Media

The survey measured people's access to media and how they collect information from different media outlets. The majority of the people (83%) have access to mobile phone, followed by TV (16%) and newspaper (6%).

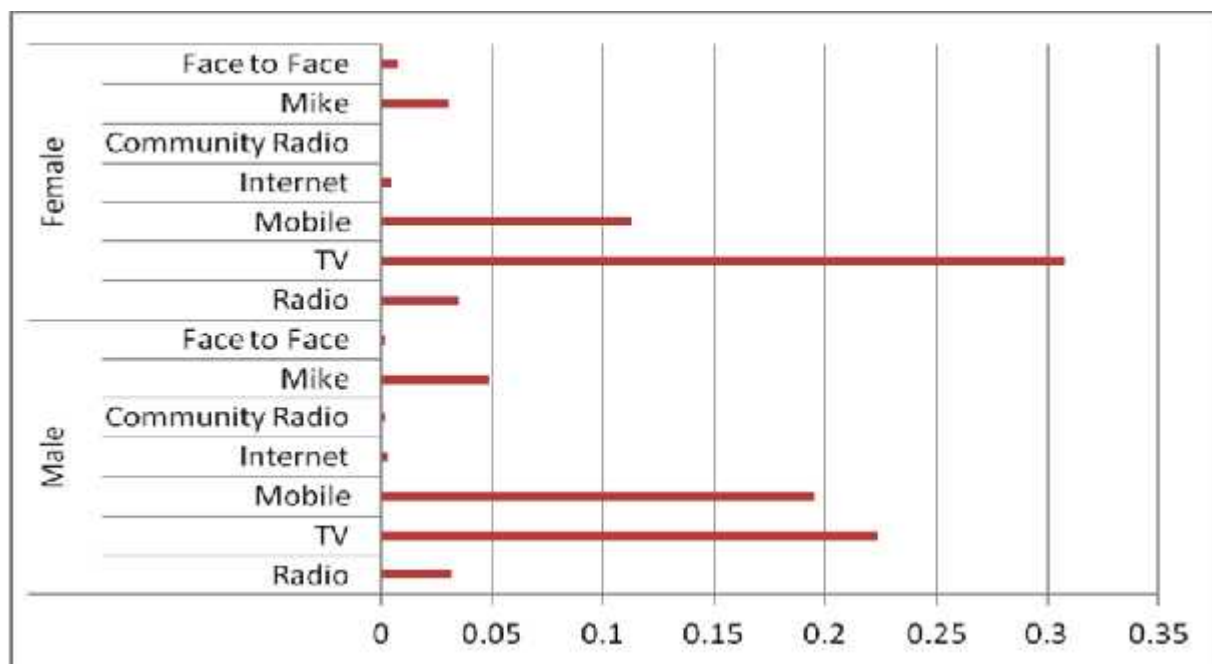
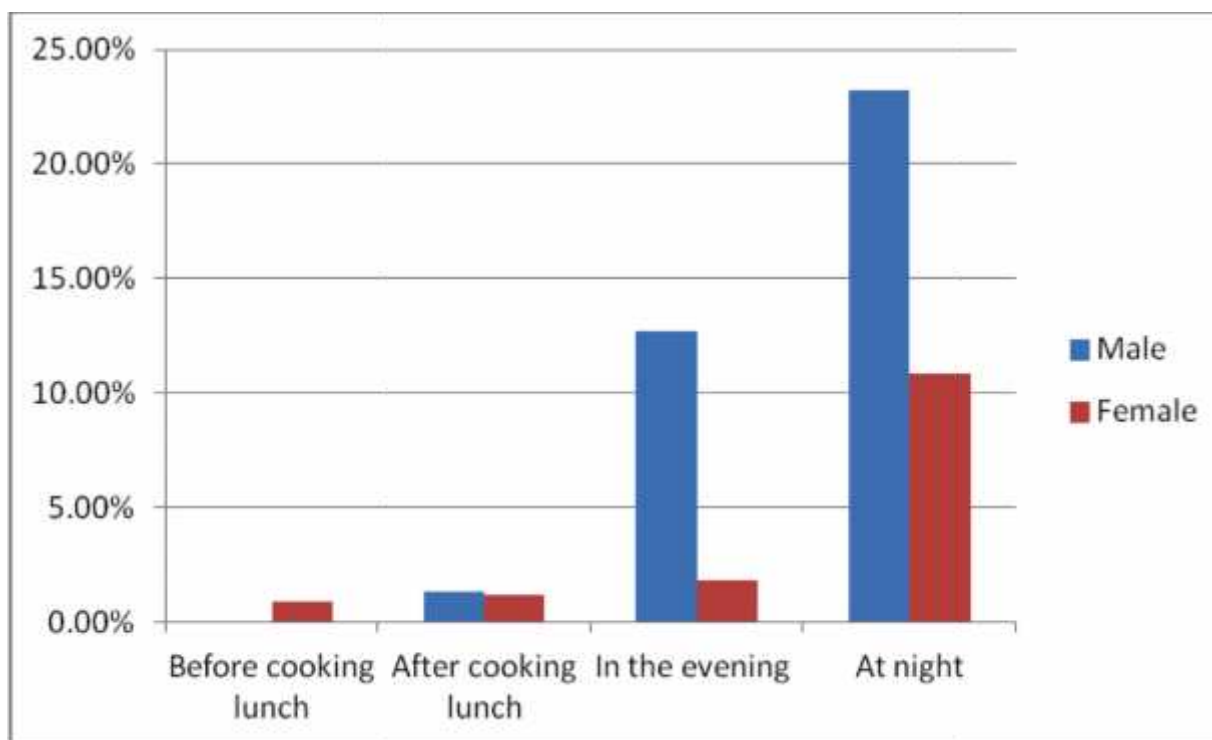
4.3.2 Media Habit

Television and mobile phones are the two most preferred sources of information. While women have a clear preference for television as the main medium, men depend on both television and mobile phones to the same degree (see Figure 6).

Besides accessibility and preference, preferred time segment of watching TV is also an important factor. Clearly people watch the TV mostly in the evening and at night (see Figure 7).

Table 11: Distribution of respondents by sex

Thana	Kazipur	Sirajganj Sadar	Sariakandi	Dhunat	Total
Male	119	20	267	48	454
Female	120	21	150	57	348
Total	239	41	417	105	802


Figure 6: Preferred media of communication by gender

Figure 7: Preferred timing for TV watching by gender

4.3.3 Mobile Text Messaging

Text messages are also an important media vehicle. To get a broad idea about the audience's message reading ability the survey asked about the ability to read messages in Bangla and English. Two out of every five people can read a mobile message in Bangla but it is one in every ten people when it comes to the ability of reading the message in English (see Figure 8).

It has also been found that the respondents are involved with one or the other local NGO such as BRAC, ASA, and Grameen. They could also be potential vehicles for information.

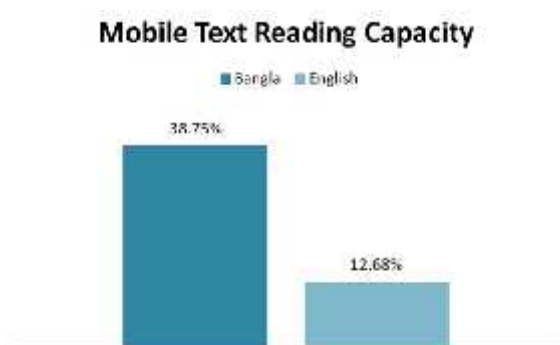


Figure 8: Mobile text reading capacity

4.4 Analysis of Responses

4.4.1 Unequivocal Support to the Project

Local stakeholders from all upazilas expressed their full support for the Project as the communication team met people of various socio-economic backgrounds at different points along the alignment. There is particular support for the bank protection work to save the local populations from any future erosion by the Brahmaputra-Jamuna. These findings have also been confirmed through the stakeholder consultations conducted by the Public Participation team. One participant in Sariakandi Upazila stakeholders meeting said: "Brahmaputra is our river of sorrows – it has destroyed us and it must be stopped." Some of the local villagers requested an early implementation of the project to save them from the onslaught of the upcoming Brahmaputra flood season. The strengthening of the embankment and the proposed highway were particularly

welcome as it would provide faster access to major urban centers and markets and bring new opportunities to the Project area.



Photo 18: People sharing their expectations and concerns

4.4.2 Perceptions, Attitudes, Concerns, and Knowledge of Primary Stakeholders

As indicated earlier, RMIP enjoys a strong public support. Affected people have shared that they have learned about the Project from the several visits of the feasibility and consultation teams. At the time of conversation it was evident that the project is currently enjoying an overwhelming support from the affected people as their lives and destruction thereof both depend on the Brahmaputra-Jamuna. Any project that promises to stop the river from devouring their homestead, cultivable lands and assets is very welcome.

However, people are cautiously optimistic. Embankments have failed them too often and some of the times, too suddenly. One more temporary embankment project is likely to be faced with resistance from people. Greater expectations have been generated by the numerous visits by the project consultants and people hope that it would be a permanent solution this time.

Resettlements, land acquisitions and compensations are the key themes of any conversations. People are asking to be relocated to a place as close as possible to their current locations. Affected people do not want to be away from their kin and community. Local leaders also have a strong support to this idea, as they do not want their supporters to be lost from the constituency. However, there is a strong swing of preferences by the affected people on whether to

re-settle on their own or rather take the package from the project. The descriptions of the resettlement packages also require to be standardized so that affected people get a fair opportunity to decide. The compensation packages have to be described in detail and in a manner that is understood by the affected people to avoid any confusion or unmet expectations. Disbursements of cash compensations are areas of concern for people as the local population have had pending issues of non-payment from previous BWDB projects. A transparent and accountable process supported by real-time information sharing on the resettlement and compensation would be of highest importance to keep the support to the Project high. One thing to note here, because of the recent consultations conducted on the resettlement options and compensation packages, people are now focusing on these aspects of the Project. However, as project enters different phases, experience suggests, that people will move away from compensation to economic activities linked to the Project such as supply of construction materials and labour forces.



Photo 19: A villagers is responding to a question from the Team

People are hopeful about the Project benefits. The affected and the local people have experienced the river erosion and its impact in one-way or the other. Either they lost properties, lives and livelihoods themselves or they know someone well or are related to someone who has suffered the consequences of erosion. Sometimes they also had to play the role of host communities when people took shelter on the roadside or nearby embankments. Most of the people who could afford have left for cities and better lives elsewhere. “Those of us, who could not even afford to migrate, stayed behind”, said one affected person. A solid embankment would guarantee security of lives and livelihoods. “We would then be able to have

permanent homes to live in andlands to grow crops on”, he added. The Project will address the main concerns of the local people, namely continued riverbank erosion, breaches of embankment, flooding, displacement and misery. Once completed, it will directly contribute to bank protection works, secure the embankment, reduce or eliminate frequent flood losses due to breaches and bring confidence among people living inside the Central JRE. With the bankline protection, it will reduce future land losses on the right bank and landlessness in the Brahmaputra-Jamuna floodplain. Furthermore, the improved connectivity of the area through the proposed highway in the future will bring new economic opportunity to the area and reduce north-south travel time.



Photo 20: Villagers reading Bangla newspapers in a shop.

More significantly, the relocation of the vast number of poor and affected persons to secured sites with better support and services will be the key for poverty reduction in the area. In sum, the Program will result in reduced flooding and erosion and therewith to a reduced risk of displacement, higher investment in the area, improved livelihood security, increased income, reduced poverty and promote sustained and inclusive social and economic development.

4.4.3 Stakes and Interests of the Stakeholders

The concerns of the affected people, who are the primary stakeholders, are summarized in Table 11. The Project Owners and secondary stakeholders have a different set of stakes in the projects that the communication strategy aims to address:

A. The Project Owner: BWDB is the owner and executing body of the RMIP. The Project Director (PD) and the Project Team have an extremely

important role to play in terms of delivering the communication

Table 12: Key concerns and Mitigation Measures discussed with the Stakeholders.

Primary Stakeholder Groups	Key Concerns	Mitigation Measures
Embankment dwellers	Those living on the embankment fear of eviction without assistance and help	All displaced and affected persons by the project will be entitled to project-assisted relocation and resettlement
Bank line households/villagers	Compensation for land for bank line protection	Protective works will not require any privately held land; however, if relocation of any household is required for construction of protective work, assistance will be provided case by case for relocation and rehabilitation
Compensation of land at current market prices	Payment by DC under the 1982 Ordinance is less than market value of land and therefore land owners are adversely affected	Full replacement value to be provided. The difference between DC rate and current price will be paid from the project through INGO
Work and Employment opportunities in the Project	People on the embankment have limited work and income opportunities	Affected persons with ID will be hired on preferential basis for project construction works. Poor women willing to work will also get preference.

strategy. BWDB cannot achieve a successful, seamless and efficient completion of the project without the robust mechanisms for internal communication within RMIP and with other departments of BWDB at the headquarters and field levels.

B. Government of Bangladesh: Several ministries of the Government have a stake in the Project. There are ministries that have relevant portfolios such as the ministries of Water Resources, Disaster Management and Roads & Highways. Some ministers are relevant because their political constituencies are along the alignment, such as the current Health Minister. The Prime Minister's office is also very likely to get engaged due to the sheer size of the project, its high economic potential and its particular sensitivity about WB-funded projects.

C. Financiers/Development Partners: The World Bank as the financier of the project has a robust set of standards, guidance and approaches to be adopted by the Project. Besides the social and

engineering due diligences, the World Bank attaches particular importance to accountability, transparency and governance. Open and two-way communication plays an important role in achieving these goals. The Project will also involve external consultants, a Panel of Experts (POE) for supervision, monitoring and evaluation that will work closely with BWDB. There are some development partners in the area with past, current or future infrastructure projects in the area such as the embankments, river bridges and river protection works. They are following the Project at the moment and are likely to remain interested in it. Some other development partners are interested in the region because of their involvement in human development or socio-economic projects such as the Char Livelihoods Program of UKAID.

