

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES



BANGLADESH WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD (BWDB)

COASTAL EMBANKMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, PHASE-1
(CEIP-I)

Relocation Strategy and Program:
Physical Relocation of Displaced Households, Businesses,
Markets and Community Units

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CEIP	Coastal Embankment Improvement Project
CPS	Common Property Structure
CUL	Compensation Under Law
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DCS	Design Construction & Supervision
DSMSC& PMSC	Detailed Design Construction Supervision & Project Management Support Consultant
EP	Entitled Persons
FO	Field Office
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HHs	House Holds
IoL	Inventory of Losses
KMC	Knowledge Management Consultant
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan/Proposal
LGI	Local Government Institution
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAU	Project Affected Unit
PAVC	Property Assessment & Valuation Committee
PD	Project Director
PFS	Price of Market & Fish Stock
PM	Project Manager
PMU	Project Management Unit
PAHS	Project affected households
PVS	Property Valuation Survey
PRP	Physical Relocation Plan
PRAP	Physical Relocation Assistance Plan
PRAC	Physical Relocation Assistance Committee
RP	Resettlement Plan
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RIA	RAP Implementing Agency
RSP	Relocation Strategy Program
SDE	Sub-Division Engineer
SMRPF	Social Management and Resettlement Policy Framework
SRS	Senior Revenue Specialist
SSS	Senior Social Specialist
UP	Union Parishad
WB	World Bank
WMO	Water Management Organization
XEN	Executive Engineer

1. INTRODUCTION

Physical works for improvement of coastal embankments under the Coastal Embankment Improvement Project, Phase-1 (CEIP-1) will displace a large number of households and persons from their place of residences, businesses, income and livelihoods. According to estimates as of November 2016, the project is expecting to relocate about 16,000 households from their place of living, getting close to 100,000 people to be affected by the project. The majority of these people are informal settlers (Squatters) on existing embankments, mostly displaced by natural disasters and belonging to the poorest and most vulnerable population in the coastal area. The project has undertaken improvement of about 618-km coastal embankments in 17 polders in Khulna, Bagerhat, Satkhira, Patuakhali, Barguna, Pirojpur and part of Jhalukhati districts. Given the severity of impacts of the project, a Social Management and Resettlement Policy Framework (SMRPF) for the project and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the first package were adopted and agreed with the World Bank at the appraisal stage. Civil works at the implementation stage, have been packaged for construction in 3 bid packages. Package 1 sub-projects were designed at the appraisal stage covering four polders. Package 2 includes 6 polders and package 3 will be for 7 polders.

The Government of Bangladesh (GOB) and the World Bank have agreed on a resettlement strategy for the physically displaced households, business and common property structures and this has been detailed in the Project SMRPF. The strategy has proposed three potential alternatives, including self-relocation, transitional temporary relocation and self-group relocation. Individual self-relocation and self-group relocation options are expected to be permanent, while transitional resettlement is open and the physically displaced squatters may come back on the embankment if they fail to get themselves relocated elsewhere permanently.

Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) is however, preferring permanent relocation of squatters for sustainability of the embankments improved and rehabilitated under the CEIP-I. The Detailed Design, Construction Supervision and Project Management Support Consultant (the Consultant), the RAP Implementing Agency (RIA), the Project Management Unit (PMU) of BWDB and their individual consultants and the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) have since been constituted under the SMRPF for each polder, are jointly responsible to implement the Relocation strategy transforming into a workable Physical relocation plan (PRP) for each polder.

The Consultant has, therefore, prepared this Relocation Strategy and Program (RSP) for preparing polder specific Physical Relocation Plans (PRPs) to implement the same accordingly. The PRPs will be detailed for relocation of displaced population as per the design for each polder where the PMU will work closely in association with the consultants & the implementing agency (IA) and explore, assess and finalize their relocation options, following the project relocation strategy.

2. OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of this strategy and action plan are to facilitate permanent relocation of the physically displaced squatters, businesses and other entities. The strategy will specifically help design physical relocation assistance plan (PRAP) for each polder. Specific objectives of the strategy and action plan are as follows:

- (i) Assess the magnitude of displacement of the residential households, the commercial entities and common property structures;
- (ii) Define methods for assessment and identification of decisions on options of relocating population;
- (iii) Define approach for identification of resources for permanent relocation of displaced households, market areas and community structures;
- (iv) Design process for use of resettlement cash and other resources available from the project for permanent relocation and livelihood restoration;
- (v) Design communication and participation plan for identification untapped resources for permanent relocation of the squatters and affected markets;and
- (vi) Provide guidance for micro planning relocation of households, business areas and community and social structures.

3. SCOPE OF PHYSICAL RELOCATION

Relocation needs have been understood and assessed for four polders under package 1. A draft resettlement action plan (RAP) has been developed for package 2 civil works. Relocation needs will be understood in case of package- 3 polders, once the design is available. Estimate from first two packages and projection in the third package provides the understanding that about 16,000 households will be losing their current place of residences due to the project civil works construction affecting about 100,000 people. About 85% of these population for relocation are informal settlers on the polder embankments mostly landless. It revealed from community consultations at the polder level that the embankment settlement are the obvious & ultimate consequences of riverbank erosion, prolonged and frequent flooding and landlessness.

3.1 Scope of Relocation under Package 1

According to census of affected persons and Inventory of Losses (IOL) conducted between March 2015 and July 2015, a total of 5,279 project affected units (PAU) are likely to be affected with different type of structures comprising 3163 households with residential structures, 1602 households with commercial structures, 291 households with both residential & commercial structures and 223 community and social entities. All these households and entities will require relocation elsewhere from their present location irrespective of right & title to the land under existing and proposed embankments of the four polders (32, 33, 35/1 and 35/3) under package 1. Detailed polder wise information about displacement of structures by type is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Displacement of Structure by Type under package-1

Type of Use of lost structures	Unit	Number of displaced units by Polder				Total
		Polder 32	Polder 33	Polder 35/1	Polder 35/3	
Residential	No. PAH	1055	889	1063	156	3163
Commercial	No. PAH	388	495	570	149	1602
Residential & commercial	No. PAH	75	126	81	9	291
Common property structure (CPS)	No. CPS	36	88	61	38	223
Total		1554	1598	1775	352	5279

Source: Census and IOL March-May 2015

3.2 Scope of Relocation under Package 2

Package-2 of the project causes/requires relocation of 7103 project affected units (PAUs) including households, shops and other units (Census & IOL June – October 2015). The PAU includes 2344 PAHs affected in their housing and 2112 PAHs will lose their commercial premises while 306 PAHs will lose both residences and commercial premises. In addition, the community groups will be affected due to relocation of 259 community establishments and 27 other institutions including government offices. The PAHs are largely embankment settlers and many of them are poor and landless. Only about 10% of the PAHs during census claim to have their alternative lands for self-relocation of their housing. The rest 90% had mentioned that they did not have any alternatives but to reside on the embankments. However, the non-titleholders survey conducted in June 2015 to November 2015 revealed that about 50% of the affected embankment settlers have lands of various categories located inside the polders. The affected business enterprises (squatters & encroachers) requested assistance from the project for relocation in a particular area so that they can continue their business and restore previous standard of living. Table 2 describes relocation requirements of the households and other entities.

Table 2: Relocation requirements of the HHs and shops

Category of loss by PAHs	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total
PAHs losing residence	461	826	355	194	42	466	2344
PAHs losing business premises	168	665	401	260	64	554	2112
PAHs losing both residential and business premises	26	140	55	38	3	44	306
Total =	655	1631	811	492	109	1064	4762

Source: Census & IOL, June –October 2015

Census of affected households and persons is under way for preparation of resettlement plan (RP) for package- 3 polders.

