

Resettlement Plan (Updated)

Project No.: 44167-015

November 2023

BAN: Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (Project-2)

Subproject JRB-1: Embankment works site at Shahjadpur.

Prepared by the Bangladesh Water Development Board for the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in May 2021 available on <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/44167/44167-015-rp-en.pdf>.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AD	- Alluvial and Diluvial
ADB	- Asian Development Bank
AHH	- Affected Household
AP	- Affected Person
ARIPA	- Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act
BWDB	- Bangladesh Water Development Board
CCL	- Cash Compensation under Law
CPR	- Common Property Resource
CMP	Current Market Price
DC	- Deputy Commissioner
DDM	- Department of Disaster Management
DMC	- District Management Committee
DP	- Displaced Person
EA	- Executing Agency (here BWDB)
EP	- Entitled Person
FGD	- Focus Group Discussion
FHH	- Female-Headed Household
FRERMIP	- Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program
GAP	- Gender Action Plan
GOB	- Government of Bangladesh
GRC	- Grievance Redress Committee
HH	- Household
HHH	- Household Head
IA	- INGO
ID	- Identity Card
IGA	- Income Generating Activities
ILRP	- Income and Livelihood Restoration Program
INGO	- RP Implementing Non-Government Organization
ISPMC	- Institutional Strengthening and Project Management Consultant
JMREMP	- Jamuna-Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project
JLB	- Jamuna Left bank
JRB	- Jamuna Right bank
JVT	- Joint Verification Team
LAP	- Land Acquisition Plan
LGI	- Local Government Institution
MFF	- Multi-tranche Financing Facility
MIS	- Management Information System
MoWR	- Ministry of Water Resources
MHH	- Male Headed Households
NGO	- Non-Governmental Organization
PD	- Project Director
PLB	- Padma Left Bank
PMO	- Project Management Office

PPTA	- Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PVAT	- Property Valuation Advisory Team
PWD	- Public Works Department
RC	- Resettlement Cost
RF	- Resettlement Framework
RoW	- Right of Way
SES	- Socio-Economic Survey
SMO	Sub-project Management Office
SPS	- Safeguard Policy Statement
TW	- Tubewell
UP	- Union Parishad

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 ha (hectare)	–	2.47 acres = 10,000 m ²
1 acre	–	100 decimals
1 m (meter)	-	3.28 ft
1 m ² (square meter)	-	10.76 sq.ft

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As on 27 November 2023)

Currency unit	–	taka (BDT)
\$1.00	=	BDT 110

GLOSSARY

Affected household: All members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project or any of its components. It may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.

Affected person (AP): All the people affected by the Project due to physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) or economic displacement ((loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihoods) because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. APs may be of three types (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. APs are entitled to receive compensation based on the entitlement matrix.

Assistance: Support, rehabilitation, and restoration measures extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets.

Census: A population record of all affected persons by their residence based on the census. If a census is not conducted prior to project appraisal and the resettlement plan is based on a sample survey, an updated resettlement plan will be prepared based on a census of affected persons after detailed design.

Char or Charland: Char is a Bangla word which is a tract of land surrounded by waters along the river course and can be considered as a “by-product” of the hydro-morphological dynamics of rivers. In the dynamics of erosion and accretion in the rivers of Bangladesh, the emergence of island or chars within the river channel often creates new opportunities to establish settlements and pursue agricultural activities on them. Thus, char land is defined as the river island that emerges from the riverbed because of accretion.

Compensation: Payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost at current market value.

Cash compensation under law (CCL): CCL comprises all land acquisition compensation under the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act of 2017.

Cut-off date: The date after which persons coming into the project corridor are NOT eligible for compensation or other assistance, i.e., they are not included in the list of APs as defined by the census.

Entitlement: The range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which

are due to business restoration which are due to APs, depending on the type and degree /nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.

Head of household: One who makes major decisions within the family structure and generally lead the family as the principal provider.

Household (HH): A household includes all persons living and eating together (sharing the same kitchen and cooking food together as a single-family unit).

Host population: Community residing in or near the area to which affected people are to be relocated. Host communities should also be project beneficiaries for better host- resettlers integration.

Income restoration: Refers to re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.

Inventory of losses (IOL): This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way (project area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of APs are determined.

Joint verification team (JVT): In an erosion- prone area and due to piecemeal acquisition, IOL prepared for a section of project may change as people move with the erosion and acquisition. The JVT will be composed of i) representative from BWDB - Convener (SDE/AE/Equivalent Officer); ii) representative from concerned DC - Member; and iii) Sub Assistant Engineer from BWDB - Member Secretary; and iv) Member INGO and will verify the IOL established through census wherever necessary.

Land acquisition: Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.

Meaningful consultation: A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

Non-titled: People who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant i.e., those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied compensation.

Payment modality: The payment modality is an administrative manual that presents the guidelines to be followed for payment of resettlement benefits for various types of losses as provisioned in the Project's resettlement plans (RP)s, based on the ADB SPS and the Government of Bangladesh land acquisition laws. The objectives of the payment modality are to assist concerned GOB officials and the RP INGO (INGO) to identify EPs correctly; accurately calculate their entitlements, and effectively assist EPs.

Person(s) having usufruct rights: The right to use land belonging to others - for example, lease from government department or agency or individuals.

Women-headed household below poverty line: Households below poverty line, where a woman decides on the access to and the use of the resources of the family. In resettlement context, women-headed households and/or widows also suffer from lack of labour for relocation purposes.

Project: Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program.

Public disclosure: Process of disclosing and sharing project impacts with affected people and disseminating amongst them information on their entitlements, compensation, R&R measures, and project timeline etc.

Rehabilitation: This refers to additional support by means of restoration of income, livelihoods, and reestablishment of socio-cultural system provided to APs losing productive assets, incomes, employment, or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life

Relocation: Moving and rebuilding housing, assets - including productive land, and public infrastructure, in a new location.

Replacement cost: Replacement cost is the rate of compensation for acquired housing, land, and other assets. Replacement cost is calculated based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued; (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information.

Resettlement: Resettlement is one measure to mitigate adverse impacts of a project; refers to rebuilding housing, assets, including productive land and public infrastructure in another location

Resettlement Framework (RF): For loss of land property, income generation opportunity and cultural assets as were adopted at the time of the Loan Agreement, the RF lays out the policy, principles procedures and entitlements, as well as the institutional responsibilities to be followed in preparing project/subproject Resettlement Plan (s).

Resettlement Plan (RP): A time bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement impact strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, implementation responsibilities, monitoring, and evaluation.

Right of Way: Demarcated land proposed for infrastructure development.

Socially Recognized Owner: Socially recognized owner is a person who has no legal ownership to land, but he has a socially recognized claim to use/built the land, structure, or property. (Non-title holders with recognized claim fall under this category).

Structures: Structure include all buildings including primary and secondary structures including houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls.

Uthuli (also called Nodibashi): People displaced by flood/erosion, who live on land provided by neighbour or relative free of cost.

Vulnerable Groups: These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement. According to ADB SPS 2009, the vulnerable group specifically include: (i) those below the poverty line; (ii) landless; (iii) the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples; and (iv) those without legal title to land.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Overview. The Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (FRERMIP) is financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Government of The Netherlands (GoN), and Government of Bangladesh (GoB). The Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) is the executing agency. The investment program is to be financed through a multi-tranche financing facility (MFF). The MFF provides loan amounts of up to a maximum of \$255 million; further financing is provided by the GoB and GoN. The investment program total cost is approximately \$480 million.

The investment program has the following individual tranche outputs contributing to the facility's outputs: (i) flood and riverbank erosion risk mitigation functioning at priority river reaches, (ii) a strengthened institutional system for FRERM, and (iii) an operational program management system. The investment program's executing agency is the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) under the Ministry of Water Resources. The Department of Disaster Management (DDM) under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief is the INGO for community-based flood risk management activities. The investment project is split into Projects 1 and 2.

Project 2 JRB (Jamuna Right Bank) - 1 Components. Among the priority projects planned for Project 2, the construction of the embankment in Shahjadpur in the JRB-1 subproject is a major item in terms of land acquisition and resettlement. This updated resettlement plan (RP) (updated from the draft RP surveyed in December 2017) will identify the impacts and the cost of Shahjadpur embankment. The location of the project has been depicted in the table 1 below.

Table 1: JRB-1 Scope of Work

Work Item	Scope of Works	Remarks
JRB-1 – priority subproject		
Shahjadpur embankment	For the ease of work the embankment has been divided into four segments starting from the upper side. The fourth segment, which is approximately 830-meter length out of total 7.9 km realignment along the Hurasagar and Korotoya rivers will be under construction.	Land acquisition will be triggered in Dombari and part of Selechpri mouzas. Embankment will be completed as per Project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) to achieve full benefits of this subproject.

All necessary efforts have been made to minimize Project 2 impacts on assets and avoid disruption of livelihoods as far as possible. Consultations, focus group discussions, and information dissemination have been conducted with the affected communities and people to take their views and concerns and incorporate the same in the proposed alignment, as far as possible; this will be carried out throughout project implementation. Changes in the alignment of the embankment have been made to avoid social, religious, and academic structures. In these cases, the local people were consulted, and design changes made accordingly as well as

Project 2 will impact 107,824 sqft structures including different type of residences, kitchen, latrine, animal sheds, tube wells, and others. The inventory of the various trees will be affected are a total of 3,686 that includes saplings, small, medium, and fully grown trees.

Socio-economic Profile of the Affected Population. The 129 affected households (AHHs) surveyed in the embankment area comprise a population of 645, of which 319 are females and 326 are males. Among the 129 AHHs, nine are female-headed households (FHHs), of which two are housewives. Among the 129 AHHs, two are in ultra poor category (significantly below poverty line) with less than Tk 60,000 annual income and 15 are below poverty line, with an annual income of Tk60,000 – 140,000. The average family size of the AHHs is 5.

The primary occupation of majority of the head of AHHs are daily wage earners for agriculture and others. The level of education is low among the head of AHHs. For male 55 out of 129 (43%) were uneducated and while among females it is 72%.

The level of income was collected from all the AHHs of the sample survey, with yearly income below Tk 140,000 considered as poor households HHs¹ and with 14 AHHs under the poverty line being considered as vulnerable. Overall, 93 AHHs are vulnerable due to not only economic reasons but multiple reasons including being differently abled, elderly (above 60 years), landless and FHHs. There are 36 squatter households among the vulnerable, additionally three more household squatters occupying 10 decimal area were found in the already acquired adjoining area.

No Indigenous People are living in the embankment area. The gender status impacts and issues will be further specifically analyzed and documented in a Gender Action Plan (GAP).

Consultations, Disclosure and Participation. Public consultation meetings (PCMs) and focus group discussions (FGDs) were carried out during the RP update survey and provided the AHHs opportunities to express their concerns about land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement. Further leaflets were prepared and distributed to the AHHs before the survey. It must be noted the households were aware of the project owing to the RP survey carried out earlier and were in positive acceptance of the project. The participants were however, concerned about the compensation and the livelihoods restoration and the activities proposed under the project which were clarified in detail. The summary of the resettlement plans will be disclosed on the ADB's website, and the consultation will continue throughout the project implementation period. There is constant informal communication between stakeholders and local BWDB staff.

Grievance Redress Mechanism. A project level grievance redress committee (GRC) will be composed of two levels, namely SMO (sub-project management office) and PMO (project management office) levels. Two representatives from BWDB, concerned Union Parishad

¹ These levels were derived from the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day and vulnerability line of \$1 per day converted to BDT.

Chairman, a representative from affected persons (APs), non-government organization (INGO) representatives, and a resettlement specialist are all members of the GRC. The GRC will meet all APs who have grievances informally as well as formally to ensure speedy and out of court settlement as many disputes as possible. Irrespective of the GRC decisions, an aggrieved person will be free to access the country's legal system at any stage.

Legal and Policy Framework. The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the “Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act of 2017” (ARIPA 2017). The government, under ARIPA 2017, has increased the compensation from 1.5 times to 3 times the value of the land. The philosophy underlying the newly enacted legislation is that the persons whose lands are compulsorily acquired should be compensated at “replacement value” for their loss of lands including other assets such as houses, trees, standing crops, and any other impact and damages caused by such acquisition.

However, ADB has its own safeguard policies to minimize displacement and require time-bound action plans with measures to restore or improve livelihood and income of those affected by development projects. The project land acquisition and resettlement policy has been harmonized with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). The government Deputy Commissioner (DC) will assess costs based on the average of the past 12 months and in line with the ARIP Act (2017) to determine the price of compensation, while triparty Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) will also assess the market values of properties. The DC assessed price will be paid through him and the difference between both assessments will be paid through PMO/SMO.

Resettlement and Self-relocation. Land acquisition impacting the livelihood of APs has been avoided as much as possible and the AHHs have opted for self-relocation with the cash compensation. But there is a need of some land acquisition for access roads that will be minimized as possible. For self-relocation, BWDB will assist as feasible (depending on location and budget availability) raising individual plots with sand dredging, a common technique in Bangladesh for re-claiming, low-lying flooded lands and providing transitional support and development assistance in line with the ADB SPS 2009 and the RF, including, where relevant, assessment of land market, assistance from an INGO to locate alternate lands, land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities. Assistance will be provided to affected businesses to restore their businesses and incomes. All businesspersons, including renters, will receive a cash grant for loss of access to business premises, in form of a one-time cash grant against loss of income. This assistance is intended to supplement the income loss during the transitional period to re-establish businesses at new sites.

Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP). The investment program recognizes direct impact on income and dislocation of livelihoods during and after relocation of APs. As a result, in addition to providing compensation and resettlement benefits, appropriate supporting measures will be included for income and livelihood restoration of APs particularly targeting the poor and the vulnerable groups, including poor FHHs. During the RP update survey, information regarding the preferred skill training to improve livelihoods was collected from the affected

households. The most preferred training is tailoring for both males and females followed by cultivation skills and computer training among males.

APs will be given preferences for project-related employment whenever possible. BWDB will make provision in the contract with the contractors for employment of APs (with identification cards [ID]) or their dependents and women on a priority basis, provided. The ILRP will include human resource development and occupational skill development trainings and subsequent credit support for undertaking suitable business. The main objective of the ILRP will be to improve or, at least restore, the income and livelihood of all APs.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Costs. Based on the survey of DC office, Sirajganj and considering the available mouza rates of the sub-registry office of land, Shahjadpur, the budget for RP implementation is estimated to be BDT 653,893,789 or about \$5,944,489 including resettlement grants and top-up for land prices. The amount of land estimated to be acquired is 4.52 hectares, and include homestead, agricultural land, water bodies (ditches / ponds) and trees. The primary structures include pacca, semi-pacca, katcha and thatched houses; secondary structures are tubewells, separate latrines, boundary walls etc. In addition to the resettlement budget, the project will provide a livelihood restoration program under a dedicated NGO for which an additional budget provision is kept under the program along with the skill training for an estimated amount of Tk41,615,262 or about \$378,321.

Most of the resettlement budget is allocated for land acquisition (62%) followed by replacement cost of structures (22%), trees comprising 0.15%, crops about 0.12%, top-up for land about 6.2% and the resettlement grant constitutes about 0.4% of the total costs.

Institutional arrangements for resettlement plan implementation. BWDB is the owner and executing agency of Project 2. For execution of the project, a project management office (PMO) headed by a project director (PD) has been set up within BWDB. All concerned BWDB field division offices headed by executive engineer have been set up within BWDB as SMO and concerned SMO has updated relevant resettlement plan before starting implementation work.

A resettlement unit (RU) has been established within the PMO and an implementing non-government organization (INGO) for resettlement work will be appointed by the PMO. The RU is responsible for the finalization and implementation of the resettlement plans that includes disbursement of compensation through the DC, and distribution of resettlement benefit through its own staff with the assistance of SMOs and INGO. The RU is also responsible for implementation of an Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP) with the support of the INGO. This project has a Gender Action Plan (GAP) as well.

Finalization Schedule. The RP which will be implemented commencing in November 2023 when the INGO is expected to be on-boarded. Based on the detailed design and updated RP and with the help of DC and Joint Verification Team (JVT), the implementation and the skill training and related activities will be carried out and the outcomes documented by the INGO.

Implementation Schedule. A time-bound implementation schedule for the resettlement plan will be prepared in accordance with the project construction which is scheduled to be completed in June 2024. 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 APs in the process of relocation and resettlement. Individual entitlements (resettlement benefits as per ADB policy and agreed entitlement matrix outside cash compensation under law) on a household basis will be processed by the INGO. Each AP will receive an identity (ID) card and an entitlement card. The ID card will be issued by BWDB to the APs as identified during joint verification survey with signature of the BWDB representative and field coordinator of the INGO. Photograph of the APs will be attested by the concerned Union Parishad Chairman and pasted on the ID card.

The INGO contract will be awarded before starting construction work so that they implement the RP and arrange payment of compensation/resettlement benefits to the APs prior to displacement. Implementation of resettlement plan will continue during construction and three months after construction work for entertaining claims/grievances of the APs regarding payment of compensation and other resettlement benefits. However, some of the activities for the resettlement plan implementation may extend further.

Monitoring and Evaluation. Carrying out land acquisition and related resettlement under the project, will involve information and data including detailed information and data on land parcels, standing structures, trees, ownership (including all kind of interest), loss quantities etc. On the other hand, quite several agencies, including BWDB (PMO and SMOs), district administrations, INGO will be involved in the implementation of the activities. To manage the large quantity of data and processing needs, establishment of a computerized database will be required. The Institutional Strengthening and Project Management Consultant (ISPMC) team has already carried out surveys and developed a database of estimated impacts and losses. This database and information to be collected in future together will form land acquisition and resettlement database. The database will act as the key source of information for implementation, monitoring and evaluation purposes. An automated AP file, covering all the losses of individual HH, will be prepared for using it as an input towards preparation of entitlement cards and payment statement. These automated files will reflect all the identified losses, all the entitlement, the entitlements paid and the amount pending. There will be a computerized resettlement management information system (MIS) which will enhance the institutional capacity of both BWDB and the INGO in land acquisition and resettlement management for the project. Resettlement plan implementation will be supervised and monitored by the RU in coordination with concerned field divisions and staff of INGO. The monitoring will be done both internally by the BWDB and externally through external monitors to provide feedback to assess the effectiveness of the resettlement policy and implementation. The monitoring will use appropriate indicators as developed by BWDB with assistance from ISPMC. The ISPMC will conduct regular monitoring of the resettlement plan implementation and support BWDB in preparation of semi-annual monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB till project completion.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background and Project Description

1. The Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (FRERMIP) is financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Government of The Netherlands (GoN), and Government of Bangladesh (GoB). The Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) is the executing agency. The investment program is to be financed through a multi-tranche financing facility (MFF). The MFF provides loan amounts of up to a maximum of \$255 million; further financing is provided by the GoB and GoN. The investment program total cost is approximately \$480 million.

2. The investment program has the following individual tranche outputs contributing to the facility's outputs: (i) flood and riverbank erosion risk mitigation functioning at priority river reaches, (ii) a strengthened institutional system for FRERM, and (iii) an operational program management system. The investment program's executing agency is the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) under the Ministry of Water Resources. The Department of Disaster Management (DDM) under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief is the INGO for community-based flood risk management activities.

3. The investment program was designed to be implemented over nine years and financed in three tranches. Project 1 was approved for a loan of \$65.0 million and a grant of \$15.3 million from the Government of the Netherlands on 3 July 2014, signed on 14 August 2014, and became effective on 17 September 2014. Due to implementation delays experienced under Project 1 and preparation of the subsequent tranches, which have been exacerbated by COVID-19 induced lockdowns, the government proposed to (i) combine the remaining tranches into a single and final tranche (hereinafter known as Project 2), and (ii) to extend the MFF availability period until 26 June 2024. Project 2 will apply the same technologies and methodologies as developed during Project 1, except for minor improvements that consider the actual site conditions, such as latest erosion and river morphology, and lessons learned from Project 1.

4. An RF for FRERMIP was originally formulated and adopted in 2014 following SPS 2009 and Bangladesh legal and policy framework and subsequently in revised in 2018 for Tranche 1. That RF was updated for Project 2 in 2021 and this RP is based on the 2021 updated version and has been prepared to guide, screen, categorize, prepare, and implement the respective subproject resettlement plans under Project 2 in accordance with the legal and policy framework of GoB, and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

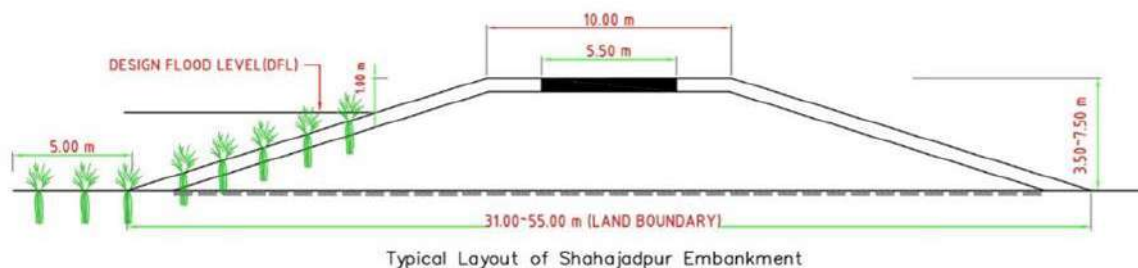
5. The works under Project 2 are a continuation of those under Project 1, which will continue the actions of the road map of the Framework Financing Agreement (FFA) of the MFF by integrating the long-term stabilization approach beyond emergency response to critical erosion and introducing suitable measures for more systematic river stabilization to result in a more stable river corridor. This includes broadening the knowledge base, enlarging the suite of river training technologies with nature-based solutions, and integrating river stabilization with floodplain management.