D. Local Administration: The local administration has several roles in the Project. The two DC offices of Sirajganj and Bogra will be directly involved in administering the land acquisition process and the payment of the government-part of the

compensation. This will also involve the Upazila level land offices and Union level revenue offices.

The DC offices will have a keen interest in the project as they serve as the centre point of coordination on various government bodies at the district level such as committees on disaster management and relief and rehabilitation.

Other government offices such as local police officials including the Office in Charge and the Superintendent of Police, health officials including the Civil Surgeon and district level officers working with BWDB will need to be part of the disclosure meetings and the broader project communication strategy.



Photo 21: District IT Service Center

E. Elected/Public Representatives: RMIP is a major opportunity to build and retain stronger public support for local public representatives such as MPs, Upazila Chairmen and members, Union Parishad Chairmen and Councillors or even local political, religious as well as social leaders and influencers. There are also risks of local influencers trying to take undue advantage from the Project and thereby stalling the speed and its progress.

F. NGO's: Several NGOs are already present on the ground. Stakeholder consultations revealed that almost all of the affected people are connected to one or the other local NGO. The Project will also recruit implementing NGOs. It will have some sensitive tasks such as disbursing compensation money. Rights Activist NGOs may as well become interested in the project to raise voice about issues such as environment.

G. Local Businesses: The two districts, Sirajganj and Bogra, have local manufacturing and agro-industries plus several 'hats' (local bazaars) with committees to oversee them. They will each want to protect their local business Interests and mayface disruptions during the project implementation phase such as lack of labor force due to their diversion to construction site.

F. Media: The local media and the regional are clearly interested in the Project as the local communities are expecting significant benefits from the Project. National and international media may as well become interested in the Project depending on the Project size and breadth of the Project works. Since it is expected to be a high impact project it is potentially sensitive and this CS will help BWDB to respond well to the media needs.

4.4.4 Communication Channels and Challenges

Literacy is a challenge. The literacy rate among the directly affected people is less (around 36% on average⁴) than the district and national average. Written communications such as leaflets and booklets are therefore not going to be very useful. Visuals and illustrations will be more suitable for people to describe various aspects of the Project including the resettlement and compensation packages.

National media has a good coverage in this region. National Television channels have widespread reach in the region and people watch news programs at homes, tea-stalls and convenience shops. Although the circulation of regional and national newspapers is limited, they are read by some of the people in the locality, particularly at the market places, barber shops and corner shops.

Mobile phones are very common as the needs assessment study found out. People have reported to be in direct contact with their relatives in the cities who are generally more up-to-date about the government initiatives and national interest news about the region.

⁴. <http://www.bbs.gov.bd/WebTestApplication/userfiles/Image/District%20Statistics/Bogra.pdf> and <http://www.bbs.gov.bd/webtestapplication/userfiles/Image/District%20Statistics/Sirajganj.pdf>

Miking is also a common way of reaching out in the area and is widely available. Local decorators, *feriwalas*, and weekly hats (bazars) use miking to attract customers.

Local political leaders are reported to be most the credible source of information about big development projects. People do trust their elected representatives. Public meetings and religious congregations such as *WazMahfil*, religious gatherings, with the local MPs, Ministers and Chairmen/Members happen to be the best way to reach out with big important news and updates.



Photo 22: WazMahfil in the Project area

Religious leaders, teachers and local elites enjoy quite a bit of influence in the area. They are most regular sources of information as they read newspapers, constantly keep in touch with the national news and frequently with administrative officials.

The district administration enjoys huge influence over the local media. The local media can influence what goes to the regional and national media as well. There are local press clubs who are in good working relations with the local administrations.

However, there is limited local professional capacity in communication. Except for some of the NGO officials' natural capacity to communicate well the region does not have professionally trained people to deliver communication functions locally.

4.5 BWDB's Capacity to Communicate

BWDB has a Public Relations directorate with a full director and three other officers alongside a host of administrative and support staff. It has the capacity to communicate with the national stakeholders including the media, general public, and

international/local partner organisations but has not any field presence in the region. The delivery of the Directorate is limited to typical public relation efforts that are usually reactive and most of the time limited to organising the occasional press conferences and issuing press releases. The Directorate does not have any communication strategy for any of its ongoing projects and some of the key communication channels such as the website are maintained by a different team than the Directorate.

The Directorate does not have any channel in place to understand the wider public opinion or that of the RMIP implementation area. It lacks a field presence and the respective communication channel with the affected people. In addition, proactive disclosures and responses to the right to information requests require additional skills and capacity by BWDB.

For an important and sensitive infrastructure project of this kind, where a number of ministries are likely to get involved, it is also very important to have the authoritative voice to effectively organize regular briefings, exposures visits, inquiry responses so that the whole government speaks in one voice. This authority often comes partly from the capability, partly from the experience and knowledge of the Project.

With the World Bank as the financier, there will likely also be a demand for telling stories of the Project to a wider audience nationally and internationally which would require additional capacity and resources.

4.6 Communication Strategy Objectives

BWDB aims to achieve two major objectives from this CS. The first objective is to **increase internal communication and knowledge** to build support for the implementation of the RMIP. It aims to address new and existing concerns among the Project staff, other related government departments and various institutions involved. Secondly, BWDB also wants to **improve external communication** with provision for timely information on the Project such as its impacts, its timing and its progress made. It shall also include a mechanism to express concerns and grievances and to ensure that these are properly taken into account in the decision-making process.

4.7 Communication Strategies for RMIP

Based on the needs assessment survey and the analysis of the findings including the stakeholder mapping exercise and BWDB communication capacity audit, the following strategies will be adopted:

Strategy 1: *Tailoring communication to specific needs of each stakeholder*

The RMIP has multiple stakeholders with various educational, cultural, economic, and social backgrounds. Therefore, the media consumption habits and information seeking patterns of different stakeholders are different from each other. Two in every three affected persons (AP) from the project site are not literate and have access to TV via local corner stores, local representatives or newspaper through local opinion makers. BWDB would therefore use vehicles such as the posters with images and illustrations, video vans and mobile multimedia messages as most suitable channels for the affected people as opposed to booklets, written communications and text-based materials.

BWDB will also cater to the different information need of the different stakeholders. It is understood from the analysis that whereas the affected people would be interested in resettlement and compensations the media and public representatives would be interested in knowing the economic and social benefits of the project. BWDB will meet the tailored needs of different stakeholders. Further details of this strategy are in Appendix 1.

Strategy 2: *Focus on elected representatives as the key opinion makers and drivers*

The media content analysis and discussions with media showed that coverage of the project was directly dependent on the announcements made by the local representatives in public gatherings in the region. Therefore BWDB will engage with the elected representative proactively to develop a mechanism that helps them to receive project updates regularly which they could then deliver as project messages to the local communities and local media. This has already started as evident from a series of meetings held with local elected officials and administration in

the affected upazilas during this feasibility phase of the Project.

Strategy 3: *"Sing from one song sheet:" Message must tell the same story*

BWDB will have key spokespersons identified and trained, who would be responsible to provide project related update and progress. Key messages shall include (i) project benefits; (ii) eligibility and entitlement matrix; (iii) local participation in project implementation. The medium to be used include (a) miking; (b) local media; (c) meetings; (d) local leaders and administration. It has been emphasised during the key informant interviews that the integrity of the project depends on the integrity of the project messages being communicated. Therefore BWDB will establish clear protocols to communicate about the project so that all the stakeholders receive timely and regular briefings and updates for their own consumptions. BWDB will also offer spokesperson/media training for various levels of people who will have to deal with public information requests.

Strategy 4: *Life-cycle approach to communicate*

BWDB will also be responsive to the changing needs of the stakeholders, as the need for specific information will also vary with the project stages. Procurement and tender related information will gain prominence once the design is accepted and project implementation begins. Until then compensation, land acquisition, site selections will be topics of most interest. Therefore, project stage and activities will define the messages.

Strategy 5: *Allocating appropriate financial resources for doing all of the above*

BWDB will allocate appropriate financial resources through the PMO to establish the team and mechanisms and to adopt necessary procurement and hiring mechanisms in order to deliver this CS.

Strategy 6: *Building on other plans and delivering the CS as a continuum*

BWDB recognizes that the delivery of RMIP is in reality a continuum of complementary tools and plans such as the Livelihood and Public Health. As the key financier the World Bank has also its own

policies such as the environmental and social safeguards that prescribe certain ways of conducting the stakeholder consultation and participation mechanisms. Those in turn require a skilled and strong communication input if the quality of these engagements are to go beyond a checklist approach. Implementation of the CS is therefore more like a complementary than a standalone approach.

4.8 Implementation of Strategy

BWDB will adopt a phased approach when implementing this strategy. The first phase will be focusing on i) Establishing the information, education and communication (IEC) team, ii) Developing a framework agreement with agencies and iii) Establishing the field-based communication hubs called project information centres (PICs). The RMIP project office will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of this phase. Once these three things are in place, BWDB will focus on implementing the action plan, as outlined below. The activities will be implemented at three inter-linked levels: local or field, national and international level (on demand basis). The required capacity building within the BWDB on communication will be delivered by the communication team, as described below.

4.8.1 Beefing Up BWDB Capacity to Communicate

BWDB will have a strong focus on strengthening its own capacity to communicate. It will be done in three ways:

- i. **A strong ICE team will be set up immediately** reporting directly to the Project Director. This team will be responsible to deliver the CS as a whole. Stakeholder relationships management, public information needs, issue mitigation and media engagement will be the key responsibilities of the team. A trained communication professional with experience in managing similar complex projects will be hired to head the team. It will be housed in the PMU
- ii. **Two field-based Project Information Centres (PICs)** will be set up under the IEC team to collect the field pulses and dispense the local information needs. Two PIC managers will be hired to oversee the centres that will report to the Field Communication Manager. The implementing and partner NGOs will provide basic information about the Project and refer the people to the Centres for more information needs.
- iii. Developing a **framework agreement with multiple external communications agencies** to help IEC team deliver things like social media management, website development and maintenance, audio-visual support, printing and publications. BWDB will engage a competent firm to provide the services at reasonable costs and in an efficient manner.

4.9 Year-wise Implementation Tasks

BWDB will adopt a phased approach when implementing this strategy. The first phase will be focusing on establishing the information, education and communication (IEC) team, developing a framework agreement with agencies and establishing the field-based communication hubs called project information centres (PICs). The RMIP Project Office will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of this phase. The year-wise tasks are described in Table 12. Some of the tasks listed may overlap between years.

APPENDIX 5 provides stakeholders specific communication approaches that include audience identification, key message to be delivered, methodology, tools and channel, and outcome indicators. This will guide the team on the implementation of the communication strategies.

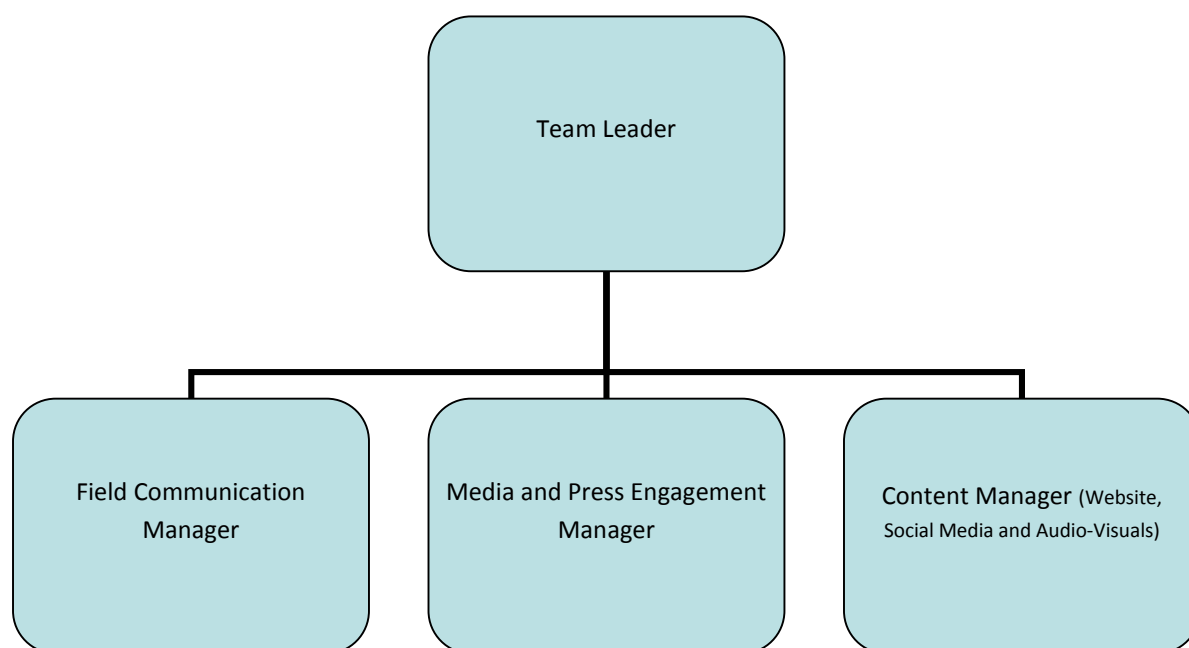


Figure 9: Communication Strategy Team

Table 12: Year-wise implementation task

Year	Tasks
Year 1	Setting up ICE Team, Field-based PICs, content development, BWDB staff Orientation and training; design and implementation of public information campaign utilizing mass and news media; development of information materials and media kits, local and national workshop; team briefing session; and progress report bulletins
Year 2	Establish information dissemination mechanisms and feedback; training workshop to sensitize local leaders and opinion makers; development of information materials; establish focal points within the organization; document campaign messages and reinforce campaign message; evaluation and feed back on the program; documentations
Year 3	Communication capacity building; communication training with BWDB for future projects
Year 4	Evaluation of communication activities and “lessons learned” for future projects

5. IMPLEMENTATION, BUDGET AND MONITORING

5.1 Setting New Standards in Consultation and Communication

BWDB has implemented many large projects in the water sectors in Bangladesh. However, in many instances, the focus of project implementation was largely on the civil works than on safeguards. This project is setting a “new standard” within BWDB, particularly on consultation and communication aspects and how to address project impacts and needs of the affected persons/communities.

