



# RIVER MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

## ANNEX C VOL 2

### Resettlement Action Plan

### Feasibility Study and Detailed Design Priority Reach

Revised Draft, March 2015

## RIVER MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Introduction

The length of the proposed River Management Improvement Project (RMIP) is about 147 km from Jamuna Bangabandhu Bridge approach road to Teesta Bridge. The flood and riverbank erosion component of the program will be implemented in two phases, starting with the 50 km long priority reach (the Project or RMIP-I) from Shimla (Sirajganj Sadar Upazila) to Hasnapara (Sariakandi Upazila) and followed by the remaining works (RMIP-II) consisting of a 17km reach between Jamuna Bridge access road and Simla and the approximately 70km long reach between Hasnapara and the newly established Teesta Bridge near Chilmari. The alignment of RMIP-I is running through 4 upazilas under the districts of Bogra and Sirajganj. A total of 5,751 households will be affected by the project from which 3,480<sup>1</sup> residential households will be displaced from their homestead. Total 78 community properties will be displaced. The project has made provisions for the relocation of the affected households in designated resettlement sites with necessary civic amenities. The Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) is the executing agency (EA) of the program.

### Project Components and Impact of Land Acquisition

The RMIP priority reach is being designed with various components such as river bank protection, an embankment with a two-lane road and the provision for a four-lane highway, intersections on the village road to facilitate access for the villagers between the the river, the villages and the road, resettlement sites with necessary civic amenities. The project (50km priority reach) will affect about 4,236 households(excluding agricultural plot users) comprising of 18,235 people and 3,628 households/units (15,558 people) will be physically displaced. The rest will be economically affected by way of loss of agricultural lands and other assets fish ponds without being dislocated.

To implement the project, about 370ha land of various categories will need to be acquired. Apart from land acquisition, the project will use some GOB

land, especially from the existing BWDB embankment. Along the 50 km priority reach, a total of 5,751 entities have been affected by the project from which 3,480 residential households, 148 business units, 84 residence-cum business and 78 community properties will be physically displaced. Apart from this 1,437 households are losing only agricultural land plots.

### Project Affected Area

The program/project is located in northern central part of Bangladesh in Rajshahi and Rangpur divisions covering four districts namely Sirajganj, Bogra, Gaibandha and Kurigram. The RMIP is about 147km along the Central Jamuna Right Embankment<sup>2</sup>(historically known as Brahmaputra Right Embankment (BRE) from which 50km has been prioritised as first batch for construction of an embankment with a two-lane highway (with four-lane provision) and river bank protection. The priority reaches starts from Simla of Sirajganj Sadar Upazila (17km from the Jamuna Bangabandhu Bridge approach road) and ends at Hasnapara of Sariakandi Upazila under Bogra District. The existing Central JRE has been eroded several times and shifted towards the West affecting cropping field, fishing ground, displaced households, business premises and community properties. The project districts (Bogra and Sirajganj) have a combined gross area of 5,396.63 sq km with a total population of 6,498,363 of which 4.8 million are directly or indirectly affected by RMIP-1. There are some chars in the river within 3–15 km from the riverbank where people are living but they will not be impacted by the project.

### Project Impact Assessment

The implementation of the project will protect people, livestock, crops and other assets from further erosion and displacement. A shorter and developed road communication from Teesta to Jamuna Bangabandhu Bridge will also be provided by the RMIP. The project will have some significant impacts

<sup>1</sup>Includes residential households, residential with business, residential with agricultural land, residential with land other than agricultural land.

<sup>2</sup>The population refers to the Brahmaputra River as Jamuna in Bangladesh from Teesta to confluence with the Ganges.

**Table-Ex 1: Upazila wise Category of Affected Land (ha)**

Sl no	Category of Land	Total Land					%
		Sirajganj Sadar	Kazipur	Dhunat	Sariakandi	Total	
1	Dwelling land/Vita/high land/Commercial land	8.34	13.76	15.32	27.57	65.00	17.57
2	Agricultural Land	24.54	69.14	28.55	104.34	226.57	61.24
3	Agricultural Land for resettlement site	5.20	6.04	8.79	29.99	50.02	13.52
4	Orchard	1.36	4.47	2.21	7.18	15.21	4.11
5	Bamboo groves	0.62	0.62	1.23	3.96	6.43	1.74
6	Pond	0.17	0.46	0.46	4.53	5.62	1.52
7	Wet land/ditch	0.00	0.17	0.47	0.35	0.99	0.27
8	Fallow land	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.12	0.03
<b>Total /ha</b>		<b>40.23</b>	<b>94.66</b>	<b>57.04</b>	<b>178.03</b>	<b>369.95</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census & IOL survey April-December 2014

due to land acquisition and displacement of residential houses, commercial premises and physical cultural resources/community properties. The proposed Phase 1 of the River Management Improvement Project (priority reach 50 km) will require the acquisition of 370 ha of land. The proposed priority reach alignment will affect a total of 5,751 entities (18,235 people) of which 3,480 are residential households, 148 are shops and 84 are housing cum shops. In addition, 78 community properties will need to be displaced due to the project interventions. Apart from these, 1,437 households will lose agricultural land plots only. Summary of project impacts is given in Table Ex-2. According to the studies and surveys there are no indigenous communities within the project alignment.

Given the project's nature, the main impact of the project is the relocation of large numbers of housing structures and community properties. The affected housing structures have been mostly identified as squatters on the embankment. According to the survey results, the majority of the affected structures are made of corrugated iron (CI) sheet and bamboo/straw which are easily shiftable. The affected squatters are mostly wage laborers by occupation or involved in agriculture farming. The relocation of the affected households in nearby villages or in designated resettlement sites (within 1.50 km of their present place of residence) will not severely affect their means of livelihood. Impact on agricultural land plots is also marginal as 98% of the

land owners are losing only up to 50 decimal of their land parcels due to the linear acquisition of land. At the time of this report, most of the affected households (54%) have opted for self-relocation in host villages and the remaining households indicated a preference for the project sponsored resettlement sites. There will be 15 resettlement sites for the displaced households along the 50 km priority reach. In spite of minor impact on livelihood, the project has designed a livelihood and social development plan which will be implemented over a 5-year period.

### Minimization and Mitigation of Impacts

The project is being implemented along the river bank following the existing embankment where possible and acquiring mostly agricultural private land. The proposed alignment avoided settlements where ever possible to minimize the number of displacements. Although a lot of people are living on the river bank due to frequent displacement as a result of river erosion. In spite of taking necessary steps to minimize displacements, about 3,480 residential households and 148 commercial structures have been affected by the project. Mostly of the affected households are squatters living or running small shops on the existing embankment. In order to mitigate the potential impacts of involuntary displacement, this resettlement action plan (RAP) has been prepared following the World Bank Operation Policy 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement) and GoB LA law. According to the

policy adopted in this document, the affected land cost. He/she will also be entitled for owners will be paid compensation at replacement

**Table Ex-2: Summary of Project Impacts**

Impacts/Types of losses		Sirajganj		Bogra		Total
		Sirajganj Sadar	Kazipur	Dhunat	Sariakandi	
A.	Alignment Length and Required Land Acquisition					
1.	Total length of alignment/km	5.595	13.276	7.895	22.759	49.525
2.	Required Land acquisition in ha including resettlement site (50 ha)	40.23	94.67	57.04	178.03	370
B.	Number of physically displaced HHs requiring relocation <sup>3</sup>					3,628
1.	Affected Residential HHs only	164	812	424	856	2,256
2.	Affected Business HHs only	04	60	29	55	148
3.	Affected Residential & Business HHs only	04	39	03	38	84
4.	Affected Residential & Agricultural land only	00	02	02	15	19
5.	Affected Residential Structure & Land other than Agricultural	93	212	259	557	1121
B.1.	Number of person required relocation	1,264	5006	3116	6172	15,558
B.2	Average HH Size	4.75	4.45	4.34	4.03	4.28
C.	Number of Affected units requiring relocation (other than item 2 &4 )					
1.	Affected CPRs	7	9	18	44	78
2	Affected Fish Pond only	01	00	01	09	11
3.	Affected shallow tube-well	0	01	03	02	06
4.	Only trees affected HHs	62	156	95	278	591
D.	Affected HHs losing agricultural plots only					
D.1.	Number of HH's losing agricultural plots <sup>4</sup>	171	369	648	249	1437
D.2.	Affected population due to loss of agricultural land	953	2,189	3,386	1,498	8,026
D.3.	Average HHs size	5.57	5.93	5.22	6.08	5.70
E.	Additional data by categories (already embedded in A,B,C& D)					
1.	Number of total affected HHs (B+C+D.1)	437	1,494	1,366	1,779	5,751
2.	Number of affected population(B.1+C+D.2)	2,492	7,926	6,648	9,234	23,584
3.	Total no. of trees on private land	14,341	37,719	31,376	53,504	136,940
4.	No of trees affected on government land	475	12,971	5,924	14,650	34,020
5.	Number of wage labourer affected	27	57	75	77	128
E.1.	Total number of Vulnerable HHs					2,762
1.	Female Headed HH	34	170	80	182	466
2.	Poor HH	90	316	247	650	1,303
3.	Land Less HH	57	337	148	231	773

<sup>3</sup> Refers to affected HHs and Businesses to be relocated

<sup>4</sup> No relocation required

4.	Elderly headed HH	17	45	51	74	187
5.	Disabled HH	2	12	3	16	33
F	Severely Affected Households					
1.	HH Losing >10% of their income due to loss of productive lands	12	58	19	111	200

stamp duty and registration cost and for homestead development cost, in case of self-relocation. The displaced households may opt for relocation in the project-sponsored resettlement sites by purchasing 4.00 decimal land plots. Necessary civic amenities (drain, access & internal road, school mosque, community centre, etc.) will be provided based on the size of the resettlement site (RS). Other resettlement benefits associated with structure, trees, business, wage, share cropping, crops, fish stock, etc. will also be paid. Vulnerable households and female-headed households will be provided with special assistance. People in the Project area, especially project-affected people, will be eligible for provisions made under the social development programs such as Income & Livelihood Restoration Plan, Gender Action Plan and Public Health Action Plan (see Vol. 3 for more details).

#### Disclosure, Consultation and Feedback

Public disclosure and consultation meetings were carried out to obtain the project stakeholders' input on the project design and in assessing the impacts of the project. A total of over 112 consultation meetings were held in the priority reach area by the social and environmental teams and specialists for the social development programs (ILRP, PHAP, GAP). 8 consultation meetings were held particularly on relocation options and site development. People's opinions about the project impact and mitigation measure, relocation requirements and choices, compensation payment mode and process have been obtained during consultation meetings. Their opinion has been incorporated in the resettlement plan. People were informed about the relocation options and opportunities of relocation in the project-sponsored resettlement sites. Apart from the consultation meetings, there were 120 focus group discussions (FGDs) with various affected occupational groups. Each and every group including businessmen, fishermen, female-headed and vulnerable households had the opportunity to voice their own opinion about the project. Their opinion and suggestions have been taken into

account when formulating the resettlement policy of the RAP.

In addition, adverse social impacts were confirmed in consultation with the project displaced persons and their community along the alignment. The participants at the consultation meetings were assured that the minimization of resettlement impacts will be of major concern for the project. Taking this into account, special considerations were made to construct a road along the embankment, some intersections to get access to the river (particularly boat ghats) and the villages in the countryside. Consultations were carried out using the tools of the participatory rapid appraisal (PRA) approach. Consultations with the communities revealed that they are in favour of the project but they demanded riverbank protection on a priority basis followed by compensation and relocation of the people and community properties. A preliminary RAP was disclosed in two locations at the Project site December 2014. The final version of the RAP policy will be translated into Bengali and made available at Union Parishad and Upazila level for public access. The draft RAP has already been uploaded on the BWDB website. A revised RAP will be uploaded once reviewed and approved by the World Bank. Further, the RAP will be disclosed in future meetings at the project sites using flip charts or multimedia (where possible) to make the affected people and other stakeholders aware of the project policies and benefits.

#### Policy, Objectives and Entitlements

The project impacts were considered in view of the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance II (1982) of Bangladesh and World Bank Operation Policy (OP 4.12) on Involuntary Resettlement in determining resettlement policy framework and preparing the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The primary objective of this RAP is to identify impacts and to plan measures to mitigate the various adverse impacts of the subproject. The RAP presents (i) profile of the affected people and

other stakeholders and their adaptation to the changed environment due to river erosion, (ii) the type and extent of loss of assets, including land, structures, trees, crops and income; (iii) the principles and legal framework applicable for mitigation of these losses; (iv) the entitlement matrix, (v) the planned relocation and resettlement activities (vi) implementation arrangement including monitoring and evaluation, (vii) grievance redress mechanism, and (viii) the budget.

People will be eligible for compensation for land, structure, trees, fish stock, etc. as per LA law and for additional compensation on top of the DC's payment, where applicable. Apart from the compensation, the project will also pay resettlement benefits such as structure transfer grants, house reconstruction grants, business restoration grants, grants for female headed and vulnerable households, wage labourers, etc. Besides, people will have the opportunity to choose relocation options and they may purchase plots in the project-sponsored resettlement sites. People will also be brought under the social development programs to be implemented by local NGOs as per policy of Livelihood and Income Restoration Plan (ILRP), Public Health Action Plan (PHAP) and Gender Action Plan (GAP) of the project. The entitlement matrix considered both individual and group entitlements. The entitlement for the affected assets and livelihood has been classified into four categories; (a) Legal entitlements of affected properties to be paid by DC; (b) Additional compensation on top of DC's payment; (c) Resettlement benefits; and (d) Relocation/Resettlement procedure. The entitlement matrices cover compensation for the affected land, structure, trees and other assets. Compensation will be paid to legal and unauthorised occupants as per policy of the World Bank. The EM also covers compensation / benefits for loss of business, wage, etc. The relocation of the physically displaced households has also been covered in the policy.

### **Cost and Budget**

Estimated budget for the land acquisition and resettlement has been prepared based on unit rates assessed through property valuation survey (PVS) and official Mouza rates of land obtained from Sub-Registrar's office. The valuation of structures was

done based on PVS result and recent development project experience. The total estimated budget is BDT 4,525,971,655 equivalent to USD 56,574,646 (1 USD = 80 BDT) including compensation for land, structure, trees, and other affected assets and resettlement benefits and operation cost for INGO and Executing Agency capacity building training. The budget also includes social development program implementation and operation cost of the CNGOs amounts to BDT 636,693,333 (USD 7,958,667). All administrative costs required so far for RAP and SDP implementation are also included in the budget. The budget has kept provision of 5% contingency to meet unforeseen expenses including grievance mechanism during implementation of the RAP.

### **Institutional Arrangements and Grievance Redress Mechanisms**

A Project Management Unit (PMU) headed by a Project Director (PD) will be set up within BWDB to execute RMIP. An Environmental and Social Development Unit (ESDU) headed by a Superintending Engineer (SE) will be established under the PD within this PMU for implementation of the RAP including livelihood restoration, public health safety and gender equity management. The head of ESDU will be designated as Chief Safeguard Officer (CSO). The ESDU will have field offices in Bogra and Sirajganj headed by an Executive Engineer (Resettlement) each. One Assistant Director (Land & Revenue) will be deployed in each district (Bogra and Sirajganj) to assist the Executive Engineers in the implementation of the safeguard plans.

BWDB will establish a two-tier grievance redress mechanism (GRM) with representative from BWDB, local government institutions, Affected Peoples including female. The grievance redress committee (GRC) will be formed by the MoWR through a notification which will be ultimately published in the Government Gazette. The first tier GRC will be at local (Union/Municipality) level (LGRC) and second tier will be at project level (PGRC) head quarter level. The convener of the local level GRC is at the rank of Executive Engineer (XEN) of the ESDU field office whereas Project Director will be the convener of the Project level GRC. Participation of the affected people's representatives in the local level grievance mechanism will be ensured as per policy of the RAP.

The RAP implementing agency/NGO will be assisting the aggrieved persons in producing grievances if the EPs are willing to make complaints over social/resettlement and environmental issues. In case of non-resolution of the claims at local level GRC the aggrieved persons may approach LGRC to forward claims to PGRC for further review. Resolution of grievances at any level will need to be approved by the Project Director. The aggrieved person will have every right to go to the court of law at any stage of the GRM for verdict.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

BWDB will establish a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system at PMU for collecting, collating and analysing information on RAP implementation in a systematic and continuous manner and identify the limitation of the process. Monitoring will be done both internally and externally to provide feedback to PMU, BWDB as well as to assess the effectiveness of the RAP policy and implementation.

Internal monitoring will be carried out by PMU, BWDB at three consecutive stages of the process of RAP implementation namely – a) RAP apprehension or preparatory stage, b) relocation stage and c) rehabilitation stage. The Project Director (PD) will carry out internal monitoring through the head of Environmental and Social Development Unit (ESDU)/CRO with the help of INGO.

An independent External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will carry out semi-annual, mid-term, and final evaluation and recommend necessary changes to the

Project Management Unit (PMU) and the ESDU for consideration. The scope of external monitoring will cover compliance monitoring and social impact evaluation of RAP implementation.

The monitor will cover compliance issues such as:

- i. compensation and entitlement policies,
- ii. adequacy of organizational mechanism for implementing the RAP,
- iii. relocation and resettlement ,
- iv. restoration of APs incomes,
- v. settling complaints and grievances; and
- vi. provisions for adequate budgetary support by PMU for implementing the RAP.

The EMA will assess if the APs:

- i. have been paid compensation and other assistance,
- ii. have been provided with alternative sites for relocation;
- iii. have re-established their structures;
- iv. have re-established their business; and
- v. have had assistance to restore their incomes from pre-project levels.

It will also appraise the accounting documents used in recording the payments of compensation to APs by BWDB. In addition to this at least once a year an annual impact evaluation will be carried out to assess the effectiveness of the work being undertaken and level of results achieved. The external monitor will verify the monitoring information generated by the PMU, BWDB.



## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AE	Assistant Engineer
AD	Assistant Director/ Alluvial-Diluvian
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AP	Affected Person
ARIPO	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BRE	Brahmaputra Right Embankment
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCL	Cash Compensation under Law
CEGIS	Center for Environmental and Geographical Information Services
CLAC	Central Land Allocation Committee
CMP	Current Market Price
CNGO	Coordinating NGO
COD	Cut-off Date
CPR	Community Property Resources
CSO	Chief Safeguards Officer
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DoF	Department of Forest
DLAC	District Land Allocation Committee
DP	Displaced Person
DH	Displaced Household
DRH	Displaced Residential Households
DSC	Design & Supervision Consultant
DTL	Deputy Team Leader
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EP	Entitled Persons
ESDU	Environmental and Social Development Unit
FO	Field Office
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GI	Galvanized Iron
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV	Human Immune-deficiency Virus
HCG	House Construction Grant
HDA	Homestead Development Allowance
HSC	Higher Secondary Certificate
HTG	House Transfer Grant
ICB	International Competitive Bidding
IDA	International Development Agency
ID Card	Identity Card
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ILRP	Income and Livelihood Restoration Plan
IOL	Inventory of Losses

IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPP	Indigenous People's Plan
JMBP	Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge Project
JMREMP	Jamuna Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project
JRE	Jamuna Right Embankment (historically known as BRE)
JSC	Junior School Certificate
KMC	Knowledge Management Consultants Ltd.
LA	Land Acquisition
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan/Proposal
LCS	Labor Contracting Societies
LGI	Local Government Institution
LGRC	Local Level GRC
MARV	Maximum Allowable Replacement Value
MOWR	Ministry of Water Resources
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAVC	Property Assessment & Valuation Committee
PAU	Project Affected Unit
PCPP	Public Consultation and Participation Plan
PCR	Physical Cultural Resources
PD	Project Director
PGRC	Project Level GRC
PHAP	Public Health Action Plan
PMBP	Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project
PMU	Project Management Unit
POE	Panel of Experts
PRAC	Physical Relocation Assistance Committee
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PWD	Public Works Department
RAP	Resettlement Plan
RMIP	River Management Improvement Project
RCC	Reinforced Cement & Concrete
ROW	Right of Way
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RS	Resettlement Site
RU	Resettlement Unit
RV	Replacement Value
SAP	Social Action Plan
SDE	Sub-Divisional Engineer
SDP	Social Development Program
SE	Superintending Engineer
SLAO	Special Land Acquisition Officer
SSC	Secondary School Certificate
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STG	Structure Transfer Grant
TA	Transition Allowance
TG	Transfer Grant

TGB	Target Beneficiary Group
TL	Team Leader
TOR	Terms of Reference
TRG	Transfer and Reconstruction Grant
UP	Union Parishad
USD	United States Dollar
VNR	Vested and Non-resident
WB	World Bank
XEN	Executive Engineer



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## 1. THE PROJECT

### 1.1 Introduction

The River Management Improvement Project (RMIP/ Program) aims to reconstruct and improve the existing Central Jamuna Right Embankment (Central JRE) that has been historically known as Brahmaputra Right Embankment (BRE) and to provide flood control and bank protection to 250,000 ha floodplain land on the west bank of the Brahmaputra-Jamuna River. The 224-km long Central JRE was constructed in the 1960s to prevent regular flooding causing damage to the area and therefore provided stability to the area. The embankment was built at about 1.5 km away from the bank line at that time. However, over the last 50 years or so, due to rapid widening of the river channel and bank line erosion, sections of the Central JRE have been retired many times due to breaches. Typically, many sections retired up to five times and in some places even as much as up to nine times. In those sections, the retired bank line is up to 3.5 km to the west of the "original" embankment. As a result of consistent re-treating from the original embankment, nearly 21,000 ha of flood-protected land had to be given up. Today, only 41 km of the original Central JRE exists along the Brahmaputra-Jamuna; the rest has been retired and still faces risk of erosions due to continuous westward migration of the main channel of the river.

Chapter 1 briefly describes the proposed three phases of the Program and its various components. The primary focus will be the 50 km "priority" reach (RMIP Phase-I) also referred to as the Project. This chapter will introduce scopes, objectives and impact of the Priority reach of the program within the context of land acquisition, displacement, resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected populations.

### 1.2 Project Context

Bangladesh is a land of rivers. Due to its geographical location, the country faces manifold disasters. Among the natural calamities regularly faced by the country, flood and riverbank erosions top the list. Although the loss of lives is often much higher in the cases of tropical and coastal cyclones. The annual flooding or 'borsha' is a blessing as it rejuvenates the Bengali life and its crop cycle. Only high floods or bonna, which recur every few years, are considered disastrous due

to the loss of lives, crops and sufferings of the flood-affected people. Riverbank erosion is perhaps the most destructive of all as it entails a loss of most valuable land and the displacement of literally hundreds and thousands of people along the floodplain. The three major rivers of the country, namely the Padma, the Brahmaputra-Jamuna and the Meghna, have thus far eaten up thousands of hectares of flood plain and agricultural land over the years. A recent study indicates that 283 locations, 85 towns and growth centres, along with 2,400 km of riverbank line in Bangladesh are vulnerable to erosion (Islam and Rashid: 2011<sup>5</sup>). Another study by CEGIS found the Brahmaputra-Jamuna as the most destructive among the three rivers, with Sirajganj being the worst affected district due to riverbank erosion. An estimated 90,367 hectares of land have been lost to the Brahmaputra-Jamuna since 1974 (The Daily Star, 29.08.2014<sup>6</sup>). A large number of those displaced by erosion have settled on the BRE from Sirajganj to Gaibandha, adding to the already growing number of landless and poor people in the country. The erosion along with flood is causing loss of land, infrastructures, settlements and other assets and pushing thousands of people into destitute condition every year.

In the past, the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) under the Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) took various measures to stabilize the bank line, particularly from Sirajganj to Sariakandi (Phase I). Examples are the construction of groynes and cross-dams from mid-1990s to 2005. Since then, BWDB has followed the Flood Action Plan-1 (FAP -1) recommended approach, which integrates the protection of people and resources from bank line erosion. With this mandate, the RMIP has been undertaken to reconstruct or upgrade the BRE to provide systematic riverbank protection along the right bank of the Brahmaputra-Jamuna River.

<sup>5</sup>Islam, F. and Rashid, A.N.M.B, (2011), 'Riverbank Erosion Displacees in Bangladesh: Need for Institutional Response and Policy Intervention', Bangladesh Journal of Bioethics, 2011;2(2): 4-19,

<sup>6</sup>The Daily Star (29.08.2014), 'Three Rivers Too Hungry: eat away land larger than Dhaka city in 4 decades',

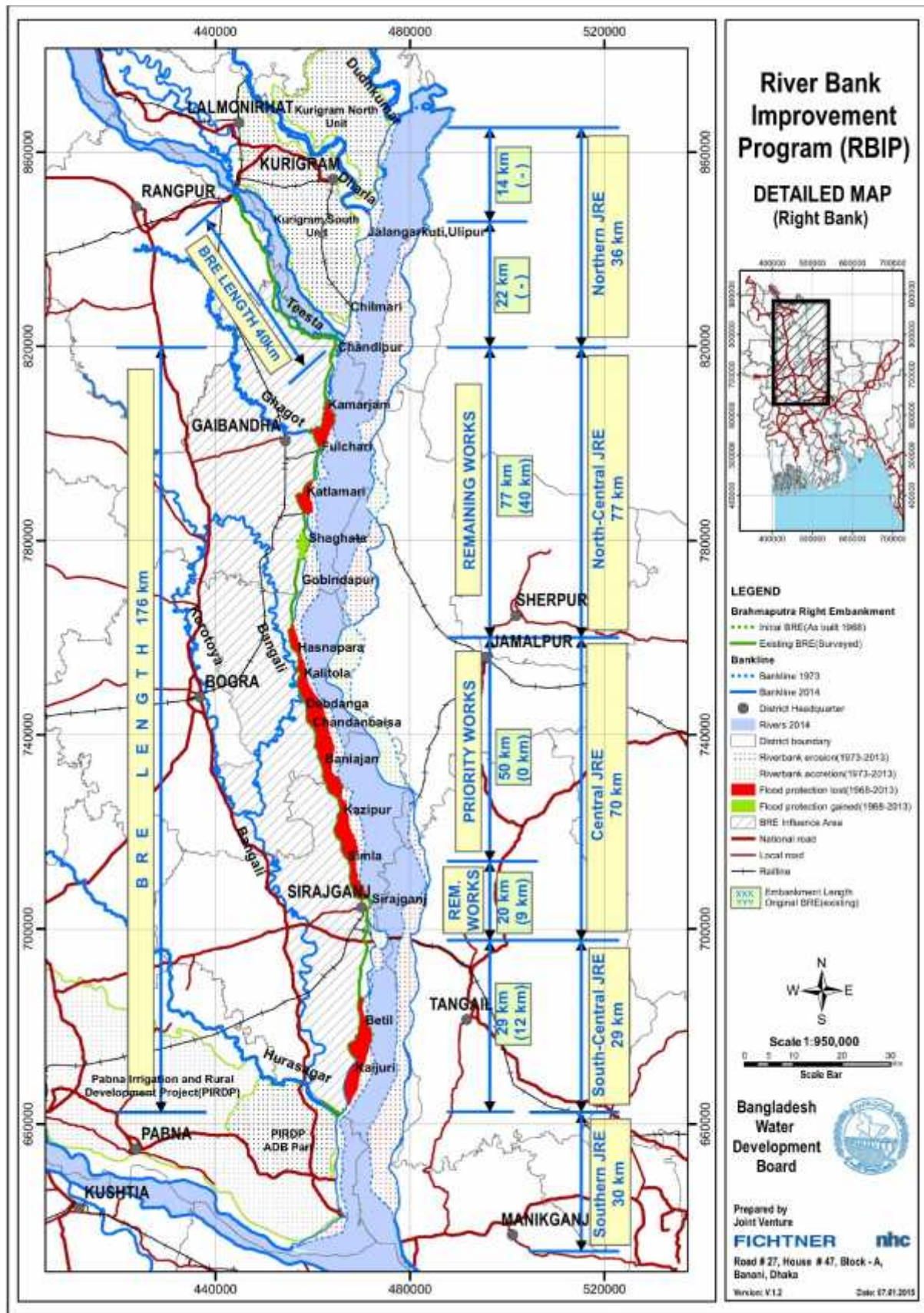


Figure 1-1: Jamuna River and Location of Brahmaputra Right Embankment

### 1.3 Rationale and Objectives of RMIP

As the old embankment frequently failed to provide flood protection due to breaches at several locations, more flood-protected agricultural and residential land had been surrendered to the river and more of the population had been driven to impoverishment. Therefore, the protection of the right bank of the Jamuna and the reconstruction and upgrading of the Central JRE has been given a very high priority by the Government of Bangladesh (GOB). In addition to that, GOB also intends to provide improved access to the area by constructing a highway to enhance economic development of the displaced HHs currently living on the embankment.

The feasibility study and detail design of the RMIP started in early 2014 with funds from the 2007 Emergency Cyclone Recovery and Rehabilitation Project (ECRRP) financed by the World Bank. The preliminary findings of the study formed the basis for GOB to proceed with the preparation of the social assessment and the policy framework for the total Program area as well as the detail design and implementation plan for the 50 km Priority reach of RMIP. The World Bank and GOB will jointly fund the Program. BWDB is the program proponent and the Executing Agency (EA). The Program objectives include the following:

- i. Primary objective: To reconstruct the existing BRE to protect the inhabitants from riverbank erosion by providing bank protection. This will in turn provide flood protection and enhance economic development of the locality.
- ii. Additional Objective: a supplementary objective of the program is to provide improved road access and connectivity to the area to advance economic development and hence reduce poverty by supporting trade and economic development of 250,000 ha flood prone region to the west bank of Jamuna River.

### 1.4 Program Descriptions

The program area covers central and northern part of the BRE in the Sirajganj, Bogra, and Gaibandha

Districts<sup>7</sup>. It will be implemented in three phases over 6 to 7 years. The various programs under each phase are briefly described below.

**Phase 1:** Flood and erosion control measures along the 50-km Priority reach from Simla and Hasnapara covering four upazilas (sub districts) in two zilas (districts). The tasks will involve: (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 bank protection for remaining stretch; and (iv) Detailed studies for the road development for Phase 3. The alignment width (60 to 70m, variable due to height of the embankment) has been defined as the ROW while the project impact area (for social development planning) includes up to 2 km to the countryside from the proposed embankment line.

**Phase 2:** Flood and erosion control measures for the 17 km stretch closing the gap between Simla and West Guide Band of the Jamuna Bridge and another 70 km from Hasnapara to the confluence with the Teesta river. This phase will also include resettlement and social development programs for the affected people/communities.

**Phase 3:** Based on the outcomes of a road feasibility study from Phase 1, a road on top of the new or rehabilitated embankment may be developed. ToRs of the consultant will incorporate social studies for resettlement and social development programs in phase 2 and 3.

### 1.5 Priority Reach – the Project Description

The 50-km Priority reach is the Project under Phase I. The components for the Priority works of Phase 1 in RMIP are:

- i. Complete reconstruction of the flood embankment, while securing the riverbank against erosion through long guiding revetments that will incorporate current emergency works being built by BWDB from Simla to Hasnapara - 50 km.

<sup>7</sup>Excluding 40-km BRE section along the Teesta River due to its low risk of flooding since construction of the Teesta Barrage and 20-km long southern reach between Simla and Jamuna Bridge as the BWDB is constructing interventions there to reclaim some of the lost floodplain land.



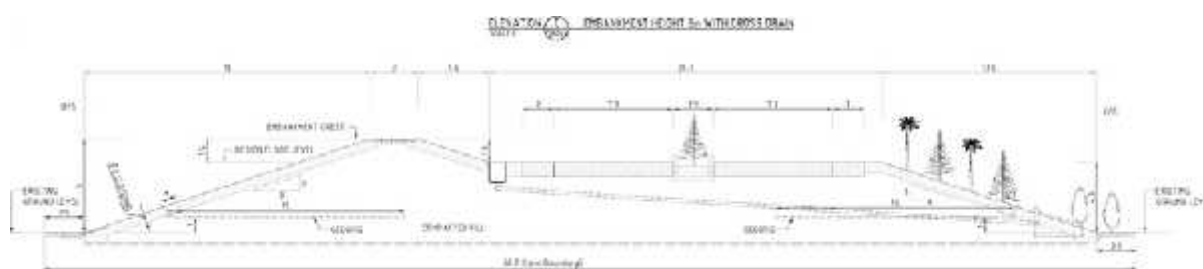


Figure 1-2: Proposed road section as per design

- ii. Approximately 17km of riverbank protection will be provided in addition to 12km existing, the remaining areas being shielded by upstream protection.

## 1.6 Consideration of Alternative Technical Options

The project alternatives for embankment and bank protection works were considered and presented in Technical Note 2. In this section, only brief summaries are presented.

### 1.6.1 Embankment Protection Approaches

Four alternative strategies were considered as embankment protection options. These include (1) No new protection and keep relocating the embankment, (2) Emergency protection, (3) Systematic protection keeping the present embankment alignment, and (4) Pushing the river away and move into the river to reclaim land.

Each strategy considered safety level, capital cost, maintenance, land acquisition, resettlement, avulsion risks, impact on chars, and potential impact on the left bank. After considering all factors and consequences, and with due attention to minimize impacts, Option 3 – The systematic protection was considered the most rewarding approach in protecting the embankment. The strategy adopted has minimized overall social and resettlement impacts.

### 1.6.2 Riverbank Protection Options

The river bank protection options have been scrutinized against their social significance in the Technical Note 2. The options include (1) Hard Points; (2) Revetment at Riverbank; and (3) Revetment in the River.

Factors considered in all three options are (a) land acquisition, (b) resettlement, (c) river access, (d)

protection from future erosion, (e) protection of the embankment, (f) changes in the navigation, and (g) displacement of char people. The analysis supported Option 2 – Revetment at riverbank- as the best possible measure for riverbank protection with minimum or no resettlement impact.

## 1.7 Benefits and Impacts

The Program will benefit an estimated 7 million people in four districts (Sirajganj, Bogra, Gaibandha, and Kurigram). Once the Program is fully completed with bank protection works, reconstructed embankment and the road on top of the embankment, potentially for four-lane highway, 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 both economic and social development in the area. The project thus will reduce the poverty in the area, which is currently higher than the national average. Finally, the resettlement of those living on the embankment to project-sponsored sites will provide better and stable accommodation with civic amenities and new opportunities for livelihoods, improved health and hygiene with particular attention to women and the most vulnerable people, including host communities.

The impact of the Project under Phase I has been identified through household-level census and community consultation along the 50 km reach. Phase I covers four upazilas (Sirajganj Sadar, Kazipur, Sariakandi and Dhunat) in two districts (Sirajganj and Bogra). As evident from the Table 1.1, Sariakandi upazila will experience more overall impacts of the Project, followed by Kazipur Upazila. Further details are discussed in Chapters 2 and 3.

## 1.8 Land Acquisition Requirements

The Priority reach of the RMIP includes a 50 km section in Sirajganj and Bogra districts in Phase-1. The Program will be initiated from the central part of the BRE and then extended to the north to Gaibandha district. The Phase-1 works will be carried out from Simla; about 8km upstream of Sirajganj, to Hasnapara; approximately 10km upstream of

Sariakandi. The remaining work will be included in Phase-2, whereas a highway standard road on the embankment will be constructed in Phase-3 of the program based on the outcome of the road feasibility study in Phase 2. The project has considered all possible options to minimize Land Acquisition and Resettlement impacts. This is discussed in Chapter-2.

**Table 1-1: Project Impact – Summary**

Impacts/Types of losses		Sirajganj		Bogra		Total
		Sirajganj Sadar	Kazipur	Dhunat	Sariakandi	
A.	Alignment Length and Required Land Acquisition					
1.	Total length of alignment/km	5.595	13.276	7.895	22.759	<b>49.525</b>
2.	Required Land acquisition in ha including resettlement site (50 ha)	40.23	94.67	57.04	178.03	370
B.	Number of physically displaced HHs requiring relocation <sup>8</sup>					<b>3628</b>
1.	Affected Residential HHs only	164	812	424	856	2256
2.	Affected Business HHs only	04	60	29	55	148
3.	Affected Residential & Business HHs only	04	39	03	38	84
4.	Affected Residential & Agricultural land only	00	02	02	15	19
5.	Affected Residential Structure & Land other than Agricultural	93	212	259	557	1121
B.1.	Number of person required relocation	1,264	5006	3116	6172	15,558
B.2	Average HH Size	4.75	4.45	4.34	4.03	4.28
C.	Number of Affected HHs other than requiring relocation					
1.	Affected CPRs	7	9	18	44	78
2	Affected Fish Pond only	01	00	01	09	11
3.	Affected shallow tube-well	0	01	03	02	06
4.	Only trees affected HHs	62	156	95	278	591
D.	Affected HHs losing agricultural plots only					
D.1.	Number of HH's losing agricultural plots <sup>9</sup>	171	369	648	249	1437
D.2.	Affected population due to loss of agricultural land	953	2,189	3,386	1,498	8,026
D.3.	Average HHs size	5.57	5.93	5.22	6.08	5.70
E.	Additional data by categories (already embedded in A,B,C& D)					
1.	Number of total affected HHs (B+C+D.1)	437	1,494	1,366	1,779	5,751
2.	Number of affected population(B.1+C+D.2)	2,492	7,926	6,648	9,234	23,584
3.	Total no. of trees on private land	14,341	37,719	31,376	53,504	136,940
4.	No of trees affected on government land	475	12971	5924	14650	34,020
5.	Number of wage labourer affected	27	57	75	77	128
E.1.	Total number of vulnerable and Severly affected HHs					<b>2,962</b>
1.	Female Headed HH	34	170	80	182	466
2.	Poor HH	90	316	247	650	1,303
3.	Land Less HH	57	337	148	231	773
4.	Elderly headed HH	17	45	51	74	187
5.	Disabled HH	2	12	3	16	33

<sup>8</sup> Refers to affected HHs and Businesses to be relocated

<sup>9</sup> No relocation required

Impacts/Types of losses		Sirajganj		Bogra		Total
		Sirajganj Sadar	Kazipur	Dhunat	Sariakandi	
6.	HH Losing >10% of their income due to loss of productive lands	12	58	19	111	200

### 1.9 Safeguard Measures and Documentation

The overall impacts of Phase I is very significant in terms of land acquisition and as well as resettlement needs and requirements. Therefore, adequate measures have been taken to address the social safeguard issues in the Project to ensure appropriate mitigation and development measures against Project impacts. The overall impacts together with the mitigation and development measures have been packaged under a Social Action Plan (SAP). The SAP comprehensively analyzed and documented project impacts through social assessments, consultations with stakeholders at all levels. It contains a compensation and resettlement plan as well as a 5-year social development plan involving livelihoods, gender and public health programs. The SAP is presented in three volumes. These are:

#### **SAP VOL 1 Project Context, Socio-Economic Baseline, Consultation and Communication Strategy**

#### **SAP VOL 2 Resettlement Action Plan**

#### **SAP VOL 3 Social Development Plan**

The social safeguard planning includes all measures to upgrade living standard as well as to provide livelihood opportunities in the post-project period. The implementation arrangements and cost,

budgetary plans are also summarized and the program data base management, safeguards monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements are also discussed.

### 1.10 Objectives of the RAP

Volume 2 –Resettlement Action Plan focuses on land acquisition and resettlement management of the project. The main objectives of the RAP have been to (i) Identify project impacts; (ii) Plan measures to mitigate adverse social impacts resulting from loss of assets due to construction of the embankment, revetment works and the road on the embankment as well as other associated works. The RAP presents (a) project impacts, (b) socio-economic profile of the affected people, (c) type and extent of loss of assets including land, structures and trees, (d) principles and legal framework applicable for mitigation of these losses, (e) the entitlement matrix, (f) relocation and resettlement measures including site selection and development, (g) income and livelihood restoration, (h) grievance redress mechanisms, (i) cost and budget, (j) institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including monitoring and evaluation. In summary, the RAP complies with Government of Bangladesh (GOB) laws as well as the World Bank Operation Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.



## 2. PROJECT IMPACTS

### 2.1 Introduction

In this chapter the adverse social impacts resulting from land acquisition and project interventions are presented. The chapter starts with a brief overview of the impact assessment methodology, followed by a description of overall project impacts, as well as impacts of land acquisition, loss of structures and displacement aspects. Other impacts such as impacts on livelihoods, gender and public health aspects are briefly touched as these are discussed and presented in greater details in VOL 3 Social Development Plan. According to the census data, there are no indigenous communities affected by the project

### 2.2 Impact Assessment Methodology

The project impacts have been assessed based on a Census Survey conducted in the ROW areas on non-land physical assets following the acquisition boundary as per the final ROW design. The Census Survey was conducted during April 2014 – December 2014. In addition to the census and IOL survey, a survey of affected agricultural plots was conducted during October-December 2014 to assess the extent of economic losses and displacement to be experienced by the affected population. The input of the Social Team was considered in designing the embankment alignments to reduce and minimize project impacts, which is discussed separately in this chapter.

The impact assessment was carried out both at household and community levels through various

field surveys and stakeholders consultation meetings. As already mentioned, the surveys included a census where household level data of all affected households were collected. The questionnaires used established an inventory of losses of each affected household, which included details of potentially affected structures (i.e. houses), agricultural land, trees and other assets belonging to each household. The survey also included inventory of businesses/commercial structures as well as public and community structure on the Project right-of-way. Table 2-1 presents the methodology adopted in the surveys/census for data collection for impact assessment and preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan.

The consultation process was adopted to share the necessary information on the project, project timeline and purposes of the census/surveys as well as building rapport with the affected households and communities. In addition to stakeholders meetings, focus group discussions (FGDs) were held with local communities. During community level meetings, people were informed about the project objectives and extensive question and answer sessions were conducted to clarify the project related works and activities. In addition, a social assessment and baseline survey was conducted for the entire 147 km of the project length, which is reported in VOL 1 Project Context, Socio-economic Baseline, Consultation and Communication Strategy.

**Table 2-1: Project Impact Assessment Methodology**

Unit Level	Data Collection Tools and Techniques
Household Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Households census/interviews</li> <li>• Inventory of losses survey (structures, trees and other assets)</li> <li>• Inventory of businesses/commercial units</li> <li>• Affected agricultural plots survey</li> <li>• Livelihood assessment survey</li> <li>• Gender assessment survey</li> <li>• Communication needs assessment survey</li> <li>• Impacts of road intersections survey</li> </ul>
Community Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inventory of community structures</li> <li>• Village profiles survey for selection of resettlement sites</li> <li>• Village profiles for livelihood impact assessment survey</li> <li>• Public health survey</li> <li>• Stakeholders and community consultation meetings</li> <li>• Focus group discussion</li> <li>• Stakeholders meetings with Upazila administration</li> </ul>

## 2.3 Descriptions of Project Impacts

The survey brought forth that a total of 5,751 households/units comprising of 23,584 persons would be affected. Out of 5,751 HH's, a total of 3,628 HHs/units comprising of 15,558 persons will be physically displaced and require relocation. Additionally, a total of 1,437 HH's (8,026 people) will be affected due to the loss of agricultural land. As RMIP is a linear project, in most cases loss of agricultural land will be partially. The adverse impacts of the components covered in this chapter largely include loss of land (residential and commercial), structure (residential, commercial and PCR) as well as income and livelihood (owners, wage earners). In addition, the construction of the embankment and protection work will also entail some indirect impacts such as loss of access to land by tenants and informal occupants, loss of access to residential and commercial structures as well loss of employment and workdays.

The 50-km Priority reach embankment reconstruction and intersections will cause displacement of 2,256 residential HHs that is mostly from the existing embankment. As per relocation option survey and census survey it was found that most of the displaced HH's are landless and have no alternative land for relocation. The project has decided to develop around 15 RS for which land acquisition will be necessary. A total of 43 ha of land will be acquired for the resettlement site development and additionally 7 ha of land will be acquired for better civic facilities for the communities. The project is also keeping provisions for a four-lane road, a drainage system etc. for the future integrated development of this project.

In chapter 1 (Table 1-1) provided a summary of impacts, particularly focusing on residential, commercial and Common Property Resources (CPRs). For the embankment reconstruction and the road on

top of the embankment, a total of 320 ha of land will be acquired. On this land, a total of 3,628 HHs/units comprising of 15,558 people will be physically displaced due to project interventions. As it has been already observed from the studies that, out of these total APs, 2,962 APs are considered vulnerable and it includes 466 FHH. A total of 3,628 HHs will be physically displaced, the majority of which are residential (3480) HHs. According to census, nearly 52% of those requiring relocation are currently living on the embankment as squatters, having settled there over the years after being displaced by erosion. In addition to the residences, 148 business entities and 78 CPRs will be affected. Other than this, the project will affect a total of 170,960 trees on government and private land.

## 2.4 Measures Adopted to Minimize Impacts

The 50-km embankment along with road construction, intersections and other components require acquisition of 370 ha of land. Out of this 50 ha of land will be developed for the development of 15 resettlement sites. The highest land acquisition is required in Sariakandi upazila of Bogra district (see Table 2-2). The project deliberately minimized impacts by opting to use the existing alignment of the embankment as much as possible and/or use newly emerged khas land for the new embankment. Nearly 40% of the proposed embankment plans to adopt and strengthen the existing embankment. Also, the technical team designed bank protection works in a way to minimize impacts and avoid any acquisition. Any household affected by the Project and requiring relocation will be assisted through this relocation and resettlement plan (see Chapter 5 for further discussion). Thus, all considerations have been made to minimize land acquisition following the World Bank OP 4.12 principles. In summary, land acquisition took only place, where it was unavoidable.

**Table 2-2: Land Acquisition Requirements**

Name of Upazila	Land		Percentage (%)
	Acres	Hectares	
Sirajganj Sadar	99.37	40.23	10.87
Kazipur	233.83	94.67	25.59
Dhunat	140.88	57.04	15.42

Sariakandi	439.73	178.03	48.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>913.81</b>	<b>369.96</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census & IOL survey April-December 2014

## 2.5 Categories of Affected Land

According to the survey findings, the majority of the affected land area is being used for agricultural purposes, which is 76.76% of the total land acquisition (Table 2-3). About 17.57% of the total required land acquisition is used for residential and business purpose. The majority of these HHs are located in Sariakandi and Kazipur. 7.67% of the rest of the land are non-residential consisting of orchards, bamboo groves, pond, ditch and fallow land. Those living on the embankment are not included here as the land belongs to BWDB.

## 2.6 Land Ownership Pattern

As a consequence of erosion and associated vulnerability, a huge majority of the population are either landless or have up to 50 decimals of land only. Among the affected land owners 97.67% are losing 50 decimal or less of their total land. (A person with 50 decimal of land or less is considered landless. This highlights the minimal impact of land acquisition.) Therefore, a very small fraction of the community will lose more than 50 decimals of land. This is also partly due to the linear acquisition of land.

## 2.7 Impact on Agricultural Land

Apart from the census and the IOL survey, a survey of affected agricultural plots was conducted by the Project team to find out the impacts on agricultural land due to Project interventions. As it is a linear project, loss of agricultural land and its impact on the livelihood of the land losers may not be significant. The title owners of agricultural and other types of lands will be identified by the concerned DC during the land acquisition process. The land acquisition plan

for the RoW (as per final design) estimates that about 1,437 HHs- 651 HHs from Sariakandi and 369 HHs from Kazipur (369) respectively- will lose agricultural land in the RoW. This number will be updated based on land acquisition process by the DCs during implementation of the RAP. During the survey, three affected agricultural plots were reported to belong to mosque and madrasahs.

### 2.7.1 Land Ownership Pattern of the Agricultural Land

The agricultural plot survey showed that 98% of those HHs affected by loss of agricultural land with lose 50 decimal of land to the alignment. Thus, generally the impact of land acquisition. Many households have residual land for agriculture. In rural Bangladesh, our 40% of house-holds are landless and those who own land supplement their income from other sources.

### 2.7.2 Income Impact Due to Loss of Agricultural Land

Table 2-7 below represents the agricultural income of the affected HHs. It indicates that 58.63% of the HHs will lose income of up to BDT 74,400 per year, which is income level below poverty line for this project. The second majority of the population earns BDT 90,000-120,000 per year. Very few people earn more than BDT 120,000 per year from agriculture. According to the survey on agricultural land plots a total of 1,426 households among 1,437 land owners primarily depend on agriculture as their main source of income. But majority (98%) of the affected land owners are losing up to 50 decimal of their total land holdings. So income from the agriculture is not largely impacted by the project.

**Table 2-3: Upazila wise Category of Affected Land (ha)**

SL No	Category of Land	Total Land					
		Sirajganj Sadar	Kazipur	Dhunat	Sariakandi	Total	%
1	Dwelling land/Vita/highland/Commercial land	8.34	13.76	15.32	27.57	65.00	17.57
2	Agricultural Land	24.54	69.14	28.55	104.34	226.57	61.24

	Agricultural Land for resettlement site	5.20	6.04	8.79	29.99	50.02	13.52
2	Orchard	1.36	4.47	2.21	7.18	15.21	4.11
3	Bamboo groves	0.62	0.62	1.23	3.96	6.43	1.74
4	Pond	0.17	0.46	0.46	4.53	5.62	1.52
5	Wet land/ditch	0.00	0.17	0.47	0.35	0.99	0.27
6	Fallow land	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.12	0.03
<b>Total /ha</b>		<b>40.23</b>	<b>94.66</b>	<b>57.04</b>	<b>178.03</b>	<b>369.95</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census & IOL survey April-December 2014

**Table 2-4: Affected Households by Size of Land (all types) Loss due to the Project**

Loss of Land	Sirajganj		Bogra		Total HHs	
	Sirajganj Sadar	Kazipur	Dhunat	Sariakandi	No of HHs	Percent
Up to 50 dec	201	577	465	1065	2308	97.67
50 to 100 dec	6	7	7	27	47	1.99
100 to 200 dec	1	0	2	4	7	0.30
Above 200 dec	0	0	0	1	1	0.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>1097</b>	<b>2363</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census & IOL survey April-December 2014

**Table 2-5: Upazila wise Affected Household Type**

Type of Losses	Sirajganj		Bogra		Total	
	Sirajganj Sadar	Kazipur	Sariakandi	Dhunot	No	%
HHs	171	369	651	246	1,437	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census & IOL survey April-December 2014

**Table 2-6: Land ownership pattern**

Land holding size of the HHs	Sirajganj Sadar		Kazipur		Sariakandi		Dhunot		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
up to 50 dec	27	15.79	104	28.18	85	13.06	64	26.02	280	19.49
51-100 dec	56	32.75	97	26.29	192	29.49	79	32.11	424	29.51
101-200	53	30.99	126	34.15	224	34.41	69	28.05	472	32.85
201-300	17	9.94	31	8.40	66	10.14	6	2.44	120	8.35
301-400	5	2.92	2	0.54	29	4.45	18	7.32	54	3.76
401-500	5	2.92	6	1.63	10	1.54	3	1.22	24	1.67
more than 500	8	4.68	3	0.81	45	6.91	7	2.85	63	4.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1437</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census & IOL survey April-December 2014

**Table 2-7: Income from agriculture (Yearly) of Households**

Level of Income (BDT)	No. of Households by upazila								Total	
	Sirajganj Sadar		Kazipur		Sariakandi		Dhunot		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				
Up to 74,400	111	66.47	340	92.39	197	30.54	188	76.42	840	58.63
74,401-90,000	8	4.79	6	1.63	18	2.79	11	4.47	43	3.02
90,001-120,000	18	10.78	12	3.26	265	41.09	31	12.60	330	22.86

120,001-180,000	4	2.40	2	0.54	90	13.95	9	3.66	105	7.36
Above 180000	26	15.57	8	2.17	75	11.63	7	2.85	119	8.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1437</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census & IOL survey April-December 2014

## 2.8 Impacts on Wage Earners

According to that census survey, a total of 128 wage earners will be indirectly affected due to impact on commercial enterprises, fish farming and agricultural land. The maximum number of wage earners would be affected in Sariakandi (44 wage earners), followed by 38 wage earners in Dhunat mostly comprising of unskilled and skilled business laborer. A total of 11 wage earners would be affected in Sariakandi and of these the majority comprises of farm laborers. As the fish farming laborers are not affected subsequently due to the project interventions, the Project has not kept any provisions of compensation for the fish farming wage laborers. Few wage earners are also working in handloom factories, shops and other working places. Details are given in Table 2-8.

## 2.9 Loss of Primary Structures

In accordance with other features of the affected population, 73.83% of the affected structures in the area are kutcha, with 18.38% semi pucca and only 3.70% pucca structures. Kutcha structures are made of bamboo and straw using local low cost housing accessories. Due to erosion and other past disaster experience, the victims usually build temporary structures. Migration is very common among the residents. Some of them have migrated even 10–20 times due to river erosion. Also, the income

generating HH members migrate to nearby towns and cities in search of work. Therefore, most of the affected structures on the embankments are temporary.

## 2.10 Loss of Secondary Structure

The affected secondary structures are tube wells, boundary walls and latrines. Most of the latrines are kutcha, thatched or semi pucca. According to the HH distribution in the Upazilas, the majority of the affected structures are in Sariakandi or Kazipur.

## 2.11 Loss of Common Property Resources

Communities in four Upazilas in different locations will be affected by the project interventions. They will lose religious, educational and social institutions. They may also lose their social bonds and networks, if relocated dispersedly. Re-establishing such bonding and networks in a different place will be a challenge for the whole community. A total of 78 structures have been recognized as Common Property Resources (CPR) that will be affected by the Project being in the ROW. A full baseline of affected common property resources (CPRs) such as schools and mosques (mostly kutcha construction) is available. Some graveyards are also affected. Strictly speaking,

**Table 2-8: Total Number of Wage Laborers**

Laborer Type	Sirajganj		Bogra		Total
	Sirajganj Sadar	Kazipur	Dhunat	Sariakandi	
Business Laborer	12	26	37	33	108
Agriculture Laborer	3	5	1	0	9
Fish Farming Laborer	0	0	0	11	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>128</b>

Source: Census & IOL survey April-December 2014

**Table 2-9: Quantity of Affected Primary Structures (floor area in sqft) (Upazila wise)**

Structure Type by construction materials	Sirajganj		Bogra		Total	
	Sirajganj Sadar	Kazipur	Dhunat	Sariakandi	Sqft	%
Pucca	5,747	12,166	15,269	57,936	91,118	3.70
Semi-pucca	28,437	143,506	69,083	210,954	451,980	18.38

Kutcha	206,352	541,236	399,077	669,183	1,815,848	73.83
Thatched	9,975	41,973	22,674	25,990	100,612	4.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>250,511</b>	<b>738,881</b>	<b>506,103</b>	<b>964,063</b>	<b>2,459,558</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census & IOL survey April-December 2014

**Table 2-10: Quantity of Affected Secondary Structures (Upazila wise)**

Category of Structure	Unit	Sirajganj		Bogra		Total
		SirajganjSadar	Kazipur	Dhunat	Sariakandi	
Tube well	No.	166	663	482	946	2,257
Shallow well	No.	00	01	00	15	16
Indra (dug well)	No.	01	00	00	00	01
Shallow tubewell	No.	00	01	03	03	07
Boundary wall	(Rft)	68	166	00	3,794	4,028
Boundary wall brick 10 inch	(Rft)	00	100	750	7097	7947
Boundary wall tin/thatched	(Rft)	00	00	00	1129	1129
Latrine	Pucca Latrine (no)	4	18	27	65	114
	Semi-pucca Latrine (No.)	14	72	49	144	279
	Kutcha Latrine (No.)	160	591	405	711	1867
	Thatched Latrine (No.)	10	62	45	70	187
	<b>Total (No.)</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>2447</b>

Source: Census & IOL survey April-December 2014

these CPRs do not trigger World Bank OP 4.11 Physical cultural resources (PCR). The RAP clearly explains the processes of the reconstruction of mosques and re-burials in consultation with the

affected communities. However, in case of “chance finds” during implementation, necessary measures will be taken as per OP 4.11. The affected CPRs by Upazila have been presented in Table 2-11.

**Table 2-11: Affected CPRs and Communities (Upazila wise)**

Name of CPR	Sirajganj		Bogra		Total	
	Sirajganj Sadar	Kazipur	Dhunat	Sariakandi	No.	%
School	00	03	03	12	18	23.08
Graveyard	00	01	02	02	05	6.41
Madrasa	02	00	02	03	07	8.97
Club	00	01	02	01	04	5.13
Others	00	00	01	00	01	1.28
Govt. Office	00	00	01	03	04	5.13
College	00	00	01	02	03	3.85
Health Center	00	01	01	03	05	6.41
Mosque	03	02	05	10	20	25.64
Temple	02	00	00	02	04	5.13
Church	00	00	00	01	01	1.28
Eidgah	00	01	02	03	06	7.69

<b>Total</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>
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Source: Census & IOL survey April-December 2014

**Table 2-12: Number of Trees Affected in RoW by Size on Titled Land (Upazila wise)**

Type of Trees	Sirajganj		Bogra		Total	
	Sirajganj Sadar	Kazipur	Dhunat	Sariakandi	No.	%
Large	836	2461	3370	4529	11196	8.18
Medium	4,187	8,132	5,726	14,066	32,111	23.45
Small	5,408	11,166	11,453	20,992	49,019	35.80
Sapling	3,910	15,960	10,827	13,917	44,614	32.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,341</b>	<b>37,719</b>	<b>31,376</b>	<b>53,504</b>	<b>1,36,940</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census & IOL survey April-December 2014

## 2.12 Affected Trees on Private Land

A total of 136,940 private trees will be affected by the Project. Due to insufficient employment opportunities, many residents at the polders plant trees and vegetables in the surroundings for a secondary source of income. Most of the affected trees on private land are small or saplings. The majority of the affected trees are in Sariakandi upazila of Bogra districts.