B. The Proposed Work Overview

6. The investment program is the follow-on project of the JMREMP. It aims to sustain incomes and livelihoods of people living along the three main rivers of Bangladesh—the Jamuna, the Ganges, and the Padma. It will enhance resilience to flood and riverbank erosion risks through strengthening the flood and riverbank erosion management system, including the knowledge base and underlying institutions; and by establishing integrated non-structural and structural risk management measures at priority erosion sites and addressing their sustainability. The program takes a sector approach to applying the MFF modality, to allow for (i) the flexible, adaptive, phased interventions that are technically most appropriate given the dynamic river morphology; (ii) strategic longer-term flood and riverbank erosion risk management planning; and (iii) longer-term and more effective support for institutional capacity enhancement in the sector.

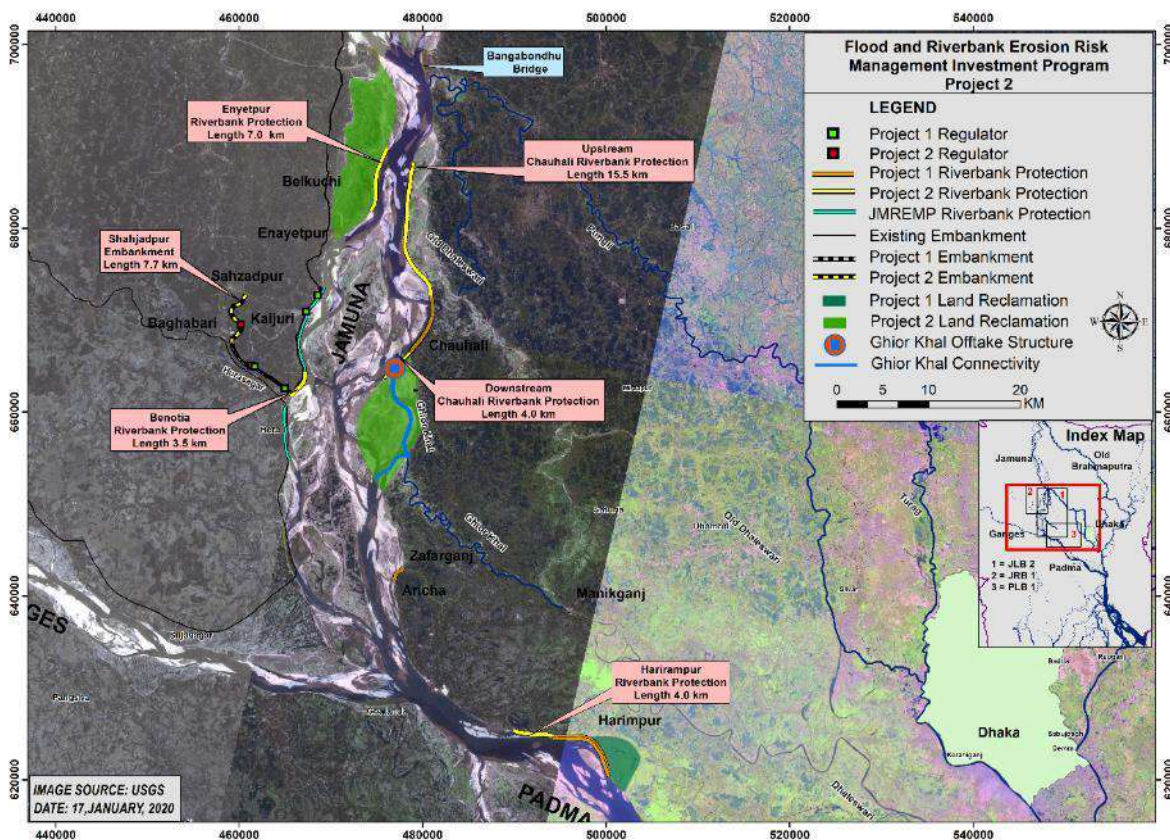
7. The works related to this resettlement plan refer to the construction of the flood embankment near Shahjadpur in subproject area JRB-1. The embankment will be built as extension of the flood embankment constructed in Project-1 of the MFF to close a remaining gap between the Project-1 embankment and existing road embankments. The work entails construction of an earthen embankment with a sand core and clay cladding, which will be planted with reeds to mitigate wave impact and surface erosion (Figure-2). To allow drainage and movement of fish through the embankment, two regulator and fish passes will be constructed in existing khals (small seasonal rivers). The embankment will be constructed along the Hurasagar and Korotoya rivers. The Contractor is required to identify and acquire all licenses (including payment of suitable compensation to the landowners) for any borrow areas required during the Works.

Figure 2: Sample Cross-section of the proposed embankment



8. Specifically, Project 2 consists of: (i) 30 km of riverbank protection with innovative technologies; (ii) 7.9 km of climate-resilient flood embankment; (iii) 2 regulators and fish passes to improve drainage and river-floodplain connectivity; and (iv) 40 km of strengthening of underwater riverbank protection works following the adaptive approach. Other activities include community-based flood risk management and livelihood support training, institutional strengthening, and knowledge development. The project interventions are shown in figure 3.

Figure 3: Project interventions



C. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

9. The objective of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to identify and mitigate all such unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the project and resettle the displaced persons and restore their livelihoods. This RP has been prepared based on the project census survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders. The plan complies with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 designed by ADB to protect the rights of the displaced persons and communities.

10. A non-governmental organization (NGO) will be hired by the project management office (PMO) to assess the land requirement and resettlement impacts and prepare the necessary RP implementation activities. The NGO, hereinafter designated as INGO supported by the PMO will assist in the implementation of the resettlement activities and maintain a monitoring information system to follow and ensure the payment of compensation are duly disbursed to the affected people prior to physical or economic displacement. The process for revising and updating the RPs is provided in the RF. An external safeguard monitor engaged by the PMO will monitor the preparation and implementation of resettlement and land acquisition.

11. The value of land to be acquired will be determined by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) divisional office on basis of land value categories (homestead, agricultural land, fallow, pond, etc.) per mouza (village) affected. As per the provision of Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, (ARIPA) - 2017, the base cost will be determined by the Government based on prevailing market rate and 200% will be added on the base cost. There is a provision of an additional 100% top-up in case of loss of livelihood or presence of any immovable properties or trees etc. Since the riverside land are mostly being cultivated by the owners, they will be eligible for 300% premium. A top-up will be applied which is the present market rate minus the DC office rate. These will be verified by the INGO through group discussions with affected persons (APs). The Property Value Advisory Team (PVAT) will independently assess the replacement cost of the land based on real market value. The difference between this rate and the DC rate defined as per the ARIPA Act 2017 (based on the average past 12 months rate) will be paid by the project (BWDB).

D. Methodology Used for the Census Survey for the RP

12. The census survey for preparing this RP was conducted by a group of sociologists under the leadership of social development and resettlement specialist. The questionnaires were developed and configured in tablet devices to collect data digitally, save GPS coordinates of the location and take photos of the locality (refer **Appendix 1** for the questionnaire). Using tablet devices and its software technology furthermore allowed for faster and more accurate data processing. A primary goal of the survey was to locate and measure the affected items, including dimensions in case of structures. In addition, a combination of methods was used to accurately collect information such as household survey including female-headed households (FHH), public consultation meetings, participatory observations, and focus group discussions.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

13. The impacts under the proposed embankment are based on the findings of the household survey on the alignment of the proposed embankment carried out in May-June 2023. The sample survey covered a total of 129 AHHs (comprising all AHHs with homestead or commercial structures within the RoW), which included nine female headed households (FHHs) and 93 vulnerable households and having 645 population in all.

14. The information collected during the survey as well as through focus group discussions (FGDs) on land rates was used for preparing the initial budget. Further detailed information about the households affected by agriculture land will be provided on completion of LAP and identification of the affected persons owning the agriculture land.

15. For the 830-meter-long embankment as per proposed design, 4.52 ha of land will be acquired, which includes homestead, agricultural, commercial, orchard land, and pond area. The settlers without titles on this government lands will be compensated for their non-land assets and will receive resettlement benefits as per the entitlement matrix.

A. Impact on Land

16. The land will be acquired within the settlement areas in one district (Sirajganj), one upazila (Shahajadpur) and one union (Rupabati) and two mouzas (Domabari and Selachapri). The alignment of the embankment goes through homestead land, private cultivated land, ditch/pond and roads and the impacts identified through the resettlement survey of the sub-project area are presented in table 2:

Table 2: Categories of Lands Affected

Land Category	Dombaria mouza (acre)	Selachapri mouza (acre)	Total (acre)	Total (Ha)
Homestead	3.7	0.56	4.26	1.74
Agriculture	2.5	3.12	5.62	2.27
Ditch/pond	0.6	0	0.6	0.24
Road	0.7	0	0.7	0.27
Total	7.5	3.7	11.18	4.52

Source: DC office Sirajganj's survey and Project census survey June-July 2023

Note: One decimal = 0.00404686 Hectare

17. In summary, 107² plots will become affected. The impact on the households and type of ownership in terms of the land to be acquired in Shahjadpur are as follows in the table 3:

Table 3: Summary of land impact of by Ownership by Mouza

Ownership	Land Types	Dombaria (acre)	Selachapri (acre)	Total (acre)	Total (Ha)
Private	Homestead	3.7	0.56	4.26	1.74
	Agriculture	2.5	3.12	5.62	2.27
	Ditch/pond	0.6	0	0.6	0.24
Government	Road	0.7	0	0.7	0.27
Total		7.5	3.7	11.18	4.52

Source: DC office Sirajganj's survey and Project census survey June-July 2023

18. Of the 91 households losing land and being physically displaced, 54 households (60%) surveyed will be significantly impacted by losing more than 10% of their land; further, 19 (21%) households will lose 100% of their land. The remaining affected persons are squatters or Uthulis and will require relocation. The table 4 below details of percent of land loss:

Table 4: Portion of land affected

Percent of Land Affected	Dombaria			Selachapri			Total		
	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total
0% to 9.99%	27	3	30	7	0	7	34	3	37
10% to 24.99%	15	1	16	6	0	6	21	1	22
25% to 49.99%	2	0	2	5	0	5	7	0	7
50% to 74.99%	1	0	1	5	0	5	6	0	6

² According to survey by DC office Sirajganj

Percent of Land Affected	Dombaria			Selachapri			Total		
	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total
75% to 100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100%	6	1	7	11	1	12	17	2	19
Totals	51	5	56	34	1	35	85	6	91

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

B. Type of Private Structures Affected by the Project

19. As per census survey, 61% of the private structures affected are secondary structures and 39% are primary structures (residences). The details of type of affected structures are given in the Table below:

Table 5: Type of Private Structures

S. No.	Type of private structure	No. of structures	Percent
1.	Primary	138	39%
2.	Secondary	213	61%
3.	Commercial	1	0%
Total		352	100%

Source: Project census survey, June-July 2023

20. Based on the 129 AHH surveyed along the 830-meter RoW, 297 structures (including different type of residences, kitchen, latrine, animal sheds, tubewell, and others) with a total floor area of 107,824 square feet will be impacted and removed. Details are provided in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Total Structures Impacted

Structure details	Quantity	Total size (sqft)	Average size (sqft)	No. of AHHs
Non-Titled				
Animal Shed; kutcha	6	927	327	6
Animal Shed; thatched	3	200	130	3
Kitchen; kutcha	8	604	141	8
Kitchen; thatched	4	260	167	4
Latrine; cemented	3	198	143	3
Latrine; slab	8	188	116	8
Other	5	2,046	552	5
Residence; kutcha	52	18,410	710	38
Total	89	22,833	2,286	75
Boundary wall; tin (rft)	1	20	20	1
Well; tube-well (number)	10	10	2	10
Titled				
Animal shed; kutcha	37	7,981	439	34
Animal shed; thatched	10	1,368	291	10

Structure details	Quantity	Total size (sqft)	Average size (sqft)	No. of AHHs
Kitchen; C.I sheet and concrete floor	1	140	140	1
Kitchen; kutcha	18	2,814	301	18
Kitchen; thatched	45	3,172	142	42
Latrine; C.I sheet and concrete floor	10	664	132	9
Latrine; cemented	6	444	121	6
Latrine; slab	44	774	71	44
Other	25	3,139	258	23
Residence; kutcha	130	57,244	882	84
Residence; pucca	4	4,388	2,327	4
Residence; semi-pucca	3	2,178	1,596	3
Residence; thatched	3	685	228	3
Total	129	84,991	6,928	
Boundary Wall; tin (rft)	8	408	117	8
Well; big (number)	1	1	1	1
Well; tube-well (number)	59	63	2	59
Total structure (Sqft)	218	107,824	9,214	75
Total Boundary wall (rft)	9	428	137	9
Total Tube-well	70	74	5	70

Source: Project census survey June-July 2023

21. From the total structure area affected, 10 HHs will have 5046 sqft business structures affected and will require relocation shown in the table 7 below:

Table 7: Sources of Livelihood Impacted*

Business Structures (Livelihoods Assets)	Dombaria mouza		Selachapri mouza		Total	
	No.	Size sq.ft.	No.	Size _Sqft	No.	Size sq.ft.
Handloom Factory			2	2,520	2	2,520
Cow Food	1	221			1	221
Decorator	1	390			1	390
Shop-Store	5	1499			5	1,499
TCB Rich Store	1	416			1	416
Total	8	2526	2	2520	10	5046

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

22. The loss of livelihoods due to loss of income sources. The loss of income sources is impacted by displacements of earning members, businesses and time lapse between the loss and regain of the business opportunities. The details of households and employees who will lose their incomes due to the affected structures are shown in the table 8 below:

Table 8: Affected members whose Livelihoods are Impacted*

Affected members	Selachapri mouza			Dombaria mouza			Total		
	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total
Household heads	2	-	2	5	-	5	7	-	7
Household members	1	-	1	6	-	6	7	-	7
External employees	12	-	12	4	-	4	16	-	16
Total	15	-	15	15	-	15	30	-	30

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

C. Impact on Trees

23. A total of 3,686 trees comprising of all sizes will be affected with 2128 trees affected in Dombaria mouza and 1558 trees in Selachapri mouza. The titleholders own comparatively more trees than the non-titleholders - in Dombaria mouza non-titleholders have 234 trees, titleholders have 1894 trees and in Selachapri mouza, non-titleholders have 227 trees, and the titleholders have 1558 trees. Details are provided in table 9 below.

Table 9: List of Trees Affected

Owner Type		Dombaria mouza					Selachapri mouza					Overall total
Tree Class	Tree name	Sapling	Small	Medium	Large	Total	Sapling	Small	Medium	Large	Total	
Non - titled												
Fruit	Amra					-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	Coconut	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	5	8	10
	Guava	-	3	-	-	3	-	1	6	2	9	12
	Atta					-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	Jackfruit	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	6	5	13	15
	Kamranga	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	3	4
	Mango	1	1	4	-	6	2	-	7	34	43	49
	Papaya	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	5	-	9	12
	Baroi					-	-	-	-	3	3	3
	Jambura					-	-	2	-	-	2	2
Lichees					-	-	1	-	2	3	3	
Fruit sub-total		2	4	7	4	17	6	8	26	55	95	112
Groves	Bamboo	-	-	170	-	170	-	-	23	16	39	209
	Banana	-	-	30	-	30	-	-	16	20	36	66
Groves sub-total		-	-	200	-	200	-	-	39	36	75	275
Medicinal	Eucalyptus	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	6	8	9
	Neem	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	3	5	7
Medicinal sub-total		-	-	3	-	3	-	-	4	9	13	16
Other	Other	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	7	5	13	14

Owner Type		Dombaria mouza					Selachapri mouza					Overall total
Tree Class	Tree name	Sapling	Small	Medium	Large	Total	Sapling	Small	Medium	Large	Total	
Others total		-	-	1	-	1	-	1	7	5	13	14
Timber-Fuel	Debdaru	-	3	-	1	4					-	4
	Kadom					-	-	-	4	4	8	8
	Hijal	-	-	1	-	1					-	1
	Mahogoni	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	3
	Eucalyptus	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	1	11	12	15
Timber sub-total		-	3	3	4	10	1	-	5	15	21	31
Vegetables	Sajna	-	2	1	-	3	-	1	6	3	10	13
Vegetables sub-total		-	2	1	-	3	-	1	6	3	10	13
Non-title sub-total		2	9	215	8	234	7	10	87	123	227	461
Titled Owner												
Fruit	Amra	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	3	6	7
	Atta	-	-	10	2	12	-	1	1	3	5	17
	Baroi	-	1	2	4	7	-	3	9	6	18	25
	Coconut	1	8	10	19	38	-	3	4	11	18	56
	Betelnut					-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	Guava	-	10	31	4	45	-	4	20	18	42	87
	Jackfruit	1	10	19	7	37	-	5	17	18	40	77
	Blackberri					-	-	-	-	2	2	2
	Jalpai	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	2	6	7
	Jam	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	4	5
	Jambura	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	6	2	8	11
	Kamranga	-	-	3	-	3					-	3
	Katbel	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	4
	Lychee	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	5
	Mango	1	24	47	12	84	8	1	82	48	139	223
	Palm (Tal)	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	2	2	5
	Papaya	2	-	11	2	15	-	10	-	1	11	26
	Tamarind					-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Fruit sub-total		8	57	138	54	257	9	29	148	119	305	562
Groves	Bamboo	-	52	1,147	50	1,249	-	-	491	5	496	1,745
	Banana	-	28	178	-	206	-	1	26	148	175	381
Groves sub-total		-	80	1,325	50	1,455	-	1	517	153	671	2,126
Medicinal	Arjun	-	-	-	1	1					-	1
	Eucalyptus	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	79	62	141	142
	Neem	-	-	27	15	42	-	-	10	6	16	58
Medicinal sub-total		-	1	27	16	44	-	-	89	68	157	201

Owner Type		Dombaria mouza					Selachapri mouza					Overall total
Tree Class	Tree name	Sapling	Small	Medium	Large	Total	Sapling	Small	Medium	Large	Total	
Other	Other	8	3	12	13	36	-	2	24	7	33	69
Others sub-total		8	3	12	13	36	-	2	24	7	33	69
Timber-Fuel	Kadom	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	15	6	21	27
	Koroi	-	-	1	2	3					-	3
	Mahogoni	-	10	30	4	44	-	3	14	10	27	71
	Shimul	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	-	4	7
	Akashmoni					-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	Debdaru					-	-	-	4	-	4	4
	Hijal					-	-	-	2	-	2	2
	Eucalyptus	-	3	13	5	21	-	-	37	2	39	60
Timber-Fuel sub-total		-	13	48	16	77	1	4	74	19	98	175
Vegetables	Sajna	-	3	20	2	25	-	11	29	27	67	92
Vegetables sub-total		-	3	20	2	25	-	11	29	27	67	92
Title-owner sub-total		16	157	1,570	151	1,894	10	47	881	393	1,331	3,225
Overall total		18	166	1,785	159	2,128	17	57	968	516	1,558	3,686

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

24. The number of affected agricultural plot users is yet to be made. The land acquisition plan will be prepared by the DC's office, Sirajganj and submitted to the land registry department identifying the plot owners of Agri-land. Hence the RP budget will be updated to account for compensation to be made for the agricultural plot owners and crop losses for those losing livelihoods. The maps on the list of affected plots in the two mouzas and the embankment layout in is given in **Appendix 2**.

D. Impacts on Common Property Resources (CPR)

25. No CPR is affected on the proposed embankment construction in Dombaria and Selachapri mouzas under the Project.

E. Impacts on Indigenous Peoples

26. There are no indigenous people in the project area and as defined by the ADB SPS.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION

A. Coverage area of the socio-economic survey

27. The administrative locations of Shahajadpur embankment for the 830 metres to be acquired under JRB-1 of Project 2 covers one division, one district, one upazila, one union, and two villages.