4. RELOCATION STRATEGY AND PROGRAM

The relocation strategy has been proposed in the Project SMRPF that provides three potential alternatives, including self-relocation, transitional temporary relocation and self-group relocation. Individual self-relocation and self-group relocation are permanent options, while transitional resettlement, as per the SMRPF, is open and provides the option to come back on the embankment. Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) is however, preferring permanent relocation of squatters for sustainability of the embankments improved and rehabilitated under the CEIP-I. The PMU will be engaged with the relocation of population to explore, assess and finalize their relocation options, following the project relocation strategy. The RAP Implementing Agency (RIA) will engage the communities including their leaders and the elected representatives on the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) constituted under the SMRPF for each polder and design and implement polder specific Physical Relocation Plan (PRP).

4.1 Critical Assessment of Relocation Options

The RAP Implementing Agency (RIA) will review the project relocation strategy and follow up whereabouts of households and persons so far relocated under package -1 RAP. A structured information checklist will be filled in with the information related to type of relocation (permanent, semi-permanent, temporary, rented in housing, and any other); use of compensation and cash for relocation assistance, purchase of land, problems in finding alternative sites, and others as narrated by the relocated households. Potential options for permanent relocation to be reviewed and confirmed at planning stage for relocation and vacating of sites. Possible options to be considered are as follows:

- (1) Push back to original housing (elsewhere)
- (2) Develop housing at alternative site on own titled land elsewhere
- (3) Purchase land individually for relocation of housing elsewhere
- (4) Contribute in group and purchase of relocation land elsewhere
- (5) Relocation on BWDB or Khas land identified and arranged by the Project
- (6) Relocation on relatives' land facilitated by the Project
- (7) Relocation on others' private non-productive land identified and facilitated by the Project
- (8) Any other form of facilities identified by relocating households and facilitated by Project

RIA will design and conduct critical assessment of individual options on relocation with all resources available for them. PMU and Consultant will provide technical assistance to the RIA in designing the relocation assessment by polders for the above and other feasible options. The assessment will be fully participatory and involve several discussions with the squatters at individual and at group level. The process will also involve the PRAC in analysis of resources, available options for alternative sites and options by the individual households based on cash resources obtainable from resettlement assistance. The objective of the critical assessment is to categorize and customize relocation options firmed as per available resources for individual households, shops, markets and community units.

The critical assessment will determine workable approaches for each of the following categories of affected households, persons and entities:

- (1) Titled residential households
- (2) Residential squatters
 - a. Households having alternative land within the polder or elsewhere feasible for housing
 - b. Households having permanent housing elsewhere
 - c. Households having access to relative's land for longer tenure
 - d. Households having no such alternatives mentioned in category a, b or c.

- (3) Non-titled vendors and shops
- (4) Market areas on existing embankments
- (5) Community structures on existing embankments

The RIA will develop lists of residential and business squatters by category through a primary screening and consultation at individual and group level. Relocation case file will be opened for each affected persons including the markets and the community structures.

The critical assessment will also identify available resources and facilitation supports focusing permanent relocation of the displaced squatters and market areas. The PMU will facilitate the PRAC and RIA at the polder level for performance of the following:

- (a) Identify unused BWDB land in and around the polder with details of quantum, plot number, ledger number, mauza (with sheet number if applicable), current use, current occupiers, means of occupation, scope and means of release and reallocation and time schedule for the transfer;
- (b) Identify available khas land in and around the polder with details of quantum, plot number, ledger number, mauza (with sheet number if applicable), current use, current occupiers, means of occupation, scope and means of release and reallocation and time schedule for the transfer;
- (c) Identify available private land for sale in and around the polder with details of the ownership, quantum of land, plot number, ledge number, mauza (with sheet number if applicable), expected price, current market price, distance from the polder embankment, connectivity, elevation, and the like;
- (d) Identify available private land for long term lease in and around the polder with details of the owner, quantum of land, plot number, ledge number, mauza (with sheet number if applicable), expected rent, current rate of rentals of such land in the open market, distance from the polder embankment, connectivity, elevation, and the like;
- (e) Identify philanthropist landed persons possessing unproductive land suitable for allowing temporary settlement for squatters with or without conditions feasible as per available resources;
- (f) Analyzing the resources identified as above, identify feasible options for self-group relocation for category c and d squatter households;

RIA with assistance from the PMU field offices, will engage with market management committees, affected traders and communities for identifying alternatives sites and options for accommodating shops to be relocated in existing market areas vacated for civil works construction.