### 2.12.1 Affected Trees on Government Land

A total of 34,020 trees, 22,266 bamboo and 15,901 banana groves on government land have been found affected by the project. The majority of the affected trees are small or medium, only 8.79% are large trees. A small part of the affected trees are in Sirajganj. Most of the trees are in Sariakandi and Kazipur. Although trees on government land do not require resettlement compensation, the project should take steps to revoke any adverse environmental impact due to the project. Details are described in Table 2-13.

## 2.13 Vulnerability Status of the Affected HHs

Some groups of HH's are considered socially vulnerable based on their socio-economic status and thus require special consideration to benefit from the development activities of the project. These groups include: (a) Hard core poor households, (b) Female-headed households (FHH), (c) Disabled households (d) Landless households and (g) Elderly headed households. These mentioned groups have

been recognized as "vulnerable groups"<sup>10</sup> under the project. In addition, households losing more than 10% of their total income as a result of the project impacts have also been included in the list of "vulnerable households" due to the severity of their impact. It is also worthwhile to note that the studies and surveys did not bring forth the presence of any Indigenous groups in the Project area. As a result, no Indigenous People would be affected as a result of the project.

Around 33% (1303) of the total physically affected HH's (3,639) are living below poverty line (BDT 76,400 yearly income) and therefore considered economically vulnerable. As detailed in Table 2.15 below, 200 households are losing more than 10% of their productive assets. Amongst the remaining severely affected (vulnerable) households, 466 are female headed, followed by 1,303 being poor and 287 elderly headed and 33 disabled-headed. The project will provide Special Subsistence Allowances for female-headed households, elderly headed households other than compensation and benefits. If any of the vulnerable women, especially abandoned and divorced, live with their relatives and do not get any compensation, the Project will consider them individually and provide them with allowances that are applicable to vulnerable households. Along with this, the project will provide skill development training to women (based on requirements) to improve their skills to restore their livelihoods.

<sup>10</sup> Female-headed households or elderly headed (>60yrs) or HH income < Tk6367/month or landless households are considered as Vulnerable



## 2.14 Land Acquisition for resettlement site development

About 15 resettlement sites will be developed considering number of households to be relocated.

Based on past resettlement experience in Bangladesh and the particular conditions at the project site, four categories of resettlement sites have been designed, taking into consideration the responses of resettlers.

**Table 2-13: Number of Trees Affected in RoW and Size on embankment Owned by BWDB (Upazila wise)**

Type of Trees	Sirajganj		Bogra		Total	
	Sirajganj Sadar	Kazipur	Dhunot	Sariakandi	No.	%
Large	23	899	454	1615	2991	8.79
Medium	328	5186	929	4224	10667	31.36
Small	110	4791	2204	6362	13467	39.59
Sapling	14	2095	2337	2449	6895	20.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>12971</b>	<b>5924</b>	<b>14650</b>	<b>34020</b>	<b>100</b>
Affected Bamboo and Banana groves in GoB Land (Upazila wise)						
Type of Tree	Sirajganj		Bogra		Total	
	Sirajganj Sadar	Kazipur	Dhunot	Sariakandi		
Banana	9	5147	3286	7459	15901	
Bamboo	70	9869	633	11694	22266	
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>15016</b>	<b>3919</b>	<b>19153</b>	<b>38167</b>	

Source: Census & IOL survey April-December 2014

Four types of Resettlement sites have been selected: Type A (10–20 households), Type B (21–50 households), Type C (51–100 households) and Type D (over 100 households). Civic amenities will vary in various resettlement sites based on size and numbers of households to be relocated. As of now, it is known that about 1,594 households will be relocated in the 15 resettlement sites along 49.525 km priority reach where 1,279 from Bogra district and 315 from Sirajganj district. Some of the resettlement sites are small in size and some are quite large due to number of potential relocated households in the respective resettlement sites. This number may change with the progress of the Project.

Resettlement sites have been designed considering health and hygiene, internal road communication,

free space for tree plantation, access road, etc. Drain (pucca) will be in both sides of the internal road to recession of water quickly. Large sized (more than 100 households) resettlement site will have mosque, school, play ground and market place with provision of 10 shops where female entrepreneurs will have 20% shops. People will be allowed to purchase 4 decimal of land plots in the RS and additionally about 2.67 decimal lands will be available for common facilities. A total of 6.67 decimal of land is needed for each HH. As 1,594 HHs wanted to be relocated and most of them are squatters, the total land that needs to be acquired is 43.02 ha. In addition to this 7ha of additional land will be acquired for development of the civic facilities like school, mosque, community centers etc.

**Table 2-14: Vulnerable and Severly Affected Households (Upazila wise)**

Sl. No	Vulnerable Category	Sirajganj		Bogra		Total
		Sirajganj Sadar	Kazipur	Dhunot	Sariakandi	
1	Female Headed HH	34	170	80	182	466
2	Poor HH	90	316	247	650	1,303
3	Land Less HH	57	337	148	231	773
4	Elderly headed HH	17	45	51	74	187
5	Disabled HH	02	12	03	16	33
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>2,762</b>



6	HH Losing >10% of their income due to loss of productive lands	12	58	19	111	200
<b>Total</b>		<b>212</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>2,962</b>

### 2.15 Other Impacts

Other than land acquisition and resettlement impacts, there are other potential impacts on livelihoods, gender and public health due to project interventions. Assessments of the impacts on these three areas were also conducted. The impacts on livelihoods were considered limited as over half of the affected households who live on the embankment would not experience loss of any productive assets such as land. The potential negative impacts identified are limited to (i) Short-term loss of income, and ii) Temporary disruption due to relocation. The construction of the project will positively benefit and potentially enhance incomes in accordance with the income and livelihood restoration program. Similarly, the gender and public health assessments also identified both negative and positive impacts of the project. The impact assessment results as well as the mitigation and enhancement measures are available in Vol. 3 Social Development Plan.

### 2.16 Project Impact Assessments – Summary

As discussed thus far, the main socio-economic risks associated with this project-induced displacement are landlessness, loss of housing/shelters, loss of income/ employment, social and health risk/vulnerability, particularly for women, and loss of access to common property and services.. However it appears that the impact on household income is

limited due to the following reasons. First, since 98% of land owners will experience loss of up to 50 decimal of their land parcel the over all impact of this loss will be minimal as they have residual land. As per land holding status in Bangladesh anyone having 50 decimal of land is considered functionally land less and having no impact on income from agriculture. As a result the impact on income from agriculture will be limited. Second, 52% of the affected households are landless and without any income-generating assets. These households largely derive their income from wage labor. Therefore land acquisition would not affect their household income. Third, as indicated earlier the impact on wage labors will be temporary. Despite this limited impact of the project on income, there is a need for income generation program and livelihood support due to the impoverished condition of a large number of affected households. The purpose of livelihood program therefore will be for enhancement and sustained income to reduce the level of existing endemic poverty situation.

In view of this, the project, in addition to compensation of lost assets at replacement costs and resettlement, has developed short and long term programs for income and livelihood restoration, gender and public health plans. In sum, the mitigation and enhancement measures undertaken will help the affected persons and communities to re-establish their pre-project living standards and/or improve in post-project period.

### 3. THE PROJECT CONTEXT AND SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

#### 3.1 Introduction

Bangladesh is a large delta country primarily formed by the sediments transported by the Ganges and Brahmaputra. For this reason, the land is mostly plane, soft and fertile. As a consequence the banks of the large rivers of this country are erosion- and flood prone. The socio-economic context of the population living in the floodplain and on the embankments is profoundly influenced by flood and riverbank erosion. The people in the flood plain have survived and adapted to this erosion, disaster and displacement. This chapter discusses the profile of the project affected people within the context of erosion, displacement, impoverishment and the impact of the proposed Project interventions.

#### 3.2 Profile of Affected Population

In the following sections the socioeconomic background of the affected people such as demography, literacy, economy, occupation, employment and poverty aspects are presented using both primary and secondary data. The census

data used represents the project affected households losing their housing, business and common property resources.

##### 3.2.1 Demography and distribution of affected HHs:

The RMIP will affect a total of 3,639 HHs throughout the 50-km Priority reach. Among them, the majority of the residents are from Sariakandi and Kazipur upazilas that are part of Bogra and Sirajganj districts, respectively. Average HH size is comparatively large in Sirajganj Sadar (4.75). The overall average HH size is 4.28 in the area, which is consistent with the national size of 4.35 (BBS, 2011).

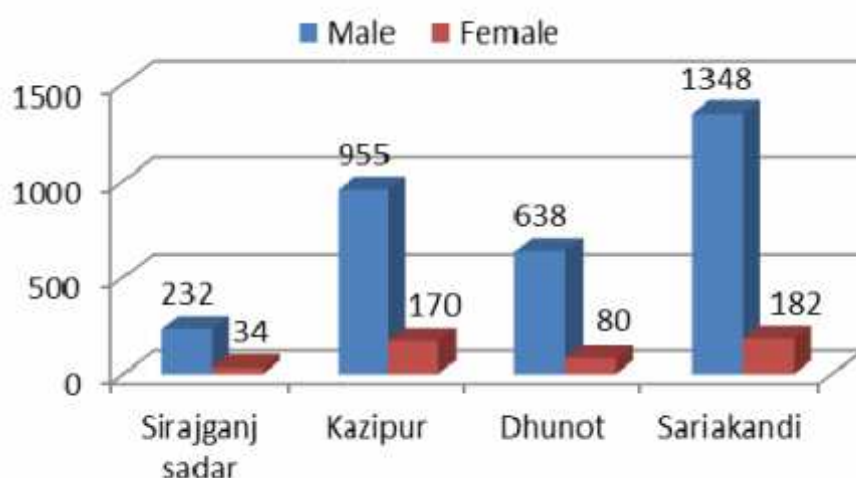
##### 3.2.2 Gender profile of HHHs:

The gender profile of the heads of the households is illustrated in Figure 3-1. The figure represents a scenario of gender parity in the affected area. It can be observed that the large majority of the HHHs are male and only a small percentage female which is in line with the national scenario, where 88% HHs are headed by male (BBS, 2011).

**Table 3-1: Affected Population by Upazila**

Number of Total Households	Sirajganj		Bogra		Total
	Sirajganj Sadar	Kazipur	Dhunot	Sariakandi	
Number of Total Population	1,264	5,006	3,116	6,172	15,584
Number of Total HH	266	1,125	718	1,530	3,639
Average HH Size	4.75	4.45	4.34	4.03	4.28

*Census and IOL survey April-December 2014*



**Figure 3-1: Gender profile of the HHHs.**

### 3.2.3 Sex Profile of the Affected Population

The figure represents the sex profile of the affected community. It shows that the number of affected male population ratio is higher in all of the regions of Project area. The female:male sex ratio of Project area is 100:103, where the national ratio is 100:99.68.

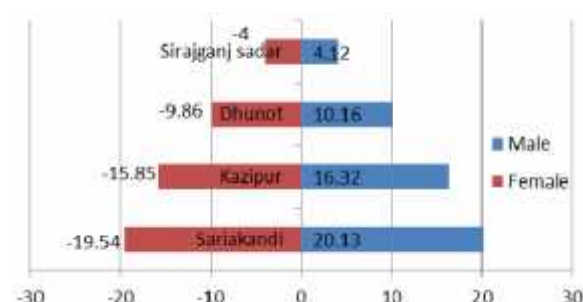


Figure 3-2: Sex profile of the affected population.

### 3.2.4 Age Sex Ratio of the Affected Population:

Age-sex ratio of the affected community is represented in Table 3-2. According to the survey findings, the table represents that the majority of the population are within the age limit of 25–45 years. The population between 5–14 and 15–24 years are also high in number. But after the age limit of 45 years, the number of population decreases steadily. Nevertheless, the lowest number of population has been found within the age limit of 0–4 years. The steady decline in the number of population after the age limit can be considered significant for low life expectancy in the region.

Table 3-2: Age sex ratio of the affected population

Age Group (Yrs)	Sirajganj				Bogra				Total			
	Sirajganj Sadar		Kazipur		Dhunot		Sariakandi					
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Overall	%
0 - 4	55	48	164	156	108	121	218	239	545	564	1109	7.1
5 – 14	162	133	623	516	365	330	793	672	1943	1651	3594	23.1
15 - 24	109	122	376	438	269	267	596	496	1350	1323	2673	17.18
25 - 45	188	203	865	820	498	543	894	957	2445	2523	4968	31.9
46 - 59	82	86	342	333	224	166	335	382	983	967	1950	12.5
60 +	45	31	170	203	117	108	296	294	628	636	1264	8.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>2540</b>	<b>2466</b>	<b>1581</b>	<b>1535</b>	<b>3132</b>	<b>3040</b>	<b>7894</b>	<b>7664</b>	<b>15558</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and IOL survey April-December 2014

### 3.2.5 Distribution of HHs by Religion

The religion of the affected HHs is almost solely Muslim (see Figure 3-3). The remaining 3.67% follow the Hindu religion. No other forms of religion have been found in the Project area.



Figure 3-3: Distribution of religion in the affected community

### 3.3 Household Size

The household size distribution of the affected population has been presented in tabular form below (Table 3-3). The table represents that majority of the HHs have 3–6 members. It can be estimated from the findings that the HH living pattern of the area is mostly in single families. Some families have only 1–2 members. Based on feedbacks from consultation meetings, migration and the loss of kin members might be the reason for these small families. On the other hand, large families with more than 7 members in one HH were also found in the project site, but they are negligible in number.

**Table 3-3: Number of HH members**

Number of household members	Sirajganj		Bogra		Total	
	Sirajganj Sadar	Kazipur	Dhunat	Sariakandi	No	%
1 to 2	25	138	105	334	602	16.55
3 to 4	102	502	321	656	1581	43.44
5 to 6	101	354	227	420	1103	30.31
7 to 8	27	73	46	76	222	6.09
9 to 10	8	40	11	28	87	2.38
10 +	3	18	8	16	45	1.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>1125</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>1530</b>	<b>3639</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and IOL survey April-December 2014

**Table 3-4: Education Level of Affected Population (Upazila wise)**

Education	Sirajganj Sadar		Kazipur		Dhunat		Sariakandi		Total	%
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
None	7	16	13	98	8	46	37	206	431	21.58
Primary (I-V)	11	39	69	119	43	75	131	246	733	36.71
Secondary (VI-X)	15	18	43	52	23	21	84	119	375	18.78
Ssc/equivalent/dhakil	5	7	15	15	7	3	22	26	100	5.01
Hsc/equivalent/alim	6	2	14	11	5	3	30	20	91	4.56
Ba/equivalent/fazil	3	3	13	9			18	9	55	2.75
Children	4	7	27	28	11	12	57	66	212	10.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.4 Level Of Education

Based on the findings of the socio-economic survey, the percentage of education level of the population is presented above (Table 3-4). The most pressing feature of the affected population is that a large number (21.58%) of the affected population are completely uneducated. The majority of the population has completed only primary education. Only 58.28% of the population has completed secondary school. The national index indicates that 56.1% can read and write (BBS, 2011). During consultation meetings, the participants also mentioned that although there are primary level schools and madrasas in the surroundings, the region lacks opportunities for higher studies. On the other hand, poverty compels most of the capable male children to start working before they are matured. Therefore, the parents are not comfortable to educate their female children more than their male counterparts. Young girls are also married off early due to poverty, which also ends their education. The

gender perspective of the area is more complicated and hence has been analyzed more elaborately in the Gender Action Plan (see VOL 3 SDP).

### 3.5 Occupation of Household Heads

Lack of employment opportunities, land and industrial investments led day labor jobs to be the most accepted (22.4%) occupation other than agricultural work (16.9%) in the area. This is above the national level where elementary occupations make up about 16.5% (BBS 2011). Some of the occupants do vegetation around free areas in their residence and sell them to the local market. Other than that, there are 14.6% petty business owners and 15% service providers (Table 3.5). Many of the capable men are engaged in rickshaw/van pulling. The number of skilled labors in the region is insignificant.

### 3.6 Income Level

It has already been observed from the other collected information that job opportunities are very limited in

**Table 3-5: Primary Occupation of Affected Population (Upazila Wise)**

Occupation	Male Headed HH		Female Headed HH		Both	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Day Laborer(Agri/Non-Agri)	730	23	86	18.5	816	22.4
Handloom Owner	3	0.1	0	0	3	0.1
Handloom Laborer	10	0.3	3	0.6	12	0.3
Rickshaw/Van Puller	216	6.8	7	1.4	222	6.1
Housewife/Unemployed	16	0.5	87	18.7	103	2.8
Old/Retired/Children	165	5.2	90	19.3	255	7.0
Fisherman	54	1.7	2	0.4	56	1.5
Business	520	16.4	10	2.2	531	14.6
Carpenter	13	0.4	0	0	13	0.3
Mason	16	0.5	0	0	16	0.4
Tailor	3	0.1	1	0.2	4	0.1
Agriculture	600	18.9	16	3.5	616	16.9
Fisherman	6	0.2	0	0	6	0.2
Tailor	13	0.4	12	2.6	25	0.7
Teacher	35	1.1		0	35	1.0
Driver	3	0.1	0	0	3	0.1
Mason	6	0.2	0	0	6	0.2
Physician	3	0.1	0	0	3	0.1
Boatman	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Others	3	0.1	0	0	3	0.1
Carpenter	136	4.3	9	2	146	4.0
Goldsmith	3	0.1	0	0	3	0.1
Renting-Out House/Land	0	0	1	0.2	1	0.0
Remittance/Migrants	19	0.6	36	7.9	55	1.5
Student	3	0.1	0	0	3	0.1
Blacksmith	3	0.1	0	0	3	0.1
Physician	10	0.3	0	0	10	0.3
Boatman	13	0.4	0	0	13	0.3
Crop Selling(Paddy/Potato, Etc)	6	0.2	0	0	6	0.2
Others	44	1.4	37	7.9	81	2.2
Livestock Selling	10	0.3	20	4.3	30	0.8
Poultry Bird Selling	3	0.1	3	0.6	6	0.2
Fodder (Grass) Selling	3	0.1	2	0.4	5	0.1
Milk Selling	3	0.1	2	0.4	5	0.1
Service	501	15.8	43	9.2	544	15.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3173</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3639</b>	<b>100</b>

Census and IOL survey April-December 2014

the affected community and most of the residents on the embankments have already lost their living sources including homestead. The majority (42.78%) of the HHs have an income of less than BDT 76,400 per year. A similar percentage of the population have an income between BDT 76,405 and 180,000 per year (Table 3.6.). Very few people have an annual income level of more than BDT 180,000.

### 3.7 Marital Status

As per the socio-economic survey data, 40% (both male and female) over 18 years are married. More adult males are unmarried compared to females. About 4% of the population are separated, divorced or widowed. See Table 3.7.

### 3.8 Poverty Incidence

The endemic erosion in the area over the years has rapidly deteriorated the socio-economic conditions of the people in the Project area. This is clearly evident from the poor housing and living conditions of the project-affected people on the alignment, particularly on the embankment, who have minimal or no access to civic facilities. This is further illustrated by the 2010 poverty map, which indicates the incidence of higher poverty rate in the northern districts along the right bank of the Brahmaputra-Jamuna compared to the overall poverty conditions in the country (see figure 3.4). The incident of poverty is 7 to 10 percent higher in the right bank upazila compared to national average.

### 3.9 History of Settlement on The Embankment

The Central JRE was constructed in mid-1960s to protect the right bank of the Brahmaputra-Jamuna and its residence from flooding. At that time the embankment was 1.5 km away from the river bank. However over the years the bank line has moved close to the embankment and caused breaches – in many places as many as 7 times. The erosion and flooding also had lead to the displacement of thousands of people over the many years, who have found shelter on the elevated embankment as they often have no

other options to go or settle in this densely populated country. The entire length of the embankment is fully settled by squatters who have lived there on an average 15 to 20 years. According to the social assessment survey of the entire alignment from Sirajganj to Gaibandha, an estimated 80,000 people live on the embankment. A new generation of squatters has grown on the embankment, which considers it their permanent home and shelter today.

### 3.10 Summary Socio-Economic Profile

According to the census for the Priority reach of 50 km (Phase 1), 52% of the 3,639 HHs (residential households 3480, shops 148 and fish pond owner 11) live on the embankment. Most of these people have been home- and landless for a long time with limited or no source of stable income suffering a high incident of poverty. For many of them, there is no option to come out of this cycle of poverty. The proposed Project that will include (a) bank line protection work to secure land from future erosion (b) embankment reconstruction for flood control (c) a road on the embankment for better access to markets and (d) a resettlement and social development plan will bring new opportunities and hope to these affected people. Thus the Project will help to reduce poverty and bring more stability to their very precarious life in the floodplain.

**Table 3-6: Household Income of Affected HHs (Upazila wise)**

Average HH Income (Yearly)	Sirajganj		Bogra		Total	
	Sariakandi	Sirajganj sadar	Kazipur	Dhunot	No.	%
Up to 76,400	113	398	324	722	1557	42.78
76,405 - 90,000	22	141	85	150	398	10.95
90,001 - 120,000	51	210	172	318	751	20.63
120,001 - 180,000	43	215	80	193	531	14.59
180,001 - 240,000	18	90	25	94	227	6.23
240,001 - 360,000	12	50	14	34	110	3.02
360,001 - 480,000	2	13	6	6	28	0.76
480,001 - 600,000	3	3	5	8	19	0.52
600,000 +	2	5	7	5	19	0.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>1125</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>1530</b>	<b>3639</b>	<b>100</b>



**Table 3-7: Marital status of the affected population**

Marital Status	Sirajganj sadar		Kazipur		Dhunot		Sariakandi		Total	%
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Not married	33	41	150	133	82	62	328	285	1,114	55.78
Married	17	49	39	171	14	89	49	376	804	40.26
Separated	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	3	11	0.55
Divorced	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	7	0.35
Widowed	0	1	3	22	0	8	1	26	61	3.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio-economic survey for RMIP 2014

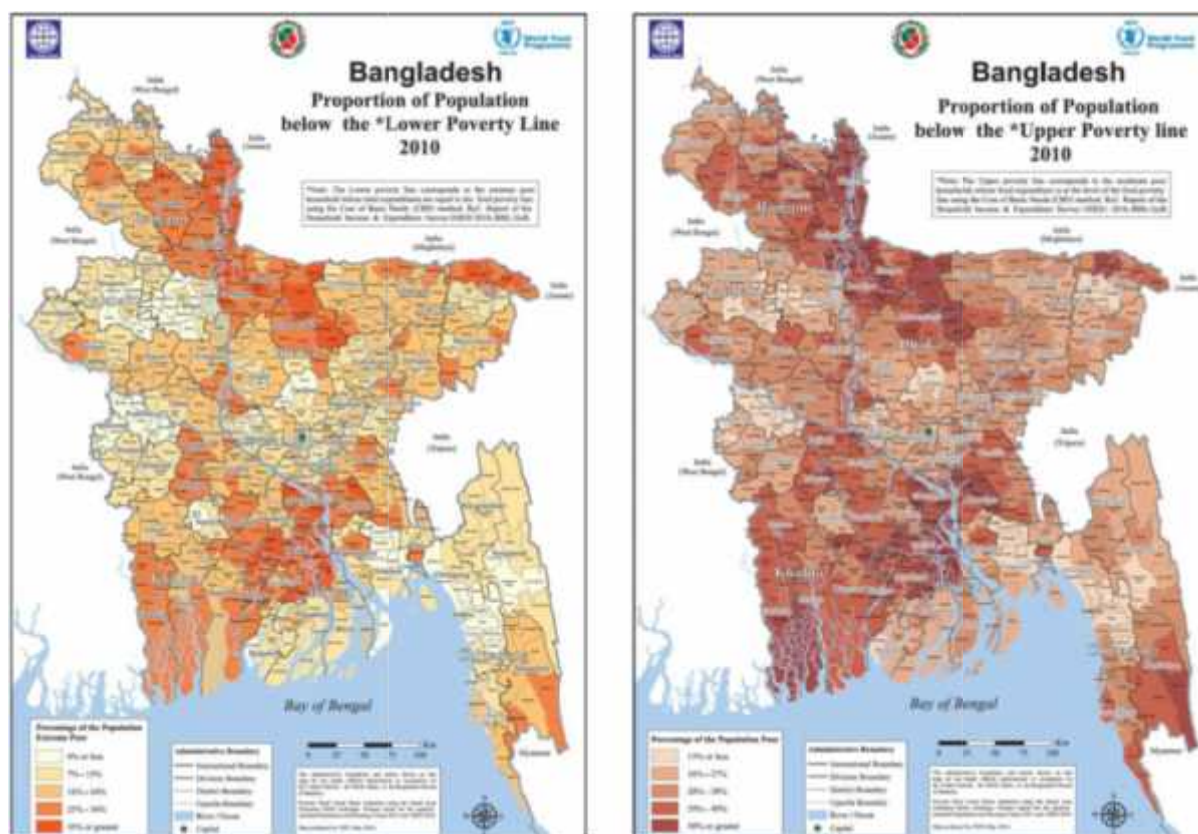


Figure 3-4: Poverty map 2010 indicating proportion of population living below lower and upper poverty line respectively (BBS 2010)

## 4. STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

### 4.1 Introduction

Consultations with affected communities are the starting point for all resettlement related activities. Experience indicates that involuntary resettlement generally gives rise to severe problems for the affected population making them apprehensive towards the Project. RMIP aims to provide a two-way communication channel between the stakeholders and the scheme proponents. In keeping with the same, the process of public consultation and participation in the RMIP was initiated in the year 2014 and has been an integral part since all studies and assessments are undertaken. Stakeholder consultations have been extensively reported in SAP VOL 1 Project Context, Socioeconomic Baseline, Consultation and Communication Strategy. This chapter mainly focuses on the people's opinion about relocation, resettlement, project messages, planning about resettlement site development and relocation of the displaced households.

### 4.2 Project Stakeholders

Stakeholders are people, groups, or institutions, which are likely to be impacted by the proposed Project (either negatively or positively), or benefit by the Project interventions or those who can influence

the outcome of the Project. A stakeholders mapping was conducted prior to conducting consultation meetings. The primary stakeholders include all directly affected persons such as title owners losing land, physically displaced people living on their own land, squatters residing on the embankment and indirectly affected persons and communities/ host villages. The secondary stakeholders are NGOs, community based organizations, community development projects, governance agencies, development partners, media, community leaders, civil society, traders, construction laborers and consultants in the project area.

Extensive consultation was held along the entire reach as well as the priority project area by social, environmental and technical teams. These meetings were attended by over 10,000 people, of which about 33% are females. Table 4.1 list the meetings held, FGD conducted and number of participants (male and female) who attended the meetings. The discussion and the concerns and responses are extensively documented in VOL 1 (Project Context, Socioeconomic Baseline, Consultation and Communication Strategy). An information booklet in Bengali will be circulated among the affected people and other stakeholders. A specimen of information booklet in English is attached in APPENDIX-IV.

**Table 4.1: Summary of Consultation Meetings and FGDs**

Consultation/FGDs	Meeting venues	No of consultation/FGDs	No of participants		
			Male	Female	Total
Team Leader	Kazipur, Sariakandi and Hasnapara	C-4	129	37	166
Consultation specialist	Sirajganj, Bogra, Kurigram, Gaibandha	C-94	2399	1580	3979
	Sirajganj, Bogra, Kurigram, Gaibandha	FGDs-92	956	758	1714
Resettlement Team	Sirajganj and Bogra	C-6	721	72	793
	Sirajganj and Bogra	FGDs-15	142	72	214
Environment Team	Sirajganj and Bogra	C-25	336	189	525
	Sirajganj and Bogra	FGD-120	520	320	840
World bank Team	Kazipur, Sariakandi	C-2	129	37	166
Resettlement Site Option	Sirajganj and Bogra	C-8	230	308	538
Case Studies	Whole reach	20	12	8	20
Other specialists	Within 50 km of priority package	C-13	810	410	1220
			6,384	3,791	10,175



### 4.3 Methodologies Adopted in Relocation Consultation

For screening and selection of resettlement sites a total of 13 small group consultation meetings were held with the potential displaced households and local elites, community leaders, etc. Initially 18 resettlement sites were selected from which 15 sites were eventually finalized, based on social and environmental considerations. In the next step additional eight consultation meetings were held to further discuss resettlement site related issues including options and civic amenities. A team of consultants and BWDB officials conducted the consultation meetings.

In the 50-km Priority reach 3,628 households (15,558 persons) will be physically displaced; most of them are squatters living on the existing Brahmaputra Right Embankment (BRE). Apart from this, about 675 households and community properties will lose structure, tree, etc. and 1,437 households will only lose agricultural land plots along the 50 km Priority reach. Intensive consultations and individual interviews were conducted among these displaced households during the selection of the resettlement sites (RS) and obtaining an opinion of them in terms of relocation choices. The social team along with the environmental and technical team visited all potential RS and consulted local people, especially local elites, school teachers, elected LGI representatives to reduce the negative impacts of the Project on society, especially due to development of resettlement sites. The Technical and Social team have worked closely to reduce impacts by means of both design adaptation and innovative technical solutions. For the technical solutions of RS, Technical, Environment and Design team have followed three steps: Initial screening of site selection and finalization of RS.

Information was disclosed to people about advantage and disadvantages of self-relocation, group relocation and relocation in designated resettlement sites (RS). Separate meetings (informal) were held with fishermen communities to obtain their collective opinion about their relocation choices. After that, individual households were consulted with a questionnaire related to their choices and options. The tentative timeline of the

Project implementation, compensation payment procedure, relocation and others were also discussed in the meetings. After the consultation meetings people were given a kind of “breathing” time to discuss among the family members and make decision about relocation. The consultation meetings were then followed (after 2/3 days) by a survey team for household level opinion about relocation option and choices. The various options were again discussed. The reported choices were finally recorded in a questionnaire for records and planning purposes.

### 4.4 Key Messages Delivered to People

During consultation meetings some key messages on relocation of the displaced households were provided as a basis for discussion. These included:

- i. People are encouraged to self relocate and stay within their kin groups for cooperation and mutual support
- ii. The Project will provide necessary financial support for self relocation as per policy of the RAP
- iii. Resettlement site will mostly be developed at the river side of existing embankment on government land or by acquiring private land.
- iv. Due to carefully screened resettlement sites, no further displacement will take place because all sites will be on the agricultural or fallow land.
- v. Each of the displaced household irrespective of title to the land will be eligible for purchasing one plot in the resettlement site nearest to his present place of residence
- vi. Each of the plot size will be 4 decimal excluding additional land for internal road, drain and other civic amenities
- vii. The plot will be registered in the name of household head as per BWDB rules. The plot will not be free but the price will be equivalent to agricultural land to be determined by the DC office for same or adjacent mouza of the proposed RS
- viii. The proposed RS will be within 1.5 km of the displaced households so that they will be within their union or at least constituency
- ix. The resettled households will build their houses with technical advices and support from the Project Team.

- x. The RS will be at the level of proposed embankment and be protected from further erosion so that people can live there comfortably and without erosion risk
- xi. Five categories of resettlement sites will be developed with necessary civic amenities based on the numbers of households to be relocated:
- Type A (10-20 households)– Project will provide support in terms of land development, plots of 4 decimal land, one water sealed latrine for each households, one tube well for each 10 households, internal road, access road, drain, etc.
  - Type-B (21-50 households)– In addition to above facilities, host area development such as mosque or school building development (if necessary) will be extended in host area villages.
  - Type-C (51-100 households)– In addition to the facilities described in type-B, one Prayer Hall (Waktia Mosque) will be constructed in the RS
  - Type-D (101-200 households)– In addition to facilities described in type B, one elementary school, one Jam-e mosque and a market place with 10 business points will be constructed where female entrepreneur will get 20% of the shop
  - Type-E (Above 200 households)– In addition to facilities described in type D,
- one community centre with sitting arrangement of 150 people will be constructed.

#### 4.5 Outcomes of the consultation meetings

Since the local communities are not familiar with project-sponsored sites, and were not sure what to expect, many questions were raised with regard to civic amenities at the Resettlement Sites. The consultation team, citing examples from such project experience in Bangladesh, mentioned that the sites would be developed with all basic civic amenities. A team consisting of engineers and social specialists worked with affected communities on site selection, site design and development. Community inputs will remain critical in the process. Presently about 15 sites (including one fishermen RS) have been selected after community level consultation meeting. The social team carried out additional consultations about the site selection. Some informal meetings were also held at the Project site. All of the meetings were attended by potential displaced people from various cross sections. Detail of the location, participants and occupation in Table 4-1.

It can be seen from theTable 4-1 that about 43% of the participants are female. It is to be mentioned here that in most cases head of households have attended the meeting. The participants were requested to convey message of the meetings to others displaced people.

**Table 4-1: Location of the consultation meetings and category of participants**

Sl. No.	Location of the meetings	Participants		Generic profile of the participants
		Male	Female	
01	Hasnapara, Hatserpur Union, Sariakandi, Bogra	16	46	Tailor, Housewife, Rickshaw puller, farmer, day labour, Fishermen, driver, businessmen
02	Kalitola, Sariakandi Union, Sariakandi, Bogra	29	42	Business, Housewife, farmer, day labour, rickshaw puller, carpenters, fishermen, Van puller, service holder,
03	Borakandi, Kutubpur Union, Sariakandi, Bogra	19	55	Up member, teacher, housewife, farmer, day labour, fishermen, boat man, van puller
04	Debdanha, Kutubpur Union, Sarikandi, Bogra	39	23	Businessmen, farmer, service holder, housewife, student, van puller
05	Shimulbari, Vandarbari Union, Dhunut, Bagra	29	68	Day labour, farmer, student, service holder, housewife, businessmen
06	Paikortoli, Maichbari Union, Kazipur, Sirajgonj	36	27	UP member, teacher, housewife, farmer, day labour, fishermen, boat man, van puller, Businessman, Carpenter

Sl. No.	Location of the meetings	Participants		Generic profile of the participants
		Male	Female	
07	Khudbandi, Kazipur Union, Kazipur, Sirajgonj	32	42	Housewife, student, day labour, farmer, teacher, service holder
08	Patchthakuri, Songasa Union, Sirajgonj	30	05	Farmer, student, service holder, business
	<b>8 meetings</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>+ 308</b>	<b>= 538</b>



*Consultation meeting on Relocation Choices at Boroikandi, Kutubpur*



*Consultation Meeting at Debdanga showing map to select RS*





*Consultation meeting at Khudbandi Primary School*

A joint team of social and design specialists visited the sites to determine technical feasibility and to develop site-specific plans. These plans will be taken to the communities for further review and assessment, including amenities required, prior to finalizing the design. Moreover, site-specific committees (Physical Relocation Assistance Committee) will be formed for community inputs in site and service development. Although meetings were held on relocation issues, but apart from their

relocation, people raised their voices about compensation for affected properties and compensation & relocation of affected community properties. The issues raised by the people are classified into three categories; (i) compensation for land and other affected assets, (ii) compensation and relocation of community properties and (iii) relocation/resettlement of the displaced households. A summary of concerns and responses of the resettlement specialist are given in Table 4-2.

**Table 4-2: Concerns of the displaced people and responses**

Issues	Concerns	Responses of the Resettlement Specialist
Compensation and relocation of affected Community Property	1. Graveyard if affected by the project. Which place should we use as graveyard?	1. Project, with assistance from the community, will find alternative land for graveyard and establish a graveyard with all basic amenities as per RAP
	2. Where and how will be the mosque and temple relocated which is affected by the project?	2. Compensation will be paid for the mosque/temple or new mosque/temple will be constructed with better condition by the project.
	3. Who will renovate the damaged government primary school?	3. Compensation will be paid for the affected structure and GoB (Facilities Department) will handle it to construct new building. Besides, project will provide necessary support as per policy of the World Bank (OP 4.12) on involuntary resettlement
Compensation for affected properties	1. What will be the mode of compensation?	1. Compensation will be paid by DC in case of titled holder. Additional compensation on top of DC (where applicable) will be paid by BWDB.

Issues	Concerns	Responses of the Resettlement Specialist
		Compensation to non-titled persons will be directly paid by BWDB.
	2. How much compensation shall we get for private land?	2. Replacement value will be paid for land which will be determined by a committee formed by GoB.
	3. From where will we get compensation?	3. Compensation will be paid by DC office and BWDB with assistance from an NGO. BWDB will pay compensation at the door step of the people directly.
	4. How much compensation will be offered to the shops on the embankment?	4. Compensation for structure including transfer & reconstruction grant and business will be paid as per policy of the World Bank (OP 4.12) on involuntary resettlement. Amount cannot be known at this moment.
	5. Shall we get compensation for the structure and trees and take away as well?	5. Yes, compensation will be paid for structure and trees and owners will be allowed to take away the salvage of structure and fell and take the tree.
	6. What will they get, if any one loses total land because of land acquisition by the project?	6. They will get proper compensation at replacement cost and stamp duty and registration cost for alternative land purchasing. If structure is affected, she/he will be eligible to buy a plot in the resettlement site.
Relocation Choices and facilities	1. Is it possible, if we want to be relocated by ourselves (not in a resettlement village)?	1. Yes, displaced people are always encouraged for self relocation. If they have no alternative they may choose for plot in the resettlement site
	2. If we move to our own land then should we get any relocation facilities?	2. Yes, as per RAP, self-relocated households will get Homestead Development Allowance s in addition to other compensation.
	3. Can the HHs be relocated in their preferred location in RS?	3. Yes, it will be taken into account during allocation of the plot to keep the neighbors together in the RS
	4. Where would the landless people go?	4. If they prefer relocation in the RS, they may purchase plot there or may opt for self relocation like others.
	5. How far will be the resettlement village from present location?	5. As the project designed, total 14-15 RS will be established with a view to keep the people within 1.5 km from their present place of residence.
	6. Does project provide free land for the affected people?	6. No, there will not be free land. Everyone has to buy plot in the RS but with minimum price (CCL price of agriculture category of land of same or adjacent mouza)
	7. Will there be electricity in the resettlement site?	7. Project will not arrange electricity supply in the RS but relocated people will arrange by their own to have it as per REB rule.

#### 4.6 Consultations during Site Development

Displaced persons will be continuously consulted during implementation of the project. They will be consulted in focus groups with various occupational groups and site-specific consultation meetings. A resettlement site specific Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) has been proposed to take care of the displaced households during relocation. The PRAC will be represented by the displaced people, local government institution, BWDB and INGO. The committee will assist the Project during development of the resettlement sites and services and relocation of the displaced households.

#### 4.7 Disclosure of RAP policy

Resettlement planning and implementation is a dynamic process and therefore the information dissemination including RAP disclosure will be in preparation and implementation stage. A preliminary RAP Policy was already disclosed at two locations at the Project site in December 2014, which

was followed by a National Workshop in Dhaka in January 2015. A final version of the RAP policy will be translated into Bengali and made available at Union Parishad and Upazila level for public access. The draft RAP has already been uploaded on BWDB website ([www.bwdb.gov.bd](http://www.bwdb.gov.bd)) and the Bangla version booklet will also be uploaded. Final RAP will be disclosed on the BWDB Website and World Bank info shop for public appraisal. Further, the RAP will also be disclosed at local level using flip chart or multimedia (where possible) to make the affected people and other stakeholders aware of the project.

## 5. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

This chapter presents legal framework of land acquisition in Bangladesh including land acquisition laws and practices and the policy framework for resettlement and rehabilitation of the project-affected persons as per World Bank policy on social safeguards. As the project is being implemented along the bank of the Brahmaputra-Jamuna River, issues relating to alluvial and diluvial land have received particular focus in the discussion. Compensation and entitlements due to land acquisition and displacement as per GoB law and World Bank operation policy have been described in this chapter. It is also discussed about gaps between GoB land acquisition law and World Bank OP 4.12 and mitigation measures adopted to bridge the gaps.

### 5.1 Legal Framework

The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance II of 1982 including amendments up to 1994 – ARIPO 1982) and other land laws and administrative manuals relevant to alluvial diluvial land, and char and khas land administration in Bangladesh. The 1982 Ordinance requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, and houses) and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Ordinance provides certain safeguards for the owners and has provision for payment of “fair value” for the property acquired.

However, the “original” owner(s) of private land eroded into rivers can claim the land if it reappears in a natural process within 30 years from the date of erosion. Due to river training and other protection measures, landowners might lose access to new land in situ or original site. But the riverbank protection will stabilize the bank line and protect the remaining lands from further erosion. The people owning the land would therefore, be consulted about the project interventions and acquisition of land for bank protection work will not be required. If the river bank protection work displaces any residential or commercial premises, the project will pay compensation and other assistance as per policy of this RAP.

Deputy Commissioners (DC) will pay compensation for the land to be acquired based on Land Acquisition Proposals to be submitted by the BWDB. DCs, in all the cases, determine market value of acquired assets on the date of notice of acquisition (notice under section 3 of the Ordinance). The DCs then adds 50% premium on the assessed value for cash compensation under law (CCL) of all acquired assets except standing crops due to compulsory acquisition. The CCL paid for land is generally less than the “current market price” as owners customarily report undervalued land transaction prices in order to pay lower stamp duty and registration fees. If the land acquired has standing crops cultivated by tenant (bargadar) under a legally constituted agreement, the law requires that part of the compensation money be paid in cash to the tenants as per the agreement. Places of worship, graveyard and cremation grounds are not to be acquired for any purpose. The law requires that the salvaged materials upon payment of compensation will be auctioned out by the government. Under the 1982 Ordinance, the Government is obliged to pay compensation only for the assets acquired.

### 5.2 World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement

The project interventions in the first year contract will acquire additional private lands and displace people from the existing embankment as well as from lands proposed for acquisition. The interventions will thus induce involuntary resettlement of persons displaced from their housing, productive resources and means of livelihoods. As per census of project-affected persons, communities will also lose places and establishments of their common interest. The project triggers the World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, which requires that the economic, social, and environmental risks out of involuntary resettlement are mitigated and livelihoods of the displaced persons are restored. Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long term hardship, impoverishment, and damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. For these reasons,

the overall objectives of the policy of involuntary resettlement are the following:

- i. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- ii. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.
- iii. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- iv. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

The policy requires that the following measures are taken to achieve the above objectives:

- a. The resettlement plan includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are
  - b. Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
  - c. Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and
  - d. Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.
- v. If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are
  - a. Provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and
  - b. Provided with residential housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, convenient relocation sites, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

- vi. Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are
  - a. Offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and
  - b. Provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

The policy links implementation of resettlement plan to the implementation of the investment component of the project to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. Resettlement measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.

The Bank policy does not bar compensation and assistance to the displaced persons under the resettlement plan in absence of their legal title to land. The non-titled rights may come from continued possession of public land where the government has not sought eviction or from customary and traditional law and usage.

### 5.3 Social Safeguards Policy Compliance

The legal framework on land acquisition in Bangladesh is only compensatory and lacks any measures for livelihood restoration and social inclusion of the affected persons. It covers only the legal title holders and does not recognize the non-titled persons like squatters, informal tenants of acquired lands and lease-holders without legally constituted agreement. The legal framework does not deal with social and economic consequences of land acquisition or population displacement due to vacating project sites for civil works construction. Under the legal framework, compensation for assets is provided at market price determined through legal



procedure, which does not ensure Replacement Cost of the property acquired. Payment of compensation

is conclusive for dispossession of the acquired property. Relocation and livelihood restoration rest solely with the affected persons receiving compensation. As a result, land acquisition potentially diminishes productive base of farm families and imposes risks of impoverishment of those affected and displaced by the project.

Following are the specific short-fall of the legal framework in Bangladesh with respect to the World Bank OP 4.12 and the RAP.

- i. The affected persons including land owners are not informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement.
- ii. They are not consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.
- iii. They are not provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.
- iv. Any physical relocation is not assisted and supported with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites

equivalent to the advantages of the acquired sites.

- v. The affected persons are not offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living.
- vi. The affected persons are not provided with development assistance other than compensation such as assistance for land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.
- vii. No efforts are taken for ensuring socially inclusive design and implementation of project interventions.
- viii. The embankment settlers are not covered under the land acquisition law and hence can be evicted without any assistance under the law.
- ix. There are some gaps between existing land acquisition law of the country and World Bank Operation Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) in terms of identification of affected persons and compensation packages. Gaps between GoB LA law and World Bank OP 4.12 and suggested mitigation measures are placed in the Table 5-1 below.

**Table 5-1: Gaps between GOB LA law and World Bank OP 4.12**

Sl. No	Gaps between WB OP 4.12 and GOB 1982 Ordinance II	Gap-filling measures/actions taken in this Project
1	Gaps with regard to avoidance and minimized project impacts	The project designs adopted aimed to minimize impacts and adjusted tracks and station design further to reduce impacts.
2	Existing GOB laws recognize title owners only; informal settlers are not covered	All affected persons irrespective of titles have been identified for compensation and assistance
3	Existing laws and methods of assessments do not ensure full replacement costs	Provisions have been adopted for additional top up payments to ensure replacement costs at current market price
4	Consultation with affected community not legally required under GOB 1982 Ordinance II	Extensive consultations were carried out during the preparatory phase; similar consultations will continue during project implementation
5	The affected land owners can object to the acquisition in the beginning but once hearing is done and settled, there is no scope of further complaint during the acquisition process.	There is a provision of two-tier grievance redress mechanism in the project. One local level GRC (LGRC) and another project level GRC (PGRC). People will first approach to LGRC and will request to forward case to PGRC if not settled at LGRC. Aggrieved person may go to court at any level of grievance mechanism for verdict.
5	No relocation assistance or support under 1982 Ordinance II	Affected households and businesses will receive relocation assistance and support from the project
6	No support or program for income and livelihood restoration	The project benefits include income and livelihood restoration, including training for alternative incomes, and seed grants for small businesses under SDP
7	No provision for reconstruction of common property resources	The project will reconstruct all physical and cultural resources (PCRs) and common property resources affected by the project.

## 5.4 Project Resettlement Policy and Objectives of RAP

Since the 1982 Ordinance falls short of the requirements of the World Bank safeguard policies, a project social management and resettlement policy has been developed following the Ordinance and in compliance with the World Bank's social safeguard requirements including OP 4.12. The ARIPO 1982 will be the instrument for acquisition of land for the Priority reach of 50-km embankment and associated infrastructures, and the World Bank OP 4.12 will be the basis to implement impact mitigation measures. The project resettlement policy has also been benefited from the experience in resettlement of similar other projects within BWDB and other infrastructure agencies of the Government of Bangladesh. In keeping with OP 4.12, BWDB will use the following principles and guidelines to acquire private lands and resume public lands from private uses, for the 50 km first batch and implement impact mitigation measures.

The main objective of the RAP is to identify impacts and to plan measures to mitigate the adverse social impacts resulting from loss of assets due to construction of embankment, roads and resettlement sites and improve, at least restore living conditions of the affected population. The RAP is based IOL survey, field visits, consultation meetings with various project-affected persons. The RAP presents (a) type and extent of loss of assets, including land and structures; (b) principles and legal framework applicable for mitigation of these losses; (c) the entitlement matrix, (d) relocation strategies and plan, including provisions for livelihoods, gender and host area development; (e) R&R cost and budget; and (f) institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including monitoring and evaluation. This policy will be applied for next phases in case of land acquisition and displacement mitigation.

### 5.4.1 Policy Principles and Framework

BWDB will undertake land acquisition at least one year ahead of award of civil works contracts so that Deputy Commissioners can complete land acquisition before the start of civil works construction. If any change in design and alignment happen during construction, BWDB will prepare land

acquisition proposals for the same and submit to concerned DC office for processing with prior consultation with the land owners. An informed agreement will be documented with the potential land owners that civil works construction will continue pending compensation payment but compensation will be paid to all legal owners without dispute on titles within six months of signing the agreement. Compensation funds will be placed with the DCs for payment and the payment process will be coordinated to ensure timely disbursement to the project-affected persons.

In addition to the above, BWDB will use the following principles to minimize adverse impacts on affected persons and their community:

- Avoid or minimize acquisition of private lands and use as much public land as possible;
- Avoid or minimize displacement of people from homesteads, land valued higher in terms of productivity and uses, buildings/structures that are used for permanent business and/or commercial activities, dislocation of Avoid or minimize acquisition of private lands and use as much public land as possible;
- Avoid or minimize displacement of people from homesteads, land valued higher in terms of productivity and uses, buildings/structures that are used for permanent business and/or commercial activities, dislocation of squatters/encroachers; and impacts on community facilities, such as educational institutions, places of worship, cemeteries, etc., and buildings/structures that are socially and historically important.
- Sections of the embankments will be re-designed only where it is necessary to meet the required technical and safety standards for climate change adaptation, or to avoid affecting concentrations of dense settlement or commercial activities.
- Where the portion of a plot remaining after acquisition becomes economically unviable, the landowner will have the option to offer the entire plot for acquisition.
- The policy principles adopted are inclusive and cover both titled and non-titled persons. The affected without title will also be entitled for resettlement benefits.

Where adverse impacts are found unavoidable, BWDB will plan to mitigate them in accordance with the following principles:

- i. Resettlement of the project-affected persons will be planned and developed as an integral part of the project design.
- ii. Absence of legal titles in cases of public land users will not be considered a bar to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, especially for the socio-economically vulnerable groups.
- iii. Vulnerability, in terms of socio-economic characteristics of the project affected persons/ households, will be identified and mitigated according to the provisions of RAP.
- iv. Homestead-losers, including the poor and vulnerable households squatting on embankments and other public lands, will be compensated for their physical assets on the lands and assisted with physical relocation in resettlement sites.
- v. Provision of basic facilities like access road, internal road, tube well, toilets and other basic amenities will be provided in the resettlement sites.
- vi. Five categories of resettlement sites have been designed considering numbers of households to be relocated in nearby location of their present place of residence. Among these four categories of resettlement site, category-A will be for a group of 10–20 households, category-B will be for 21–50 households, category-C for 51–100 households and category D resettlement site will accommodate more than 101–200 households and category E site will accommodate more than 200 HHs. The potential relocation sites are vacant private lands or unused BWDB land. No additional physical displacement will take place due to development of resettlement sites. Details of the resettlement site planning have been described in chapter 6.
- vii. The displaced households are always encouraged for self-relocation and assisted in the process of finding out alternative lands, where necessary. The Project will facilitate land search and assist the affected households/squatters in relocation and resettling on a more permanent site. If they choose self-relocation, the Project will provide

assistance for land development and minimum civic amenities such as Tube well, toilet, etc. at the relocated sites.

- viii. People squatting on public lands under acquisition (without any legal agreement for right to use the land) will qualify for financial or any other form of assistance including relocation provided the project interventions affect significantly on their livelihood (lose more than 10% of their income) and cannot survive without income from the affected land/property.
- ix. Assets like equipment, machinery or parts/ components thereof that can be dismantled and moved away intact will not be eligible for compensation, but the owners will be paid the actual costs of dismantling and moving them.
- x. No compensation will be paid for temporary inconveniences faced by business operators and traders, unless they are required to stop completely their operations during the construction period. However, to ensure sustenance of their income streams, BWDB will undertake the following measures in consultation with the concerned communities and design supervision consultant:
  - a. Plan and implement the construction works in a manner to avoid / minimize inconvenience and disruption to the embankment/road users, and to business / trading activities where applicable.
  - b. Provide assistance to find spaces for all temporarily displaced business/trading activities in the vicinities of their present locations, or allow them to relocate temporarily to spots they find suitable.
- xi. Where the project activities cause community-wide impacts affecting community facilities, access to common property resources, etc., BWDB will rebuild them with Project finances or provide alternatives in consultation with the user communities.

#### 5.4.2 Impact and Screening Procedure

During project implementation, there may be need for additional land for the project or additional resettlement sites may be required. In such cases, including any other unanticipated impact the BWDB will undertake assessment of impact consistent with the following steps-

- i. A rapid assessment of the impact
- ii. Considerations to minimize impacts and or options to reduce impacts in consultation with the affected persons and communities.
- iii. Conduct full assessment of impacts by involving all stakeholders, particularly the affected persons, and establish a full inventory of all assets to be acquired.
- iv. Prepare land acquisition and resettlement plan (if required) and or update existing RAP where feasible.
- v. The entitlement matrix of the project will guide the planning and compensation for all losses incurred due to the unanticipated impacts and/or acquisition of additional properties during project implementation.
- vi. New entitlements may be developed depending the scale of any specific impacts caused by the construction of the project.
- vii. The RAP will be updated (if required) and disclosed to the affected persons and shared with WB for concurrence and approval.

#### 5.4.3 Eligibility for Compensation and Assistance

Regardless of their tenure status to the lands used for a subproject, the project affected persons/ households will be eligible for compensation and assistance. Pending further investigations to identify other impacts and impacted persons, BWDB will mitigate impacts on the following:

- i. Private Landowners. Persons who have legal rights to the acquired lands and other assets, such as houses, other structures, trees, etc. built and grown on them.
- ii. Squatters. Socio-economically vulnerable persons / households including embankment settlers, who do not have legal rights to the lands, but use them for residential, commercial or livelihood purposes. They will not be compensated for land, but for the assets built and grown on the land.
- iii. Owners of Displaced Businesses. Compensation for income loss from businesses that are: (i) displaced from private lands, embankment slopes, and those belonging to BWDB and other public agencies and (ii) required to close down temporarily during implementation of the civil works. In both cases, compensation/assistance

will apply to the actual owners of the affected businesses.

- iv. Women headed and other Vulnerable households: Women heading the households and the households having income level up to BDT 76,400 (seventy six thousand four hundred) per year<sup>11</sup>, physically challenged, elderly members, etc. will be eligible for a special assistance of one-time cash grants.
- v. Employees of Affected Businesses. Persons who are employed in the affected businesses enterprises being operated on private or public lands.
- vi. Rental Income Earners. Rental income from built premises situated on private lands by any displaced persons and on public/BWDB land by vulnerable displaced persons<sup>12</sup>.
- vii. Vested and Non-resident Property (VNR) Owners/Users. Current users of the acquired lands and other properties designated 'vested and non-resident properties' during acquisition for the project. VNR land users will be identified only by the DCs during acquisition of land. If there are any suits pending on VNR status, compensation will not be paid until it is resolved by the Court of Law.
- viii. Usufruct Rights Holders. Owners of affected business, agricultural, fisheries and other activities on leased-in government land, where lessees (formal or informal) stipulate compensatory conditions in cases where lands are taken back or acquired before lease expiration
- viii. Communities and Groups. Where local communities and groups are likely to lose

<sup>11</sup>According to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS,) the consumption expenditure for upper poverty line used in HIES 2010 that considered the minimum size of upper poverty line of BDT 1311 in rural and maximum size of upper poverty line of BDT 2038 in urban Dhaka). Acknowledging the average HH size as per BBS (4.72) and national inflation rates by BBS based on consumer price for the country (8.69% for 2011-2012 and 6.78% for 2012-2013) and an average HH size for the affected population in the RMIP being 4.30 as per census and IOL survey, April y-December 2014), Tk 6440 (rounding up BDT 6,400 income per HH/month has been adopted as the poverty line for the project. For this, the HHs with average yearly income up to BDT 76400 (per month BDT 64400) are considered to be living under poverty line.

<sup>12</sup>Non-vulnerable PAPs those earn rental income by erecting buildings/structures on BWDB and other public lands will be ineligible for compensation/assistance, if the loss constitutes less than 30% of his/her total household income from all sources or the incumbent is not dependent on the rental income from this structures for his/her livelihood irrespective of size of the loss

income earning opportunities or access to crucial common property resources used for livelihood purposes.

#### 5.4.4 Compensation Principles and Standards

The following principles and standards will be used to determine compensation and assistance for persons/ households in the different impact categories:

##### i. **Acquired lands and other assets**

- a. Replacement costs based on current market price to be collected from the different cross sections of the people for an equal amount of land of same use and quality.
- b. Replacement costs of houses/structures and other immovable built items (e.g. water supply, sanitation, drainage, etc), at current market prices of the same building materials plus the current costs of labor to build them.
- c. Current market prices of trees and other assets, which are irreplaceable. Price of fruit trees will be determined considering the maturity and harvest price of fruits.
- d. Current market prices of crops in the field or on trees, if the lands are used before harvest.
- e. If the acquired land is agricultural and amounts to 10% or more of the total productive land owned by the affected household, a transition allowance at three times the value of the crops produced in a year on the acquired land.

##### ii. **Displacement from Homesteads**

- a. Displaced from private lands: Relocation assistance to the affected households who can arrange their relocation on their remaining land or by purchasing alternative lands, or by purchasing plots in project-sponsored resettlement sites (with civic amenities) developed by BWDB. The land owners will be paid compensation for land and structure which will be much more than the price of plot in the RS therefore the land owners will have affordability to buy plots in the RS.
- b. Displaced from public lands: Relocation assistance for squatters and unauthorized

occupants in their self-relocation process by their own, or by purchasing plots in project sponsored resettlement sites (with civic amenities) developed by BWDB. It would be affordable for squatters to buy homestead plots at Resettlement Sites, because they will receive cash compensation for their structure at replacement cost, transfer and reconstruction grants, and other cash entitlements plus salvageable at no cost. In some cases payment for plots may also be arranged by installments. This will be decided cases by case during implementation.

#### **Affordability analysis**

The affordability of the squatters to buy land plots in RS was examined using rates of affected structures and the value of land at CCL rates in the concerned mouzas. According to census database, about 42.78% of the affected people are living below the poverty line in terms of income (76,400/hh/year) and the remaining population is above poverty line. Among the total displaced residential households, 46% opted for relocation in the resettlement site at the time of this report. To assess the overall compensation and other benefits for each households and price of land of concerned mouzas assessed based on mouza rate. Among the total displaced households 56% (1951 HHs) are squatters and remaining are affected on their own land. Typically all along the embankment the squatters have built temporary (Katcha) structures. The total katcha structure is 1,815,848 sq ft. Of this about 1,016,875 sq ft. (56%) of katcha structures are owned by squatters. So, each of the squatter households have an average of 521 sq ft katcha structure. According to the rate (BDT 350/sft) of katcha structures assessed in this project, each of the squatter households will get on an average of BDT 182,422. In addition to this they will be entitled for 20% of the structure cost as STG and HCG amounting to more than BDT 36,000. The relocated households will get some other benefits as per policy based on their eligibility.