In this project, BWDB will engage and interact with stakeholders at all levels and respond to any concerns with regard to project performance and implementation standards. The main purposes of the Project Consultation Framework is to inform the local stakeholders, to disseminate information in a timely manner, to share knowledge for project ownership, to respond to any issues raised and to enhance transparency in the implementation processes.

5.2 Project Organization and Implementation Framework

A Project Director will head the PMO. Within the PMO, an Environmental and Social Development Unit (ESDU) will be established to manage the implementation of SAP with the assistance of INGO and CNGO. A senior BWDB Officer with sufficient administrative and financial authority will head the ESDU. The Management Consultants for the Project will support the Head of ESDU on the implementation of the SAP. The detailed org chart for implementation is in VOL 2 RAP (Chapter 8).

5.3 Costs and budget

A summary of the cost and budget for consultation and communication is in Table 12. The details are in APPENDIX 6.

Table 13: Costs and Budget

Program	BDT (in Lakh)	USD
Consultation	25.0	32,000
Communication Strategy	316.0	410,000

TOTAL	341.0	442,000
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5.4 Monitoring and Reporting

Consultation and communication strategies implementation will be monitored both internally and externally. There will be two-levels of internal monitoring: (i) Field-level internal monitoring by the office of the PD and the head of ESDU as well as (ii) External monitoring by independent experts. In addition, an International Panel of Experts (IPOE) that is already in place for the Project will periodically monitor the implementation of all safeguards plans. A list of monitoring indicators will be prepared during implementation that shall include both process and outcome indicators.

The internal monitoring results will be reported in the monthly progress Report (MPR). The external monitoring will be conducted bi-annually. Reports of MPR and external monitors as well as all other reports such as workshop and disclosure reports will be accessible to all stakeholders and posted on the project website.

APPENDIX 1

Sources and References

Sources and References

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APPENDIX 2

Social Baseline Data Tables

Table 2.1: For How Many Years Interviewee Living in this Village/ on this Embankment

SL No	Length of living (in years)	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	Up to 5	499	30.13	100	15.04	178	18.00	777	23.47
2	6 to 10	266	16.06	92	13.83	173	17.49	531	16.04
3	11 to 20	613	37.02	142	21.35	226	22.85	981	29.64
4	21 to 30	186	11.23	56	8.42	49	4.95	291	8.79
5	Above 30	21	1.27	25	3.76	25	2.53	71	2.15
6	Ancestral	71	4.29	250	37.59	338	34.18	659	19.91
	Total	1656	100.00	665	100.00	989	100.00	3310	100

Table 2.2: Religion of Respondents

Religion	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Islam	1608	97.10	640	96.24	949	95.96	3197	96.59
Hinduism	48	2.90	25	3.76	40	4.04	113	3.41
Total	1656	100	665	100	989	100.00	3310	100

Table 2.3: Location of Respondent's House

SL NO	Description	Frequency	%
1	On the Embankment	1656	50.0
2	Inside the embankment (on the village side)	665	20.1
3	Outside the embankment (river side)	989	29.9
	All responses	3310	100

Table 2.4: Size of Households

SL No	Number of Members	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	1	25	1.51	2	0.30	13	1.31	40	1.21
2	2 to 4	923	55.74	356	53.53	522	52.78	1801	54.41
3	5 to 7	666	40.22	277	41.65	413	41.76	1356	40.97
4	8 and above	42	2.54	30	4.51	41	4.15	113	3.41
	Total	1656	100	665	100	989	100	3310	100
	Average HHs Size	4.33		4.56		4.47		4.42	

Table 2.5: Age and Sex Composition of Household Members

Age Group	Inside the Embankment				Outside the Embankment				
	%	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	
18	8.34	131	115	246	8.11	185	170	355	
17	14.2	159	160	319	10.51	286	284	570	
16	13.8	202	176	378	12.46	286	262	548	
15	8.42	165	117	282	9.29	237	178	415	
14	13.5	239	247	486	16.02	325	342	667	
13	14.4	236	199	435	14.34	280	316	596	
12	20.2	306	328	634	20.9	479	451	930	
11	7.25	148	106	254	8.37	204	131	335	
10	71	100	1586	1448	3034	100	2282	2134	4416

Table 2.6: Relationship of Members with Household Head

SL No	Relation	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	Household Head	1656	23.09	665	21.92	989	22.40	3310	22.64
2	Husband	6	0.08	2	0.07	4	0.09	12	0.08
3	Wife	1518	21.17	621	20.47	928	21.01	3067	20.98
4	Son	1920	26.77	826	27.22	1172	26.54	3918	26.80
5	Daughter	1328	18.52	499	16.45	780	17.66	2607	17.83
6	Father	38	0.53	21	0.69	39	0.88	98	0.67
7	Mother	205	2.86	94	3.10	118	2.67	417	2.85
8	Brother	46	0.64	22	0.73	30	0.68	98	0.67
9	Sister	22	0.31	17	0.56	17	0.38	56	0.38
10	Brother's Wife	8	0.11	8	0.26	11	0.25	27	0.18
11	Son-in-law	3	0.04	4	0.13	0	0.00	7	0.05
12	Daughter-in-law	169	2.36	115	3.79	139	3.15	423	2.89
13	Grandson	113	1.58	65	2.14	78	1.77	256	1.75
14	Granddaughter	107	1.49	62	2.04	79	1.79	248	1.70
15	Father-in-law/Uncle	1	0.01	1	0.03	1	0.02	3	0.02
16	Mother-in-law/Aunt	17	0.24	6	0.20	6	0.14	29	0.20
17	Nephew	5	0.07	3	0.10	11	0.25	19	0.13
18	Niece	7	0.10	2	0.07	10	0.23	19	0.13
19	Grandfather	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20	Grandmother	0	0.00	1	0.03	2	0.05	3	0.02
21	Brother/Sister-in-law	2	0.03	0	0.00	2	0.05	4	0.03
	Total	7171	100	3034	100	4416	100	14621	100

Table 2.7: Number of Male and Female-Headed Households

SL No	Sex of HH Head	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	Male	1552	93.72	642	96.54	946	98.13	3140	94.86
2	Female	104	6.28	23	3.46	43	4.46	170	5.14
	TOTAL	1656	100.00	665	100	964	100.00	3310	100

Table 2.8: Number of Disabled Persons in the Household

Particulars		HH with Disabled Persons	Age Below 5	5 to 14	15-59	60+	Total
On the Embankment	Male Disabled	35	2	12	15	1	65
	Fem Disabled	2	1	9	20	4	36
	Total Disabled	37	3	21	35	5	101
Inside the Embankment	Male Disabled	6	0	2	7	0	15
	Fem Disabled	0	0	1	5	2	8
	Total Disabled	6	0	3	12	2	23
Outside the Embankment	Male Disabled	17	1	10	8	1	37
	Fem Disabled	1	1	3	10	2	17
	Total Disabled	18	2	13	18	3	54
Total	Male Disabled	58	3	24	30	2	117
	Fem Disabled	3	2	13	35	8	61
	Total Disabled	61	5	37	65	10	178

Table 2.9 Marital Status of Members of Age 10 and Above

Marital Status		Married	Unmarried	Widower	Separated	Divorced	Total
On the Embankment	Frequency Male	1742	1078	14	2	12	2848
	% of M	61.17	37.85	0.49	0.07	0.42	100
	Frequency Female	1746	635	278	26	23	2708
	% of F	64.48	23.45	10.27	0.96	0.85	100
Inside the Embankment	Frequency Male	771	510	13	1	1	1296
	% of M	59.49	39.35	1	0.08	0.08	100
	Frequency Female	781	276	106	6	4	1173
	% of F	66.58	23.53	9.04	0.51	0.34	100
Outside the Embankment	Frequency Male	1121	668	15	3	4	1811
	% of M	61.9	36.89	0.83	0.17	0.22	100
	Frequency Female	1124	394	130	12	20	1680
	% of F	66.9	23.45	7.74	0.71	1.19	100
Total	Frequency Male	3634	2256	42	6	17	5955
	% of M	61.02	37.88	0.71	0.1	0.29	100
	Frequency Female	3651	1305	514	44	47	5561
	% of F	65.65	23.47	9.24	0.79	0.85	100

Table 2.10 Location of In-law's House

this lage	In this Char	Away from this Village/ Char	In this Thana Sadar	In Another Village	In a Sadar of Different District	In the Thana Sadar of Different District	In a Village Char of Different District
8	17	101	101	896	6	20	73
.65	0.81	4.81	4.81	42.65	0.29	0.95	3.47
9	17	96	100	885	6	20	72
.56	0.81	4.55	4.74	41.96	0.28	0.95	3.41
1	9	32	36	400	7	9	26
.76	0.96	3.41	3.84	42.64	0.75	0.96	2.77
2	7	34	35	404	5	9	24
.61	0.74	3.58	3.69	42.57	0.53	0.95	2.53
5	16	49	29	558	14	13	46
.24	1.43	4.37	2.59	49.78	1.25	1.16	4.1
1	15	49	32	553	12	13	47
.68	1.33	4.36	2.85	49.2	1.07	1.16	4.18
64	42	182	166	1854	27	42	145
.03	1.16	5.01	4.57	51.02	0.74	1.16	3.99
02	39	179	167	1842	23	42	143
.92	1.07	4.9	4.57	50.45	0.63	1.15	3.92

Table 2.11: Level of Education (5 yrs and above)

		Inside the Embankment				Outside the Embankment			
		Frequency Female	% of F	Frequency Male	% of M	Frequency Female	% of F	Frequency Male	% of M
		798	24.91	319	21.92	280	21.01	455	21.7
		573	17.88	247	16.98	264	19.8	351	16.74
		214	6.68	178	12.23	163	12.23	225	10.73
		89	2.78	144	9.9	79	5.93	143	6.82
		30	0.94	96	6.6	42	3.15	105	5.01
		6	0.19	36	2.47	12	0.9	33	1.57
		4	0.12	7	0.48	1	0.08	10	0.48
		1	0.03	5	0.34	1	0.08	5	0.24
		0	0	0	0	1	0.08	0	0
		1	0.03	8	0.55	0	0	15	0.72
		350	10.92	144	9.9	119	8.93	257	12.26
		109	3.4	27	1.86	39	2.93	69	3.29
		1029	32.12	244	16.77	332	24.91	429	20.46
		3204	100	1455	100	1333	100	2097	100

Table 2.12: Receiving Social Security Assistance

SL N o	No allowance	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	VGF	46	6.42	8	3.29	22	5.74	76	5.66
2	Allowance for elderly	82	11.45	35	14.40	50	13.05	167	12.44
3	Allowance for widow	39	5.45	9	3.70	22	5.74	70	5.22
4	Allowance for freedom fighter	7	0.98	5	2.06	2	0.52	14	1.04
5	Allowance for disable people	7	0.98	2	0.82	3	0.78	12	0.89
6	Stipend	535	74.72	184	75.72	284	74.15	1003	74.74
	All Social Security	716	100	243	100	383	100	1342	100

Table 2.13: Whether Received Disaster Relief Recently

Status	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Yes receiving	174	2.43	40	1.32	91	2.06	305	2.09
Not receiving	6997	97.57	2994	98.68	4325	97.94	14316	97.91
Total	7171	100.00	3034	100.00	4416	100.00	14621	100.00

Table 2.14: Ownership Pattern of Present Homestead Land

Description of Code	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Tenant	7	0.42	11	1.65	19	1.92	37	1.12
Living in Khas land	1568	94.69	35	5.26	326	32.96	1929	58.28
Real owner/Actual owner	62	3.74	495	74.44	450	45.50	1007	30.42
Ownership of Mother/Father	10	0.60	68	10.23	109	11.02	187	5.65
Ownership of father-in-law/mother in low	0	0.00	14	2.11	19	1.92	33	1.00
Occupied Land	2	0.12	3	0.45	12	1.21	17	0.51
Living with Kin	6	0.36	25	3.76	38	3.84	69	2.08
Tenant on occupied Land	1	0.06	14	2.11	11	1.11	26	0.79
Ownership of others person	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.51	5	0.15
Total	1656	100	665	100	989	100	3310	100

Table 2.15 Location of Living before Coming Here

Sl. No.	Description of Code	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	In this village	698	44.04	228	55.21	287	44.3
2	In this char	68	4.29	10	2.42	22	3.4
3	Away from this village/Char	175	11.04	30	7.26	66	10.2
4	In this thanasadar	26	1.64	7	1.69	2	0.3
5	In another village/Char of the district	460	29.02	110	26.63	216	33.3
6	In a sadar of different district	4	0.25	1	0.24	3	0.5
7	In a village char of	24	1.51	3	0.73	8	1.2

	different district						
8	On the same embankment	24	1.51	7	1.69	6	0.9
9	On the other embankment	106	6.69	17	4.12	38	5.9
Total		1585	100	413	100	648	100

Table 2.16: How Many Times Changed Location

Description of Code	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
0	71	4.29	250	37.59	338	34.18	659	19.91
1	589	35.57	217	32.63	253	25.58	1059	31.99
2	158	9.54	42	6.32	60	6.07	260	7.85
3--5	624	37.68	110	16.54	228	23.05	962	29.06
6--10	176	10.63	35	5.26	85	8.59	296	8.94
11--14	23	1.39	7	1.05	16	1.62	46	1.39
14 +	15	0.91	4	0.60	9	0.91	28	0.85
Total	1656	100.00	665	100.00	989	100.00	3310	100