B. Socio-economic survey of the affected population

28. This section presents the key findings of the socio-economic survey of the affected population of the proposed 830 metres Shahajadpur embankment under the Project 2.

i. Demographic Information

29. A total of 129 HHs having 645 population will be affected (either by loss of residential and/or commercial structures) due to land acquisition under the proposed embankment. Out of the total population of 645 persons, 326 are males and 319 are females. The details of the are outlined in table 10 below:

Table 10: Area Coverage and Number of Affected Populations

District	Upazila	Union	Mouza	Village	Male	Female	Total	AHHs
Sirajganj	Shahjadpur	Rupaboti	Dombaria	Ahmedpur	180	173	353	74
			Selachapri	Selachapri	146	146	292	55
Total					326	319	645	129

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

30. The average family size of the affected households is 5.

ii. Levels of Education

31. In the project area, just over half (52.5%) of the household heads went to school and passed one or more grades. Notably, almost all female headed households did not pass a grade, which shows a negative gender bias in literacy rates. The level of education of household heads by gender of are listed in table 11 below:

Table 11: Level of Education of Affected Household Heads by Gender

Level of education	Dombaria mouza			Selechapri mouza			Total		
	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total
No grade passed	25	6	31	30	2	32	55	8	63
2 nd grade	2	0	2	2	0	2	4	0	4
3 rd grade	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	0	3
4 th grade	4	0	4	1	0	1	5	0	5
5 th grade	8	0	8	6	0	6	14	0	14

Level of education	Dombaria mouza			Selechapri mouza			Total		
	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total
6 th grade	3	1	4	1	0	1	4	1	5
8 th grade	2	0	2	4	0	4	6	0	6
9 th grade	2	0	2	2	0	2	4	0	4
10 th grade	3	0	3	1	0	1	4	0	4
Secondary level	6	0	6	3	0	3	9	0	9
Higher secondary	6	0	6	1	0	1	7	0	7
Graduation or equivalent	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
Post graduation or equivalent	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total	67	7	74	53	2	55	120	9	129

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

32. Further, 49% (63 out of 129) of the household head's spouses were literate.

iii. Occupational Profile

33. The heads of households in the project area hold a variety of different occupations. The primary occupations were in agriculture, in the form of daily wage labour, cultivation of own land, shared cropping, and / or poultry rearing. Other popular occupations were fisheries, rickshaw (van) mechanic and/or driver, vendor, weaver, and petty trader. The findings also indicate that 5.43% (70 out of 129) household heads were unemployed or dependent on others for their income. The details are in table 12 below:

Table 12: Primary Occupation of the Affected Households Heads

Occupation	Dombaria mouza			Selachapri mouza			Total		
	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total
Cultivation in own land	25	0	25	6	0	6	31	0	31
Daily wage laborer (Agri)	16	0	16	14	0	14	30	0	30
Daily wage laborer (non-Agri)	1	2	3	4	0	4	5	2	7
Fisherman	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3
Housewife	0	2	2				0	2	2
Migrant worker				3	0	3	3	0	3
Other	7	0	7	4	0	4	11	0	11
Petty trader	1	0	1	5	0	5	6	0	6
Poultry rearing	1	1	2				1	1	2
Rickshaw / van driver				2	0	2	2	0	2
Sailor				1	0	1	1	0	1
Salaried person in government / private	6	0	6	5	0	5	11	0	11
Sharecropper cum cropping in own land	3	0	3	1	0	1	4	0	4
Share cropping	1	0	1	5	0	5	6	0	6
Unemployed / dependent / children	3	2	5	1	1	2	4	3	7
Weaver	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Total	67	7	74	53	2	55	120	9	129

iv. Level of Income by occupation and gender

34. The combination of male and female household heads in the project area are (120) 93% and (9) 7% respectively. Most of the population in the project area is working in the agricultural sector either as cultivator (31) 24% and or employe wages in cultivation sector (29) 22% as daily agriculture laborer, whereas salaried persons are (11) 9% only. Agriculture provides income depending on climate conditions as well as natural disasters such as floods. Other occupations might have a steadier level of annual income, such as salaried income. The data as shown in table-13, should therefore be considered as an average level of annual household income. The findings show that more than half of combined male and female households have annual income at lower medium level (Tk. 140,000-250,000) is 61%. Out of 129 households (2) 2% live under ultra poor condition at (Tk. < 60,000) yearly; (15)12% lead their livelihoods under poor (Tk. 60,001-140,000) category, whereas (24)19% households live at medium (Tk. 250,000-450,000) income category. Only (9) 7% households have income level at (Tk. >450,000) rich category.

Table 13: Annual Income (Tk) of AHH heads by occupation and gender

Occupation	MHH						FHH						Total HH					
	Ultra poor (Tk.0-60,000)	Poor (Tk. 60001-140,000)	Lower Medium (Tk. 140,001-250,000)	Medium (Tk.250,001-450,000)	Rich (> 450,000)	Subtotal	Ultra poor (Tk.0-60,000)	Poor (Tk. 60001-140,000)	Lower Medium (Tk. 140,001-250,000)	Medium (Tk.250,001-450,000)	Rich (> 450,000)	Subtotal	Ultra poor (Tk.0-60,000)	Poor (Tk. 60001-140,000)	Lower Medium (Tk. 140,001-250,000)	Medium (Tk.250,001-450,000)	Rich (> 450,000)	Grand Total
	MHH						FHH						Total HH					
Cultivation in owned land	0	1	18	10	1	30	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	18	10	1	31
Daily wage laborer (Agri)	0	6	18	2	3	29		0	0	0		0	0	6	18	2	3	29
Daily wage laborer (non-Agri)	0	2	2	0		4	1	1	1	0		3	1	3	3	0	0	7
Fisherman	0	0	8	0		8	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	8	0	0	8
Housewife	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	2	0		2	0	0	2	0	0	2
Migrant Worker	0	0	2	1		3	0	0		0		0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Other	0	0	2	2	2	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	2	7
Petty trader	0	0	3	2	1	6	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	6
Poultry rearing	0	0	1	0		1	0	0	1	0		1	0	0	2	0	0	2
Rickshaw / Van Driver	0	0	1	1		2	0	0		0		0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Sailor	0		1			1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Salaried person in govt/private	0	2	5	2	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	2	11
Sharecropper cum landowner	0	1	0	3		4	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	3	0	4
Share cropping	0	2	3	1		6	0	0	0	0		0	0	2	3	1	0	6
Unemployed/dependent/children	0	0	7			7		0	0	0		0	0	0	7	0	0	7

Weaver	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0		1	0	0	3	0	0	3
Totals	0	14	73	24	9	120	2	1	6	0	0	9	2	15	79	24	9	129

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

v. Poverty Status

35. In the project area female headed families are more in 'ultra poor' category than the male headed are (0% & 2% for male and female respectively). On the contrary in 'poor' category households' heads of both sexes are almost equal (12% and 11% respectively). Female headed households are well ahead in lower medium level of income (61% and 67% respectively). But in the case Medium and Rich category female headed households are almost absent (20% and 0%; 8% and 0% respectively). The details are in table-14.

Table 14: Yearly Income Level per AHH heads by gender

Poverty categories	Dombaria mouza			Selachpari mouza			Total		
	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total
Ultra Poor (Tk 0-60,000)	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2
Poor (Tk 60,000-1,40,000)	3	0	3	11	1	12	14	1	15
Lower Medium (Tk 1,40,000-2,50,000)	45	6	51	28	0	28	73	6	79
Medium (Tk 2,50,000-4,50,000)	14	0	14	10	0	10	24	0	24
Rich (> Tk 4,50,000)	5	0	5	4	0	4	9	0	9
Sub-total	67	7	74	53	2	55	120	9	129

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

36. Most (81%) households spend more than Tk 10,000 per month, around 18% households spend between Tk 5,000-10,000 per month and one FHH spends less than Tk5,000 per month. The table 15 below provides the monthly expenditure details:

Table 15: Monthly expenditure of AHH heads by gender

Monthly expenditure	Dombaria mouza			Selachapri mouza			Total		
	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total
Tk 0-5,000	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tk 5,000-10,000	6	1	7	14	2	16	20	3	23
> Tk 10,000	61	5	66	39	0	39	100	5	105
Sub-total	67	7	74	53	2	55	120	9	129

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

37. Regarding sources of food produce, the findings show that around 46% (59 out of 129) of the households was buying food items outside only. About 22% (29) mentioned about a quarter of their food is home grown or caught while 18% (23) are dependent on mostly home grown / caught resources. The food sourcing details are shown in table 16:

Table 16: Sources of food per AHH heads by gender

Sources of food produce	Dombaria mouza			Selachapri mouza			Overall total		
	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total
We mostly buy our food	19	4	23	34	2	36	53	6	59
About a quarter home grown / caught	22	1	23	6	0	6	28	1	29
About half home grown / caught	2	1	3	4	0	4	6	1	7
About three quarters home grown / caught	8	1	9	2	0	2	10	1	11
Mostly home grown / caught	16	0	16	7	0	7	23	0	23
Sub-total	67	7	74	53	2	55	120	9	129

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

vi. Gender Status

38. Among the AHHs, around 7% (9 out of 129) are FHHs (vide table 17):

Table 17: Gender of AHH head per village

Mouza	MHH	FHH	Total
Dombaria	67	7	74
Selachapri	53	2	55
Sub-total	120	9	129

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

39. The SES outcomes indicate that the majority of the AHHs are in the age group of 30-59 years followed by 60-65 years and 66+ years. A few cases were in the age group of 15-29 years. The details are in table 18 below:

Table 18: Age of AHH heads by gender

Age in years	MHH head	FHH head	Total
0 -14	0	0	0
15 -29	5	0	5
30 – 59	90	6	96
60 – 65	11	3	14
66+	14	0	14
Sub-total	120	9	129

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

vii. Status of Landholding

40. Of the affected households 57% (74 out of 129) have less than 0.25 ha of land, 18% have 0.25 - 0.5 ha of land, 13% (17) is landless and six households only have more than one hectare of land. The details of land holding are presented in table 19:

Table 19: Land holding of AHH

Size of land owned	Dombaria mouza			Selachapri mouza			Total		
	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total
Landless	5	1	6	10	1	11	15	2	17
0 - 0.25 ha	37	5	42	31	1	32	68	6	74
0.25 - 0.5 ha	15	1	16	8	0	8	23	1	24
0.5 - 1 ha	4	0	4	4	0	4	8	0	8
>1 ha	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
Sub-total	67	7	74	53	2	55	120	9	129

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

viii. Prevalent illnesses and access to healthcare

41. The most common illnesses as ranked by the affected households are common fever followed by cough and cold. Chicken pox, diarrhoea and dysentery was also prevalent in few households. The details of the findings are in table 20 below:

Table 20: Prevalent illnesses ranking in the AHHs

Illness	Most Frequent	Frequent	Less Frequent	Seldom
Chicken pox	15	0	0	4
Common fever	108	17	2	2
Cough and cold	6	102	14	7
Diarrhea	0	8	56	64
Dysentery	0	2	49	10
Malaria	0	0	8	42
Total	129	129	129	129

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

42. The access to healthcare by the affected households appears to be poor with 81% (105 out of 129 of the respondents mentioned, in the table 21, a quack as the first point of contact in the event of illness whereas only 10% (13) approach a hospital and 9% approach doctors:

Table 21: Point of contact for illness

Contact points for illness	Selachapri mouza			Dombaria mouza			Total		
	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total
Doctor	2	0	2	9	0	9	11	0	11
Hospital	12	0	12	1	0	1	13	0	13
Quack	39	2	41	57	7	64	96	9	105
Sub-total	53	2	55	67	7	74	120	9	129

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

ix. Financial stability and loans of AHH

43. About 45% of the households (58 out of 129) have taken loans for various reasons with the most prominent being house construction (36%), agriculture (22%), business (14%) and 5% each for marriage and health. The details are in table 22:

Table 22: Reason for taking loans

Reasons	Selachapri			Dombaria			Segment total		
	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total
Agriculture	6	0	6	7	0	7	13	0	13
Business	6	0	6	2	0	2	8	0	8
Health	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	3
House construction	6	0	6	13	2	15	19	2	21
Marriage	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3
Other	9	0	9	0	1	1	9	1	10
Totals	31	1	32	23	3	26	54	4	58

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

44. Most loans were taken from NGOs with 194 households having NGO membership. The larger NGOs working in the areas of AHHs are Grameen bank and Proshika and with various other NGOs such as BRAC, ASA, Jagoroni, Sonali bank and BRDB working in the area as well. The major activity carried out by the NGOs are credit only and other activities include health, dairy development, and education. Details on sources of loan table 23:

Table 23: Source of loans

NGO	Activity	Total loans taken
BRAC	Credit	9
ASA	Credit	6
BRDB	Credit	4
Grameen Bank	Credit	21
Jagoroni Chakra	Credit	2
Proshika	Credit	12
Sonali Bank	Credit	4
Total		58

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

45. Most respondents obtained loans of interest rates lower than 12.5% and few respondents pay an interest of over 15%.

x. Water source, sanitary facilities, and electricity use

46. All the AHHs use tube wells as source of water for cooking and drinking. About half (51%) of the AHHs use tube-well water for bathing, whereas the other half use river and/ or pond water for bathing. The respondents were asked if they are aware about the arsenic

concentration of the water in the tube-well, wherein about 88% (114 out of 129) mentioned that they are aware and has been depicted in the table 24 below.

Table 24: Source of water

Water Source	Cooking			Drinking			Bathing			Aware of Arsenic content of water	
	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total	Yes	No
River / pond	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	5	66	Not applicable	
Tube-well	120	9	129	120	9	129	59	4	63	114	15
Total	120	9	129	120	9	129	120	9	129	114	15

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

47. All respondents have access to a latrine, but 65% only have access to a sanitary latrine. None of the female headed households were using open land as latrine. The details are in table 25:

Table 25: Latrine type

Type	MHH	FHH	Total
Non - sanitary (kutcha/open)	35	4	39
Sanitary	85	5	90
Sub-total	120	9	129

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

48. All respondents (100%) use electricity in their homes with electrical grids being the main source of power shown in the table 26 below:

Table 26: Electricity use

Electricity use	MHH	FHH	Total
Yes	120	9	129
No	0	0	0
Sub-total	120	9	129

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

xi. Vulnerability of the Affected Households

49. Out of 93 vulnerable households, HHs have multiple vulnerabilities and they have responded per categories. The most common vulnerability component 42%, which is 54 out of 129 are losing more than 10% of the total land. Elderly form 30% of the vulnerable and landlessness and low income are vulnerabilities that are present in 18% and 17% respectively of the vulnerable households. Details of vulnerable houses is provided in table 27:

Table 27: Number of Vulnerable Households

Vulnerability Component	HHs
-------------------------	-----

Vulnerability Component	HHs
Total Vulnerable HHs	93
Landless	17
Elderly (above 60)	28
Female Household Head	9
Differently abled HHs	9
Low Income Rate (< Tk 1,40,000/yr.)	16
Losing land > 10% of total	54

**Some HHs have more than one criterion of vulnerability, as such total will not add up. There are no tribes, minor races, or small ethnic communities in the area.*

50. There are 38 squatter households among the 129 affected households. Additionally, squatters in the adjoining acquired area were surveyed and it was found that three households who have already been compensated had not shifted out of the area. Hence these three households comprising 11 members will be considered additional to the 38 squatters and compensated. The details of these squatters are in table 28 below:

Table 28: Squatters in already acquired land

Upazila	Union	Village	Affected households	Affected area	Affected members		
					Male	Female	Total
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Moakola	3	10 decimals	6	5	11

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

xii. Details of the Affected Female-headed Households

51. The table 29 below provides detailed information of affected FHH wherein homestead structures have become affected. There is a provision to provide additional grants for FHH as per the entitlement matrix so that their earning sources are not being arrested due to displacements. The affected FHH two are in Shelachapri and six in Dombaria.

Table 29: Affected Female Headed Households

Location	HH Head Name	Father / husband name	Age	National Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income in BDT	Owners hip
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Anjun Naher	Abu Sama pramanik	56	2814904302	Unemployed / dependent/ children	< 12,000	Owner
	Mst Anjira Khatun	Late Younus molla	45	5514593903	Poultry rearing	15,000-50,000	Owner
	Mst Rabeya khatun	Md Azizul molla	54	3264600127	Housewife	12,000-15,000	Owner
	Salina Khatun	Md Shipon	42	7.61335E+12	Housewife	50,000-1,50,000	Squatter
	Sara Khatun	Md Doli khatun	63	6864593691	Unemployed / dependent / children	< 12,000	Owner

Location	HH Head Name	Father / husband name	Age	National Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income in BDT	Ownership
	Sharbanu khatun	Md Habib Mondol	61	8664921445	Daily wage laborer (non-agri)	< 12,000	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Mst Mazida khatun	Julmot shaikh	53	5514602415	Weaver	15,000-50,000	Owner
	Mst. Anwara Khatun	Md. Abdul Pramanik	62	4164308431	Unemployed/ dependent/ children	< 12,000	Squatter

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

xiii. Households receiving government support.

52. It must be noted that 13% (15) of the MHHs and 22% (2) of the FHHs are receiving government support.

xiv. Details of the AHHs with differently abled members / heads of HHs

53. There is a provision to provide additional grants for differently abled HH as per the entitlement matrix and female headed households. The table 30 below provides detailed information of affected households having differently abled persons:

Table 30: List of AHHs with differently abled persons

Location	Household Head		No. of Differently abled Persons		
	Name	Gender	Male	Female	Total
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Md Jalal Uddin Pramanik	Male	1	0	1
	Md. Kader Molla	Male	1	1	2
	Md. Mukul Hossen	Male	1	0	1
	Mst Mazida khatun	Female	1	0	1
	Sub- total		4	1	5
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Md Abu Taleb	Male	1	0	1
	Md Arif Hossain	Male	1	0	1
	Md Asraf Ali	Male	1	0	1
	Md Mojammel Haque	Male	0	1	1
	Md Shahin Chowdhury	Male	1	0	1
Sub- total			4	1	5
Overall total			8	2	10

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

IV. CONSULTATION, DISCLOSURE AND PARTICIPATION

A. Consultation Process

54. Meaningful consultation and discussions with affected households and the local community in the area was done through various participatory techniques to elicit the views and opinions of the proposed project and its ultimate objective of river corridor stabilization and reclamation of land. The consultations were carried out by means of focus group discussions, public consultation meetings, in-depth interviews and information dissemination which are presented in this section.

B. Project Stakeholders

55. The project stakeholders are the affected persons, farmers, local businesses and community, local government institutions (LGI), relevant line departments such as land and revenue, Forests, BWDB, Ministry of Water Resources and the ADB. Other stakeholders include contractors, sub-contractors, and suppliers during the construction phase. The project aims to support local development and flood protection through coordination and communication.

56. Adequate consultation of resettlement issues was conducted with all level stakeholders to gather feedback on potential risks and probable mitigation measures to address the resettlement issues. Various community level stakeholders participated in the consultation meetings to gather representative feedback covering affected shopkeepers, residential structure owners, fishermen, local traders, women, and vulnerable groups, etc. A summary of consultation activities carried out thus far is presented below:

Table 31: List of consultations carried out thus far in the project area.

S. No.	Location	No. of participants	Date
1.	Rupbati Union Parishad office	133 including 20 women	12.6.2023
2.	Habibulla mazar sharif, at Habibulla Nagar Union		13.6.2023
3.	Shahjadpur, Sirajganj district	-	March and November 2020
Focus group discussions			
1.	Nagar Dala, Habibullah Nagar Union	13	14 May, 2023
2.	Kumir Goalia, Habibullah Nagar Union	13	16 May, 2023
3.	Ratankandi, Habibullah Nagar, Shahjadpur, Sirajganj	14	20 May, 2023
4.	Nundaha, Protajia, Shahjadpur, Sirajganj	15	25 May, 2023
5.	Nundaha, Protajia, Shahjadpur, Sirajganj	12	26 May, 2023
6.	Ahmedpur, Rupbati, Shahjadpur, Sirajganj	12	7 June 2023
7.	Badalpari, 7 No. Sah Habibullah Nagar	14	20.3.2020
8.	Uttarpara, Ratankondi Union	14	20.3.2020

9.	Selachapri, Ratankondi Union	14	20.3.2020
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C. Public Consultation Meetings

57. Two public consultation meetings were held on June 12 and 13th 2023 at Rupbati Union Parishad office and Habibulla mazar sharif, at Habibulla Nagar Union. The pictures of the public consultations carried out are given below:

Figure 4: Public consultation, in Habibulla Nagar on 13.6.2023



Figure 5: Public consultation, in Rupbati union on 12.6.2023



58. Details of the meetings are as follows:

- Date 12.06.2023
 - Venue: Rupbati Union Parishad office
 - Chairperson: Md. Abdul Mazid Mollah, Chairman, Rupbati Union, Shahjadpur
 - Participants from BWDB: Md. Monirul Islam, Assistant Director, Project Management Office, FRERMIP-2, BWDB, Dhaka
 - Participants from Institutional Strengthening and Project Management Consultant (ISPMC):
 - Md. Amir Faisal, Environmental Specialist
 - Ruksana Begum, Social Development and Gender Specialist
 - Md. Mamun Ar Rashid, Resettlement Specialist
 - Md. Golam Mostofa, Community Organizer
 - Community participants: Union Parishad Members, Affected persons, Local Elite persons, School Teachers
- Date 13.06.2023
 - Venue: Hazrat Habibullah Yemani Mazar Sharif, Habibullah Nagar Union, Shahjadpur
 - Chairperson: Md. Mizanur Rahman, Chairman, Habibullah Nagar Union, Shahjadpur
 - Participants from BWDB: No participants from BWDB

- Participants from ISPMC:
 - Ruksana Begum, Social Development and Gender Specialist
 - Md. Mamun Ar Rashid, Resettlement Specialist
 - Md. Golam Mostofa, Community Organizer
- Other participants: Union Parishad Members, Affected persons, Local Elite persons, School Teachers

59. A total of 133 participants attended the meetings among which 20 were women. The detailed list of participants with signatures can be found in **Appendix 3**. The following discussions were held during the meeting presented in the table 32 below:

Table 32: Topics and Discussions of the Consultation Meeting

Topics/Issues discussed	Description of discussions held
a. Project objectives, concept, design, and benefits	a. Project objectives, implementation procedures, design and benefits explained to the people.
b. Land mutation procedures	b. Suggested communicating with the union and Upazila land office for land mutation.
c. Notice for relocation of structures	c. DC office will send a notice to the affected person for relocation mentioning the timeframe.
d. ADB policy on involuntary resettlement	d. Explained ADB policy on involuntary resettlement.
e. Procedure of determination of price for land, structures, trees, and business	e. Explained the detailed procedures for the determination of price for land, structures, and trees and business. Structure price at market rates, compensation and other assistance should be paid before displacement.
f. Changing of land classification from agricultural land to homestead land.	f. The Joint Verification team will record the existing classification of the land. Special assistance for poor and vulnerable households.
g. Compensation payment procedure and entitlements.	g. Explained the compensation procedures in detail. Preferential mode of compensation and employment for the affected persons during the construction of the project should be ensured.
h. Program for vulnerable households	h. Training on income-generating activities should be provided to the vulnerable APs and income restoration assistance should be paid.
i. Relocation of common property resources	i. Self-relocation of CPRs to construct a new one and compensation will receive as per government laws (ARIPA).
j. Is there any plan by BWDB for river protection in river erosion areas?	j. Yes, this project has a plan for river erosion protection in other areas.
k. Is there any scope to change the proposed alignment?	k. Participants suggested, shifting the alignment at the starting point (Nagardala) of the proposed embankment. So that some business structures and pucca households can be avoided. [Note: Alignment starting point cannot be shifted for technical reasons]
l. Is there any program for farmers? Suggested to create a “Krishi Information Center” for farmers.	l. No specific program for farmers. Suggestions are well received and will inform the higher management.
m. Is there any program for females?	m. No specific program for females but livelihood training will provide to the vulnerable affected household which 50% should be female

D. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

60. There were two FGDs organized with the affected households between May and June 2023. The locations of the FGDs were in five different villages of the various mouzas along the embankment alignment to ensure that the localities were representative over the whole project area. FGD consisted of participants from the affected population representing various occupations including farmers, union members, landowners, landless, non-title landholders, and women (details of the FGD documentation are in **Appendix 4**).