According to average land value so far assessed based on Mouza rates collected from Sub-Registrar's office of the concerned Upazilas the average rate per



**Table 5-2: Presents average amount of compensation for structure and price of land in the RS.**

Total numbers of displaced HHs	Total area of affected Katcha Structure (sft)	Numbers of squatters HHs	Katcha structure owned by Squatter (sft) (estimated)	Average area of katcha structure per HHs (sft)	Approximate compensation (BDT) for structure to each squatters HHs	Other benefits (STG 10%, HCG 10%, of structure value)	Amount to be paid for plots in RS
1	2	3	4	5 (4/3)	6	7	8
3,480	1,815,848	1,951	1,016,875	521	182,422 (350/sftX521)	36,000 (10%+10%)	51,000 (12727/dec X4 dec)

decimal is BDT 12,727 meaning the relocated households will have to pay for 4 decimal plot in the RS is BDT 50,906. It is seen from the above analysis that the squatters households will be paid an amount of BDT about 200,000 (on average) for replacement value of structure and benefits but will pay for plots about one-fourth of his received amount and therefore quite affordable to purchase plots in the resettlement sites. According to policy of the RAP all APs will be allowed to take away salvageable materials free of cost. Nevertheless, payment of amount for plots by instalments will be under active consideration of the BWDB.

- In case of group relocation (6 to 10 households together) in a place other than designated resettlement sites, provision of pre-acquisition level basic utilities, such as water supply, sanitation, and capacity enhancement of other facilities e.g. school, religious centers, etc. in the host area, if they are not relocated in the vicinity, may need to be provided.

### iii. **Loss of Business, Employment and Rental Income**

#### **Temporarily closed businesses:**

Where business activities come to a complete closure temporarily during construction, the owners will be paid for income loss at rates based on average daily net income for the minimum number of days needed to reopen the individual businesses or to complete the civil works but not over 30 days. This will be applicable to owner opting for temporary relocation.

#### **Partially affected businesses:**

Where business premises are partially dismantled and the remainder is structurally safe and useable, compensation, calculated as above, for the minimum number of days needed to repair and reopen the individual businesses or to complete the civil works but not over 30 days.

#### **Businesses completely displaced from present premises:**

Owners of affected business will be compensated for loss of income for 60 days in case of small businesses and 45 days in case of large scale business based on average daily net income from the business. They will be assisted in relocating their business in new locations. Owners of businesses opting for permanent relocation will be entitled for this assistance.

#### **Loss of employment income from displaced businesses (Temporary or Permanent):**

Persons who have been continuously employed by the displaced or temporarily closed businesses for at least six months up to the day of the PAP census (cut-off date) will be compensated for the period until their employers restart their operations, or for a maximum of 30 days @ of current daily wage rate in the Project area. The daily wage paid by the employers will be the basis for assessing wage rates for the employees.

#### **Loss of income from rented-out premises:**

Three months' rent at the current rates for loss of rental income from premises affected on private

lands and vulnerable households on public/BWDB lands. PAPs' land holdings and total income from all sources have to be captured during RAP implementation for determining vulnerability.

#### iv. **Vested and Non-Resident Properties**

Lands and other properties that were not declared 'vested and non-resident' (VNR -- previously 'enemy properties' under the Enemy Properties Act of 1965) through 1984, and are found to be 'vested and non-resident' during acquisition for any sections of the project, the following guidelines will apply:

##### **Agricultural lands:**

- Present users / owners will qualify for compensation of three times the value of all crops grown in one year on the acquired lands;
- Current market prices of crops in the field or on trees, if the lands are used before harvest; and
- Where acquisitions affect the lands partially, the owners / users will have access to the remaining land.

##### **Acquired homesteads (including houses/structures):**

To deal with partial and full acquisitions, BWDB will consider the following alternatives in consultation with the present owners/users:

**Partially acquired homesteads (including houses/structures):** Assistance to the present owners/users to move and rebuild the houses/structures on the remaining land.

**Fully acquired homesteads (including houses/structures):** Relocation assistance either to lands they can personally arrange to buy, or to resettlement site to be developed by BWDB; or six months' rent for living accommodation, comparable to the affected one, in the nearby communities where such accommodation is available for rental purposes.

#### v. **Leasehold Lands**

- a. Formally leased-in from any agencies of the Government: Compensation as stipulated in the lease agreement.

- b. Formally leased-in khas land or VNR land: Compensation, if any, stipulated in the lease agreement.

#### **5.4.5 Eligibility Cut-Off Dates**

Eligibility to receive compensation and resettlement assistance will be limited by cut-off dates (COD). The cut-off date for compensation under law (Ordinance II of 1982) is considered for those identified on the project right of way land proposed for acquisition at the time of service of notice under section 3 or joint verification by Deputy Commissioners (DCs) whichever is earlier (legal COD). Land acquisition for the first batch 50 km will be started once the design is final and implementation is approved by the Government of Bangladesh.

The Project has conducted census and IOL survey during April-December 2014. Commencement date of census and IOL in the respective Upazila will be considered "cut-off date" for eligibility for any non-titled persons such as squatters or other informal settlers living in the acquired area or similar designated date by BWDB (social COD). Cut off dates are described in Table 5-3.

Any persons moving into the project area after the cut-off dates will not be entitled for compensation from DCs or any assistance from BWDB. However, any displaced persons (PAPs) not covered in the enumerations before the CODs can be listed with sufficient proof and approval from the GRCs. In case, land acquisition and RAP implementation delays more than a year from the starting date of implementation, BWDB will adopt revised CODs for the applicable areas.

### **5.5 Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix**

#### **5.5.1 Eligibility Criteria**

All PAPs irrespective of their title will be entitled to compensation and assistance based on loss and impact categories identified through census and IOL survey in respect of the policy guidelines adopted for the project. Nevertheless, eligibility to receive compensation and other assistance will be limited by the cut-off date. The absence of legal title will not bar PAPs from compensation and assistance, as specified in the entitlement matrices.

PAPs with titles will receive compensation under law and those without title will receive cash entitlements under the RAP policy. Title owners will receive additional compensation on top of DC's payment



**Table 5-3: Cut of dates in four Upazila by phases**

Sl. No.	Upazila	Cut-off dates	Remarks
First Census (60 meter)			
01	Sirajganj Sadar, Sirajganj	April 01, 2014	Staff were deployed in same day but census started in various dates in 4 Upazila
02	Kazipur, Sirajganj	April 14, 2014	
03	Dhunat, Bogra	June 19, 2014	
04	Sariakandi, Bogra	June 28, 2014	
Second Census (10 meter+ Intersection+ adjusted alignment )			
05	Sirajganj Sadar, Sirajganj	December 01, 2014	Four groups of staff members started census on same day
06	Kazipur, Sirajganj	December 01, 2014	
07	Dhunat, Bogra	December 01, 2014	
08	Sariakandi, Bogra	December 01, 2014	

provided compensation is inadequate with respect to Replacement Cost determined during the time of dispossession. Vulnerable PAPs will qualify for additional assistance to facilitate their relocation and restore their livelihood status. Non-vulnerable households with structures affected will be entitled to compensation for structures and assistance for shifting and reconstruction of the same.

### 5.5.2 Compensation and Entitlements

An Entitlement Matrix has been prepared for the first year construction on the basis of the census and socioeconomic survey conducted for the households, shops and community assets and in compliance of the project's resettlement policy framework. The matrices identify the categories of impact based on the census and show the entitlements for each type of loss. The following tables represent compensation and entitlement matrices for various categories of impacts assessed during census and inventory of losses survey in the 50-km Priority reach. A person could be eligible for compensation/entitlement in more than one category of losses and in more than one mauza. DCs will pay CCL for each mauza separately for one person whose lands/assets have been acquired in more than one mauza<sup>13</sup>. The RAP after review and approval by the World Bank will be disclosed again and uploaded on the BWDB website

<sup>13</sup>The awards or CCLs are determined under units of Mauza (minimum boundary under land administration system in Bangladesh). As a result, a person becomes entitled to as many awards or CCLs as the number of mauzas where his/her property is acquired. The awards are paid separately for each mauza and each category of losses i.e. land, structure, trees, etc .

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## Entitlement Matrix

### A. Compensation for loss of Physical Assets (Land, Structure, Tress, Crops) as per LA Law

#### A-1: Loss of Agricultural Land

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owner(s), as determined by DC during CCL payment, or by court in cases of legal disputes.</li> <li>Co-sharers of the acquired land to be determined by title deeds/records by DCs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash Compensation under Law (CCL), which includes 50% premium</li> <li>Compensation for standing crops if damaged by the project interventions.</li> <li>Other compensation and benefits as per LA law</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market prices of land determined by the DC based on average deed value for 12 months preceding time from the date of notice under section 3 of LA law.</li> <li>Persons using vested property under lease from the Deputy Commissioner will be treated as per lease agreement following the LA law.</li> <li>One month's advance notice to be issued in time to harvest standing crops. If not possible, the value of standing crops at full harvest value is to be paid.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs to be informed of the details of project goals, timeline, compensation policies, etc. after issuance of Notice u/s 3.</li> <li>Landowners to be assisted to procure any missing legal documents required to claim compensation from DCs.</li> <li>The project will not be used to collect outstanding dues or taxes on the acquired or other lands.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BWDB is responsible for overall execution and coordination, ensuring GOB's support and timely financial disbursements.</li> <li>DC will pay CCL to all legal owners, and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands.</li> <li>BWDB/IA to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records.</li> <li>DC will determine CCL as per LA law. Property Assessment and Valuation Committee and the RAP Implementing Agency (IA)</li> </ul>

#### A-2: Loss of Homestead Land

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owner(s), as determined</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash Compensation under Law (CCL), which includes 50% premium</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market prices of land determined by the DC based</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs to be informed of the details of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BWDB is responsible for overall</li> </ul>

by DC during CCL payment, or by court in cases of legal disputes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Co-sharers to be determined by title deeds to be determined by DC</li> <li>• Current owners and users of vested property (land) with proper lease from GoB (to be determined by DC).</li> </ul>	on current market price. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rental allowance (RA) for comparable living accommodations to owner users of lands under vested property status with lease as per law.</li> </ul>	on average deed value for 12 months preceding time from the date of notice under section 3 of LA law. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persons using vested property under lease from the Deputy Commissioner will be treated as per lease agreement following the LA law.</li> <li>• Rental Allowance (RA) will be paid to owner users of vested property with lease.</li> </ul>	compensation policies after issuance of Notice-3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landowners to be assisted to procure any missing legal documents required to claim compensation from DCs.</li> <li>• The project will not be used to collect outstanding dues or taxes on the acquired or other lands.</li> </ul>	execution and coordination, ensuring GOB's support and timely financial disbursements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DC will pay CCL to all legal owners, and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands.</li> <li>• BWDB/NGO to inform PAPs of RAP policies and assist in updating records,</li> <li>• DC will determine CCL as per LA law.</li> </ul>
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### A-3: Loss of Ponds and Fish Stock

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal owner of the pond to get compensation for land area, while usufruct right holder, legal or socially recognized, to get compensation for fish stock.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation under law (CCL), which includes 50% premium including cost of land and digging.</li> <li>• If the pond is under lease from any GOB agencies, compensation from DC as per lease conditions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidelines 1, 2 and 3 as indicated for Loss Category A.1</li> <li>• If the fishpond is on public land or on vested land and under lease from GoB, the PAP is entitled to compensation for existing fish stock at current market price as per law.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Magnitude of fish stock and digging costs will be determined by DC through PWD and Fishery Department.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DC will pay CCL to all legal owners, genuine lease holders and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands.</li> <li>• BWDB/IA to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records</li> <li>• DC will determine CCL of fish stock and market price of pond with assistance from concerned departments.</li> </ul>

**A-4: Loss of Houses/Structures Used for Living & Commercial Activities**

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owner as determined by DC during the CCL payment process and/or determined by court in cases of legal disputes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation under law (CCL), which includes 50% premium.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal Owners: Applies to all houses/structures standing on the acquired private lands at the time of issuance of Notice-3.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Inventory of losses as per joint verification survey of the affected properties.</li> <li>Notice under section 3 will establish the cut-off date for structures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DC will pay CCL for structures to all legal owners, and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands.</li> <li>DC will determine CCL following government law and practice.</li> </ul>

**A-5: Loss of Trees, Bamboo and Banana Groves**

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owners as determined by DC during CCL assessment process.</li> <li>People with valid lease from GOB agencies.</li> <li>Groups sponsored by public agencies/ NGOs.<sup>14</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timber trees and bamboos: Current market value.</li> <li>Fruit-bearing trees (without timber value): If the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, estimated current value of the fruit.</li> <li>Fruit-bearing trees (with timber value): If the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, estimated market price of timber and fruits.</li> <li>Banana groves: Estimated current value of one time crop of each grown-up tree.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimated market value of different species of trees as per LA law, based on categorization as per Divisional Forest Office.</li> <li>Where ownership is in group, compensation will not be paid to any individual or the sponsoring agency.</li> <li>Productive life of the tree will be taken into account in calculating the price of the fruit, particularly if it is a source of livelihood.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where ownership belongs to groups, the project authority will ensure that the compensation is distributed among the members as per agreements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DC will determine market price of trees and pay CCL to all legal owners, and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands.</li> <li>BWDB/INGO to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records,</li> <li>DC will determine CCL based on price provided by Forest Department.</li> </ul>

<sup>14</sup> NGOs or public agencies enter into contracts with groups of community peoples under the Social Forestry Rules 2004 (revised March 2010) for social forestation on slopes of flood embankments, roads, railway embankment, riversides or any other public spaces. These groups are not owner of the land but get a share of the revenues from the planted trees (sale of logs and residues) as they are also responsible to nurse the trees under the contract.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trees grown under public/NGO sponsored program: Same as 1, 2, 3 and/or 4 above.</li> </ul>			
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#### A-6: Loss of Standing Crops

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultivator (person who planted the crop) whether owner, lease holder, tenant, sharecropper, etc. (formal or informal arrangements) identified during property hand over DC to BWDB.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for standing crops affected at the time of dispossession of land.</li> <li>Cultivator will retain the crops and plants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimated market value at harvest, to be determined by DC office through Department of Agriculture Extension and Marketing Department at district level.</li> <li>Advance notice to be issued in time to harvest the standing crop. If not possible the value of the crop at full harvest price is to be paid.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market value at harvest will be established by DC as per law</li> <li>Verify whether or not crop is standing on the acquired lands at the time of possession handing over to BWDB.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DC will determine market price of crops with assistance from Department of Agriculture Extension and Marketing Department at district level and pay CCL to all legal owners, and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands.</li> </ul>

### B: ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION/GRANTS

#### B-1: Loss of Agricultural Land

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owner(s), as determined by DC during CCL payment, or by court in cases of legal disputes.</li> <li>Co-sharers/ to be determined by title deeds/recor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Top-up payment on CCL to reach Replacement Cost<sup>15</sup>, where applicable.</li> <li>Transition allowance (TA) for two crops @ BDT 300/dec/ crops for income loss from productive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current market prices of land determined by the PAVC to be the basis for determining Replacement Cost and top-up payment.</li> <li>Replacement Cost includes current market price (CMP) plus stamp duty and registration cost for titling. @</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs to be informed of the details of compensation policies after issuance of Notice u/s 3.</li> <li>Landowners to be assisted to procure any missing legal documents required to claim compensation from DCs.</li> <li>Mouza-wise current market prices of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BWDB is responsible for overall execution and coordination, ensuring GOB's support and timely financial disbursements.</li> <li>DC will pay CCL to all legal owners, and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands.</li> </ul>

<sup>15</sup>All compensation will be at replacement value

ds by DCs. • Current owners and users of vested property (land) or without lease (to be identified by the PAVC during survey).	lands. • Rental allowance for vested non-resident (VNR) property (without lease) equivalent to DC's rate fixed for legally leased VNR.	10 % of CMP (provided land is purchased within a designated time fixed by the Project) • One month's advance notice to be issued in time to harvest standing crops. If not possible, the value of standing crops at full harvest value is to be paid. • Top-up will be paid by BWDB and calculated when CCL is less than Replacement Cost. • TA will be paid to a person losing any quantity of productive land area @ BDT 300 per decimal/crop for two times	lands to be determined, considering their quality in terms of number and types of crops produced a year, flooding, irrigation facilities, accessibility and other factors influencing market prices. • The project will not be used to collect outstanding dues or taxes on the acquired or other lands. • In case PAP losses land in more than one plot, Top-up will be calculated based on total CCL and total Replacement Cost for the total land acquired from the owner.	• BWDB/INGO to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records, pay Top-Up and TA, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation. • BWDB will determine Replacement Cost with assistance from the projects' Property Assessment and Valuation Committee and the RAP Implementing Agency (IA)
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## B-2: Loss of Homestead Land

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
• Legal owner(s), as determined by DC during CCL payment, or by court in cases of legal disputes. • Co-sharers to be determined by title	• Top-up payment on CCL to reach Replacement Cost, where applicable. • Plots in Resettlement Site at CCL price of the concerned mouza • Homestead development allowance (HDA) for title holders and squatters	• Current market prices of land determined by the PAVC to be the basis for determining Replacement Cost and top-up payment. • Replacement Cost includes current market price and stamp duty & registration cost for titling @ 10% of CMP. • Persons using vested property under lease will be treated as per lease agreement, and will not qualify for project assistance. • Top-up will be paid by BWDB and calculated	• PAPs to be informed of the details of compensation policies after issuance of Notice-3. • Landowners to be assisted to procure any missing legal documents required to claim compensation from DCs. • Mouza-wise current market prices of lands to	• BWDB is responsible for overall execution and coordination, ensuring GOB's support and timely financial disbursements. • DC will pay CCL to all legal owners, and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands. • BWDB/NGO to inform PAPs of

<p>deeds to be determined by DC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current owners and users of vested property (land) without lease (to be determined by PAVC).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replacement of pre-acquisition level basic utilities (water supply, sanitation, electricity, etc.) at new site.</li> <li>Rental allowance (RA) for comparable living accommodations to owner users of lands under vested property status without lease equivalent to DC's estimate in case of leased VNR property.</li> </ul>	<p>when CCL is less than Replacement Cost.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Displaced people will be encouraged for self relocation. In this case HDA will be paid to head of household during relocation. INGO will record new address of the relocated HHs. INGO will coordinate with Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) in case of relocation.</li> <li>Homestead Development Allowance (HDA) in case of self relocation of titled holder @ BDT 20,000 for each HH and for squatters it is BDT 50 per square feet of floor area of affected primary structure</li> <li>In case of relocation in Government Sponsored Resettlement Site, each of the relocated households will be able to purchase 4 (four) decimal of land plot with CCL price of land of the concerned mouza.</li> <li>Rental Allowance (RA) will be paid to owner users of vested property without lease.</li> </ul>	<p>be determined, considering their quality in terms of accessibility and other factors influencing market prices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project will not be used to collect outstanding dues or taxes on the acquired or other lands.</li> <li>In case PAP loses his/her land in more than one plot, Top-up will be calculated based on total CCL and total Replacement Cost for the total land acquired.</li> </ul>	<p>RAP policies, assist in updating records, pay Top-up and RA, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DC will determine CCL and BWDB will determine Replacement Cost with assistance from the projects' Property Assessment and Valuation Committee and the IA.</li> </ul>
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### B-3: Loss of Ponds and Fish Stock

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owner of the pond to get compensation for land area, while usufruct right holder, legal or socially recognized, to get compensation for fish stock.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Top-up payment on CCL to reach Replacement Cost, where applicable.</li> <li>Market price of fish stock (PFS) and PAPs are allowed to harvest and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the fishpond is on public land or on vested land and not under lease from GoB, the PAP is entitled to compensation for existing fish stock at current market price,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Magnitude of fish stock and value to be determined by PAVC according to Fishery Dept standards and market prices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BWDB is responsible for overall execution and coordination, ensuring GOB's support and timely financial disbursements.</li> <li>BWDB/INGO to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records,</li> </ul>



	take away the fish stock. • If the pond is under lease from any GOB agencies, compensation from DC as per lease conditions.	but is allowed to retain the entire fish stock.		pay Top-up and PFS, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation. • BWDB will determine current market price of fish stock and Replacement Cost of pond with assistance from the projects' PAVC and the INGO.
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#### B-4: Loss of Houses/Structures Used for Living & Commercial Activities

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
• Legal owner as determined by DC during the CCL payment process and/or determined by court in cases of legal disputes	• Top-up payment on ODC's CCL to reach the replacement cost • Structure Transfer Grant (STG) • House Construction Grant (HCG) • All house/structure owners are permitted to take away the salvageable building materials free of cost within stipulated time given by PMU. • Vulnerable and female headed households will get special cash assistance. • Eligible for purchasing of plot of 4 decimal in the RS at CCL value of same category of land of same or adjacent mouza. • Homestead development allowance (HDA) for	• Legal Owners: Applies to all houses/structures standing on the acquired private lands at the time of issuance of Notice-3. • Squatters will be paid compensation (replacement cost) for all structures built on public lands/BWDB embankments by the BWDB 30 days before displacement • Shiftable Structure - Structure transfer grant (STG) for shiftable structures (constructed with bamboo, thatch or other non-breakable walls and CI sheet or straw/leaf roofs and the like) will be @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures and House construction grant (HCG) @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures to be assessed by PAVC; • Non-Shiftable Structure - STG only for non-shiftable structures (constructed with expensive materials e.g., brick walls with RCC roof, brick walls with CI sheet roof,	• PAVC (To be consisted with DC representative, BWDB engineer, PWD engineer, LGI representative and INGO TL/DTL) to verify floor areas and materials based on Census data and recommend Replacement Cost assessed through market survey. • The PAP Census will establish the cut-off date for all structures not covered under CCL. • PAVC, during joint assessment of physical structure, will	• BWDB/INGO to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records, pay Top-up, HCG, STG, HDA and SGB, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation. • BWDB will determine Replacement Cost of structures with assistance from the projects' PAVC and the INGO

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-titled persons and squatters those own houses/structures built on public lands/embankment slopes as found during the PAP Census.</li> <li>Owners and users of vested land without lease (to be identified by DCs during payment of compensation).</li> <li>Tenants (those renting in</li> </ul>	<p>land development or house platforms if they are relocated by their own</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All house/ structure owners are permitted to retain the salvageable building materials.</li> <li>Replacement cost of structures determined by PAVC.</li> <li>Structure transfer grants (STG) and House construction grant (HCG) for houses/structures.</li> <li>Structure transfer grant (STG) for shifting of temporary structures on legs.</li> <li>4. Eligible for plot of 4.00 decimal at CCL value in the RS if they desire so.</li> <li>Homestead development allowance (HDA) for land development or house platforms if they are relocated by their own.</li> <li>Vulnerable and female headed households will get special cash assistance.</li> <li>All house/structure owners are permitted to retain the salvageable building materials.</li> <li>Tenants will be given advance notice and assisted</li> </ul>	<p>cemented floor, etc), @ 10% of replacement cost of the structure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Displaced people will be encouraged for self relocation. In this case HDA will be paid to head of household during relocation. INGO will record new address of the relocated HHs. INGO will coordinate with Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) in case of relocation.</li> <li>Homestead Development Allowance (HDA) in case of self relocation of titled holder @ BDT 20,000 (twenty thousand) for each HH and for squatters it is BDT 50 (fifty) per square feet of floor area of affected primary structure</li> <li>In case of relocation in Government Sponsored Resettlement Site, each of the relocated households will be able to purchase 4 (four) decimal of land plot at CCL price of same category land of the concerned mouza.</li> <li>Vulnerable households (income level up to BDT 74,400 (seventy four thousand four hundred per year, Physically handicapped and old aged household head) will be eligible for one-time cash assistance @ BDT 5,000 (five thousand).</li> <li>Women headed vulnerable households without adult male members to shoulder household responsibilities will get additional one-time cash assistance of BDT 5,000 (five thousand).</li> </ul>	<p>categorize affected structures by categories under shiftable, non- shiftable and mobile structures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BWDB, in collaboration with physical relocation advisory committees (PRACs) will make best efforts to identify alternative housing sites for vulnerable squatters.</li> <li>All compensation will be based on Replacement Cost to be determined through market surveys.</li> </ul>	

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
premises for residential and/or commercial purposes.	with finding alternative accommodation and be given shifting grant for goods and belongings (SGB) and one month rental allowance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small mobile structures on wooden or bamboo legs (poles not fixed on ground) which can be shifted without dismantling (structures on legs) are not eligible for compensation (small pan-bidi shops, groceries, tea stalls, etc.) but will be assisted in finding alternative location and given Structure Transfer Grant (STG) to cover any damage and cost of shifting @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures.</li> <li>Tenants of residential or commercial premises will be eligible for shifting grant of BDT 5000 (five thousand) for shifting of belongings and one month rental allowance @ BDT 3000 (three thousand).</li> </ul>		

#### B-5: Loss of Trees, Bamboo and Banana Groves

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owners as determined by DC during CCL assessment process.</li> <li>Socially recognized owners, such as squatters</li> <li>People with valid lease from GOB agencies.</li> <li>Groups sponsored</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Top up payment (if any) on DC's CCL for timber trees, bamboo, fruit bearing trees (with timber), etc. and 30% of timber value in case of fruit bearing trees.</li> <li>Banana groves: Top up payment on DC's CCL estimated for one time crop of each grown-up tree on private land or current market value planted on government land (not covered by DC).</li> <li>Trees grown under public/NGO sponsored program: Same as 1</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimated market value of different species of trees, based on categorization as per Divisional Forest Office.</li> <li>Value of fruits for the grown up (big and medium) trees will be calculated as 30% of timber value for one year.</li> <li>Where ownership is in group, compensation will not be paid to any individual or the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where ownership belongs to groups, the project authority will ensure that the compensation is distributed among the members as per agreements.</li> <li>PAVC will identify the affected persons by</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BWDB/INGO to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records, pay market price Top-up, HCG, TRG, and CS, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation.</li> <li>DC will determine CCL and BWDB will determine Replacement Cost of structures with assistance from the projects' Property</li> </ul>

by public agencies/ NGOs. <sup>16</sup>	and 2 above. • Owners will be allowed to fell and retain the trees and fruits.	sponsoring agency.	the existing usufructuary rights (lease holder, NGO groups, etc.).	Assessment and Valuation Committee and the NGO.
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#### B-6: Loss of Standing Crops

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultivator (person who planted the crop) whether owner, lease holder, tenant, sharecropper, etc. (formal or informal arrangements) identified by PAVC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Top up payment (if any) on DC's CCL for legal owner and market price of crops planted on GoB land by local people</li> <li>• Cultivator will retain the crops and plants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimated market value at harvest, to be determined by PAVC.</li> <li>• Advance notice to be issued in time to harvest the standing crop. If not possible the value of the crop at full harvest price is to be paid.</li> <li>• Share-croppers may avail of livelihood restoration Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market value at harvest will be established by PAVC through on-site verification before dispossession of land.</li> <li>• Verify whether or not crop is standing on the acquired lands at the time of dispossession.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BWDB/INGO to inform PAPs of RAP policies assists in updating records, pay Top-Up or market price, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation.</li> <li>• BWDB will determine market price of crops using data on yield and market price from the same sources used by DCs and compare with the actual market price available from local market places with assistance from the projects' PAVC and the INGO.</li> </ul>

#### B-7: Loss of Community Properties

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community/ Managing Committee of the affected Community properties constructed on Private/ Wakfo or</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Top-up payment on DC's CCL to reach the Replacement Cost or Replacement Cost in case of non-payment by DC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Authority and consultant will consult the Community including Managing Committee to finalize relocation site of the new community structure</li> <li>• Community structure will be better or at</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAVC to verify floor areas and materials based on Census data and recommend Replacement Cost assessed through market survey.</li> <li>• The PAP Census</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BWDB/INGO to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records, pay Top-up, STG, HCG, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation.</li> <li>• BWDB will</li> </ul>

<sup>16</sup> NGOs or public agencies enter into contracts with groups of community peoples under the Social Forestry Rules 2004 (revised March 2010) for social forestation on slopes of flood embankments, roads, railway embankment, riversides or any other public spaces. These groups are not owner of the land but get a share of the revenues from the planted trees (sale of logs and residues) as they are also responsible to nurse the trees under the contract.

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Structure Transfer Grant (HTG)</li> <li>House Construction Grant (HCG).</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project will construct a new community property in consultation with community/ managing committee</li> </ul>	<p>last similar to the previous one if it is constructed by the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the structure is constructed by the managing committee, the project will ensure monitoring during construction.</li> <li>In case on mosque, the affected one cannot be demolished until new one is constructed</li> </ul>	<p>will establish the cut-off date for all structures not covered under CCL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BWDB, in collaboration with physical relocation advisory committees (PRACs) will make best efforts to identify alternative site for relocation.</li> <li>All compensation will be based on Replacement Cost to be determined through market surveys.</li> </ul>	<p>determine Replacement Cost of structures with assistance from the projects' Property Assessment and Valuation Committee and the INGO</p>

## C. OTHER RESETTLEMENT BENEFITS

### C-1: Loss of Business Income from Displaced Commercial Premises

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business operators in the affected permanent premises (title-holders and vulnerable squatters without</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for loss of business/ trading income.</li> <li>Cash assistance for 30 (thirty) days net income for Temporarily relocated business</li> <li>Cash assistance for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for loss of permanent loss of business income for large-scale<sup>17</sup> business premises based on average daily net income but not over 1000 (one thousand) per day for 45 (forty five) days as determined by PAVC.</li> <li>b. Compensation for loss of permanent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eligible premises are permanently fixed to the ground with walls and roofs (not shiftable in intact condition).</li> <li>Business type, floor area and capital investment to be recorded during PAP Census.</li> <li>c. Eligibility of business owners, and premise owners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DC may determine compensation for loss of business income based on onsite verification jointly with BWDB or only consider business structures.</li> <li>BWDB will determine average net daily income from affected businesses with</li> </ul>

<sup>17</sup> Business premises operating large business such as industry, wholesale depot, etc. and having Income Tax certificate

<p>titles; whether owning or renting premises), identified at the time of issuance of Notice-3, or during PAP Census.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Owner of the rented-out premises situated on private lands and owners of rented out premises on public/BWDB land, if vulnerable (poor and dependent on the income).</li> </ul>	<p>30 (thirty) days net income for partially relocated business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash assistance for 60 (sixty) days net income for Permanently relocated business</li> <li>• Compensation for loss of rental income from rented-out premises on the right of way.</li> </ul>	<p>loss of business income for small and medium business premises based on average daily net income but not over BDT 500 (five hundred) per day for 60 (sixty) days as determined by PAVC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partially and temporarily affected business owners will receive compensation for the number of days needed to repair and/or reopen the businesses not exceeding 30 (thirty) days @ daily net income but not over BDT 500 (five hundred)/day.</li> <li>• Three months' rent to owner of the rented out premises on private land, as determined by PAVC.</li> <li>• e. Non-vulnerable owners of rented out business premises on public lands/BWDB embankments are not eligible for compensation for loss of rental income<sup>18</sup>.</li> <li>• f. Vulnerable squatters who were conducting informal businesses may avail of livelihood restoration program.</li> </ul>	<p>and tenants to be verified by PAVC before identification.</p>	<p>assistance from the projects' Property Assessment and Valuation Committee and the IA and based on findings will determine compensation for loss of business/rental income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BWDB/IA to inform PAPs of RAP policies assists in updating records, pay Top-up or market price, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation.</li> </ul>
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<sup>18</sup> These squatters are not generally vulnerable squatters, but encroachers/land-grabbers. In case, the census finds that any of these households is poor and dependent on the income from these structures, it will not be excluded from resettlement assistance. A household will be identified as vulnerable if its landholding is less than 0.50 acres and has per capita monthly income less than BDT 6000

**C-2: Temporary Loss of Income (Wage Labors in affected shops)**

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adult persons employed continuously for at least six months in businesses displaced from private and public lands.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grant to cover temporary loss of income (GTL) from wage employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Length of employment to be counted backward from the cut-off date.</li> <li>GTL will be equivalent to 30 days wage at the rate of daily wage at current market price not over BDT 300/day determined by PAVC.</li> <li>Minor children or any household members of the business owners, who assist on a part time basis, are not eligible for this grant.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The PAVC to verify information in relation to the number of employees in the displaced business.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BWDB will determine average daily wage rate in the project area with assistance from the projects' Property Assessment and Valuation Committee and the IA and based on findings will determine compensation for loss of wage.</li> <li>BWDB/IA to inform PAPs of RAP policies assists in updating records, pay GTL and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation.</li> </ul>

**C-3: Loss of Usufruct Rights in Mortgaged-in, Leased-in and Khai-Khalashi Lands**

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persons with legal agreements.</li> <li>Persons with verbal agreements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation as per Loss Categories described in Matrix B.6 above, to be shared as per usufruct /mortgage contracts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal Agreement: Legal owner and mortgagee/leaseholder will be paid CCL by the DC as per the law.</li> <li>Verbal Agreement: Legal owner will pay the outstanding liabilities to the interested persons upon receipt of CCL from the DCs.</li> <li>In cases where CCL is smaller than Replacement Cost, legal owner will get the top- up from BWDB (i) if all liabilities are already paid up; (ii) if not, the legal owner will get the residual after all liabilities are paid up. If the liability exceeds the amount to be paid by the BWDB, the landowner will pay it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAVC will verify the persons with interests in the acquired assets due to mortgage, lease or khai-khalashi right.</li> <li>Any disputes over verbal agreements to be resolved through grievance redress procedure to be established in RMIP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DC will determine and pay compensation to persons with legal agreement as per conditions laid down in the agreements.</li> <li>BWDB with the help of RAP implementing agency will determine and pay compensation to persons with verbal agreement as per agreed conditions.</li> <li>BWDB will ensure that the liabilities to the lease holder are paid completely.</li> </ul>



## D. RELOCATION IN RESETTLEMENT VILLAGES

### D-1: Household/individual family relocation

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People living on their own land</li> <li>• People living on Embankment/G oB land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Households losing homestead land will be entitled for 4 decimal of land (at the cost of CCL of land in the same or adjacent mouza of the resettlement site (RS))</li> <li>• People living on the embankment (squatters and unauthorized occupants) will be entitled for 4 decimal of land (at the cost of CCL of land in the same or adjacent mouza of the resettlement site).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People to be relocated in RS will purchase plot with CCL value of the respective or adjacent mouza (if land acquisition does not take place in that mouza).</li> <li>• If the RS is established on BWDB or Khash land or by acquiring private or other department's land, value of plots will be same as CCL value of the respective/ adjacent Mouza.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People to be displaced will be intensively consulted about nature of resettlement sites, location, size (accommodation of the HHs), present land ownership status, process of plot allocation, and value of land plots.</li> <li>• People will be preferentially getting plot adjacent or close to their neighbors' plot if he/she prefers so.</li> <li>• Plot will be registered in the name of Husband and wife and will not be allowed to transfer within next 10 years. If the plot is sold after 10 years or in case of divorce / separation both the husband and wife will equally share the property (or proceeds out of the property)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BWDB will review the list of the HHs to be relocated and determine eligibility for relocation. RAP implementing agency will assist BWDB in this regards.</li> </ul>

### D-2: Group Relocation

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A group of 6-10 households units who are members of extended families/Kin</li> <li>• People living on own land or embankment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual Households losing homestead land will be entitled for 4 decimal of land (at the cost of CCL of land in the same or adjacent mouza of the resettlement site (RS))</li> <li>• 2. People living on the embankment (squatters and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People to be relocated in RS will purchase plot with CCL value of the respective or adjacent mouza (if land acquisition does not take place in that mouza).</li> <li>• 2. If the RS is established on BWDB or khas land or by acquiring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People to be displaced will be intensively consulted about nature of resettlement sites, location, size (accommodation of the HHs), present land ownership status, process of plot allocation, and value of land plots.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BWDB will review the list of the HHs to be relocated and determine eligibility for relocation. RAP implementing agency</li> </ul>

	<p>unauthorized occupants) will be entitled for 4 decimal of land (at the cost of CCL of land in the same or adjacent mouza of the resettlement site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Households losing own homestead land will be entitled for BDT 20,000 and those who are living on embankment will be provided BDT 50/square feet as HDA</li> </ul>	<p>private or other department's land, value of plots will be same as CCL value of the respective/ adjacent Mouza.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People will be preferentially getting plot adjacent or close to their neighbors' plot if he/she prefers so.</li> <li>Plot will be registered in the name of Husband and wife and will not be allowed to transfer within next 10 years. If separation/ divorce take place within this 10 years time, wife will retain the ownership of the plot. But in case of self or group relocation by their own, this bar is not applicable.</li> </ul>	<p>will assist BWDB in this regards.</p>
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### D-3: Community Entitlement

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resettlement Sites</li> <li>Public Amenities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A range of civic amenities- for example, access road, tube well for drinking water, toilets, prayer halls/mosques, school, community center, play ground and open space, market area, drainage facilities, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public/civic amenities will vary by types – A, B, C, D and E of resettlement sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resettlers will be consulted in setting up the civic amenities as per the types of the RS.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical Relocation Assistance Committee will work with BWDB in selecting site-specific civic amenities.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Host Area Benefits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If any host area village receives 10% or more relocated households over its existing (base) household numbers the host village will be eligible to variety of community support programs (renovation of school, mosques, installation of tube well, toilets, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Depending on the needs assessment survey and consultation with the community the community support program will be identified and implemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Host population will be consulted in selecting community facilities during and after relocation of the displaced households in the host villages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical Relocation Assistance Committee in consultation with host population, will work with BWDB in selecting community facilities .</li> </ul>

	depending on number of resettled households in the host village.			
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## 5.6 Compensation Payment

In cases of acquisitions, a part of the compensation for lands and other affected assets built or grown thereon, will be assessed and paid to the title holding PAPs by the Deputy Commissioners (DC), the head of the Acquiring Body. If this payment, 'compensation-under-law' (CCL), is found to be lower than the replacement costs of land/structure and market prices of trees/crops/perennials, BWDB will directly pay the difference as 'Top-up' to make up for the shortfall.

With and without acquisition, compensation/assistance due to all other PAPs, such as squatters, business owners and employees and those who are not covered by the acquisition ordinance, but qualify according to this RAP, will also be directly paid by BWDB. A Payment Modality (payment guidelines) can be developed commensurate to the process of payment practiced by DCs and the BWDB.

### 5.6.1 Determination and Payment of Top-up

Where an owner loses lands and other assets in more than one mouza or land administration unit, the person will be counted once, and his/her top-up will be paid as a single amount. The amount of top-up due to the affected person will be determined by comparing the total amount of CCL paid by the DCs for lands and other assets acquired in all mouzas with the total replacement costs and/or market prices thereof. Top-up payment will be counted in a manner that positive differences will be counted as positive but negative differences will be calculated as zero. But if any PAP produces more than one CCL together (for one category of loss such as land or structure) before the BWDB/INGO for top-up payment where one CCL carries positive difference between CCL and RV and another carries negative difference, the top-up will be calculated considering both CCL and if there is additional payment found from the calculation the BWDB will arrange for payment.

**Partial CCL and Top-up Payment:** Where DC's CCL payment is not made together for all lands and other

assets acquired from an owner due to legal disputes or other reasons, BWDB will determine the top-up for the acquisitions as a whole, but pay on the lands and

other assets for which CCL has been paid. Top-up for the rest will be paid whenever the CCL payment is made after resolution of the disputes.

Compensations/entitlements due to the PAPs, including those who are not covered by the acquisition ordinance, but eligible according to this RAP, will be paid in full before they are evicted from the acquired private and public lands.

Based on the principles proposed for impact mitigation, the following matrix defines the specific entitlements for different types of losses, entitled persons, and the institutional responsibility to implement them.

## 5.7 Valuation of Affected Assets

Determination of compensation for the affected assets such as land, structure, trees, crops, fish stock, etc. is required for preparation of indicative budget for the resettlement action plan. Compensation for the affected properties has been determined based on property valuation surveys, cost of living and experience from other development projects recently implemented in the country. Compensation for land has been valued based on property valuation survey conducted with structured questionnaire. At least 10 people from each affected mouza (where land is affected) from different categories of people such as potential sellers & buyers, teacher, religious leader, etc. have been interviewed. Results of the survey have been averaged for each mouza and mouza-wise average rates have been further averaged for determining Upazila-wise rate of land for easy budgeting. A detailed rate analysis for each category of land and other affected assets per mouza have been compiled in a separate volume of the RAP called 'Property Valuation Survey Report'. Compensation for structure and trees has been determined based on the property valuation survey among the businessmen of housing materials, contractors, etc.

and experience from the recent development projects. Cost of materials for constructing structures has been taken into account for determining structure value. The PWD rate is also consulted for valuation of non-shiftable structures. Crops and fish stocks have been valued based on other recent project experience. These rates would be reviewed by

of affected properties have been described in Chapter 9 (Cost Estimate and Budget) of this RAP.

Based on the rate of land collected from different sources including various cross sections of the people, sub-registrars office, etc., a mouza-wise unit rate of land has been assessed. Further the mouza-wise rate has been averaged to assess an Upazila-wise unit rate. Budget for land and other asset has been prepared by Upazila.

PAVC during implementation of the RAP. Resettlement assistances under the policy of this RAP have been assessed based on income and expenditure, standard of living, labor cost, etc. Recent development projects in the region have also been taken into account for assessing unit price. Detailed of the methodology of assessing unit prices

Following the above process, the replacement cost for land was determined by the outcome of the value ranges from 1:1 to 1:8 compared to DC (CCL) price. However the average replacement cost from this exercise is 1:1.41. This means if DC pays BDT 100, the Project will pay additional BDT 41 on top of DC's CCL.

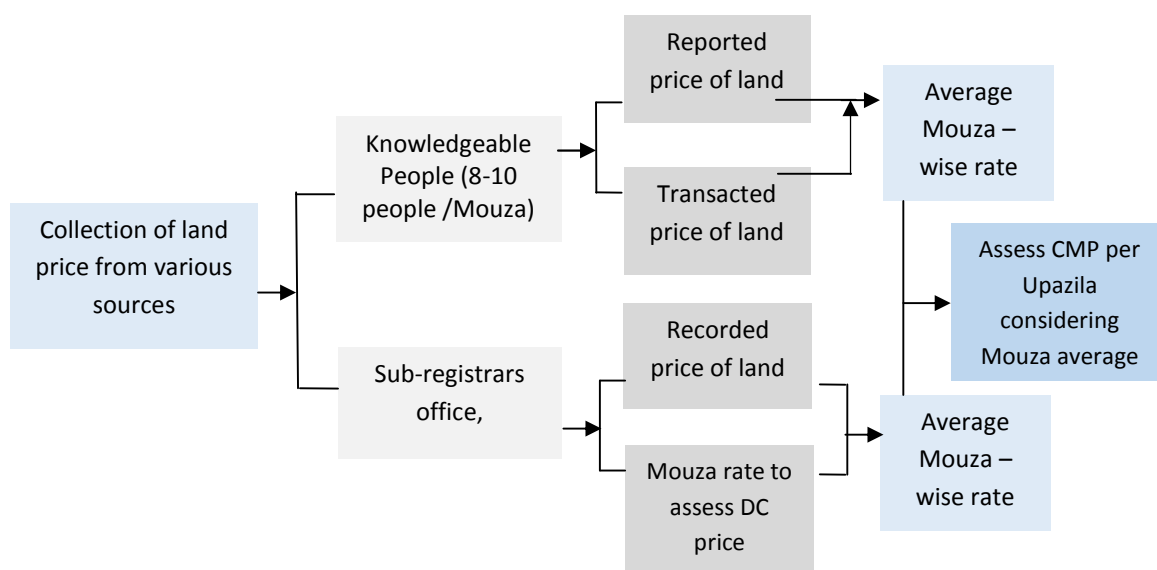


Figure 5.1: Determination of CMP of land

## 6. RESETTLEMENT SITES DEVELOPMENT AND RELOCATION

The RMIP in the Priority reach of first 50 km embankment and intersections causes displacement of about 3,628 entities from which 3,480 residential households and 148 shops. Within this entity about 84 is residential cum commercial establishments. Among the 3,480 residential households 1,824 (52.42%) are affected on the embankment and remaining 1,656 (47.58%) are affected on their own land. As per the census data, a total of 1,429 (41%) of the displaced residential households (3,480) are literally land less and have no alternative land for relocation. Some of them have land but not suitable for relocation. Taking into account of the people's economic condition and their desires to stay within the vicinity of the existing communities, the Project has decided to develop resettlement sites near to their present place of residence. A relocation option survey has been conducted among the displaced households and resettlement sites have been designed accordingly. This chapter presents the processes related to selection methods in resettlement sites selection, obtaining people's opinion about their choices for relocation, resettlement site construction and facilities to be provided in the resettlement sites.

### 6.1 Resettlement Experience in Bangladesh

Implementation of major infrastructure projects in Bangladesh usually causes displacement of people. This is mostly observed in the transport and communication sector (road, rail) as well as in the water and agricultural sector (embankment strengthening). These projects often require massive displacements as it is a common tendency of the people to construct houses/shops besides the roads and on the embankment. This is mainly due to scarcity of land, river erosion, landlessness, etc. To date, there are very good examples of resettlement projects in Bangladesh, for example Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge Project (JMBP), Jamuna Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project (JMREMP) and Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project (PMBP). Thousands of displaced families have been resettlement in a planned manner on project-sponsored sites with basic civic amenities.

JMREMP is a BWDB project under which 210 households have been relocated in two separate

resettlement sites at Koitola under Bera upazila of Pabna district. Most of the relocated households were squatters living on the embankment. Each of the households purchased 3 decimals of land for housing. Additional land for civic amenities including internal road, access road, community center, etc. has been provided by the BWDB. Those living in the JMREMP resettlement sites have expressed satisfaction as they are now living on their own land and in better condition. Similar types of facilities will be provided in the resettlement sites under RMIP so that people can comfortably live in resettled villages with titles to their house plots in the RS sites.

### 6.2 Project relocation Strategy

It is estimated that 54% of the total displaced households will be self relocated in the host villages and remaining will be relocated in the project sponsored resettlement sites. So, project has emphasized on relocation in resettlement sites as well as in the host villages. Based on other project experience in terms of relocation and resettlement in Bangladesh and the nature of RMIP, necessary steps and measures have been taken for relocation of the people. The project has designed two types of relocation i.e. (i) group relocation in the resettlement site and (ii) self relocation in the host villages. There will be 15 resettlement sites (RS) along the 50 km priority reach for location of the 1594 displaced households who have opted to be relocated in the project sponsored resettlement site. As the resettlement is a dynamic process so the option for relocation in the resettlement site may be changed and therefore more settlement sites may need to be prepared during implementation of the project. Necessary civic amenities such as tube well, toilets, drain, internal and access roads, mosque, school, community centre, etc. will be provided in the RS based on size of the RS. Detailed of the facilities to be provided have been discussed in the Table 6-4.

As discussed majority of the displaced households have opted for self relocation with support from the project, so they be give due attention before, during and after relocation. In case of self relocation, the people will be provided necessary support in terms of cash assistance and other social support from the

INGO during and after relocation. The host communities will be consulted during relocation of the households. The self-relocated households will also be individually consulted before and after relocation so that they can comfortably living in the host villages. Some civic amenities such as road maintenance, extension / renovation of school / mosque building, water supply and sanitation, etc. will be provided to the host villages based on necessity considering at least 10% of new settlers of the existing base population of the host village. These will enhance the carrying capacity of the host villages due to relocation of the project displaced households. The project will further monitor self-managed relocation as the resettlers will be eligible to additional benefits. The monitoring will also allow to asses rehabilitation status and effectiveness of self-relocated households. Additional assistance will be extended, if required, to properly resettle and rehabilitate the people in the host villages.

### 6.3 Relocation Mapping and Resettlers' Choices

Despite the preferences mentioned by the affected households resettlement choices and needs may likely change during implementation. The current estimates should be viewed as planning exercise for the design and development of sites and services. There may be new sites, new demands, people will come down to a decision, etc prior to implementation. Therefore resettlement in this project will be dynamic process and any changes in preferences and choices will be considered.

A series of consultation meetings dedicated to relocation mapping and choices by resettlers was conducted in December 2014. Among the 3,639 physically displaced units, 3,480 of them loose their residences only, while the remaining units are businesses only. Of these 3,480 HHs, a total of 1,886 HHs (54%) have expressed their preferences towards self-relocation with project assistance. The remaining 1,594 HHs (46%) have opted for resettlement sites. Among the total households to be relocated in the RS, 315 are from Sirajganj district and the remaining 1,279 households are from Bogra district (see Table 6.1)

All of the households to be relocated in the resettlement sites will be equally treated irrespective of their previous status. In this regards, each of the

relocated households will be eligible to purchase 4.00 decimal of land in the resettlement site near to his present place of residence. A total of 15 resettlement sites have been selected along the 50 km Priority reach (Simla-Hasnapara) taking into account the existing location of the affected villages/ communities so that people can stay within or near to their kin groups and within their present constituency. Private land acquisition requirements for each of the resettlement sites will be finalized during the preparation of the land acquisition plan (LAP). Each of the relocated households will be eligible to purchase 4 decimal land plots and for common facilities including internal road, drain, etc. additional land will be required which will be facilitated by the project.

Each of the relocated households will get one toilet (water sealed) rather than a community toilet. The resettlement site has been designed keeping mandatory provision of installation of toilets at one corner of the plot so that four toilets of four plots will be together. The kitchens of four plots will be at the other corner to keep the sufficient distance from kitchen to toilet. The drawing of a typical resettlement site shows this clearly (see Figure 6-1).

A list of resettlement villages and potential numbers of households in each village are presented in the Table 6-2.

People usually live in particular areas along the linier embankment (either squatter or land owners) to take advantages of existing livelihood opportunities as well as to live within their kin groups for mutual support, social identity, cultural affinity, communication, social security, etc. Among the displaced population one fishermen community consisting of 28 households has been affected at Bagber mouza under Sariakandi Upazila. The fishermen community has a unique identity and they want to be relocated in a separate resettlement site. After intensive consultation with the fishermen community, other displaced people and local elites it was decided to establish an own resettlement site for the fisherman community. Figure 6.1 demonstrates locations of the resettlement sites and number of HHs to be relocated.

**Table 6-1: Relocation options of the displaced households**

Household's preference for relocation	Sirajganj		Bogra		Total	
	Living in own land	Squatters	Living in own land	Squatters	Living in own land	Squatters
Project Sponsored Resettlement site	77	238	319	960	396	1198
District Total	315		1279		1594	
Self managed	439	572	821	54	1260	626
<b>Total</b>	516	810	1140	1014	1656	1824
	1326		2154		3480	

Source: Relocation site screening and relocation option survey November-December 2014

The resettlement sites have been selected considering present place of residence of the affected people and keeping them within the village or Union or at least constituency so that they can maintain their existing social network and be within

kin groups or society (Samaj). People will move maximum 1 mile (1.50km) from their existing place of residence. The following table indicates the villages from where the people will move to proposed nearby resettlement sites

**Table 6-2: Location of RS and names of villages from where the HHs will move to RS**

RS No.	Name of Resettlement Site	Mouza Name	No. of HHs to be relocated	HHs will come to RS from the villages
01	Panchthakuri	Panchthakuri	13	Pachthakuri ,Itali
02	Purbo Bahuka	Bahuka	49	Shuvogacha, Bahuka
03	Ratankandi	Ratankandi	30	Char Dublai, Patagram, Shingrabari, Khuksia, Gandhail
04	Khudbandi	Khutbandi	74	Khudbandi, Biyara
05	Masuakandi	Khudbandi	50	Masuakandi, Manikpatol, Muslimpara
06	Kunkunia	Kunkunia	99	Megai , Paikortoli ,Kunkunia, Beltoil
07	Vandarbari	Vandarbari	37	Vandarbari ,Bhutbari,Roghunathpur, Madhopdanga
08	Shimulbari (Shahorabari)	Shimulbari	252	Shahorabari, Shimulbari ,Chuniapara, Koiagari, Baniajan
09	Godakhali	Kamalpur	130	Godakhali, Ichamara, Fokirpara, Doripara, Kamalpur, Rohadhoho
10	Kutubpur	Kutubpur	85	Boirakandi, Kutubpur, Ghugumari, Chondonbaisha
11	Debdanga	Debdanga	224	Debdanga
12	Bagber	Bagber	192	Bagber, Digolkandi, Sariakandi
13	Kalitola (Fishermen Community)	Bagber	28	Bagber (Fisherman Community)
14	Dhap	Dhap	249	Parthirhparol ,Dhap, Nizbatia
15	Khord Bolail	Khord Bolail	82	Khordabolail ,Antorpara
	<b>Total</b>		1594	



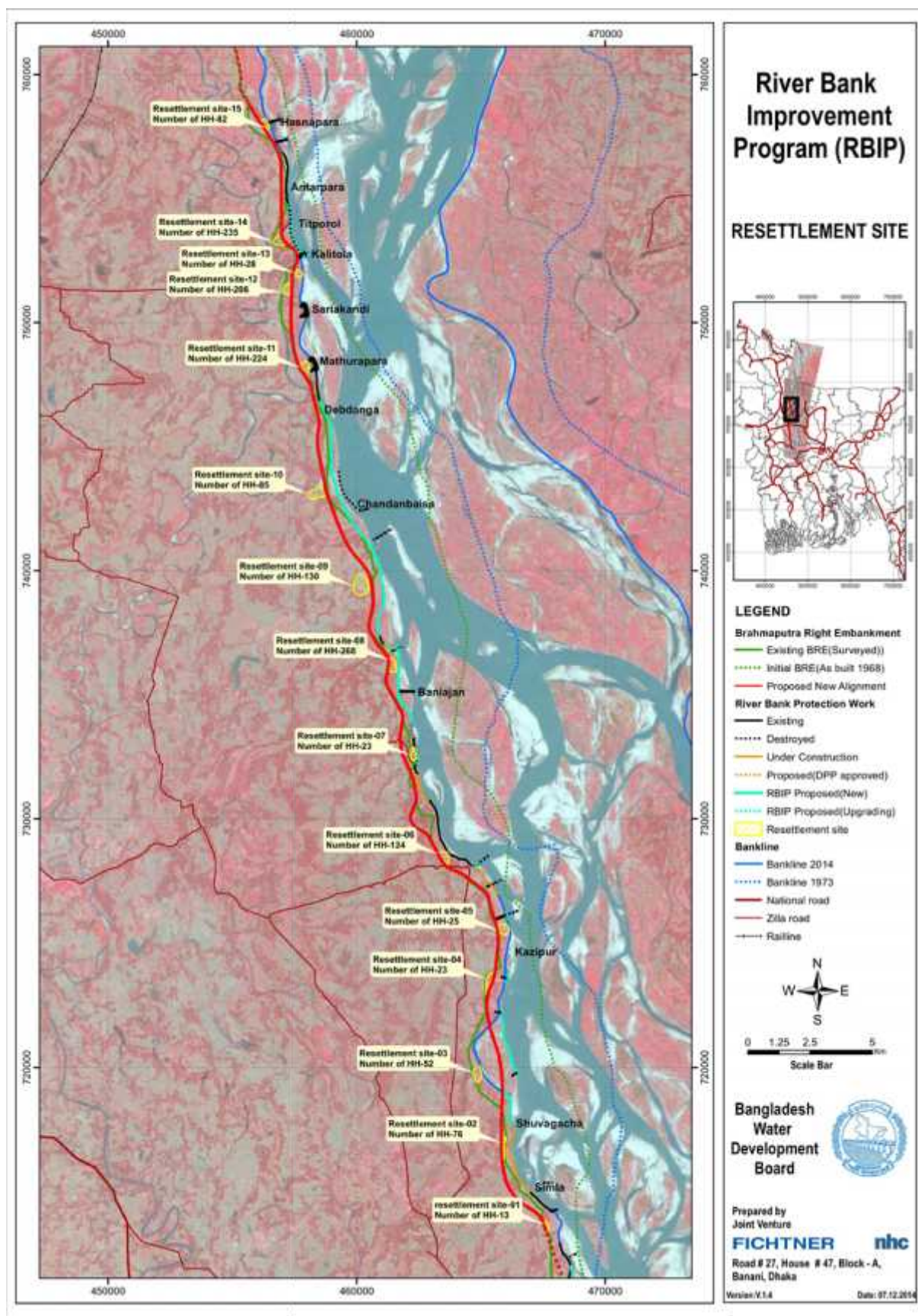


Figure 6-1: Location of the RS with numbers of HHs to be relocated

### 6.3.1 Types of Resettlement Sites

Resettlement sites have been designed considering the number of households to be relocated. Based on other project experiences and the RMIP field situation, five categories of resettlement sites have been designed based on numbers of households open to relocation in RS from nearby villages: Category-A for 10–20 households, category-B for 21–50 households, category-C for 51–100 households and category-D for 101–200 household and category E for more than 200 households. Civic amenities will vary in various resettlement sites based on the size and numbers of households to be relocated. Detailed are presented in Table 6-3.