Mechanism for purchase of land for group relocation will be developed with closer involvement of PRAC and concerned union parishads and its office bearers. Potential sellers will be assured of successful transaction and attracted for selling their land for the noble purpose of self-group relocation.

4.2 Strategic Use of Cash Compensation and Cash Assistance

The affected people, both titled and non-titled are entitled to compensation and resettlement benefits for their lost assets as per policy of the RAP. The non-titled EPs (squatters, tenants, wage laborers) are being paid their compensation and resettlement benefits ahead of titled EPs. Compensation and benefits are paid through Account Payee cheques to the EPs. Bank Account has been opened in the name of each EP. Since most of the squatters (53%) are landless (squatters survey 2012) and some of them have arable only land which is not suitable for living. So, squatters are encouraged for purchasing of land with compensation money for self-relocation in groups or individually. According to the affordability analysis based on field observation and intensive discussion with the displaced people and land owners, most of the squatters will be able to purchase at least 3-4 decimal land with compensation money for structure since the

land price in Package-1 polders is within their reach. It is also evident that the compensation for structure has been adequately assessed and affected people are happy with the compensation amount, they are given. They can purchase land and can develop the same to make it livable. Business owners are encouraged for relocating their business in a cluster at the adjacent location of the affected market. Compensation money would be reinvested for further development of the business. The RAP team will be assisting the displaced people in finding suitable land for purchasing and relocation of houses and business. They will also assist/encourage the displaced people to use the compensation money for income generating alternatives (IGA). Regular contact with the displaced people and monitoring of utilization of the compensation money will be carried out, documented and reported. In case of relocation of the Community Structure the compensation will be paid to Management Committee for shifting and reconstruction of the affected one. Intensive monitoring by the RIA and Social Specialists would be essential. If the Management Committee of the affected community structure seems weak and not reliable, the project authority may take the opportunity to help construct the community structures particularly Mosque and Madrasah in stead of advancing payment in cash.

4.3 Technical and Institutional Support

Various committees and agencies are assigned to provide support to the displaced people in case of payment of compensation and relocation. Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) is one of the important committees for assisting and guiding the displaced people for relocation. BWDB, Consultants and Local Government Institutions (LGIs) are responsible to make the PRAC functional.

4.3.1 Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC)

A Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) with Executive Engineer, BWDB Division as Convener and the elected representatives of Local Government Bodies nominated or to be nominated will ensure the smooth implementation and relocation of squatters as per SMRPF & the RAP. The RIA Team Leader/Deputy Team Leader will be Member-Secretary of PRAC. More importantly, local UP Chairman/local UP Member/ Ward Councilor (nominated or to be nominated the by concerned UP Chairman or Municipal/City Mayor) will be one of the members of PRAC.

The main activities of the PRAC include but not limited to the following activities:

- (a) To undertake land search and assist the affected squatters upon their individual request or upon request from PAH clusters for relocation and resettling on a more permanent site.
- (b) To look for land of BWDB& other Government/*khas* land in case of failure in finding out suitable alternative private lands for their relocation.
- (c) Motivate the affected squatters for permanent relocation option with the assistance of the PMU Field office, Consultant and RIA.
- (d) Formulate a similar relocation program for scattered individual commercial structures and for those in concentrated market areas in consultation with the affected traders.
- (e) The design team will consult the whole process to synchronize the relocation program with civil work schedule.