61. The pictures taken at two of the FGDs are shown below:

Figure 6: FGD at Rupbati, Shahjadpur	Figure 7: FGD at Shelachapri, Shahjadpur
	
Source: Project survey May-June 2023	Source: Project survey May-June 2023

62. Both negative and positive impacts of the planned interventions had been identified during the FGDs.

- Positive impacts that were noted:
 - Participants were glad to see that their land is used for the development of the country. They are aware of the project impacts and understand its long-term benefits. Sources of information for this knowledge came from local leaders, the project (team), and public representatives.
 - Participants supported the project and said that it will protect their agricultural land from floods, and they can now easily harvest crops throughout the year.
 - Participants thanked the private sector and the government for taking a realistic plan to save their lives and crops.
- Major concerns expressed by the participants are:
 - Potential loss of livelihood for sharecroppers
 - Less livelihood security for landless
 - Loss of land and livelihood for which rehabilitation and compensation was demanded especially by women.
 - Local administration should monitor the compensation disbursement process so that the affected people get compensated directly without any harassment.

- Most participants requested to provide some employment for the younger generation and handloom workers.

E. Information dissemination on the Resettlement Plan

63. The main themes and scope of the resettlement plan were disclosed in detail to the affected community, after it had been approved by the project and translated into Bengali. The resettlement plan's provisions were explained to APs in FGDs, personal interactions, and public consultation meetings. Leaflets that have been prepared and distributed during the survey period is in **Appendix 5**.

64. This resettlement plan will be summarized in an information book which will be circulated among the people in local language (Bangla) and disclosed to APs during implementation of the resettlement plan after it has been reviewed and approved/endorsed.

65. The INGO engaged to assist BWDB in implementing the resettlement plan will update, publish, and distribute the booklet explaining the impact of the project, compensation policies for APs, resettlement options/strategies for HHs and shops, and tentative implementation schedule of the project. Further steps will be taken to (i) keep the affected persons informed about compensation policy and payments, and (ii) ensure that APs will be involved in decision making concerning relocation and implementation of the resettlement plan.

F. Strategy for Community Consultation and Participation during Implementation

66. The INGO to be engaged for Project 2 and will continue the consultation process during the implementation of the RP. Resettlement related brochures, leaflets, and other communications materials in the local language (Bangla) will be updated and published for distribution among the AHs. These materials will also be available in the Union Parishad, upazilas, and district offices in the sub-project area. Further steps will be taken to (i) keep the APs informed about additional land acquisition plan, compensation policies and payments, resettlement plan, schedules, and process, and (ii) ensure that APs are involved in making decisions concerning their relocation and implementation of the RP. The consultation and participation will be instrumented through individual contacts, FGDs, open meetings, and workshops. The consultation meetings, issues discussed and outcomes and subsequent follow-up actions will all be recorded for future verification. Contents of the information brochure include:

- (i) Project Description
- (ii) Project Impact and Benefits
- (iii) Details of Rehabilitation and Relocation
- (iv) The Compensation Policy
- (v) RP implementation key functionaries including their responsibilities.

- (vi) Useful information for APs on how to prepare for receiving compensation.
- (vii) Livelihood restoration through skill training
- (viii) Skill training enrolment process and participation
- (ix) Procedure for filing of grievances for redress, etc.

67. Information brochure of the resettlement plan implementation in Bangla with ADB concurrence before implementation of the work will be circulated among the AHHs. The communication strategy that has been applied in Tranche 1 will be used for Project 2. This includes preparation and distribution of a brochure (in Bangla), consultation meetings, information workshops and broadcasting of information.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

68. BWDB will constitute necessary RP implementation committees such as Joint Verification Team (JVT),³ Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) and a grievance redress committee (GRC) for the various resettlement plan implementation activities ensuring stakeholder participation. A local GRC, gazetted by the government, will be composed of: (i) representative from BWDB—Convener (Executive Engineer (Field)/Equivalent); (ii) Chairman concerned Union Parishad—Member; (iii) Representative from APs—Member; (iv) Resettlement Team Leader / Safeguards manager from the appointed implementing NGO will be the Member Secretary and (v) resettlement specialist -member. The local GRC will be meeting all the aggrieved parties informally, as well as formally, to ensure speedy and out of court settlement of as many disputes as possible.

69. The fundamental objectives of the GRC will resolve any resettlement-related grievances locally in consultation with the aggrieved party to facilitate smooth implementation of the resettlement plan. Another important objective is to democratize the development process at the local level and to establish accountability to the affected people. Grievances will be redressed within 10 days from the date of lodging the complaints. The GRC is a project level mechanism for receiving and resolving project-related grievances. The costs associated with the GRC will be appropriately budgeted in the resettlement plan. Irrespective of the GRC decisions, an aggrieved person will be free to access the country's legal system at any stage of the grievance redress mechanism.

70. The functions of the GRCs will be to:

- (i) Receive applications and hold hearings on AP's grievances concerning the Project resettlement issues
- (ii) Refer APs to the concerned authority/Deputy Commissioner if the grievance can be dealt through conventional law or by arbitration.

³ JVT will be constituted of: (i) Representative from BWDB—Convener (SDE/AE/Equivalent officer); (ii) Representative from concerned DC—Member; and (iii) Sub Assistant Engineer from BWDB—Member Secretary, Team Lead from appointed implementing NGO as member.

- (iii) Make decisions to resolve AP grievances following resettlement plan policy if outside conventional law and if the grievance does not lend itself to arbitration.
- (iv) Prepare recommendations according to the procedure described by the GRC in resolving AP complaints.

71. The GRCs will receive AP grievances and resolve grievances in the following manner:

- (i) The GRC will meet to resolve the AP grievance within 10 days of its receipt and will preserve the records and procedure of the meeting. The GRC will mention the basis of its resolutions in the written record of its meetings.
- (ii) The GRC will publicize its decisions regarding AP grievances through local community meetings and through the distribution of leaflets to the public.
- (iii) All the GRC activities will take place in the office of the GRC chairperson.

72. The GRCs will be formed and activated during RP implementation process to allow APs sufficient time to lodge complaints and safeguard their recognized interests. Where land acquisition will not be involved but relocation of structures or vacating land from cultivation will be required, the GRCs will facilitate resolution of complaints regarding categorization of vulnerable affected persons, types of structures and eligibility for compensation and assistance within the set guidelines and provisions of RP. Any complaints of ownership or other suits, to be resolved by judiciaries system, will not be resolved in GRCs.

73. The GRC will be formed at two levels for any grievances involving resettlement benefits, relocation, and other assistance: SMO level and PMO level.

- 1) **SMO level:** The local GRC shall review and resolve grievances within 10 days of receiving any complaints at each level and will maintain written records of all the appeals received. The GRC at SMO level constitutes the following members:

- (i) Executive Engineer (Field/equivalent)–Convener
- (ii) Team Lead/Safeguards Manager of INGO–Member Secretary
- (iii) Chairman of concerned Union Parishad–Member
- (iv) Representative of APs–Member
- (v) The committee can co-opt any members (like concerned ward members, ward women members etc.) for assisting to comply its responsibilities.

- 2) **At PMO level,** the GRC will constitute the following members headed by Project Director to deal with any grievances accelerated from the SMO level.

- (i) Project Director (PD) – Convener
- (ii) Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) - Member Secretary
- (iii) Resettlement Specialist, Supervision Consultant (ISPMC)–Member

A. Grievance Redress Steps

74. Procedures of resolving grievances are described in table 33:

Table 33: Grievance Redress Steps

Step 1	The INGO informs the displaced persons (APs) about their losses and entitlements. If satisfied, the displaced person (AP) claims resettlement payments from the executing agency. If not resolved:
Step 2	The AP approaches the INGO at field level officials for clarification. The INGO will clarify the APs about their losses and entitlements as per the resettlement plan. If resolved, the AP claims resettlement payments to the EA. If not resolved:
Step 3	The AP approaches the grievance redress committee (GRC). The INGO staff assists the APs producing the complaints and organize hearing within 21 days of receiving the complaints.
Step 4	GRC to scrutinize applications, cases referred to DC through executing agency if beyond their mandate as per scope of work
Step 5	If within the mandate, GRC sessions held with aggrieved APs, minutes recorded. If resolved, the Project Director approves. If not resolved:
Step 6	The grievances, which are not resolved at the SMO level, will be accelerated to the PMO level for resolution. APs are also free to appeal at PMO level GRC if not satisfied with the decision of SMO level GRC.
Step 7	The decision of GRC is optional to the APs to accept and he/she can have access to the court of law at any time regardless of their interaction with the GRC.
Step 7	The GRC minutes, approved by the Project Director, received at Conveners' office back. The approved verdict is communicated to the complainant AP in writing. The AP then claims resettlement payments to executing agency.

75. APs will be able to submit their grievance/complaint about any aspects of RP implementation and compensation. Grievances can be shared with the BWDB verbally or in written form, but in case of the verbal form, the INGO representatives in the GRC will write it down in the first instance during the meeting at no cost to DPs. The APs will sign and formally produce to the GRCs at respective office of the INGO assisting BWDB implementing the resettlement plan. During consultation meetings, the INGO will disseminate information on how to access and the availability of GRM to ensure APs are aware of the GRC entry points and have ease of access thereto. Signboards with contact office details will be publicly displayed and a complaints box will be placed at each construction site to ensure accessibility to the GRM. A sample GRC form is included in **Appendix 6**.

76. The GRCs will be activated with power to resolve resettlement and compensation issues not to be addressed under legal suit in the courts. The GRCs will receive grievance cases from the affected persons through INGO. The INGO will assist the APs in lodging their resettlement complaints in a proper format acceptable to the GRCs after they get ID cards from BWDB or informed about their entitlements and losses.

77. The appeal procedure and conflict resolution will be as follows:

- (i) All complaints from the APs will be received at the field office of INGO, the member secretary of the GRCs with a copy to the concerned Local Government Institution representatives.
 - (a) The representative of the INGO in the GRCs upon receipt of complaints will inform the convener (BWDB representative) of the GRC and the

- convener will organize a hearing session from the complainants in concerned UP Chairman's office from where the complaint was receipt.
- (b) The GRC will review the proceedings and pass verdicts to convey to the concerned AP through the INGO.
- (c) If there are such matters relating to arbitration through the courts, the matter will be referred to the court.
- (d) The GRC will settle the disputes within maximum 10 days of receiving the complaints from the Aps at each level.
- (ii) Resolution of the GRCs will be adopted in the process of resettlement for issuance of ID cards, determination of loss and entitlements and payment.
- (iii) APs may seek grievance redress through appropriate judicial or administrative systems of the State at any stage of the GRC process. APs may also submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism after good faith effort to resolve complaints through the GRC and concerned ADB operations departments.⁴

VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. Government of Bangladesh Laws on Land Acquisition

78. The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is "Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act of 2017" (ARIPA 2017). Under this act, the government has increased the compensation rate from 1.5 times to 3 times the value of the land. The philosophy underlying the ARIPA 2017 is that the persons whose lands are compulsorily acquired should be compensated at "replacement value" for their loss of lands including other assets such as houses, trees, standing crops, and any other impact and damages caused by such acquisition. Here the value of land is calculated as the average of transfer deed value over last 12 months for similar land types in that area. This definition is the same as earlier legislation. The following are the most significant changes in ARIPA 2017:

- (i) The APs will get additional 200% compensation over and above the market value of land in case of acquiring it for any public purpose or in the public interest.
- (ii) The APs will get additional 300% compensation in case of acquiring land for any private organization.
- (iii) The lands where religious worship places such as mosque, temple, pagoda, and graveyards and crematories are located, can be acquired if necessary.
- (iv) The period for the compensation of acquisition has been extended to 120 days instead of 60 days.

79. In accordance with the present (and earlier) law, the legal process of land acquisition is initiated by an application by the requiring agency or department to the DC of the concerned districts with a detailed map of the proposed area. The DC determines the amount of cash compensation under law (CCL) of affected assets based on the approved government procedure. One important activity in the acquisition process under ARIPA 2017 is that "prior to publication of preliminary notice of acquisition, the DC shall take the measure to carry out video

⁴ ADB Accountability Mechanism: <https://www.adb.org/who-we-are/accountability-mechanism/how-file-complaint>

filming and still photographing of all the areas of the project ROW to display the existing structures, crops, trees and other physical features likely to be affected under the proposed acquisition.” Another major change is that under ARIPA 2017, there is a provision to acquire common resource properties (CRP) like mosque, school, market, etc., though it was mentioned that such acquisition should be discouraged.

80. Other land laws and administrative manuals relevant to alluvion/diluvian land, char and Khas land administration in Bangladesh⁵ are also reviewed to confirm all relevant aspects. Another relevant law that applies to the Project due to acquisition of bank line for riverbank protection, is the State Acquisition and Tenancy Act 1951 (Section 7) that defines the ownership and use right of alluvion (payosti) and diluvion land (sikosti) in the country. Legally, GOB owns the bank line and eroded land in the river. However, the “original” owner(s) can claim the land if it re-emerges in a natural process within 30 years from the date of erosion.

B. Harmonization with ADB’s Policies

81. The ADB has its own safeguard policies to minimize displacement and require time-bound action plans with measures to restore or improve livelihood and income of those affected by development projects. The project land acquisition and resettlement policy has been harmonized with ADB’s safeguard policies.⁶

82. The harmonization was carried out through analysis of the harmonized policy forms the basis for preparation of social safeguard plans for various components of the project. The harmonization with ADB SPS and GOB’s ARIPA 2017 is summarised in table 34.

Table 34: Harmonization with ADB’s Policies

Aspect	ADB SPS 2009	Harmonized Policy
Objectives		
1. Avoid involuntary resettlement	Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible	Avoid involuntary resettlement and adverse impacts on people and communities, wherever feasible
2. Minimize involuntary resettlement	Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	If displacement is unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by: (i) exploring alternative project designs; (ii) Effective measures to minimize impact in consultation with the people who are affected

⁵ Alluvial, diluvial and char land survey and settlement (No. 2-2/87/90(1060)/1987; Settlement of char land (No. 2L-3/73/86(19)-R.L/1973; Settlement of Diluviated Lands Reformed in Situ (Memo No. 196(36)-V-177/77-L.S /1978), State Acquisition and Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1994; Transfer of Khas Land between GAOB departments (M:/Sha-10/HUD/general-1/94/345(64)/1994 (source: Land Administration Manual, Vol. 1, Ministry of Land, GOB).

⁶ ADB. 2009. *Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009*. Manila.

Aspect	ADB SPS 2009	Harmonized Policy
3. Mitigate adverse social impacts	To enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor other vulnerable groups.	Where IR is unavoidable, effective measures to mitigate adverse social and economic impacts on affected persons by: (a) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost (RC) ⁷ (b) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected (c) improve or at least restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons, and (d) improve living conditions among displaced persons through provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites
Core Principles		
1. Identify, assess, and address the potential social and economic impacts	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks	Assess at an early stage of the project cycle the potential social and economic impacts caused by involuntary taking of land (e.g., relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether the affected person must move to another location) or involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas and to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance
2. Prepare mitigation plans for affected persons	Develop resettlement plan based on assessment during project processing, with the intent that plan will guide refinements of impact estimates and mitigating measures as project parameters are finalized.	Preparation of Resettlement Plan or RF during Project processing to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement. The plan will provide estimate of the extent of total population affected and establish entitlements of all categories of affected persons (including host communities), with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable
3. Consider alternative project design	Explore viable alternative project designs to avoid and/or minimize involuntary resettlement.	Multiple alternative proposals must be examined to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and physical, or economic displacement and to choose a better project

⁷ The costs of replacing lost assets (e.g., land, houses/structures, trees, and crops) and income, including cost of transaction, equivalent to ADB's SPS definition of replacement cost

Aspect	ADB SPS 2009	Harmonized Policy
		option while balancing environmental social and financial costs and benefits
4. Involve and consult with stakeholders	Carry out meaningful consultations ⁸ with affected persons, host communities, and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of the vulnerable groups, especially those below poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children and Indigenous people, and those without title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of APs concerns. Support social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population	Consult project-affected persons, host communities and local NGOs, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a resettlement plan), and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation
5. Disclose and inform APs of RP and mitigation measures	Disclose the resettlement plan (RP) and other relevant information in a form and language(s) accessible to key stakeholders, civil society, particularly affected groups, and the public	Disclose the RP including documentation of the consultation process, in a form and language(s) accessible to key stakeholders, civil society, particularly affected groups and the public in an accessible place for a reasonable minimum period
6. Support existing social and cultural institutions of the affected persons	Ensure that existing social and cultural institutions are supported and used to the extent possible, including legal, policy and institutional framework of the country to the extent that the intent and spirit of the IR policy is maintained	Ensure that the existing social and cultural institutions of the resettlers and any host communities are supported and used to the extent possible, including legal, policy and institutional framework of the country to the extent that the intent and spirit of the IR policy is maintained. Projects must be adequately coordinated so

⁸ Meaningful consultation: A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues

Aspect	ADB SPS 2009	Harmonized Policy
		that they are accepted in manner that is socially appropriate to the country and locality in which the Project is planned. The SEA should include an assessment of compliance with applicable host country laws, regulations, and permits, and relevant social and environmental impacts and risks of the project
7. Build capacity of the borrower(s) in IR implementation	Assist in building capacity of District Management Committees (DMCs) on best practice on involuntary resettlement planning and implementation	Assist in building capacity of DMCs on best practice on involuntary resettlement planning and implementation. Financing of technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of agencies responsible for resettlement, or of affected people to participate more effectively in resettlement operations
Project Processing Benchmark		
Screening	Every development intervention will be screened, as early as possible in the project cycle	Identify people who may be beneficially and adversely affected, to determine the scope of a social assessment to assess those affects and impacts
Categorization	The ADB involuntary resettlement (IR) requirements apply to full or partial, permanent, or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from (i) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas	Categorize impacts by “significance” and define the scale of impacts - both direct and indirect - with particular attention to economic and livelihood impacts
		Plan mitigations for all types of losses in the RP
Social Assessment	The borrower/client will conduct socioeconomic surveys and a census, with appropriate socioeconomic baseline data to identify all persons who will be displaced by the project and to assess the project’s socioeconomic impacts. As part of the social impact assessment, the borrower will identify individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status	Social Assessment be conducted as early as possible and will specifically consider any impacts particularly, upon poor and vulnerable APs

Aspect	ADB SPS 2009	Harmonized Policy
Resettlement Plan	The borrower will prepare a RP, if the proposed project, will have IR impacts. The objective of the RPs will elaborate on displaced persons entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and a time-bound implementation schedule	For all interventions that involve resettlement or physical or economic displacement, a RP will be prepared which will establish the entitlements of all categories of APs (including host communities), with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable. The RP will lay down appropriate time-bound actions and budgets; full costs of resettlement, compensation, and rehabilitation will be included in the presentation of the costs and benefits of the development intervention
Supervision		Regular supervision on resettlement implementation to determine compliance with the resettlement instrument
Monitoring	The borrower will monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the RP. For projects with significant IR impacts, the borrower will retain qualified and experienced external experts or qualified NGOs to verify the borrower's monitoring information. The borrower will prepare semi-annual monitoring reports that describe the progress of the implementation of the resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions	The borrower is responsible for adequate M&E of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument It is desirable that the project proponents monitor: (i) whether any situations that were unforeseeable before the project began have arisen; (ii) the implementation situation and the effectiveness of the mitigation measures prepared in advance, and that they then take appropriate measures based on the results of such monitoring (iii) involve external experts for resettlement monitoring (iv) monitoring reports must be made public and additional steps to be taken, if required
Evaluation		Mid-term evaluation to assess performance of RP implementation Assess whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved, upon completion of the project, taking account of the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring

83. The harmonization has also benefited from the Jamuna Bridge Project and the JMREMP “best practices” in resettlement activities. The best practices - for example, include photo ID cards with descriptions of losses and entitlements, geo-reference photos of affected structures on Right of Way (RoW) to control fraudulent claims, resettlement villages (RVs) with civic amenities, multiple relocation options, including “self-managed” resettlement. There is also an option to use unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) to generate more accurate data regarding land acquisition and resettlement of structures and trees in Project 2. The harmonized policy forms the basis for preparation of social safeguard plans for various components of the project. Concrete harmonization and gap-filling measures are listed in **Appendix 7**, and it is ensured through the Project entitlement matrix presented in the RF and will be followed in sub-project RPs including this document.