### 6.4 Resettlement Site selection methods and steps

Resettlement sites have been selected based on the opinion of the people, the nature of land, the location, its accessibility, its nearness to the present settlement and the land ownership status. Initially, the resettlement sites were identified on Google maps based on nature and accessibility of the locations. Total 18 sites including some alternative sites were primarily selected and visited by the social and environmental team. During the selection of the sites, it was taken into account that there will be no further displacement due to the selection of resettlement sites. It was also considered that the selected locations would be mostly BWDB land or at least low

**Table 6-3: Category of Resettlement Sites and suggested Civic Amenities**

Category of RS	Households accommodation in the RS	Civic Amenities to be provided
A	10 to 20 HHs	Land filling, 1:1 Slab Latrine, 10:1 Tube well, drain, Internal and or access road (Brick).
B	21-50 HHs	Land filling, 1:1 Slab Latrine, 10:1 Tube well, drain, Internal and or access road (Brick). Mosque, school building of the host area/village will be extended where required
C	51-100 HHs	Land filling, 1:1 Slab Latrine, 10:1 Tube well, drain, Internal and or access road (Brick). Mosque, school building of the host area/village will be extended where required. If the mosque is far (more than 500 meter) from the proposed RS, a Waktia mosque/Prayer Hall (30'x20") made of Brick wall with CI sheet roof with other essential facilities will be constructed. Pond as rain water reservoir .
D	101 to 200 HHs	Land filling, 1:1 Slab Latrine, 10:1 Tube well, drain, Internal and or access road (Brick). Mosque, school building of the host area/village will be extended where required. If the school is more than 1 km and mosque is more than 500 meter away from the proposed RS, a primary school and a Jame mosque (Pucca building) with other necessary facilities will be constructed in the RS. Pond as rain water reservoir. One small business corner with maximum 10 shops facilities will be provided in the RS.
E	More than 200 HHs	Land filling, 1:1 Slab Latrine, 10:1 Tube well, drain, Internal and or access road (Brick). Mosque, school building of the host area/village will be extended where required. If the school is more than 1 km and mosque is more than 500 meter away from the proposed RS, a primary school, a Jame mosque (Pucca building) with other necessary facilities and a community centre with a provision of 150 people along with necessary furniture fixtures, will be constructed in the RS. Pond as rain water reservoir. One small business corner with maximum 10 shops facilities will be provided in the RS.

land in the riverside of the present embankment, so that cropped land will not be widely affected. It needs to be mentioned that the land price in the

countryside of the existing embankment is much higher (3–4 times) than that on the riverside. For finalization of the alignment, resettlement specialists

along with a technical team visited the site once more and reduced the number of suitable resettlement sites from 18 to 15. The sites were finalized considering present location of the potential displaced households. The displaced households will be moving within maximum 1.50 km from their present place of residence. It was taken into account that the displaced people will be within their constituency. One fishermen community consisting of 28 households has been affected by the Project at Sariaikandi Upazila. They have unique identity and culture and therefore a separate resettlement site has been selected for the fishermen community. A list of the proposed resettlement sites along with short description is attached in APPENDIX-V.

#### 6.4.1 Resettlement Site Design

A total of 1,594 households will be relocated in the 15 resettlement sites along the 50 km Priority reach (see table 6.5). Some of the resettlement sites are small in size and some are quite large due to number of potential relocated households in the respective resettlement sites.

Resettlement sites have been designed taking into account health and hygiene standards, internal road communication, free space for tree plantation, access road, etc. A drain (pucca) will be in both sides of the internal road to allow for the recession of water quickly. Large sized (category D comprising 101-200 HHs) resettlement site will have mosque, school,

playground and market place with the provision of 10 shops where female entrepreneurs will have 20% of the shops. Category E type RS will have a community centre in addition to RS category D facilities.. Plots will be allocated in the name of both husband and wife. If divorce/separation takes place, the wife will hold her ownership to the plot. People will be allowed to purchase 4 decimal of land plot in the RS and an additional 2.67 decimal land will be available for common facilities. It is estimated that about 60% of the total area will be used for residential housing and 40% for common use including internal road, drain, school, mosque, etc (see figure 6.1-typical resettlement design type C). Each of the households will be allotted one slab latrine and each 10 households will get one tube well. Relocated households will not be allowed to sell the plot within the next 10 years of resettlement.

#### 6.4.2 Consultation Meetings on Sites and Services

Consultation meetings were also held with potential displaced persons at community level describing the likely location of the resettlement sites, the civic facilities to be provided in the RS, the size of plots and the methods of allocating the plots, etc. It was disclosed to the people that 4 decimal plots will be sold to the displaced households with necessary civic amenities and people will have to buy with CCL value of cropped land of the same or adjacent Mouza. A total of 8 consultation meetings were held along the 50-km Priority reach with displaced people where 230 male and 308 female were present. Details of the consultation meetings and outcomes have been presented in Chapter 4 of this RAP.

**Table 6-4: Types of Resettlement sites, numbers and distribution of resettled households**

Types of Resettlement Site	Number of Resettlement Site	Number of relocated HHs
Type A(10-20 HHs)	01	13
Type B (21-50HHs)	05	194
Type C (51-100 HHs)	04	340
Type D(101-200 HHs)	02	322
Type E ( more than 200)	03	725
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,594</b>



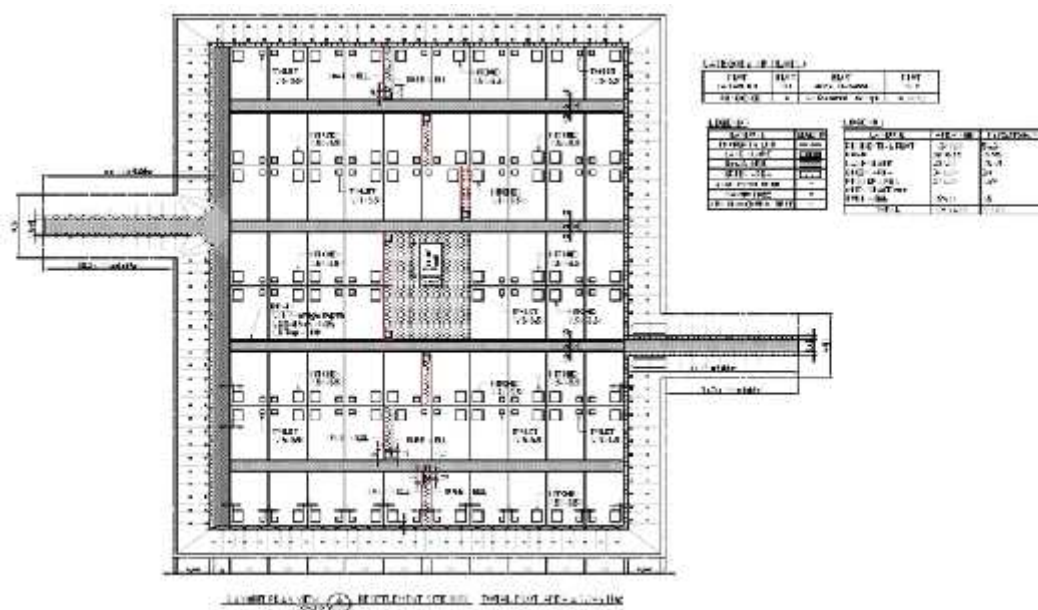
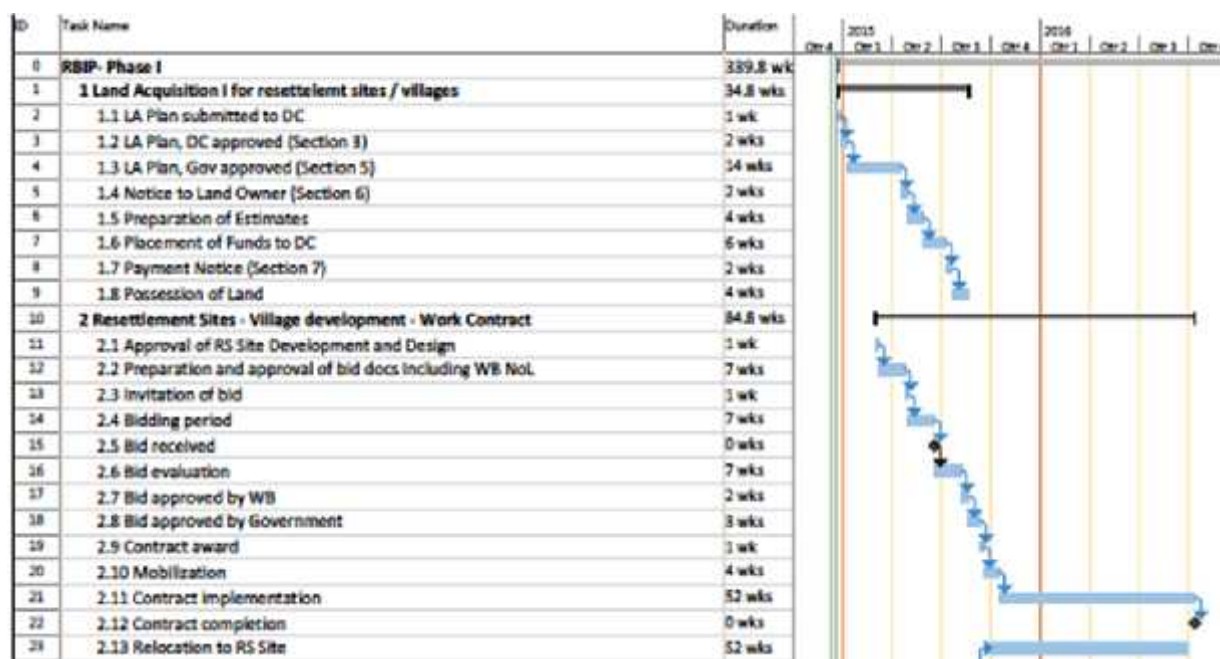


Figure 6-2: Typical design of Resettlement Site (Type C)

### 6.5 Site Development and Relocation Schedule

Among the total affected households, a major portion will be displaced from their place of residence. So relocation and resettlement issue should be completed ahead of the begin of the civil construction of the Project. Therefore the land acquisition process and the resettlement site development have been placed in the activities list for the first year of the project implementation. The site development and schedule is prepared in such

as way that it matches with other activities to be carried out as part of the Project implementation. To facilitate displaced households in terms of social preparation, dismantling of structure, plot allocation, relocation, etc, a Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) will be formed for each Resettlement site (Detailed in Chapter 8). Local elected representative, APs representatives and BWDB officials will be in the committee. The relocation and resettlement site development schedule is presented in Figure 6-2.



*Figure 6-3: Land acquisition and Resettlement Site development schedule*

## 6.6 Social Preparation for Relocation and Resettlement

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be ready for implementation in 2015 according to the Project implementation schedule. An experienced RAP Implementing Non-Governmental Organization (INGO) will be deployed by the PMU under Assignment B as part of the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC). A detailed TOR of the INGO is attached in APPENDIX-I. Overall responsibility of the RAP implementation will go to the CSC where INGO will work as sub-consultant. The INGO will be working with affected people and assisting them in the relocation process. The PAPs will be duly informed of the timeline of compensation payment, relocation, etc. through the focus group discussions to be carried out by the INGO. The people will have sufficient information about the relocation process and roles and responsibilities of the project and affected people in terms of relocation. In this way, they will be prepared for relocation and resettlement. The PAPs would be allowed 30 days after receiving compensation to dismantle their affected structure as per policy of the RAP. Peoples' attachment with their present location, cultural shock due to displacement, social bondage with community, etc. will kept to a minimum. Each of the households would be consulted individually and or collectively before displacement. They would be aware of ultimate date/month of relocation at least 6 months ahead of the displacement so that they can undertake necessary preparations for relocation. Compensation and resettlement assistance as per policy of the RAP would be paid prior to relocation.

## 6.7 Infrastructure and Development Program in Host Communities

It is revealed that about 54% of the displaced households opted for relocation on their own and the remaining people plan to move to the project-sponsored resettlement sites. According to the relocation policy adopted in the RAP, some development works of existing community properties in the host villages such as development/construction of school building, extension of mosque, installation of tube wells etc. will be provided, where necessary. The CSC social development specialist and INGO will assist the ESDU of BRP to the necessities in

consultation with local elites and community people of host villages after relocation of the displaced households.

## 6.8 Self-Relocation

The dynamics of self resettlement is very much in-built in the social system in the project area with history of displacement, migration, mutual support for resettlement. People welcome their erosion-displaced neighbours and provide support with free land or rented land for resettlement. The self relocation strategy in this project is built upon this existing system of mutual inter-dependence and social capital. Many of the affected people to be resettled are experienced in displacement due to river erosion and so are the host communities, having been taking in erosion victim over the years. So it comes to no surprise that more than half of the displaced people are interested and opted to be self-relocated.

The Project thus has taken this option for "self-relocation" by households in the vicinity of their current residences. The objective is to minimize social disruption in the resettlement process and allow people to remain together within kin groups for mutual support. Both title holders and squatters have expressed their desires for self relocation.

The following steps will be followed during self-relocation of the households in the host villages-

- i. Consult the HHs about potential sites/host villages where they desired for relocation and help them for finalization of option. The INGO will review their individual self relocation option. When the household will be determined about relocation in a particular site/village, the INGO will provide assistance to them in site identification.
- ii. Consult host communities and explain the project policy including facilities to be provided to host communities/villages due to relocation of the project displaced households. Potential risks and benefits of the project for host area people will also be disclosed during consultation meetings and group discussion. Host population as well as relocated people will be aware of the policy and

facilities to be provided to the host area. Therefore host population will welcome the relocated households in their area.

- iii. After having clear perception about the project policy on self relocation, people will be comfortable about moving to host villages by their own. The INGO will continuously keep contact with the relocated households and update them about project policy and facilitate them with information and benefits after relocation.
- iv. Monitoring and evaluation of the relocation process would be done in a systematic manner and internal and external monitors will update the project authority and World Bank on a timely fashion.

The Project through the INGO will undertake land search and assist affected households/squatters in self-relocation in consultation with host communities. The host communities will also be informed about civic amenities available to support host communities as part of project beneficiary groups. The local government administration and institutions will also be involved in the process and assisting self relocation and management. In case of self relocation, the affected household losing private land will be entitled to BDT 20,000 as a onetime cash grant in form of Homestead Development Allowance (HDA). Squatter households will be entitled to BDT 50/square feet for the floor area of affected primary structure. INGO will monitor the relocation and

maintain a complete database of the self-relocated households for additional assistance and social development programs.

### 6.9 Relocation of Community Property/ Physical Cultural Resources

The project will provide compensation and relocation assistance to all community groups for respective community facilities. All necessary institutional assistance will be provided as applicable to the residential households and shops. The Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) will provide all necessary assistance including finding out alternative sites for relocation of the establishments.

According to the census and the IOL, 78 community property (CPR) such as Mosques (22), Temples (4), Club (4), Schools (18), Graveyard (5), Madrasha (7), etc. will be affected in within the RoW of the 50-kilometer Priority reach. The CPRs require relocation due to re-sectioning work and other interventions. Some of the CPRs are very sensitive on religious and social ground and will require consultation with the management committees and local people during relocation. The management committee of each affected community property will receive a compensation/benefit cheque from the BWDB. Adequate funds for compensation have been kept in the budget for land acquisition and reconstruction so that the committee may build new community structures. Therefore, no need for voluntary donation of land would be required.

**Table 6-5: Community Properties to be relocated**

Name of CPR	Sirajganj		Bogra		Total No.
	Sirajganj Sadar	Kazipur	Dhunat	Sariakandi	
School	-	3	3	12	18
Graveyard	-	1	2	2	5
Madrasha	2	-	2	3	7
Club	-	1	2	1	4
Others	-	-	1	-	1
Govt. Office	-	-	-	3	3
College	-	-	-	2	2
Health Center	-	1	1	3	5
Mosque	3	2	5	12	22
Temple	2	-	-	2	4
Church	-	-	-	1	1
Eidgah	-	1	2	3	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>78</b>

Source: Census and IOL survey April-December 2014.



### Measures for relocation of the CPRs

As per land acquisition law of Bangladesh Common Property Resources such as mosque, school, graveyard, madrasa, temple cannot be acquired without obtaining a no-objection certificate from the Management Committee of the concerned CPR. Nevertheless, CPRs would be relocated for execution of such development project. For relocation of these CPRs the following points should be taken into consideration:

#### Relocation of mosques

Along the 50-km Priority reach area, 20 mosques will be affected within the ROW. Each of the mosques has a management committee. The mosques are being maintained with financial assistance of the local people. This is a very sensitive religious institution in this almost exclusively Muslim community. Muslims go to the mosque to pray five times in a day. Therefore, it is critical that the management committee and the mosque users will be consulted before the acquisition of the mosque and during the relocation process. Before shifting of the existing mosque, a new one will have to be established so that people can continue praying without interruption. It should be ensured that the new mosque would be of better quality than the previous one.

#### Relocation of Temple/Church

A total of four temples and one church will be affected by the Project. As per land acquisition law, these cannot be acquired. But due to greater interest of the Project, the temples and church may be purchased in consultation with the concerned community. In that case, the temple and church management committee will be consulted before relocation and will need to provide the Project owners with a no-objection statement for acquisition of the Temple/Church. A new temple and church will be established in the respective communities with easy accessibility. The compensation will be paid to the management committee in case of the community-operated temples and churches. In the case of a family-operated temple the project will pay compensation and reestablishment of such is the responsibility of the HH operating the temple after compensation is paid to them.

### Relocation of graveyard/mazar:

According to the GoB LA Ordinance, graveyards cannot be acquired by the Project. But in many donor-funded projects with an extensive RAP, graveyards have been relocated with the cooperation of the local people. As per census and IOL survey, a total of five graveyard have been affected by the Project within the 50-km Priority reach.

The community and the management committee of the graveyard have been consulted in detail regarding the relocation. According to their suggestion, the religious leaders will be included in the decision making process and all costs for relocation will be borne by the Project.

The following steps will be followed during relocation of the graveyard:

- The affected community will identify an alternate location
- The Project will buy or acquire or take possession of the alternative land for relocation of the graveyard
- The Project will develop the graveyard with all infrastructures available in the present one; at least up to the existing standard, if possible with improved conditions such as boundary wall, levelling of land, inside paths, mosque or other infrastructures related to a graveyard
- The Project will transfer all the top soils from the existing graveyard (one meter depth) to the new one by following religious customs and norms

All these steps will either be undertaken by the Executing Agency or by the management committee with full compensation depending on the agreement reached by both parties. The implementing Agency will have a big role in keeping the liaison with the community and ensure all necessary support as required and desired by the affected community.. The Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) and the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will have an important role in this respect.

Compensation will be made to the management committee covering the following:

- Land
- Boundary wall

- Inside paths and other infrastructures
- Trees (if any in the affected graveyard)
- Registration cost and stamp duty to buy new land
- If any other losses are identified

### 6.10 Supports to Host Communities

According to the relocation option survey, there are over 54% of the displaced people opting for self-relocation. This large number of population will need to be absorbed by host villages. Therefore, some extra facilities will need to be provided to host communities such as new or extension of existing structures for schools, mosques, water supply, necessary appliances in the social infrastructures.. No additional land acquisition is expected for host community support programs. However, in the case of land acquisition and /or voluntary land donation by the community for any community civic and social infrastructure, the principles and conditions laid out in the World Bank OP 4.12 will be met and documented for review and monitoring.

Any programs listed in Table 6-6 or any new sites selected might have land acquisition implications. In this case, the following procedures and implications will be followed:

- As part of the community support programs, the ESDU of the Project Management Unit (PMU) will screen and survey selected locations and sites for land acquisition and resettlement impacts associated with the construction of the community infrastructure. Particular attention will be given to avoid and/or to minimize any impact on the community.
- If the screening indicates any land acquisition and resettlement impacts, ESDU will inform the PMU and conduct consultations with the affected communities and necessary surveys following the principles adopted in the Resettlement Action Plan.
- ESDU will submit estimate for facilitating host area by providing associated facilities to the Project Director – PMU for review and approval.
- Any development of the host area infrastructure associated with community support programs must be started in year-2 of the implementation schedule.

The Project will provide support services to the host community in some particular areas, as mentioned above. A head-wise tentative budget (lump sum) for providing support services is shown in Table 6-6.

**Table 6-6: Estimated budget for facilities to be provided in the host area**

Sl. No.	Facilities to be provided	Estimated budget (BDT)	Budget in USD
01	Access/internal road maintenance to the host villages (five years)- 50 km	5,000,000	64,935
02	Tube well 100 Nos. (average 2 in each km)	3,000,000	38,961
03	Community Toilet- 100 Nos. (average 2 in each km)	5,000,000	64,935
04	Construction of extra building for schools (5) with necessary appliances	5,000,000	64,935
05	Extension of mosque (10) with necessary other facilities	3,000,000	38,961
05	Development of graveyards (LS)	2,000,000	25,974
06	Development of market places	3,000,000	38,961
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,000,000</b>	<b>337,662</b>

## 7. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

While the RAP focuses primarily on the mitigation of loss of assets and livelihood for the project-affected populations in short-term, the 5-year Social Development Plan (SDP) complements the RAP with a more mid- and long-term “developmental” approach for the population in the Project area integrating targeted livelihood, gender and health development programs (see VOL 3 SDP). This approach has been taken as the communities in the project area bear a living and developmental standard that is often below the national average caused by the instability of their lives along an unpredictable river that brings regular flooding and bank line erosion upon them. A Social NGO (SONGO) will be engaged under a specific ToR to implement the SDP in collaboration with local partner NGOs and this chapter provides an overview of the objectives and target populations of the SDP and summarizes the expected impacts by the Project and programs for each dimension (livelihood, gender and health). More detail on each plan can be found in VOL 3 SDP. A detailed TOR of the SONGO is attached in APPENDIX-II.

### 7.1 Objectives and Target Population of the Social Development Plan

The overall two objectives of the SDP are to (i) Mitigate any negative social impacts related to the implementation of RMIP Phase I and (ii) Support the overall development of the population in the Project area, in particular, the vulnerable one, in respect to their income and livelihood, gender and public health status.

The project-affected population, which are primarily households living in the ‘right of way’ of the new embankment along the 50km Priority stretch and need to be resettled are the major target group. In addition, the SDP will encompass interventions for the mostly vulnerable population remaining on the old embankment and its proximity due to their overall low socio-economic status.

#### 7.1.1 Livelihood Development

The constant threat of river erosion and flooding leads to instability and ultimately a lower socio-economic status to the people living in the flood

plains of the Brahmaputra-Jamuna and along the embankment. Many of them lost their home and land to the river and became squatters on government land. The majority of people, mainly men, work as day laborer in agriculture. The average income of the population in the project is below the national average and includes an above the national average concentration of poverty households. The livelihood situation for the population at risk is relatively homogenous in the project area due to the similarities in the socio-demographics (low income, basic education, muslim), ecology (flood plains, rice paddies, bamboo groves), the river communication as well as overall poor infrastructure.

The potential adverse impacts of RMIP on livelihood for the project-affected population are limited as there is a relatively small loss of productive assets. Most of affected people, who mainly rely on farming, do not own agricultural land but only the lot they build their house on or in most cases squats on government land, the embankment. Therefore, the expected negative impacts are limited to i) A short-term loss of income, ii) The forced sale of livestock for resettlers, iii) A disruption of livelihood and social capital. Potential positive impacts that aim to cover the project-affected population and beneficiaries are i) Enhanced employment opportunities as part of the civil works of the project but also project supporting works, ii) Capacity development to improve productivity of existing crops and livestock, iii) Better marketing and linkage of products to markets, and iv) Skill building to diversify livelihoods.

Based on the objectives of the livelihood plan as well as the livelihood and impact assessment, two major strategies will be pursued: 1) To restore income and livelihood of the directly project-affected population in short-term, and 2) To ensure sustainability of ILRP and long-term livelihood improvements. A number of interventions have been planned to support each strategy.

i) Cash assistance to support lost income, ii) Assistance to re-establish businesses, employment in construction site and construction-supported sector as well as iii) Special assistance for vulnerable groups are planned to support strategy 1.

To support strategy 2, the sustainability of the ILRP and long-term livelihood improvement, the following interventions have been designed: i) Community participation in tree, medicinal plantation and social forestry on embankment sides, ii) Fostering the cultivation of high value vegetables, iii) Improving the productivity of livestock sector, iv) Improving productivity of poultry sector, v) Improving the productivity of fisheries, vi) Training of skilled labor, and vii) Installation of solar home systems.

### 7.1.2 Gender Mainstreaming

Men and women are relatively evenly distributed in the Project area. Of the 3,639 project-affected households along the embankment, 466 or 12% are female-headed households (FHH). They are considered as socially and economically disadvantaged HHs.

The conducted gender analysis for the project area indicates a number of potential positive and negative impacts of RMIP. The potential positive influences on gender equality that need to be fostered are: i) Enhanced employment opportunity for women, ii) Active participation and decision making of women, iii) An increase of skills and knowledge of women as well as iv) Gender mainstreaming overall and within BWDB. The potential negative impacts of RMIP that will particularly affect women and need to be mitigated at any costs are: i) The loss of land and properties, ii) The disruption of livelihoods and living, iii) The change in social and cultural support mechanisms as well as iv) The increased risk of sexual assault, violence, HIV/AIDS and STD.

Five strategies have been derived from the gender analysis and impact assessment which will each be supported by a number of interventions. The strategies are as follows: i) Promote women's participation in design and implementation, ii) Enhance employment opportunities for women, iii) Ensure gender responsible resettlement measures, iv) Provide services and safeguards against social and health vulnerabilities, v) Enhance capacity on gender mainstreaming within BWDB.

Key interventions are to i) Involve women in all important project committees for RMIP, ii) Give preference to women interested to seek employment as part of the RMIP including social

forestry as part of the embankment maintenance, iii) Provide special assistance to FHH during resettlement, iv) Raise awareness on health issues and human trafficking, v) Provide skill training for birth attendants/community health workers and vi) Capacity building on gender mainstreaming for BWDB.

### 7.1.3 Public Health

Water-born diseases are the major public health concern for the population in the Project area, especially for flood and erosion victims living on and around the embankment. This is mainly due to their basic living conditions and limited access to clean water and sanitation, especially during flood season from June to October. Bacterial infections such as diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid and possibly cholera are likely to be prevalent. However, much of the disease burden goes unreported as patients in the Project area seek mostly care in the informal private sector.

Access and quality of health services were assessed by treatment received during illness, satisfaction with services, and distance to the next health services. While the population's perception on the above indicators is relatively positive, it needs to be noted that it does not necessarily reflect the real quality of services impacting health outcomes as people mostly seek care in the informal sector with village doctors and medicine shop owners who lack proper skills and training.

Potential positive RMIP impacts that can be achieved for affected people but also beneficiaries in regards to public health are: i) Increased health awareness, knowledge and information, ii) Improved health services and iii) Improved health conditions for households. Potential adverse impacts that need to be mitigated at all costs are: i) Resettlement-related public health risks such as ensuring good health standard in the resettlement villages and ii) Health risks related to construction such as increased risk of infections, road accidents and occupational health.

Taking into account the public health assessment and the two objectives of the public health plan, which are to i) Mitigate possible public health and safety hazards and to ii) Improve the public health situation, a number of targeted programs have been

developed. The key interventions will encompass i) IEC programs on HIV/AIDS, Tb, STD, assault, pollution, noise, road traffic and hand-washing, nutrition, 5 danger-signs of pregnancy, ii) Capacity development for public health staff on RMIP related risks/diseases, iii) Construction traffic safety measures, iv) Water-sealed slap latrines in resettlements sites and old embankment, v) Clean cooking stoves in resettlements sites and old embankment, vi) Safe tube wells in resettlements sites and, as required, on old embankment, vii) Skill training including health workers/birth attendants, viii) Prevention and management of pesticide poisoning as well as x) Women-friendly health services.

## 7.2 Deployment of SONGO

To implement the social development programs of the project, a Social NGO (CNGO) with good track records in livelihood restoration program implementation will be deployed under a specific terms of reference (TOR) (see Appendix 4 in Volume 3 SDP) BWDB will also engage some locally active NGOs and Community Based Organization (CBO) for implementation of Public Health Action Plan (PHAP), Gender Action Plan (GAP) and Income and Livelihood Restoration Plan (ILRP). One NGO/CBO will be engaged for each of these three components for each district (Bogra and Sirajganj) under this RAP. The SONGO will assess needs of the targeted people

through undertaking need assessment survey in terms of Public Health, Gender and Livelihood Restoration and get approval from the BWDB of the programs to be implemented. After approval of the programs by the BWDB, local NGOs under supervision of the SONGO will carry out program implementation activities. The SONGO will be responsible to supervise and monitor program implementation including training on IGA where necessary.

The SONGO will carry out the intended tasks in two phases. The first phase will be to resource scanning and assessing the needs of the target groups and identify options for additional and alternative income enhancing or restoring their lost income. The second phase will be implementation of identified schemes for social development programs. The SONGO will have three specialists as Deputy Team Leaders such as Public Health Specialist, Livelihood Specialist and Gender Specialist to need assessment and monitoring during implementation of the programs.

SONGO will also arrange capacity building training for the local NGO and project (BWDB) personnel on particular issues. Necessary budgetary allocation has been kept in this RAP for implementation of the SDP and capacity building training. The SONGO will assess, plan and conduct capacity building training programs required for ILRP, GAP and PHAP.

## 8. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT AND SDP IMPLEMENTATION

### 8.1 Introduction

Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) under the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) is representing the Government of Bangladesh as the Executing Agency (EA) of the River Bank Improvement Project (RMIP). BWDB is responsible for undertaking all studies, design, and construction of the embankment including a 2-lane highway with a provision of a 4-lane highway pending the outcome of a road study, as well as the river bank protection works on the right bank of Brahmaputra-Jamuna river from Jamuna (Bangabandhu) Bridge approach road to Teesta Barrage (147 km). Out of this 147 km alignment, 50 km from Simla (Sirajganj Sadar) to Hasnapara (Sariakandi) have been prioritized for first phase construction (RMIP Phase-I). BWDB is mandated to undertake all necessary steps as per guidelines of the MoWR and to advise the Government to secure required funds both from external and internal sources for the implementation of the Project. A design and supervision consultant is assisting BWDB in the scheme design and in a next step in the detailed engineering design based on the approved scheme design. BWDB has prepared all the necessary safeguard and social development program documents. The Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC) is also preparing procurement documents to deploy civil works contractors for protect construction purposes. The Deputy Commissioners (DCs) of Bogra and Sirajganj will acquire all necessary lands as per Land Acquisition Plans (LAPs) to be submitted by BWDB.

In addition to the engineering construction contractors, BWDB will engage NGOs and agencies for the implementation of the safeguard plans including EMP, RAP and SDP. An external monitoring agency (EMA) will be engaged for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of these plans. A detailed TOR of the EMA is attached in APPENDIX-III. The INGO for implementation of the RAP will be deployed through the DSC. It will be working under supervision of the DSC. One Senior Safeguard Specialist will be deployed by BWDB for assisting the PMU in monitoring implementation of the safeguard plans including EMP, RAP and SDP.

### 8.2 Institutional Framework for RAP and SDP Implementation

A Project Management Unit (PMU) headed by a Project Director (PD) will be set up within BWDB to execute RMIP. An Environmental and Social Development Unit (ESDU) headed by an Superintending Engineer (SE) will be established under the PD within this PMU. He/she is responsible for the implementation of the RAP such as the disbursement of compensations and the resettlement of the project-affected peoples (PAPs) including livelihood restoration, public health safety and gender equity management. The head of ESDU will be designated as Chief Safeguard Officer (CSO). The ESDU will have field offices in Bogra and Sirajganj headed by an Executive Engineer (Resettlement) each. One Assistant Director (Land & Revenue) will be deployed in each district (Bogra and Sirajganj) to assist the Executive Engineers in the implementation of the safeguard plans. Furthermore, he a Senior Safeguard Specialist (consultant) will assist the ESDU during implementation. Also, an Executive Engineer in the role of the Deputy Director M&E will be part of the ESDU at the PMU responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the implementation of the Safeguard Plans (Figure 8.1).

BWDB will be taking assistance from the DCs of Bogra and Sirajganj districts for acquisition of land for the Project. An experienced INGO will be mobilized under the supervision of the DSC for the implementation of the RAP at field level. The DSC will select this INGO (experienced in RAP preparation and implementation) in consultation with the Project Director. A national level NGO (referred to as Social NGO) will be deployed by BWDB for the SDP implementation in collaboration with local partner NGOs/CBOs.

BWDB will establish the Environmental and Social Development Unit within the PMU for this RMIP headed by an SE. It will outsource an experienced individual professional as Senior Safeguard Specialist to assist ESDU in monitoring the proper implementation of the safeguard plans. Recruitment of new staff/consultants may be required in accordance with this plan.

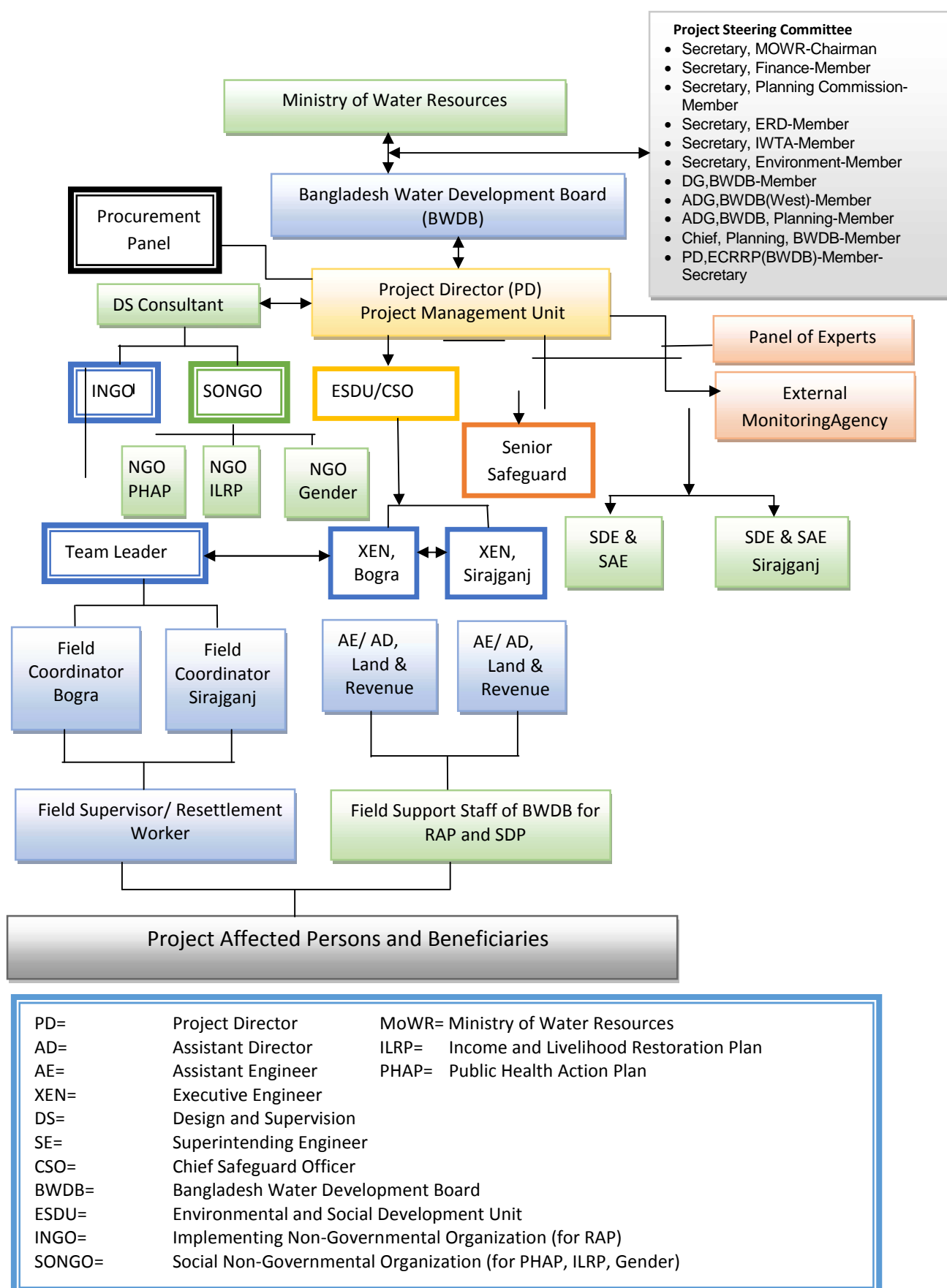


Figure 8-1: Organogram for RAP and SDP implementation



### 8.3 Project Executing Agency

The Government of Bangladesh (GOB) will implement the Project under the overall responsibility for project management and coordination through its Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR). A Project Steering Committee will provide the forum for overall guidance, policy advice and coordination of project activities as well as for addressing all inter-agency issues. The proposed Project will be implemented by the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) under the MOWR and the Project Executing Agency. BWDB shall be responsible for the execution and implementation of the Project through the Project Management Unit (PMU) headed by the Project Director.

#### 8.3.1 Project Steering Committee (PSC)

The PSC will be chaired by the Secretary of Water Resources and will include the Secretary, Finance, Secretary, Planning Commission, Secretary, Economic Relations Division (ERD), Secretary, Inland Water Transport Authority (IWTA), Secretary, Environment, Director General (DG), BWDB, Additional Director General (ADG) (West) BWDB, ADG, Planning BWDB and Chief, Planning, BWDB as members of the committee while the Project Director ECRRP (BWDB) will play role as Member-Secretary of the committee.

#### 8.3.2 Panel of Experts (POE)

A four-member International Panel of Experts (IPOE) has been formed by the BWDB with renowned experts (including social/resettlement expert) to review and guide the Project Team in terms of engineering design, water management, environment, resettlement/SDP planning and implementation. The POE members will meet periodically with the PMU/DSC to advice and review the implementation status of the Project and provide their expert opinion about all issues related to project design and implementation.

#### 8.3.3 Project Management Unit (PMU)

BWDB will set up a PMU to oversee the development and management of the Project. A Project Director appointed by BWDB will lead the PMU. It will have a central project office located at the headquarters of

BWDB in Dhaka. The PD will have the rank of a Chief Engineer and will report directly to the Director General (DG). The PMU will have 3 subordinate units: (i) Engineering Unit; (ii) Procurement and Finance Unit; and (iii) Social and Environment Unit. In addition to the central unit in Dhaka, two zonal offices in Sariakandi/Bogra and Kazipur/Sirajganj each headed by a Superintending Engineer will be assigned to supervise and monitor the engineering works of the Project. The Environment and Social Development Unit (ESDU) will be headed by a Superintending Engineer to be stationed in the PMU, Dhaka under the Project Director. Field offices will also be in operation to supervise engineering and social, resettlement & environmental issues. Two Executive Engineers will be deployed under the ESDU in Sariakandi/Bogra and Kazipur/Sirajganj to particularly supervise and monitor the implementation of the EMP, RAP and SDP (PHAP, ILRP, and Gender) in the 50-km Priority reach (Simla-Hasnapara). In summary, the role of the PMU is largely to contract competent organizations, to carefully supervise their performance, to enable them to perform efficiently, and to ensure transparent and regular reporting to MoWR and BWDB.

The execution of the civil works construction will be outsourced by competitive bidding (ICB) to a reputable and experienced contractor.. For civil works contracts, the Project Director will serve as the Employer and the Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC) will serve as the Engineer for design and construction supervision. At the site, a Resident Engineer, appointed by the consultant, with a team of specialists and inspectors will supervise the Contractor. The DSC will support the PMU in construction supervision, contract management and project management support. Once the One-Year-Defect Liability Period for civil works has passed, the PMU will transfer the embankment to the respective Operations & Maintenance Division as per standard practice of BWDB.

In terms of implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), one competent INGO (consulting firm or NGO) duly registered with the Joint Stock Company or NGO Affairs Bureau will be deployed by the DSC as per agreement with BWDB. This is due to easy and affective supervision of the engineering,

social and resettlement activities through one supervision body (DSC) by the BWDB. Other recent project experience of the BWDB (Coastal Embankment Improvement Project) financed by World Bank has been taken into account in designing such RAP implementation process. The DSC will have a Resettlement Specialist in their team for supervising and monitoring of the RAP implementation. Apart from this, ESDU head (CSO), Senior Safeguard Specialist, ESDU, PMU and Executive Engineer under the ESDU field offices will be directly involved in the RAP implementation process including compensation delivery.

For the implementation of the Social Development Programs, one Coordinating NGO (CNGO) will be selected from the national-level NGOs. The CNGO will be working under the DSC but will be selected by the PMU in consultation with the DSC. A number of locally active NGOs or CBOs (Community Based Organizations) will be appointed to implement the Public Health Action Plan (PHAP), Income and Livelihood Restoration Plan (ILRP) and Gender Action Plan (GAP). One NGO will be selected in each two districts (Bogra and Sirajganj) for the implementation of each of the three components of the Social Development Plan. The NGOs should have good track records in social development, especially public health, gender and income & livelihood restoration.

An Independent External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will be deployed by the BWDB for the monitoring of the Resettlement Action Plan and Social Development Plans. The EMA should provide intermittent input but will be responsible for monitoring and reporting the progress of the SDP implementation on a quarterly or bi-annually basis. The EMA will submit reports directly to the Project Director and the WB.

### 8.3.4 Ministry of Water Resources

The Ministry of Water Resources through a gazette notification will form various committees / teams such as the Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), for implementation of the RAP at the field level. The Implementing Agency (INGO) will work as the member secretary for all the committees / teams involving representatives from DC, BWDB, LGIs and PAPs. These committees / teams will ensure

stakeholders' participation and uphold the interest of the vulnerable PAPs. The powers and jurisdictions of the committees will be clearly defined in the gazette notification.

### 8.3.5 Environment and Social Development Unit (ESDU)

The ESDU will be stationed at the Project Office (PMU) in Dhaka headed by a Chief Safeguard Officer of the level of Superintending Engineer. A total of two field offices will be in operation— one at Sariakandi/Bogra and Kazipur/Sirajganj-with respective desks to handle cases of Bogra and Sirajganj separately. The main task of the ESDU in terms of RAP and SDP implementation along with the environmental management, shall comprise of the following:

- Overall planning, management and monitoring of the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Gender Action Plan (GAP), Public Health Action Plan (PHAP), Public Consultation and Communication Plan (PCCP) and Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP).
- Synchronization of resettlement activities with the construction schedule of the Project;
- With the help of consultant/INGO, design and set up necessary computer and software facilities for preparation of ID cards, automated loss, entitlement and payment files of individual EPs so as to effectively monitor and evaluate RAP implementation;
- Ensure that all eligible persons are identified, provided with their respective entitlements (as per to the resettlement policy/package) and are relocated/resettled as per the implementation schedule, in time, with minimum hardships;
- Liaise with the DCs' offices for the timely acquisition of land required for River Bank Improvement Project and payment of compensation and ensure that these activities are completed as per the planned schedule;
- Ensure that all APs are informed about their entitlements and provided with ID cards as a proof of their eligibility to resettlement benefits
- Form Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and ensure their smooth functioning including disposal of grievances;

- Form Physical Relocation Assistance Committees (PRAC) and ensure that all Displaced Persons (DPs) are relocated after receiving compensation and benefits
- Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement packages and delivery mechanism and, if necessary, propose modifications to BWDB management
- Prepare Terms of Reference (ToR) for Resettlement Implementing NGOs/Agency (INGO), Coordinating NGO (CNGO) and other NGOs/agencies that are to execute specific components of RAP and SDP implementation on behalf of the BWDB-ESDU
- Select and appoint such agencies to implement Social Development Programs (PHAP, Gender and ILRP) and monitor progress as well take remedial action against slippages.
- Prepare monthly and quarterly progress reports for BWDB Management as well as the WB
- Prepare Terms of Reference (ToR) for a "Post Resettlement Survey" as well as select and appoint appropriate agency to execute these survey(s)
- Propose to BWDB any remedial action needed, based on the Post Resettlement Survey results
- Payment of additional grants for replacement land purchase, house/business reconstruction grants, dismantling and removal assistance as well as all other assistances in cash or kind, as stipulated under the resettlement policy, to all the eligible APs;
- Develop the proposed resettlement sites for housing and businesses along the 50-km Priority reach with civic amenities and services
- Devise procedures for allotment of housing and commercial plots through Executive Engineers (Resettlement)/Assistant Directors (Land and Revenue), Consultants and INGO
- Propose establishment of Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) to determine realistic replacement costs of land and structure as well as market prices of trees and crops. Recommend accordingly prices/rates for all types of losses incurred by the PAPs
- Update, if required, the Land Market Survey to determine the current market price of land in and around the Project area and accordingly recommend Replacement Costs (RC) for land purchases
- Propose Physical Relocation Assistance Committees (PRAC) in consultation with the Executive Engineer (Resettlement) and INGO;
- Identify and plan resettlement measures for PAPs who have already vacated their lands
- Coordinate with related agencies regarding possible adverse impact on the population as a result of changed river regime and assist, where necessary, the PMU, BWDB to design and carry out mitigation and assistance measures
- Arrange afforestation programs on the slopes of the embankment, at resettlement sites and in host areas with the help of the Forest Department and / or NGOs, involving poor & vulnerable PAPs
- Negotiate with contractors on providing preferential employment to PAPs in the construction site, and ensuring appropriate health, safety and rights management for all workers
- Prepare area development programs including expansion of community facilities like education, sanitation, health, drinking water supply etc. in the resettlement sites (RS) and host villages in consultation with the displaced and host population
- Study and monitor unforeseen adverse effects during and after construction plus take necessary mitigation measures
- Liaise with other government and non-government agencies in the country on matters of mutual interest related to relocation and resettlement.

#### 8.3.6 Role of the Head of ESDU (CSO)

The head of ESDU is also designated as Chief Safeguard Officer (CSO) who will work under the overall guidance and supervision of the Project Director. The CSO will be directly responsible for executing all tasks assigned to the ESDU and any other tasks assigned to him/her by the Project Director from time to time. The CSO will be assisted by a Senior Safeguard Specialist (Consultant) and a Deputy Director (Land & Revenue) for HQ- and field-level management of the resettlement and social development program operations. Two Executive Engineers will be placed at the field level with necessary support staff to assist the CSO in terms of RAP and SDP implementation as well as monitoring of activities at field level.

The CSO, as the head of the Environment and Social Development Unit, will be responsible for:

- Preparation of job descriptions of Deputy Directors, Executive Engineers and other officials at HQ and field level, delegate tasks, responsibilities and powers to them, and supervise and monitor their work
- Plan, organize and manage the implementation of Land Acquisition Plan (LAP), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), and SDP (ILRP, GAP and PHAP) in consultation with other participating agencies and in accordance with the agreed time schedule
- Carry out negotiations, deploy NGOs and other participating agencies in consultation with the PD and the GoB, contract specific tasks and activities with the respective organizations and ensure that they carry out and complete activities as per agreement with BWDB and within the agreed time schedule
- In consultation with the PD, provide support and guidance to DSC regarding deployment of INGO for RAP implementation and SONGO for SDP implementation
- Identify and bring to the notice of the PD about any policy, administrative or financial actions that are necessary at the government level for smooth implementation of RAP and SDP
- Ensure that the funds necessary for carrying out the resettlement and social development activities as per RAP and SDP in the field are released to field officers, INGO, SONGO and other agencies on time and such activities are carried out without any administrative hindrances
- Closely monitor the implementation of the LAP, GAP, PHAP, PCPP and ILRP and propose modification/improvement to BWDB and to the WB, as necessary;
- Submit comprehensive periodic progress reports to BWDB Management and through them to GOB and the WB
- The CSO will also have full administrative and financial powers to manage the resettlement and social development programs in all matters including the following:
  - a. Appointment of project-based staff, up to certain levels, with prior sanction of the post. (In case of recruitment, promotion, transfer and disciplinary action against staff,

normal rules of the government will be followed)

- b. Administrative control of all officers and staffs of the ESDU, and
- c. Full financial powers in following matters related to resettlement and SDP implementation, subject to availability of fund and provision:
  - i) Regarding finalization of tenders of resettlement site development, the PD will form tender evaluation committee (s) in line with the GoB procurement policy and process the selection and award.
  - ii) All kinds of bills related to the resettlement program will be finalized and approved by the CSO- ESDU and payments will be made through cash/check by ESDU Accounts section. The Resettlement Project Accounts section will assist ESDU in the process of finalization and approval of these bills. For reconciliation of accounts, a quarterly meeting will be held with Resettlement Accounts section and BWDB Accounts Dept. The same will also be audited annually.
  - iii) Salary and allowance of officers and staffs either deputed or recruited by ESDU will be prepared and passed by CSO.
  - iv) Specific civic amenities in host areas as per the design plans.

### 8.3.7 Role of Executive Engineer- Resettlement

Executive Engineers will be the field-level implementing officers of the ESDU responsible for field-level coordination of the resettlement operation at Bogra and Sirajganj. The ESDU-field offices will be located at Bogra and Sirajganj and shall have the responsibility for the overall implementation of all field-level operations related to resettlement and social development programs.

The key functions of the Executive Engineer at the field-office level would comprise of the following:

- Issuance of ID Cards to all eligible persons (EP) for compensation and resettlement;

- Provide necessary assistance for purchase of replacement land;
- Ensure that all PAPs are relocated on time and are provided with the Transfer Grant in cash and or in kind;
- Identify EPs who need to be allotted plots at resettlement sites and commercial areas;
- Organize grievance redress committee meetings;
- In consultation with DC and local leaders, organize meetings in host area villages to persuade and encourage the host population to provide replacement lands and settlement sites to PAPs;
- Sanction and provide various cash grants planned under the RAP to entitled persons and ensure that these grants are made available as per the system defined in the RAP;
- Provide hard copies of draft and final Entitled Person file (EP file), entitlement card (EC) and Payment Statement to respective EPs;
- Liaise with the NGOs for the effective implementation of information campaign, vocational training, public health, gender, income and livelihood restoration and other activities delegated to them;
- Maintain close contact with ESDU-PMU and submit monthly / quarterly progress report on Resettlement and SDP implementation;
- Supervision of civic amenities at RS sites;
- Effective management of site offices and timely implementation of the directives;
- Develop a system of handing over plots to the relocated households in the resettlement sites.

### 8.3.8 Role of Deputy Commissioners' Office(s)

The Deputy Commissioner (DC) has a key role to play in land acquisition (LA) and Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) processes. He / she has the legal responsibility of acquiring land and paying compensation directly to the APs as per the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance from 1982 and subsequent amendments made thereafter. Furthermore, he / she has access to official records and the Legal / Administrative authority for title of land and eligibility of APs for Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for land as well as for other assets, covered by the law. The Deputy Commissioner will also demarcate alluvial -dilluvian line (AD Line) to demarcate public areas for construction of bank protective works.

Taking into account the additional land acquisition requirement of the Project, there is a definite need to enhance the capacity of the land acquisition (LA) section of the concerned DCs. BWDB will work with DC's to enhance the capacity of the land acquisition unit of the concerned districts.

The Executing Agency (EA) and the implementing NGOs will work with the representatives of the DCs during the Joint Verification of affected properties

and the market survey of the properties for ascertaining the current replacement value before budgeting the total compensation payable to the APs.

DC would be asked to appoint Special Land Acquisition Officer (SLAO) for RMIP in each of the affected districts. Each Upazila of the project area will be assigned to one officer each on deputation for helping with the identification of the owners of the affected properties and processing of the papers for the compensation payment. These officers would be in-charge of land records and revenue.

The DC offices will receive funds for CCL payment from BWDB and effect payment of CCL to the directly affected persons immediately, following issuance of notice under section 7 to facilitate quick disbursement of differentials, if any, by the BWDB. Participation of the DC will be necessary in the host area meetings. Similarly, the DC's intervention/assistance will be required in matters such as land requisition, disposal of land ownership disputes, and allotment of khash land for Project purposes particularly for Resettlement Sites.

### 8.3.9 Role of Project Consultants

Resettlement specialists (one International and three national) of the Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC) Team, acting on behalf of the Project and BWDB, will ensure that sound methodologies and practices are followed in the implementation of RAP and SDP. The consultants will select an INGO for the RAP implementation in consultation with the Project Director (PMU) and the CSO (ESDU). The DSC will assist the PMU in selection of the CNGO, which will ultimately be working under direct supervision of the DSC. The Consultant will advise on any changes in the modalities of the implementation work,



participate in meetings with the contracted agency/NGO and BWDB, and monitor the work of the implementing NGO/agency in the field. The consultants will also review the implementation progress report submitted by the contracted NGO/agency on a regular basis and then submit it to the ESDU/PMU.

### 8.3.10 Role of External Monitoring Agency

Besides the internal monitoring and evaluation for land acquisition and / resettlement and SDP

implementation, an independent external monitoring agency (EMA) will be engaged through a competitive bidding process to undertake the resettlement supervision, monitoring and evaluation for the land acquisition and resettlement implementation. The same EMA will also carry out the monitoring and supervision of the SDP (PHAP, ILRP, GAP) implementation. The EMA will carry out a thorough assessment of the resettlement and social development program implementation and submit an independent monitoring and appraisal report to the PMU, BWDB and to the WB. The Terms of Reference of the EMA are attached in APPENDIX 3.

### 8.3.11 RAP Implementing Agency/NGO

An experienced Non-Governmental Organization / Agency duly registered in Bangladesh, will be deployed for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan for RMIP. The services and experience of the RAP implementing Agency / INGO have been recognized as crucial in a successful implementation of resettlement plans, especially their experience of working with the grassroots level people. In addition, BWDB has limited manpower in its zone, circle and division levels to take up preparation and implementation of resettlement plans following the local law and the guidelines of the WB on social safeguards. Therefore, it has decided to hire an experienced RAP implementing agency / NGO to assist the PMU and the ESDU in the implementation of the RAP. The principal tasks of the RAP implementing agency / NGO would be to identify the project-affected households/business enterprises and persons relating to the enterprises, estimating their losses and dislocations and processing their entitlement packages as per RAP.

The ultimate main task will be to assist the ESDU field offices (FO) in disbursing entitlements, which are provisioned under the policy beyond the provision of the law on land acquisition of the Government of Bangladesh. The INGO will also play an important role in addressing legitimate grievances of the project- affected persons and vulnerable groups. The assigned INGO will employ experienced and trained staff for field survey, data collection, data management as well as for the development and production of implementation tools. It will operate under the leadership of an experienced land acquisition and resettlement specialist (LARS) and a resettlement information management specialist (RIMS) who will be staffed by the INGO. Terms of reference of the RAP implementing agency/ NGO is attached in APPENDIX 1.

### Social NGO (SONGO) for SDP Implementation

The Social Development Programs (Public Health Action Plan, Gender Action Plan, Income and Livelihood Restoration Plan) will be implemented alongside with the RAP. A 5-year SDP plan has been developed to uphold and ideally improve the standard of living of the affected people and other stakeholders, the access to health facilities, income and livelihood and eliminate gender discrimination. A national level NGO will be deployed as SONGO for the scheme design and implementation of SDP.

The SONGO will carry out the intended tasks in two phases. The first phase will be to assessing the needs of the target beneficiary groups (TGBs) and to identify options for additional and alternative income to enhance or restore their lost income. The second phase will be the implementation of the identified programs under the public health , income and livelihood development and gender actions plans. The SONGO will also identify capable local NGOs experienced in each of the SDP components (PHAP, ILRP, GAP). One local NGO/CBO will be assigned in each district for the implementation of each SDP component, which means -three NGOs at Bogra and three NGOs at Sirajganj. The SONGO will guide and build the capacity of local NGOs to deal with target group beneficiaries involving them in “production groups” at the village/cluster level and “federation of production groups” at the Upazila level. Each of the

proposed resettlement sites will be considered as one cluster/village and represented by RS Entrepreneurs Group. The entire focus will be “result-based” and on achievement of objectives.

The SONGO will specifically undertake the following activities for developing, implementing and monitoring the social development programs following the guidelines indicated in the PHAP, ILRP and GAP. The institutional responsibilities for the RAP implementation activities are further shown in Table 8-1.

#### 8.4 Resettlement Management Committees

RAP implementation will be participatory with representation from the government, local elected representatives, the community and the affected persons. Selected representatives from appropriate stakeholders will be absorbed in various resettlement management committees. A Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) at the district level will be formed for determination of the replacement value of land and other assets for compensation. A two-tier Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed to resolve complaints/grievances on social, resettlement and environmental issues. Local-level GRCs (LGRC) for each union will be formed as first tier of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for addressing grievances of the affected persons in the resettlement process. The second tier GRM will happen at the Project-level GRC (PGRC), to which only unresolved cases will be forwarded to by the

LGRC. (Detailed in Chapter 9). The Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) will be formed by the PMU to ensure a timely relocation of the APs from the required land and to assist in the delivery of the project-sponsored resettlement benefits as specified in the RAP.

In order to ensure collective sharing of responsibilities, PAVC, PRAC and GRC will be formed with representatives of the BWDB, INGO, representatives of the LGI, local elites and affected people through administrative order of the Ministry of Water Resources with the appropriate legal authority through gazette notification. Formation, roles and responsibilities, as well as the mandates of the committees proposed are presented below:

##### 8.4.1 Property Assessment and Valuation Committee

The Deputy Commissioners (DC) and BWDB will conduct a joint on-site verification of affected physical properties on private land proposed for acquisition for the project. The DCs will also assess the market price of the affected land, structures, trees and crops with data and assistance from the Sub-Registry offices for land, Public Works Department (PWD) for structure, Department of Forest (DoF) for trees, and the Agriculture Extension and Agriculture Marketing departments for crops. The DCs will not compensate the households, shops or any other entities affected on BWDB embankments and on other public lands affected for Project purposes. However, as per World Bank OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement, the

**Table 8-1: Institutional Responsibilities in the Resettlement Process**

Related Activities and Responsibilities	Responsibility
Review and concurrence of RAP	World Bank
Approval of RAP	BWDB
Recruitment of Implementing Agency/NGO	PMU through DSC
Disclosure and public consultations	ESDU/INGO
Selection of members for PAVC, GRC and PRAC	ESDU/INGO
Design and carry out joint verification of IOL by PAVC	DC/ESDU/INGO
Market survey on prices of affected properties by PAVC	INGO
Establishment of unit prices	PMU
Processing the Joint verification data of PAPs	INGO
Assessing AHs and vulnerable PAPs to be relocated	INGO/ESDU
Determination of entitlements of individual PAPs	ESDU/INGO
Disclosure of RAP to stakeholders	PMU/ESDU/INGO
Mobilization of GRCs	PMU/ESDU/INGO
Establishment of internal monitoring	BWDB



Budget approval for compensation and resettlement benefits	PMU
Release of funds for payment of compensation/resettlement benefits	BWDB/PMU
Payment of compensation/resettlement benefits	ESDU/INGO
Filing and resolution of complaints of PAPs	ESDU/GRCs/INGO
Confirmation of “No Objection” for the award of civil works contract	World Bank
Relocation and livelihood restoration assistance	INGO/FO/LIRP
Internal monitoring and supervision	PMU/ESDU/DSC
Independent external monitoring and evaluation	Independent monitor/ WB

the authorized and unauthorized occupants of public land/BWDB land will also be entitled for compensation and assistance following the RAP. These non-titled affected persons and their physical and economic losses will be assessed and the replacement value of the affected physical assets as well as of the income loss will be determined by a Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) established for each District under the Project. The PAVC will be a five-member committee at each District. The members of the PAVC will be nominated by the concerned department/agency and approved by the Project Director at the PMU of BWDB in Dhaka.