4.3.2 Union Parishad/Local Government Institutions

Responsibilities

Local Government Institutions (LGIs) are very much involved in payment of compensation and relocation/resettlement of the displacement people. According to the policy of the Resettlement Action Plan and Payment Modality the Chairman/Member of the Union Parishad/Local Government Institutions will recognize/identify the affected people during payment of compensation. They will also take part in assessing losses, valuation of lost assets, grievance redress mechanism and relocation of the people after payment of compensation. The local govts. representatives may be vested with following responsibilities;

- i. The LGIs will find alternative land for relocation of the displaced people particularly on Khash land (if available) inside the polders
- ii. Consult the Upazila administration, project authority, consultants and the local elite to find suitable location for relocation in cluster.
- iii. Provide necessary support to the displaced people for temporary relocation until a suitable location is found for permanent relocation.
- iv. Counseling the displaced people not to come back or fall back on the embankment after construction
- v. Formation of committees with local people/polder users for optimum use of the facilities of the polders
- vi. Provide necessary support to the affected markets including searching out for alternative lands for relocation
- vii. Provide support and cooperation to the project authority in project implementation particularly making the right of way encumbrance-free and facilitate the contractor for civil works

4.3.3 RAP Implementing NGO

Overall responsibility:

Assist BWDB in preparing/updating and implementing the resettlement plans in case of identifying the PAHs/business enterprises, estimating their losses and dislocations, and processing their entitlements. The next main tasks would be to assist BWDB in disbursing entitlements and assist displaced people in relocation.

Specific responsibility:

- ❖ Resettlement and Rehabilitation of PAPs
 - Design and carry out disclosure campaign including tools for disclosure and information dissemination among the potential displaced persons and their feedback.
 - Liaise with the LGI representatives, local elite, affected people, etc. and holding of consultation meetings and group discussion with affected people particularly physically displaced people.
 - Carryout relocation option survey among the displaced people and record final destination after displacement
 - Develop PAP database tapping information from the DCs' (Deputy Commissioners) payment of CUL, PAP census and inventory of losses by the PAVC and design and operate automated Management Information System (MIS) for determining and making payment of entitlements to the eligible PAPs and generate reports on progress M&E.
 - Identify relocation sites and facilitate eligible PAPs in finding alternative sites for lone or group relocation with project support as per RAPs and the SMRPF.
 - Play role as Member/ Secretary of the Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) and provide all necessary supports to the PRAC in connection with relocation of the displaced people

4.3.4 Design, Supervision and Management Support Consultant

The Design, Supervision and Management Support Consultant will guide the RAP Implementing Agency (RIA) in payment of compensation & resettlement benefits and relocation of the displaced people.

- i. Sociologists/Resettlement Specialists of the DSMSC will regularly monitor relocation process of the displaced people.
- ii. They will attend consultation meetings and group discussion with displaced people prior to and after relocation.
- iii. Communicate with LGI representatives, local elite and displaced people in finding out suitable locations for the relocation of the affected houses and bazaars.
- iv. Monitor relocation and income restoration of the displaced people and document them and report to the Team Leader and Project Director, CEIP-1.
- v. Consult the Executive Engineer (Convener of GRC and PRAC) about grievance mechanism, resolution of grievances and relocation of the people after payment.
- vi. Ensure proper implementation of the RAPs as per adopted policy and payment modality.
- vii. Assess requirement of civic amenities in the relocation sites in case of group relocation
- viii. Encourage temporary relocation of the people after payment of compensation until permanent site is available & ready for relocation.
- ix. Visit the relocation site during selection and finalization process and guide the RAP team about steps to be followed and actions to be taken.

4.3.5 Project Management Unit

Overall responsibility: Coordinating preparation and implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement activities including relocation of the displaced people individually or in groups. Engage and assign sufficient man power as per design to timely and effectively monitor all activities relating to RAP & LAP preparation and implementation including relocation and livelihood restoration of the affected people.