C. Policy Principles and Guidelines

84. The ADB SPS requires ADB-assisted projects to (i) avoid resettlement impacts wherever possible (ii) minimize impacts by exploring project and design alternatives (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons⁹ (DP) in real terms relative to pre-project levels and (iv) improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable. It covers both physical displacement and economic displacement. The key principles of the ADB safeguard policy on resettlement are as follows:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land

⁹ The term AP is increasingly being replaced by the term "Displaced Person (DP)" following ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 but is still in common use in the field. The terms of APs and DPs are used interchangeably in this document.

- development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

85. In view of the harmonization, the project will apply the following policy guidelines and procedures to comply with ADB's safeguard compliance requirements:

- (i) Avoid or minimize impact as much as possible through alternative design options.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultation (as defined in SPS, see glossary) with APs and their communities.
- (iii) Make RPs and other related documents available at the project sites.
- (iv) Full disclosure will be ensured through distribution of a summary RP in Bangla to the affected households and other stakeholders.
- (v) Determine replacement cost (RC) of assets acquired and compensate at full replacement costs determined by PVAT.

- (vi) Provide resettlement assistance to all APs, irrespective of their titles to land.
- (vii) Establish grievance redress committees (GRCs) at the local level for speedy resolutions of disputes.
- (viii) Provide additional assistance to poor female - headed affected households (AHHs) and vulnerable groups.
- (ix) Establish income restoration assistance for alternative income sources and restoration of livelihoods for assisting APs to restore and/or improve upon their pre-project levels or standards.
- (x) Carry out internal/external, including third party, monitoring to assess outcome of resettlement operations and evaluate outcomes and
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.

86. All AHHs and APs, as per the above policy/principles and guidelines, will be eligible for compensation and assistance to be provided by the project. The cut-off date is the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will no longer be considered. For legal titleholders, the date of publication of the notice by the DC under Section 4 of ARIPA, 2017 will be considered as the cut-off date. While for affected non-titleholders, the date of the updated Detail Measurement Survey (DMS) will be the cut-off-date. Any persons moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled for compensation or assistance under the project. Any persons moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance.

VII. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

A. Eligibility and Special Considerations

87. The land acquisition and resettlement policy for the project will cover all APs irrespective of their title to land. Lack of legal documents for customary rights of occupancy/titles shall not affect eligibility for compensation. The RF stipulates payments of compensation as per the assessed value of the land and structure to the APs. In addition to compensation paid by the concerned DC, the APs will receive additional assistance in cash or kind to match replacement cost (RC), which is the difference between the market value and the assessed value for lost assets (land, houses and trees), transaction costs such as stamps/registration costs (in case of purchase of replacement land) and other cash grants and resettlement assistance such as shifting and reconstruction grant, resettlement benefit for loss of workdays/income due to dislocation. Socio-economically vulnerable households namely: (i) those below the poverty line (ii) landless (iii) households headed by the elderly, women, and Indigenous Peoples (iv) those without legal title to land and (v) those losing more than 10% of income from acquisition will be given additional cash assistance for relocation. Measures such as "host" area benefits - for example, additional classrooms in the existing educational institutions, access roads, improved water supply and sanitation etc.- to enhance the carrying capacity will be undertaken so that project benefits are enjoyed both by the host families and the resettled families, and host-resettlers' are integrated socially and economically.

B. Entitlement Matrix

88. Entitlement matrix is a compilation of eligibility and entitlement for each type of identified loss category. The matrix describes major types of losses attached to land acquisition and resettlement. In addition to the CCL, resettlement benefits as per the entitlement matrix will be provided to the APs. The matrix also includes provisions for any unanticipated impacts arising during or post project implementation. The mitigation measures in the matrix are consistent with co-financiers' safeguard requirements. They also reflect "good practice" for examples (e.g., RC for land, dislocation allowance, transfer grant, grievance redressal, income, and livelihood restoration, third party monitoring etc.) from the Jamuna Bridge Project. Compensation and other assistance will be paid to APs prior to dislocation and dispossession from acquired assets to construction activities. The eligibility for entitlement is limited by a cut-off date. The entitlement matrix for the project is given in table 35:

Table 35: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

General Implementation Issues and application Guidelines	
1.	Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) BWDB will setup a PVAT at each locality. The tasks of this PVAT are: - Recommend replacement cost (RC) based on current market price (CMP) analysis for land, structures, trees and standing crops. - Current Market Price (CMP) will be assessed for every affected mouza. - The land acquisition price will be determined by the standard procedure according to the land acquisition law. Updated in September 2017 - For all private land, the market price will be enhanced by 200% for compensation under law (CCL). For <i>Khas</i> land (government land, DC is the owner at respective districts on behalf of the government), CCL will be the assessed market price without enhancement. - RC for structure considering the cost of materials, labour inputs and land development cost at current market rates without depreciation costs. - RC /CMP will be approved by the Project Director. - The affected persons will be eligible to take away salvage materials within a stipulated time as agreed during implementation.
2.	INGO (INGO) BWDB will engage a local NGO to support implementation of resettlement plan i.e., to support the implementation of all land acquisition and resettlement activities. The recruited NGO for implementation of RP is called INGO (INGO) which will: - Utilise the database prepared by the Institutional Strengthening and Project Management Consultant (ISPMC) to identify all persons who have interest in the lands that will be acquired under the project (owner, tenants, operators etc). - Utilise the database prepared by the ISPMC to identify all informal occupier/ settler on the right of way of new embankment, rehabilitation embankment and RBP works. - Make the landowners / tenants / informal occupiers aware about details of land acquisition process, compensation entitlement, payment procedure/ mechanism, resettlement benefit offered by the project. - Legal owners will be assisted by INGO to organize legal documents in support of their ownership. - The INGO will identify loss and entitlement of female owners and co-sharers through share

determination at the field upon receipt of payment data from the DC office. vi. The INGO will inform the APs of the details of the land acquisition and compensation process, resettlement package and payment procedure. vii. The INGO shall encourage APs to consider purchasing land or investing the money in productive/income generating activities. viii. In addition, the INGO shall support APs in purchasing low-cost, low-lying land by bundling resettlement benefits. The land will then be filled by the project with dredged material to be built up to homestead land level. ix. A sample ToR for INGO has been provided in Appendix 8. 3. Joint Verification Team (JVT) i. The loss inventory items and quantities as well as the displaced persons (DPs) shall be verified in the field through JVT formed by DC. The members of PVAT will attend field verification by JVT. ii. The JVT will verify the socially recognized user as identified by the census. 4. BWDB field office (Executive Engineer) will be focal in JVT for title updating for usufruct and other rights before issuance of notice with assistance from INGO. 5. DC will pay CCL for the loss items. If RC is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by BWDB with assistance from INGO. 6. Compensation for Structures: i. Joint verification (DC and BWDB) and/or census will identify (record floor areas and category) of structure. ii. Compensation must be paid before AP dismantle and remove the structures as per civil works requirement. iii. The date of service of notice will be recognized as the cut-off date for structures not recognized by DC. In case of major differences identified between databases, BWDB will verify the data through the JVT. iv. The owner is allowed to take all salvageable material. v. The RC will be the cost of the structures at market price without depreciation. 7. In case of conflict between government rules and ADB SPS, ADB SPS will prevail			
Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Applicable Laws	Additional Services
Loss Item 1: LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND			
Legal owner(s) as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC) in the process of CCL payment and non-titled holders with recognizable claims. ¹⁰	1. Replacement Cost (RC) ¹ of agricultural land.	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	
Loss Item 2: LOSS OF HOMESTEAD, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL LAND AND COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES			
Legal owner(s) as	1. Replacement Cost (RC).	ARIPA 2017	BWDB will assist to

¹⁰ Recognizable claims are those having (i) customary ownership or (ii) possess any other legal document to establish ownership.

identified by DC in the process of CCL payment and non-titled holders with recognizable claims	2. 10% of CMP as transaction allowance such as stamp duty and registration cost, VAT etc. No matter whether she/he purchase land or not	ADB SPS 2009	purchase of above land(s) jointly with INGO on negotiated price and homestead land development (earth filling, if needed) with internal road links
Loss Item 3: LOSS OF WATER BODIES (PONDS, BOTH CULTIVATED AND NON-CULTIVATED)			
Legal owner(s) as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment and non-titled holders with recognizable claims	1. Replacement Cost (RC) of the water body (private land). 2. Allowance of one-year fish harvest to be recommended by PVAT	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	.
Loss Item 4: LOSS OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES			
Legal owner(s) as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment and non-titled holders with recognizable claims	1. Replacement Cost (RC) of residential structure 2. Transfer Grant @ Tk. 15 per sq. ft. of affected structure 3. Reconstruction and Homestead Development Grant (RHDG) Tk. 10,000.00. 4. Transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	Non-cash assistance in relocation and reconstruction, such as consultation and facilitation of documentation
Loss Item 5: LOSS OF COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL/COMMON RESOURCE PROPERTY (CPR) STRUCTURES			
Legal owners as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment and non-titled holders with recognizable claims.	1. Replacement Cost (RC) of commercial, industrial, CPR structure 2. Transfer Grant @ Tk. 15 per sq. ft of affected structure 3. Reconstruction Grant of TK12,000.00. 4. Transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities ¹¹	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	Non-cash assistance in relocation and reconstruction, such as consultation and facilitation of documentation
Loss Item 6: LOSS OF RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL AND OTHER PHYSICAL STRUCTURES			

¹¹ There is no physical relocation in-kind (e.g., housing) provided under the resettlement framework as in the consultation process APs expressed preference for cash compensation.

1.non-titled but with recognizable claims. 2.non-titled without recognizable claims. 3. both built structures on the RoW	1. Replacement cost structures as determined by PVAT 2. Structure Transfer Grant (STG) @ Tk. 15 per sq. ft. of affected structure 3. Reconstruction and Homestead Development Grant (RHDG) Tk. 15,000.00. 4. Transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	Non-cash assistance in relocation and reconstruction, such as consultation and facilitation of documentation
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Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:

1. The Non-title holder (with recognizable claims and without recognizable claim) structure losers are entitled to replacement cost of affected structure provided they are in the impact area prior to the cut of date. The Non-title holder (with recognizable claims and without recognizable claim) structure losers are entitled to replacement cost of affected structure provided they are in the impact area prior to the cut of date. A document to verify landlessness will be presented to JVT to establish vulnerability. A document to verify landlessness will be presented to JVT to establish vulnerability.
2. The INGO will assist the APs with self-relocation by undertaking a market assessment and assisting them in identification of land, linking them with available government housing schemes and supporting them to avail of credit facilities from financial institutions
3. In the case of physical displacement, the DPs will be given advance notice of at least 3 months (90 days) from the date of receipt of compensation to relocate themselves

Loss Item 7: LOSS OF TIMBER AND FRUIT BEARING TREES, BAMBOO AND BANANA GROVES

1. Legal owner(s) as identified by the DC in the process of CCL payment. 2. Socially recognized owners of trees grown on public or other land	1. Timber trees and bamboo: Current Market Price (CMP) of trees and bamboo 2. Fruit-bearing trees without timber: if the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, the estimated current market value of the fruit. 3. Fruit-bearing trees with timber: CMP for the timber and estimated current market value of fruit and the market value of the fruit of the remaining estimated productive life of the fruit trees. 4. Banana groves: CMP of all trees 5. Owners will be allowed to fell trees and take the timber, free of cost after payment of CCL or RC as applicable	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	INGO to explain RP policies regarding compensation for the trees of different categories and size and make the APs aware that they could take the timber and fruits free of cost
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Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:

1. The INGO will provide guidance in plantation and post-plantation care

Loss Item 8: LOSS OF STANDING CROPS/FISH STOCK			
1. Legal owners identified by the DC in progress of CCL payment 2. Socially recognized owners	1. RC of standing crops/fish stock 2. Owners will be allowed to harvest crops and fish stock	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	INGO will assist APs in the process of claiming compensation from DC offices for organizing necessary documents
Loss Item 9: LOSS OF LEASED /MORTGAGED IN LAND/PONDS			
1. Leaseholder with legal papers 2. Socially recognized lessee or sharecropper, in case of customary informal tenancy arrangements, including socially recognized agreements	1. CMP of crops/ fish stock for one year as compensation 2. Outstanding lease money back to the lessee by the owner as per agreement 3. The leaseholder will be allowed to take the crops/fishes free of cost within the date declared by BWDB	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	1. INGO will assist in ensuring that the lessee receives all eligible payments. 2. INGO will mediate refund of outstanding lease money by the owner to the lessees
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:			
1. With legal agreement: DC will pay CCL to legal owner and mortgagee/leaseholder in accordance with the law. With customary tenancy agreements, including socially recognized verbal agreements: Legal owner will receive CCL from DC. The legal owner will pay the outstanding liabilities to the lessee/mortgagee. Under the following conditions: (i) all contractual liabilities are already paid up (ii) if not, the legal owner will get the residual payment after all liabilities are paid up (iii) BWDB will ensure RC of crops to the cultivator with direct payment of the difference, if CCL is less than RC, with assistance from INGO (iv) Dislocation Allowance will be paid to the actual cultivator of the acquired land by BWDB with assistance from INGO			
Loss Item 10: LOSS OF INCOME FROM DISPLACED COMMERCIAL/ INDUSTRIAL PREMISES			
Any proprietor or businessperson or artisan operating in premises	Employment in the Project construction work, if possible Moving assistance (one time) for tenant. Tk 5000.00	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	DPs will be brought under income and livelihood regenerating program (ILRP)
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:			
1. All the business operators will be entitled for grant against loss of wages. The one-time moving assistance will be provided to the tenants only			
Loss Item 11: TEMPORARY LOSS OF INCOME (WAGE EARNERS IN AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE & SMALL BUSINESS, AND INDUSTRY)			
Regular wage earners affected by the acquisition	Allowance ¹² of Tk 4,000 Per HH Allowance of Tk 5,000.00 per FHH DPs to be included in the Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP)	ADB SPS 2009	1. APs will be brought under the ILRP
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:			

¹² The amount mentioned as per the provision in the approved Resettlement Framework of BWDB.

DP must have been an employee of landowner or business located in the acquired lands for at least twelve months, as identified by Joint Verification and/or a contracted institution or a consulting company's census			
Loss Item 12: LOSS OF INCOME FROM RENTED -OUT AND ACCESS TO RENTED IN RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL PREMISES			
1. Owner of the rented-out premises 2. AH/person rented-in any such structure	Dislocation Allowance of Tk. 5,000.00 for each unit of premises to both the renter and the rentees	ARIPA-2017 ADB SPS 2009	DPs will be brought under the ILRP
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines: Guidelines: In case of any conflict between Government Act/Rules & ADB SPS 2009, later will prevail			
Loss Item 13: VULNERABLE AHs SPECIAL ASSISTANCE			
<i>Vulnerable AH Assistance</i>	One-Time Special Assistance Grant of Tk 18,000 Skill training and credit support under ILRP No AH will get the grant if their family members do not participate to the proposed skill training	ADB SPS 2009	APs will be brought under the ILRP.
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:			
1. Vulnerable AHs are <u>those (i) below the poverty line, (ii) the landless, (iii) the elderly, (iv) women and children, (v) Indigenous Peoples, and (vi) those without legal title to land.</u> 2. Loss of income will be assessed as per actual loss of productive resources (land and businesses) to the project and the total income of the affected households from all sources through Census of all AHs. 3. JVT will verify the percentage of loss comparing the actual loss and the total income from all sources of the affected households. 4. Households turning into landless due to acquisition of agricultural land will be eligible for larger credit from the ILRP for longer duration			
Loss Item 14: ADVERSE IMPACT ON HOST POPULATION DUE TO RELOCATION OF APs			
Households' self relocated to the host villages	Enhancement of carrying capacity of common civic amenities/utilities of the host communities as per assessment by BWDB	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	1. Investment in the host area to improve health, education, and other public services 2. Forestation in the host area
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines: Community needs for enhancement of common facilities in host areas will be assessed through a needs assessment survey.			
Loss Item 15: LOSS OF SUBMERGED LAND (ERODED LAND)			
1. Legal owner(s) of land (DC's Khas land after legally established AD Line) and non-titled holders	1. In absence of legally established AD line, all entitlements as provisioned for Loss	ARIPA-2017 ADB SPS 2009	

with recognizable claims. 2. Previous ¹³ private owners of land below alluvial and diluvial (AD) Line	Item 1. In case of Khas land, CCL to respective DCs Resettlement cost (RC) of Khas land to previous owner(s)		
Loss Item 16: UNFORESEEN ADVERSE IMPACTS			
Households/persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RP implementation.	Entitlements will be determined as per the resettlement policy		As appropriate
The unforeseen impacts and affected persons will be identified with due care as per policy framework and proposed to the MoWR and the ADB for approval including quantity of losses, their owners, and the entitlements			

AD line = alluvial and diluvial line declared by the deputy commissioner of the concerned area of the riverine districts; AHH = affected household; APs = affected persons; BWDB = Bangladesh Water Development Board; CCL = cash compensation under the law; CMP = current market price; DC = deputy commissioner; FHH = female-headed household; HH = household; ILRP = income and livelihood regenerating program; INGO = implementing nongovernment organization; JVT = Joint Verification Team; MoWR = Ministry of Water Resources; PVAT = Property Valuation Advisory Team; RP = resettlement plan, sometimes called resettlement action plan or RAP; RC = replacement cost, the cost the required to avail the same or similar goods or services lost or displaced or dislocated due to project activities; SPS = Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 are mainly environmental safeguards, socioeconomic safeguards that affect the livelihoods assets of communities and the safeguards of the indigenous people living in the communities.

C. Unanticipated Impacts on Char lands

89. Although there are no anticipated negative impacts on char lands,¹⁴ the project will monitor the river behaviour to assess all unanticipated impacts on chars and char people through the Project's environmental assessment and review procedure (EARP).

D. Cut-off date

90. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date. The cut-off date is the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will not be considered. For legal titleholders, the date of publication of the notice by the Deputy Commissioner under Section 4 of ARIPA, 2017 will be considered as the cut-off date. While for affected non-titleholders, the date of Detail Measurement Survey (DMS) will be the cut-off-date. Any persons moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled for compensation or assistance under the project.

¹³ Prior the land was submerged.

¹⁴ The nearest char is in the Jamuna River, more than 20 km from the site of this intervention.

91. All APs who are identified within the project area on the cut-off date will be entitled to receive compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures (as outlined in the entitlement matrix below) sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity, and production levels. BWDB will inform the APs and other stakeholders about the cut-off date. The written notices will be provided to the APs detailing information about the cut-off, eligibility for compensation, and process paying compensation.

92. These cut-off dates are expected to be officially published between October and December 2023. Based on the detailed design, updated RP (this document) and with the help of DC and JVT, final unit of entitlements measures, and resettlement cost will be made. Each AP will receive an ID card and an entitlement card. The ID card will be issued by BWDB to the APs as identified during JVS with joint signature of the BWDB representative and Field Coordinator of the INGO. Photograph of the APs will be attested by the concerned Union Parishad Chairman and pasted on the ID card.

E. Valuation of Assets

93. The valuation of assets and the determination of the replacement cost will be done through a market survey in the locality of the intervention. For structures, the replacement cost will be considered, for trees, the remaining productivity (of fruits) will be considered and for crops, the market price of the typical crop grown will be considered. These will be cross checked with assistance from different agencies such as Public Works Department (PWD) for structures, Department of Forest for trees, and Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) for crops.