#### Membership of PAVC

Sub-Divisional/Assistant Engineer (ESDU Field Office)	Convener
Representative of the RAP Implementing NGO	Member-Secretary
Representative of concerned DC office	Member
Assistant Director, Land and Revenue (BWDB Circle)	Member
Ward Member/Councillor (concerned)	Member

BWDB and the Deputy Commissioners at the respective Project area. The PAVC will also review and certify the census of affected households and the assets of BWDB or other GoB land as conducted by the INGO. If there is major variation between the census and JVS data (more than 10%) in assessing affected properties, the PAVC will consult the JVS for titled losses and the census for non-titled losses. PAVC will assess the quantity and category of the affected physical property (structure, tree, business, common properties) on BWDB/public lands. The replacement value of the affected physical property

will also be determined by the PAVC based on current market price. The PAVC will design and conduct a property valuation survey (PVS) through observation, public consultation and consulting secondary data to recommend replacement value of land and structures and determining a market price of trees and crops as well as amount of loss of income at current market price.

#### 8.4.2 Physical Relocation Assistance Committee

A Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) will be formed for each Union with elected representatives from the concerned Union Parishads, village leaders as well as representatives from the affected persons including women and the BWDB. The PRAC, headed by the Executive Engineer (Resettlement), BWDB, will be authorized to undertake land search and to assist the affected households in self-relocation or in their relocation to the Resettlement Sites. PRAC will support the Project through ensuring a timely relocation of the displaced households after getting compensation and assistance as per policy of RAP. It will also provide assistance to the displaced households in getting plots in RS before the dismantling of the affected structure.

#### Membership of PRAC

Executive Engineer (Resettlement, Field Office)	Convener
Representative of the RAP Implementing NGO	Member-Secretary
Local UP Member/Ward Councillor (nominated by concerned UP Chairman or Municipal/City Mayor)	Member
Assistant Director, Land and Revenue, BWDB Circle Office	Member
Representative from displaced households/persons	Member

### 8.4.3 Grievance Redress Committee

A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at local level (LGRC) will be formed for each Union with union level representation to ensure an easy accessibility of the committee by to the project-affected persons and communities. This local GRC and the process for resolving grievances on social, resettlement and environmental issues will be the local focal points of the project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The GRM sets out the information and communications strategy to ensure that PAPs and communities are fully informed about their rights, to offer suggestions and to make complaints related to grievances and land acquisition through the different mechanisms. All grievances received through the GRM process will primarily be forwarded to the GRCs. The Secretariat for each GRC will be at the office of the Executive Engineer. If any grievance is not resolved at GRC, the aggrieved person may request the convener of the LGRC to forward the case to the Project Level GRC (PGRC) at PMU in Dhaka. The GRC will officially forward the cases with their comments to the Project Director. Hearing of petitions at the LGRC will be within 4 weeks and at the PGRC within 5 weeks from the date of receiving grievances.

Members of the GRCs will be nominated by the Executive Engineer (Resettlement) at field office and approved by the Project Director, PMU, BWDB, Dhaka. Detailed of the Grievance redress mechanism is described in Chapter 10 of this RAP.

### 8.5 RAP Implementation Schedule

A time-bound implementation schedule for the RAP will be prepared in accordance with the project construction schedule. The overall schedule of implementation is based on the principle that people affected by the Project are paid their due resettlement benefits prior to displacement. The INGO will assist the PAPs in the process of relocation and resettlement. Individual entitlements on a

household basis will be processed by the INGO. Each EP will receive an ID card and an entitlement card. The ID card will be issued by BWDB to the EPs as identified during Joint Verification Survey (JVS) with a joint signature of the BWDB representative and Field Coordinator of the RAP Implementing Agency. A photograph of the EPs will be attested by the concerned UP Chairman/Member or Mayor/Councillor of Municipality and pasted on the ID card.

The total RAP implementation period will be 6 years. The RAP Implementing Agency contract will be awarded at least 9 months ahead of starting construction work so that they can arrange payment of compensation/resettlement benefits phase by phase to the EPs prior to displacement. The implementation of the RAP will continue during construction (5 years) and 3 months after the construction work for entertaining claims/grievances of the EPs regarding payment of compensation and other resettlement benefits. However, some of the activities for the RAP implementation may extend further. The preliminary time-bound implementation schedule is placed in table 8.2 below.

**Table 8-2: RAP Implementation Schedule**

Sl. No.	Year	2015		2016				2017				2018				2019				2020				2021	
	Quarter	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
<b>Activities relating to RP implementation</b>																									
<b>A</b>	<b>LAND ACQUISITION</b>																								
1	Land Acquisition Processing by DCs																								
2	Notice u/s 3, Joint Verification, Notice- 6																								
3	LA Estimate and Fund Placement with DCs																								
	Notice under section 7 by DCs																								

Sl. No.	Year	2015		2016				2017				2018				2019				2020				2021	
	Quarter	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
<b>Activities relating to RP implementation</b>																									
4	Payment of CCL by DCs																								
5	Transfer of Land																								
B	<b>SOCIAL PREPARATION</b>																								
1	Mobilization of INGO in the field																								
2	Information Campaign																								
3	Disclosure of RAP policy																								
4	INGO assistance to APs for CCL collection																								
5	Preparation and approval of RAP budget																								
6	Photograph of EPs and Issuance of ID Cards																								
7	Determination of Entitlements																								
C	<b>PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION</b>																								
1	Coordinate with DC offices on land acquisition																								
2	Assist APs in the process of CCL collection																								
3	Prepare CCL statement as per DC payment																								
4	Preparation of EP file and EC																								
5	Preparation indent (EP payment list)																								
6	Opening Bank Account by the APs																								
7	Ps apply and receive CCL																								
8	Payment of RV/AG for RV																								
D	<b>RELOCATION/ RESETTLEMENT</b>																								
1	Payment of resettlement benefits to EPs																								
2	AHs relocated in RS or Host Villages																								
E	<b>GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM</b>																								
1	Complaints from aggrieved APs																								
2	Review, Approval and Actions																								
F	<b>MIS AND MONITORING</b>																								

Sl. No.	Year	2015		2016				2017				2018				2019				2020				2021	
	Quarter	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
<b>Activities relating to RP implementation</b>																									
1	Design, Develop and Operate Automated MIS																								
2	Internal Monitoring by BWDB and Consultants																								
3	External Monitoring by EMA																								

## 9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

### 9.1 Introduction

The Land Acquisition Ordinance allows objections by the landowners to acquisitions at the beginning of the legal process. Once the objections are heard and disposed of, there is virtually no provision to address grievances and complaints that individual landowners may bring up in the later stages of the process. Since the ordinance does not recognize them, there is no mechanism to hear and redress grievances of people who do not have legal titles to the acquired lands. As experienced in past projects, complaints and grievances may range from disputes over ownership and inheritance of the acquired lands to affected persons and assets missed by censuses, the valuation of affected assets, compensation entitlements, complains against noise, pollution and other environmental issues. In view of this, BWDB will establish a procedure to deal with and resolve any queries as well as address complaints and grievances about any irregularities in the application of the guidelines adopted in this RAP for assessment and mitigation of social and environmental impacts through grievance redress mechanism (GRM). The GRM will deal with complaints and grievances related to both social/resettlement and environmental issues in this Project. Grievance redress committees (GRC) will be formed to receive and resolve complaints as well as grievances from aggrieved persons from the local stakeholders including the project-affected persons. Based on consensus, the procedure will help to resolve issues/conflicts amicably and quickly, saving the aggrieved persons from having to resort to expensive, time-consuming legal actions. The procedure will, however, not pre-empt a person's right to go to the courts of law.

### 9.2 Objectives of GRM

The fundamental objectives of the GRM, implemented through the GRC serving as a para-legal body, are to resolve any resettlement-related grievances locally in consultation with the aggrieved party to facilitate smooth implementation of the social and environmental action plans. Another important objective is to democratize the development process at the local level and to establish accountability to the affected people. The procedures will however not a person's right to go to the courts of law pre-empt. There will be two-tier grievance redress mechanism; one at local (Union) level and another at Project (PMU) level.

### 9.3 Composition of local GRC

The Grievance Redress Committee will be established locally at project sites and centrally at the Project level to receive as well as settle grievances from the affected persons and other local stakeholders. The two-tier GRM is composed of local GRCs at the union- level (LGRC), the first tier, and of a second-tier Project GRC at the District level (PGRC). Most of the grievances will resolve at the local-level GRC, but those cases that cannot be resolved at the local level, will be forwarded to PGRC. The local level GRC is constituted with representation of the local UP chairman and affected people ensuring women's representation. The Project-level GRC is constituted with representation from the PMU, INGO and one independent person from the civil society having knowledge about land acquisition law of Bangladesh and involuntary resettlement.

### 9.3.1 Local level GRC (LGRC)

The following GRC composition has been proposed for the Project (Priority Reach) with representations from BWDB, INGO, local elected officials, representatives of affected people including women in the Project area to ensure a participatory process and to allow voices of the affected communities in the grievance procedures.

Executive Engineer – RMIP, BWDB (Field Office)	Convener
Representative of INGO	Member Secretary (non-voting)
Chairman – concerned Union Parishad	Member
Female member of concerned ward of the UP	Member
Retired teacher from the union	Member
Representative of PAPs	Member

One (1) representative of PAPs (based on the recommendation of INGO and approved by the Convener) will be a member of the LGRC. Ex-post evaluation of some past projects including the Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge Project indicates that GRCs have worked well and were successful in resolving disputes in a participatory manner ensuring fairness in the decision making process. Unresolved cases will be forwarded to the Project-level GRC (PGRC). The GRC is empowered to take a decision, which is binding upon BWDB. But it requires the approval of the Project Director for implementation of the decisions.

#### TOR for Local GRC

The scopes of work and the Terms of Reference (TOR) for GRC are:

- The GRC shall review, consider and resolve grievances related to social/resettlement and environmental mitigations during implementation received by the Field Office.
- Any grievances presented to the GRC should ideally be resolved on the first day of hearing or

within a period of four weeks except complicated issues requiring additional investigations. Grievances of indirectly affected persons and/or persons affected during project implementation due to social or environmental problems will also be reviewed by GRC.

- The GRC will not engage in any review of the legal standing of an “awardee” other than in the distribution of shares of acquired property among the legal owners and associated compensation or entitlement issues.
- GRC decisions should ideally be arrived at through consensus, failing which resolution will be based on majority vote. Any decision made by the GRC must be within the purview of RAP policy framework and entitlements.
- The GRC will not deal with any matters pending in the court of law.
- A minimum three (3) (in addition to the member secretary) members shall form the quorum for the meeting of the GRC to proceed.

GRC meetings will be held in the convener’s office in the Project area or other location(s) as agreed by the aggrieved persons. If needed, GRC members may undertake field visits to verify and review the issues at dispute, including titles/shares, left-out cases during JVS or other relevant matters.

### 9.3.2 Project level GRC (PGRC)

The Project-level GRC will review all unresolved cases involving social and environmental issues. The Project Director heads the project-level GRC. The composition of the PGRC will be as follows:

Chair Person	Project Director, RMIP, BWDB1
Member Secretary	Head of ESDU, RMIP, BWDB. (Team Leader of INGO will assist Member Secretary in grievance redress mechanism).
Member	Representative of Civil Society (nominated by Project Director with the help of INGO)

The Member Secretary in this Project-level GRC with the help of INGO Team Leader will provide necessary

knowledge and information regarding relevant project policies and agreements with the WB. He/she will also set examples of resolving such grievances from other development projects in Bangladesh. The provision of PGRC will further establish fairness and transparency in the resolution of grievances by project-affected persons. In case of technical or environmental issues as well as any legal matters, the Team Leader of the INGO or the CSC environmental and social development specialists will advise the PGRC. In specific cases, external legal advisors may be consulted, if required.

### **TOR for Project level GRC**

The scope of work and the Terms of Reference (TOR) for Project level GRC are:

- i. Review, consider and settle unresolved grievances forwarded by local GRCs related to social / resettlement and environmental issues.
- ii. Any grievances presented to the independent GRC should ideally be resolved within 5 weeks from the date of receiving the complaints from LGRC.
- iii. In case of complicated cases, the GRC members can request additional information or carry out field level verifications.
- iv. Resolutions should be based on consensus among members, failing which the decision may be taken on majority vote.
- v. Any decision made by the GRC must be within the purview of RAP policy framework and entitlements.
- vi. The GRC will not deal with any matters pending in the court of law.
- vii. All three (3) members are required to form the quorum for the meeting of the GRC.

### **9.4 Grievance Resolution Process**

The RAP implementing NGO will keep a close liaison with the affected people and discuss any types of issues, observation, complaints at focus group meetings on a weekly or fortnightly basis. Most of the issues will hopefully be settled in the focus group meeting but some issues requiring formal hearing and resolution will be brought to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for resolution in form of a formal complaint. The GRC will be a legally constituted body to be approved by the Ministry of

Water Resources (MOWR). All complaints will have to be received at the local (Union) level GRC (LGRC) and resolved within a certain period (maximum four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints) as per circular of the MOWR. The grievance resolution process would be facilitated by the RAP implementing agency being the Member Secretary of the committee. It will review and sort the cases in terms of nature of grievance, urgency of resolution and schedule hearings in consultation with the Convener. If any case is found beyond the purview of the GRC (as per ToR) and related to land ownership, categorization of land, they are to be settled under arbitration. The GRC will request the aggrieved person to apply to the DC for resolution or the GRC may defer such issues to the DC office for consideration. All cases will be heard at local-level GRC within four weeks from the date of receiving the complaints.

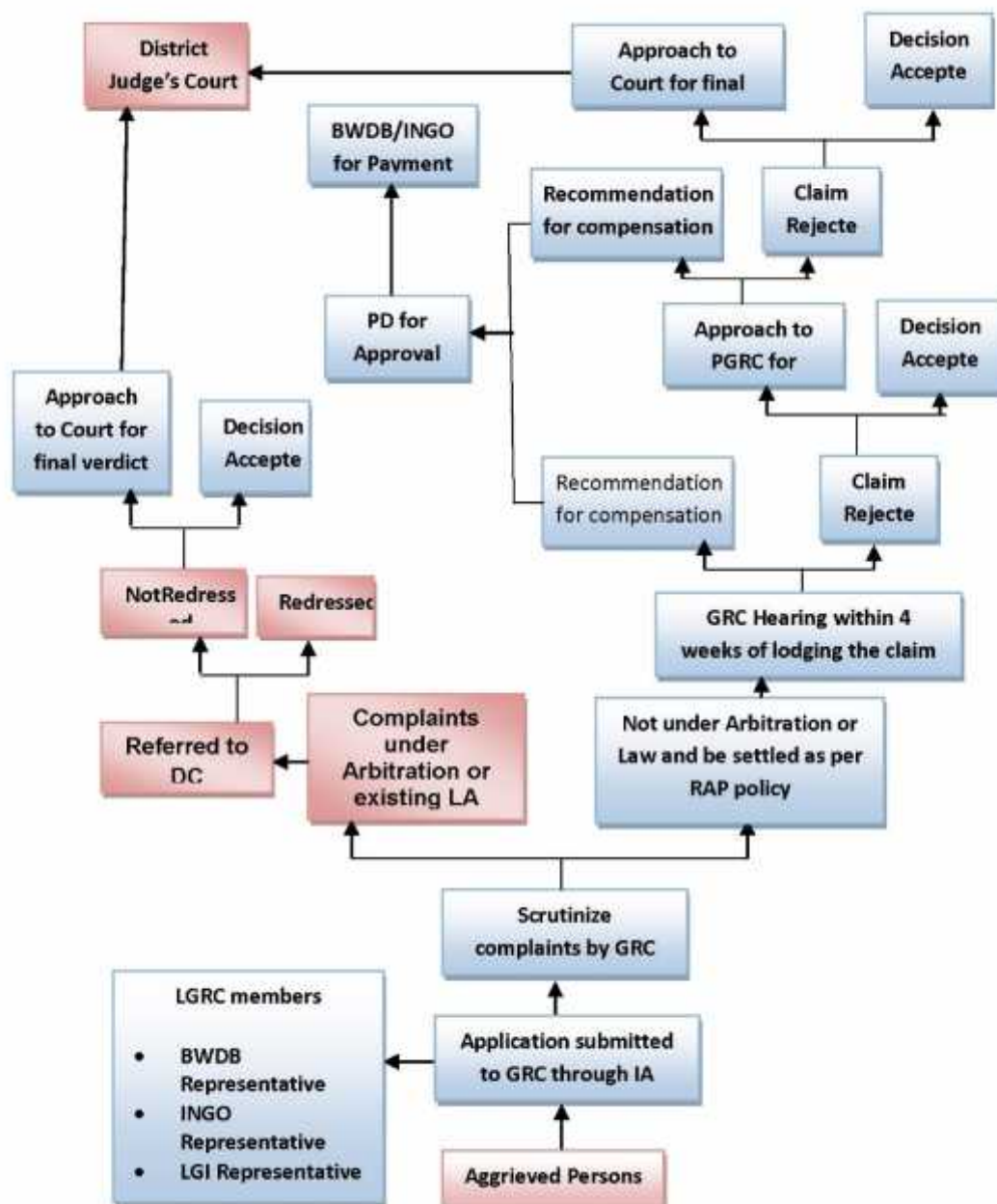
If the resolution attempt at the local level fails, the GRC will refer the complaint with the minutes of the hearings to the Project Director at PMU for further review. The Project Director will assign the Environment and Social Development Unit (ESDU) at the PMU to review the grievance cases and to assist the Project Director in making decision. The ESDU, headed by Superintending Engineer and Chief Safeguards Officer (CSO), will review the case records, pay field visits for cross-examination and consult the GRC members and aggrieved persons, if required. The cases are to be resolved at Project-level GRC within five weeks from the date of receiving the file from the local-level GRC. If a decision at this level is found unacceptable by the aggrieved person(s), he/she may go to court for verdict. Aggrieved persons are always allowed to go to court of law for settlement of any unresolved issues. A decision agreed with the aggrieved person(s) at any level of hearing will need to be approved by the Project Director before making any payment based on the GRC's decision.

Various steps in the grievance redress process, as discussed above, are summarized in the following table (Table 9.1) in light of the institutional responsibilities furnished in Figure 10.1.

**Table 9-1: Steps in Grievance Resolution Process**

Step 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The INGO on behalf of BWDB informs PAPs and counsels them on land acquisition and resettlement policy, compensation and entitlement modalities, entitlement packages, and eligibility and process to obtain the entitlements etc. in the focused group sessions.</li> <li>• PAPs with clear understanding approach DC and BWDB for compensation under law and assistance under RAP as applicable.</li> <li>• PAPs with confusion and valid complaints on land acquisition and resettlement process and entitlements, environmental issues, approach GRC for resolution.</li> </ul>
Step 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The implementing agency assists the aggrieved PAPs to produce a written complaint to the convener of GRC with stories, expectations and any parties. The agency counsels the aggrieved persons on the mandate and procedure of grievance resolution.</li> <li>• GRC scrutinize the case records and sort out cases might be settled under arbitration, to be advised to aggrieved persons to submit cases to DC or be deferred to the DC from the GRC.</li> <li>• Hearing is organized on cases with merit at the GRC secretariat or at Union Parishad Offices at local level and resolution is given by the GRC in 4 weeks of receiving the complaints.</li> <li>• Aggrieved PAPs satisfied with the resolution approach the BWDB for resettlement assistance under the provision of the RAP. The agreed resolution is forward to PMU for approval by the PD before processing entitlements for the entitled person.</li> <li>• In case the resolution is not acceptable to the aggrieved person, he/she may approach the PMU through the GRC convener with assistance from the implementing agency for further review.</li> </ul>
Step 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cases with all proceedings are placed with the PMU, where the PD reviews them at PMU with assistance from the Environment and Social Development Unit (ESDU). If found necessary, field investigation is carried out and the resolutions are given within five weeks of receiving the complaints.</li> <li>• Aggrieved PAPs satisfied with the resolution approach the BWDB for resettlement assistance under the provision of the RAP. The resolution will be sent to the Conveners office to communicate to the aggrieved persons for acceptance.</li> </ul>
Step 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The resolution accepted by the aggrieved person is then approved by the PD.</li> <li>• In case the resolution is not acceptable to the aggrieved person, he/she approaches the court of law for final verdict.</li> </ul>
Step 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The resolution accepted by the aggrieved persons at any level (GRC, PMU) is approved by the Project Director and forwarded back to the Conveners' office keeping records at his/her office.</li> <li>• Based on the approved grievance resolution, the implementing NGO processes his/her entitlements and assists BWDB in arranging payment.</li> </ul>





**Figure 9-1: Grievance Redress Flow Chart**

To ensure that grievance redress decisions are made in formal hearings and in a transparent manner, the Convener will apply the following guidelines:

- i. A standard application format will be used for receiving grievances which will be available at the INGO office. This application format would be concurred by the PMU.
- ii. Reject a grievance redress application with any recommendations written on it by a GRC member or others such as politicians and other influential persons.
- iii. Remove a recommendation by any person that may separately accompany the grievance redress application.
- iv. Disqualify a GRC member who has made a recommendation on the application separately before the formal hearing.
- v. Where a GRC member is removed, appoint another person in consultation with the Project Director.
- vi. The Convener will also ensure strict adherence to the impact mitigation policies and guidelines adopted in this RAP and the mitigation standards, such as compensation rates established through market price surveys.

### 9.5 Disclosure, Documentation and Monitoring

The affected persons and their communities will be informed of the project's grievance redress mechanism in open meetings at important locations and in focus group meetings. An information brochure in Bengali as translated version of the policies as per RAP and the GRM will be distributed among the Project-affected persons. The PAPs will also be briefed on the scope of the GRC, the procedure for lodging grievances cases and the procedure of grievance resolution at the project level.

To ensure impartiality and transparency, hearings on complaints will remain open to the public. The GRCs

will record the details of the complaints and their resolution in a register including intake details, resolution process and the closing procedures. BWDB will maintain the following three Grievance Registers:

- i. Intake register: The Intake register will contain some information such as; (1) Case number, (2) Date of receipt, (3) Name of complainant, (4) Gender, (5) Father or husband, (6) Complete address, (7) Main grievance regarding social (loss of land/property or entitlements) or environmental, (8) Complainants' story and expectation with evidence, and (9) Previous records of similar grievances.
- ii. Resolution Register: The Resolution Register will contain (1) Serial no., (2) Case no., (3) Name of complainant, (4) Complainant's story and expectation, (5) Date of hearing, (6) Date of field investigation, if any, (7) Results of hearing and field investigation, (8) Decision of GRC, (9) Progress (pending, solved), and (10) Agreements or commitments.
- iii. Closing Register: The Closing Register will contain following information (1) Serial no., (2) Case no., (3) Name of complainant, (4) Decisions and response to complainants, (5) Mode and medium of communication, (6) Date of closing, (7) Confirmation of complainants' satisfaction, and (8) Management actions to avoid recurrence.

The grievance resolution will be a continuous process during the RAP implementation. The PMU and Field Offices (FOs) will keep records of all resolved and unresolved complaints and grievances (one file for each case record) and make them available for review as and when asked for by the WB and any other interested persons/entities. The PMU will also prepare periodic reports on the grievance resolution process and publish these on the BWDB website.

## 10. COST ESTIMATE AND BUDGET

### 10.1 Introduction

The budget for land acquisition and resettlement for the Project has been estimated at current market prices for the year 2014 with necessary supplements to allow for replacement costs following the policies of the Resettlement Plan. This budget is indicative of outlays for different expenditure categories assessed by census and IOL survey (April-December 2014) for physical assets and estimates for land acquisition. These costs will be updated and adjusted once the land acquisition boundaries will be finalized and the government adopts a price for land and other assets based on the recommendations of the PAVC for replacement costs prior to implementation. Replacement costs of land and property will be updated annually if the PAVC at the district level justifies the same driven by any considerable price escalation following the Bangladesh Bank yearly inflation rate. Compensation and other resettlement costs for affected land, structure, trees, fish stock, business and others. will need to be approved by the GoB along with the RAP. The estimated cost and budget includes compensation and resettlement benefits, resettlement site development, social development program (ILRP, PHAP and GAP) implementation cost, capacity building costs for the executing agency and operation costs for the RAP and SDP implementing NGOs. Unit costs for affected properties have been determined through a separate survey using various sources of information for the assessment of the current market value. This chapter mainly emphasizes on the calculation of the budget and fund management.

### 10.2 Budget and Financial Plan

Land acquisition and resettlement costs will be arranged as per financing plan agreed by the Government and the WB. The estimated budget has been prepared based on the policy of the RAP and the property valuation survey data for land, structure and trees collected from different cross-sections of people living in and around the Project area. The budget includes compensation for land and structures at replacement cost, compensation for trees at market price, stamp duty and registration cost, relocation and reconstruction of structures, grants/benefits for business, relocation, women-

headed households, wage and vulnerability. The budget also kept provision of homestead development cost for physically displaced households if they opt for self-relocation.

The resettlement cash assistance as per Project policy will be paid directly by the BWDB. However, the Implementing agency/NGO will assist the BWDB to assess the quantity of losses, identify eligible persons for resettlement and rehabilitation and prepare individual resettlement budgets for each of the four Upazilas under the two Districts. The BWDB will approve the budget and arrange payments of additional compensation and resettlement assistance to the eligible persons.

The PMU will ensure that the resettlement budgets are delivered on time to ensure the payment of resettlement benefits to the PAPs prior to the commencement of the civil works contract. The PMU will also ensure that the RAP will be submitted to the WB for concurrence.

The RAP budget for compensation and assistance for structures, business and special assistance will be calculated using the current market rates reflecting replacement cost at the time of dispossession. The costs for relocation and special assistance will be consistent with the resettlement policy. Other costs involving project disclosure, public consultations and focused group discussions, surveys, training and income restoration have been included in the RAP budget.

All land acquisition and resettlement funds will be provided by BWDB based on the financing plan agreed by the Government of Bangladesh and the WB. Relocation of displaced persons, development of resettlement sites and community properties in the host area, resettlement benefits to squatters, encroachers and lessees and their resettlement will be considered as an integral component of the Project costs. The rehabilitation and training to the potential affected persons will be provided under the Social Development Program (ILRP, PHAP, GAP) based on a set of criteria described in the respective social development plans.

Compensation and resettlement benefits will be provided to the entitled persons (EPs) in two separate ways:

- i. Compensation under law for acquisition of private land will be disbursed through the Deputy Commissioners
- ii. Additional compensation on top of DC's payment and other assistance for resettlement of project-affected persons will be disbursed by BWDB with assistance from INGO.

### 10.3 Assessment of Unit Cost for Land and Assets

For preparation of an indicative budget as integral part of the Resettlement Plan, the unit cost for affected land, structures, trees, crops and other physical assets has been calculated. The detailed methodology of assessing a unit price of affected properties has been discussed in Property Valuation Survey (PVS) report. The price assessed during the preparation of the RAP includes compensation under law (CCL) to be assessed by DCs during the land acquisition process.

#### 10.3.1 Replacement Cost for Land

Price of land in Bangladesh varies substantially depending on productivity, commercial utility, proximity to urban centres and access to local roads. Therefore land price, also varies within a given geographical boundary like the smallest land administrative unit called "Mouza"-a revenue village. The Deputy Commissioner determines the mouza-wise price by "Land Categories" based on transacted deeds for 12 months preceding the time from the date of serving notice under section 3, which differs from mouza to mouza. According to the RAP policy, replacement value (RV) of land will be paid to the land owners. Therefore, land has been valued at replacement cost based on current market price determined by interviewing knowledgeable persons from different cross sections. Besides, the actual transacted price of land, recorded prices at this moment (during preparation of the RAP) are also taken into account. In addition, the Mouza Rates<sup>19</sup>

<sup>19</sup>The Mouza Rate denotes the mouza-wise minimum threshold determined by the Government under which land registration is not permitted. Each of the categories of land under a particular Mouza has unique rate. The Mouza rate is generally calculated based on average deed value for one preceding year of a particular mouza and this rate is updated in every year.

collected from the Sub-register offices have been taken into account. An additional 50% premium on the Mouza Rate has been considered in determining the DC's rate during calculation of the budget. Assessing the CCL<sup>20</sup> value at this moment is difficult as the LA process has not yet started. Nevertheless, a lawful compensation based on Mouza Rate has been calculated to differentiate additional compensation for land as per policy of the RP.

The land types identified during census and IOL survey are as follows: (i) homestead; (ii) vita/high land; (iii) crop/nul land; (iv) bamboo thicket; (v) orchard; (vi) pond; (vii) wet land/ditch; (viii) fallow land and (ix) commercially-used land.

#### 10.3.2 Methodologies adopted during assessing price

The methodologies followed for assessing unit compensation values of different items are as follows:

**Land:** All categories of affected lands have been valued based on actual transactions prevailing at the respective Mouzas / areas. A structured questionnaire was used to collect information on land price from the local people of various occupational groups such as potential seller and buyer, school teacher, religious leader, deed writer, etc. All prices collected from the people were averaged (Mauza wise) and further averaged all *mauzas* to reach a standard rate for each Upazila to determine Upazila-wise budget.

**Structure:** Structures have been valued at replacement cost based on cost of materials, type of construction, labor, transport and other construction costs. No deductions have been applied for depreciation and transaction costs. Experience and best practices from other externally funded development projects have been applied in this regard.

**Trees:** Trees have been valued based on age and girth category (a. big b medium c. small and d. sapling) separately for timber and fruit bearing trees. Experience and best practices from other

<sup>20</sup>Cash Compensation under Law to be assessed by DC based on average deed value of a particular mouza for 12 month preceding time from the date of notice under section 3 of the LA law

development project have been taken into account in this regard.

**Banana groves:** Those have been valued as one time crop of each grown-up tree (big and medium) and small or plant at the market rates.

#### 10.4 Other Resettlement Benefits as per Policy

Apart from the compensation on top of the DC's payment some additional grants will be paid to the entitled persons as per policy of the RAP. These grants have determined based on best practices of other externally funded development projects in Bangladesh. These entitlements have been described in detail in Chapter 5 (policy matrix) of this RAP. Some of them are summarized below to understand the calculation of the budget.

- Stamp Duty and Registration cost have been calculated @ 10% of replacement value of land.
- House transfer grant (HTG) for all categories (residential, commercial and community properties) of shiftable structures (constructed with bamboo, thatch or other non-breakable walls and CI sheet or straw/leaf roofs and the like) and non-shiftable structures (constructed with expensive materials such as brick walls with RCC roof, brick walls with CI sheet roof, cemented floor, etc) are accounted for @ 10% of replacement value of the structure
- House construction grant (HCG) @ 10% of the replacement value for shiftable structure only.
- Small mobile structures on wooden or bamboo legs (poles not fixed on ground) which can be shifted without dismantling (structures on legs) are not eligible for compensation (small pan-bidi shops, groceries, tea stalls, etc.) but will be assisted in finding alternative location and given the STG at current market price to cover any damage and cost of shifting @ 10% of the replacement cost of structures.
- Homestead Development Allowance for titled holder @ BDT 20,000 as one time cash grant and BDT 50/per sq feet of floor area of affected primary structure in case of squatters displaced households
- Fruits have been valued for grown-up trees (big and medium) as 30% of the timber value for one year.

- Crop value has been determined on the basis of current market price of paddy per mound (40 Kg) and gross production.
- Business restoration grants have been determined based on invested capital and annual turnover of the business. Different categories of business were found affected by the project in terms of nature and invested capital and accordingly have been considered in budget. Large scale business (having income tax certificate) will get @BDT 1000/day for 45 days, small medium business @ BDT 500/day for 60 days, and partially affected business @ BDT 500/day for 30 days.
- Special assistance for vulnerable households has been determined based on the income level up to BDT 72,000/year/hh @ BDT 5,000 as one time cash grant
- Female headed household and(> 60 years of age) elderly headed households will be additionally paid BDT 5,000 as one time cash grant on top of other compensation & benefits.
- Training on income generating alternatives will be arranged by the INGO for the poor and vulnerable households
- Local people especially affected poor and vulnerable people will be preferentially employed in project civil works
- EPs will be allowed to take salvage materials free of cost

#### 10.5 Approval of the Resettlement Budget

The land acquisition and resettlement budget included in the RAP will need to be approved by the Ministry of Water Resources. Upon approval of land acquisition by the Ministry of Land, the DC will prepare estimates for compensation including service charges and produce that to the BWDB for a placement of funds within 60 days.

The rates for compensation and cash entitlements for rehabilitation as well as allowances payable to APs will be adjusted annually, based on the actual annual inflation rate. BWDB will determine the annual inflation rates to be applied to all cash entitlements in each year.

The RAP implementing agency/NGO will assist ESDU of the PMU to prepare final resettlement budgets covering all eligible loss and entitlements confirmed



through joint verification and determination of replacement market price of land and other properties by the PAVC. This resettlement budget will require approval of the Ministry of Water Resources. The PMU will take the necessary initiative to get approval of the budget from MoWR. Payments of additional compensation and resettlement benefits will be started after approval of such budget.

#### 10.6 Management of Compensation and Flow of Awards

The BWDB does not have any set codified rules for the payment of grants to APs for the resettlement of affected persons. Under these circumstances, a detailed administrative guideline (payment modality) will be required to implement the RAP at the field level. The Social Safeguard Specialist of the Design & Supervision Consultants (DSC) will be responsible for preparing the administrative guideline/payment modality for RMIP and the Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) of the ESDU will need to concur with it. The administrative guideline/payment modalities will be approved by the Project Director. Both the BWDB and the RAP implementing INGO will follow the administrative guidelines after its approval from the Project Director. The modality should include definition of various resettlement terms, the entitlements, detail procedure for identification of eligible persons for resettlement entitlements of the RAP and an assessment of loss and entitlement of individual APs, the process of disbursement/payment and its documentation. The payment modalities applied in other development projects such as Padma Bridge Project may be taken into account with necessary modification for the RMIP, if required.

The ESDU/CRO will prepare an annual budget of required funds to be submitted to the PMU for approval. The PMU will place the requested funds after approval in installmentsto the INGO account. The administrative guidelines will contain details of the management aspects and monitoring mechanism. The XEN at field level (authorized by PMU) and the authorized representative from INGO will sign the payment vouchers. Compensation cheques will be signed by authorised officials (at the

rank of Executive Engineer) at field level to smooth delivery of

compensation cheques. Payments will be made and records maintained as per approved RAP administrative guidelines.

Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for land acquisition will be paid to the legal owners of land and property by the concerned Deputy Commissioner's LA section. The DC will prepare individual cheques accompanied with receiving copies of payment. BWDB will take the initiative in consulting with DC offices to hand over DC's cheques to the entitled persons at the field level so that people will have no hassle to receive their entitlements. INGO will assist people to update record of rights and receive cheques from the DC office.

The INGO will collect CCL copies from the DC office and prepare statements, entitled person's files, entitlement cards, indent and other necessary documents for making payment of resettlement benefits. In case of non-titled holders, the INGO will prepare all necessary documents based on the joint verification survey data and arrange the payment of the resettlement benefits to the EPs. The payment debit voucher will be quadruplicate of which one will be original with a revenue stamp and the remaining three will be photocopies of the original one. The original one will be submitted to the PMU on a monthly basis by the INGO. The second copy will be retained in the INGO head office and remaining two will be at the INGO field office and the CRO office, respectively.

The budget has been prepared according to category of losses by Upazila following the entitlement matrix of the RAP. Each and every category of impacts has been separately tabulated in the budget. The total budget is amounting to BDT 4,525,971,655 equivalent to USD 56,574,646 (1 USD=80 BDT) including compensation for land, structure, trees, and other affected assets and resettlement benefits and RAP implementation cost. The social development program and communication implementation cost of the including CNGOs, local NGOs/CBOs operation cost is BDT 636,693,333 (USD 7,958,667)

All administrative costs so far required for the RAP and SDP implementation are also included in the

budget. The budget has kept provisions of contingency to meet unforeseen expenses including

grievance mechanism during the implementation of the RAP. The summary budget reflects all categories of losses (Table 10.1) in one glance. The budget has a provision of 5% contingency to meet unforeseen expenditures during implementation. The RAP implementing NGO will be allowed to perform inter-head transfers @ 10% of the budget provision with prior approval of the Project Director

**Table 10-1: Estimated summary budget (in BDT) for RAP and SDP implementation**

Item No.	Category of losses	Sirajganj Sadar	Kazipur	Dhunat	Sariakandi	Total budget in BDT	Budget in USD @78 BDT
A	Compensation for land	121,440,712	338,708,472	190,070,817	1,011,474,814	1,661,694,815	21,303,780
B	Other Resettlement Benefits for land	19,034,471	59,940,497	34,642,432	133,130,831	246,748,232	3,163,439
C	RV of standing crops & fish stock	6,384,530	16,171,853	8,262,641	32,597,776	63,416,800	813,036
D	Compensation for structure	99,485,840	307,667,180	207,533,350	452,935,100	1,067,621,470	13,687,455
E	Other Resettlement Benefits	17,266,900	50,109,660	34,904,270	68,502,350	170,783,180	2,189,528
F	Compensation for Tube-well & Toilet	1,841,000	7,443,000	5,726,400	11,811,500	26,821,900	343,871
G	Compensation for Trees	36,591,584	79,199,416	78,649,524	151,941,092	346,381,616	4,440,790
H	Compensation for Trees on Gob. Land	1,003,310	22,761,500	6,568,630	24,374,310	54,707,750	701,381
I	Other Resettlement Benefits for tree	1,832,790	7,437,255	3,933,930	10,952,730	24,156,705	309,701
J	Resettlement Benefits for business	240,000	2,985,000	960,000	2,790,000	6,975,000	89,423
K	Resettlement Benefits for wage labors	108,000	234,000	333,000	396,000	1,071,000	13,731
L	Resettlement Benefits for tenants & structure owners	1,331,000	6,045,000	3,395,000	7,608,000	18,379,000	235,628
	<b>Total compensation and benefits</b>	<b>306,560,137</b>	<b>898,702,834</b>	<b>574,979,994</b>	<b>1,908,514,503</b>	<b>3,688,757,467</b>	<b>47,291,762</b>
M	RAP implementation Cost	0	0	0	0	-	-
1	DC Administrative cost	-	-	-	-	48,966,728	612,084
2	INGO Operation Cost	-	-	-	-	203,725,000	2,546,563
3	Resettlement site development and civic amenities	-	-	-	-	340,000,000	4,250,000
4	Host Area Development	-	-	-	-	26,000,000	325,000
5	Capacity building training for officials	-	-	-	-	3,000,000	37,500



Item No.	Category of losses	Sirajganj Sadar	Kazipur	Dhunat	Sariakandi	Total budget in BDT	Budget in USD @78 BDT
	of Executing Agency						
	Total of M	-	-	-	-	<b>621,691,728</b>	7,771,147
	<b>Total (BDT)</b>	<b>306,560,137</b>	<b>898,702,834</b>	<b>574,979,994</b>	<b>1,908,514,503</b>	<b>4,310,449,195</b>	53,880,615
	<b>Contingency 5% of the total</b>	<b>15,328,007</b>	<b>44,935,142</b>	<b>28,749,000</b>	<b>95,425,725</b>	<b>215,522,460</b>	2,694,031
	<b>Grand Total</b>	321,888,143	943,637,975	603,728,994	2,003,940,228	4,525,971,655	56,574,646
N	SDP and Communication Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.1	CNGO Operation Cost	-	-	-	-	<b>73,493,333</b>	918,667
N.2	ILRP program Implementation Cost	-	-	-	-	203,600,000	2,545,000
N.3	PHAP Program Implementation Cost	-	-	-	-	50,100,000	626,250
N.4	GAP Program Implementation Cost	-	-	-	-	215,400,000	2,692,500
N.5	NGO/CBO Operation Cost for SDP implementation	-	-	-	-	60,000,000	750,000
N.6	Consultation and Communication Program Implementation Cost	-	-	-	-	34,100,000	426,250
	<b>Total of N</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>636,693,333</b>	<b>7,958,667</b>

A total of 369.96 ha land has been proposed for acquisition in four Upazilas under the 50-km Priority reach. The compensation budget for land has been calculated based on Mouza-wise rate collected from local people and the sub-registrar's office. Mouza-wise rates have been taken into account for assessing Upazila-wise details of the Mouza-wise rate of various categories of land has been described in the Property Valuation Survey Report. A summary of the budget for land is presented in the Table below and a section wise detailed budget is attached in. It is assumed that 71% (1,177 million) of the total land budget (1,661 million) will be paid by the DC office and the remaining 29% (484 million) by the BWDB through the INGO. The compensation for land refers to policy matrix loss item A-1, A-2, B-1 and B-2.

The resettlement benefits for the loss of agricultural, homestead and other categories of land have been described in the policy matrix of this document. Resettlement budget related to loss of land is placed in Table 10.3. All of the items of the table 10.3 will be paid by BWDB through the INGO. The total estimated budget for such resettlement benefits is BDT 246,748,232. This table refers to loss items B-1, B-2 of the entitlement matrix of the RAP.

The Resettlement Plan prescribes the compensation for the affected standing crops and fish stock at market price. The price of standing crops and fish stock has been assessed based on property valuation survey conducted during census and IOL survey. The rates of recent development projects have also been consulted in this regard. Table 10.411 presents the budget of the standing crops and fish stock that refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Item A-3, A-6, B-3 B-6.

**Table 10-2: Compensation Budget for Land**

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity (ha)	To be paid By DC	To be paid by BWDB through INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
1	Dwelling land/Vita/high land	65.00	237,364,907	170,958,981	408,323,888
2	Cultivable land	276.59	869,448,540	223,134,641	1,092,583,181
3	Orchard	15.21	44,253,058	40,676,138	84,929,196
4	Bamboo groves	6.43	10,156,436	25,612,322	35,768,757
5	Pond	5.62	14,770,486	22,030,293	36,800,779
6	Wet land/ditch	0.99	1,007,432	1,836,776	2,844,208
7	Fallow land	0.12	55,868	388,938	444,805
<b>Total Compensation for Land</b>		<b>369.96</b>	<b>11,177,056,726</b>	<b>484,638,089</b>	<b>1,661,694,815</b>
			<b>71%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Property Valuation Survey in July-December 2014(PVS report)

**Table 10-3: Resettlement Benefits Associated with Land Compensation**

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT	Estimated budget in BDT
1	Stamp duty and registration cost have been calculated @ 10 % of replacement value of Land	BDT 1,661,694,815	10%	166,169,482
2	Homestead Development Allowance (HDA) for title holder @ BDT 20,000 for each HH	1656	20000	33,120,000
3	HDA for Squatters @ BDT 50/sq ft for floor area of primary structure	949175	50	47,458,750
<b>Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for land</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>246,748,232</b>

Source: Policy Matrix of the RP

**Table 10-4: Estimated Budget for Standing Crops and Fish Stocks**

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT Per ha	Estimated budget in BDT
1	Compensation for standing crops	276.59 ha	60762	16,806,162
2	Transition Allowance for productive land @ BDT 300 per decimal/crop. for two crops	276.59 ha	148200	40,990,638
3	Compensation for existing fish stock	5.62	1,000,000	5,620,000
<b>Total Compensation for crops &amp; fish stock</b>				<b>63,416,800</b>

Source: Property valuation survey Jul-December 2014 and other recent projects

The resettlement plan prescribes compensation for the affected structures both primary and secondary at replacement cost. According to the inventory of losses survey, various categories of structures comprising of living quarters, shops, kitchen, boundary wall, drain, etc. have been affected by the Project interventions. Rates of structures have been assessed through the property valuation survey. Recent development projects in the region

were also consulted in this respect. Table 10.5 shows the estimated budget for affected structures. It is estimated that the DC office will pay 80% of the total structure value while the remaining 20% will be paid by BWDB through INGO. Table 10.5 refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Items A-4 and B-4 of the RAP.

The resettlement plan incorporates some resettlement benefits associated with the loss of primary structures such as structure transfer grants,

reconstruction grants, etc. for both residential and commercial structures. Table 10.6 presents resettlement benefits due to the loss of structures. This table refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Items B-4 of the RAP only.

The affected people are entitled to compensation for affected toilets and tube well as per policy of the resettlement plan. A total of 2,257 tube wells, 114 sanitary latrines, 279 slab latrines and 187 katcha latrines have been affected by the project in the

50-km Priority reach. Table 10-7 presents the estimated budget for tube wells and latrines. This

table refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Items A-4 & B-4 of the RAP.

Affected trees on private land have been valued based on the property valuation survey including the rates of other development projects recently implemented. The classification of the trees is also done as per other project experience. Table 10.8 describes the estimated compensation budget for affected trees on private land. This table refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Items A-5 and B-5 of the RAP.

**Table 10-5: Estimated Budget for Structures**

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT Per cre/sft/no	To be paid By DC	To be paid by INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
1	Pucca (sft.)	91,118	1,100	80,183,840	20,045,960	100,229,800
2	Semi-pucca (sft.)	451,980	700	253,108,800	63,277,200	316,386,000
3	Kutchha (sft.)	1,815,848	350	508,437,440	127,109,360	635,546,800
4	Thatched	100,612	100	8,048,960	2,012,240	10,061,200
5	Shallow Tubewell (no.)	23	60,000	1,104,000	276,000	1,380,000
6	Indara (Dug Well) (no.)	1	18500	14,800	3,700	18,500
7	Boundary wall (5")	4,028	280	902,272	225,568	1,127,840
8	Boundary Wall Brick 10 inch	7,947	340	2,161,584	540,396	2,701,980
9	Boundary wall Tin/Thatched	1,129	150	135,480	33,870	169,350
	<b>Total compensation for Structure</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>854,097,176</b>	<b>213,524,294</b>	<b>1,067,621,470</b>

Source: Property valuation survey and recent major infrastructure development projects

**Table 10-6: Resettlement Benefits Due to Loss of Primary Structures**

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Compensation amount of structure	Rate in BDT	Estimated budget
1	STG for shiftable structures @ 10% of the replacement value of structures.	645,608,000	10%	64,560,800
2	HCG for shiftable structures @ 10% of the replacement value of structures.	645,608,000	10%	64,560,800
3	STG for non-shiftable structures @10% of replacement value of the structure	416,615,800	10%	41,661,580
	<b>Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for structure</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>170,783,180</b>

Source: Policy Matrix of the RP

**Table 10-7: Estimated Budget for Tube Wells and Latrines**

Sl. No	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in nos	Rate in BDT	Estimated budget (BDT)
1	Tube – Well (No.)	2257	5400	12,187,800
2	Pucca Latrine (No.)	114	32500	3,705,000
3	Slab Latrine (No.)	279	11400	3,180,600
4	Kutcha Latrine (No.)	1867	4000	7,468,000
5	Thatched Latrine (No.)	187	1500	280,500
	<b>Total compensation for Tube-well &amp; Toilet</b>		0	<b>26,821,900</b>

Source: Property valuation survey in July-December 2014

**Table 10-8: Compensation for Trees on Private Land**

Sl. No	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in nos	Rate in BDT	Estimated budget (BDT)
<b>A</b>	<b>Fruit Bearing</b>			
1	Big	4598	4150	19,081,700
2	Medium	11337	2500	28,342,500
3	Small	12408	1100	13,648,800
4	Plant	20893	40	835,720
	<b>Sub-total G-1</b>	<b>49236</b>	0	<b>61,908,720</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Timber Type</b>		0	
1	Big	6490	7500	48,675,000
2	Medium	20565	4850	99,740,250
3	Small	36154	2800	101,231,200
4	Plant	23698	30	710,940
	<b>Sub-total G-2</b>	<b>86907</b>	0	<b>250,357,390</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Medicinal Plant</b>		0	
1	Big	108	7500	810,000
2	Medium	209	3300	689,700
3	Small	457	1700	776,900
4	Plant	23	22	506
	<b>Sub-total G-3</b>	<b>797</b>	0	<b>2,277,106</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Banana</b>	<b>23334</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4,666,800</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Bamboo</b>	<b>181144</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>27,171,600</b>
	<b>Total of Trees</b>	<b>341,418</b>	0	<b>346,381,616</b>

Source: Property valuation survey in July – December 2014 and other recent projects

Some of the fruit trees without timber value such as guava, papaya, sofeda, banana, etc. and some bamboo bushes are found on government land planted by the local people for fruit consumption. The RAP has allowed paying compensation for these trees to the actual grower. The census and IOL survey identified the actual owners of these trees. The rates for these trees are the same as the trees on private land. Table 10.9 presents the estimated budget for the trees on government land. This table refers to the Entitlement Matrix Loss Items A-5 and B-5 of the RAP.

The Resettlement Plan prescribes some resettlement benefits associated with the loss of trees, such as fruit compensation for the grown up (large and medium) fruit trees. Table 10.10 describes the estimated budget for fruits at a rate of 30% of timber value of the grown-up fruit trees. This table refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Item B-5 of the RP.

The business enterprises have been classified as large-scale and small & medium business based on the nature of the business and the investment made. Only one large-scale business (income more than

BDT 240,000 income per year) and a total of 231 small and medium size enterprises have been fully affected. There is no business partially affected in the proposed right of way.

Compensation/resettlement benefits have been calculated based on the policy matrix of the RAP. Table 10-11 presents the business losses, which refer to the Entitlement Matrix Loss Item C-1 of the RAP.

**Table 10-9: Estimated Budget Trees on GOB Land but Planted by Local People**

Sl. No	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in nos	Rate in BDT	Estimated budget (BDT)
1	Big	2991	2150	6,430,650
2	Medium	10667	2500	26,667,500
3	Small	13467	1100	14,813,700
4	Plant	6895	40	275,800
5	Banana	15901	200	3,180,200
6	Bamboo	22266	150	3,339,900
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72,187</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54,707,750</b>

Source: Property valuation survey July – December 2014 and other recent projects

**Table 10-10: Estimated Budget for Fruits**

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in nos	Rate in BDT	Estimated budget (BDT)
	Other Resettlement Benefits			
1	Value of fruits @ 30% of timber value for each grown up trees for one year.	80,522,350	30%	24,156,705
	<b>Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for tree</b>			<b>24,156,705</b>

Source: Policy Matrix of the RAP

**Table 10-11: Resettlement Benefits for Loss of Business**

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in nos	Rate in BDT	Estimated budget (BDT)
1	Large scale business will get @BDT 1000/Day for 45 days.	1	45,000	45,000
2	Small and Medium scale business will get @ BDT 500/ Day for 60 days	231	30,000	6,930,000
	<b>Total</b>			<b>6,975,000</b>

Source: Policy Matrix of the RAP

The wage labourers are entitled to have resettlement benefits as per policy of the resettlement plan. A total of 128 laborers were identified including nine agricultural laborers. As there is no significant impact on the agricultural laborers due to the linear land acquisition and their part time involvement in agriculture, no compensation/assistance to those agricultural laborers has been considered.

Table 10.12 presents the estimated budget for wage labourers who will lose their job due to project

interventions. This table refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Item C-2 of the RAP.

The resettlement plan prescribes various resettlement benefits due to the loss of land, structure and other properties. These are duly addressed in the policy matrix of the RAP. Table 10-14

presents estimated budget of such resettlement benefits for entitled persons. This table refers to Entitlement Matrix Loss Item B-4 of the RAP.

Table 10-14 presents the associated costs of the RAP and SDP implementation.

**Table 10-12: Resettlement Benefits for wage laborers**

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit/Quantity in nos	Rate in BDT	Estimated budget (BDT)
1	Grants for wage loss for 30 days wage @ BDT 300/day	119	9000	1,071,000
	<b>Total Resettlement Benefits for wage laborers</b>		0	<b>1,071,000</b>

Source: Policy Matrix of the RP

**Table 10-13: Other Resettlement Benefits Associated with Loss of Structure &**

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit/Quantity in nos	Rate in BDT	Estimated budget (BDT)
1	Grants for vulnerable HHs @ BDT 5000 as one time cash grant	2962	5000	14,810,000
2	Grants for women headed households @ BDT 5000 as one time cash grant	466	5000	2,330,000
3	Grants for Elderly headed households @ BDT 5000 as one time cash grants	187	5000	935,000
4	Cash Grants to tenants for shifting household belongings @ BDT 5000	38	5000	190,000
5	One time rental allowance @ BDT 3000 to Tenants of residential or commercial premises	38	3000	114,000
	<b>Total Resettlement Benefits for tenants &amp; structure owners</b>		0	<b>18,379,000</b>

Source: Policy Matrix of the RP

**Table 10-14: Estimated Budget for Associated Costs of RAP Implementation**

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in nos	Rate in BDT	To be paid by DC	To be paid by RHD through INGO (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)
1	DC Administrative cost	2,432,243,268	2%	48,644,865	0	48,644,865
2	INGO Operation Cost	LS	0	0	203,725,000	203,725,000
3	CNGO Operation Cost	0	0	0	100,533,000	100,533,000
4	ILRP program Implementation Cost	0	0	0	119,500,000	119,500,000
5	PHAP Program Implementation Cast	0	0	0	37,100,000	37,100,000
6	GAP Program Implementation Cost	0	0	0	124,800,000	124,800,000
7	NGO/CBO Operation Cost for SDP implementation	LS	0	0	80,000,000	80,000,000
8	Resettlement site development and civic amenities	0	0	0	300,000,000	300,000,000
9	Host Area Development	-	-	-	26,000,000	26,000,000
10	Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency	0	0	0	3,000,000	3,000,000
	<b>Total Cost</b>		0	<b>48,644,865</b>	<b>994,658,000</b>	<b>1,043,302,865</b>

Source: Other project experience

A detailed cost and budget per Upazila and total alignment is attached in APPENDIX-6.

## 11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 11.1 Introduction

The resettlement and rehabilitation of the Project-affected persons aims to improve or at least restore their social and livelihood standards at a pre-project level. The process of Project implementation will ensure that the affected persons are able to regain their pre-project socio-economic status and no one is worse off. Therefore, monitoring of the process of planning, implementation and delivery of institutional and financial assistance to the Project-affected persons has been designed as an integral part of the overall functioning and management of the Project.

BWDB will ensure transparency in the compensation (CCL) payment process by DC offices and will work with District Administration to facilitate timely payment of compensation to the eligible affected persons. BWDB will engage a RAP Implementing NGO (INGO) to provide support to the DC offices in serving notices and information dissemination to the affected people.

BWDB will establish a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system as a systematic and continuous process of collecting, collating and analyzing information about the Project progress and a tool for identifying strengths and weaknesses of the process. The periodic monitoring of the process and the outcomes will enable BWDB to identify lapses, procedural weaknesses, policy inadequacies and institutional drawbacks to devise and implement corrective measures to achieve the desired goals and objectives of the RAP. The implementation of the Social Development Program will also be monitored and evaluated through an internal as well as external monitoring process.

A comprehensive and relevant database and management information system (MIS) using menu-driven software will be established in the PMU (ESDU). It will be updated periodically for monitoring various activities of the RAP implementation. The RAP/SDP implementing agencies will assist the ESDU to regularly update the MIS providing the latest information on payment of compensation, relocation and other activities. The RAP database generated through land acquisition plan, census and inventory of losses survey, land market survey and consultation, CCL payment and resettlement benefit

payment database will become an essential input of the MIS. BWDB will develop a monitoring program that covers all essential stages of resettlement and social development including apprehension of RAP and planning, relocation and rehabilitation through progress monitoring and evaluation of intended outcomes of the RAP/SDP implementation. The monitoring should also cover performances of the individual staff of BWDB, INGO and CNGO involved in RAP and SDP operation. Data generated through focus group discussion will be an integral part of the monitoring process.

### 11.2 Objectives of Monitoring & Evaluation

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system will serve as a tool for monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement program ensuring timely and fair delivery of entitlements to the entitled persons. The M&E will enable BWDB to get feedback from target population and the field operatives to devise corrective measures to ensure achievement of targets within schedule. The objectives of M&E will enhance the delivery capacity of the BWDB in terms of compensation payment, relocation and SDP implementation and maximize benefits of RAP packages to the affected persons and beneficiaries including host communities.

The M&E will be carried out through collecting, analyzing, reporting and using information about resettlement progress as per scope of the RAP and the process adopted for achieving the progress. It will ensure that inputs are provided, procedures are followed, and outputs are monitored and verified as per approved plan and schedule of actions. Identifying lapses and failures at RAP and SDP implementation process, BWDB will undertake timely management actions. A benchmark database will be developed for the purpose of ongoing monitoring and periodic and ex-post evaluations of the RAP targets.