Specific responsibility:

- Routinely reviews and updates the schedules for polders selection, and design & implementation of civil works and other tasks, and coordinates them with the process tasks required for land acquisition and RAP preparation and implementation.
- Coordinates, facilitates and monitors all activities performed at PMU and FO levels and ensures that all process tasks leading to polder selection; design of the rehabilitation/improvement works with land acquisition needs and their ground locations; and placement of acquisition funds with DCs, are all completed in time.
- Ensures that the phase-wise RAPs are prepared in time for review and concurred by the Bank before the civil works packages are accepted for IDA financing.
- Ensures that all information on land acquisition, RAP preparation and implementation activities including formation of PAVC, GRC and PRAC are done in proper way under the leadership of the SDE & XEN of Field Offices.
- Ensure timely reporting to the PMU from the field offices about any action taken by the field offices for implementation of the RAPs, relocation and income restoration.
- Ensure holding meetings on time of the PAVC, GRC and PRAC for disposal of issues with written decision
- Ensure providing civic amenities in the relocation sites as per provision of the RAP in case of group relocation

5. APPROACH FOR RELOCATION PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

The project relocation strategy provides compensation for lost housing assets, cash assistance for transfer and reconstruction of housing and allowance for lost income during the transition. In cases where compensation does not cover land (as the case of squatters), making available alternative sites is a challenge for the relocating population. Project is supposed to provide all possible technical and institutional supports to the relocating population for accommodating themselves in alternative sites most expectedly on a permanent basis. Although transitional relocation is an option that allows relocating households back on the embankment but the project in those cases will make attempts to ensure permanent self-relocation or self-group relocation. The attempt is not just barring the relocating households from coming back on the embankment, but concerted efforts need be made to facilitate them finding out alternative permanent option feasible with available resources.

5.1 Relocation of Residential Squatters

The squatters losing residence are encouraged for self-relocation preferably in groups, although individual relocation is mostly preferred by the displaced residential squatters. In case of group relocation (minimum 10 HHs together) necessary civic amenities such as water-sealed latrine, hand tube wells, access to road, internal road, drain, etc. will be provided by the project. Displaced People along with the local government representatives will find out alternative lands for relocation. Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) will be providing their support and cooperation to the displaced people in finding out land for relocation in groups. The RAP/LAP team and social specialists of the DSC&PMSC will also guide them in finding out suitable land/location for relocation. Displaced people may take temporary shelter by their own beyond the project right of way until a permanent relocation site is identified and developed. In case of group relocation, each of the displaced households is encouraged for purchasing of 5 decimals land from which 03 decimals will be used for residential purpose and remaining 02 decimals will be for common use (internal road, drain, etc.). Following the Resettlement Sites for Jamuna Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project and Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project, an amount of 03 decimals land has been considered sufficient for the squatters who have been occupying 1-1.5 decimal land on the embankment for residential purposes.

5.1.1 Individual Self-Relocation

According to the decision made in the meeting earlier about 3,003 PAHs (3,163 PAHs minus 160 PAHs to be selected for group relocation) affected squatter households (see Table 1) will be self-relocated individually. In this connection, DCS Consultants, RAP team and PMU, CEIP-1 will try to realize why people are opting for individual relocation. It may enable these stakeholders to understand their liberty and enabling factors including social networks & existing amenities which may have positive impacts on their upcoming self-relocation individually.

Actual achievement of this target may depend on the field condition. It is challenging to determine whether any of them may wish to change their decision from the individual self-relocation to the group relocation option. DCS Consultants and RIA may determine the number of self-relocating PAHs based on socioeconomic survey for relocation options, minutes of focused group meetings and the latest count of the same to be calculated as recorded in declaration form.

Most of the affected squatters in the polders under package -1 except the above-mentioned 160 HHs are willing to self-relocate individually. For self-relocation individually the squatter households will have to purchase land with the compensation money they will receive for their affected structures. The DCS Consultants and RIA with assistance of PRAC will encourage and assist them to purchase land as soon as possible for self-relocation.

Note - As per RAP-1, the squatters opting for self-relocation will sign a declaration that confirms that the incumbent has himself arranged alternative permanent site for relocation. Before signing this declaration, RIA must ensure that the statement of arranging alternative site is true on the ground and the option is feasible for permanent relocation socially, economically and financially (Annex-1).

All relocated households thus declaring, will be followed up to confirm that the act was feasible and the relocated household has got a permanent site and there is no possibility that he may come back to the embankment for squatting on the embankment slope risking the integrity and restricting future operation & management (O&M).