94. The valuation of assets will then be reviewed by the PVAT in coordination with BWDB and DC office.

VIII. RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Displacement

95. All necessary efforts will be made to minimize the Project 2 impacts, particularly on the construction of the Shahjadpur embankment, and to reduce impacts on assets and disruption of livelihood. Adequate provisions have been incorporated into the planning and design of the project to minimize or mitigate any unavoidable impacts.

96. The technical and social team have worked closely together to reduce the social impacts of Project 2, including Shahjadpur embankment. The cooperation included teamwork in design adaptation and innovative technical solutions. For example, locations of some embankment sections have been changed several times to avoid affecting homestead lands with multiple households and/or religious institutions. This will be adhered through the construction process as well. As a result, the displacement impact has been reduced as far as possible. It must be

noted that most of the household heads were born in the same village as well as indicated in table 36:

Table 36: Household nativity to the village

Born in Village	Dombaria mouza			Selachapri mouza			Total		
	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total
Yes	67	6	73	52	1	53	119	7	126
No	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Sub-total	67	7	74	53	2	55	120	9	129

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

97. During the survey the AHHs showed preference to opt for receiving cash as compensation and self-relocation (vide table 37):

Table 37: Opinion of AHs regarding compensation for land and structures

Acceptable compensation for	MHH			FHH		
	Cash	In-Kind	None	Cash	In-Kind	None
Land	120	0	0	9	0	0
Structure	120	0	0	9	0	0

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

98. About 60% (77 out of 129) households preferred to stay in the same locality, while remaining preferred to relocate to another locality, due to reasons of work, market access and access to roads has been presented in the table 38 below:

Table 38: Preferred resettlement sites

Preferred option	MHH	FHH	Total
Same locality	71	6	77
Place with work / market / roads	49	3	52
Sub-total	120	9	129

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

99. The AHHs wanted to make their own choices for relocation, after receiving cash compensation from the project. None of the household mentioned that they will relocate with other means (vide table 39):

Table 39: Resettlement options

Acceptable relocation option	MHH	FHH
Free choice (just cash compensation)	120	9
Relocate alone (with help from Project)	0	0
Relocate with your village / neighbours	0	0

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

B. Land acquisition and Relocation Impacts

100. It is anticipated that the self-managed relocation strategy would limit social disruption by allowing the displaced families to stay around their own social kin groups as per their own choice. Apart from compensation and assistance planned per the project resettlement policy, the project will also assist them in the relocation process in terms of information, consultation with host communities and local government agencies, facilitation of documentation, licensing, and registration as necessary with local governments.

101. Land acquisition impacting the livelihood of APs has been avoided as much as possible and the AHHs have opted for self-relocation with the cash compensation. But there is a need of some land acquisition for access roads that will be minimized as possible. For self-relocation, BWDB will assist as far as feasible (depending on location and budget availability) raising individual plots with sand dredging, a common technique in Bangladesh for re-claiming, low-lying flooded lands and providing transitional support and development assistance in line with the ADB SPS 2009 and the RF, including, where relevant, assessment of land market, assistance from INGO to locate alternate lands, land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities. Assistance will be provided to affected businesses to restore their businesses and incomes. All businesspeople, including renters, will receive a cash grant for loss of access to business premises, in form of a one-time cash grant against loss of income. This assistance is intended to supplement the income loss during the transitional period to re-establish businesses at new sites. The information on relocation areas where the AHHs have moved into will be collected for monitoring purposes.

IX. INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM (ILRP)

A. Income and Livelihood Restoration Strategy

102. Mitigation of loss of assets and livelihood is the focus of the resettlement plan. Measures will be taken to provide appropriate support to the livelihood restoration aspects of APs as outlined in entitlement matrix. According to the known impacts, adequate compensation/resettlement benefits will be provided to these APs before resettlement. Through further assessment by the INGO additional support through trainings will be provided to enable the affected person to develop new income generating activities.

103. This livelihood development support will be implemented through the INGO, as a consolidated procurement package. The terms of reference of this NGO have been developed and is under approval of the ADB. The program will target one member each from all households who each receive residential and on-site trainings.

104. The survey made an initial assessment of the skill training required for livelihoods improvement among the households covered. The findings show that tailoring is the main skill

required for both males and females followed by cultivation skills and computer training among males. The details are in table 40 below:

Table 40: Livelihood Restoration Options

Livelihood training topics	MHH	FHH	Total
Computer	3	0	3
Cultivation	17	1	18
Other	3	0	3
Tailoring	30	1	31
Totals	53	2	55

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

105. For additional support to usual income restoration assistance, as mentioned above, the agency involved in livelihood restoration will specifically undertake assessment of needs and skill base of vulnerable APs between 15 to 45 years of age. The agency will conduct a need-based survey and prepare a list of eligible members of affected vulnerable households with their relevant profile and the short-term livelihood regeneration assistance under the resettlement plan and long-term income generation program under the livelihood restoration program will be organized as per the options given in Table 39.

B. Employment in Construction

106. APs whose livelihood are impacted by the project will get preference in jobs associated with the project construction. Eligible APs will form labor contracting society (LCS) with the help of the INGO and be deployed by the Contractor in any suitable works. Eligible APs will get preferential employment in project works based on their eligibility. The jobs, in the semi-skilled and unskilled category, shall be offered to the eligible APs in preference to others. A clause should be incorporated in the contract documents requiring contractors to give employment, if available, to project APs having ID cards in preference to other persons and avoiding child labour. The avoidance of child labour in construction will be monitored as well to avoid abuse.

107. Additionally, almost all households have requested financial and other assistance (i.e., by providing equipment, fertilizers, seeds, or technical assistance) from NGOs and the government. Table 41 gives an overview of the type of assistance per AHH divided by gender and type of organisation (NGO or Government).

Table 41: NGO and Government assistance required

Assistance Type	MHH			FHH		
	NGO	Govt.	Totals	NGO	Govt.	Totals
Equipment	0	1	1	0	0	0
Fertilizer	2	4	6	0	0	0
Financial	111	63	174	9	4	13
Technical	9	54	63	0	5	5
Sub-totals	122	122	244	9	9	18

Source: Project survey June-July 2023

X. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT COSTS

108. The costs for land acquisition and resettlement in the resettlement plan have been estimated at current market price of land as per land rates of DC's office for 2022-23, physical assets and businesses by enhancing the 2022-23 area project rates from Shahjadpur and including additional assistance for loss of income and vulnerabilities as per the resettlement policy framework. This budget is indicative of outlays of different rates applied in similar ADB project in recent years for AHs due to acquisition of agricultural land.

109. These costs will be updated and adjusted once the land acquisition boundaries are finalized, and the government adopts a price of land as per ARIPA 2017 and other assets based on recommendations of PVAT for replacement value. Replacement value of land and property will be updated annually if the PVAT at the district level justifies the same at the time of dispossession for any considerable price escalation.

110. All land acquisition and resettlement funds will be provided by BWDB based on the financing plan agreed by the Government of Bangladesh and the ADB. In terms of the relocation of APs, squatters, encroachers and lessees, their resettlement and rehabilitation will be considered as an integral component of the project costs.

111. The rehabilitation and training of the potential affected persons will be provided under the ILRP based on vulnerability and needs. The latter of which are assessed based on existing skill base and available opportunities through consultation exercises.

112. BWDB will ensure that the land acquisition and resettlement budgets are delivered on time to the DCs and resettlement account of the field office of the BWDB-RU respectively. BWDB will also ensure that the RP is submitted to the ADB for concurrence, and that funds for entitlements under the RP are fully provided to APs prior to the handing over of the site to the civil work contractor. Compensation and resettlement funds will be provided to the APs in two separate ways:

- (i) Compensation under law for acquisition of land will be disbursed through the DCs.
- (ii) Additional assistance for resettlement of project APs will be disbursed directly by BWDB with assistance from the INGO.

113. The budget for RP implementation excluding resettlement grants and contingencies is estimated to be Tk653,893,789 or about \$5,944,489 as presented in table 42. Including 10% contingencies the budget stands at Tk719,283,168 or \$6,538,938. The amount of land estimated to be acquired is 4.52 hectares, and include homestead, agricultural land, water bodies (ditches / ponds) and trees. The primary structures include pacca, semi-pacca, katcha and thatched houses; secondary structures are tubewells, separate latrines, boundary walls etc. The alignment breadth considered is 60 metres and the cost of land has been considered three times the available mouza rate collected from the sub-registry land office, Shahjadpur. For structure, two times the Public Works Department rates have been applied.

Table 42: Resettlement Budget of Shahjadpur

Cost Heads	Shelachapri mouza	Dombaria mouza	Total BDT	Total USD
Cost of land (@ Mouza rate)	53,978,323	93,924,791	-	-
Cost of land @ 3-times	161,934,969	281,774,372	443,709,341	4,033,721
Cost of structure (PWD rates)	7,644,360	72,697,356	-	-
Cost of structure (2-times)	15,288,720	145,394,712	160,683,432	1,460,758
Cost of Trees	356,402	725,169	1,081,572	9,832
Cost of Crops	287,720	585,423	873,143	7,938
Grants for squatters and vulnerable	1,046,355	2,129,013	3,175,368	28,867
Provision for top-up	16,193,497	28,177,437	44,370,934	403,372
Total BDT	195,107,664	458,786,126	653,893,789	5,944,489
Contingency @10%			65,389,379	594,449
Cost of NGO for RP and LR implementation			11,672,029	106,109
Grand Total			730,955,197	6,645,047

Source: DC office, Sirajganj's survey and Project survey June-July 2023

Note: One USD=110 BDT as on 27th November 2023; INGO cost included, ILRP, GRC costs included in contingency

114. Resettlement grants, top-up (the difference between three times the mouza rate and current market rate as per ADB guideline) have been included in the budget. In addition to the resettlement budget, the project will provide a livelihood restoration program under a dedicated NGO for which an additional budget provision is kept under the program along with the skill training for an estimated amount of Tk41,615,262 or about \$378,321.

115. Most of the resettlement budget is allocated for land acquisition (68.4% including top-up) followed by replacement cost of structures (22%) followed by trees comprising 0.15% and crops about 0.12% of the total costs.

116. The resettlement plan budget for replacement value of land, structures and other assets, and special assistance will be calculated using the market rates reflecting replacement cost or updating the replacement value of assets at the time of dispossession. The costs for relocation and special assistance will be consistent with the resettlement policy framework and updated entitlement matrix. Other costs involving project disclosure, public consultations and focus group discussions, surveys, training and income and livelihood restoration, and monitoring and evaluation have been included in the resettlement plan budget. There is also a budget allocation for resettlement plan implementation. The cost estimate in this RP is based on the market price of land as of July 2022-23 vis-à-vis the inventory of losses as of August 2023. This estimate will be revised based on changes on any additional impacts to be considered. Therefore, the budget will remain as a dynamic process for cost estimate even during implementation. The price valuation (current market value) collected people's view through FGDs and one to one meeting with socially acceptable persons i.e., teachers, elected leaders etc. Recently transacted land buyers/sellers etc., from project sites were contacted regarding market price and government mouza rate collected from concerned upazila land offices in May 2023.

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RP IMPLEMENTATION

A. Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)

117. BWDB is the owner and executing agency of Project 2. For execution of the project, a PMO headed by a project director (PD) has been set up within BWDB that is responsible for the overall execution of the Project. All concerned BWDB field division offices headed by executive engineer have been set up within BWDB as subproject management office (SMO) and concerned SMO has updated relevant resettlement plan before starting implementation work.

118. The PMO will implement the RP through the SMO headed by executive engineer and with the support of the INGO for resettlement work. The RU is responsible for implementation of the RP that includes disbursement of compensation through DC, and distribution of resettlement benefit through its own staff with the assistance of SMOs and INGO. All concerned BWDB field divisions will update their RP before starting civil construction work. The RU is also responsible for implementation of an ILRP with the support of the INGO. This project has a Gender Action Plan (GAP) and the INGO recruited would help implementation of ILRP during and after resettlement of APs.

119. The Executive Engineer (EE) under the overall responsibility of the PD, will undertake day-to-day activities with the appointed INGO. The concerned sub-divisional engineer, SMO or his representatives are actively involved with the JVT and PVAT. Executive Engineer (EE) performs the role of convener of the GRC. The EE will coordinate and manage existing resettlement and rehabilitation of the APs, disburse resettlement benefits, and ensure AP access to development programs adequately. The EE will carry out the following specific tasks relating to resettlement plan implementation:

- (i) Liaison with district administration to support resettlement plan implementation activities i.e., appoint JVT and PVAT members etc.
- (ii) Discharge overall responsibility of planning, management, monitoring and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation program.
- (iii) Ensure availability of budget for all activities
- (iv) Synchronize resettlement activity and handover encumbrance free land to the contractor with construction schedule.
- (v) Develop RP implementation tools and form necessary committees.
- (vi) Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement packages and payment modality and
- (vii) Convene GRC

120. The INGO to be appointed will open field offices, carry out information campaign and involve affected persons including women in the implementation process from the very beginning of their contract. The INGO will utilise the collected, collated, and computerized data to process the identification of eligible persons correctly for resettlement benefits and assess their entitlements as per resettlement plan policy. However, the SMO will affect the payments after necessary scrutiny. The executive engineer of SMO in charge of the resettlement

management will report to the PD. He/she will work in close coordination with the respective field-based offices and INGO on the day-to-day activities of the resettlement implementation.

121. The SMO, Land Acquisition Office, and IA will execute joint verification of the property on the ROW by JVT, valuation of the affected property by PVAT and monitor the progress of the resettlement plan implementation work. The SMO will ensure coordination between the relevant departments, INGO, the GRC, PVAT and the APs. Apart from the GRC, JVT for quantification of affected properties and PVAT will be formed by the MoWR for valuation of affected property and GRC for resolution redressal of disputes. The composition and formation of committees and mechanisms for quantification and valuation of properties and grievance resolution will be constituted through government order. People's participation will be ensured through recruiting their representatives in these committees. Institutional responsibilities for RP preparation and implementation activities are further shown in table 43.

Table 43: Institutional Responsibilities in Resettlement Process

Related Activities and Responsibilities	Responsibility
A. Preparation of RP	
Recruitment of INGO	PMO
Design and reproduction of RP Information Brochures	SMO/INGO
Disclosure and public consultations	SMO/ INGO
Design and carry out joint verification survey	DC/SMO/ INGO
Market survey on prices of affected structure	INGO /PVAT
Establishment of unit prices	PVAT/PMO
Processing the Joint verification survey data of APs	INGO
Assessing AHs and vulnerable APs to be relocated	INGO /SMO
Determination of entitlements and consultations with individual APs	SMO/ INGO
Disclosure of RP to BWDB, APs and stakeholders	PMO/SMO/ INGO
Review and concurrence of RP	ADB
Approval of RP	BWDB/Ministry
B. RP Implementation	
Mobilization of GRC	PMO/SMO/ INGO
Establishment of internal monitoring	BWDB
Budget approval for compensation and resettlement benefits	PMO
Release of funds for payment of compensation/resettlement benefits	BWDB/PMO
Payment of compensation/resettlement benefits	SMO/ INGO
Filing and resolution of complaints of APs,	SMO/GRCs/ INGO
Confirmation of "No Objection" for the award of civil works contract	ADB
Relocation and livelihood restoration assistance	INGO /SMO/LIRP
C. Monitoring and Evaluation	
Internal monitoring and evaluation	PMO/SMO/ISPMC
External monitor engagement	PMO

122. BWDB, upon approval of the project from ADB and Government and finalization of the detailed design and the resettlement plan will engage an INGO. They will prepare ID cards and other related documents for assisting BWDB in making payment and the BWDB will disburse account payee cheque to the entitled persons in a suitable place of office after issuing prior notice. The INGO will assist the APs and as well as BWDB in all aspects. During determination

of unit rate of the affected structure, the PVAT will collect information sources with a structured questionnaire by interviewing different categories of people such as Imam, Teacher, Community Leader, Trader, Broker, Elected Representatives of the local government, etc.

B. Institutional Capacity Strengthening

123. As part of the institutional development program the BWDB as the executing agency for the project loan implementation will need to establish its own resettlement unit (RU) at PMO to assist PMO assigning the existing staff (CRO) with additional responsibility of managing resettlement. The Sub Divisional Engineer, SMO will play role as convener of JVT, PVAT. The Executive Engineer of concerned SMO will play role as convenor of GRC. The BWDB may organize training on involuntary resettlement at the initial stage of implementation of the RP in any suitable venue within Bangladesh by hiring senior level resettlement specialist for BWDB officials involved with the project. To strengthen the capacity of BWDB in resettlement, a training course was conducted (table 44) under FRERMIP Project-1 and another course is planned for Project-2.

Table 44: Social safeguard trainings under FRERMIP Projects 1 and 2

Project	Training	Date	Attendees
Project-1	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Management Course	January 2019	15 BWDB officers
Project-2	Land acquisition and social safeguards	To be determined	10 BWDB officers

C. Other Agencies Involved in the Process

i. Deputy Commissioners

124. The DC office will appoint representatives as member(s) of the committees for quantifying losses and determining valuation of the affected properties. MoWR will constitute three committees i.e., JVT, PVAT and GRC. Among these committees, JVT and PVAT will be constituted with representatives of BWDB, resettlement plan INGO and DC or the representative. BWDB and INGO shall liaise with concerned DC offices to complete the tasks following the notification of the Ministry.

ii. INGO

125. BWDB will engage an INGO for support in finalization and in implementation of the RP in the field level. The INGO will be engaged to assist the BWDB for implementation of the RP. The BWDB together with the ISPMC will define the tasks of the INGO regarding RP implementation in detailed terms of reference such as consultation /public information campaign for rapport building, issuance of ID cards, payment of eligible benefits to affected households/ individuals, institutional development, skill training/management training, community awareness and empowerment, etc. The INGO will initially create ID number for each AP as identified during joint verification survey by JVT and prepare an ID card for each AP with photograph. Photograph of the APs will be attested by the concerned-UP Chairman and pasted on the ID

card. The ID card will comprise information on name, father's/husband's name, mother's name, age, education, identifiable marks, detail address, details of quantity of losses etc. The ID card will be issued by BWDB with joint signature of the BWDB and INGO representatives and distributed among the EPs by INGO.

126. The INGO will assess what are the land requirements and impacts, supported through surveys. Once the RP is finalized the INGO will assist the APs in preparing documents and opening bank account in their names to receive their cheque from BWDB. They will form focus group with the affected people based on homogeneity and/or nearness and hold meetings on regular basis to let them know their right and entitlements as prescribed in the RP. The INGO will have to establish an MIS section in their central office for record keeping of the APs, creating individual ID number of the entitled persons, preparing AP's file based on quantity of losses and Entitlement Card (EC) based on loss type and budget. The INGO will submit monthly progress report to the PMO mentioning progress of activities to be carried out by INGO.

127. Upon fulfillment of criteria i.e., necessary documents to make payment/benefits to the APs the INGO will prepare payment debit voucher and other documents for payment and BWDB will disburse account payee cheque to the APs in the public place or Union Parishad (UP) office in presence of the UP Chairman after issuing prior notice to the concerned EPs.

iii. Ministry of Water Resources

128. The Ministry of Water Resources through a gazette notification will form various committees for implementation of the RP at the field level. The INGO will work as member for all the committees (including member-secretary of JVT, PVAT) involving representatives from DC, BWDB, Local Government Institutions (LGI) and APs. These committees/teams will ensure stakeholders' participation and uphold the interest of the vulnerable APs. The powers and jurisdictions of the committees will be clearly defined in the gazette notification.