Table 2.17: How many Times Changed Location of House for Riverbank Erosion

Number of change	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Once	520	36.39	184	50.97	218	37.01	922	38.76
Twice	203	14.21	39	10.80	68	11.54	310	13.03
3-5 times	521	36.46	99	27.42	205	34.80	825	34.68
6-10 times	150	10.50	28	7.76	78	13.24	256	10.76
11 times or more	35	2.45	11	3.05	20	3.40	66	2.77
All responses	1429	100.00	361	100.00	589	100.0	2379	100.0

Table 2.18: Living Condition of Present Location

SL No	Description of Code	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	very poor	55	1.70	9	0.83	26	1.59	90	1.51
2	Satisfactory	619	19.10	115	10.65	286	17.44	1020	17.11
3	Good	2334	72.01	765	70.83	1166	71.10	4265	71.55

4	Very good	233	7.19	191	17.69	162	9.88	586	9.83
	Total	3241	100	1080	100	1640	100	5961	100

Table 2.19: Land Ownership by Type of Land Use

Code	Description	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
		Frequency	Area (dec)	Frequency	Area (dec)	Frequency	Area (dec)	Frequency	Area (dec)
1 & 3 - 6	Effective owner and operator	164	11032	290	25488	314	20071	768	56591
7 to 9	Own land leased	23	1124	44	6682	42	4661	109	12467
10 and 11	Land given for public use, charity, donation	1	21	0	0	2	25	3	46
All type		188	12177	334	32170	358	24757	880	69104

Table 2.20: Area Owned by Location

Code	Location of land owned	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
		Freq	Area	Freq	Area	Freq	Area	Freq	Area
1	In a Sadar of this district	0	0	6	103	5	30	11	132
2	In another sadar of this district	2	15	9	129	1	5	12	149
3	In a village of this district	53	1566	219	11461	177	4797	449	17823
4	in a sadar of different district	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	In the thanasadar of different district	0	0	2	18	0	0	2	18
6	In a village of different district	6	177	3	87	1	7	10	271
7	In a char	31	6526	34	4156	52	6707	117	17389
8	Outside the embankment (to the river)	85	2698	69	7247	545	14590	699	24535
9	In side the embankment	85	1745	474	15235	75	3986	634	20966

Total		240	12193	717	33871	776	28121	1733	74185
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Table 2.21: Land Ownership by Type of Acquisition

Sl. No	How owned	On the Embankment			Inside the Embankment			Outside the Embankment			Total		
		Freq	Area	Present Value (Tk)	Freq	Area	Present Value (Tk)	Freq	Area	Present Value (Tk)	Freq	Area	Present Value (Tk)
1	Inheritance	156	10552	1198657	542	29324	2139708	608	24470	1203701	1306	64346	4542065
2	Purchase	100	2118	914949	263	8932	1336011	226	5249	874546	589	16299	3125505
3	As a gift	1	1	15000	4	40	615000	5	229	185000	10	270	815000
4	As dowry	1	16	640000	2	117	511550	1	4	120000	4	137	1271550
5	Charity	1	26	6000	4	21	228000	9	132	290250	14	179	524250
6	Occupancy	3	13	115000	1	2	40000	5	23	40250	9	38	195250
7	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	27000	2	14	27000
Total		262	12726	2889606	816	38435	4870268	856	30121	2740747	1934	81282	10500620

Table 2.22: Ownership Status of House

Code	Tenancy Type	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
1	Rented	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Own built	1560	94.20	600	90.23	936	94.64	3096	93.53
3	Own bought	73	4.41	53	7.97	33	3.34	159	4.80
4	Own, Inherited	14	0.85	11	1.65	16	1.62	41	1.24
5	Own, obtained from someone	6	0.36	0	0.00	3	0.30	9	0.27
6	Took, Shelter in other's house	3	0.18	1	0.15	1	0.10	5	0.15
Total		1656	100	665	100.00	989	100.00	3310	100

Table 2.23: Value of Housing Structure (excluding land value)

Value Tk	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Not above 20,000	614	37.14	133	20.03	329	33.30	1076	32.56
20-50 thousand	785	47.49	326	49.10	484	48.99	1595	48.26

51-99 thousand	208	12.58	136	20.48	119	12.04	463	14.01
1 to 5 lac	44	2.66	59	8.89	52	5.26	155	4.69
Above 5 lac	2	0.12	10	1.51	4	0.40	16	0.48
Total	1653	100	664	100	988	100	3305	100

Table 2.24: Relationship with Owner

District	Relation	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Sirajganj	Close Relative	1	33.33	0	0.00	1	100.00	2	40.00
Bogra	Close Relative	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	20.00
Gaibandha	Close Relative	2	66.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	40.00
Total		3	100	1	100	1	100	5	100

Table 2.25: Distribution of HH by Number of Housing Structure Own

Number	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment			Outside the Embankment		Total	
	Freq of HH	% of HH	Freq of HH	% of HH		Freq of HH	% of HH	Freq of HH	% of HH
1	187	12.34	46	7.35		103	11.10	336	10.94
2	344	22.69	56	8.95		160	17.24	560	18.24
3	498	32.85	150	23.96		228	24.57	876	28.53
4--6	604	39.84	378	60.38		472	50.86	1454	47.36
7+	23	1.52	35	5.59		26	2.80	84	2.74
Total	1516	100	626	100		928	100	3070	100

Table 2.26: Number of Housing Structure by Type Structure Use

Type Use			Living	Kitchen	Veranda	Bathroom	Latrine	Shop	Cow-shed	Store	Total
On the Embankment	Pucca	Freq of HH	0	0	0	3	13	0	0	0	16
		Number of Structure	0	0	0	3	13	0	0	0	16
	Semi pucca	Freq of HH	9	5	1	6	16	2	3	1	43
		Number of Structure	11	5	1	6	16	2	3	1	45
	Kutcha	Freq of HH	1641	888	145	222	1139	22	443	76	4576
		Number of Structure	2234	891	148	223	1141	22	449	79	5187
Inside the Embankment	Pucca	Freq of HH	0	2	0	6	36	0	0	0	44
		Number of Structure	0	2	0	6	37	0	0	0	45
	Semi pucca	Freq of HH	25	7	8	26	35	1	1	1	104
		Number of Structure	33	8	9	26	35	1	1	1	114
	Kutcha	Freq of HH	646	447	105	149	489	8	261	30	2135
		Number of Structure	1011	452	108	151	489	8	266	31	2516
Outside the Embankment	Pucca	Freq of HH	0	1	0	4	25	0	0	0	30
		Number of Structure	0	1	0	4	25	0	0	0	30

Type Use			Living	Kitchen	Veranda	Bathroom	Latrine	Shop	Cow-shed	Store	Total
	Semi pucca	Freq of HH	11	7	4	5	15	0	1	0	43
		Number of Structure	18	7	4	5	15	0	1	0	50
	Kutchra	Freq of HH	977	617	128	147	717	7	344	32	2969
		Number of Structure	1391	624	136	147	717	8	345	32	3400
	Total	Pucca									
		Freq of HH	0	3	0	13	74	0	0	0	90
	Semi pucca	Number of Structure	0	3	0	13	75	0	0	0	91
		Freq of HH	45	19	13	37	66	3	5	2	190
	Kutchra	Number of Structure	62	20	14	37	66	3	5	2	209
		Freq of HH	3264	1952	378	518	2345	37	1048	138	9680
		Number of Structure	4636	1967	392	521	2347	38	1060	142	11103

Table 2.27: Floor Area of Home Structure by Type of Use

Use type	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
	Freq	Floor area Sft	Freq	Floor area Sft	Freq	Floor area Sft	Freq	Floor area Sft
Living	2245	542500	1044	298119	1409	359325	4698	1199944
Kitchen	896	60195	462	35090	632	45749	1990	141034
Veranda	149	22731	117	20321	140	23302	406	66354
Bathroom	232	7864	183	7106	156	5834	571	20804
Latrine	1170	18870	561	9922	757	12611	2488	41403
Shop	24	2556	9	2970	8	1461	41	6987
Cow-shed	452	50686	267	34527	346	41278	1065	126491
Store	80	9520	32	4662	32	5236	144	19418
Total	5248	714922	2675	412717	3480	494796	11403	1622435

Table 2.28: Overall Condition of House Structure by Use Type

Use type		Living	Kitchen	Veranda	Bathroom	Latrine	Shop	Cow-shed	Store	Total
On the Embankment	Dilapidated	199	542	28	152	845	2	141	19	1928
	Little repair needed	1012	301	52	64	217	11	259	40	1956
	Quite good	1034	53	69	16	108	11	52	21	1364
	Total	2245	896	149	232	1170	24	452	80	5248
Inside the Embankment	Dilapidated	42	186	11	63	257	1	57	5	622
	Little repair needed	380	211	49	66	172	1	161	19	1059
	Quite good	622	65	57	54	132	7	49	8	994
	Total	1044	462	117	183	561	9	267	32	2675
Outside the Embankment	Dilapidated	87	326	16	77	459	0	86	5	1056
	Little repair needed	575	250	54	53	181	2	208	18	1341
	Quite good	747	56	70	26	117	6	52	9	1083
	Total	1409	632	140	156	757	8	346	32	3480
Total	Dilapidated	328	1054	55	292	1561	3	284	29	3606
	Little repair needed	1967	762	155	183	570	14	628	77	4356

	Quite good	2403	174	196	96	357	24	153	38	3441
	Total	4698	1990	406	571	2488	41	1065	144	11403

Table 2.29: Vegetation Around House

Condition	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
	Frequency	% of HH	Frequency	% of HH	Frequency	% of HH	Frequency	% of HH
Not much vegetation	196	11.84	142	21.35	194	19.62	532	16.07
Moderate vegetation	728	43.96	384	57.74	472	47.72	1584	47.85
Low Vegetation	477	28.80	111	16.69	208	21.03	796	24.05
No Vegetation	255	15.40	28	4.21	115	11.63	398	12.02
Total	1656	100.00	665	100	989	100.00	3310	100.00
Has open space for vegetation	491	29.65	331	49.77	436	44.08	1258	38.01
No space for Vegetation	1165	70.35	334	50.23	553	55.92	2052	61.99
Total	1656	100.00	665	100	989	100	3310	100.00
Has vegetable cultivation	168	34.22	124	3.72	178	40.83	470	37.36
No vegetable cultivation	323	65.78	207	6.21	258	59.17	788	62.64
Total	491	100.00	331	9.94	436	100.00	1258	100.00

Table 2.30: Type of Household Assets Owned

Inside the Embankment			Outside the Embankment			Total		
Total Value	Average Value	Freq of HH	No. of Asset	Total Value	Average Value	Freq of HH	No. of Asset	Total Value
682300	18441	20	20	326600	16330	38	43	539800
406020	3531	61	91	254540	4173	105	307	524850
58790	2556	22	23	26200	1191	18	21	30050
718600	4728	144	148	795920	5527	128	129	646200
354450	1502	227	434	530150	2335	254	402	401300
258400	14356	19	22	327200	17221	30	36	425600
1824000	1423	574	909	1031200	1797	785	1161	1303850
796400	2112	228	254	557600	2446	262	287	554900
660000	44000	36	37	2406000	66833	21	22	1294000
265150	3048	47	51	141550	3012	65	67	220600
794625	610	598	2041	545950	913	825	2335	604595
556580	542	547	842	447685	818	720	986	473091
4145610	2570	645	1496	2611340	4049	959	1931	2965230
157500	5081	27	38	261300	9678	24	40	123400
391740	247	636	1432	207450	326	947	1866	262820
2637630	2495	542	1253	2447530	4516	678	1325	2330700
4202471	3931	520	3601	7803425	15007	692	2955	5885520
223750	2406	51	873	180750	3544	51	544	170270
1473160	1307	559	2707	1322650	2366	790	3005	1259542
791500	4575	37	46	264400	7146	56	65	399400
14907500	29116	271	628	10926400	40319	401	834	13562000
1517900	4159	149	329	742500	4983	229	503	1031500
								4504
								743

Table 2.30(continues): Type of Household Assets Owned

Asset Value	Inside the Embankment					Outside the Embankment					Total		
	Average Value	Freq of HH	No. of Asset	Total Value	Average Value	Freq of HH	No. of Asset	Total Value	Average Value	Freq of HH	Total Value	Average Value	Freq of HH
10	916	345	2449	428650	1242	455	2799	501991	1103				
1000	73867	5	5	500000	100000	8	8	317000	39625				
1950	17300	85	85	2005290	23592	92	93	2003385	21776				
1070	1877	271	325	662250	2444	363	449	873623	2407				
10	2335	18	21	69700	3872	12	14	90100	7508				
10	18000	2	3	109000	54500	4	4	16500	4125				
10	3000	3	7	17500	5833	1	1	300	300				
10	4000	1	1	14000	14000	1	1	13000	13000				
10	26000	2	2	29000	14500	1	1	25000	25000				
10	19000	10	14	218500	21850	17	18	209000	12294				
10	900					2	3	900	450				
10	153	10	17	2030	203	16	82	18400	1150				
100	74667	2	2	65000	32500	3	3	170000	56667				
10	6250												
10	760	2	21	5000	2500	2	5	800	400				
10	1075					6	6	5500	917				
10						1	12	3600	3600				

Table 2.31: How the Asset was procured

Inside the Embankment				Outside the Embankment			
Purchase	Inherited	Gift/ Charity	Dowry	Produced	Purchase	Inherited	Gift/ Charity Dowry
16				4	32		
55				6	88		
22					18		
141		3			127	1	
223		4			253	1	
19					30		
563	1	9		1	765	19	
224		4			251	9	2
33		2	1		20	1	
46		1			64	1	
583		2	1	12	797	5	
527		1		19	678	2	
596	2	5		42	899	3	6
26		1			22		
632		3		1	940	4	1