5.1.2 Self-Group Relocation

All of the displaced residential HH heads had been enlisted in the focus groups¹ during formation of focus group at initial stage of census survey and preparation of Inventory of Losses (IOL) of Package- 1 Polders of CEIP-1. In many cases, the heads of the affected squatter households had been consulted 3 to 5 times in the focus groups meetings. They had been informed about the importance and requirement of 'permanent group relocation option'. They were further informed and encouraged for self-relocation in group/ cluster in the fourth round of focused group meetings.

Polder wise separate lists of the affected squatters and encroachers willing to be self-relocated in cluster need to be prepared. These lists will be useful for the DCS Consultants and RAP implementing agency in targeting, implementing and monitoring different activities associated with self-relocation of affected squatters in cluster. For self-relocation in cluster the squatter households will have to purchase land jointly with the compensation money, they will receive for their affected structures. The DCS Consultants and RIA with support from PRAC will provide the selected households with necessary information and informed choices regarding availability of purchasable land. If PRAC can manage to collect information about locations of land, names of potential sellers and their addresses, then they will provide the potential groups of squatters with relevant information so that they can make decision freely and be able to purchase land jointly for self-relocation in cluster.

A meeting was held with Senior Social Safeguard Specialist, Consultant of the WB, the Executive Engineer, CEIP-1, Khulna, the Sr. Social Specialist and Sr. Revenue Specialist of PMU, CEIP-1 and the Resettlement Specialist of DCS Consultants in the office of KMC Ltd., on July 30, 2016. It was discussed in the meeting that the affected people were informed in focused group meetings that the households to be self-relocated in group/cluster will be provided with tube wells and latrines. In the meeting it was decided that at least 2 groups in each polder should be targeted for assisting the affected squatters and encroachers for relocation in cluster.

5.2 Relocation of Commercial Establishments

A total of 1,602 PAHs will be displaced from the commercial structures and businesses in the polders under package- 1. Commercial enterprises, mostly small shops, are affected on the BWDB land in recognized Bazaars or even in the intersections. CEIP-1 is intended to confirm relocation of the bazars particularly recognized ones through the Bazaar committees. Shops affected in various intersection or individually (operated in isolated location) are also encouraged for relocation at the adjacent area of the recognized bazaar. Potential sites for relocation would be selected by the Bazaar committee but that area must not be scattered or far away from the remaining portion of the affected bazaar. Local Government Bodies and PRAC will try to find alternative lands for Bazaar relocation. RAP team will prepare situation analysis report focusing on the affected markets and availability of land in the adjacent area based on consultation meetings and focused group discussions. The situation analysis report will be shared with the

¹Focused group was formed based on homogeneity of the affected households and entities and/or nearness of the affected structures and properties.

Executive Engineer (Filed Offices) by the RIA. PRAC will hold meeting with the shopkeepers to discuss the issue for self-relocation of the affected shops in adjacent areas of the markets. The project will assist them for self-relocation of their affected shops in adjacent area of the existing market.

LAP/RAP team will provide necessary support and suggestion in terms of finding land and relocation. After selection of potential relocation site LAP/RAP team will make a sketch including plot numbers and quantum of land with existing ownership of land. If the selected land is privately owned the PRAC will play role to negotiate with the land owners to fix the price and complete the transaction deeds. In case of government land for relocation the Union Parishad Chairmen/ Member and the PRAC will contact with concerned Government Agency to make the land available for the Bazaar.

In case of BWDB or Govt. land available in the adjacent area of the affected market, the PMU field office, PRAC and RAP implementing agency will keep contact with concerned BWDB division/circle regarding relocation of the affected shops. The PMU may advocate & encourage for utilization of BWDB land for relocation of the affected market through leasing out the same to the market committee. In case of availability of private or public land belonging to other agencies in the market area, the concerned persons/agencies will be consulted and requested to sell/lease out the same for the said purpose. The Market committee will purchase or take lease of land from the concerned land owners. The Project will provide assistance, facilities and cooperate with the market committee for the purpose as per policy of the SMRPF & RAP.