D. Joint Verification Team

129. BWDB will form a JVT for the project through a notification to compare and review the physical verification data collected along with the DCs' assessment of losses of physical assets and their owners. JVT will conduct property assessment and evaluation and both JVT and the concerned party will sign the verification record. Disputes on property rights will be recorded. The INGO will process the entitlements of the APs using the JVT data as one of the determinants. The JVT is formed as follows:

- (i) Sub-Divisional Engineer/Assistant Engineer or equivalent officer): Convener
- (ii) Representative of concerned Deputy Commissioner: Member
- (iii) Representative of INGO staff recruited by BWDB: Member
- (iv) (DTL, AM/Specialist or equivalent Officer of INGO): Member-Secretary

E. Property Valuation Advisory Team

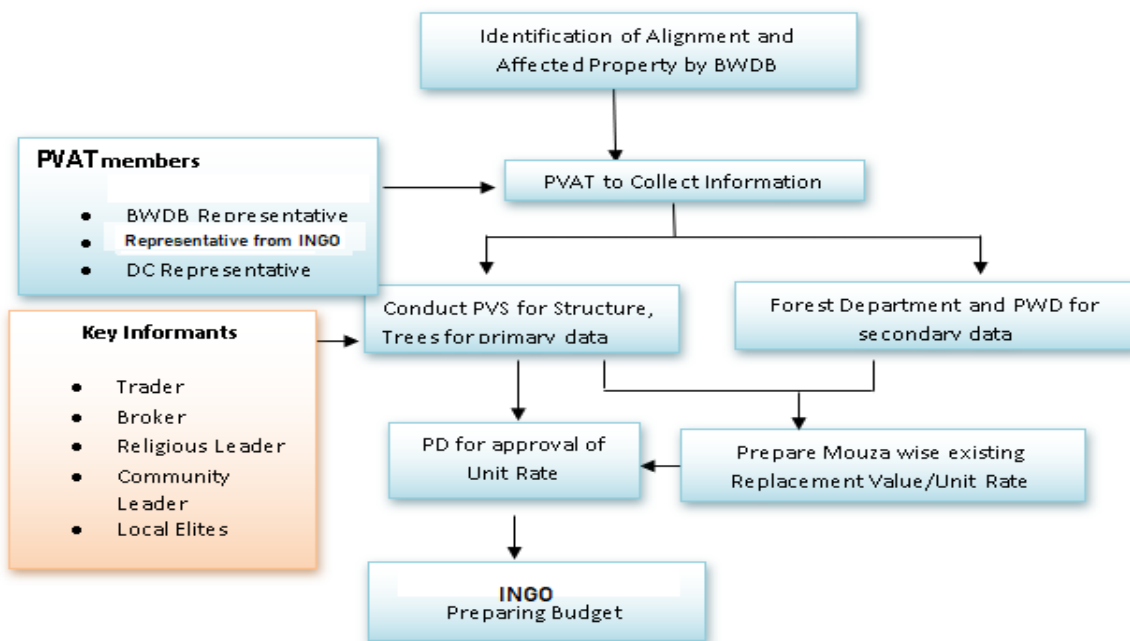
130. The PVAT will review the assessment of the INGO on the market price of the property affected by the project at their replacement cost. The INGO will process the entitlements of the project-affected persons using the PVAT data as one of the determinants. The PVAT will be formed as follows in the table 45:

Table 45: Composition of PVAT

Representative of BWDB (Sub-divisional Engineer or equivalent officer)	Convener
Representative of concerned Deputy Commissioner	Member
Sub-Divisional Engineer, concerned SMO, BWDB	Member
Representative of INGO recruited by BWDB (DTL, Area Manager or equivalent Officer/Specialist)	Member-Secretary

131. Procedure of determining replacement value is described in Figure 8:

Figure 8: Procedure of Determining Valuation of Property



F. Grievance Redress Committee

132. The GRC will be formed at two levels for any grievances involving resettlement benefits, relocation, and other assistance: SMO level and PMO level.

1) **At SMO level:** The local GRC shall review and resolve grievances within 10 days of receiving any complaints at each level and will maintain written records of all the appeals received. The GRC at SMO level constitutes the following members:

1. Executive Engineer (Field/equivalent)–Convener
2. Sub Divisional Engineer from BWDB–Member Secretary

3. Chairman of concerned Union Parishad–Member
4. Representative of Displaced Persons (DPs)–Member
5. Representative of INGO–Member

*The committee can co-opt any members (like concerned ward members, ward women members etc.) for assistance to comply its responsibilities.

2) **At PMO level**, the GRC will constitute the following members headed by Project Director to deal with any grievances accelerated from the SMO level.

1. Project Director (PD) – Convener
2. Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) – Member Secretary
3. Resettlement Specialist, ISPMC–Member

G. Women Groups in Resettlement Process

133. The resettlement plan implementation will ensure a gender sensitive approach in planning, management, and operations of resettlement. Separate groups of women affected persons will be formed and operated by the INGO. Feedback from the female APs and FHHs will be obtained through these female FGDs for planning relocation and resettlement. The female staff engaged by INGO will identify needs of female APs for income restoration approaches and implementation of the income restoration component of the RP. Women were consulted during social appraisal and will be further consulted during the process of resettlement plan implementation.

134. **Finalization Schedule.** The RP which will be implemented commencing in December 2023 when the INGO is expected to be on-boarded. Based on the detailed design and updated RP and with the help of DC and JVT, the implementation and the skill training and related activities will be carried out and the outcomes documented by the INGO.

135. **Implementation Schedule.** A time-bound implementation schedule for the resettlement plan 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 APs in the process of relocation and resettlement. Individual entitlements (resettlement benefits as per ADB policy and agreed entitlement matrix outside cash compensation under law) on a household basis will be processed by the NGO. Each AP will receive an ID card and an entitlement card. The ID card will be issued by BWDB to the APs as identified during JVS with joint signature of the BWDB representative and Field Coordinator of the INGO. Photograph of the APs will be attested by the concerned Union Parishad Chairman and pasted on the ID card.

136. The total resettlement plan implementation period is estimated over a period of nine months. The INGO contract will be awarded before starting construction work so that they implement the RP and arrange payment of compensation/resettlement benefits to the APs prior to displacement. Implementation of resettlement plan will continue during construction and three months after construction work for entertaining claims/grievances of the APs regarding payment

of compensation and other resettlement benefits. However, some of the activities for the resettlement plan implementation may extend further. The preliminary time bound implementation schedule is placed in the table 46 below:

Table 46: Implementation schedule: (Tentative)

S. No.	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Activities	Estimated Start Timeline	Estimated Completion Timeline
1.	Contracting and Orientation of INGO	December 2023	December 2023
2.	Formation of Committees by Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR)	December 2023	December 2023
3.	Joint Verification Survey by JVT	December 2023	December 2023
4.	Property Valuation Survey and determination of unit rate by PVAT	December 2023	December 2023
5.	Data Processing and Determination of Individual Entitlements	January 2024	January 2024
6.	Preparation and submission of resettlement budget and individual entitlement to BWDB	February 2024	February 2024
7.	Approval of resettlement budget by BWDB	March 2024	March 2024
8.	P/payment of compensation/resettlement benefits to APs by BWDB	From March 2024 onwards	
9.	Redress of Grievances	From January 2024 onwards	
10.	Payment of other Resettlement benefits based on GRC decision	From January 2024 onwards	
11.	Training and Income Generation Programs	April 2024	May 2024
12.	Submission of project completion report	May 2024	
13.	Monitoring and Evaluation	Throughout	

XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

137. BWDB as the executing agency, through PMO, will establish a monitoring system involving the executive engineer, SMO for collection, analysis, reporting and use of information about the progress of resettlement, based on the RP policy. These stakeholders will be made responsible to monitor the progress of all aspects of resettlement and income generation. The executing agency will report to the ADB on resettlement and income regeneration by APs in the quarterly and semi-annual reports, including identification of significant issues. Besides, a project completion report stipulating all efforts and outcome will be sought by the ADB from the BWDB.

138. The resettlement plan implementation monitoring will be carried out internally by the BWDB to provide feedback to BWDB upon monitoring and evaluation reports and other relevant data to identify any action needed to improve resettlement performance or respond to the changing circumstances. The evaluation will also assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement planning.

Monitoring of child labour avoidance in construction activities will be undertaken. Budgetary provision will be kept in the DPP as well as in this resettlement plan for external monitoring.

(i) Internal Monitoring

139. The internal monitoring by BWDB will deal with all aspects of land acquisition and resettlement. The PMO, assisted by the INGO field staff, will establish a monthly monitoring system, and prepare monthly progress reports on all aspects of resettlement plan. The benchmark data for project level monitoring will come from the SES database created during the planning and implementation stages. The BWDB will submit semi-annual monitoring reports (SMR-format in **Appendix 9**), within 30 days from end of the reporting period, to ADB for review and disclosure. The external monitor party will review the SMR for addressing safeguard issues.

(ii) External Monitoring

140. The primary objective for engaging an external monitor is to review, monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the resettlement plan, including compensation payment, achievement of resettlement objectives, the changes in living standards and livelihoods, restoration of the economic and social base of APs, 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, as well as verify the monitoring reports submitted by BWDB. The external monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB on a semi-annual basis.

B. Supervision by ISPMC (Consultants)

141. The Resettlement Specialists of the ISPMC (Consultant) will supervise and monitor the implementation of the resettlement plan. The supervision and monitoring work shall involve review of resettlement implementation, verification of the results of internal monitoring in the field, and consultation with APs, officials, and community leaders for preparing review reports. In addition to regular review missions, ADB may undertake a midterm comprehensive review of the RP implementation.

Appendix 1: Survey questionnaire

Following are screenshots of the entry forms in the I-Pads and as used in the field:

The screenshot displays a digital survey form interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: 'Questionnaire Entry', 'Upazila', 'Union', 'Village', and 'Unique ID Code' (displaying '00-001'). Below these is a 'General Data' section with fields for Subproject, Component, SES_Surveyed, Random No., Location (with Lat, Long, and Accur(m) sub-fields), and FRERMIP Structure No. A 'Get' button is next to the Location fields. To the right of these fields are date and time input fields (dd-mm-yyyy, Time Start, Finish), a 'Go to Rec' button with navigation arrows, and a 'Delete' button. Below the 'General Data' section is a 'Respondent' section with fields for Name, Father Name, Occupation (with a dropdown menu), National ID, DAG No., Mobile No., and a checkbox for 'Is Respondent Household Head?'. To the left of these fields are two large orange rectangular boxes labeled 'Respondent Photo' and 'Respondent Signature'. To the right of the 'Respondent' section is a 'Household Head' section with fields for Name, Father/Husband, Occupation (with a dropdown menu), National ID, Mother, Gender (with a dropdown menu), and Age. At the bottom of this section are 'Survey Finished' and 'Go to Form' buttons with navigation arrows. Below the 'Respondent' and 'Household Head' sections is a 'Mouza Label' field. The bottom of the screenshot shows a 'I. Census' section with a 'Vulnerability' tab. The 'Vulnerability' tab is active, showing a list of questions (1.1 to 1.10) related to household data, including marital status, educational level, hereditary home, number of members working for money, income, expenditure, and household rating. The questions are organized into two columns. The first column contains questions 1.1 through 1.4, and the second column contains questions 1.5 through 1.10. Each question has a corresponding input field (text box or dropdown menu). At the bottom right of the 'I. Census' section is a 'Go to Form' button with navigation arrows.

Questionnaire Entry Upazila Union Village Unique ID Code 00-001

Mouza

General Data

1. Subproject
2. Component
3. SES_Surveyed Random No.
4. Location Lat Long Accur(m) Get
5. FRERMIP Structure No.

(dd-mm-yyyy) Time Start Finish
6. Date
Go to Rec << >> Delete

Key Questions

7. Are you being Affected by Subproject?
8. Are your Structures being Affected?
9. Selected for Market Price Survey?

Forms

Respondent Photo
Respondent Signature

Respondent

10. Name
11. Father Name
12. Occupation Other
13. National ID
14. DAG No.
15. Mobile No.
16. Is Respondent Household Head?

Household Head

17. Name
18. Father/Husband
19. Occupation Other
20. National ID
21. Mother
22. Gender
23. Age

Survey Finished Go to Form < >

Mouza Label

Questionnaire Entry Upazila Union Village Unique ID Code

Mouza

I. Census

1. General Household Data Vulnerability

1. General Household Data

1.1 Household Head Marital Status?
1.2 Household Head Educational Level?
1.3 Household Head Hereditary Home?
1.4 How long have you lived on land?

1.5 Number of Household Members Working for Money?
1.6 Household Head Income (Tk./Year)?
1.7 Household Income without Head (Tk./Year)?
1.8 Household Expenditure Total (Tk./Month)?
1.9 Would you rate your Household as:
1.10 Number of Household Families:

Males Females

Go to Form < >

Questionnaire Entry Upazila Union Village Unique ID Code Mouza

I. Census

1. General Household Data Vulnerability

Vulnerability

1. Are you an erosion refugee?

2. How many times have you been forced to move due to erosion?

3. Number of Household Members Disabled: Males Females

Household Head

4. Religion

Hindu Caste

5. Ethnic_Group

6. Receives Government Support?

7. Number of Household Members by Age Group:

Years: 0 - 4 5 - 14 15 - 24 25 - 45 46 - 59 >60

Males:

Females:

8. Total Number of Household Members: Males:

Females:

Total:

9. Household Total Annual Income

10. Is the Household a Vulnerable Household?

Go to Form

Questionnaire Entry Upazila Union Village Unique ID Code Mouza

II. IOL Form

Land Use or Ownership 2.3 2.5 3. Affected Structures 4. Other Livelihood Impacts 4.3 5. Resettlement Options

Land Use or Ownership

Insert

Coordinates Ownership Land Use Land Area (Dec) Normal Land Khatian Mauza No. DAG No. Lat Long Coord Type Who Owner Duration Class Total Affected Flood Land Elevation (Tk Lat/Dec)

2.1 Household in Possession of Legal Title Documents?

2.2 Do you Need Assistance to Organize new Legal Documents?

Go to Form

Questionnaire Entry Upazila Union Village Unique ID Code

II. IOL Form Mouza

Land Use or Ownership 2.3 2.5 3. Affected Structures 4. Other Livelihood Impacts 4.3 5. Resettlement Options

4.3 Gender of Business Head?

4.4 Household Members Involved in Business? Male Female

4.5 Does Business Employ People Outside Household?

4.6 People Outside Household Involved in Business? Male Female

4.7 Do People Working in Business Earn Wages?

4.8 Total Average Monthly Wages Paid (Tk)?

4.9 Average Monthly Earnings from Business (Tk)?

4.10 Is Business Registered?

4.11 Business Hours of Operation? Hours/Day Days/Week

Go to Form

Questionnaire Entry Upazila Union Village Unique ID Code

II. IOL Form Mouza

Land Use or Ownership 2.3 2.5 3. Affected Structures 4. Other Livelihood Impacts 4.3 5. Resettlement Options

5.1 If Household Land affected, what Type of Compensation Acceptable?

5.2 If Household Structure affected, what Type of Compensation Acceptable?

5.3 Most acceptable Resettlement Site?

5.4 Most acceptable Relocation Option?

Go to Form

Questionnaire Entry Upazila Union Village Unique ID Code

Mouza

III. SES Form

6. Detailed Household Data 6.7 6.9 6.20 6.28

6.1 Respondent Born in Village?

6.2 When did Respondent Move to Village?

6.3 Where Respondent lived before?

6.4 Household Head Literate?

6.5 Household Head Spouse Literate?

6.6 Household Education

Education Level	Gender	Nos.

Go to Form < >

Questionnaire Entry Upazila Union Village Unique ID Code

Mouza

III. SES Form

6. Detailed Household Data 6.7 6.9 6.20 6.28

6.7 Household Occupation

Occupation	Gender	Nos.

6.8 Household Income

Income Sector	Household Member	Annual Income (Tk)

Go to Form < >

Questionnaire Entry Upazila Union Village Unique ID Code

Mouza

III. SES Form

6. Detailed Household Data 6.7 6.9 6.20 6.29

6.9 Household Member taken a Loan?

6.10 How many Loans have they taken?

6.11 What is the Loan Interest Rate?

6.12 Where did you get the Loan?

6.13 In what Sector did you use the Loan?

6.14 Total Value of all current Loans (Tk)?

6.15 Household Food Consumption?

6.15 Most Profitable Occupation?

1st

2nd

3rd

6.16 Most Suitable Occupation for Women?

1st

2nd

3rd

6.17 Most Suitable Occupation for Men?

1st

2nd

3rd

6.18 Most Common Illness?

1st

2nd

3rd

4th

6.19 If Sick who Contact First?

Go to Form

h

Questionnaire Entry Upazila Union Village Unique ID Code

Mouza

III. SES Form

6. Detailed Household Data 6.7 6.9 6.20 6.29

6.20 NGO Assistance Required

Assistance Type Other

6.29 Govt Assistance Required

Assistance Type Other

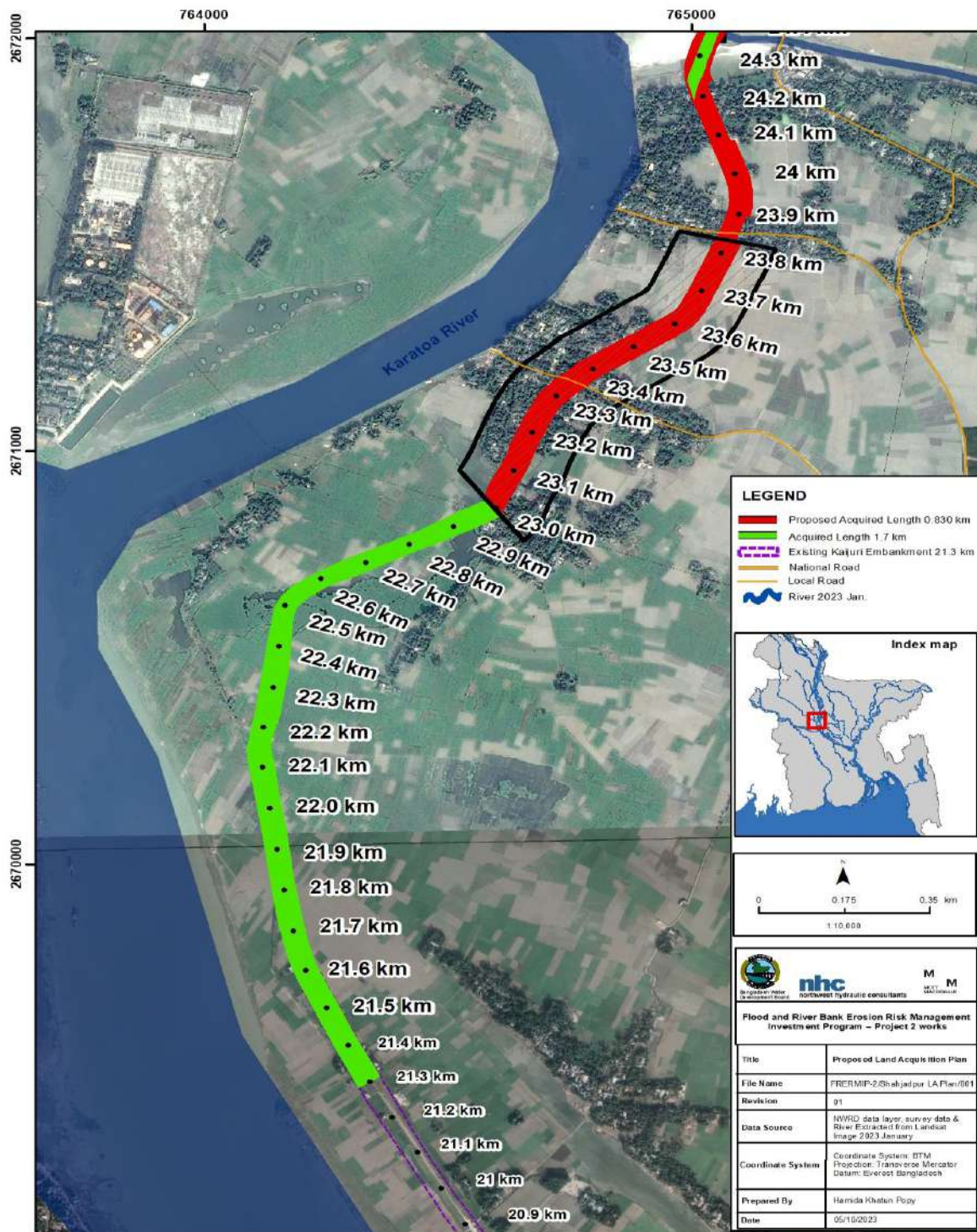
6.30 Does your Household use Electricity?

6.31 What is the source of Electricity?

Go to Form

Appendix 2: Land Acquisition Plan (Plots and Maps)

Maps showing the alignment of the plots to be affected by the embankment areas.