Table 2.31(Continues): How the Asset was Procured

	Inside the Embankment					Outside the Embankment				
	Purchase	Inherited	Gift/Charity	Dowry	Produced	Purchase	Inherited	Gift/Charity	Dowry	
zed										
	484	3	28	5		647	1	36	2	
	46		5			50		1		
	553		6			779		8	1	
	37					55			1	
	234	1	3		33	339	4	5	1	
	125		2		22	199		4		
	22				4	21				
	288		1		56	367		2		
	5					8				

Table 2.31(Continues): How the Asset was Procured

	Inside the Embankment						Outside the Embankment					
	Produced	Purchase	Inherited	Gift/Charity	Downy	Produced	Purchase	Inherited	Gift/Charity	Downy	Produced	Product
		265		3		3	353	7			3	
		16				2	12					
		2					4					
		3					1					
		1					1					
		2					1					
		10					17					
							2					
		10					16					
		2					3					
		1										
		2					2					
							1					

Table 2.32: Main Occupation of Household and Income by Source

	Inside the Embankment					Outside the Embankment				
	Average per worker	NU of HH	NU of persons	Total Income from Source	Average per involved HH	Average per worker	NU of HH	NU of persons	Total Income from Source	Average per involved HH
5817	195	211	1421000	7287	6735	248	273	1774001	7153	649
5159	137	145	739350	5397	5099	238	264	1360750	5717	515
11571	5	5	31000	6200	6200	3	3	20500	6833	683
	1	1	4000	4000	4000					
5468	115	127	864700	7519	6809	206	223	1290100	6263	578
6091	64	67	406100	6345	6061	123	130	744800	6055	572
2749	24	25	74300	3096	2972	31	34	116100	3745	341
5704	97	117	803000	8278	6863	107	138	907300	8479	657
5993	57	57	388100	6809	6809	83	90	561500	6765	623
4394	18	18	106500	5917	5917	18	22	101000	5611	459
7317	93	112	1238200	13314	11055	84	101	1093680	13020	1082
2089	5	6	10500	2100	1750	17	20	41300	2429	206
5360	3	3	36000	12000	12000	4	4	54000	13500	1350
3000	3	3	13000	4333	4333	3	3	23000	7667	766

Table 2.32(Continues): Main Occupation of Household and Income by Source

	Inside the Embankment				Outside the Embankment				
Average per worker	NU of HH	NU of persons	Total Income from Source	Average per involved HH worker	Average per worker	NU of HH	NU of persons	Total Income from Source	Average per involved HH worker
4625	4	4	27500	6875	6875	3	4	20500	6833
8085	22	26	208000	9455	8000	25	26	285000	11400
2833						2	2	11000	5500
2638	3	3	7000	2333	2333	4	4	5500	1375
214	156	188	91175	584	485	230	273	66661	290
23000	9	10	169000	18778	16900	12	15	352000	29333
1762	34	36	89045	2619	2473	38	39	70300	1850
4830	3	3	28000	9333	9333	5	6	35000	7000
1246	25	26	69900	2796	2688	53	54	113620	2144
4408	1073	1193	6825370	6361	5721	1537	1728	9047612	5887

Table 2.33: Distribution of HHs and HHs Members by Primary Occupation

Occupational code	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
	NU HH	NU of person	NU HH	NU of person	NU HH	NU of person	NU HH	NU of person
Agriculture	201	213	195	211	248	273	644	697
Agricultural Labor	521	563	137	145	238	264	896	972
Agriculture rent recipient	6	7	5	5	3	3	14	15
Other rent recipient			1	1			1	1
Construction	337	372	115	127	206	223	658	722
Transport	287	301	64	67	123	130	474	498
Industry Self Employed	67	78	24	25	31	34	122	137
Industry worker	168	211	97	117	107	138	372	466
Trade (business owner)	140	146	57	57	83	90	280	293
Business Employee	45	47	18	18	18	22	81	87
Salaried Services	87	101	93	112	84	101	264	314
Household Services	65	73	5	6	17	20	87	99

Politician	5	5	3	3	4	4	12	12
Priest/ Imam/ Moazzen	1	1	3	3	3	3	7	7
Artisan/ artists	8	8	4	4	3	4	15	16
Self employed in business and profession	38	41	22	26	25	26	85	93
SSN Beneficiary (VGD/ VGF/ Old age/ Freedom fighter allowance)	3	3			2	2	5	5
Beggar/ dependent on charity	26	32	3	3	4	4	33	39
Student	1173	2026	498	875	700	1225	2371	4126
Overseas Remittance Beneficiary	3	4	9	10	12	15	24	29
Child/ Old/ Unemployed	895	1242	348	457	543	757	1786	2456
all other codes	10	10	3	3	5	6	18	19
House Wife	1488	1687	615	759	908	1072	3011	3518
Total	5574	7171	2319	3034	3367	4416	11260	14621

Table 2.34: Household Savings and Place of Deposits

Place of deposits	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
	F of HH	% H H	F of HH	% H H	F of HH	% H H	F of HH	% H H
At home	17	2.20	7	2.05	17	3.29	41	2.52
With Bank	136	17.64	92	26.90	117	22.67	345	21.18
With NGO	572	74.19	222	64.91	357	69.19	1151	70.66
Others	46	5.97	21	6.14	25	4.84	92	5.65
Total	771	100	342	100	516	100	1629	100

Table 2.35: Whether any of Members has Life Insurance

Answer		Yes	No	Total
On the Embankment	Freq	64	1592	1656
	%	3.86	96.14	100
Inside the Embankment	Freq	49	616	665
	%	7.37	92.63	100
Outside the Embankment	Freq	43	946	989
	%	4.35	95.65	100
Total	Freq	156	3154	3310
	%	4.71	95.29	100

Table 2.36: Source of Loan of Household

Description	On the Embankment				Inside the Embankment				Outside the Embankment				Total			
	F HH	Amount/TK	with Interest	Without Interest	F HH	Amount/TK	with Interest	Without Interest	F HH	Amount/TK	with Interest	Without Interest	F HH	Amount/TK	with Interest	Without Interest

				est								st				st
Bank	32	2350770	32		37	2157000	37		40	2601000	40		109	7108770	109	0
Money Lender	71	2415400	69	2	11	375000	11		49	779600	49		131	3570000	129	2
Shop-keeper	110	802810	10	100	41	282400	9	32	62	238020	11	51	213	1323230	30	183
Relatives	37	1208000	11	26	20	2019080	6	14	25	460000	9	16	82	3687080	26	56
Friend/Neighbor	14	187650	13	1	8	237000	4	4	18	280000	12	6	40	704650	29	11
Not Relatives	21	325000	18	3	7	335000	6	1	2	213000	10	2	40	873000	34	6
Brac	90	1692700	90		29	576000	29		57	189027	57		176	4158927	176	0
Grameen	171	3262280	171		64	1170500	64		111	2218000	111		346	6650780	346	0
ASA	104	1917100	104		40	2048500	40		47	754000	47		191	4719600	191	0
TMSS	14	227500	14		5	65000	5		6	91000	6		25	383500	25	0
RDRS	1	30000	1		0				0				1	30000	1	0
Prosshika	3	29200	3		0				0				3	29200	3	0
Podokkhep	49	751600	49		26	631500	26		37	512000	37		112	1895100	112	0
World Vision	11	131500	11		5	108000	5		6	119000	6		22	358500	22	0
PDF	14	210950	14		0				1	7000	1		15	217950	15	0
National NGO(Other)	84	1345500	84		30	536400	30		43	585500	43		157	2467400	157	0
NTC	0				0				5	75000	5		5	75000	5	0
Soler	68	829125	68		18	251536	18		63	1155900	63		149	2236561	149	0
solar Panel	6	140158	6		4	94000	4		7	82950	7		17	317108	17	0
Total	900	17857243	768	132	345	10886916	294	51	589	12062197	514	75	1834	40806356	1576	258

Table 2.37: Income Transfer (remittance) Received Last year

Description	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
	F HH	Amount TK	F HH	Amount TK	F HH	Amount TK	F HH	Amount TK
Received (yes)	280	2226950	114	960100	140	1026650	534	4213700
In cash or kind								
Cash	72	1096100	24	404100	29	362800	125	1863000
Kind	123	264950	58	194200	66	199050	247	658200
Both	85	865900	32	361800	45	464800	162	1692500
Cash TK	157	1749100	56	681500	74	689600	287	3120200
Kind equiv.TK	208	477850	90	278600	111	337050	409	1093500
Place of living of sender								
Same Community	41	370900	19	148200	15	37400	75	556500

Description	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
	F HH	Amount TK	F HH	Amount TK	F HH	Amount TK	F HH	Amount TK
Same district, outside of community	111	371900	47	189900	64	288450	222	850250
Different district	31	218050	18	117400	17	92400	66	427850
Big city, Dhaka, Chittagong	93	1218100	26	323600	42	552400	161	2094100
Outside of country	4	48000	4	181000	2	56000	10	285000
Total	280	2226950	114	960100	140	1026650	534	4213700

Table 2.38: Whether Household was Able to Manage at Least 2 Meals Regularly Last One Year

Answer	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Yes	1167	70.47	568	85.4	795	80.38	2530	76.44
No	489	29.53	97	14.6	194	19.62	780	23.56
Total	1656	100	665	100	989	100	3310	100

Table 2.39: Type of Latrine Used by Household Members

Type of Latrine	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
1. open field	221	13.35	33	4.96	98	9.91	352	10.63
2. Kutcha	1141	68.90	408	61.35	691	69.87	2240	67.67
3. Sanitary	294	17.75	224	33.68	200	20.22	718	21.69
Total	1656	100	665	100	989	100	3310	100

Table 2.40: Electricity Available at Household

Answer	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Yes	423	25.54	318	47.82	371	37.51	1112	33.60
No	1233	74.46	347	52.18	618	62.49	2198	66.40
Total	1656	100.00	665	100.00	989	100.00	3310	100.00

Table 2.41: Ownership Type of Drinking Water Source

Answer	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Self	1156	69.81	548	82.41	686	69.36	2390	72.21
Partnership	113	6.82	49	7.37	79	7.99	241	7.28
Other ownership	361	21.80	66	9.92	211	21.33	638	19.27
Government supply system	18	1.09	2	0.30	7	0.71	27	0.82
Supply from NGO	3	0.18	0	0.00	5	0.51	8	0.24
Community ownership	3	0.18	0	0.00	1	0.10	4	0.12

Khash pond/Canal/River	2	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.06
Total	1656	100	665	100	989	100	3310	100

Table 2.42: Availing Health Care Service in Case of Common Disease

Institution	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Upazilla Hospital	542	15.33	197	13.95	294	13.60	1033	14.53
Medical College Hospital	21	0.59	19	1.35	6	0.28	46	0.65
District /Sadar Hospital	290	8.20	110	7.79	166	7.68	566	7.96
NGO Healthcare	136	3.85	52	3.68	95	4.39	283	3.98
Non-Government Clinic/Healthcare	190	5.37	91	6.44	126	5.83	407	5.72
Health And Family Planning Center	776	21.95	303	21.46	528	24.42	1607	22.60
Pharmacy	1581	44.71	640	45.33	947	43.80	3168	44.56
Total	3536	100.00	1412	100.00	2162	100.00	7110	100.00

Table 2.43: Availing Health Care Service in Case of Critical Disease

Institution	On the Embankment		Inside the Embankment		Outside the Embankment		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Upazilla Hospital	680	23.40	247	19.57	420	22.16	1347	22.22
Medical College Hospital	181	6.23	122	9.67	136	7.18	439	7.24
District /Sadar Hospital	776	26.70	365	28.92	453	23.91	1594	26.29
NGO Healthcare	39	1.34	11	0.87	30	1.58	80	1.32
Non-Government Clinic/Healthcare	182	6.26	118	9.35	134	7.07	434	7.16
Health And Family Planning Center	249	8.57	73	5.78	143	7.55	465	7.67
Pharmacy	799	27.49	326	25.83	579	30.55	1704	28.10
Total	2906	100	1262	100	1895	100	6063	100

APPENDIX 3

Full List of Stakeholders' Meetings and FGDs Held

List of Stakeholders' Meetings and FGDs Held**Table 3.1: List of Stakeholders' Meeting Held**

Sl.No	Chainage	Date	Time	Meeting Place	No. Of Participants		
					Male	Female	Total
01	00+400	14-07-14	12.00 pm	Baitara, Panpara, Oupda Dhal, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	11	34	45
02	02+000	13-07-14	2.30 pm	Kadail, Chatiantola, Kadain Bazar, BoshliaHoripur, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	25	0	25
03	04+000	13-07-14	10.00 am	Pailpara Bazar, Ali Akbar Shop, Paikpara Bazar, BoshliaHoripur, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	40	0	40
04	05+500	12-07-14	2.00 pm	Hossainpur, HossainpurBattola, Hossainpur, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	19	35	54
05	07+100	12-07-14	10.30 am	Goila, GoilaBottola, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	38	123	161
06	08+800	11-07-14	10.30am	Koldapara, Yard Of Water Development Board, Kopdaspara, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	60	88	148
07	11+100	10-07-14	2.30pm	Ranigram, Ranigram Bazar, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	41	0	41
08	13+500	10-07-14	10.30am	Gunargath, AnsarMor, Khoksabari, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	35	2	37
09	16+100	09-07-14	2.00 pm	DiarPhachil Bazar, Khokshabary, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	30	0	30
10	18+000	09-07-14	10.30am	Par-Pachil, Chongacha, Sirajganj Sador Sirajganj	32	21	53
11	20+000	26-05-14	9.00 am	Pachthakhui, PachthakuriJumana Bazar, Chongacha, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	25	0	25
12	21+500	26-05-14	11.00am	Shahazahan More, Pachthakury, Chongacha, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	25	0	25
13	23+400	25-05-14	9.00 am	Singrabari Bazar, Kazipur, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	31	0	31
14	26+000	26-05-14	3.00 pm	Rotonkandi Bazar, Rotonkandi Word No 5, Rotonkandi, Sirajganj	21	0	21
15	26+800	26-05-14	5.00 pm	Bikhola Govt. Primary School, Kazipur Word No.2, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	22	0	22
16	29+000	25-05-14	3.00 pm	MontuMiah's House, Kazipur, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	12	24	36
17	31+000	25-05-14	5.30 pm	Khudbandi Bazar, ,Kazipur Word No. 7, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	33	0	33
18	33+600	24-05-14	4.30 pm	Masuyakandi, Kazipur Union 7 No, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	37	0	37
19	35+200	22-05-14	1.00 am	Sotuhtola, SoudulaJoinal's House, Kazipur, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	19	06	25
20	37+400	22-05-14	9.00 am	Meghai, MeghaiSouthpara, Kazipur Word/2, Kazipur, Sirajganj	25	0	25