BWDB field offices will conduct field level monitoring and assess the daily operation of land acquisition, payment of compensation, identification of entitled persons physically, and processing their entitlements, relocation and resettlement. They will also monitor



activities to be carried out by CNGO and other local NGOs / CBOs in implementation of the social development programs (PHAP, ILRP and GAP)

### 11.3 Stages of M&E

Monitoring will be carried out both internally and externally to provide feedback to PMU, BWDB and to assess the effectiveness of the RAP and SDP policy and implementation. Internal monitoring of SDP implementation will be mainly carried out by ESDU head quarter and field offices with assistance from CNGO. Internal monitoring for RAP will be carried out by BWDB at three consecutive stages of the process of RAP implementation: preparatory stage, relocation stage and rehabilitation stage. Scope of M&E at these stages will be as follows:

#### 11.3.1 Preparatory Stage

During the pre-relocation stage of resettlement operation, monitoring is concerned with some administrative issues such as, establishment of resettlement unit at PMU and field office, budget management and flow of fund, requirement for further land acquisition, consultation with Aps and other stakeholders in the preparation of resettlement plan and their participation/cooperation in the implementation process, information dissemination on payments of entitlement, grievance redress mechanism, and so on. The key preparatory tasks for monitoring will be to:-

- Conduct baseline survey
- Consultations
- Identify Aps and their numbers
- Identification of different categories of Aps and entitlements of individuals
- Collection of gender disaggregated data and preferences of women in terms of compensation and relocation
- Establish Inventory of losses based on IOL survey data
- Ascertain Entitlements of each Eps
- Valuation of different assets not covered by PAVC
- Budget delivery in terms of physical and financial
- Information dissemination
- Institutional capacity assessment
- Implementation schedule and items of expenditure.

#### 11.3.2 Relocation Stage

Monitoring during the relocation stage covers such issues as resettlement site selection in consultation with Aps, development of resettlement sites, assistance to Aps (especially to vulnerable groups) in physically moving to the new site. Likewise aspects such as adjustment of Aps in the new surroundings, attitude of the host population towards the resettlers, impact on existing community facilities and accommodative attitude of the host community and development of community life are the issues considered at this stage. The key issue for monitoring will be:-

- Payment of compensation by DC and BWDB
- Delivery of entitlement covering RAP policy
- Grievance redress procedure and its' effectiveness
- Support to Aps in CCL collection process
- Preparation of resettlement site, including civic amenities (school, mosque, water, sanitation, drainage, internal and access road, etc.)
- Consultations and focused group discussion
- Physical Relocation after making payment
- Aps who do not relocate, with reason
- Payment of resettlement benefits
- Income and livelihood restoration assistance.

#### 11.3.3 Rehabilitation Stage

Once Aps have been settled down at the new sites, the focus of monitoring usually shifts to issues of economic recovery programs including income generating schemes (IGSs) and acceptance of these schemes by Aps. Impact of IGSs on living standards of the Aps and sustainability of such new livelihood patterns are to be monitored. The key issues for monitoring will be:

- Initiation of income generation activities (IGA)
- Provision of basic civic amenities and essential facilities in the relocated area
- Consultations
- Assistance to enhance livelihood and quality of life.

### 11.4 M&E Indicators

Compliance of the RAP policy and targets in the implementation process will be monitored through setting up indicators. The most crucial components / indicators to be monitored are specific contents of

the activities and entitlement matrix. The RAP contains indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement program. These indicators and benchmarks are judged for implementation process, outcomes and impacts (see boxes 1, 2 and 3).

### 11.5 Monitoring Levels and Hierarchy

Monitoring will be carried out at three levels. The Project Director (PD) will carry out regular internal monitoring with input from the Environmental and Social Development Unit (ESDU) and field operation.

An external monitoring will be commissioned by BWDB employing independent external monitoring agency. The Design and Supervision Consultants will also carry out supervision and monitoring deployed one safeguard specialist in the team to assist BWDB. The Panel of Experts (POE) of the development partner will monitor the overall performance of project including the RAP and SDP implementation. The Development Partner themselves will also commission supervision missions on a timely fashion. The institutional hierarchy of monitoring is presented in Figure 11-1.

**Table 11-1: Monitoring indicators**

Indicators		
Process(Project input, public participation and monitoring)	Output(Delivery of entitlements, relocation and rehabilitation)	Impact (Longer term impacts)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up ESDU and placement of staff</li> <li>• Deployment of implementing agencies</li> <li>• Training of ESDU staff</li> <li>• Census, IOL, baseline socioeconomic survey</li> <li>• Placement of funds for land acquisition and resettlement</li> <li>• Expenditure of implementing agencies</li> <li>• Deployment of independent monitoring agency</li> <li>• Procedure of identification of eligible affected persons</li> <li>• Procedure of determining loss and entitlements</li> <li>• Procedure of allocation of RS plots</li> <li>• Development of livelihood and income restoration program</li> <li>• Preparation of disclosure instruments</li> <li>• Disclosure and consultation events</li> <li>• Formation of GRC, PRAC and PAVC</li> <li>• Grievance redress procedures in-place and functioning</li> <li>• Level of public awareness on RAP policy and provisions</li> <li>• Cost of compensation collection by Aps</li> <li>• Monitoring reports submitted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of households relocated (at RS and host areas)</li> <li>• Number of households compensated and assisted</li> <li>• Number of businesses relocated (at RS and host areas)</li> <li>• Number of affected persons purchased replacement agricultural land</li> <li>• Amount of compensation disbursed</li> <li>• Amount of resettlement benefits disbursed</li> <li>• Number of eligible persons identified for training</li> <li>• Number of vulnerable households resettled</li> <li>• Number of households covered under Social Development Programs</li> <li>• Number of vulnerable households brought particularly under ILRP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in housing pattern</li> <li>• Changes in water and sanitation facilities</li> <li>• Changes in health and hygiene practice</li> <li>• Changes in land holding</li> <li>• Changes in occupation</li> <li>• Changes in income and expenditure</li> <li>• Pace of income against change in expenditure</li> <li>• Changes in attending health problems</li> <li>• Changes in nutrition status of women and children</li> <li>• Gender balance and women empowerment</li> <li>• Changes income level of vulnerable households and women headed households.</li> </ul>

### 11.5.1 Internal Monitoring

The Project Director (PD) will carry out the internal monitoring through the ESDU, RAP implementing NGO and the design supervision consultant (DSC). Internal monitoring will comprise of monitoring the process indicators and the output indicators (section 11.4). The INGO will gather information on RAP implementation covering relevant activities as per schedule. DSC social safeguard specialists (one international and one national) will assist the PD in monitoring the activities of the INGO and review field progress reports regularly. INGO will prepare monthly progress reports (MPRs) that will include the monitoring issues. PD will develop progress and performance monitoring software to get monitoring output on a regular basis. Internal monitoring reports on RAP implementation will be included in the Quarterly Project Progress Report (QPPR) of the BWDB.

The INGO will prepare a minimum list of records necessary for obtaining compensation and assist affected people to update their record of rights to have compensation cheques from the DC office. BWDB will maintain complete records what the Aps received compensation. In this process both BWDB and INGO as well as the District Administration will maintain transparency about compensation procedure and payments. BWDB will establish and maintain a computerized MIS system to document and monitor compensation/allowances payments. BWDB will encourage DC offices to deliver compensation cheques to affected people at the project area to avoid any hassles or irregularities often alleged by the affected people. The BWDB/PMU office will conduct periodic due-diligence on compensation payment to ensure timely transfer of land for project construction.

The report of internal monitoring will contain: (i) accomplishment to-date, (ii) objectives attained and not attained during the period, (iii) problems encountered, and (iv) suggested options for corrective measures. The internal monitoring reports submitted by the INGO will be synthesized by the DSC Social Safeguard Specialists. The international Social Safeguard Specialist (ISS) with the DSC will assist PD in preparing the overall resettlement status in the PPR in consultation with the national Social

Safeguard Specialists (NSS). However, the NSS will particularly monitor the activities of INGO and report to PD, PMU on a monthly basis under the guidance of the ISS. The ISS will be on intermittent input and will prepare bi-annual social monitoring report on progress of RAP and SDP implementation and submit to PD, PMU through Team Leader of DSC.

### 11.5.2 External Monitoring

External monitoring will be carried out periodically for review and assessment of resettlement implementation, adequacy of resettlement planning, verification of the results of internal monitoring in the field, and suggesting adjustment of delivery mechanisms and procedures as required. The main objectives of external monitoring will be to review the RAP implementation and assess the achievements vis-à-vis resettlement objectives; changes in living standards and livelihoods of those affected; restoration of the economic and social base of the affected people; the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements, and the need for further mitigation measures. The overall aim of external monitoring will be to learn strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning. External monitoring will be independent of PMU, ESDU involved in implementation of the RAP and SDP.

External monitoring will be carried out on a quarterly basis. Mid-term and final evaluations will be done to assess the achievement of objectives of RAP against the performance impact indicators. A database for monitoring and evaluation, building upon the project's own M&E system will be developed for external monitoring. The External Monitoring report may also include maps, charts, photographs of affected property, copies of contracts and land titles, payments, and valuation documents relating to resettlement and social development programs.

### 11.5.3 M&E by International Panel of Expert (IPOE)

A Panel of Experts (POE) with nominated members comprising of international and national technical and Social & Environmental experts will commission periodic monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation. The objectives of IPOE supervision and monitoring will be to ensure safeguard compliance from respective safeguard policies of

the World Bank. The IPOE monitoring focuses on achievement of targets of process indicators within agreed timeframe.

#### 11.5.4 M&E by WB

In addition to POE missions, the WB will also commission monitoring of progress in RAP and SDP implementation with respective safeguard specialists. The GOB will also commission a special committee for monitoring timeliness of the execution of the project activities.

#### 11.6 Methodology and Approach

The Monitoring and Evaluation approach will be to identify and select a set of appropriate indicators and gathering information on them to assess the changes and variations in lifestyle and standard of living of the APs. Participation of all level stakeholders especially the affected persons, women and vulnerable groups will be ensured in the M&E process. The process will also undertake various formal and informal surveys among the affected people for impact analysis during and after implementation of RAP and SDP. Assessment of resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability will be done through the M&E process for identification of lessons from the River Bank Improvement Project for building upon future policies on involuntary resettlement in the country.

Monitoring tools would include both quantitative and qualitative methods as follows:

- Sample household survey: a baseline household survey of representative sample (10% of affected households) will be carried out disaggregated by gender and vulnerability to obtain information on the key indicators of entitlement delivery, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.
- Focused Group Discussions (FGD): Consult with a range of stakeholder groups (local government, resettlement field staff, NGOs, community leaders and APs including women and vulnerable groups).
- Key informant interviews: Consult individuals like local elected and community leaders, village workers or persons with special knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation.
- Community public meetings: Open public meetings at resettlement sites to elicit information about performance of various resettlement activities undertaken by the project.
- Structured direct observations: Field observations on status of resettlement implementation, plus individual or group interviews for crosschecking purposes.
- Informal surveys/interviews: Informal surveys of APs, host village, workers, resettlement staff, and implementing agency personnel using non-sampled methods.
- In the case of special issues, in-depth case studies of APs and host populations from various social classes will be undertaken to assess impact of resettlement.

#### 11.7 Institutional Arrangements for M&E

BWDB will carry out internal M&E of the RAP and SDP implementation involving the ESDU and field offices, implementing NGO and the design & supervision consultant (DSC). An independent external monitoring agency (EMA) will carry out M&E independent of the BWDB. Project supervision consultant will oversee and monitor safeguard compliance of the project while the Panel of Experts (POE) will conduct periodic missions for the compliance monitoring. In addition, the Development Partner will conduct their own mission within their own framework of social and environmental compliance monitoring. The Project-affected persons, their community and local level NGOs will also participate in the M&E process (Figure 11.1).

##### 11.7.1 Office of the Project Director

The Project Director (PD) will be responsible to oversee proper and timely implementation of all activities in RAP and SDP. The ESDU within the PMU will operate and manage implementation of RAP with the assistance from an appointed implementing agency/NGO. The monitoring will be carried out by head of ESDU with support from the Field Offices and the resettlement implementation NGO. The ESDU will establish an M&E Section at the head office headed by CRO with active assistance of the Safeguard Manager (consultant), Executive Engineer and other officials of the PMU. The M&E Section will

have sufficient staff having appropriate skills and capacity,

and necessary resources. The Implementing NGO will collect appropriate data from the field and provide feedback to ESDU, PMU on progress of RAP implementation and the day to day problems arising out of the process.

The implementing NGO will prepare monthly/quarterly reports on the progress of RAP Implementation. ESDU M&E Section will collect information from the project site and assimilate in the form of monthly progress of RAP implementation and adjust work program where necessary, in case of delays or problems. An automated MIS will be designed and developed by INGO to monitor the output indicators at the PMU and ESDU headquarters and field level.

#### 11.7.2 Independent External Monitoring Agency

An External Monitoring Agency (EMA), independent of the project, with prior experience in resettlement and rehabilitation of developed induced displacements will be engaged to carry out the external M&E and reporting of the implementation of the RAP. The EMA will carry out quarterly, annual, mid-term and final evaluation and recommend

necessary changes to the Head of ESDU and the PD, PMU for consideration. The scope of external monitoring will cover compliance monitoring and social impact evaluation of RAP implementation.

The EMA will cover the compliance issues such as (i) compensation and entitlement policies, (ii) adequacy of resettlement planning and organizational mechanism for implementing the RAP, (iii) restoration of APs incomes and livelihood, (iv) settling complaints and grievances, and (v) provisions for adequate budgetary support by BWDB for implementing the RAP. The EMA will assess if the APs: (i) have been provided with alternative sites for relocation as per their choices; (ii) have reestablished their structures; (iii) have reestablished their business; and (iii) were extended assistance to restore their incomes from pre-project levels. It will also appraise the accounting documents used in recording the payments of compensation to APs by BWDB. In addition to this at least once a year an annual impact evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the work being undertaken and level of results achieved. EMA will submit report on quarterly basis to the PMU and the WB.

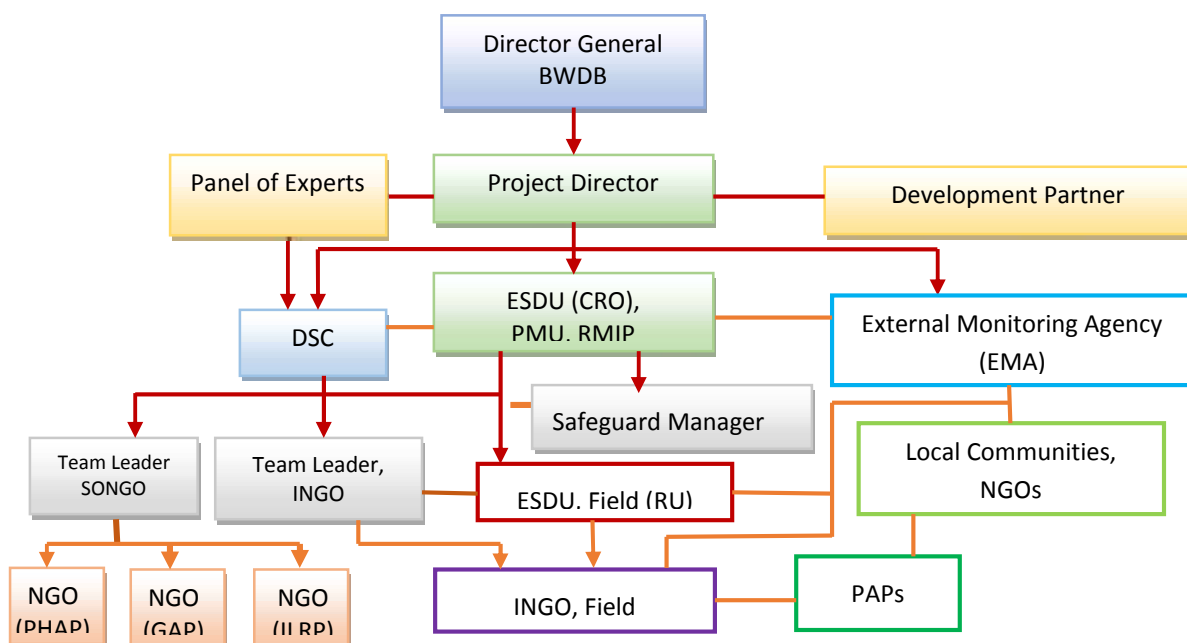


Figure 11-1: Monitoring and Evaluation

### 11.8 Reporting Requirements

The Head of ESDU, responsible for supervision and implementation of the RAP and SDP, will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement and SDP activities to PD at the PMU. The PD will submit quarterly reports to the WB. The EMA will submit quarterly report to PD/PMU and the WB through review and determine whether the resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly

whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement are necessary. Monitoring reports will be submitted at regular intervals as specified. Both monitoring and evaluation will form parts of regular activities and reporting on this will be extremely important in order to undertake mid-way corrective steps. Table 11.1 provides details on the content and timing for various report associated with M&E.

**Table 11-2: Reporting Cycle/Frequency**

Activity	Content	Timeline	Responsibility
Monthly Progress Report	Narrative as per Monitoring Plan format giving details on activity, results, issues affecting performance and variance if any and reason for same and corrections recommended	Submitted within 10 days of the next month	INGO
Quarterly Financial Reports	Expenditure vs. budgeted amount by budget heads and sub heads	Submitted within 30 days of end of financial quarter	BBA
Quarterly Project Progress Report (PPR) on R&R	Narrative as per monitoring program on R&R issues in the PPR	Submitted within 20 days of the end of quarter	BWDB/DSC
Bi-annual Social Monitoring Report	Narrative as per reporting format giving details on activity, results, compliance issues lying with contractor, issues affecting performance and variance if any and reason for same and corrections recommended	Submitted within 1-15 January and 1-15 July	DSC (Prepared by International Social Safeguard Specialist)
Quarterly and Annual Reports	Narrative as per reporting format giving details on activity, results, issues affecting performance and variance if any and reason for same and corrections recommended	Submitted within 30 days after each quarter and year end	EMA
Annual Financial Audit	Professional audit of accounts prepared by a qualified Chartered Accountant	Within 90 days of the end of fiscal year	BWDB
Final Report	Project achievements, failures and impacts	Submitted within 90 days of end of the project	EMA





## **APPENDIX 1**

Terms of Reference for RAP implementing Agency/INGO (INGO)



## A. PURPOSE OF THE TOR

1. Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) intends to engage an NGO to implement the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the River Bank Improvement Project (RMIP). This Terms of Reference (TOR) has been prepared to engage an implementing NGO (INGO) by BWDB. The TOR includes the approach and methodology of activities to be performed by the INGO. The TOR also includes a guideline to plan, implement and evaluate the activities within the RAP along with the technical resources to be required for this purpose.
2. To become eligible for this purpose, the INGO must be a resettlement implementing organization duly registered with the NGO Bureau and Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of Bangladesh, having the necessary expertise and experience in carrying out the implementation of the RAP, and all other associated resettlement activities included in this TOR. The INGO in the process of RAP implementation will carefully follow the World Bank (WB) OP.4.12 Involuntary Resettlement Policy and other relevant guidelines as well as Government of Bangladesh (GOB) Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (Ordinance II) of 1982.

## B. INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT

3. The overall objectives of the RMIP is to reduce the adverse impacts of flood and erosion along the selected section of the Brahmaputra Rightbank Embankment (BRE), enhance its sustainable management and improve accessibility in rural areas. The Project includes a 50 km reach – called the priority reach – from Simla (Sirajganj) to Hasnapara (Bogra). The key project activities of the Project include: (i) stabilization and/or reconstruction of embankment scheme for improved flood protection; (ii) implementation of river bank protection works to prevent erosion; (iii) development of a motorway on top of the embankment scheme; and (iv) a development-oriented resettlement program of the embankment households that have been victims of flooding and/or will be negatively affected by

the project implementation. WB and the Government of Bangladesh will jointly fund the Project.

4. The Project covers four sub-districts or upazilas: Kazipur, Sirajganj Sadar (Sirajganj district), Dhunat and Sariakandi (Bogra district). The total length of the project alignment is 50 km. The alignments, including 15 resettlement sites, will require acquisition of about 370 ha of land for project construction.

## C. PROJECT IMPACTS

5. According to the census and IoL survey data, close to 3,700 households (about 16,000 persons) will be affected by the Project. The project interventions will cause both physical and economic displacement of some affected people. As a result, a planned approach is being undertaken for relocation and resettlement of the physically affected households with provisions for multiple options to choose from, and social development (e.g. gender, and public health) and income and livelihood restoration packaged under Social Development Plan (SDP). This TOR covers only RAP related tasks. A separate NGO will be hired for the SDP implementation.

## D. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICIES

6. GOB Legal Framework and Requirements: Current legislation governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the 1982 Ordinance II. The 1982 Ordinance requires that compensation be paid for land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses) and any other damage caused by such acquisition. The Deputy Commissioner (DC) determines the market price of assets based on the legislative procedures and in addition to that pays an additional 50 percent on the assessed market value established by DCs. The 1994 amendment made provisions for payment of crop-compensation to tenant cultivators. The Ordinance does not cover Project-affected persons without title to land or ownership record, such as informal settlers / squatters, occupiers, and informal tenants and lease-

holders (without registration document) and does not ensure replacement market value of the property acquired.

7. The 1982 Ordinance has no provision for providing resettlement assistance and transitional allowances for restoration of livelihoods of the non-titled affected persons. The Ordinance has been applied for this Project for land acquisition; however, displaced persons, irrespective of their title will be assisted under resettlement framework, on co-financiers safeguard policies on involuntary resettlement.
8. WB OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement recognizes resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) impacts of all the affected persons (APs) irrespective of their titles and requires preparation of RAP in every instance where involuntary resettlement occurs. The policy requirements include (i) avoidance and or minimization of impacts where possible; (ii) consultation with stakeholders; (iii) payments compensation at full replacement costs; and (iv) resettlement of the affected persons with provisions for income and livelihood restoration.
9. The project resettlement principles comply with GOB as well as WB policy requirements that are fully documented in the RAP. It includes provision for replacement value and resettlement of all affected persons irrespective of titles.

#### **E. MITIGATION OF ADVERSE IMPACT**

10. As per the census survey, the Project will have substantial resettlement impacts. The compensation entitled for the loss of land and structures at replacement value, shifting and reconstruction assistance, and income restoration assistances are detailed in the entitlement matrix of the RP. Special support for affected people belonging to vulnerable groups, e.g., poor and women-headed households, households having handicapped people are included in the Resettlement Plan. The APs will be entitled to a series of compensation and resettlement assistance and benefits that include (a) compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their market value; (b) compensation for structures (residential/ commercial/community) and other immovable assets at their replacement market value; (c) relocation assistance, including plots at resettlement sites for those who are willing to move to RS sites; (d) assistance for loss of business / wage income; (e) assistance for shifting and reconstruction; and (f) rebuilding and / or restoration of community resources / facilities.
11. A summary entitlement matrix has been prepared on the basis of currently known impacts of the Project. Census surveys conducted earlier identified the level of impact. The matrix shows the entitlements for each type of losses and dislocation. In case additional impacts are identified during implementation, the entitlement matrix will be revised through inclusion of compensation and assistance for the additional impacts as per the resettlement policy framework of the Project.

#### **F. OBJECTIVE OF INVOLVING INGO**

12. The primary objective of involving an INGO by BWDB is to carry out implementation activities and strengthening of delivery capabilities of the employer at the field level to implement the RAP. The INGO will build up a team of trained field workers to provide necessary institutional support to the employer in identifying, informing and mobilizing all APs during the RAP implementation. They will ensure that all eligible APs receive their respective entitlement and can resettle properly in terms of acquiring/replacing homestead, agricultural land and other properties. INGO must pay special attention to the vast number of embankment settlers, who are non-titled and would require relocation under the Project.
13. INGO will coordinate with the Employer, Deputy Commissioners and Supervision Consultant on a regular basis to discuss progress and constraints in RAP implementation, if any. In case of any critical issue not covered by the provision of the RAP, the INGO can make necessary recommendations consulting with different committee (PVAC, GRC and JVC) members to solve it.

#### **G. SCOPE OF WORK AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

14. The responsibility for effective, timely and efficient execution of the resettlement activities will lie with the INGO. The INGO will report to the Project Director and would be responsible for payment of all entitlements to eligible persons and relocation of the affected households. Further, the INGO would be responsible to quickly pay the additional “top-up” payments once the cash compensation under the law (CCL) is made by the DC. The general scope of work for the selected INGO are summarized below from paragraph 15 to 22.
  15. Logistics: Recruitment, deployment and training of the HQ and field staff; setting up of offices, equipment and implementation tools.
  16. Consultations with Affected People: Information and communications campaign; disclosure of project benefits, schedules and other related matters.
  17. Support in compensation payments and resettlement benefits: Carry out additional census and IOL, if required for verification; Identification of entitled persons (EPs); Preparation of EP file, preparation of entitlement card, preparation of payment statement; Assist in collecting CCL; Computerization of DC data (calculation sheet, DC Award, share determination); Preparation of supplementary LAP during implementation for an “left out” land/plots or disputed area required for Project implementation; and Disbursement of resettlement benefits.
  18. Assistance in relocation and resettlement: Support APs in the search for alternative land and/or housing to buy or rent by (i) conduct a survey of rental spaces in urban areas and plots of land to buy or rent in rural areas with of contacts (ii) assisting APs with documentation and negotiation.
  19. Other assistance: Support APs in re-titling; and assist APs/communities to re-establishing common property resources.
  20. Participation in Grievance Redress Committee (GRC): Participation an grievance redress committee (GRC) and resolution of disputes.
  21. Monitoring of RP implementation: Preparation of monitoring and supervision reports to EA as agreed in the contract.
  22. Carrying out specific tasks related to project-related communities awareness: Carry out awareness and information sessions on STD transmission, trafficking and female passenger security and safe mobility for communities along the corridor and targeted railway stations.
- H. KEY TASKS BY STAGES**
23. The key tasks and responsibilities for the selected INGO in three consecutive stages of the process for RP implementation; preparatory stage, relocation stage and rehabilitation stage. The key tasks at Preparatory Stage shall include those listed in paragraph 24 to 31.
  24. Carry out a census or verify IOL: The INGO will carry out, where needed, additional census and/or verify existing IOL for compensation purposes. In case new areas are to be acquired, the INGO will have to carry out census for additional areas.
  25. Carry out follow up survey among the resettlers in terms of their destinations (e.g. host village for self-managed relocation and resettlement sites/villages for the purpose of preparing a final list of relocation preferences and distribution of plots.
  26. Creation of inventory of losses (IOL): (i) Collection and computerization of Land Acquisition (LA), joint verification data, payment of cash compensation under law data and resettlement benefit payment data, and reconciliation of all these; and (ii) Creation of an electronic database of inventory of losses and dislocations
  27. Preparation/updating of EP file: Prepare the entitled person files bringing together all her/his losses or update on a regular basis.
  28. Preparation/updating of entitlement card: Prepare or update ‘entitlement card’ for the individual EPs as per their types of losses and the amount of compensation due for each types of losses from legal/informal titles and the amount of benefits to the paid by BWDB.

29. Information campaign: Design, plan and implement an information campaign in the Project affected areas to ensure that APs are aware of their entitlements and assistance measures and how to avail them. The campaign would include activities such as translating the information booklet in Bengali distributing information booklets, leaflets, notices among the APs, carrying out public consulting meeting, public announcements and any other measures necessary to provide information to all APs in the Project area. The campaign should also inform APs on the Grievance Redress Mechanism and its procedures.
30. Information dissemination and feedback: Assist BWDB and the local representatives in organizing consultation and recording the outcome of the meetings. Ensure dissemination of information on the Project and resettlement policy to the Project-affected persons and others (community groups, local administration, etc.) who are instrumental in effective and transparent implementation of the RAP.
31. Support BWDB in the establishment of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC): The INGO should support BWDB in setting up the GRC as per the RAP and provide advice to ensure its smooth implementation.
32. The tasks at Implementation Stage are listed in paragraphs 33 to 38.
33. Identification of entitled persons (EPs) and issuance of ID card: Assist BWDB field personnel in identifying and issuing ID cards to the entitled persons identified as per the principles laid out in the RAP and duly certified by the concerned UP members or ward councilor.
34. Preparation/updating of payment statement: Prepare and/or update payment statements for individual EPs as per their types of losses and the amount of compensation due for each type of losses from legal title and the amount of resettlement benefit paid by BWDB.
35. Disbursement of resettlement benefit: Process payment of additional "top up" benefits based on the price approved by BWDB following recommendation of PVAC and ensures that all resettlement benefits are paid accordingly.
36. Participation in Grievance Redress Committee (GRC): Support the establishment of the grievance redress mechanism. Build rapport with the APs and ensure that they are fully aware of the grievance redress procedure and the process of bringing their complaints to the GRCs. Investigate the veracity of the complaints and try to settle them amicably, fairly and transparently before they go to the redress committee or the courts of law. Assist GRC in settling the dispute and prepare minutes of the GRC meetings and communicate the decisions to the parties involved.
37. Assistance to EPs in the process of resettlement: The EPs and their losses will be identified and recorded in EP file. The EPs will be informed of the resettlement benefits adequately. Payment of entitlement will be processed and assisted in collection of those. They should be guided in relocating and investing the compensation and resettlement benefit in an appropriate manner.
38. Assist AH losing their land in re-titling: Assist all households losing part of their land in re-titling their asset, including those to be relocated in project-sponsored sites/villages.
39. The tasks at Monitoring and Evaluation Stage shall include those listed in paragraphs 40 to 43.
40. Monitoring tools for implementation progress: Prepare monitoring tools covering RP implementation issues as follows to monitor the progress:
  - a. Land Acquisition (LA) progress;
  - b. LA compensation payment (CCL) Progress;
  - c. Compensation payments (by BWDB) progress;
  - d. Preparation and distribution of Bengali version of brochures and booklets/leaflets; and
  - e. Awareness level of the stakeholders including the APs by different programs.
41. Monitoring and supervision: Generate progress reports for real-time monitoring of RAP implementation progress using user-friendly menu driven software. The software will be simultaneously operated by the RU, INGO, the construction supervision contractor as well as by BWDB so that different project implementation units are aware of the progress and problems

instantly. Monitoring and supervision will include the following:

- a. Implementation progress;
  - b. Utilization of manpower input;
  - c. Internal coordination meetings; and
  - d. Meeting with client and INGO.
42. Progress Reporting: The RAP requires that all EPs are paid the stipulated compensations /entitlements before they are evicted from the properties and/or construction work begins. The INGO will provide BWDB monthly report on the progress in RP implementation, including any issue that might be hindering progress, separately for each civil works contract. The INGO will design tabular and other formats appropriate for reporting on the above information. To the extent possible, the Tables will have to be pre-programmed in the menu-driven MIS and the quantitative reports will have to be generated directly. The report will contain the following together with the progress reporting:
- a. A clear and complete account of work performed in each Project component;
  - b. Work planned for the next reporting period;
  - c. Status of funding and expenditure;
  - d. Identification of any problems encountered or anticipated that would affect the completion of the Project within the time and money constraints set forth in the

agreement, together with recommended solution to such problems.

43. Technical services: Prepare software for reconciliation of databases, create database, prepare software for EP file and EC or their updating, calculating and processing payment, progress and performance and participatory monitoring. In this regard a computerized Management Information System (MIS) will be developed by the INGO for use by BWDB, WB/POE and other relevant agencies.

#### I. RAP IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD

44. Implementation of the RP will begin prior to the commencement of construction/engineering works. A total of 48 months is planned for the implementation of RAP. The implementation work is expected to start from July 2015 and will continue till the end June 2019.

#### J. ACTIVITY SCHEDULE FOR INGO

45. The INGO will be engaged by the executing agency (EA) for a period of 48 months from the date of commencement of service. The selected INGO will assist EA in implementing the tasks set out in Table 1. Using the estimated man-months (Table 2) the INGO should show the duration of their services and total time in weeks as per requirement of the services.

**Table 1 – Activity schedule of INGO for implementation of RAP**

Sl. No.	Activities	Duration	Total Time (weeks)
1	Recruitment, training and Assist in collecting CCL payments		
2	Census/Additional survey, if needed		
3	Information campaign		
4	Assist APs in Relocation		
5	Identification of EPs		
6	Technical services		
7	Preparation of EP file		
8	Preparation of EC		
9	Preparation of Payment statement		
10	Payment of Resettlement Benefit		
11	Participate in GRCs		
12	Support APs in search of alternative land for relocation		
13	Assist EPs in the Process of Resettlement		
14	Monitoring and Supervision		



**K. SUPPORT TO BE PROVIDED BY THE EA**

46. The INGO will be provided with the RAP and other relevant documents, maps, and charts/drawings for carrying the services effectively.

**L. ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS**

47. The INGO shall keep accurate and systematic accounts and records in respect of the services in such form and detail as are customary in its profession and sufficient to establish accurately that the remuneration and reimbursable out-of-pocket expenses have been duly incurred. The INGO shall permit duly authorized representatives of the Client, to inspect and make an audit of all such documents, accounts and records in connection with payments made in accordance with this contract.

**M. OWNERSHIP OF DOCUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT**

48. All reports, documents, correspondence, draft publications, maps, drawings, notes, specifications, statistics, work product in any form and, technical data compiled or prepared by the INGO and communicated to the Client in performing the services (in electronic form or otherwise and including computer-disks comprising data) shall be the sole and exclusive property of the client, and may be made available to the general public at its sole discretion. The INGO may take copies of such documents and data for purpose of use related to the services under terms and conditions acceptable to the client but shall not use the same for any purpose unrelated to the services without the prior written approval of the client. All computer programs developed by the INGO under this contract shall be the sole and exclusive property of the client; provided, however, that the INGO may use such programs for their own use with prior written approval of the client.
49. Equipment, and materials furnished to the INGO by the client, or purchased by the INGO wholly or partly with funds supplied or reimbursed by

the Client hereunder, shall be the property of the client. Equipment or materials brought into by the INGO and the personnel and used either for

the Project or personal use shall remain the property of the INGO or the personnel concerned, as applicable.

**N. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF INGO WORK**

50. In order to monitor progress of INGO work in RP implementation, an appropriate monitoring format should be prepared with score/weight against each activities and sub-activities. User-friendly menu driven software should be used to generate progress reports for monitoring the progress regularly. The software will be simultaneously operated by the project Resettlement Unit (RU) and INGO and the construction supervision consultant so that all the organizations are aware of the progress without delay.
51. Proper orientation to the BWDB staff members is to be given so that they can supervise the INGO activity appropriately from the very beginning and operate the menu-driven MIS to remain updated about the progress and problem. CCL payment records should be collected from DC office regularly and be compared with the payment data of the INGO so that the progress achieved, mistakes made, if any by the stakeholders in the process of RAP implementation are checked and verified instantly. Before making payment of entitlement, land schedule and census data will be compared with the payable amount, to avoid mistakes or fraud.
52. Criteria for measuring performance of INGO staff: There are number of actions needed in collecting CCL and grants. The INGO operatives will investigate the steps completed so far in collecting compensation for a particular plot. Data collected through Focus Group Discussions in this connection will be processed in a computerized system to monitor the progress in

CCL and grant collection by the EPs. Performance evaluation of the INGO operatives, especially the field staff will be judged by that progress. Production and application of RAP implementation tools, payment of grants and resettlement of APs should also be the basis for calculating INGO performance.

53. The INGO will develop monthly progress reporting format as per the requirement of the WB and BWDB. Based on the quantitative reports generated through the above-mentioned computerized system monthly progress report by INGO will be prepared and submitted to the RU and Project Management Office (PMO)/BWDB. The INGO will ensure the following issues in implementation of the RPs in addition to the above.

#### **O. COORDINATION**

54. The INGO will meet regularly with the BWDB to discuss progress and constraints on activities during the previous month. The coordination meetings are expected to provide “solutions” to any implementation issues. In case the RAP does not cover any items, the coordination meeting should come up with recommendations, which should be approved and implemented through executive order of the BWDB.
55. Payment of service charges: Bills for the NGO services will be paid as per the progress achieved during the preceding month

#### **P. CRITERIA FOR INGO SELECTION**

56. The INGO to be selected must have proven experience in the field of resettlement – both in planning and implementation. The following criteria will guide the selection.
  - a. The INGO shall have the demonstrated capacity to mobilize the required trained and experienced field staff.
  - b. The INGO shall have the experience in implementation of large resettlement plans like the present Project.
  - c. INGO must have at least five years of working experience in the implementation of resettlement and land acquisition under externally funded development program.

- d. The INGO must be registered under the Social Welfare Department, Joint Stock Company or under NGO Affairs Bureau.
- e. The INGO must present certificate/s from the concerned Government department/agency to verify its satisfactory performance in resettlement social/census surveys, planning and implementation of resettlement plan, monitoring and evaluation through effective management information systems and preparation of analytical reports that meet the standards of co-financiers.
- f. The INGO shall have to present audit report for the past three years.

#### **Q. STAFFING**

57. The INGO must be able to present evidence of sufficient experienced and trained qualified manpower to be mobilized to this end. The INGO shall have to provide staff input to carry out the works under this Terms of Reference. The man-months and designation of the staff shall have to be as stated in Table 2. The INGO should show the duration of their services and limit as per requirement in consultation with the civil works contract. If settlement of legal issues on land acquisition requires longer time, the INGO may have to demobilize for a period as per the request from the executing agency in writing.

#### **R. QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF KEY STAFF**

58. Table 3 presents a general description of key staff including qualification and minimum required experience

**Table 2: Man-month and Designation of Key Staff**

Item No.	Position	Number of staff	Estimated man-month
<b>A. Professional Staff</b>			
	<b>Headquarters</b>		
1	Team Leader (Senior Resettlement specialist)	1	36
2	Deputy Team Leader (Resettlement expert)	1	36
3	Land Acquisition Specialist	1	12
4	Database Manager	1	48
	<b>Field Level</b>		
5	Field Coordinator	2	48x2
8	Supervisor	4	48x4
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>420</b>
<b>B. Office Support Staff</b>			
1	Computer operator	5	48x5
2	Accounts Officer	1	48
3	Office Assistant	1	48
4	Driver	2	48x2
5	Peon/Messenger	1	18
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>450</b>
<b>C. Field Support Staff</b>			
1	Resettlement Workers	24	48x24
2	Computer Operator	2	48x2
3	Relocation Facilitator	8	24x8
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>1440</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>54</b>	<b>2310</b>

**Table 3: Qualification of the Key Staff and Minimum Required Experience**

Position	Academic qualifications	Minimum years of experience in similar position		Specific experience
		Resettle ment	General	
Team Leader (Senior Resettlement Specialist)	MSc/MSS/MA /BSc Engineering	10	5	Experience in planning and implementing resettlement program and in (i) leading and supervising multidisciplinary teams engaged in socioeconomic development activities; (ii) multidisciplinary action research/surveys; and thorough knowledge of (iii) Bangladesh land administration system and land acquisition laws; (iv) process and functionaries involved in land administration and acquisition; (v) report writing capability; and ability to demonstrate personal integrity and create a transparent and accountable work environment.
Deputy Team Leader (Resettlement Expert)	MSc/MSS/MA	5	5	Experience in (i) leading and supervising multidisciplinary teams engaged in socioeconomic development activities ; (ii) ability to conduct methods; and thorough knowledge of (iii) Bangladesh land administration system and land acquisition laws – specifically the property valuation process; (iv) the process and functionaries involved in land

Position	Academic qualifications	Minimum years of experience in similar position		Specific experience
		Resettlement	General	
				administration and acquisition; and (v) report writing capability;
Land Acquisition Specialist	MSS/MA/LLM/MSc	5	5	Thorough knowledge of Bangladesh land administration system and land acquisition laws- specifically the properly valuation process; (i) the process and functionaries involved in land administration and acquisition; and extensive practical experience (ii) examining/identifying legal issues involved in land transaction, inheritance and other issues related to legality of ownership, (iii) working with mouza maps and (iv) advising on resolving legal issues.
Database Manager	MSc. in Statistics/ Computer Science/ Mathematics	3	5	Working experience and knowledge of software, preferably relational, those are most commonly used in Bangladesh; demonstrated ability to design and implement user friendly menu-driven MIS (s) for monitoring progress and generate reports as and when necessary.
Field Coordinator	MSS/MA/ MSc	3	5	Thorough knowledge of land acquisition and resettlement operations; past experience of working in similar capacity and ability to build rapport and engage with local stakeholders and willing to stay at the project site.
Supervisor	Bachelor degree, MSS/MA/ MSc preferred	3	3	Field experience in socio-economic and resettlement survey and coordination at the field level; ability to provide group leadership and good communications skills



## APPENDIX 2

Terms of Reference for Social NGO for SDP implementation





## A. PURPOSE OF THE TOR

Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) intends to hire an experienced NGO capable to coordinate (hereafter Social NGO or SONGO) to implement the Social Development Program (SDP) under the River Bank Improvement Project (RMIP). The SDP is an integrated program involving livelihoods, gender development and public health. The TOR includes a guideline to plan, implement and evaluate the activities contained in the SDP with the technical resources to be required for this purpose. The SDP is a five-year program. The CNGO will deliver the SDP through local partner NGOs in the specific fields.

To become eligible for this purpose, the SONGO must be strong in livelihood, gender and public health areas and duly registered with the NGO Bureau and Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of Bangladesh. Interested national NGOs having experience in (i) income and livelihood restoration studies in involuntary resettlement, (ii) preparing and implementing income and livelihood restoration plans successfully, especially focused on productive usage of embankment slopes and (iii) implementation of livelihood programs for destitute section of the society in rural Bangladesh, (iv) successful gender mainstreaming programs in rural communities (v) implementing impactful public health interventions in rural communities faced with regular flooding or erosion (vi) running successful training programs for skilled birth attendants ideally in partnership with the public sector are encouraged. Proposals will be invited from the short-listed NGOs with a brief statement of the approach, methodology, and relevant information concerning previous experience on monitoring of resettlement implementation and preparation of reports. The NGOs' organization along with full CVs of proposed key personnel must be submitted along with the proposal.

## B. THE PROJECT AND IMPACTS

The objectives of RMIP are to reduce the adverse impacts of flood and erosion along the selected section of the Brahmaputra Rightbank Embankment (BRE), enhance its sustainable management and improve accessibility in rural areas. The Project

includes a 50 km reach – called the “Priority” reach – from Simla to Hasnapara. The Project area covers three sub-districts or upazilas: Kazipur (Sirajganj district), Dhunat and Sariakandi (Bogra district). The total alignments, including 15-18 resettlement sites, will require acquisition of about 370 ha of land for Project construction. The World Bank (WB) and the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) will finance the Project.

In addition to implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), BWDB will undertake a 5-year SDP to restore income and livelihoods of the affected persons, implement gender and health programs. The SDP is primarily dedicated to the project affected persons; however, it also includes villages and local communities in host areas within 1 km range from the BRE to the countryside along the 50km reach. A particular focus of the SDP will be on the affected embankment settlers, who are poor and vulnerable.

An estimate of about 3,700 households will require relocation. Nearly two-thirds of those affected are currently living on the embankment. About half of the resettlers expressed their desire in favor of self-managed relocation into the existing “host” villages and the rest will move to project-sponsored resettlement sites. Details of the project impacts are available in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and SDP.

## C. OBJECTIVES OF THE SDP

The two key objectives of the SDP are to (i) mitigate any negative impacts related to the RMIP, and (ii) support the overall development of the population in the project area related to their income and livelihood, gender and public health status. The specific objectives for each of the three-sub component are discussed in the following paragraphs.

**Income and Livelihood Restoration:** The overall objective of this study is to (i) restore income and livelihood of the directly project affected population, and (ii) enhance the present income and livelihood situation of the directly and indirectly affected population, which includes people remaining on the old embankment and living along the embankment. Besides mitigating the short-term loss of the directly

affected populations, this livelihood and income restoration plan takes a systematic approach to

identify long-term opportunities and constraints in a particular subsector along the value chain to support the second objective.

**Gender Mainstreaming:** The GAP has three specific objectives to achieve in this project. These are to (i) maximize women's access to the RMIP project benefits including employment; (ii) mitigate harmful gendered impacts on affected male and female population, especially health and safety; and (iii) build capacity of BWDB in gender mainstreaming in the remaining phases of the Program as well as in future project operations.

**Public Health:** The overarching and primary objective of the PHAP is to (i) mitigate possible impacts on public health due to the construction of the embankment for the project-affected populations (PAPs) and secondarily, to (ii) improve the public health situation related to key health development indicators such as reduction in disease burden, maternal and neonatal health, HIV/AIDS and STDs for the project beneficiaries living along the bankline and embankment, as needed.

#### D. AFFECTED POPULATIONS AND BENEFICIARIES

The primary focus of the SDP will be given to the project affected populations in order to foster any possible positive and mitigate any possible negative impact for them. The project-affected populations are:

- i. Relocated and resettled households: The Priority reach will affect about 3,700 households who will either "self-relocate" and/or resettle in project-sponsored resettlement sites along the project alignment from Simla to Hasnapara stretching across four upazilas.
- ii. Construction workforce: The construction force will mainly be drawn from local communities with a preference to project affected persons willing to work on the construction site. There will be a very limited number of workers (about 100) from outside the region.
- iii. Individuals and households who will experience temporary loss of income due to the civil works:

Businesses and shop owners who will need to relocate or close down operations temporarily due to civil works.

- iv. In-migrant populations: These refer to individuals who are attracted by commercial opportunity and interact with local residents. Their number is expected to be limited as the project is linear along the bankline and will move with the progress of the construction.

Given the suffering of the population living along the Brahmaputra-Jamuna river due to erosion and flooding over generations, the RMIP social development plan will take up selected developmental opportunities and encompass a number of targeted interventions for people living in the project area. Those project beneficiaries include:

**Households remaining on the old embankment:** Although, they do not live in the right of way of the new proposed embankment and therefore do not qualify for resettlement benefit, they live in close vicinity to these households and require overall development support.

**Host villages/communities:** Many of the resettlers will move on their own within the existing villages. Others will move to resettlement sites and live with the host communities. As such, villages and local communities within a 2-km strip from the eroding embankment are also included in the PHAP.

#### E. SCOPE OF WORK AND KEY ACTIVITIES

The SONGO to be engaged will be responsible for planning and implementation of the SDP within the overall scope of work presented below under the three programs.

##### Income and Livelihood Restoration

- Cash Assistance to Support Lost Income
- Assistance to Re-Establish Business/Enterprises
- Employment in Construction Site and Construction-Supported Sector
- Community Participation in Tree and Medicinal Plant Plantation on Embankment Sides
- Capacity training in high-value vegetables, livestock, poultry and fisheries
- Training of Skilled labour

### Gender Mainstreaming

- Women's Participation in Design and Implementation of RMIP
- Employment Opportunities for women
- Gender-Responsible Resettlement Measures
- Services and Safeguards Against Social and Health Vulnerabilities
- Capacity Building for Gender Mainstreaming in BWDB

### Public Health

- IEC Program on RMIP-related health risks and overall health (e.g. improved hygiene, maternal health)
- Public health staff capacity development on RMIP-related health risks and casualties
- Ensure improved public-health standards in resettlement households (e.g. safe water, sanitation, solar energy supply and clean cooking stoves)
- Improved public-health standards for HHs remaining on old embankment (e.g. safe water, sanitation and clean cooking stoves)
- Pesticide poisoning prevention and management
- SBA/ Community health worker capacity development
- Road safety

### F. TARGET GROUPS AND TASKS

Target group beneficiaries (TGBs) of SDP will be selected from the target group families (TGFs) those are severely affected by RMIP due to temporary loss of income, displacement or other potential risks for the purpose of the project. They are indicated for each planned interventions in chapters 2 to 4. This represents a brief summary only (for further details, see Appendix in SDP).

The SONGO will carry out the intended tasks in two phases. The first phase will be to implement all activities related to mitigating any risk associated with the RMIP construction that will need to be

implemented immediately before construction can begin such as resettlement (in close collaboration with the INGO), women's participation in important decisions related to RMIP and health awareness campaigns about RMIP risks. The second phase will include the implementation of overall social development measures that are unrelated to the civil works schedule and promote the overall social development in the Project area. The key tasks include:

- i. The SONGO in close partnership with local NGOs, the SONGO will also identify capable local NGOs and the public and private sector to implement the SDP.
- ii. It will guide and build the capacity of target group beneficiaries.
- iii. Review the baseline data on existing livelihood pattern and opportunities, gender and health assessments.
- iv. Together with local partner NGOs, conduct needs assessment and identify the potential members of affected families (TGBs) for bringing them under the SDP
- v. Organize national and regional level workshop on livelihood, gender and health to explore wider linkages
- vi. Disclosure campaign and information dissemination among the potential TGBs and their community on the SDPs in the operation area.
- vii. Implement the outlined key activities for livelihood, gender mainstreaming and public health
- viii. Monitor the implementation progress and the targets as outlined in the SDP Part IV.
- ix. Align and be in close contact with all key stakeholders from PMO to INGO, local administration as well as local NGOs.

### G. CNGO TEAM AND STAFFING

The following expert positions would be required for staffing the Team for implementing the SDP. The SONGO must bring together this multidisciplinary team with necessary expertise for the delivery of the programs. Table 1 provides the key staff positions while Table 2 presents man-month and inputs required.

**Table 1: Professional Staff with Qualification and Experience**

Position/expertise	Qualification and Experience	Major Responsibilities
<b>A. Professional Staff</b>		
Team Leader/ Social Development Specialist	Masters in management, economics or other social sciences with 10 years general experience including 5 years specific experience in similar fields. Experience in poverty interventions and livelihood development involuntary resettlement should be essential credential for the position.	<p>Team management, administration, study design, scheme design, implementation planning and operation of livelihood programs.</p> <p>Effective coordination, planning and implementation of livelihoods activities.</p> <p>Management, monitoring and evaluation of livelihoods activities.</p> <p>Establishing and maintaining strategic partnerships and support the resource mobilization.</p> <p>Facilitation of knowledge-sharing and capacity building.</p>
DTL/Lead Livelihood Development Specialist	Masters in economics or other social science with a minimum of 5 years practical experience in livelihood development field. Knowledge in micro entrepreneurship development, local resource management, human resource development, and social mobilization will be essential.	<p>Design baseline survey and resource identification for exploring livelihood development schemes.</p> <p>Information disclosure and motivation of potential beneficiaries for brining them under self-employment schemes using local resources and linking with external buyers and markets.</p> <p>Identify training organizations and negotiate them for partnering in skill training of the TGBs and mobilize them in obtaining skill training on production businesses.</p> <p>Prepare business plan and mobilize trained TGBs on self-employment.</p> <p>Develop micro-enterprise for livelihood groups and individuals, mobilize them in operation, monitor and following up to ensure effective operation and profit making.</p> <p>Design and conduct orientation on mental and attitudinal preparedness on accepting a placement.</p> <p>Mobilize youths on job placements arranged by the Livelihood Promotion and Linkage Development Specialist.</p> <p>Following up performance and relationships of TGBs with employers and undertaken measures to improvement of job satisfaction by the TGBs.</p>
DTL/Lead Gender	Masters in social science with	Gender inclusive study design for baseline

Position/expertise	Qualification and Experience	Major Responsibilities
Development Specialist	10 years of practical experience as a gender specialist in development and livelihood projects.	and resources identification surveys. Prepare gender strategy for the livelihood development plans and schemes. Ensure gender respect in LDS implementation.
DTL/Lead Public Health Specialist	<p>Physician with MPH or equivalent degree with at least 5 years of work experience in the area of project implementation, coordination and monitoring in rural areas of Bangladesh</p> <p>Previous experience with resettlement and/or communities dealing with river erosion and flooding is preferred</p> <p>Working experience in successfully coordinating with multi-stakeholders and local NGOs</p> <p>Able to manage, organize and facilitate training to the local NGO staff to implement planned interventions</p> <p>Fluent in English with excellent writing and communication skills.</p> <p>Experienced in report writing.</p>	<p>The Lead Health Specialist at the SONGO will be responsible for the effective implementation, coordination and monitoring of the progress of the PHAP</p> <p>He/She will work closely with the local NGOs, the resettlement INGO, the PMO, local health officials, the other lead specialist for gender and livelihood, the design consultants and other relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>He/She will be responsible of transparent and efficient management of the budget allocated to the PHAP</p> <p>The effective and responsible implementation of planned key interventions as per PHAP:</p> <p>IEC program related to RMIP construction risks and general health including hand-washing program</p> <p>Provision or promotion of tube wells, water-sealed slap latrines, clean cooking stoves for the resettlement sites as well as households remaining on the old embankment</p> <p>Capacity building and training for selected public health staff on possible diseases and injuries related to RMIP construction</p> <p>Training of skilled birth attendants and community health workers within the resettlement sites and along the old embankment to better service health needs amongst women and children in the community</p>

The number and overall input of SONGO staff resources are estimated as shown in Table 2. The SONGO will be employed for a period of 5 years, with intermittent inputs from the professional team, to synchronize project activities and ensure sustainable income restoration by the affected persons. There will be monitoring of the activities on a quarterly and yearly basis to see if the program is implemented as designed and the level of benefits accrued by the TGBs. A post-evaluation will be carried out after one year of completion of the SDP in the field.

Other than the key staff positions for SONGO, there are provisions for hiring field-level technical as well as support staff (e.g., Liaison Officer, Monitoring and documentation officer, Field Coordinator, Community mobilizer, field assistant/data collector) by the SONGO for SDP operations.

#### **H. PROVISIONS FOR PARTNER NGOS FOR SDP DELIVERY**

In addition, for local level partner NGOs, separate lump sum provisions have been made to hire

specialists on an intermittent basis (for example, agricultural extension/development specialist, financial investment analyst, training specialists) as well as community level program facilitators/workers for the delivery of services and programs. These positions will be further firmed up after the mobilization of the SONGO staff and further needs assessment in view of the SDP programs.

The budget in the proposal to be submitted should include all expenses such as (i) staff salary, (ii) office accommodation, (iii) staff training, (iv) computer /software, (v) design, development and operation of automated MIS, (vi) transport and field expenses and (vii) other logistics staff resources for field operation, data collection, processing and analysis for monitoring and follow up work. The salary and remunerations rates for the professionals to be engaged for SDP should be at a standard attractive to good and qualified staff willing to stay at the Project site for the delivery of services. Additional expense claims whatsoever outside the proposed and negotiated budget will not be entertained. VAT, Income Tax and other charges admissible will be deducted at source as per GOB laws.

**Table 2 CNGO Team Composition and Staff Inputs**

Key Positions	No.	Duration (In years)	Total Input (man-month)
SDP Team Leader	1	5	30
DTL/Lead Livelihood Specialist	1	5	24
DTL/Lead Gender Development Specialist	1	5	24
DTL/Lead Public Health Specialist	1	5	24
Total	4		102

## **APPENDIX 3**

### **Terms of Reference for External Monitoring Agency**





## A. Project Background

The River Management Improvement Project (RMIP) intends to reconstruct and improve the existing Brahmaputra Right Embankment (BRE) and provide river bank protection to 250,000 ha flood protection land to the west bank of Jamuna River. The amount of resources to be allocated to this project has already ranked it into a mega project. This Project is financed by the World Bank (WB). Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) is the executing agency (EA) of the Project. The Project covers two districts – Sirajganj (Sirajganj Sadar and Kazipur upazila) and Bogra (Dhunat and Sariakandi upazila). The Project is designed for flood and erosion control measures along a 50-km Priority reach from Simla and Hasnapara. The tasks will involve: i) Embankment development with a provision of four lane road ii) River bank protection iii) Resettlement and social development plan and (iv) Resettlement site development for affected people of the priority reach.

According to the Census Survey conducted during April 2014 – December 2014 in the areas following the acquisition boundary as per the final ROW design a total of 5,751 households will be affected by the project. This includes 3,639 households (HH) would be physically displaced and require relocation, 1,437 HHs losing agriculture land only and 675 would lose resources but do not need to be relocated. Covering all, it is anticipated that about 24,000 persons will be affected by the Project in Sirajganj and Bogra districts. A land acquisition and resettlement policy framework (RPF) has been adopted harmonizing the safeguards requirements of WB (OP 4.12) and the national legislations on land acquisition. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared in line with the accelerated design process for compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration of the affected people.

BWDB has already mobilized an implementing NGO (INGO) to implement the RAP for phase-wise components. The INGO will implement the RAP as per the resettlement policy, ensure stakeholders participation as per the project need, and provide technical assistance for compensation and assistance to the APs. A monitoring mechanism has also been

framed and adopted in the RAP involving the BWDB, the INGO, consultants and the WB.

BWDB seeks to engage an independent External Monitoring Agency (EMA) to review the internal monitoring and undertake third party monitoring & evaluation of the RAP implementation process for the Government of Bangladesh and the WB.

## B. Key Objective of External Monitoring

Monitoring is an integral part of the resettlement process. As part of this Project, a three-tier monitoring system has been designed to monitor and evaluate the progress of the Social Action Plan. These 3-levels comprise of: a) Internal monitoring at EA level involving the INGO and BWDB-RU field offices; b) monitoring by project construction supervision consultant (CSC) and c) independent external monitoring. The primary objective for engaging an independent external monitor is to review the efficacy of internal monitoring, design and conduct periodic third party monitoring and feedback BWDB and WB on policy improvement and enhancement of implementation process. The External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will review implementation process as per set policies in the RAP and assess the achievement of resettlement objectives, the changes in living standards and livelihoods, restoration of the economic and social base of the affected people, the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements, the need for further mitigation measures if any, and to learn strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning.

## C. Scope of Work

The scope of work of the External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will include the following tasks:

- i. To develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring of all aspects of three volume SAP, namely VOL 1 Project Context, Socioeconomic Baseline, Consultation and Communication Strategy, VOL 2 Resettlement Action Plan and VOL 3 Social Action Plan.
- ii. To review and verify the progress in land acquisition/resettlement implementation of the Project.