According to the discussion with the affected shop owners, 03 shops may be relocated in one decimal (40 m² area) of land. Taking into consideration of the size of affected shops and nature of business it would be possible to relocate them beside the existing market if the Local Government and PRAC take care and affected shop owners come forward with perfect solution. They are to take initiatives to find alternative land and primarily negotiate with the land owners. All sorts of cooperation will be provided by the project as per RAP policy

5.3 Relocation of Common Property Structures (CPS)

Common Property Structures (CPS) are managed by the local community or group of people. According to the policy of the RAP and administrative guideline (payment modality), compensation for the affected CPS will be paid to president/Secretary of the CPS. The Management Committee will be responsible for relocation of the affected CPS. The project will provide all sorts of cooperation and support to find alternative land and relocation of the CPS. If the management committee of the socially sensitive CPS (Mosque, School, Madrasah, Mazaar) seems weak/ inactive/non-functional, to the PMU field offices or the PRAC will extend necessary cooperation to reconstruct CPS with received compensation on their own. In all cases land, will be arranged/purchased and developed by the affected people/community. Project may provide civic amenities as per policy of the SMRPF/RAP.

The PRAC and RAP team will find alternative land if the affected CPS is found on the government land. Relocation site selection, land transaction, dismantling of affected CPS, reconstruction of new one, etc. will be closely monitored by the PRAC and RAP team. A separate file for each of the CPS along with all information including compensation will be retained with RAP team and the PRAC for the PMU and the SWB.

6. CONCLUSION

Relocation of the displaced people is an important phenomenon of resettlement plan implementation. Taking into account of the CEIP-1 nature i.e. linear acquisition and unauthorized occupation on the embankment by the people in scattered way, the project didn't consider government sponsored resettlement sites rather encouraged for self-relocation. But the project has provision to provide minimum civic amenities in the relocation site if the displaced people are relocated in a cluster. The field staff of the RAP team has been trying to form groups with displaced people particularly shops for relocation in cluster. As the CEIP-1 is one of the largest projects in terms of resettlement of the World Bank current portfolio all over the world, so special attention is deserved from and by the project authority and the World Bank as well to smoothly implement the resettlement program. More than 600 km embankment spreading over 7 districts in the coastal area require sufficient staff members to manage the resettlement and relocation issues. Continuous monitoring and keeping contact with each of the displaced people during and after relocation is essential since most of the displaced HHs and shops are squatters. Majority of them are to purchase new land and remaining will be on their own land or to search out other's land for relocation. Temporary relocation will also take place until a new site is selected for permanent relocation. A set of staff would be deployed dedicated to monitoring relocation issues. PMU field office, RAP team and PRAC should provide necessary support and guidance for relocation. Regular monitoring & documentation of the relocation and reporting of the same to the PMU and World Bank is essential. This needs to be continuously taken care of by the members on the staff of LAP & RAP, the consultants and others involved with the implementation of the social aspects of the project and the project itself as well.

Annexure- 1

PAP DECLARATION ON SELF-RELOCATION

Declared by:	Name:		Age:		Years
	Sex:	Male/ Female	Father's/Husband's Name:		
			ID No.:		

Location of Affected Structure:

Embankment Chainage: _____ m Village: _____

Union: _____ Upazila: _____

Polder No.: _____ BWDB Division: _____

Description of Structures: Use: [1] Residential/ [2] Commercial/ [3] Community

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

Construction materials: Fence: _____ Roof: _____

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

Signed: _____

Date: _____

I personally know the declarer and he/she has arranged the alternative site for self-relocation as stated.

As per site verification by the RAP Implementing Agency, the declarer has arranged the alternative site for self-relocation as stated.

Signature & Date: _____

Signature & Date: _____

Member/Councilor

Sub-Divisional Engineer

Concern Union Parishad/Municipality

Field Office, _____, BWDB

[The RAP Implementing Agency will verify the relocation statement and certify. The site location, ownership details and proposed tenancy with documentary evidence to be verified and copies attached with the certification. The SDE will sign on the basis of this certification by RIA]