Sl.No	Chainage	Date	Time	Meeting Place	No. Of Participants		
					Male	Female	Total
21	40+000	26-05-14	10.00am	Doripara, GodakhaliTaltola, Kamalpur, Sariaikandi, Bogra	32	20	52
22	41+200	27-05-14	9.00 am	Dhekuria Bazar, Maizbari, Kazipur, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	25	0	25
23	41+400	27-05-14	4.30 pm	Koiagari, KoigariBoroitoliMor, Vandarbari,Ghunut, Bogra	23	02	25
24	42+000	26-05-14	11.15am	Chuniapara, Gosaibari, Dhunut, Bogra	17	16	33
25	44+000	27-05-14	12.00 pm	Vandarbari School Matt, Vandarbari, Dhunut, Bogra	25	0	25
26	46+000	26-05-14	12.16 pm	Shimulbari, ShimulbariEsparBandh, Vandarbari, Dhunut, Bogra	5	33	38
27	52+200	23-05-14	2.00 pm	Ichamara, Kamalpur Govt. Primary School, Ichamara, Sariaikandi, Bogra	19	17	36
28	53+000	23-05-14	10.00am	Rohadho, Mr. Taherul Islam Manik's House (Mp) ,Kamalpur, 4 No. Word, Sariaikandi, Bogra	61	1	62
29	55+000	23-05-14	4.00 pm	GhugumariUttorpar, Natun Hat, 12 Chandanbaisha, Sariaikandi, Bogra	47	0	47
30	57+000	24-05-14	11.20am	Boirakandi Embankment, Kornibary Govt. Primary School, Boirakandi, Kutubpur, Sariaikandi, Bogra	42	58	100
31	60+100	24-05-14	10.00am	Ulladangha, Mothurapara Govt. Primary School, Charkumarpara, Kurnibary, Sariaikandi, Bogra	49	0	49
32	64+000	24-05-14	2.00 pm	Digholkandi, Sariaikandi Union, Sariaikandi, Bogra	18	25	43
33	64+000	04-06-14	2. 00 pm	Digolkandi, Sariaikandi Union, Sarikandi, Bogra	0	25	25
34	65+800	04-06-14	4.00 pm	Nizbatia, Kalitola, Sariaikandi, Bogra	6	44	50
35	68+000	22-05-14	10.00am	Partitparol, Sariaikandi Sadar Union Parisad, Sariaikandi, Bogra	41	59	100
36	70+000	22-05-14	12.17 pm	Ontorpara, Ontarpar Govt. Primary School, Sariaikandi/2, Sariaikandi, Bogra	16	30	46
37	72+000	22-05-14	4.15 pm	Dikapara, Hatsairpur, Sarikandi, Bogra	5	18	23
38	73+500	27-05-14	2.55 pm	Nijbolail, Nazimul Alam Lal Orphanage, Nijbolail, Hatsherpur Union, Sariaikandi, Bogra	16	0	16
39	75+000	27-05-14	2.20 pm	East Sujatpur, Mr. Abdul Baki's House, Purbosuzatpur, Shympara, Pakula/7, Sonatola, Bogra	24	16	40
40	77+000	27-05-14	2.00 pm	Chalalkandi, Infront Of Harun's Shop, Chalalkandi, Pakula Union/7, Sonatola, Bogra	11	6	17

Sl.No	Chainage	Date	Time	Meeting Place	No. Of Participants		
					Male	Female	Total
41	79+000	27-05-14	1.05 pm	Radhakantopur, Monsur Ali's Shop, Pakula Union/7, Sonatola, Bogra	18	7	25
42	80+000	27-05-14	12.00 pm	Chukainagar Union Parisad, Tekainagar, Sonatola, Bogra	14	6	20
43	84+000	30-05-14	11.00am	BaliaDanga, BaliaDanga Bazar, TacaniChukanipara, Lakhata, Sonatola, Bogura	17	08	25
44	86+000	30-05-14	4.00 pm	Mamundopur, Jumarbar Union, Kumar Bari/4, Saghata, Gaibandha	25	0	25
45	89+000	31-05-14	9.00 am	Sohoraurdi Gate, Jumabari/2, Saghata, Gaibandha	25	0	25
46	91+000	31-05-14	11.00am	Dackbangla Bazar, Guridoho/9, Saghata, Gaibandha	25	0	25
47	93+000	31-05-14	9.00 am	Saghata, High School Road, Chowrasta, Saghata Union, Gaibandha	05	20	25
48	95+200	31-05-14	5.00 pm	South Sathalia, Sathalia School Bazar, Saghata Union/3, Saghata, Gaibandha	25	0	25
49	97+000	01-06-14	9.00 am	NorthaSathalia, Shathalia, Shaghata, Gaibandha	25	0	25
50	99+200	01-06-14	11.00am	Putimari, Udion Bazaar, Muktinogor/2, Saghata, Gaibandha	14	0	14
51	100+100	01-06-14	2.00 pm	Vorotkhali, Vorotkhali Union Bhobon, Saghata/3, Saghata, Gaibandha	25	0	25
52	104+500	02-06-14	10.00am	Citholia, Citholia 1 No. Badh, Vorotkhali/6, Saghata, Gaibandha	25	0	25
53	106+100	02-06-14	12.30 pm	Kukra Hat-Bazar, Vorotkhali/3, Saghata, Gaibandha	25	0	25
54	109+000	03-06-14	9.00 am	East KatlamariMadrasha,Katlamari, Gojaria/3, Fulsori, Gaibandha	14	11	25
55	111+000	03-06-14	11.30am	Katlamari 1 No, Word, Gojaria/1, Fulsori, Gaibandha	17	08	25
56	113+000	03-06-14	4.00 pm	Rotonpur, Uria Word 6/7, Fulsori, Gaibandha	11	14	25
57	115+000	05-06-14	10.00am	Uria, Uria Union ParisadBhabon, Uttor Uria, Fulchori, Gaibandha	28	27	55
58	117+200	05-06-14	2.00 pm	UttorUria, Chan Miah's House, Uttor Uria, Fulchori, Gaibandha	11	39	50
59	119+000	06-06-14	9.00 am	Ketkirhat, Ketkirhat Govt. Primary School, Konchipara, Fulchori.Konchipara, Gaibandha	57	18	75
60	120+700	04-06-14	9.30 am	Ullahbazar Registration Office, Bharatkhal, Saghata, Gaibandha	21	04	25
61	120+800	06-06-14	11.00am	PurboKonchipara, PurboKonchiparaRelget, Konchipara, Fulchori, Gaibandha	39	11	50
62	123+000	07-06-	9.00 am	Vasarpara, Nur Mohammad House,	20	55	75

Sl.No	Chainage	Date	Time	Meeting Place	No. Of Participants		
					Male	Female	Total
		14		Vanderpara, Konchipara, Fulchori, Gaibandha			
63	125+000	07-06-14	11.30am	Sardarpara, Chokmal's House, Uttorbhasha Para, Fulchori, Gaibandha	9	16	25
64	126+900	07-06-14	2.00 pm	ModdhoBaguria, Jubo Govt. Primary School, Baguria, 11 No. Gidary, Gaibanddha	51	0	51
65	129+500	08-06-14	10.00 am	South Gidari, 11 No. Gidary Union Parisad, Gaihla Thana, Gaibanddha	62	13	75
66	131+400	08-06-14	2.00 am	UttorGidari, Hawramor Kindergarten School, UttorGidari, Gaibandha Saodr, Gaibandha	25	25	50
67	133+400	13-06-14	10.00am	SorisarKhamar, PurboBoroBoldia,, Malibari Word No. 9, Gaibandha	22	29	51
68	135+400	13-06-14	12.00 pm	Sripur, Babur Bazar, Shripur Word 8 No., Gaibandha	21	46	67
69	137+400	13-06-14	2.30 pm	UttorSripur, UttorSripurChapra, UttorShripur, Sunddorganj, Gaibandha.	32	18	50
70	139+500	14-06-14	9.00 am	Vatikapasia, VatikapasiaPakerMatha, Pakarmatha, Sundorganj, 15 No. Kapasia, Gaibandha	8	44	52
71	141+400	14-06-14	1.30 pm	Vatikapasia, Ainal's Shop, Lalchamar Bazar, Sundorganj, Gaibandha	35	15	50
72	143+400	15-06-14	10.00 am	Sirajganj TirmathaLader Rasta, 15 No, Kapasia, Sundorganj, Gaibandha	6	44	50
73	145+200	15-06-14	12.00 am	KamarerVilta, Chondipur, Sukko Shop, Sundorganj, Gaibandha	40	10	50
74	146+400	17-06-14	10.00 am	UjanBochagari, BuchagaryKheyaGhat, Chondipur, Sundorganj, Gaibandha	71	53	124
75	148+500	18-06-14	10.00 am	Dangarchar, Dangarchar Govt. Primary School, Ramna, Chilmari, Kurigram	32	8	40
76	150+500	19-06-14	10.00 am	Khorkhoria, TeliparaMalek More, Ramna, Chilmari, Kurigram	94	81	175
77	152+200	20-06-14	10.00 am	JorgasPuraton Bazar, ChadekMiah's House, ZorgachaPuraton Bazar BeryBadh, , Ramna, Chilmari, Kurigram	23	63	86
78	154+500	20-06-14	12.30 pm	RomnaSarkarbariBadhMor, RomnaBandh, Ramna, Chilmari, Kurigram	13	25	38
79	156+200	20-06-14	3.00pm	Hatithana, Putimari, HatikhanaBerybadh, Putimari, Chilmari, Kurigram	37	13	50
80	158+000	21-06-	2.00 pm	Fokirer Vita, Fokirer Vita Mor,	06	19	25

Sl.No	Chainage	Date	Time	Meeting Place	No. Of Participants		
					Male	Female	Total
		14		Thanahat Word/4, Chilmari, Kurigram.			
81	160+000	21-06-14	1.00 pm	KachkdeSoroktari, KachkoleSwich Gate, Katchkol Bazaar, Ranigonj/7, Chilmari, Kurigram	24	0	24
82	162+000	21-06-14	3.30 pm	KalikuriSorkerpara, KaliburaAkabbor's House, Ranigonj Word/3, Chilmari, Kurigram	25	0	25
83	164+000	22-06-14	10.30am	ChorearparKhokon's Shop, Ranigonj, Chilmari, Kurigram	13	12	25
84	166+400	22-06-14	3.00 pm	Taripara, Hatiyamela Bazar, Hatiavbesh, Ulipur, Kurigram	12	13	25
85	168+000	23-06-14	10.30am	Kodomtola, Kodomtola Govt. Primary School, Hatia, Ulipur, Kurigram	27	0	27
86	170+200	23-06-14	2.00 pm	Dolon, Kashem Bazar, Buraburi, Ulipur, Kurigram	20	05	25
87	171+400	24-06-14	10.00am	Buramuri, 6 No. Word Buramuri, Ulapur, Kurigram	11	14	25
88	173+000	24-06-14	2.00 pm	ChorNitaiMor, ChorsitaisarSuitch Gate, Mogholbasha Word/6, Kurigram Sodor, Kurigram	11	14	25
89	174+400	25-06-14	9.30 am	Master Para, Bishwanath's House, Begumeganj, Valipur, Kurigram	16	26	42
90	175+500	25-06-14	3.00 pm	Gobindopur, Oabder Bazar, Pachgachi, Kurigram Sador, Kurigram	29	7	36
91	177+500	26-06-14	11.00am	KhanparaGorerpara, KhankaparaVola's House, Khanpara, Gorerpar, Jatrapur, Kurigram.	1	35	36
92	179+500	26-06-14	1.00 pm	Katlamari, KatlamaryGovt Primary School, Ghodadoh, Kurigram.	50	0	50
93	181+400	27-06-14	10.00am	Roulia, RouliaSarkarpara, Ghogadoh, Kurigram Sador, Kurigram	24	1	25
Sub-Total					2399	1580	3979
Meeting With Consultation Team & Resettlement Team							
94		19-08-14	11.55 am	5 No. Kazipur Union Parisad, Kazipur, Sirajganj Sadar, Sirajganj	77	34	111
95		20-08-14	12.50 pm	KhoddaBolail High School, Hasnapara, Sariakandi, Bogra	26	2	28
96		19-08-14	1.45 pm	Uno Office, Kazipur, Sirajganj Sadar, Sirajganj	15	1	16
97		20-08-14	11.20 am	Sariakandi Upazila Parisad, Sariakandi, Bogra	11	0	11
Sub-Total					129	37	166
Consultation Meeting By CEGIS							
98				Bahuka, Kazipur, Sirajganj Sadar, Sirajganj	177	0	177