- iii. Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the land acquisition/resettlement objectives and approaches, implementation strategies.
- iv. Evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation given to the APs and the livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of APs of project-induced changes.
- v. Identification of the categories of impacts and evaluation of the quality and timeliness of delivering entitlements (compensation and rehabilitation measures) for each category and how the entitlements were used and their impact and adequacy to meet the specified objectives of the Plans. The quality and timeliness of delivering entitlements, and the sufficiency of entitlements as per approved policy.
- vi. To analyze the pre-and post-project socio-economic conditions of the affected people. In the absence of baseline socio-economic data on income and living standards, and given the difficulty of APs having accurate recollection of their pre-project income and living standards, develop some quality checks on the information to be obtained from the APs. Such quality checks could include verification by neighbors and local village leaders. The methodology for assessment should be very explicit, noting any qualifications.
- vii. Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through sampling check at the field level to assess whether land acquisition/resettlement objectives have been generally met. Involve the affected people and community groups in assessing the impact of land acquisition for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
- viii. To monitor and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultative process with affected APs, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the affected parties, and dissemination of information about these.
- ix. Identify, quantify, and qualify the types of conflicts and grievances reported and resolved and the consultation and participation procedures.
- x. Provide a summary of whether involuntary resettlement was implemented (a) in accordance with the RAP, and (b) in accordance with the stated policy.
- xi. To review the quality and suitability of the relocation sites from the perspective of the both affected and host communities.
- xii. Verify expenditure & adequacy of budget for resettlement activities.
- xiii. Describe any outstanding actions that are required to bring the resettlement activities in line with the policy and the RAP. Describe further mitigation measures needed to meet the needs of any affected person or families judged and/or perceiving themselves to be worse off as a result of the Project. Provide a timetable and define budget requirements for these supplementary mitigation measures.
- xiv. Describe any lessons learned that might be useful in developing the new national resettlement policy and legal/institutional framework for involuntary resettlement.

#### **D. Methodology and Approach**

The general approach to be used is to monitor activities and evaluate impacts ensuring participation of all stakeholders especially women and vulnerable groups. Monitoring tools should include both quantitative and qualitative methods. The external monitor should reach out to cover:

- 100% APs who had property, assets, incomes and activities severely affected by Project works and had to relocate either to resettlement sites or who chose to self-relocate, or whose source of income was severely affected.
- 10% of persons who had property, assets, incomes and activities marginally affected by Project works and did not have to relocate;
- 10% of those affected by off-site project activities by contractors and sub-contractors, including employment, use of land for contractor's camps, pollution, public health etc.;

The monitoring should be supplement by focus group discussions (FGD) which would allow the monitors to consult a range of stakeholders (local government, resettlement field staff, NGOs, community leaders, and, most importantly, APs) and community public meetings which are open public meetings at the resettlement sites to elicit

information about performance of various resettlement activities.

## **E. Other Stakeholders and their Responsibility**

### **1. Responsibility of BWDB**

Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) through its Project Management Office (PMO) at headquarters and in the RU-field offices will ensure timely supply of background references, data and project options to the independent monitor. It will ensure uninterrupted access to work sites, relevant offices of the GOB and BWDB in particular. The independent external monitor will sit in quarterly coordination meetings with the BWDB in presence of the supervision consultant and the BWDB should organize that at PMO or Field level as appropriate.

Recommendation based on the result of the monitoring should be offered to BWDB to cover up the deficiencies identified by the external monitor. BWDB will accept the recommendations of the external monitor if it is within the scope of work and there is nothing incorrect in the report.

### **2. Responsibility of Supervision Consultant**

The supervision consultant will provide appropriate protocol at site or at its Project Office for the mission of the EMA. It will on behalf of BWDB ensure free access to work sites, impact areas and the database on resettlement and civil works. The supervision consultant will ensure timely intimation of its civil works planning as and when made or updated during the construction period and keep the external monitoring and evaluation consultant informed.

### **3. Responsibility of the Implementing NGO**

The RAP implementing NGO will assist and cooperate the external monitor through providing free access to its database and the automated management information system (MIS). It will provide copies of the progress reports and other reports as requested by the external monitor. The INGO may have to carry out surveys as well for fulfilment of the requirements of the external monitoring.

### **4. World Bank's Panel of Experts (POE)**

The POE will keep closer look into the activities of the external monitor in light of the social safeguard strategy and the involuntary resettlement guideline. It will ensure timely response from the EA on queries and recommendations from the independent monitor.

## **F. Team Composition of the External Monitoring Agency**

The EMA should focus on field based research on institutional arrangement, implementation strategy, policy objectives and the targets. In addition, data collection, processing and analysis should be performed to pin point problem areas and weaknesses and to highlight corrective measures, if needed, to achieve the objectives on schedule. Thus, there is a need for a dedicated monitoring team with adequate gender representation. Further, it is essential that the central team or field level coordinators responsible for monitoring, are skilled and trained in data base management, interview technique as well as social and economic/finance. Keeping in mind these criteria, the team should ideally include:

Position/expertise	Qualification and experience
1. Team Leader/ Implementation Specialist	Masters in social science/science with 15 years working background in planning, implementation and monitoring of involuntary resettlement for infrastructure projects. Experience in institutional capacity analysis and implementation arrangement for preparation and implementation of resettlement plans, and knowledge in latest social safeguard policies of the international development financing institutions in Bangladesh are preferred.
2. Social Impact Specialist	Masters in social science/science with 15 years working experience in social impact assessment including census and socioeconomic surveys, stakeholders' consultation, and analyzing social impacts to identify mitigation measures in compliance with social safeguard policies of the international development financing institutions and national legislations. Experience of preparing resettlement framework and action

Position/expertise	Qualification and experience
	plans and implementation of plans for externally financed projects is essential.
3. Gender Specialist	Masters in social science with 15 years working experience in relevant field; Thorough knowledge of gender issues and their implications in development projects; research and work experience relating to gender issues; and knowledge of techniques and their applications in mobilizing community participation in development programs.
4. Data Analyst	Graduate with working experience and knowledge of software, those are most commonly used in Bangladesh; demonstrated ability to design and implement automated MIS(s) for monitoring progress, comparing targets with achieved progress and the procedural steps.

### G. Time Frame and Reporting

The EMA will be employed over a period of 5 years with intermittent inputs from the professional team to continue one year after completion of the RAP implementation.

Quarterly and annual monitoring reports should be submitted to the BWDB with copies to the WB. An evaluation report at the end of the Project should be submitted to the BWDB and WB with critical analysis of the achievement of the programs and the performance of BWDB, INGO and CNGO.

The external monitors will provide monitoring and evaluation report covering the following aspects:

- Whether the resettlement activities have been completed as planned and budgeted
- The extent to which the specific objectives and the expected outcomes/results have been achieved and the factors affecting their achievement or non achievement
- The extent to which the overall objective of the Resettlement Plan, pre project or improved social and economic status, livelihood status, have been achieved and the reasons for achievement / non achievement
- Major areas of improvement and key risk factors
- Major lessons learnt and
- Recommendations.

Formats for collection and presentation of monitoring data will be designed in consultation with BWDB, consultants and panel of experts.

### H. Qualification of the External Monitoring Agency

The EMA will have at least 10 years of experience in resettlement policy analysis and implementation of resettlement plans. Further, work experience and familiarity with all aspects of resettlement operations would be desirable. NGOs, Consulting Firms or University Departments (consultant organization) having requisite capacity and experience as follows can qualify for services of and external monitor for the Project.

- NGOs registered with the Social Welfare Department of the GOB, Consulting Firms registered with the Joint Stock Company or Departments of any recognized university.
- The applicant should have prior experience in social surveys in land based infrastructure projects and preparation of resettlement plans (RP, RAP, LARP) as per guidelines on involuntary resettlement of World Bank.
- The applicant should have extensive experience in implementation and monitoring of resettlement plans, preparation of implementation tools, and development and operation of automated MIS for monitoring.
- The applicant should be able to produce evidences of monitoring using structured instruments and computerized MIS with set criteria for measuring achievement.
- The applicant should have adequate manpower with capacity and expertise in the field of planning, implementation and monitoring of

involuntary resettlement projects as per donor's guidelines.

Interested agencies should submit proposal for the work with a brief statement of the approach, methodology, and relevant information concerning previous experience on monitoring of resettlement implementation and preparation of reports.

The profile of consultant agency, along with full CVs of the team to be engaged, must be submitted along with the proposal.

The budget should include all expenses such as staff salary, office accommodation, training, computer / software, transport, field expenses and other logistics necessary for field activities, data collection, processing and analysis for monitoring and evaluation work. Additional expense claims whatsoever outside the proposed and negotiated budget will not be entertained. VAT, Income Tax and other charges admissible will be deducted at source as per GOB laws.

## **I. Budget and Logistics**

(Engr. Sardar Sirajul Haque)

Project Director

Project Management Office (PMO) Bangladesh Water  
Development Board, Dhaka





## **APPENDIX 4**

### **Information Booklet**



## A. GENERAL

The River Management Improvement Project (RMIP / Program) aims to reconstruct and improve the existing Brahmaputra Rightbank Embankment (BRE) and provide flood control and bank protection to 250,000 ha floodplain land on the west bank of the Brahmaputra-Jamuna River. The 224-km long BRE was constructed in the 1960s to prevent regular flooding causing damage to the area and therefore provided stability to the area. The embankment was built at about 1.5 km away from the bankline at that time. However, over the last 50 years or so, due to rapid widening of the river channel and bankline erosion, sections of the BRE have been retired many times due to breaches. Typically, many sections had to be retired five times and in some places as much as nine times where the retired section is up to 3.5 km to the west of the "original" embankment. As a result of consistent re-treating from the original embankment, nearly 21,000 ha of flood-protected land had to be given up. Today, only 41 km of the original BRE exists along the Brahmaputra-Jamuna; the rest has been retired and still faces risk of erosions due to continuous westward migration of the main channel of the river.

**Program Descriptions** The program area covers central and northern part of the BRE in the Sirajganj, Bogra, and Gaibandha Districts. The program will be implemented in three phases over 6 to 7 years. The various programs under each phase is briefly described below.

**Phase 1:** Flood and erosion control measures along 50 km Priority reach from Simla and Hasnapara covering four upazilas (sub districts) in two zilas (districts). The tasks will involve: (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 bank protection for remaining stretch; and (iv) Detailed studies for the road development for Phase III.

**Phase 2:** Flood and erosion control measures for the 17 km stretch closing the gap between Simla and West Guide Band of the Jamuna Bridge and another

70 km from Hasnapara to the confluence with the

Teesta river. This phase will also include resettlement and social development programs for the affected people/communities.

**Phase 3:** Development of a road on top of the embankment; based on the outcomes of a road feasibility study from Phase 1, a road along the new or rehabilitated embankment may be developed.

### Priority Reach – the Project Description

The 50 km Priority reach is the Project under Phase I. The components for the Priority Works of Phase 1 in RMIP are:

(i) Realigning and strengthening of existing BRE for Roadway from Simla to Sariakandi- 50 km (ii) Securing BRE against Riverbank Erosion. This involves (a) 15 km immediate revetment works for bankline protection; (b) upgrading existing 16 km of bank protection; (c) construction and reconstruction of 7 Regulators; and (d) construction of two culverts. (iii) Building of a construction road on the embankment for Project access with 21 intersections for crossing. The overall project work will include reconstruction of BRE sufficiently wide to incorporate in future a four-lane highway, secured against erosion through long guiding revetments and closing the gaps between existing protection and updating the existing protection to higher design standards. The project will include river bank protection work, construction of embankment-cum road and development of resettlement sites for the displaced households.

The Project will be implemented over a period of 5 years and will affect land, residential houses, commercial structures, businesses, crops and trees in your communities. Law of land acquisition (Ordinance II of 1982) will be followed for compensation of acquired land and assets. However, displaced houses, business and community structures including other losses will be compensated and affected persons rehabilitated using the World Bank Operation Policy (OP 4.12) on Involuntary Resettlement. This has included the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the project providing data on impacts and affected

households, and indicating in detail how the impacts will be compensated or rehabilitated, has been prepared. Project affected persons/households

will be compensated by the Deputy Commissioner (DC), Bogra and Sirajganj for all lost assets as per Land Acquisition law. People will get compensation at replacement cost for land and structure and current market price of trees, crops, fish stock, etc. DC offices will pay compensation as per law and additional compensation on top of DC's payment (if any) will be paid following policy matrix of the RAP. Other resettlement assistance as required such as structure transfer grants, reconstruction grants, business restoration grants, homestead development allowance, compensation for loss of workdays / income due to dislocation, etc. will be paid by BWDB following policy of the RAP. Non-titled persons (squatters) will receive compensation for lost housing, business and any other productive means or livelihood opportunities lost through relocation. Female-headed and other vulnerable households will be eligible for further cash assistance for relocation and resettlement to help at least, restore, if not improve, their pre-project standard of life. Compensation and entitlements have been identified based on impacts and losses, and are similar to those approved under other projects.

This information booklet in Bengali language will be distributed among the affected persons and different levels stakeholders and be available for perusal to anyone interested at the Project Management Unit (PMU) and field offices of BWDB.

The objective of this booklet is to inform the affected people and other stakeholders of the essential components of the compensation and rehabilitation policy for the project and of a number of basic issues relative to the implementation of the compensation and rehabilitation program under Project.

## **B. PRINCIPLES FOR REHABILITATION OF AFFECTED FAMILIES**

Principles for the compensation/rehabilitation of affected households (AHs) and affected people (APs) by the Project are:

- Private land acquisition will be avoided and acquisition will only occur where there is no way of avoiding acquisition of private land;
- Compensation will guarantee the maintenance of the Project Affected Households (PAHs) pre-project living standards;
- APs will be fully informed/consulted on compensation options;
- Land acquisition provisions will equally apply to women and men;
- People will have choices to be relocated by their own or in project sponsored RS
- Lack of formal title to land will not be a bar to get compensation or plots in the RS.
- Particular attention will be paid to women-headed households and vulnerable groups;
- Compensation will be fully provided prior to displacement of the households

## **C. COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS**

All non-titled (squatters) families residing in affected areas and holding affected assets or incomes before the declared cut-off date (COD) for respective Upazilas will be eligible for compensation and other benefits as per policy. The declared cut-off-dates (commencement date of census and IOL) for the Upazilas are:

- i. Sirajganj Sadar Upazila 01.04.2014,
- ii. Kazipur Upazila 24.04.2014,
- iii. Dhunat Upazila 19.06.2014 and
- iv. Sariakandi Upazila 28.06.2014.

Cut-off date for the additionally acquired area (10 meter extra along the alignment, 8 km new alignment in Chandanbaisha, intersections and changed alignment in the first four km) was 01.12.2014. Cut-off dates for the legal owners of the property will be the date of notice under section 3. So provision of compensation includes legal owners, non-legal or non-titled users, leaseholders and squatters as detailed in table 1.

## A. Compensation for loss of Physical Assets (Land, Structure, Tress, Crops) as per LA Law

### A.1 Loss of Agricultural Land

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owner(s), as determined by DC during CCL payment, or by court in cases of legal disputes.</li> <li>Co-sharers of the acquired land to be determined by title deeds/records by DCs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash Compensation under Law (CCL), which includes 50% premium</li> <li>Compensation for standing crops if damaged by the project interventions.</li> <li>Other compensation and benefits as per LA law</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market prices of land determined by the DC based on average deed value for 12 months preceding time from the date of notice under section 3 of LA law.</li> <li>Persons using vested property under lease from the Deputy Commissioner will be treated as per lease agreement following the LA law.</li> <li>One month's advance notice to be issued in time to harvest standing crops. If not possible, the value of standing crops at full harvest value is to be paid.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs to be informed of the details of project goals, timeline, compensation policies, etc. after issuance of Notice u/s 3.</li> <li>Landowners to be assisted to procure any missing legal documents required to claim compensation from DCs.</li> <li>The project will not be used to collect outstanding dues or taxes on the acquired or other lands.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BWDB is responsible for overall execution and coordination, ensuring GOB's support and timely financial disbursements.</li> <li>DC will pay CCL to all legal owners, and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands.</li> <li>BWDB/IA to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records,.</li> <li>DC will determine CCL as per LA law. Property Assessment and Valuation Committee and the RAP Implementing Agency (IA)</li> </ul>

### A.2 : Loss of Homestead Land

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owner(s), as determined by DC during CCL payment, or by court in cases of legal disputes.</li> <li>Co-sharers to be determined by title deeds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash Compensation under Law (CCL), which includes 50% premium on current market price.</li> <li>Rental allowance (RA) for comparable living accommodations to owner users of lands under vested property status with lease as per law.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market prices of land determined by the DC based on average deed value for 12 months preceding time from the date of notice under section 3 of LA law.</li> <li>Persons using</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs to be informed of the details of compensation policies after issuance of Notice-3.</li> <li>Landowners to be assisted to procure any missing legal documents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BWDB is responsible for overall execution and coordination, ensuring GOB's support and timely financial disbursements .</li> <li>DC will pay</li> </ul>

to be determined by DC • Current owners and users of vested property (land) with proper lease from GoB (to be determined by DC).		vested property under lease from the Deputy Commissioner will be treated as per lease agreement following the LA law. • Rental Allowance (RA) will be paid to owner users of vested property with lease.	required to claim compensation from DCs. • The project will not be used to collect outstanding dues or taxes on the acquired or other lands.	CCL to all legal owners, and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands. • BWDB/NGO to inform PAPs of RAP policies and assist in updating records, • DC will determine CCL as per LA law.
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### A.3: Loss of Ponds and Fish Stock

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
• Legal owner of the pond to get compensation for land area, while usufruct right holder, legal or socially recognized, to get compensation for fish stock.	• Compensation under law (CCL), which includes 50% premium including cost of land and digging. • If the pond is under lease from any GOB agencies, compensation from DC as per lease conditions.	• Guidelines 1, 2 and 3 as indicated for Loss Category A.1 • If the fishpond is on public land or on vested land and under lease from GoB, the PAP is entitled to compensation for existing fish stock at current market price as per law.	• Magnitude of fish stock and digging costs will be determined by DC through PWD and Fishery Department.	• DC will pay CCL to all legal owners, genuine lease holders and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands. • BWDB/IA to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records • DC will determine CCL of fish stock and market price of pond with assistance from concerned departments.

### A-4: Loss of Houses/Structures Used for Living & Commercial Activities



Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owner as determined by DC during the CCL payment process and/or determined by court in cases of legal disputes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation under law (CCL), which includes 50% premium.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal Owners: Applies to all houses/structures standing on the acquired private lands at the time of issuance of Notice-3.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Inventory of losses as per joint verification survey of the affected properties.</li> <li>Notice under section 3 will establish the cut-off date for structures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DC will pay CCL for structures to all legal owners, and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands.</li> <li>DC will determine CCL following government law and practice.</li> </ul>

#### A-5: Loss of Trees, Bamboo and Banana Groves

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owners as determined by DC during CCL assessment process.</li> <li>People with valid lease from GOB agencies.</li> <li>Groups sponsored by public agencies/NGOs.<sup>21</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timber trees and bamboos: Current market value.</li> <li>Fruit-bearing trees (without timber value): If the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, estimated current value of the fruit.</li> <li>Fruit-bearing trees (with timber value): If the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, estimated market price of timber and fruits.</li> <li>Banana groves: Estimated current value of one time crop of each grown-up tree.</li> <li>Trees grown under public/NGO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimated market value of different species of trees as per LA law, based on categorization as per Divisional Forest Office.</li> <li>Where ownership is in group, compensation will not be paid to any individual or the sponsoring agency.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where ownership belongs to groups, the project authority will ensure that the compensation is distributed among the members as per agreements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DC will determine market price of trees and pay CCL to all legal owners, and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands.</li> <li>BWDB/INGO to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records,</li> <li>DC will determine CCL based on price provided by Forest Department.</li> </ul>

<sup>21</sup> NGOs or public agencies enter into contracts with groups of community peoples under the Social Forestry Rules 2004 (revised March 2010) for social forestation on slopes of flood embankments, roads, railway embankment, riversides or any other public spaces. These groups are not owner of the land but get a share of the revenues from the planted trees (sale of logs and residues) as they are also responsible to nurse the trees under the contract.

	sponsored program: Same as 1, 2, 3 and/or 4 above.			
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**A-6: Loss of Standing Crops**

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultivator (person who planted the crop) whether owner, lease holder, tenant, sharecropper, etc. (formal or informal arrangements) identified during property hand over DC to BWDB.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for standing crops affected at the time of dispossession of land.</li> <li>Cultivator will retain the crops and plants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimated market value at harvest, to be determined by DC office through Department of Agriculture Extension and Marketing Department at district level.</li> <li>Advance notice to be issued in time to harvest the standing crop. If not possible the value of the crop at full harvest price is to be paid.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market value at harvest will be established by DC as per law</li> <li>Verify whether or not crop is standing on the acquired lands at the time of possession handing over to BWDB.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DC will determine market price of crops with assistance from Department of Agriculture Extension and Marketing Department at district level and pay CCL to all legal owners, and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands.</li> </ul>

**B: ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION/GRANTS****B.1 Loss of Agricultural Land**

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owner(s), as determined by DC during CCL payment, or by court in cases of legal disputes.</li> <li>Co-sharers/ to be determined by title deeds/records by DCs.</li> <li>Current owners and users of vested property (land) or without lease (to be identified by the PAVC during survey).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Top-up payment on CCL to reach Replacement Cost, where applicable.</li> <li>Transition allowance (TA) for two crops @ BDT 300/dec/ crops for income loss from productive lands.</li> <li>Rental allowance for vested non-resident (VNR) property (without lease) equivalent to DC's rate fixed for legally leased VNR.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current market prices of land determined by the PAVC to be the basis for determining Replacement Cost and top-up payment.</li> <li>Replacement Cost includes current market price (CMP) plus stamp duty and registration cost for titling. @ 10 % of CMP (provided land is purchased within a designated time fixed by the Project)</li> <li>One month's advance notice to be issued in time to harvest standing crops. If not possible, the value of standing crops at full harvest value is to be paid.</li> <li>Top-up will be paid by BWDB and calculated when CCL is less than Replacement Cost.</li> <li>TA will be paid to a person losing any quantity of productive land area @ BDT 300 per decimal/crop for two times</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs to be informed of the details of compensation policies after issuance of Notice u/s 3.</li> <li>Landowners to be assisted to procure any missing legal documents required to claim compensation from DCs.</li> <li>Mouza-wise current market prices of lands to be determined, considering their quality in terms of number and types of crops produced a year, flooding, irrigation facilities, accessibility and other factors influencing market prices.</li> <li>The project will not be used to collect outstanding dues or taxes on the acquired or other lands.</li> <li>In case PAP losses land in more than one plot, Top-up will be calculated based on total CCL and total Replacement Cost for the total land acquired from the owner.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BWDB is responsible for overall execution and coordination, ensuring GOB's support and timely financial disbursements.</li> <li>DC will pay CCL to all legal owners, and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands.</li> <li>BWDB/INGO to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records, pay Top-Up and TA, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation.</li> <li>BWDB will determine Replacement Cost with assistance from the projects' Property Assessment and Valuation Committee and the RAP Implementing Agency (IA)</li> </ul>

**B.2 : Loss of Homestead Land**

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owner(s), as determined by DC during CCL payment, or by court in cases of legal disputes.</li> <li>Co-sharers to be determined by title deeds to be determined by DC</li> <li>Current owners and users of vested property (land) without lease (to be determined by PAVC).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Top-up payment on CCL to reach Replacement Cost, where applicable.</li> <li>Plots in Resettlement Site at CCL price of the concerned mouza</li> <li>Homestead development allowance (HDA) for title holders and squatters</li> <li>Restoration of pre-acquisition level basic utilities (water supply, sanitation, electricity, etc.).</li> <li>Rental allowance (RA) for comparable living accommodations to owner users of lands under vested property status without lease equivalent to DC's estimate in case of leased VNR property.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current market prices of land determined by the PAVC to be the basis for determining Replacement Cost and top-up payment.</li> <li>Replacement Cost includes current market price and stamp duty &amp; registration cost for titling @ 10% of CMP.</li> <li>Persons using vested property under lease will be treated as per lease agreement, and will not qualify for project assistance.</li> <li>Top-up will be paid by BWDB and calculated when CCL is less than Replacement Cost.</li> <li>Displaced people will be encouraged for self relocation. In this case HDA will be paid to head of household during relocation. INGO will record new address of the relocated HHs. INGO will coordinate with Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) in case of relocation.</li> <li>Homestead Development Allowance (HDA) in case of self relocation of titled holder @ BDT 20,000 for each HH and for squatters it is BDT 50 per square feet of floor area of affected primary structure</li> <li>In case of relocation in Government Sponsored Resettlement Site, each of the relocated households will be able to purchase 4</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs to be informed of the details of compensation policies after issuance of Notice-3.</li> <li>Landowners to be assisted to procure any missing legal documents required to claim compensation from DCs.</li> <li>Mouza-wise current market prices of lands to be determined, considering their quality in terms of accessibility and other factors influencing market prices.</li> <li>The project will not be used to collect outstanding dues or taxes on the acquired or other lands.</li> <li>In case PAP loses his/her land in more than one plot, Top-up will be calculated based on total CCL and total Replacement Cost for the total land acquired.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BWDB is responsible for overall execution and coordination, ensuring GOB's support and timely financial disbursements.</li> <li>DC will pay CCL to all legal owners, and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands.</li> <li>BWDB/NGO to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records, pay Top-up and RA, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation.</li> <li>DC will determine CCL and BWDB will determine Replacement Cost with assistance from the projects' Property Assessment and Valuation Committee and the IA.</li> </ul>

		<p>(four) decimal of land plot with CCL price of land of the concerned mouza.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rental Allowance (RA) will be paid to owner users of vested property without lease.</li> </ul>		
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### B.3: Loss of Ponds and Fish Stock

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owner of the pond to get compensation for land area, while usufruct right holder, legal or socially recognized, to get compensation for fish stock.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Top-up payment on CCL to reach Replacement Cost, where applicable.</li> <li>Market price of fish stock (PFS) and PAPs are allowed to harvest and take away the fish stock.</li> <li>If the pond is under lease from any GOB agencies, compensation from DC as per lease conditions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the fishpond is on public land or on vested land and not under lease from GoB, the PAP is entitled to compensation for existing fish stock at current market price, but is allowed to retain the entire fish stock.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Magnitude of fish stock and value to be determined by PAVC according to Fishery Dept standards and market prices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BWDB is responsible for overall execution and coordination, ensuring GOB's support and timely financial disbursements.</li> <li>BWDB/INGO to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records, pay Top-up and PFS, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation.</li> <li>BWDB will determine current market price of fish stock and Replacement Cost of pond with assistance from the projects' PAVC and the INGO.</li> </ul>

### B.4: Loss of Houses/Structures Used for Living & Commercial Activities

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owner as determined by DC during the CCL payment process and/or</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Top-up payment on ODC's CCL to reach the replacement cost</li> <li>Structure Transfer Grant (STG)</li> <li>House Construction Grant (HCG)</li> <li>All house/structure owners are</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal Owners: Applies to all houses/structures standing on the acquired private lands at the time of issuance of Notice-3.</li> <li>Squatters will be paid compensation (replacement cost) for all structures built on public lands/BWDB embankments by the BWDB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAVC (To be consisted with DC representative, BWDB engineer, PWD engineer, LGI representative and INGO TL/DTL) to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BWDB/INGO to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records, pay Top-up, HCG,</li> </ul>

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<p>determined by court in cases of legal disputes</p> <p>• Non-titled persons and squatters those own houses/structures built on public lands/embankment slopes as found</p>	<p>permitted to take away the salvageable building materials free of cost within stipulated time given by PMU.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable and female headed households will get special cash assistance.</li> <li>• Eligible for purchasing of plot of 4 decimal in the RS at CCL value of same category of land of same or adjacent mouza.</li> <li>• Homestead development allowance (HDA) for land development or house platforms if they are relocated by their own</li> <li>• All house/ structure owners are permitted to retain the salvageable building materials.</li> <li>• Replacement cost of structures determined by PAVC.</li> <li>• Structure transfer grants (STG) and House construction grant (HCG) for houses/structures.</li> <li>• Structure transfer grant (STG) for shifting of temporary structures on legs.</li> <li>• 4. Eligible for plot of</li> </ul>	<p>30 days before displacement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shiftable Structure - Structure transfer grant (STG) for shiftable structures (constructed with bamboo, thatch or other non-breakable walls and CI sheet or straw/leaf roofs and the like) will be @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures and House construction grant (HCG) @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures;</li> <li>• Non-Shiftable Structure - STG only for non-shiftable structures (constructed with expensive materials e.g., brick walls with RCC roof, brick walls with CI sheet roof, cemented floor, etc), @ 10% of replacement cost of the structure.</li> <li>• Displaced people will be encouraged for self relocation. In this case HDA will be paid to head of household during relocation. INGO will record new address of the relocated HHs. INGO will coordinate with Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) in case of relocation.</li> <li>• Homestead Development Allowance (HDA) in case of self relocation of titled holder @ BDT 20,000 (twenty thousand) for each HH and for squatters it is BDT 50 (fifty) per square feet of floor area of affected primary structure</li> <li>• In case of relocation in Government Sponsored Resettlement Site, each of</li> </ul>	<p>verify floor areas and materials based on Census data and recommend Replacement Cost assessed through market survey.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PAP Census will establish the cut-off date for all structures not covered under CCL.</li> <li>• PAVC, during joint assessment of physical structure, will categorize affected structures by categories under shiftable, non-shiftable and mobile structures.</li> <li>• BWDB, in collaboration with physical relocation advisory committees (PRACs) will make best efforts to identify alternative housing sites for vulnerable squatters.</li> <li>• All compensation will be based</li> </ul>	<p>STG, HDA and SGB, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BWDB will determine Replacement Cost of structures with assistance from the projects' PAVC and the INGO</li> </ul>

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<p>during the PAP Census.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Owners and users of vested land without lease (to be identified by DCs during payment of compensation).</li> <li>• Tenants (those renting in premises for residential and/or commercial purposes).</li> </ul>	<p>4.00 decimal at CCL value in the RS if they desire so.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homestead development allowance (HDA) for land development or house platforms if they are relocated by their own.</li> <li>• Vulnerable and female headed households will get special cash assistance.</li> <li>• All house/structure owners are permitted to retain the salvageable building materials.</li> <li>• Tenants will be given advance notice and assisted with finding alternative accommodation and be given shifting grant for goods and belongings (SGB) and one month rental allowance.</li> </ul>	<p>the relocated households will be able to purchase 4 (four) decimal of land plot at CCL price of same category land of the concerned mouza.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable households (income level up to BDT 74,400 (seventy four thousand four hundred per year, Physically handicapped and old aged household head) will be eligible for one-time cash assistance @ BDT 5,000 (five thousand).</li> <li>• Women headed vulnerable households without adult male members to shoulder household responsibilities will get additional one-time cash assistance of BDT 5,000 (five thousand).</li> <li>• Small mobile structures on wooden or bamboo legs (poles not fixed on ground) which can be shifted without dismantling (structures on legs) are not eligible for compensation (small pan-bidi shops, groceries, tea stalls, etc.) but will be assisted in finding alternative location and given Structure Transfer Grant (STG) to cover any damage and cost of shifting @ 10% (ten percent) of the replacement cost of structures.</li> <li>• Tenants of residential or commercial premises will be eligible for shifting grant of BDT 5000 (five thousand) for shifting of belongings and one month rental allowance @ BDT 3000 (three thousand).</li> </ul>	<p>on Replacement Cost to be determined through market surveys.</p>	

#### B.5: Loss of Trees, Bamboo and Banana Groves

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal owners as determined by DC during CCL assessment process.</li> <li>Socially recognized owners, such as squatters</li> <li>People with valid lease from GOB agencies.</li> <li>Groups sponsored by public agencies/NGOs.<sup>22</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Top up payment (if any) on DC's CCL for timber trees, bamboo, fruit bearing trees (with timber), etc. and 30% of timber value in case of fruit bearing trees.</li> <li>Banana groves: Top up payment on DC's CCL estimated for one time crop of each grown-up tree on private land or current market value planted on government land (not covered by DC).</li> <li>Trees grown under public/NGO sponsored program: Same as 1 and 2 above.</li> <li>Owners will be allowed to fell and retain the trees and fruits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimated market value of different species of trees, based on categorization as per Divisional Forest Office.</li> <li>Value of fruits for the grown up (big and medium) trees will be calculated as 30% of timber value for one year.</li> <li>Where ownership is in group, compensation will not be paid to any individual or the sponsoring agency.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where ownership belongs to groups, the project authority will ensure that the compensation is distributed among the members as per agreements.</li> <li>PAVC will identify the affected persons by the existing usufructuary rights (lease holder, NGO groups, etc.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BWDB/INGO to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records, pay market price Top-up, HCG, TRG, and CS, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation.</li> <li>DC will determine CCL and BWDB will determine Replacement Cost of structures with assistance from the projects' Property Assessment and Valuation Committee and the NGO.</li> </ul>

## B 6: Loss of Standing Crops

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultivator (person who planted the crop) whether owner, lease holder, tenant, sharecropper, etc. (formal or informal arrangements)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Top up payment (if any) on DC's CCL for legal owner and market price of crops planted on GoB land by local people</li> <li>Cultivator will retain the crops and plants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimated market value at harvest, to be determined by PAVC.</li> <li>Advance notice to be issued in time to harvest the standing crop. If not possible the value of the crop at full harvest price is to be paid.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market value at harvest will be established by PAVC through on-site verification before dispossession of land.</li> <li>Verify whether or not crop is standing on the acquired lands at the time of dispossession.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BWDB/INGO to inform PAPs of RAP policies assists in updating records, pay Top-Up or market price, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation.</li> <li>BWDB will determine market price of crops using data on yield and market price from the same sources used by DCs and</li> </ul>

<sup>22</sup> NGOs or public agencies enter into contracts with groups of community peoples under the Social Forestry Rules 2004 (revised March 2010) for social forestation on slopes of flood embankments, roads, railway embankment, riversides or any other public spaces. These groups are not owner of the land but get a share of the revenues from the planted trees (sale of logs and residues) as they are also responsible to nurse the trees under the contract.



ts) identified by PAVC.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Share-croppers may avail of livelihood restoration Program</li> </ul>		compare with the actual market price available from local market places with assistance from the projects' PAVC and the INGO.
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### B.7 Loss of Community Properties

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community/ Managing Committee of the affected Community properties constructed on Private/ Wakfo or Government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Top-up payment on DC's CCL to reach the Replacement Cost or Replacement Cost in case of non-payment by DC.</li> <li>Structure Transfer Grant (HTG)</li> <li>House Construction Grant (HCG).</li> <li>OR</li> <li>Project will construct a new community property in consultation with community/ managing committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Authority and consultant will consult the Community including Managing Committee to finalize relocation site of the new community structure</li> <li>Community structure will be better or at last similar to the previous one if it is constructed by the project.</li> <li>If the structure is constructed by the managing committee, the project will ensure monitoring during construction.</li> <li>In case on mosque, the affected one cannot be demolished until new one is constructed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAVC to verify floor areas and materials based on Census data and recommend Replacement Cost assessed through market survey.</li> <li>The PAP Census will establish the cut-off date for all structures not covered under CCL.</li> <li>BWDB, in collaboration with physical relocation advisory committees (PRACs) will make best efforts to identify alternative site for relocation.</li> <li>All compensation will be based on Replacement Cost to be determined through market surveys.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BWDB/INGO to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records, pay Top-up, STG, HCG, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation.</li> <li>BWDB will determine Replacement Cost of structures with assistance from the projects' Property Assessment and Valuation Committee and the INGO</li> </ul>

### C. OTHER RESETTLEMENT BENEFITS

**C.1: Loss of Business Income from Displaced Commercial Premises**

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business operators in the affected permanent premises (title-holders and vulnerable squatters without titles; whether owning or renting premises), identified at the time of issuance of Notice-3, or during PAP Census.</li> <li>• Owner of the rented-out premises situated on private lands and owners of rented out premises on public/BWDB land, if vulnerable (poor and dependent on the income).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for loss of business/trading income.</li> <li>• Cash assistance for 30 (thirty) days net income for Temporarily relocated business</li> <li>• Cash assistance for 30 (thirty) days net income for partially relocated business</li> <li>• Cash assistance for 60 (sixty) days net income for Permanently relocated business</li> <li>• Compensation for loss of rental income from rented-out premises on the right of way.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for loss of permanent loss of business income for large-scale<sup>23</sup> business premises based on average daily net income but not over 1000 (one thousand) per day for 45 (forty five) days as determined by PAVC.</li> <li>• b. Compensation for loss of permanent loss of business income for small and medium business premises based on average daily net income but not over BDT 500 (five hundred) per day for 60 (sixty) days as determined by PAVC.</li> <li>• Partially and temporarily affected business owners will receive compensation for the number of days needed to repair and/or reopen the businesses not exceeding 30 (thirty) days @ daily net income but not over BDT 500 (five hundred)/day.</li> <li>• Three months' rent to owner of the rented out premises on private land, as determined by PAVC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eligible premises are permanently fixed to the ground with walls and roofs (not shiftable in intact condition).</li> <li>• Business type, floor area and capital investment to be recorded during PAP Census.</li> <li>• c. Eligibility of business owners, and premise owners and tenants to be verified by PAVC before identification.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DC may determine compensation for loss of business income based on onsite verification jointly with BWDB or only consider business structures.</li> <li>• BWDB will determine average net daily income from affected businesses with assistance from the projects' Property Assessment and Valuation Committee and the IA and based on findings will determine compensation for loss of business/rental income.</li> <li>• BWDB/IA to inform PAPs of RAP policies assists in updating records, pay Top-up or market price, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation.</li> </ul>

<sup>23</sup> Business premises operating large business such as industry, wholesale depot, etc. and having Income Tax certificate

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e. Non-vulnerable owners of rented out business premises on public lands/BWDB embankments are not eligible for compensation for loss of rental income<sup>24</sup>.</li> <li>f. Vulnerable squatters who were conducting informal businesses may avail of livelihood restoration program.</li> </ul>		
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## C 2: Temporary Loss of Income (Wage Labors in affected shops )

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adult persons employed continuously for at least six months in businesses displaced from private and public lands.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grant to cover temporary loss of income (GTL) from wage employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Length of employment to be counted backward from the cut-off date.</li> <li>GTL will be equivalent to 30 days wage at the rate of daily wage at current market price not over BDT 300/day determined by PAVC.</li> <li>Minor children or any household members of the business owners, who assist on a part time basis, are not eligible for this grant.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The PAVC to verify information in relation to the number of employees in the displaced business.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BWDB will determine average daily wage rate in the project area with assistance from the projects' Property Assessment and Valuation Committee and the IA and based on findings will determine compensation for loss of wage.</li> <li>BWDB/IA to inform PAPs of RAP policies assists in updating records, pay GTL and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation.</li> </ul>

<sup>24</sup> These squatters are not generally vulnerable squatters, but encroachers/land-grabbers. In case, the census finds that any of these households is poor and dependent on the income from these structures, it will not be excluded from resettlement assistance. A household will be identified as vulnerable if its landholding is less than 0.50 acres and has per capita monthly income less than BDT 6000

**C 3: Loss of Usufruct Rights in Mortgaged-in, Leased-in and Khai-Khalashi Lands**

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persons with legal agreements.</li> <li>Persons with verbal agreements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation as per Loss Categories described in Matrix B.6 above, to be shared as per usufruct /mortgage contracts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal Agreement: Legal owner and mortgagee/leaseholder will be paid CCL by the DC as per the law.</li> <li>Verbal Agreement: Legal owner will pay the outstanding liabilities to the interested persons upon receipt of CCL from the DCs.</li> <li>In cases where CCL is smaller than Replacement Cost, legal owner will get the top- up from BWDB (i) if all liabilities are already paid up; (ii) if not, the legal owner will get the residual after all liabilities are paid up. If the liability exceeds the amount to be paid by the BWDB, the landowner will pay it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAVC will verify the persons with interests in the acquired assets due to mortgage, lease or khai-khalashi right.</li> <li>Any disputes over verbal agreements to be resolved through grievance redress procedure to be established in RMIP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DC will determine and pay compensation to persons with legal agreement as per conditions laid down in the agreements.</li> <li>BWDB with the help of RAP implementing agency will determine and pay compensation to persons with verbal agreement as per agreed conditions.</li> <li>BWDB will ensure that the liabilities to the lease holder are paid completely.</li> </ul>

## D. RELOCATION IN RESETTLEMENT VILLAGES

### D.1 Household/individual family relocation

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People living on their own land</li> <li>People living on Embankment/GOB land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Households losing homestead land will be entitled for 4 decimal of land (at the cost of CCL of land in the same or adjacent mouza of the resettlement site (RS))</li> <li>People living on the embankment (squatters and unauthorized occupants) will be entitled for 4 decimal of land (at the cost of CCL of land in the same or adjacent mouza of the resettlement site).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People to be relocated in RS will purchase plot with CCL value of the respective or adjacent mouza (if land acquisition does not take place in that mouza).</li> <li>If the RS is established on BWDB or Khash land or by acquiring private or other department's land, value of plots will be same as CCL value of the respective/ adjacent Mouza.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People to be displaced will be intensively consulted about nature of resettlement sites, location, size (accommodation of the HHs), present land ownership status, process of plot allocation, and value of land plots.</li> <li>People will be preferentially getting plot adjacent or close to their neighbors' plot if he/she prefers so.</li> <li>Plot will be registered in the name of Husband and wife and will not be allowed to transfer within next 10 years. If separation/ divorce take place within this 10 years time, wife will retain the ownership of the plot.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BWDB will review the list of the HHs to be relocated and determine eligibility for relocation. RAP implementing agency will assist BWDB in this regards.</li> </ul>

### D.2 Group Relocation

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A group of 6-10 households units who are members of extended families/Kin</li> <li>People living on own land or embankment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual Households losing homestead land will be entitled for 4 decimal of land (at the cost of CCL of land in the same or adjacent mouza of the resettlement site (RS))</li> <li>2. People living on the embankment (squatters and unauthorized occupants) will be</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People to be relocated in RS will purchase plot with CCL value of the respective or adjacent mouza (if land acquisition does not take place in that mouza).</li> <li>2. If the RS is established on BWDB or Khash land or by acquiring private or other department's land,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People to be displaced will be intensively consulted about nature of resettlement sites, location, size (accommodation of the HHs), present land ownership status, process of plot allocation, and value of land plots.</li> <li>People will be preferentially</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BWDB will review the list of the HHs to be relocated and determine eligibility for relocation. RAP implementing agency will assist BWDB in</li> </ul>

	<p>entitled for 4 decimal of land (at the cost of CCL of land in the same or adjacent mouza of the resettlement site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Households losing own homestead land will be entitled for BDT 20,000 and those who are living on embankment will be provided BDT 50/square feet as HDA</li> </ul>	value of plots will be same as CCL value of the respective/ adjacent Mouza.	<p>getting plot adjacent or close to their neighbors' plot if he/she prefers so.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plot will be registered in the name of Husband and wife and will not be allowed to transfer within next 10 years. If separation/ divorce take place within this 10 years time, wife will retain the ownership of the plot. But in case of self or group relocation by their own, this bar is not applicable.</li> </ul>	this regards.
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### D.3 Community Entitlement

Entitled Person	Entitlement	Application Guidelines	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resettlement Sites</li> <li>Public Amenities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A range of civic amenities- for example, access road, tube well for drinking water, toilets, prayer halls/mosques, school, community center, play ground and open space, market area, drainage facilities, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public/civic amenities will vary by types – A, B, C, D and E of resettlement sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resettlers will be consulted in setting up the civic amenities as per the types of the RS.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical Relocation Assistance Committee will work with BWDB in selecting site-specific civic amenities.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Host Area Benefits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If any host area village receives 10% or more relocated households over its existing (base) household numbers the host village will be eligible to variety of community support programs (renovation of school, mosques, installation of tube well, toilets, etc.) depending on number of resettled households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Depending on the needs assessment survey and consultation with the community the community support program will be identified and implemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Host population will be consulted in selecting community facilities during and after relocation of the displaced households in the host villages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical Relocation Assistance Committee in consultation with host population, will work with BWDB in selecting community facilities .</li> </ul>

	in the host village.			
<b>D. Grievance Redress Mechanism</b>		Executive Engineer – RMIP, BWDB (Field Office)	Convener	
		Representative of INGO	Member Secretary (non-voting)	
		Chairman – concerned Union Parishad	Member	
		Female member of concerned ward of the UP	Member	
		Retired teacher from the union	Member	
		Representative of PAPs	Member	

BWDB will establish a procedure to deal with and resolve any queries and address complaints and grievances about any irregularities in application of the guidelines adopted in this RAP for assessment and mitigation of social and environmental impacts through grievance redress mechanism (GRM). The GRM to be established will deal with complaints and grievances related to both social/resettlement and environmental issues in this project. Grievance redress committees (GRC) will be formed to receive and resolve complaints and grievances from aggrieved persons from the local stakeholders including the project affected persons. Based on consensus, the procedure will help to resolve issues/conflicts amicably and quickly, saving the aggrieved persons from having to resort to expensive, time-consuming legal actions. The procedure will however, not pre-empt a person's right to go to the courts of law.

Grievance redress system will be established locally at project sites and centrally at the project level along the priority reach of 50 km for receiving as well as settlement of grievances from the affected persons and other local stakeholders. The two-tier of GRM is composed of local GRC at the union level (LGRC), the first tier and Project GRC at the District level (PGRC). Most of the grievances would resolve at local level GRC but cases those cannot be resolved at the local level, will be forwarded to PGRC. Local level GRC is constituted with representation of the local UP chairman and affected people ensuring women's representation whilst project level GRC is constituted with representation from the PMU, INGO and one independent person from the civil society having knowledge about land acquisition law of Bangladesh and involuntary resettlement.

#### Local level GRC (LGRC)

The following GRC composition has been proposed for the project (Priority Reach) with representations from BWDB, INGO, local elected officials, representatives of affected people and women in the project area to ensure participatory process and to allow voices of the affected communities in the grievance procedures.

One (1) representative of PAPs (based on the recommendation of INGO and approved by Convener) will be taken as member. Ex-post evaluation of some past projects including the Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge Project indicates that GRCs have worked well and was successful in resolving disputes in a participatory manner and with fairness in the decision making process. Unresolved cases will be forwarded to the Project level GRC (PGRC). The GRC is empowered to take a decision, which is binding upon BWDB but it requires approval of the Project Director for implementation of the decisions.

#### TOR for Local GRC

The scopes of work and the Terms of Reference (TOR) for GRC are:

- i. The GRC shall review, consider and resolve grievances related to social / resettlement and environmental mitigations during implementation received by the Field Office
- ii. Any grievances presented to the GRC should ideally be resolved on the first day of hearing or within a period of four weeks except complicated issues requiring additional investigations. Grievances of indirectly affected persons and/or persons affected during project implementation due to social or environmental problems will also be reviewed by GRC
- iii. The GRC will not engage in any review of the legal standing of an "awardee" other than in the distribution of shares of acquired property among the legal owners and associated compensation or entitlement issues

- iv. GRC decisions should ideally be arrived at through consensus, failing which resolution will be based on majority vote. Any decision made by the GRC must be within the purview of RAP policy framework and entitlements
- v. The GRC will not deal with any matters pending in the court of law
- vi. A minimum three (3) (in addition to the member secretary) members shall form the quorum for the meeting of the GRC to proceed.

GRC meetings will be held in the convener's office in the project area or other location(s) as agreed by the aggrieved persons. If needed, GRC members may undertake field visits to verify and review the issues at dispute, including titles/shares, left-out cases during JVS, etc. or other relevant matters.

#### **Project-level GRC (PGRC)**

The project-level GRC will review all unresolved cases involving social and environmental issues. The Project Director heads the project level GRC. The composition of the PGRC will be as follows:

Chair Person – Project Director, RMIP, BWDB

Member Secretary –Head of ESDU, RMIP, BWDB. (Team Leader of INGO will assist Member Secretary in grievance redress mechanism).

Member – Representative of Civil Society (nominated by Project Director with the help of INGO)

The Member Secretary in this project level GRC with the help of INGO Team Leader will provide necessary

knowledge and information regarding relevant project policies and agreements with development partner. He/she will also set examples of resolving such grievances from other development projects in Bangladesh. The provision of PGRC will further establish fairness and transparency in the resolution of grievances by project-affected persons. In case of technical nature of environmental issues, or any legal matters, Team Leader of INGO or CSC environmental and social development specialists will advise the PGRC. In specific cases, external legal advisors may be sought, if required.

#### **E. Relocation and Resettlement**

The RMIP in priority reach first 50 km embankment and intersections caused displacement of about 3,639 entities from which 3,480 residential households. Among the 3,480 residential households 1,824 . (52.42%) are affected on the embankment and remaining 1,656 (47.58%) are affected on their own land. Among the displaced residential households 1,594 households opined for relocation in the project sponsored resettlement site. Taking into account of the people's economic condition and their desires to stay within the vicinity of the existing communities,, the project has decided to develop 15 resettlement sites nearer to their present place of residence. There will be 5 types of resettlement sites based on numbers of households to be relocated. The principle of the resettlement of the households is to keep them within their community or at least in the same constituency. People will have to purchase land plots (4 decimal) at DC's CCL price in the nearby resettlement sites. Necessary civic facilities will be provided by the project in the resettlement sites.



Category of RS	Households accommodation in the RS	Civic Amenities to be provided
A	10 to 20 HHs	Land filling, 1:1 Slab Latrine, 10:1 Tube well, drain, Internal and or access road (Brick).
B	21-50 HHs	Land filling, 1:1 Slab Latrine, 10:1 Tube well, drain, Internal and or access road (Brick). Mosque, school building of the host area/village will be extended where required
C	51-100 HHs	Land filling, 1:1 Slab Latrine, 10:1 Tube well, drain, Internal and or access road (Brick). Mosque, school building of the host area/village will be extended where required. If the mosque is far (more than 500 meter) from the proposed RS, a Waktia mosque/Prayer Hall (30'x20") made of Brick wall with CI sheet roof with other essential facilities will be constructed. Pond as rain water reservoir .
D	101 to 200 HHs	Land filling, 1:1 Slab Latrine, 10:1 Tube well, drain, Internal and or access road (Brick). Mosque, school building of the host area/village will be extended where required. If the school is more than 1 km and mosque is more than 500 meter away from the proposed RS, a primary school and a Jame mosque (Pucca building) with other necessary facilities will be constructed in the RS. Pond as rain water reservoir . One small business corner with maximum 10 shops facilities will be provided in the RS.
E	More than 200 HHs	Land filling, 1:1 Slab Latrine, 10:1 Tube well, drain, Internal and or access road (Brick). Mosque, school building of the host area/village will be extended where required. If the school is more than 1 km and mosque is more than 500 meter away from the proposed RS, a primary school, a Jame mosque (Pucca building) with other necessary facilities and a community centre with a provision of 150 people along with necessary furniture fixtures, will be constructed in the RS. Pond as rain water reservoir. One small business corner with maximum 10 shops facilities will be provided in the RS.

**F. BASIC QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RELATED TO COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION**

<b>Issues</b>	<b>Concerns</b>	<b>Responses as per policy of the project</b>
Compensation for affected properties	1. What will be the mode of compensation?	1. Compensation will be paid by DC in case of titled holder. Additional compensation on top of DC (where applicable) will be paid by BWDB. Compensation to non-titled persons will be directly paid by BWDB.
	2. How much compensation shall we get for private land?	2. Replacement value will be paid for land which will be determined by a committee formed by GoB.
	3. From where will we get compensation?	3. Compensation will be paid by DC office and BWDB with assistance from an NGO. BWDB will pay compensation at the door step of the people directly.
	4. How much compensation will be offered to the shops on the embankment?	4. Compensation for structure including transfer & reconstruction grant and business will be paid as per policy of RAP. Amount cannot be known at this moment.
	5. Shall we get compensation for the structure and trees and take away as well?	5. Yes, compensation will be paid for structure and trees and owners will be allowed to take away the salvage of structure and fell and take the tree.
	6. What will they get, if any one loses total land because of land acquisition by the project?	6. They will get proper compensation at replacement cost and stamp duty and registration cost for alternative land purchasing. If structure is affected, she/he will be eligible to buy a plot in the resettlement site.
Compensation and relocation of affected Community Property	1. Graveyard if affected by the project. Which place should we use as graveyard?	1. Project, with assistance from the community, will find alternative land for graveyard and establish a graveyard with all basic amenities as per RAP
	2. Where and how will be the mosque and temple relocated which is affected by the project?	2. Compensation will be paid for the mosque/temple or new mosque/temple will be constructed with better condition by the project.
	3. Who will renovate the damaged government primary school?	3. Compensation will be paid for the affected structure and GoB (Facilities Department) will handle it to construct new building. Besides, project will provide necessary support as per RAP
Relocation Choices and facilities	1. Is it possible, if we want to be relocated by ourselves (not in a resettlement village)?	1. Yes, displaced people are always encouraged for self relocation. If they have no alternative they may choose for plot in the resettlement site
	2. If we move to our own land then should we get any relocation facilities?	2. Yes, as per RAP, self-relocated households will get Homestead Development Grants in addition to other compensation.

3. Can the HHs be relocated in their preferred location in RS?	3. Yes, it will be taken into account during allocation of the plot to keep the neighbors together in the RS
4. Where would the landless people go?	4. If they prefer relocation in the RS, they may purchase plot there or may opt for self relocation like others.
5. How far will be the resettlement village from present location?	5. As the project designed, total 14-15 RS will be established with a view to keep the people within 1.5 km from their present place of residence.
6. Does project provide free land for the affected people?	6. No, there will not be free land. Everyone has to buy plot in the RS but with minimum price (CCL price of agriculture category of land of same or adjacent mouza)
7. Will there be electricity in the resettlement site?	7. The Project is exploring solar energy options in form of nano-grids or solar home systems.

For further information about the project as a whole, and/or the RAP for the project, please contact the Project Director.



## **APPENDIX 5**

### **Property Valuation Survey Report – Summary**



## i. Introduction

The River Bank Improvement Project (RMIP), initiated by Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) intends to protect and strengthen the right bank of Jamuna to improve the existence of river side persons as a part of the Emergency Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP) undertaken in 2007. To enhance appropriate operation, the project is divided into three parts; Phase A is about developing detailed feasibility study, design and planning, then the proposed and finalized civil work will be put into operation through a future assignment B. The construction of connecting road for enhancement of communication of the area will be done in third phase of the project. 50 km reach of Simla to Hasnapara area is considered as priority reach, which will be included under the assignment A as 'priority works'. Nevertheless, accomplishment of substantial components of the project involves social safeguards compliance issues including land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and other social impacts.

Implementation of the project requires land acquisition for constructing a four-lane highway over the embankment as well as protection work of the riverbank. On the other hand, victims of river erosion densely settle the old embankment. Execution of the project will require displacement of these APs from their residence on the old embankment. The project will initiate to compensate immovable and movable assets as well as other loss caused by the project. The compensation procedure will follow 'Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance; 1982' (ARIPO) as well as the World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.12. The DC will assess the value of land and structure according to the 1982 ordinance. But according to the ordinance, only the titleholders are eligible for compensation, whereas OP 4.12 allows all the APs directly affected economically or socially, to be compensated by the project. Therefore, assessment of market prices for assets i.e. land, structures, trees, and crops – are necessary for preparation of compensation and resettlement plans for project-affected persons.

## ix. Objectives of PVS

The specific objectives of the Property Valuation Survey are:

- Assisting Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) in recommending replacement value of affected properties,
- Full replacement value of the affected assets being compensated to the APs.

## x. Methodology of Data Collection Survey

The property valuation survey of RMIP has been carried out by CEGIS. Four sets of structured questionnaire have been used for collection of information about land, structure, trees and crops through iPad survey; the mouza wise list of participants is available in the main report. A total of 44 mouzas have been affected by RMIP of which, 10-12 have prominent local markets. According to CEGIS survey methodology, information of structure, tree and crops were collected from these markets. On the other hand, at least 10 people per mouza took part in the survey for land information.

Assessment of land value has been based on market information, which has been primarily collected by means of comparable sales approach; it assumes that a rational and prudent buyer will not pay more for the comparable property and a seller in the same situation will not accept less for the same property. The sales price finally reached reflects the equilibrium of supply and demand for land in a given market. This requires data collection, analysis of market data to develop a group of properties for comparison, selection of attributes minimalist adjustment, application of the approach to adjust the sales prices of comparable properties to the subject property and analysis of the adjusted sales prices to estimate the value of the subject property.

The informants of the survey have been selected from potential seller and buyers of land, deed writers as well as well-informed persons from the locality like religious leaders, schoolteachers, etc. For verification of CMP collected through survey, recorded mouza price of land has been collected from upazila level Sub-Register office. Costing of the structures like CMP of rod, cement, CI sheet, etc. has been collected from business owners, shopkeepers, etc. Public Works Department (PWD) rates has been

collected from district offices to determine rate of structures; consequently Bangladesh Forest Department rates

for various trees has been collected from project area and rate of crops has been collected from district level Agricultural Marketing Department.

#### xi. Methodology for Assessment of Compensation

The Deputy Commissioner (DC) according to the land acquisition process followed in Bangladesh will make assessment of the compensation. Affected property will be evaluated in private land for title holders adding 50% as premium over the recorded values of the respective departments according to the ARIPO 1982 and subsequent amendments of 1993 & 1994. On the other hand, the remaining benefits considered as additional compensation; the gap between CMP and DC's compensation is to be rewarded by the requiring body (in this case the BWDB) through an implementing agency. Additional compensation will be paid only for land. No additional compensation will be awarded for affected structure (on private land), trees or crops. The owners of structures will get transfer and reconstruction grant. The present assessment will be considered as a guiding appraisal for preparation of an appropriate budget according to the Resettlement Policy Framework. The Property Assessment will further enhance this assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) formed during implementation stage of the project. The APs will be entitled to have actual stamp duty and registration costs of the land price if alternative lands purchased within 12 months of receiving CCL.

#### xii. Physical Assets

##### A. Land Types

Land, structures, trees and crops are considered as the physical properties of the affected HHs. Among them, land has been categorized into six criterions: Homestead, Agricultural land, Orchard, Bamboo Groves, Pond, Wet land/Ditch, Fallow land. Particular definitions of each category of land are provided in chapter one.