Sl.No	Chainage	Date	Time	Meeting Place	No. Of Participants		
					Male	Female	Total
99				Kazipur, Kazipur Union, Sirajganj Sadar, Sirajganj	216	29	245
100				Kazipur Sadar, Kazipur Union, Sirajganj Sadar, Sirajganj	65	0	65
101				Sariakandi Upazila, Bogra	194	15	209
102				ChandonBaisa, Sariakandi Bogra	49	13	62
103				Antarpara Primary School, Sariakandi Bogra	60	15	75
Sub-Total					761	72	833
Consultation Meeting for Relocation Options							
104		28-09-14	9.00 am	Hasnapara, Hatserpur Union, Sariakandi, Bogra	16	46	62
105		28-09-14	10.30 am	Kalitola, Sariakandi Union, Sariakandi, Bogra	29	42	71
106		28-09-14	12.00 pm	Boirakandi, Kutubpur Union, Sariakandi, Bogra	19	55	74
107		28-09-14	2.00 pm	Debdanha, Kutubpur Union, Sarikandi, Bogra	39	23	62
108		28-09-14	5.00 pm	Shimulbari, Vandarbari Union, Dhunut, Bagra	29	68	97
109		29-09-14	9.30 am	Paikortoli, Maichbari Union, Kazipur, Sirajganj	36	27	63
110		29-09-14	11.30 am	Khudbandi, Kazipur Union, Kazipur, Sirajganj	32	42	74
111		29-09-14	1.00 pm	Patchthakuri, Songasa Union, Sirajganj	30	05	35
Sub-Total					230	308	538
Total					3519	1997	5516

Number of FGDs' Held**Table 3.2: Number of FGDs' Held**

Sl. No	Chainage	Date	Time	Meeting Place	Group	No. of participants		
						Male	Female	Total
1	1+500	13-07-14	9.30 am	Baitara. Haider's house, Saidabad, SirajgongSadar, Sirajganj	Fisherman	05	11	15
2	3+000	13-07-14	1.40pm	Char Mirpur, Sabed Ali's House, Sirajganj Sadar, Sirajganj	Housewife	01	21	22
3	5+000	12-07-14	1.30 pm	Chormalshapara, Sahedali's House, Sirajganj Sdar Sirajganj,	Housewife	05	10	15
4	6+000	12-07-14	12.10 pm	Hossainpur, Akter Hossain's House, Putibari, Sirajgong Sadar, Sirajganj	Housewife	0	13	13
5	9+800	11-07-14	10.00 pm	Ranigram, AsshadMor, Sirajganj Sadar, Sirajganj	Day Labor	11	0	11
6	11+000	11-07-14	9.00 am	RANIGRAM, ABDUS SALAM'S HOUSE, SIRAJGANJ SADOR, SIRAJGANJ	Housewife	01	19	20
7	13+000	10-07-14	2.05 pm	Khokshabari, GolamMowla's House, Sirajganj Sodor, Sirajganj	Housewife	05	15	20
8	15+000	10-07-14	10.00 am	Shailbari, Nazul Islam's House, Sirajganj Sodor, Sirajganj	Housewife	01	115	16
9	17+800	09-07-14	3.00 pm	DiyarPatchil, JoinalAbdin's Shop, Songasha, Sirajganj Sodor, Sirajganj	Business	12	0	12
10	19+000	09-07-14	10.15 am	Par Pachil, Songasha, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	Minority	02	09	11
11	21+000	01-06-14	10.30 am	Pasthkuria, Nurul Islam Member's House, Songasha, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	Housewife	19	0	19
12	23+000	01-06-14	12.30 pm	BalirGughri, Sujat Ali's House, Songasha, Sirajganj Sodor, Sirajganj	Land Owner	08	10	18
13	25+000	01-06-14	3.00 pm	East Bahuka, Rotonkandi, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	Mixed, farmer-8, Housewife-14, Business- 2	10	14	24
14	27+000	02-06-14	12.45 pm	Suvogasa, SuvogasaEmbenment Side Kazipur, Sirajganj Sador,	Small Business	5	20	25

Sl. No	Chainage	Date	Time	Meeting Place	Group	No. of participants		
						Male	Female	Total
				sairajgonj				
15	29+000	02-06-14	11.00 am	Bahuka, Forid Suter's House, Rotonkandi, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	Farmer	3	22	25
16	31+000	02-06-14	2.00 pm	Burunghi, Tekani, Kazipur, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	Mixed	07	08	15
17	33+000	02-06-14	2.00 pm	Biyara Chorpapa, Asir Uddin's Shop, Kazipur, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	Mixed	12	06	18
18	35+000	01-06-14	5.00 pm	Manik Potal Muslim Para, Kazipur Union, Kazipur, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	Mixed	16	05	21
19	37+000	01-06-14	11.00 am	Paikurtoli, Maizbari, Kazipur, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	Small Business	13	0	13
20	39+000	01-06-14	4.00 pm	Polashpur Sokina's House, Meghai, Kazipur, Sirajganj Sador, Sirajganj	Housewife	25	0	25
21	42+200	02-06-14	10.00 am	Madhobdanga Bepar's House, Vandarbari, Dhunut, Bogra	Land Owner	14	0	14
22	44+600	01-06-14	01.59 am	Baniya Jong, Nurunnobi Member's House, Vandrbari, Dhunut, Bogra	Day labor	11	5	16
23	46+700	01-06-14	12.40 pm	Shimul Bari, Mofiz's House, Vandarbari, Dhunut, Bogra	Fisherman	10	0	10
24	47+700	02-06-14	11.45 am	Sohorbari Spar, Vandarbari, Ghunut, Bogra	Day Labor	37	06	43
25	50+000	03-06-14	9.45 am	Ichamara Fazlur Rahman's House, Kamalpur, Sarikandi, Bogra	Housewife	13	12	25
26	50+200	01-06-14	10.30 am	Godakhali Manna's House, Godakhali, Kamalpur, Sariakandi, Bogra	Mixed, Housewife-15, Day Labor-3	18	0	18
27	52+000	03-06-14	10.40 am	Kalampur, Nojir Hossin's House, Kamalpur, Sariakandi, Bogra	Housewife	06	19	25
28	52+200	03-06-	11.55 am	Chorchandro Nobaisa Ful Chan's	Housewife	06	18	24

Sl. No	Chainage	Date	Time	Meeting Place	Group	No. of participants		
						Male	Female	Total
		14		House, Bogra				
29	52+600	02-06-14	10.45 am	ChnaduAkondoSaheb's House, Kamalpur Union, Sariakandi, Bogra	Housewife	19	0	19
30	56+000	03-06-14	01.00 pm	NizKurnibari Abdul Ohab's House, Kornibari, Sariakandi, Bogra	Housewife	07	18	25
31	60+000	04-06-14	9.00 am	Deb DanghaGoinMor, Kutubpur, Sarikandi, Bogra	Housewife	05	20	25
32	63+000	01-06-14	3.00 pm	Digol Bari, Sahin's House, Sariakandi, Bogra	Mixed	25	0	25
33	65+000	01-06-14	12.00 pm	BagberdHorinChandro's House, Sariakandi, Bogra	Mixed	10	15	25
34	67+000	02-06-14	3.00 pm	PartiPobol, SurutJaman;S House, Sariakandi, Bogra	Housewife	6	19	25
35	69+000	02-06-14	12.00 am	Partitpobol, Parul Begum's House, Sariakandi, Bogra	Mixed	5	20	25
36	71+000	02-06-14	10.00 am	KoddoBolaiyl, MozamelHaque's House, Hatsherpur, Sariakandi, Bogra	Mixed	8	16	24
37	72+500	09-06-14	12.00 pm	KhordoBolaya, Hasna Manna's House, Hatsherpur, Sariakandi, Bogra	Female Day Labor	12	0	12
38	74+500	09-06-14	1.00 pm	Nizbolail, Owaliul Master's House, Hatsherpur, Sariakandi, Bogra	Farmer	11	0	11
39	80+000	11-06-14	11.15 am	Mirzapur, Near Jame Mosque, Pakulla, Sonatola, Bogra	Housewife	03	19	22
40	81+000	11-06-14	3.00 pm	BastMondol's House, Pakulotta,AumtoliRadhakantopu r, Sontola, Bogra	Housewife	05	17	22
41	82+000	11-06-14	1.30 pm	EkanikaCharipara Stand, Sonatola, Bogra	Mixed	12	07	19
42	83+000	07-06-14	10.10 am	Mohespara, TekaniChukainogor, Sonatola, Bogra	Small Business	17	0	17
43	85+000	07-06-14	12.05 pm	Bosonterpara, Dumurbari, Saghata, Gaibandha	Land Owner	15	6	21
44	86+000	07-06-	2.00 pm	Chanpara, Rekha's House	Minority	3	11	14

Sl. No	Chainage	Date	Time	Meeting Place	Group	No. of participants		
						Male	Female	Total
		14		Dumarbari, Saghata, Gaibandha				
45	90+000	08-06-14	11.00 am	Hasilkandi, Katadara, Saghata, Gaibandha	Day Labor	14	4	18
46	92+000	08-06-14	09.00 am	Saghata ,BottalaDulalDofader's House, Saghata, Gaibandha	Female Day Labor	25	0	25
47	93+000	08-06-14	12.30 pm	SathaliaBadsha Mia's House, Saghata, Gaibandha	Housewife	21	0	21
48	94+000	09-06-14	10.15 am	Sathalia Master Paar, NurunnobiShekh's House, Saghata, Gaibandha	Mixed, Housewife- 11, Business-2, Farmer- 5, student- 1, health worker- 1	08	12	20
49	95+000	09-06-14	11.30 am	PurboKochua, Hasan Ali's House, Saghata, Gaibandha	Land Owner	17	1	18
50	97+000	09-06-14	1.00 pm	Putimari, kholoka Member's House, Muktinogor, Saghata, Gaibandha	Day Labor	12	3	15
51	100+000	10-06-14	12.05 pm	Dakkain, Abul Member's House, Ulla, Vorotkhali, Saghata, Gaibandha	Female Day Labor	06	08	14
52	107+000	10-06-14	1.00 pm	KatlamariJoinal's House, Gojaria, Fulsori, Gaibandha	Housewife	05	07	12
53	108+00	10-06-14	10.00 am	KatlamariMosiorRahman's House, Gojaria, Fulsori, Gaibandha	Mixed, Housewife- 11, Farmer- 3, Service-1	02	13	15
54	109+000	08-06-14	10.00 am	KatlamariBoxiSorker's House, Gojaria, Fulsori, Gaibandha	Housewife	02	13	15
55	110+000	12-06-14	2.30 pm	SingriaLal Chan Mia's House, Udakhali, Fulsori, Gaibandha	Day labor	16	0	16
56	111+500	11-06-14	10.00 am	Singria Bazar, Nirmol's Shop, Udakhali, Fulsori, Gaibandha	Business	16	0	16
57	113+000	15-06-14	10.05 am	Fulsori high School, Gunvori, Uria, Fulsori, Gaibandha	Mixed	16	0	16
58	115+000	15-06-14	11.45 am	ModdhoOria (Latsdara), habil Mia's House, Uria, Fulsori,	Mixed	05	17	22

Sl. No	Chainage	Date	Time	Meeting Place	Group	No. of participants		
						Male	Female	Total
				Gaibandha				
59	117+000	15-06-14	02.10 pm	Mosamari (Bazar), Uria, Fulsori, Gaibandha	Mixed	15	0	15
60	119+000	16-06-14	9.40 am	ModdhoOrian)HawaBhabon), Mintu's House, Uria, Fulsori, Gaibandha	Mixed	14	02	16
61	121+000	16-06-14	11.30 am	Konchipara (Purbo),AbulSattar's House, Fulsori, Gaibandha	Farmer	10	07	17
62	123+000	18-06-14	11.00 am	Gholdoho, Mozammel Mia's Shop, Konchipara, Fulsori, Gaibandha	Day Labor	04	13	17
63	125+000	18-06-14	09.45 am	Vasarpara, Sirajul's House, Konchipara, Fulsori, Gaibandha	Mixed	09	07	16
64	127+000	17-06-14	9.30 am	Dhutisira, Riajul'a House, Gidari, Gaibandha Sador, Gaibandha	Mixed	08	07	15
65	129+000	17-06-14	12.45 pm	Sorderpara, tara Mia's House, UttorGidari, Gaibandha	Mixed	09	07	16
66	131+000	17-06-14	11.20 am	DokkhinGidari, Mohammad Ali's House, Purbopara, Gidari, Gaibandha Sador, Gaibandha	Mixed	07	08	15
67	132+500	13-06-14	9.00 am	MalibariSahadot's Shop, Malibari, Gaibandha sador, Gaibandha	Farmer	13	0	13
68	134+000	15-06-14	9.00 am	South Siripur,Puruiaagacha, Kuruyabada, Siripur, Sundorgong, Gaibandha	Housewife	03	12	15
69	135+000	13-06-14	10.00 am	Chapra, Abdul Rashid's House, Siripur, Sundorgong, Gaibandha	Farmer	14	0	14
70	139+400	13-06-14	3.00 pm	Vatikabasi Ali Akkas's House, Kapasia, Sundorgong, Gaibandha	Mixed	14	0	14
71	142+000	21-06-14	12.00 am	Vatikapasia Sultan's House, Kapasia, Sundorgong, Gaibandha	Housewife	11	03	14
72	144+200	14-06-14	9.30 am	North Sachi, Abdul Rahman's House, Chandipur, Sundorgong, Gaibandha	Farmer	14	0	14
73	145+000	13-06-14	11.00 am	MalvangaOkijol's House, Chandipur, Sundorgang, Gaibandha	Mixed	07	07	14

Sl. No	Chainage	Date	Time	Meeting Place	Group	No. of participants		
						Male	Female	Total
74	147+000	21-06-14	10.00 am	UjanBochagari Ahad Ali's House, Near Tista river, Chndipur, Sundorgang, Gaibandha	Mixed	11	04	15
75	148+000	22-06-14	12.00 pm	Old JorgachKumerpara, Romna Model, Chilmari, kurigram	Blacksmith	14	0	14
76	148+000	22-06-14	1.00 pm	JorgachMajhipara, Romna, Chilmari, Kurigram Sador, Kurigram	Fisherman	05	10	15
77	150+000	22-06-14	10.00 am	RomnaKhamarBadh, RajurMor, Chilmari, Kurigram	Mixed	17	0	17
78	153+000	22-06-14	11.00 pm	RomnaMasterpara, Nondimor, Chilmari, Kurigram	Small Business	15	0	15
79	155+000	23-06-14	10.00 am	Sorderpara, Ahmed Ali's House, Thanhhat, Chilmari, Kurigram	Farmer	15	0	15
80	157+000	23-06-14	11.00 pm	Kachkhol South KhamarBadh, NuruMondol's House, Ranigoni, Chilmari, Kurigram	Female Day Labor	04	12	16
81	159+000	23-06-14	12.00 pm	Shimultola, Bashapara, Ranigonj, Chilmari, Kurigram	Housewife	04	12	16
82	161+000	23-06-14	1.15 pm	Jhokritari, Near At Kalam's Shop, Ranigong, Chilmari, kurigram	Farmer	07	06	13
83	163+000	25-06-14	10.30 am	Bottola, Kashem Ali's Shop, Buraburi, Ulipur, Kurigram	Farmer	16	01	17
84	166+000	25-06-14	9.30 am	Dolon, Nur Alam's House, Buraburi, Kurigram	Day Labor	18	0	18
85	168+000	24-06-14	1.55 pm	ChorjatrapurPrimari School, Jatrapur, Kurigram Sador, Kurigram	Mixed	07	05	12
86	170+000	25-06-14	12.15 pm	ChorSitaijhor, Anawer Hossain's House, Mogolbasha, Kurigram Sodor, Kurigram	Housewife	14	0	14
87	171+000	24-06-14	9.55 am	Kangomtola, Samsul Islam's House, Kodomtola, Patchgasi, Kurigram	Housewife	01	11	12
88	175+000	21-06-14	3.10 pm	ChakenarKhanpara, Dholaser's House, ChakendorKhanpara, Jatrapur, Kurigram	Day Labor	02	17	19
89	177+000	23-06-	12.10 pm	Katlamari Primary School,	Farmer	13	0	13

Sl. No	Chainage	Date	Time	Meeting Place	Group	No. of participants		
						Male	Female	Total
		14		Katlamari, Khogadoho, Kurigram				
90	178+000	23-06-14	9.05 am	KhamarRasulpurNurani Madrasa, Khogadoho, Kurigram Sador, kurigram	Day labor	15	0	15
91	180+000	22-06-14	12.40 pm	SokerparaGohorBadshar's House, Khogadoho, Kurigram Sador, Kurigram	Mixed	09	03	12
92	182+000	22-06-14	9.10 am	North SarimuchiAnisurRahman's House, Nunkowya, Nagesori, Kurigram	Farmer	13	0	13
Total						956	758	1613

APPENDIX 4

TOR of Communication Specialist

I. GENERAL TASKS

The Team Leader (TL) will lead a team of 3 Specialists (Field Communication Manager; Media and Press Engagement Manager; and Content Manager) to design and deliver the Communication Plan in coordination with the Project Director – PMO. He is expected to provide leadership in training and capacity building of the PMO/BWDB in the delivery of the project to local and external stakeholders.

Work in coordination with INGO and CNGO Teams in identify and development of materials for communication and disclosure of project-related activities and progress to local administration and the media from time to time or as advised by the PMO/Project Director.

II. ASSIGNMENT AND OBJECTIVES

Main objectives of assignment are to:

- i. Increase internal communication and increase knowledge and build support for the implementation of the RMIP and address new and existing concerns among staffs of the project, other related government departments, and various institutions involved; and
- ii. Improve external communication with provision for timely information on the project, its impacts, its timing, and its progress together with a mechanism to express their concerns and grievances and ensure that these are properly taken into account in the decision-making process.

III. SPECIFIC TASKS AND SCOPE OF WORK

The TL will lead the Project communication strategy in all matters. The key tasks shall include but not necessarily limited to:

- i. Tailoring communication to the needs of each stakeholder category
- ii. Focus on elected representatives as the key opinion makers and drivers
- iii. Conduct assessment of training needs for project/BWDB staff
- iv. Implement the communication strategy in coordination with PMO and other related project agencies
- v. Develop any additional plans necessary to keep all stakeholders informed about the progress of the project work.
- vi. Monitor the communication activities as they happen and assess the outcomes and impacts of actions at regular intervals.

IV. INPUTS AND QUALIFICATIONS

The TL will work for 24 months over a 4-year on intermittent basis and will report to the Project Director.

Qualification requirements include Master degree preferably in marketing/mass communication with at least five years of experience in a leadership role in designing and deploying national level communication programs. Demonstrated capability in implementing nationwide social interventions and well connected to a pool of M & E Experts.

APPENDIX 5

Stakeholder Specific Tailored Communication Approaches

Stakeholder Specific Tailored Communication Approaches

Audience	Key Message Themes	Methodologies	Tools and Channels	Outcome Indicators	Partners
Affected people Local communities around the project site General public of Sirajganj and Bogra	The project is beneficial for the local communities and for the people of Bangladesh. It will bring development to the whole of North Bengal and for people of Bangladesh. Implementation is transparent and the project implementers want to share project information with the communities Project implementers require your opinion on solution of issues	Information dissemination to communities on implementation, status, and progress of the project Seeking communities' feedback on the implementation issues including resettlement, compensation, environmental, and issues and solutions related to livelihood in the project area	Consultation meetings Workshops and public disclosures Village influencers and religious leaders (Imams) Local Committees Mobile phones District Administration Notice Boards Local Media Project Information Units	Local Communities are more informed about the implementation, processes, progress, implementing agency, timing etc. The people in the project area are satisfied with the information dissemination and take ownership in the project implementation. They have better understanding as to how project is beneficial to the them as well the country They have more trust on the implementation agency	Local Communities District Administration Local elites, public representative s and Imams Implementing Partners and contractors Local Administration
Opinion leaders at the national, regional and local levels in influential organization with wide geographical reach. The opinion leaders will be engaged at two levels: a) Opinion leaders who will serve as channels such as MPs, district administration, and civil society. b) Opinion	Contribution of RMIP to the national development. Invitation to support implementation of RMIP as progressive leaders. Leverage the economic potential Future prospects	Disseminate information to opinion leaders through focal points within their organizations Engage opinion leaders and promote public participation at the national, regional and local level. Encourage opinion leaders to mobilize their communities. Facilitate opinion leaders to reach out to their communities with energy issues by providing communications support through, for example, talking	Briefing materials. Seminars and workshops. Organizational meetings. Articles in media. Quarterly progress newsletter.	Discussions by opinion leaders are increasingly based on correct knowledge of the RMIP, its benefits, impact, and outcomes. Increase in knowledge of RMIP among policy and decision makers. Functional public participation mechanisms established. Consensus building and stakeholder concerns addressed	NGOs active in the region. Parliamentarians and key government ministries. Development partners. Local/District administration.

leaders who will be implementing partners such as key government ministries.		points on benefits of the project		through public participation mechanisms Increase in number of community and civil society initiatives in support of RMIP	
General Public (including Sirajganj and Bogra District and adjacent districts). Urban, rural and informal settlement residents. Small scale service providers. Youths (for the second phase) Industrial, commercial and institutional customers who feel greater demand for electricity	Benefits of RMIP to the region and the phased approach Improved communication	Raise awareness nationally and in selected areas through a multi-media campaign delivered utilizing both paid-for advertisement and non-paid media initiatives. Reinforce campaign messages by mobilizing NGOs, CBOs, and government departments to disseminate information materials to communities within their reach.	Series of print advertorials in selected newspapers. Information materials – posters, brochures, bumper stickers. Radio and TV discussion programmes. News and feature articles generated through the media award scheme.	Increase levels of awareness among adult population within the first six months. Increase in quality of knowledge on RMIP. Avoid confusion and mistrust	Media organizations. Communications organisations and agencies. NGOs. Other related ministries. Local authorities and administration. Youth Organization
Senior Management of media organizations Editors of national and regional media organizations. Journalists in national and regional/local media organisations.	Positive contributions of RMIP Progress made and challenges faced in implementing the project. Benefits of the project focusing on success stories and lessons learnt locally and internationally. Importance of RMIP at national level economy/GDP	Increase knowledge of editors and reporters through training workshops and editorial briefings. Facilitate accurate coverage of the project by developing and disseminating a media kit. Proactively manage the media by establishing a function within project unit to engage the media in the coverage of issues related to the project Increase the breadth and depth of coverage by leveraging the media	Media kit. Media visits. Training workshops Media award guidelines Radio and TV discussion programs Editorial briefings. News items, TV and radio programs, feature articles, call-in programs. Media awards entry guidelines promoted through media houses.	Increased knowledge on RMIP among editors and reporters. Percentage increase accurate and analytical articles on RMIP	Media houses. BWDB and other related institutions. Department of Mass Communications University of Dhaka/any other university

		as a program partner through a three month media award scheme designed to build a corps of knowledgeable reporters on RMIP.			
RMIP and other partner organisation(s) in implementation of the Communications Strategy	<p>Orientate BWDB Public Relations Division to the Communications Strategy.</p> <p>Set up a communications function to manage strategy implementation.</p> <p>The BWDB needs to hire comm. staff</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to build and knowledge of the Communications Strategy implementers to develop and implement Communications Plan.</p> <p>Monitor and evaluate the specific plans developed and provide feedback.</p>	<p>Workshops and seminars.</p> <p>Technical assistance.</p> <p>“How To” Guides and Manuals.</p> <p>Communications planning templates.</p> <p>Field visits and study tours.</p> <p>An international standard website on the project</p>	<p>The project has established a Communication s Unit to streamline, manage, coordinate, and monitor Communication s Strategy implementation</p> <p>Number of or selected implementing institution/orga nisation/compa ny successfully implementing components of the Communication s Strategy.</p> <p>Increased communication s capacity within sector institutions.</p>	<p>Selected agency/organisati on/company to implement the Comm. Strategy.</p> <p>Communications training institution</p> <p>BWDB Public Relations Directorate</p>	<p>RMIP and other partner organisation(s) in implementation of the Communicatio ns Strategy</p>

APPENDIX 6

Detailed Costs Estimates and Budgets

A. Cost Estimates and Budget for Consultation

Activity	Unit and Price/unit	Cost BDT/Lakh
Yearly Workshop in 4 Upazila Level X5 Years	20 X Taka 50,000	10
Consultation meetings during RAP implementation	100X Taka 5,000	5
Consultation meetings on SDP implementation	100 X Taka 5,000	5
Transportation cost for consultation	LS	3
Reporting and Documentation	LS	2
TOTAL		25
@BDT 78 Total USD 32,000		

B. Cost Estimates and Budget for Communication Strategy

Communication Strategy	Unit and Price/unit	Cost BDT/Lakh
Team Leader (intermittent inputs) for 24 months	24X Taka 150,000	36
Media Manager	24X Taka 100,000	24
Content Manager	24X Taka 100,000	24
Field PIC Team	24X Taka 100,000	24
Subtotal		132
BWDB Capacity Building – Setting UP ICE Team		
Hiring Costs	LS	5
Learning and development	LS	5
Field-based PICs		
Hiring cost	LS	5
Learning and development	LS	5
Start up Cost	LS	5
Establish a Framework agreement	LS	5
Subtotal		30
Content Development		
Production and dissemination of materials	24 X Taka 50,000	12
Monthly Team briefing session	24 X Taka 10,000	24
Prepare and produce progress bulletins	24 X Taka 10,000	24
Orientation and Training of BWDB staff	LS	2
Subtotal		62
Local Level Engagements		
Establish information dissemination feedback such as monthly meetings	24 X Taka 10,000	2.4
Train Local opinion makers for community sensitization	24 X Taka 15,000	3.6
Produce and disseminate information materials	LS	1
Dissemination of information thru focal points within their own organization	24 X Taka 10,000	2.4
Reinforce campaign message by mobilizing NGOs/CBOs and government agencies	24 X Taka 10,000	2.4
Opinion poll and feedback	10 X Taka 10,000	1
Subtotal		12.8
Media and Press Engagement		
Design and implement PIC utilizing mass and news media	LS	10
Produce and disseminate media kits	LS	10

Communication Strategy	Unit and Price/unit	Cost BDT/Lakh
Organize local and national media workshops	LS	50
Subtotal		70
Monitoring and Evaluation		
Monitoring of CS Implementation	24 X Taka 30,000	7.2
Post Project Evaluation	LS	2
Subtotal		9.2
TOTAL		316
@Taka 78 USD 0. 41 Million		

Document Background

Title	ANNEXC VOL 1 Project Context, Socioeconomic Baseline, Consultation and Communication
Principal Author	Dr. Mohammad Maniruzzaman
Contributions	Shariful Islam Minhaz Anwar
Review	Dr.Mohammad Zaman Solveig Haupt

Document Development	09 November 2014	R1 Draft Project Context and Consultation Plan for WB input
	16 December 2014	V1 Updated after WB input and repackaged as Project Context, Socioeconomic Baseline, Consultation and Communication
	26 December 2014	V2 draft report reviewed by Dr. Mohammad Zaman
	11 January 2015	V3 Executive Summary added by Dr. Mohammad Zaman
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	18 January 2015	R2 for WB review (January 2015 WB Mission)
	28 January 2015	Comments by WB incorporated by Dr. Mohammad Zaman
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