##### B. Types of Structure

For determination of the rational market price of the affected structures, it is vital to distinguish them according to construction material. In this survey, the structures were categorized into four different sub-groups;

**Pucca:** Concrete/Cemented Floor - Brick Wall - Concrete Roof;

**Semi-Pucca:** Concrete/Cemented Floor - Brick Wall - Tin (Corrugated Iron Sheet)/Tiles Roof;

**Thatched:** Earthen Floor- Bamboo Or Thatching Grass (Straw) Made Wall - Straw Roof

**Kutchha:** Earthen Floor - Tin Or Bamboo Wall - Tin Roof;

The structures have been also categorized into two kinds according to position and utility. They are: primary structures: the main structure for residential or commercial purpose including related structures like kitchen, toilet, etc.

**Table Ex 01: Affected land distribution according to area and category**

Serial No.	Category of Land	Total Land					%
		Sirajganj sadar	Kazipur	Dhunot	Sariakandi	Total	
1	Dwelling land/Vita/high land/Commercial land	8.34	13.76	15.32	27.57	65.00	17.57
2	Agricultural Land	24.54	69.14	28.55	104.34	226.57	61.24
	Agricultural Land for resettlement site	5.20	6.04	8.79	29.99	50.02	13.52
3	Orchard	1.36	4.47	2.21	7.18	15.21	4.11
4	Bamboo groves	0.62	0.62	1.23	3.96	6.43	1.74
5	Pond	0.17	0.46	0.46	4.53	5.62	1.52
6	Wet land/ditch	0.00	0.17	0.47	0.35	0.99	0.27



7	Fallow land	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.12	0.03
<b>Total in Acre</b>		<b>40.23</b>	<b>94.66</b>	<b>57.04</b>	<b>178.03</b>	<b>369.95</b>	<b>100</b>
Source:		RMIP	Census	and	IoL	Survey	(July-December2014)

**Table Ex 02: Affected primary structures by number and category**

Category of HH	Sirajganj		Bogra		Total	
	Sirajganj Sadar	Kazipur	Dhunat	Sariakandi	No	%
Residential Structure, Land & Trees	157	228	338	441	1164	12.59
Only Residential Structure	316	1784	821	1468	4389	47.47
Only Business Structure	3	92	37	51	183	1.98
Residential & Business Structure	17	128	12	108	265	2.87
Residential Structure & Agricultural Land		2	10	44	56	0.61
Residential Structure & Land other than Agricultural	279	638	787	1485	3189	34.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>2872</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>3597</b>	<b>9246</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: RMIP Census and IoL Survey (July-December2014)

The secondary structures are tube-wells, separate toilets, boundary walls, drains, gas line, water tanks, etc. The affected structures found during PVS are as follows: Residence, Husking/flour mill, saw mill, CPR, Sanitary Factory, Kitchen, Stable, Shop/store/salon/tea stall, Handloom factory, Dairy/livestock farm and Poultry farm.

**Table Ex 03: Affected secondary structures by number, area, category and type of HHs.**

Category of Structure	Unit	Sirajganj		Bogra		Total
		SirajganjSadar	Kazipur	Dhunat	Sariakandi	
Tube-well	No.	166	663	482	946	2257
Shallow	No.		1		15	16
Indra (dug well)	No.	1				1
Shallow Tube-well	No.		1	3	3	7
Boundary wall	(Rft)	68	166		3794	4028
Boundary Wall Brick 10 inch	(Rft)		100	750	7097	7947
Boundary wall Tin/Thatched	(Rft)				1129	1129
Latrine	Pucca Latrine (No.)	4	18	27	65	114
	Semi-pucca Latrine (No.)	14	72	49	144	279
	Kutchra Latrine (No.)	160	591	405	711	1867
	Thatched Latrine (No.)	10	62	45	70	187
	<b>Total (No.)</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>2447</b>

### C. Types of Tress

Based on field survey the affected trees have been broadly categorized into four categories: large trees, Medium trees, Small trees and Sapling/Plant. Large Trees are Common trees with more than 4 feet of girth at the chest position are classified as big tree. In case of fruit bearing trees (Mango, Jackfruit, Litchi, Black Berry, etc.) the girth size 3.5 feet and above are

considered as big trees. In case of the particular species of trees, 20 feet or above height is considered big. Trees having 2-4 feet girth are classified as medium. In case of the particular species, height between 10-20 feet is medium. Small Trees have less than 2 feet girth and Trees planted for gardening or growing up is classified as sapling or plants. The following tables represent the project-affected trees on private and government land.

**Table Ex 04: Affected trees on titled land;**

Name of Upazila	Timber				Fruit				Medicinal Plant				Bana na	Bamb oo	Total
	Large	Medium	Small	Sapling	Large	Medium	Small	Sapling	Large	Medium	Small	Sapling			
Sirajganj Sadar	518	2582	3385	2219	309	1583	2000	1684	9	22	23	7	4224	14053	32618
Kazipur	1527	5583	8204	6209	920	2430	2843	9743	14	119	119	8	4386	16830	58935
Dhunat	1998	3996	9608	8902	1330	1718	1812	1923	42	12	33	2	5062	25378	61816
Sariakandi	2447	8404	14957	6368	2039	5606	5753	7543	43	56	282	6	9662	124883	188049
Total	6490	20565	36154	23698	4598	11337	12408	20893	108	209	457	23	23334	181144	341418

Source: RMIP Census and IoL Survey (July-December 2014)

**Table Ex 05: Trees on government land**

Upazila	Large	Medium	Small	Sapling	Banana	Bamboo	Total
Sirajganj Sadar	23	328	110	14	9	70	554
Kazipur	899	5186	4791	2095	5147	9869	27987
Dhunat	454	929	2204	2337	3286	633	9843
Sariakandi	1615	4224	6362	2449	7459	11694	33803
No.	2991	10667	13467	6895	15901	22266	72187

## D. Types of Crops

The IOL survey findings represent that 27 different species of crops are cultivated in the project area. The seasonal vegetables include Egg plants, Chick Pea, Corn, Ladies Finger, Wheat, Potato, with three categories of lentils and ten kinds of rice with spices like Chili, Garlic, Mustard and Onions. Besides PVS, an assessment of the crops will be done during implementation of the RP for this project to ensure that current market price for the crops are being paid to the APs for that season.

### xiii. Assessment of CMP for Land

As described in the methodology, the CMP of land ideally represents an appreciated value of land that will be offered by a willing seller in the open market. CMP of land are determined by averaging market prices of land obtained according to survey. The value may differ according to location of the plot as well as utility. As the market price of land will be influenced by the project as well as time, CMP of

land will not remain constant over time. The replacement value is to be rationalized by the PAVC during RP implementation according to time difference.

### xiv. CMP for Structures

The current market price of structures has been assessed by consulting 10 persons from each mouza, who are familiar to rates of various items of structures so that a close approximation can be made. A total of 10 categories of people; businessmen of housing materials, labors of local construction work as well as teacher, imam, etc, who are respectable in the area has been consulted to assess a reliable price of the affected structures. In addition to that, recent project experiences (CEIP, SRTTP, etc) and PWD rates of various housing materials has been considered to justify the structure rates. As the Resettlement Value (RV) of structures would be determined respecting the results of the PVS, the CMP has been determined with special emphasis.

**Table Ex 06: Average Govt. rate and CMP of land in project area (decimal) by category**

Type of land	Govt. Mouza Rate tk / decimal (collected from land registry office)	CMP Mouza Rate (tk)/decimal in project area (PVS result)	Difference between Govt. rate and CMP	Ratio (Govt. Rate: CMP)
Homesteads	9909	25391	15482	100:256
Vita/high land	6646	23318	16162	100:351
Commercial Land	0	30000	30000	-
Cropped land	8236	15362	7126	100:187
Orchard	2288	21857	19569	100:955
Bamboo groves	4636	20524	15888	100:443
Pond	3550	20212	16608	100:569
Wet land/ditch	2288	12053	9723	100:527
Fallow land	906	11830	10615	100:1306

Source: RMIP Census and IoL Survey (July-December2014)

**Table Ex 07: Average structure rate (BDT)**

SL	Roof	Wall	Floor	Unit	Average Cost(BDT) per sft/no./rft
1	Pucca	Pucca	Pucca	sft	1245
2	Pucca	Pucca	Kutchra	sft	977
3	Tin	Pucca	Pucca	sft	768
4	Tin	Pucca	Kutchra	sft	632
5	Tin (dochala)	Tin	Pucca	sft	473

SL	Roof	Wall	Floor	Unit	Average Cost(BDT) per sft/no./rft
6	Tin (akchala)	Tin	Pucca	sft	491
7	Tin (dochala)	Tin	Kutcha	sft	450
8	Tin (akchala)	Tin	Kutcha	sft	379
9	Tin dochala	Mud/straw	Kutcha	sft	297
10	Tin (akchala)	Mud/straw	Kutcha	sft	193
11	Straw	Mud/straw	Kutcha	sft	124
12	Polythene	Open	Kutcha	sft	75
13	Latrine (Kutcha)			sft	326
14	Latrine (Ring-slab)			sft	342
15	Latrine (Pucca)			sft	240
16	Tubewell			no.	5417
17	Idara			no.	18583
18	Dugwell (Patkua)			sft	500
21	Boundary wall (brick) 5 inches (Pucca)			rft	346
22	Boundary wall (brick) 10 inches (Pucca)			rft	287

Source: RMIP Census and IoL Survey (July-December 2014)

#### xv. CMP of Trees

Species wise comparative price chart of Current Market Price and Department of Forest according to size distribution are presented in the table below. The values represent that most of the CMP rates are

approximately similar to the DoF rate. DC will finally assess the value to be compensated for affected trees, but it appears that DoF are similar to CMP rates. Therefore, no additional compensation would be required to be paid after the DoF rate.

**Table Ex 08: Current Market Price of trees**

Name of Trees	CMP of Tress				DOF price of Tress			
	Big	Medium	Small	Sapling	Big	Medium	Small	Sapling
Akash moni	6245.5	3481.8	2581.8	25.1	6,000	4,000	0	0
Bamboo	265.8	176.7	100.8	50.0	0	0	0	0
Banana	204.3	50.0	30.0	15.6	0	0	0	0
Banyan tree	8775.0	3358.3	1475.0	21.5	6,000	4,000	0	0
Betel nut	545.5	355.0	155.0	21.4	0	0	0	0
Blackberry	11000.0	6666.7	2616.7	32.5	6,000	4,000	0	0
Coconut	2725.0	1570.8	389.2	71.3	0	0	0	0
Debdaru	5541.7	3225.0	2041.7	24.0	6,000	4,000	0	0
Guava	2716.7	1116.7	512.5	25.8	2,500	1,700	0	0
Jack fruit	7500.0	5333.3	2483.3	33.8	6,000	4000	0	0
Karai	9708.3	6450.0	3566.7	22.5	6,000	4000	0	0
Krishnochura	7875.0	5250.0	2550.0	25.8	6,000	4000	0	0
Litchi	4863.6	2741.7	497.7	146.3	5000	3500	0	0
Mango	6083.3	4075.0	2233.3	106.7	6,000	4000	0	0
Mehogony	12750.0	8625.0	4016.7	31.7	6,000	4000	0	0

Name of Trees	CMP of Tress				DOF price of Tress			
	Big	Medium	Small	Sapling	Big	Medium	Small	Sapling
Nim	6241.7	3275.0	1950.0	22.7	6,000	4000	0	0
Paya	4491.7	2633.3	1941.7	23.3	6,000	4000	0	0
Plum hog	2418.2	1054.5	252.7	36.4	2500	1700	0	0
Rain tree	7675.0	4645.8	684.2	31.7	6,000	4000	0	0
Segun	13166.7	8916.7	5333.3	41.3	6,000	4000	0	0
Shimul	4950.0	2941.7	4341.7	22.5	6,000	4000	0	0
Tamarind	3827.3	2463.6	1409.1	30.5	2500	1700	0	0
Wood Apple	3445.5	2036.4	981.8	44.1	3500	2500	0	0

Source: RMIP Census and IoL Survey (July-December2014)

xvi. CMP and DAM Rate of Crops

that the survey findings are in accord to the DAM rate of crops. Therefore, no additional compensation will be required to be paid on top of DC's payment.

Table Ex 08 represents comparative analysis between CMP rate and DAM rate. The table reveals

**Table Ex 09: CMP and DAM (Department of Agricultural Marketing) rate of Crops**

Name of Crops	CMP of crops (in BDT/decimal)	DAM rate of crops (in BDT/decimal)
Jute	480.5	484.8
Betel-leaf	0.0	0.0
Bona Aman(Deshi/local)	26.4	0.0
Bona Aman(HYV)	33.3	0.0
Bona Aus (HYV)	246.9	408.3
Bona Aus(Deshi/local)	174.4	200.0
Boro (Deshi/local)	197.7	350.7
Boro (HYV)	565.6	640.0
Brinjal	1820.7	2275.0
Chick pea	80.3	113.3
Chilli	1144.8	3043.9
Corn	550.4	817.0
Garlic	595.2	500.0
Gram	93.9	0.0
Khesari	412.6	147.0
Ladies finger	358.8	204.4
Lentil (Masur)	299.2	247.6
Mug	176.4	253.3
Mustard	334.2	206.1
Onion	519.5	545.5
Potato	560.6	959.1
Ropa Aman (Deshi/local)	281.9	200.0
Ropa Aman (HYV)	462.7	333.3
Ropa Aus (Deshi/local)	231.3	246.7
Ropa Aus (HYV)	381.5	386.7
Sesame (Til)	229.7	259.1
Sugar-cane	735.1	0.0
Wheat	329.9	313.6

*Source: RMIP Census and IoL Survey (July-December2014)*



## **APPENDIX 6**

### **Detailed Resettlement Budget**





**Estimated budget for various categories of losses for total alignment**

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in ha	To be paid By DC	To be paid by BWDB through INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
A	Compensation for land (in ha)				
0	1	2	3	4	5
1	Dwelling land/Vita/high land	65.00	237,364,907	170,958,981	408,323,888
2	Cultivable land	276.59	869,448,540	223,134,641	1,092,583,181
3	Orchard	15.21	44,253,058	40,676,138	84,929,196
4	Bamboo groves	6.43	10,156,436	25,612,322	35,768,757
5	Pond	5.62	14,770,486	22,030,293	36,800,779
6	Wet land/ditch	0.99	1,007,432	1,836,776	2,844,208
7	Fallow land	0.12	55,868	388,938	444,805
	Total Compensation for Land	369.96	1,177,056,726	484,638,089	1,661,694,815

Sl. no	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT Per ha./sft/no	To be paid By DC	To be paid by INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
B	Other Resettlement Benefits for land	-	0	-	-	-
1	Stamp duty and registration cost have been calculated @ 10 % of replacement value of Land	1,661,694,815	10.00%	-	166,169,482	166,169,482
2	Homestead Development grant (HDG) for title holder @ BDT 20,000 for each HH	1656	20000	-	33,120,000	33,120,000
3	HDG for Squatters @ BDT 50/sq ft for floor area of primary structure	949175	50	-	47,458,750	47,458,750
	Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for land	-	0	0	246,748,232	246,748,232
C	RV of standing crops & fish stock	-	0	-	-	-
1	Compensation for standing crops	276.59	60762	-	16,806,162	16,806,162
2	Transition Allowance for productive land @ BDT 300 per decimal/crop. for	276.59	148200	-	40,990,638	40,990,638

Sl. no	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT Per ha./sft/no	To be paid By DC	To be paid by INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
	two crops					
3	Compensation for existing fish stock	5.62	1,000,000	-	5,620,000	5,620,000
	Total Compensation for crops & fish stock	-	0	0	63,416,800	63,416,800
D	Compensation for structure	-	0	-	-	-
1	Pucca (sft.)	91118	1,100	80,183,840	20,045,960	100,229,800
2	Semi-pucca (sft.)	451980	700	253,108,800	63,277,200	316,386,000
3	Kutcha (sft.)	1815848	350	508,437,440	127,109,360	635,546,800
4	Thatched	100612	100	8,048,960	2,012,240	10,061,200
5	Shallow Tubewell (no.)	23	60000	1,104,000	276,000	1,380,000
6	Indra (no.)	1	18500	14,800	3,700	18,500
7	Boundary wall (5")	4028	280	902,272	225,568	1,127,840
8	Boundary Wall Brick 10 inch	7947	340	2,161,584	540,396	2,701,980
9	Boundary wall Tin/Thatched	1129	150	135,480	33,870	169,350
	Total compensation for Structure	-	0	854,097,176	213,524,294	1,067,621,470
E	Other Resettlement Benefits	-	0	-	-	-
1	STG for shiftable structures @ 10% of the replacement value of structures.	645,608,000	10%	-	64,560,800	64,560,800
2	HCG for shiftable structures @ 10% of the replacement value of structures.	645,608,000	10%	-	64,560,800	64,560,800
3	STG for non-shiftable structures @10% of replacement value of the structure	416,615,800	10%	-	41,661,580	41,661,580
	Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for structure	-	0	-	170,783,180	170,783,180
F	Compensation for Tube-well & Toilet	-	0	-	-	-
1	Tube – Well (No.)	2257	5400	7312680	4,875,120	12,187,800
2	Pucca Latrine (No.)	114	32500	2223000	1,482,000	3,705,000
3	Semi-pucca Latrine (No.)	279	11400	1908360	1,272,240	3,180,600
4	Kutcha Latrine (No.)	1867	4000	4480800	2,987,200	7,468,000

Sl. no	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT Per ha./sft/no	To be paid By DC	To be paid by INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
5	Thatched Latrine (No.)	187	1500	168300	112,200	280,500
	Total compensation for Tube-well & Toilet		0	16,093,140	10,728,760	26,821,900
G	Compensation for Trees on Private Land		0			
G.1	Fruit Bearing		0			
1	Big	4598	4150	19,081,700		19,081,700
2	Medium	11337	2500	28,342,500		28,342,500
3	Small	12408	1100	13,648,800		13,648,800
4	Plant	20893	40	835,720		835,720
	Sub-total G-1	49236	0	61,908,720	-	61,908,720
G.2	Timber Type		0			
1	Big	6490	7500	48,675,000		48,675,000
2	Medium	20565	4850	99,740,250		99,740,250
3	Small	36154	2800	101,231,200		101,231,200
4	Plant	23698	30	710,940		710,940
	Sub-total G-2	86907	0	250,357,390		250,357,390
G.3	Medicinal Plant		0			
1	Big	108	7500	810,000		810,000
2	Medium	209	3300	689,700		689,700
3	Small	457	1700	776,900		776,900
4	Plant	23	22	506		506
	Sub-total G-3	797	0	2,277,106		2,277,106
G.4	Banana	23334	200	4,666,800		4,666,800
G.5	Bamboo	181144	150	27,171,600		27,171,600
	Total of Trees (G-1 to G-5)	341,418	0	346,381,616	0	346,381,616
H	Compensation for Trees on GoB. Land		0			
1	Big	2991	2150	6,430,650		6,430,650
2	Medium	10667	2500	26,667,500		26,667,500
3	Small	13467	1100	14,813,700		14,813,700
4	Plant	6895	40	275,800		275,800
5	Banana	15901	200	3,180,200		3,180,200
6	Bamboo	22266	150	3,339,900		3,339,900
	Total compensation for trees on GOB land	72,187	0	54,707,750		54,707,750
I	Other Resettlement Benefits		0			
1	Value of fruits @ 30% of timber value for each grown up trees for one	80,522,350	30%	-	24,156,705	24,156,705

Sl. no	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT Per ha./sft/no	To be paid By DC	To be paid by INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
	year.					
	Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for tree	-	0	-	24,156,705	24,156,705
J	Resettlement Benefits for business		0	-	-	-
1	Large scale business will get @BDT 1000/Day for 45 days.	1	45000	-	45,000	45,000
2	Small and Medium scale business will get @ BDT 500/ Day for 60 days	231	30000	-	6,930,000	6,930,000
3	partially affected business will get @ 500/Day for 30 days.	0	15000	-	0	-
	Total Resettlement Benefits for business		0	-	6,975,000	6,975,000
K	Resettlement Benefits for wage labors		0	-		
1	Grants for wage loss for 30 days wage @ BDT 300/day	119	9000	-	1,071,000	1,071,000
	Total Resettlement Benefits for wage labors		0	-	1,071,000	1,071,000
L	Resettlement Benefits for tenants & structure owners		0	-		
1	Grants for vulnerable HHs @ BDT 5000 as one time cash grant	2962	5000	-	14,810,000	14,810,000
2	Grants for women headed households @ BDT 5000 as one time cash grant	466	5000	-	2,330,000	2,330,000
3	Grants for Elderly headed households @ BDT 5000 as one time cash grants	187	5000	-	935,000	935,000
4	Cash Grants to tenants for shifting household belongings @ BDT 5000	38	5000	-	190,000	190,000
5	One time rental allowance @ BDT 3000 to Tenants of residential or commercial premises	38	3000	-	114,000	114,000

Sl. no	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT Per ha./sft/no	To be paid By DC	To be paid by INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
	Total Resettlement Benefits for tenants & structure owners	-	-	-	18,379,000	18,379,000
	Sub-Total (A-L)	-	0	2,448,336,408	1,240,421,059	3,688,757,467
M	Administrative Cost		0			
1	DC Administrative cost	2,448,336,408	2%	48,966,728		48,966,728
2	INGO Operation Cost	LS	0	0	203,725,000	203,725,000
3	CNGO Operation Cost	0	0	0	100,533,000	100,533,000
4	ILRP program Implementation Cost	0	0	0	119,500,000	119,500,000
5	PHAP Program Implementation Cast	0	0	0	37,100,000	37,100,000
6	GAP Program Implementation Cost	0	0	0	124,800,000	124,800,000
7	NGO/CBO Operation Cost for SDP implementation	LS	0	0	80,000,000	80,000,000
8	Resettlement site development and civic amenities	0	0	0	340,000,000	340,000,000
9	Host Area Development				26,000,000	26,000,000
10	Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency	0	0	0	3,000,000	3,000,000
11	Consultation and Communication Program Implementation Cost	-	-	-	34,100,000	34,100,000
	Total Administrative Cost	-	0	48,966,728	1,068,758,000	1,117,724,728
	Total (A-M)	-	0	2,497,303,136	2,309,179,059	4,806,482,195
	Contingency @ 5% of the total A-M	-	0	124,865,157	115,458,953	240,324,110
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)=	-	0	2,622,168,293	2,424,638,012	5,046,806,305

#### Estimated budget for various categories of losses for Sariakandi

Sl.	Category of loss	Unit	To be paid By	To be paid by	Estimated
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No.		/Quantity	DC	BWDB through INGO	budget in BDT
A	Compensation for land (in ha)	-			
0	1	2	3	4	5
1	Dwelling land/Vita/high land	27.57	150,421,616	93,478,659	243,900,275
2	Cultivable land	134.32	495,836,835	160,744,749	656,581,584
3	Orchard	7.18	26,512,749	23,436,172	49,948,921
4	Bamboo groves	3.96	6,450,770	19,656,576	26,107,345
5	Pond	4.53	12,435,167	20,730,896	33,166,063
6	Wet land/ditch	0.35	474,450	874,262	1,348,712
7	Fallow land	0.11	36,368	385,545	421,912
	Total Compensation for Land	178.03	692,167,955	319,306,859	1,011,474,814

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT Per ha./sft/no	To be paid By DC	To be paid by INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
B	Other Resettlement Benefits for land	-	-	-	-	-
1	Stamp duty and registration cost have been calculated @ 10 % of replacement value of Land	1,011,474,814	10%	-	101,147,481	101,147,481
2	Homestead Development grant (HDG) for title holder @ BDT 20,000 for each HH	765	20000	-	15,300,000	15,300,000
3	HDG for Squatters @ BDT 50/sq ft for floor area of primary structure	333,667	50	-	16,683,350	16,683,350
	Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for land	-	-	0	133,130,831	133,130,831
C	RV of standing crops & fish stock	-	-	-	-	-
1	Compensation for standing crops	134.32	60762	-	8,161,552	8,161,552
2	Transition Allowance for productive land @ BDT 300 per decimal/crop. for two crops	134.32	148200	-	19,906,224	19,906,224
3	Compensation for existing fish stock	4.53	1,000,000	-	4,530,000	4,530,000
	Total Compensation for crops & fish stock	-	-	0	32,597,776	32,597,776
D	Compensation for structure	-	-	-	-	-
1	Pucca (sft.)	57,936	1100	50,983,680	12,745,920	63,729,600
2	Semi-pucca (sft.)	210,954	700	118,134,240	29,533,560	147,667,800
3	Kutcha (sft.)	669,183	350	187,371,240	46,842,810	234,214,050
4	Thatched	25,990	100	2,079,200	519,800	2,599,000
5	Shallow Tubewell (no.)	18	60000	864,000	216,000	1,080,000
6	Indra (no.)	0	18500	-	-	-
7	Boundary wall (5")	3,794	280	849,856	212,464	1,062,320

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT Per ha./sft/ no	To be paid By DC	To be paid by INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
8	Boundary Wall Brick 10 inch	7,097	340	1,930,384	482,596	2,412,980
9	Boundary wall Tin/Thatched	1,129	150	135,480	33,870	169,350
	Total compensation for Structure	-	-	362,348,080	90,587,020	452,935,100
E	Other Resettlement Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
1	STG for shiftable structures @ 10% of the replacement value of structures.	236,813,050	10%	-	23,681,305	23,681,305
2	HCG for shiftable structures @ 10% of the replacement value of structures.	236,813,050	10%	-	23,681,305	23,681,305
3	STG for non-shiftable structures @10% of replacement value of the structure	211,397,400	10%	-	21,139,740	21,139,740
	Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for structure	-	-	-	68,502,350	68,502,350
F	Compensation for Tube-well & Toilet	-	-	-	-	-
1	Tube – Well (No.)	946	5400	3065040	2,043,360	5,108,400
2	Pucca Latrine (No.)	65	32500	1267500	845,000	2,112,500
3	Semi-pucca Latrine (No.)	144	11400	984960	656,640	1,641,600
4	Kutchra Latrine (No.)	711	4000	1706400	1,137,600	2,844,000
5	Thatched Latrine (No.)	70	1500	63000	42,000	105,000
	Total compensation for Tube-well & Toilet	-	0	7,086,900	4,724,600	11,811,500
G	Compensation for Trees	-	0	-	-	-
G.1	Fruit Bearing	-	0	-	-	-
1	Big	2039	4150	8,461,850	-	8,461,850
2	Medium	5606	2500	14,015,000	-	14,015,000
3	Small	5753	1100	6,328,300	-	6,328,300
4	Plant	7543	40	301,720	-	301,720
	Sub-total G-1	20941	-	29,106,870	-	29,106,870
G.2	Timber Type	-	0	-	-	-
1	Big	2447	7500	18,352,500	-	18,352,500
2	Medium	8404	4850	40,759,400	-	40,759,400
3	Small	14957	2800	41,879,600	-	41,879,600
4	Plant	6368	30	191,040	-	191,040
	Sub-total G-2	32176	-	101,182,540	-	101,182,540
G.3	Medicinal Plant	-	0	-	-	-
1	Big	43	7500	322,500	-	322,500
2	Medium	56	3300	184,800	-	184,800
3	Small	282	1700	479,400	-	479,400
4	Plant	6	22	132	-	132
	Sub-total G-3	387	-	986,832	-	986,832



Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT Per ha./sft/ no	To be paid By DC	To be paid by INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
G.4	Banana	9662	200	1,932,400	-	1,932,400
G.5	Bamboo	124883	150	18,732,450	-	18,732,450
	Total of Trees (G-1 to G-5)	188,049	-	151,941,092	0	151,941,092
H	Compensation for Trees on Gob. Land	-	0	-	-	
1	Big	1615	2150	3,472,250	-	3,472,250
2	Medium	4224	2500	10,560,000	-	10,560,000
3	Small	6362	1100	6,998,200	-	6,998,200
4	Plant	2449	40	97,960	-	97,960
5	Banana	7459	200	1,491,800	-	1,491,800
6	Bamboo	11694	150	1,754,100	-	1,754,100
	Total compensation for trees on Gob. Land	33,803	-	24,374,310	-	24,374,310
I	Other Resettlement Benefits	-	-	-	-	
1	Value of fruits @ 30% of timber value for each grown up trees for one year.	36,509,100	30%	-	10,952,730	10,952,730
	Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for tree	-		-	10,952,730	10,952,730
J	Resettlement Benefits for business	-	-	-	-	-
1	Large scale business will get @BDT 1000/Day for 45 days.	0	45,000	-	0	-
2	Small and Medium scale business will get @ BDT 500/ Day for 60 days	93	30,000	-	2,790,000	2,790,000
3	partially affected business will get @ 500/Day for 30 days.	0	15,000	-	0	-
	<b>Total Resettlement Benefits for business</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,790,000</b>	<b>2,790,000</b>
K	Resettlement Benefits for wage labours	-	-	-		
1	Grants for wage loss for 30 days wage @ BDT 300/day	44	9,000	-	396,000	396,000
	Total Resettlement Benefits for wage labours	-	-	-	396,000	396,000
L	Resettlement Benefits for tenants & structure owners	-	-	-		
1	Grants for vulnerable HHs @ BDT 5000 as one time cash grant	1264	5000	-	6,320,000	6,320,000
2	Grants for women headed households @ BDT 5000 as one time cash grant	182	5000	-	910,000	910,000
3	Grants for Elderly headed households @ BDT 5000 as one time cash grants	74	5000	-	370,000	370,000

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT Per ha./sft/ no	To be paid By DC	To be paid by INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
4	Cash Grants to tenants for shifting household belongings @ BDT 5000	1	5000	-	5,000	5,000
5	One time rental allowance @ BDT 3000 to Tenants of residential or commercial premises	1	3000	-	3,000	3,000
	Total Resettlement Benefits for tenants & structure owners	-	-	-	7,608,000	7,608,000
	<b>Sub-Total (A-L)</b>	-	-	<b>1,237,918,337</b>	<b>670,596,166</b>	<b>1,908,514,503</b>
M	Administrative Cost	-	-	-	-	-
1	DC Administrative cost	-	2%	-	-	-
2	INGO Operation Cost	-	-	-	0	-
3	CNGO Operation Cost	-	-	-	0	-
4	ILRP program Implementation Cost	-	-	-	0	-
5	PHAP Program Implementation Cost	-	-	-	0	-
6	GAP Program Implementation Cost	-	-	-	0	-
7	NGO/CBO Operation Cost for SDP implementation	-	-	-	0	-
8	Resettlement site development and civic amenities	-	-	-	0	-
9	Host Area Development	-	-	-	-	-
10	Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency	-	-	-	0	-
11	Consultation and Communication Program Implementation Cost	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Administrative Cost	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total (A-M)</b>	-	-	<b>1,237,918,337</b>	<b>670,596,166</b>	<b>1,908,514,503</b>
	Contingency @ 5% of the total A-M	-	-	61,895,917	33,529,808	95,425,725
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)=	-	-	1,299,814,253	704,125,975	2,003,940,228

**Estimated budget for various categories of losses for Dhunat**

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	To be paid By DC	To be paid by BWDB through INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
<b>A. Compensation for land (in Acre)</b>					
0	1	2	3	4	5
1	Dwelling land/Vita/high land	15.32	35,667,191	32,725,148	68,392,338
2	Cultivable land	37.34	85,593,866	18,781,031	104,374,897
3	Orchard	2.21	5,145,122	4,699,094	9,844,216
4	Bamboo groves	1.23	1,372,500	3,570,916	4,943,416
5	Pond	0.46	601,725	842,661	1,444,386
6	Wet land/ditch	0.47	133,232	938,332	1,071,564
7	Fallow land	0.00	-	-	0
	<b>Total Compensation for Land</b>	<b>57.04</b>	<b>128,513,635</b>	<b>61,557,182</b>	<b>190,070,817</b>

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT Per ha./sft/no	To be paid By DC	To be paid by INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
<b>B. Other Resettlement Benefits for land</b>						
1	Stamp duty and registration cost have been calculated @ 10 % of replacement value of Land	190,070,817	10.00%	-	19,007,082	19,007,082
2	Homestead Development grant (HDG) for title holder @ BDT 20,000 for each HH	375	20000	-	7,500,000	7,500,000
3	HDG for Squatters @ BDT 50/sq ft for floor area of primary structure	162,707	50	-	8,135,350	8,135,350
	<b>Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for land</b>	-	-	<b>0</b>	<b>34,642,432</b>	<b>34,642,432</b>
<b>C. RV of standing crops &amp; fish stock</b>						
1	Compensation for standing crops	37.34	60762	-	2,268,853	2,268,853
2	Transition Allowance for productive land @ BDT 300 per decimal/crop. for two crops	37.34	148200	-	5,533,788	5,533,788
3	Compensation for existing fish stock	0.46	1,000,000	-	460,000	460,000
	<b>Total Compensation for crops &amp; fish stock</b>	-	-	<b>0</b>	<b>8,262,641</b>	<b>8,262,641</b>
<b>D. Compensation for structure</b>						
1	Pucca (sft.)	15,269	1100	13,436,720	3,359,180	16,795,900
2	Semi-pucca (sft.)	69,083	700	38,686,480	9,671,620	48,358,100
3	Kutcha (sft.)	399,077	350	111,741,560	27,935,390	139,676,950
4	Thatched	22,674	100	1,813,920	453,480	2,267,400
5	Shallow Tubewell (no.)	3	60000	144,000	36,000	180,000
6	Indra (no.)	0	18500	-	-	-
7	Boundary wall (5")	0	280	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT Per ha./sft/no	To be paid By DC	To be paid by INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
8	Boundary Wall Brick 10 inch	750	340	204,000	51,000	255,000
9	Boundary wall Tin/Thatched	0	150	-	-	-
	<b>Total compensation for Structure</b>	-	--	<b>166,026,680</b>	<b>41,506,670</b>	<b>207,533,350</b>
<b>E. Other Resettlement Benefits</b>						
1	STG for shiftable structures @ 10% of the replacement value of structures.	141,944,350	10%	-	14,194,435	14,194,435
2	HCG for shiftable structures @ 10% of the replacement value of structures.	141,944,350	10%	-	14,194,435	14,194,435
3	STG for non-shiftable structures @10% of replacement value of the structure	65,154,000	10%	-	6,515,400	6,515,400
	<b>Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for structure</b>	-	-	-	<b>34,904,270</b>	<b>34,904,270</b>
<b>F. Compensation for Tube-well &amp; Toilet</b>						
1	Tube – Well (No.)	482	5400	1561680	1,041,120	2,602,800
2	Pucca Latrine (No.)	27	32500	526500	351,000	877,500
3	Semi-pucca Latrine (No.)	49	11400	335160	223,440	558,600
4	Kutcha Latrine (No.)	405	4000	972000	648,000	1,620,000
5	Thatched Latrine (No.)	45	1500	40500	27,000	67,500
	<b>Total compensation for Tube-well &amp; Toilet</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>3,435,840</b>	<b>2,290,560</b>	<b>5,726,400</b>
<b>G. Compensation for Trees</b>						
G.1	Fruit Bearing		0			
1	Big	1330	4150	5,519,500	-	5,519,500
2	Medium	1718	2500	4,295,000	-	4,295,000
3	Small	1812	1100	1,993,200	-	1,993,200
4	Plant	1923	40	76,920	-	76,920
	Sub-total G-1	6783		11,884,620	-	11,884,620
G.2	Timber Type		0		-	
1	Big	1998	7500	14,985,000	-	14,985,000
2	Medium	3996	4850	19,380,600	-	19,380,600
3	Small	9608	2800	26,902,400	-	26,902,400
4	Plant	8902	30	267,060	-	267,060
	<b>Sub-total G-2</b>	<b>24504</b>		<b>61,535,060</b>	-	<b>61,535,060</b>
G.3	Medicinal Plant		0	-	-	
1	Big	42	7500	315,000	-	315,000
2	Medium	12	3300	39,600	-	39,600
3	Small	33	1700	56,100	-	56,100
4	Plant	2	22	44	-	44
	<b>Sub-total G-3</b>	<b>89</b>	-	<b>410,744</b>	-	<b>410,744</b>
G.4	Banana	5062	200	1,012,400	-	1,012,400

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT Per ha./sft/no	To be paid By DC	To be paid by INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
G.5	Bamboo	25378	150	3,806,700		3,806,700
	<b>Total of Trees (G-1 to G-5)</b>	<b>61,816</b>		<b>78,649,524</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78,649,524</b>
<b>H. Compensation for Trees on Gob. Land</b>						
1	Big	454	2150	976,100	-	976,100
2	Medium	929	2500	2,322,500	-	2,322,500
3	Small	2204	1100	2,424,400	-	2,424,400
4	Plant	2337	40	93,480	-	93,480
5	Banana	3286	200	657,200	-	657,200
6	Bamboo	633	150	94,950	-	94,950
	<b>Total compensation for trees on Gob. Land</b>	<b>9,843</b>		<b>6,568,630</b>	-	<b>6,568,630</b>
<b>I. Other Resettlement Benefits</b>						
1	Value of fruits @ 30% of timber value for each grown up trees for one year.	13,113,100	30%	-	3,933,930	3,933,930
	<b>Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for tree</b>	-	-	-	<b>3,933,930</b>	<b>3,933,930</b>
<b>J. Resettlement Benefits for business</b>						
1	Large scale business will get @BDT 1000/Day for 45 days.	0	45,000	-	0	-
2	Small and Medium scale business will get @ BDT 500/Day for 60 days	32	30,000	-	960,000	960,000
3	partially affected business will get @ 500/Day for 30 days.	0	15,000	-	0	-
	<b>Total Resettlement Benefits for business</b>	-	-	-	<b>960,000</b>	<b>960,000</b>
<b>K. Resettlement Benefits for wage labours</b>						
1	Grants for wage loss for 30 days wage @ BDT 300/day	37	9,000	-	333,000	333,000
	<b>Total Resettlement Benefits for wage labours</b>	-	-	-	<b>333,000</b>	<b>333,000</b>
<b>L. Resettlement Benefits for tenants &amp; structure owners</b>						
1	Grants for vulnerable HHs @ BDT 5000 as one time cash grant	548	5000	-	2,740,000	2,740,000
2	Grants for women headed households @ BDT 5000 as one time cash grant	80	5000	-	400,000	400,000
3	Grants for Elderly headed households @ BDT 5000 as one time cash grants	51	5000	-	255,000	255,000
4	Cash Grants to tenants for shifting household belongings @ BDT 5000	0	5000	-	-	-
5	One time rental allowance @ BDT 3000 to Tenants of residential or commercial premises	0	3000	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT Per ha./sft/no	To be paid By DC	To be paid by INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
	<b>Total Resettlement Benefits for tenants &amp; structure owners</b>	-	-	-	<b>3,395,000</b>	<b>3,395,000</b>
	<b>Sub-Total (A-L)</b>			<b>383,194,309</b>	<b>191,785,685</b>	<b>574,979,994</b>
<b>M. Administrative Cost</b>						
1	DC Administrative cost	-	2%	-	-	-
2	INGO Operation Cost	-		-	0	-
3	CNGO Operation Cost	-	-	--	0	-
4	ILRP program Implementation Cost	-	-	-	0	-
5	PHAP Program Implementation Cast	-	-	-	0	-
6	GAP Program Implementation Cost	-	-	-	0	-
7	NGO/CBO Operation Cost for SDP implementation	-	-	-	0	-
8	Resettlement site development and civic amenities	-	-	-	0	-
9	Host Area Development	-	-	-	-	-
10	Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency	-	-	-	0	
11	Consultation and Communication Program Implementation Cost	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total Administrative Cost</b>	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total (A-M)</b>	-	-	<b>383,194,309</b>	<b>191,785,685</b>	<b>574,979,994</b>
	Contingency @ 5% of the total A-M	-	-	19,159,715	9,589,284	28,749,000
	<b>Grand Total (Total + Contingency)=</b>	-	-	<b>402,354,024</b>	<b>201,374,969</b>	<b>603,728,994</b>

**Estimated budget for various categories of losses for Kazipur**

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	To be paid By DC	To be paid by BWDB through INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
A	Compensation for land (in ha)				
0	1	2	3	4	5
1	Dwelling land/Vita/high land	13.76	35,259,925	30,291,777	65,551,701
2	Cultivable land	75.19	206,385,215	41,540,950	247,926,165
3	Orchard	4.47	11,445,467	8,943,973	20,389,440
4	Bamboo groves	0.62	1,811,502	881,256	2,692,758
5	Pond	0.46	1,255,741	445,842	1,701,582
6	Wet land/ditch	0.17	399,750	24,182	423,932
7	Fallow land	0.01	19,500	3,393	22,893
	<b>Total Compensation for Land</b>	<b>94.67</b>	<b>256,577,100</b>	<b>82,131,373</b>	<b>338,708,472</b>

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT Per ha./sft/no	To be paid By DC	To be paid by INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
B	Other Resettlement Benefits for land					
1	Stamp duty and registration cost have been calculated @ 10 % of replacement value of Land	338,708,472	10.00%	-	33,870,847	33,870,847
2	Homestead Development grant (HDG) for title holder @ BDT 20,000 for each HH	371	20000	-	7,420,000	7,420,000
3	HDG for Squatters @ BDT 50/sq ft for floor area of primary structure	372,993	50	-	18,649,650	18,649,650
	<b>Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for land</b>	-	-	<b>0</b>	<b>59,940,497</b>	<b>59,940,497</b>
C	RV of standing crops & fish stock					
1	Compensation for standing crops	75.19	60762	-	4,568,695	4,568,695
2	Transition Allowance for productive land @ BDT 300 per decimal/crop. for two crops	75.19	148200	-	11,143,158	11,143,158
3	Compensation for existing fish stock	0.46	1,000,000	-	460,000	460,000
	<b>Total Compensation for crops &amp; fish stock</b>	-	-	<b>0</b>	<b>16,171,853</b>	<b>16,171,853</b>
D	Compensation for structure					
1	Pucca (sft.)	12,166	1100	10,706,080	2,676,520	13,382,600
2	Semi-pucca (sft.)	143,506	700	80,363,360	20,090,840	100,454,200
3	Kutcha (sft.)	541,236	350	151,546,080	37,886,520	189,432,600
4	Thatched	41,973	100	3,357,840	839,460	4,197,300
5	Shallow Tubewell (no.)	2	60000	96,000	24,000	120,000
6	Indra (no.)	0	18500	-	-	-
7	Boundary wall (5")	166	280	37,184	9,296	46,480
8	Boundary Wall Brick 10 inch	100	340	27,200	6,800	34,000
9	Boundary wall Tin/Thatched	0	150	-	-	-

	<b>Total compensation for Structure</b>	-	-	<b>246,133,744</b>	<b>61,533,436</b>	<b>307,667,180</b>
E	Other Resettlement Benefits					
1	STG for shiftable structures @ 10% of the replacement value of structures.	193,629,900	10%	-	19,362,990	19,362,990
2	HCG for shiftable structures @ 10% of the replacement value of structures.	193,629,900	10%	-	19,362,990	19,362,990
3	STG for non-shiftable structures @10% of replacement value of the structure	113,836,800	10%	-	11,383,680	11,383,680
	<b>Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for structure</b>	-	-	-	<b>50,109,660</b>	<b>50,109,660</b>
F	Compensation for Tube-well & Toilet					
1	Tube – Well (No.)	663	5400	2148120	1,432,080	3,580,200
2	Pucca Latrine (No.)	18	32500	351000	234,000	585,000
3	Semi-pucca Latrine (No.)	72	11400	492480	328,320	820,800
4	Kutchra Latrine (No.)	591	4000	1418400	945,600	2,364,000
5	Thatched Latrine (No.)	62	1500	55800	37,200	93,000
	<b>Total compensation for Tube-well &amp; Toilet</b>	-	<b>0</b>	<b>4,465,800</b>	<b>2,977,200</b>	<b>7,443,000</b>
G	Compensation for Trees		0			
G. 1	Fruit Bearing	-	0	-	-	-
1	Big	920	4150	3,818,000	-	3,818,000
2	Medium	2430	2500	6,075,000	-	6,075,000
3	Small	2843	1100	3,127,300	-	3,127,300
4	Plant	9743	40	389,720	-	389,720
	Sub-total G-1	15936		13,410,020	-	13,410,020
G. 2	Timber Type	-	0	-	-	-
1	Big	1527	7500	11,452,500	-	11,452,500
2	Medium	5583	4850	27,077,550	-	27,077,550
3	Small	8204	2800	22,971,200	-	22,971,200
4	Plant	6209	30	186,270	-	186,270
	Sub-total G-2	21523		61,687,520	-	61,687,520
G. 3	Medicinal Plant	-	0	-	-	-
1	Big	14	7500	105,000	-	105,000
2	Medium	119	3300	392,700	-	392,700
3	Small	119	1700	202,300	-	202,300
4	Plant	8	22	176	-	176
	Sub-total G-3	260		700,176	-	700,176
G. 4	Banana	4386	200	877,200	-	877,200
G. 5	Bamboo	16830	150	2,524,500	-	2,524,500
	Total of Trees (G-1 to G-5)	58,935	-	79,199,416	0	79,199,416
H	Compensation for Trees on Gob.		0			



	Land					
1	Big	899	2150	1,932,850	-	1,932,850
2	Medium	5186	2500	12,965,000	-	12,965,000
3	Small	4791	1100	5,270,100	-	5,270,100
4	Plant	2095	40	83,800	-	83,800
5	Banana	5147	200	1,029,400	-	1,029,400
6	Bamboo	9869	150	1,480,350	-	1,480,350
	<b>Total compensation for trees on Gob. Land</b>	<b>27,987</b>		<b>22,761,500</b>	-	<b>22,761,500</b>
I	Other Resettlement Benefits					
1	Value of fruits @ 30% of timber value for each grown up trees for one year.	24,790,850	30%	-	7,437,255	7,437,255
	<b>Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for tree</b>	-	-	-	<b>7,437,255</b>	<b>7,437,255</b>
J	Resettlement Benefits for business					
1	Large scale business will get @BDT 1000/Day for 45 days.	1	45,000	-	45,000	45,000
2	Small and Medium scale business will get @ BDT 500/ Day for 60 days	98	30,000	-	2,940,000	2,940,000
3	partially affected business will get @ 500/Day for 30 days.	0	15,000	-	0	-
	<b>Total Resettlement Benefits for business</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,985,000</b>	<b>2,985,000</b>
K	Resettlement Benefits for wage labours					
1	Grants for wage loss for 30 days wage @ BDT 300/day	26	9,000		234,000	234,000
	<b>Total Resettlement Benefits for wage labours</b>	-	-	-	<b>234,000</b>	<b>234,000</b>
L	Resettlement Benefits for tenants & structure owners					
1	Grants for vulenrable HHs @ BDT 5000 as one time cash grant	938	5000	-	4,690,000	4,690,000
2	Grants for women headed households @ BDT 5000 as one time cash grant	170	5000	-	850,000	850,000
3	Grants for Elderly headed households @ BDT 5000 as one time cash grants	45	5000	-	225,000	225,000
4	Cash Grants to tenants for shifting household belongings @ BDT 5000	35	5000	-	175,000	175,000
5	One time rental allowance @ BDT 3000 to Tenants of residential or commercial premises	35	3000	-	105,000	105,000
	<b>Total Resettlement Benefits for tenants &amp; structure owners</b>	-	-	-	<b>6,045,000</b>	<b>6,045,000</b>
	<b>Sub-Total (A-L)</b>	-	-	<b>609,137,560</b>	<b>289,565,274</b>	<b>898,702,834</b>
M	Administrative Cost					
1	DC Administrative cost	-	2%	-	-	-
2	INGO Operation Cost	-	-	-	0	-
3	CNGO Operation Cost	-	-	-	0	-

4	ILRP program Implementation Cost	-	-	-	0	-
5	PHAP Program Implementation Cast	-	-	-	0	-
6	GAP Program Implementation Cost		-	-	0	-
7	NGO/CBO Operation Cost for SDP implementation	-	-	-	0	-
8	Resettlement site development and civic amenities	-	-	-	0	-
9	Host Area Development	-	-	-		-
10	Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency	-	-	-	0	-
11	Consultation and Communication Program Implementation Cost	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total Administrative Cost</b>	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total (A-M)</b>	-	-	<b>609,137,560</b>	<b>289,565,274</b>	<b>898,702,834</b>
	Contingency @ 5% of the total A-M	-	-	30,456,878	14,478,264	44,935,142
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)=	-	-	639,594,438	304,043,538	943,637,975

### Estimated budget for various categories of losses for Sirajganj Sadar

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	To be paid By DC	To be paid by BWDB through INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
A	Compensation for land (in ha)				
0	1	2	6 (2x4)	7 (2x5)	8 (2x3)
1	Dwelling land/Vita/high land	8.34	16,016,175	14,463,397	30,479,573
3	Cultivable land	29.74	81,632,625	2,067,911	83,700,535
4	Orchard	1.36	1,149,720	3,596,898	4,746,618
5	Bamboo groves	0.62	521,664	1,503,575	2,025,239
6	Pond	0.17	477,853	10,894	488,747
7	Wet land/ditch	0.00	0	0	0
8	Fallow land	0.00	0	0	0
	<b>Total Compensation for Land</b>	<b>40.23</b>	<b>99,798,037</b>	<b>21,642,675</b>	<b>121,440,712</b>

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT Per ha./sft/no	To be paid By DC	To be paid by INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
B	Other Resettlement Benefits for land					
1	Stamp duty and registration cost have been calculated @ 10 % of replacement value of Land	121,440,712	10%	-	12,144,071	12,144,071
2	Homestead Development grant (HDG) for title holder @ BDT 20,000 for each HH	145	20000	-	2,900,000	2,900,000
3	HDG for Squatters @ BDT 50/sq ft for floor area of primary structure	79,808	50	-	3,990,400	3,990,400
	<b>Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for land</b>	-	-	<b>0</b>	<b>19,034,471</b>	<b>19,034,471</b>
C	RV of standing crops & fish stock					
1	Compensation for standing crops	29.74	60762	-	1,807,062	1,807,062
2	Transition Allowance for productive land @ BDT 300 per decimal/crop. for two crops	29.74	148200	-	4,407,468	4,407,468
3	Compensation for existing fish stock	0.17	1,000,000	-	170,000	170,000
	<b>Total Compensation for crops &amp; fish stock</b>	-	-	<b>0</b>	<b>6,384,530</b>	<b>6,384,530</b>
D	Compensation for structure					
1	Pucca (sft.)	5,747	1100	5,057,360	1,264,340	6,321,700
2	Semi-pucca (sft.)	28,437	700	15,924,720	3,981,180	19,905,900
3	Kutcha (sft.)	206,352	350	57,778,560	14,444,640	72,223,200
4	Thatched	9,975	100	798,000	199,500	997,500
5	Shallow Tubewell (no.)	0	60000	-	-	-
6	Indra (no.)	1	18500	14,800	3,700	18,500
7	Boundary wall (5")	68	280	15,232	3,808	19,040

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT Per ha./sft/no	To be paid By DC	To be paid by INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
8	Boundary Wall Brick 10 inch	0	340	-	-	-
9	Boundary wall Tin/Thatched	0	150	-	-	-
	<b>Total compensation for Structure</b>			<b>79,588,672</b>	<b>19,897,168</b>	<b>99,485,840</b>
E	Other Resettlement Benefits					
1	STG for shiftable structures @ 10% of the replacement value of structures.	73,220,700	10%	-	7,322,070	7,322,070
2	HCG for shiftable structures @ 10% of the replacement value of structures.	73,220,700	10%	-	7,322,070	7,322,070
3	STG for non-shiftable structures @10% of replacement value of the structure	26,227,600	10%	-	2,622,760	2,622,760
	<b>Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for structure</b>	-	-	-	<b>17,266,900</b>	<b>17,266,900</b>
F	Compensation for Tube-well & Toilet					
1	Tube – Well (No.)	166	5400	537840	358,560	896,400
2	Pucca Latrine (No.)	4	32500	78000	52,000	130,000
3	Semi-pucca Latrine (No.)	14	11400	95760	63,840	159,600
4	Kutchra Latrine (No.)	160	4000	384000	256,000	640,000
5	Thatched Latrine (No.)	10	1500	9000	6,000	15,000
	<b>Total compensation for Tube-well &amp; Toilet</b>			<b>1,104,600</b>	<b>736,400</b>	<b>1,841,000</b>
G	Compensation for Trees					
G.1	Fruit Bearing					
1	Big	309	4150	1,282,350	-	1,282,350
2	Medium	1583	2500	3,957,500	-	3,957,500
3	Small	2000	1100	2,200,000	-	2,200,000
4	Plant	1684	40	67,360	-	67,360
	<b>Sub-total G-1</b>	<b>5576</b>		<b>7,507,210</b>	-	<b>7,507,210</b>
G.2	Timber Type					
1	Big	518	7500	3,885,000	-	3,885,000
2	Medium	2582	4850	12,522,700	-	12,522,700
3	Small	3385	2800	9,478,000	-	9,478,000
4	Plant	2219	30	66,570	-	66,570
	<b>Sub-total G-2</b>	<b>8704</b>		<b>25,952,270</b>	-	<b>25,952,270</b>
G.3	Medicinal Plant					
1	Big	9	7500	67,500	-	67,500
2	Medium	22	3300	72,600	-	72,600
3	Small	23	1700	39,100	-	39,100
4	Plant	7	22	154	-	154
	<b>Sub-total G-3</b>	<b>61</b>		<b>179,354</b>	-	<b>179,354</b>
G.4	Banana	4224	200	844,800	-	844,800

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT Per ha./sft/no	To be paid By DC	To be paid by INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
G.5	Bamboo	14053	150	2,107,950		2,107,950
	<b>Total of Trees (G-1 to G-5)</b>	<b>32,618</b>		<b>36,591,584</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,591,584</b>
H	Compensation for Trees on Gob. Land					
1	Big	23	2150	49,450	-	49,450
2	Medium	328	2500	820,000	-	820,000
3	Small	110	1100	121,000	-	121,000
4	Plant	14	40	560	-	560
5	Banana	9	200	1,800	-	1,800
6	Bamboo	70	150	10,500	-	10,500
	<b>Total compensation for trees on Gob. Land</b>	<b>554</b>		<b>1,003,310</b>	-	<b>1,003,310</b>
I	Other Resettlement Benefits					
1	Value of fruits @ 30% of timber value for each grown up trees for one year.	6,109,300	30%	-	1,832,790	1,832,790
	<b>Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for tree</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,832,790</b>	<b>1,832,790</b>
J	Resettlement Benefits for business					
1	Large scale business will get @BDT 1000/Day for 45 days.	0	45,000	-	0	-
2	Small and Medium scale business will get @ BDT 500/ Day for 60 days	8	30,000	-	240,000	240,000
3	partially affected business will get @ 500/Day for 30 days.	0	15,000	-	0	-
	<b>Total Resettlement Benefits for business</b>	-	-	-	<b>240,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>
K	Resettlement Benefits for wage labours					
1	Grants for wage loss for 30 days wage @ BDT 300/day	12	9,000		108,000	108,000
	<b>Total Resettlement Benefits for wage labours</b>	-	-	-	<b>108,000</b>	<b>108,000</b>
L	Resettlement Benefits for tenants & structure owners					
1	Grants for vulenrable HHs @ BDT 5000 as one time cash grant	212	5000	-	1,060,000	1,060,000
2	Grants for women headed households @ BDT 5000 as one time cash grant	34	5000	-	170,000	170,000
3	Grants for Elderly headed households @ BDT 5000 as one time cash grants	17	5000	-	85,000	85,000
4	Cash Grants to tenants for shifting household belongings @ BDT 5000	2	5000	-	10,000	10,000
5	One time rental allowance @ BDT 3000 to Tenants of residential or commercial premises	2	3000	-	6,000	6,000

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT Per ha./sft/no	To be paid By DC	To be paid by INGO	Estimated budget in BDT
	<b>Total Resettlement Benefits for tenants &amp; structure owners</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,331,000</b>	<b>1,331,000</b>
	<b>Sub-Total (A-L)</b>	-	-	<b>218,086,203</b>	<b>88,473,934</b>	<b>306,560,137</b>
M	Administrative Cost					
1	DC Administrative cost	-	2%	-	-	-
2	INGO Operation Cost	-	-	-	0	-
3	CNGO Operation Cost	-	-	-	0	-
4	ILRP program Implementation Cost	-	-	-	0	-
5	PHAP Program Implementation Cast	-	-	-	0	-
6	GAP Program Implementation Cost	-	-	-	0	-
7	NGO/CBO Operation Cost for SDP implementation	-	-	-	0	-
8	Resettlement site development and civic amenities	-	-	-	0	-
9	Host Area Development	-	-	-		-
10	Capacity building training for officials of Executing Agency	-	-	-	0	-
11	Consultation and Communication Program Implementation Cost	-	-	-		-
	Total Administrative Cost	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total (A-M)</b>	-	-	<b>218,086,203</b>	<b>88,473,934</b>	<b>306,560,137</b>
	Contingency @ 5% of the total A-M	-	-	10,904,310	4,423,697	15,328,007
	<b>Grand Total (Total + Contingency)=</b>	-	-	<b>228,990,513</b>	<b>92,897,630</b>	<b>321,888,143</b>



## Document Background

**Title** ANNEX C VOL 2 Resettlement Action Plan

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**Review** Dr. Mohammad Zaman  
Dr. Hafiza Khatun

<b>Document Development</b>	15 January 2015	V1 prepared by Khairul Matin for internal review and commented by Dr. Zaman and Dr. Khatun
	18 January 2015	R1 for WB review (January 2015 WB Mission)
	28 January 2015	Comments by WB incorporated by Khairul Matin
	31 January 2015	Reviewed by Dr. Zaman
	04 February 2015	R2 issued for web publication
	16 February 2015	Responses to RSA/World Bank comments and revisions by Khairul Matin and reviewed by Dr. Mohammad Zaman
	10 March 2015	R3 Issued as revised RAP for submission to WB
	29 March 2015	Additional comments from RSA/WB–R4 issued as Revised RAP for submission to WB.