Mouza plot wise area of Shahajadpur embankment (830 m)

Mouza	Dag	Homestead (Deci)	Agriculture (Deci)	Ditch (Deci)	Orchard (Deci)	Road (Deci)	Total Land (Deci)
Shelachapri	1710	0.055					0.055
Shelachapri	1711	0.080	0.030				0.110
Shelachapri	1712	0.060	0.050				0.110
Shelachapri	1713	0.018	0.170				0.188
Shelachapri	1714		0.125				0.125
Shelachapri	1989	0.088					0.088
Shelachapri	1991	0.003					0.003
Shelachapri	1995	0.108					0.108
Shelachapri	1996	0.150	0.073				0.223
Shelachapri	1997		0.005				0.005
Shelachapri	2011		0.050				0.050
Shelachapri	2012		0.070				0.070
Shelachapri	2013		0.148				0.148
Shelachapri	2014		0.003				0.003
Shelachapri	2015		0.035				0.035
Shelachapri	2017		0.003				0.003
Shelachapri	2018		0.040				0.040
Shelachapri	2019		0.170				0.170
Shelachapri	2020		0.028				0.028
Shelachapri	2021		0.130				0.130
Shelachapri	2022		0.160				0.160
Shelachapri	2023		0.310				0.310
Shelachapri	2024		0.200				0.200
Shelachapri	2025		0.090				0.090
Shelachapri	2026		0.090				0.090
Shelachapri	2027		0.165				0.165
Shelachapri	2028		0.170				0.170
Shelachapri	2029		0.090				0.090
Shelachapri	2030		0.110				0.110
Shelachapri	2031		0.090				0.090
Shelachapri	2032		0.035				0.035
Shelachapri	2033		0.018				0.018
Shelachapri	2035		0.170				0.170
Shelachapri	2038		0.290				0.290
Subtotal		0.560	3.115	-	-	-	3.675
Dombaria	12	0.023					0.023
Dombaria	14	0.085					0.085
Dombaria	15	0.148		0.060			0.208
Dombaria	16	0.020		0.018			0.038

Mouza	Dag	Homestead (Deci)	Agriculture (Deci)	Ditch (Deci)	Orchard (Deci)	Road (Deci)	Total Land (Deci)
Dombaria	17	0.065		0.040			0.105
Dombaria	18	0.120		0.050			0.170
Dombaria	19	0.110		0.030			0.140
Dombaria	20	0.070		0.025			0.095
Dombaria	21	0.100		0.020			0.120
Dombaria	22	0.078					0.078
Dombaria	23	0.040					0.040
Dombaria	24	0.110		0.025			0.135
Dombaria	25	0.070		0.080			0.150
Dombaria	26	0.010					0.010
Dombaria	27			0.010			0.010
Dombaria	28	0.080		0.080			0.160
Dombaria	29	0.140					0.140
Dombaria	30	0.148					0.148
Dombaria	35		0.003				0.003
Dombaria	36		0.250				0.250
Dombaria	37		0.128				0.128
Dombaria	38		0.128				0.128
Dombaria	83		0.210				0.210
Dombaria	84		0.025				0.025
Dombaria	85		0.170				0.170
Dombaria	86		0.015				0.015
Dombaria	89		0.090				0.090
Dombaria	90		0.070				0.070
Dombaria	91		0.048				0.048
Dombaria	92		0.040				0.040
Dombaria	93		0.023				0.023
Dombaria	94		0.018				0.018
Dombaria	327					0.110	0.110
Dombaria	374	0.003		0.008			0.010
Dombaria	375		0.030				0.030
Dombaria	376		0.005				0.005
Dombaria	377		0.003				0.003
Dombaria	382	0.133					0.133
Dombaria	383	0.123					0.123
Dombaria	384	0.163		0.045			0.208
Dombaria	385	0.155		0.050			0.205
Dombaria	386	0.155		0.050			0.205
Dombaria	387	0.080					0.080
Dombaria	388	0.080					0.080

Mouza	Dag	Homestead (Deci)	Agriculture (Deci)	Ditch (Deci)	Orchard (Deci)	Road (Deci)	Total Land (Deci)
Dombaria	389	0.090					0.090
Dombaria	390	0.260					0.260
Dombaria	391	0.018					0.018
Dombaria	392	0.070					0.070
Dombaria	393	0.003					0.003
Dombaria	397			0.005			0.005
Dombaria	398	0.030		0.005			0.035
Dombaria	399	0.060					0.060
Dombaria	400	0.050					0.050
Dombaria	401	0.100					0.100
Dombaria	402	0.220					0.220
Dombaria	403					0.465	0.465
Dombaria	467	0.003					0.003
Dombaria	468	0.015					0.015
Dombaria	469	0.073					0.073
Dombaria	472		0.443				0.443
Dombaria	473		0.110				0.110
Dombaria	474		0.130				0.130
Dombaria	475		0.120				0.120
Dombaria	478	0.123					0.123
Dombaria	479		0.030				0.030
Dombaria	480		0.030				0.030
Dombaria	481		0.040				0.040
Dombaria	484	0.023	0.025				0.048
Dombaria	485	0.028	0.038				0.065
Dombaria	486		0.268				0.268
Dombaria	487	0.130					0.130
Dombaria	488					0.080	0.080
Dombaria	489	0.140					0.140
Subtotal		3.738	2.485	0.600	-	0.655	7.478
Segment Total		4.298	5.600	0.600	-	0.655	11.153
Total Hectare							4.515

Appendix 3: Public consultations documentation



Flood and Riverbank
Erosion Risk Management
Investment Program

ফ্লাড ও রিভারব্যাঙ্ক ইরোশন রিস্ক মেনেজমেন্ট ইনভেস্টমেন্ট প্রোগ্রাম- (FRERMIP)- প্রজেক্ট ২
শাহজাদপুর বাঁধ নির্মাণ ও পুনর্বাসন কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়ন
মতবিনিময় সভা

স্থানঃ রূপবাটি ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ অফিস

সময়ঃ সকাল ১১.০০ টা

তারিখঃ ১২/০৬/২০২৩

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পেশা/পদবি	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	মোঃ আব্দুল হক জাকারী	কৃষক/কৃষক	০১৭১৬৬৭৮৭	(স্বাক্ষর)
২	হাজিান জেব্বার আলী	হাও	০১৭০৭৭৭৬৬৭	(স্বাক্ষর)
৩	জামাল আলী	জামাল, প্রাণ	০১৭১৬৬৭৮২৮	(স্বাক্ষর)
৪	মোঃ রমজান	কৃষক	০১৭১৪৭১১৬৬৭	Rm
৫	রওশান	"	NO	রওশান
৬	মোঃ আব্দুল হক	"	০১৭২৫৪৭৭৭৭৬	স্বাক্ষর
৭	এতামি	গ্রহিণী	০১	এতামি
৮	হাজি মোহাম্মদ আলী	কৃষি	০১৭২৬৬৩৩৩ ৭০	মোহাম্মদ আলী
৯	মোঃ জুবায়ের	কৃষি	০১৭০৭-৫২৪৭৭৭৭৭	জুবায়ের
১০	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসাইন	ইমাম	০১৭৬১৬৭৭৭৭৭	মোহাম্মদ হুসাইন
১১	মোঃ আনবার হুসাইন	কৃষি	০২৭৩৫৫৭৭৭৭৭	আনবার হুসাইন
১২	মোঃ নূরুজ্জামান	কৃষি	০১৭৩৩১০৬৭৬৭	নূরুজ্জামান
১৩	মোঃ মকসুদ আলী	কৃষি	০১৭২৪৭৭৭৭৭৭	মকসুদ আলী
১৪	মোঃ জাহিদ	কৃষি	০১৭৫৫৩৫৫৭৭	জাহিদ
১৫	মোঃ মোল্লিক	গ্রহিণী	NO	মোল্লিক

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Panthapath, Dhaka-1205, Bangla

FRERMIP

Flood and Riverbank
Erosion Risk Management
Investment Program

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পেশা/পদবি	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
২৬	মরহুম প্রমোদনাথ	কৃষি	০১৭৬৩৬৬৭৩২০	২৬/২০
২৭	আব্দুল্লাহ আলী	চাকরী	০১৭৪৭-৩১৫৫৬১	(ক)
২৮	আব্দুল্লাহ আলী	কৃষি	০১৭৬৫১০৬৩৯	৫২৯
২৯	রমজান	কৃষি	০১৭৩৭৭০৪০৭৭	আব্দুল্লাহ
২০	আবদুর রহমান	কৃষি	NO	আবদুর রহমান
২১	মোহন, মল্লিক	কৃষি	০১৭১০২৫৪৬৪২	(আবদুর রহমান)
২২	রহম আলী	চাকরী	NO	২২/২০
২৩	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	০১৭২২৪০৫৫০	কৃষি
২৪	রমজান প্রাঃ	কৃষি	০১৭৬৫৫২১৫৫৭	রমজান
২৫	মোঃ বাবুল আলী	সিফরতা	০১৭২৫২৪০৪৫৫	মোঃ
২৬	হাজী মোঃ রজিদ	কৃষি	NO	হাজী
২৭	আব্দুল মিনা	কৃষি	০১৭৪৬০৪৬৪০	আব্দুল মিনা
২৮	আবদুর	কৃষি	০১৩০৭২৭৭৭৭	আবদুর
২৯	মোহন মোহন	কৃষি	NO	২৯/২০
৩০	আবদুর আলী	কৃষি	০১৪৫৪০৭৩৬৩৩	আবদুর
৩১	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	০১৭৪০৭৩৬৩৩	মোহন আলী
৩২	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৩৩	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৩৪	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৩৫	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৩৬	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৩৭	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৩৮	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৩৯	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৪০	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৪১	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৪২	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৪৩	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৪৪	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৪৫	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৪৬	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৪৭	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৪৮	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৪৯	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৫০	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৫১	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৫২	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৫৩	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৫৪	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৫৫	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৫৬	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৫৭	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৫৮	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৫৯	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৬০	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৬১	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৬২	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৬৩	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৬৪	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৬৫	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৬৬	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৬৭	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৬৮	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৬৯	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৭০	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৭১	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৭২	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৭৩	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৭৪	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৭৫	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৭৬	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
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৮২	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৮৩	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৮৪	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৮৫	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
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৮৮	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
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৯৭	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৯৮	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
৯৯	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী
১০০	মোহন আলী	কৃষি	NO	মোহন আলী

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ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পেশা/পদবি	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
৩৫	রানা মরকার	তারি	০১৪১০৬৭৫৭৪	রানা
৩৬	রাজিদুল	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭৩২০২৩৭	রাজিদুল
৩৭	মানবর	তারি	০১৭৩৫৫৭৩৩	মানবর
৩৮	মিরাজুল	কৃষি	০১৭২৫৪১১২৫	মিরাজুল
৩৯	মাদাম	কৃষি	০১৭৬৭৭৭৭৭৭	মাদাম
৪০	আবদুল আলিম	তারি	০১৭১৮৭৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	আবদুল আলিম
৪১	আবদুল	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭৩৬৩৬৩৬৩	আবদুল
৪২	কোঃ সাইদুল হক	কৃষি	০১৭৫৩৫৩৫৩২	কোঃ সাইদুল হক
৪৩	কোঃ আবদুল হক	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭৫৬-৬৬৬৬৬৬	কোঃ আবদুল হক
৪৪	মোঃ আবদুল	ব্যবসায়ী	NO	মোঃ আবদুল
৪৫	মোঃ আলিম	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭২৫০৫২৫০৫	মোঃ আলিম
৪৬	জাব্বারুল	তারি	০১৭৫১০৬৪৭৬২	জাব্বারুল ইসলাম
৪৭	কোঃ আবদুল	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭১০২৫০৪০৩	কোঃ আবদুল
৪৮	ইউজুব আলী	কৃষি	০১৭৪৭৩২৫৫২২	ইউজুব আলী
৪৯	আবদুল	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭২৬-৬০৪৭৭০	আবদুল
৫০	আবদুল	দ	০১৭১৬-৪৪৪৫১৩	আবদুল
৫১	আতিক আবদুল	দ্রাও	০১৩০৭৪১৪৪৬০	আতিক
৫২	মতিবর রহমান	কৃষক	০১৭২৪-৩৬৬০৪৬	মতিবর
৫৩	কোঃ সাঃ সাঃ মতিবর	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭৬৬৬৬৬৬৬৬	কোঃ সাঃ সাঃ মতিবর

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পেশা/পদবি	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
৫৪	মোঃ রবিউল কবির	চাকর	০১৭৩৪২৬০ ৫০৫	রবিউল
৫৫	ইনসান	কৃষি	NO	ইনসান
৫৬	মোঃ আব্দুল হান্নান	কৃষি	NO	আব্দুল হান্নান
৫৭	মুন্নাছ	ভাতি	NO	মুন্নাছ
৫৮	মুন্নাছ	কৃষি	NO	মুন্নাছ
৫৯	চাকরি	কৃষি	০১৭০৫৩০	চাকরি
৬০	মোঃ মাহমুদ	মিন হাউস	০১৭৩২২৪৪০	মুন্নাছ
৬১	মোঃ মাহমুদ	ভাতি	NO	মাহমুদ
৬২	মোঃ মাহমুদ	কৃষি	০১	মাহমুদ
৬৩	মোঃ মাহমুদ	কৃষি	০১৭৫৫২০৫০১৮	মোঃ মাহমুদ
৬৪	মোঃ মাহমুদ	কৃষি	NO	মোঃ মাহমুদ
৬৫	মোঃ মাহমুদ	কৃষি	০১৬৮৮৬৪৪৬৮	মোঃ মাহমুদ
৬৬	মোঃ মাহমুদ	কৃষি	NO	মোঃ মাহমুদ
৬৭	মোঃ মাহমুদ	কৃষি	০১৭৪২৫২০৫৮	মোঃ মাহমুদ
৬৮	মোঃ মাহমুদ	কৃষি	০১৭৭৮৬১০০৬০	মোঃ মাহমুদ
৬৯	মোঃ মাহমুদ	কৃষি	০১৬১০-৭৫৪৩৭	মোঃ মাহমুদ
৭০	মোঃ মাহমুদ	কৃষি	০১২০৪-৭৪১১০২	মোঃ মাহমুদ
৭১	মোঃ মাহমুদ	কৃষি	০১৭৮৬১৫৩৬৭৭	মোঃ মাহমুদ
৭২	মোঃ মাহমুদ	কৃষি	০১৬৮০০৭৩৫৩	মোঃ মাহমুদ

ISPMC:
Institutional Strengthening and
Project Management
Consultant

Joint Venture
nhc
northwest hydraulic consultants

M M
M M

Project Office
Firoz Tower (7th Floor)
152/3B Bir Uttam Kazi Nuruzzaman Rd.
Panthapath, Dhaka -1205, Bangladesh

Appendix 4: FGD documentation

FGD # 01

Date: 14.05 2023

Village: Ahmadpur, Rupabati, Sahajdpur

Total participants: 12 (Male-4, female-8)

1. Q. Do you know that Bangladesh Water Development Board has planned to build an embankment here? If yes, how?

Ans. Yes, the participants knew this information from the project people.

(iii) Q. Did anyone of the BWDB team visited the site?

a. If yes, when?

Ans. Yes, six years ago

(iv) what kind of information has been provided to you?

Ans. The objective of the project; Construction of the embankment, land acquisition, and compensation will provide as per the government laws. During the implementation of the project community support is required.

(v) Q. What kind of information have you provided to the BWDB team?

Ans. Asked several questions like how non-titled affected people will receive compensation; when construction work will start; what type of document to be submitted to the project to receive the compensation etc.

(vi) Q. What do you think about the project?

Ans. Participants know that this embankment is very necessary. They will be benefit from this project. The land can now be used for cultivation throughout the year. But it would be better for them if it could be moved a little to the east part.

(vii)Q. Do you have any suggestions regarding the project, if yes, please provide details?

Ans. They requested to take the necessary steps to get proper compensation for their structures, trees, lands, and businesses. The participants requested the authorities to ensure their proper compensation without harassment and make all land acquisition processes easy for them.

Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)

Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Improvement Program (FRERMIP) Project 2

Checklist for focus group discussion for the Resettlement Survey at Shahjadpur

Date: 14-5-2023

Village: Ahmadpur

Union: Rupabati

List of participants: 12

S. No.	Name	Mobile number	Occupation	Signature
①	Masfaja	01710258682	Agriculture	Masfaja
②	Rasel	01761049038	Job	Rasel
③	Shantia	01830045211	Housewife	Shantia
④	Nazma	01839206116	Housewife	Nazma
⑤	Poli	NO	Housewife	Poli
⑥	Sumaiya	01789891860	Housewife	Sumaiya
⑦	Shahida	01853207357	Housewife	Shahida
⑧	Shopna	01766886804	Housewife	Shopna
⑨	Sukur	01226281822	Agriculture	Sukur
⑩	Shaheb Ali	01753945039	Driver	Shaheb Ali
⑪	Halima	NO	Housewife	Halima
⑫	Alinur	NO	Agriculture	Alinur

FGD # 02

Date: 16.05 2023

Village: Selachapri, Shajadpur

Total participants: 13 (Male-12, female-1)

(viii) Q. Do you know that Bangladesh Water Development Board has planned to build an embankment here? If yes, how?

Ans. Yes, the participants knew this information from the project people.

(ix) Q. Did anyone of the BWDB team visited the site?

a. If yes, when?

Ans. Yes, six years ago

(x) what kind of information has been provided to you?

Ans. Construction of embankment, land acquisition, and compensation will provide as per the government laws. During the implementation of the project community support is required.

(xi) Q. What kind of information have you provided to the BWDB team?

Ans. Asked several questions like when construction work will start; when they will resettle their house; what type of document to be submitted to the project to receive the compensation etc.

(xii)Q. What do you think about the project?

Ans. Participants know that this embankment is very necessary. Due to floods, they could use their land for cultivation only twice, but now it is possible throughout the year.

(xiii) Q. Do you have any suggestions regarding the project, if yes, details?

Ans. The participants urged the authorities to increase employment opportunities by doing some developmental work in the area. Apart from this, they requested to take appropriate measures for rehabilitation.

Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)

Attendance sheet for focus group discussion for the Resettlement Survey at Shahjadpur Embankment

Date: 16.05.2023

Village: Shelachapri

Upazila: Shahjadpur

Union: Rupbate Union.

District: Sirajganj

List of participants:

S. No.	Name	Mobile number	Occupation	Signature
01	এরকত আলী	01724386378	গরমা	এরকত
02	ইয়াকুব আলী	01734293212	চাকুরী	Yakub
03	সাইফুল ইসলাম	01857903885	অফিস	সাইফুল
04	মাহমুদ	01790431818	গরমা	মাহমুদ
05	মোঃ আলী মোস্তা	01326283894	কৃষি কাজ	মোঃ আলী
06	মোঃ মাহমুদ রশিদ	01739898501	গরমা	মোঃ মাহমুদ
07	মোঃ সাইফুল ইসলাম	01774263663	অফিস	সাইফুল
08	আবদুল আলিম	01813720403	গরমা	আবদুল
09	মোঃ মাহমুদ মোস্তা	01319536556	অফিস	মোঃ মোস্তা
10	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ	01756578926	অফিস	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ
11	মোঃ মাহমুদ আলী	01764829379	কৃষি কাজ	মোঃ মাহমুদ
12	মিঃ মাহমুদ মাহমুদ	-	পুষ্টি	মাহমুদ
13	বাবু মোস্তা	0172118027	অফিস	বাবু

FGD Information

FGD- 1

1) Do you know about new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, What is your opinion?

হ্যাঁ জানি, বার্ষিক ভাবে আমাদের অনেক ঝুপকান হবে।
চন্দ্রা নদী বড় চালাবাদ করা যাবে। তবে বার্ষিক
কিছুটা পূর্ব দিকে সরিয়ে দিলে ভালো হতো।

2) Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of ABP for the embankment)? We can just assume that about half of them might be affected.

আমরা জানি, কয়েক বছর আগে ও এখানে আছে
হয়েছিল। আমরা অতিবৃত্ত হবো, তবে আমরা
যদি এর আদিক অতিবৃত্ত নাহি গহনে আমাদের কোনো
আপত্তি নেই।

3) Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

না, আমাদের কোন সমস্যা নেই।

4) Do you know about other interventions where resettlement took place? If yes what is your opinion?

হ্যাঁ জানি, তবে আমরা মতটুকু জানি অতিক্রান্ত
অতিবৃত্ত নাহি। আমরা যাতে কব্জা, গাছপালা,
আমরা জানি এবং ঘরবাড়ির ন্যায় মূল্য দাঁহি
সেই ব্যবস্থা করতে হবে।

5) Do you have any other comments?

আমাদের একটাই চাওয়া, আমরা যেন কোনো
প্রকার হুমকির শিকার না হইে ন্যায় অতিবৃত্ত
দাঁহি। সমস্ত জানি অতিক্রান্ত প্রক্রিয়া যেন
সহজ হয়।

FGD Information

FGD-2

1) Do you know about new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, What is your opinion?

হ্যাঁ জানি, বার্ষিক হলে আমাদের অনেক উদ্বলন হবে।
এখন আমরা বন্যার পানির কারণে দুই ফসলের
হেজি চাষ করতে পারিনা কিন্তু তখন আমরা
আমরা বছর চাষাবাদ করতে পারব।

2) Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of ABP for the embankment)? We can just assume that about half of them might be affected.

আমরা জানি কয়েক বছর আগে ও এখানে
আছে হয়েছিল। এখানে আমরা অতিশয় দুঃখ।
তবে আমরা যদি এর অধিক অতিদূর পারি
ওহলে আমাদের হেজি আদতি নেই।

3) Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

না, আমাদের হেজি আদতি নেই।

4) Do you know about other interventions where resettlement took place? If yes what is your opinion?

হ্যাঁ জানি, তবে আমরা মতটুকু জানি, জমির
মূল্য অনেক কম পেয়েছে। আমরা যাতে অধিক
ভাবে পারি সেই ব্যবস্থা করতে হবে।

5) Do you have any other comments?

এই এলাকায় কিছু উন্নয়নমূলক কাজ এবং
কর্মসংস্থানবৃদ্ধির জন্য কিছু পদক্ষেপে আহবান
জানাই। নানান দক্ষিণ পুনর্বাসনের যথাস্থ
ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করার জন্য আবেদন জানাই।

Appendix 5: Leaflets dissemination

বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ড

ফ্লাড এন্ড রিভারব্যাঙ্ক ইরোশান রিস্ক মেনেজমেন্ট ইনভেস্টমেন্ট প্রোগ্রাম (FRERMIP) - প্রজেক্ট-২

প্রকল্পের সারসংক্ষেপ

পটভূমি:

এই বিনিয়োগ কর্মসূচি ২০১১ সালে সমাপ্ত হওয়া যমুনা-মেঘনা রিভার ইরোশান মিটিগেশন প্রকল্প (JMREMP) এবং ২০২১ সালে সমাপ্ত হওয়া FRERMIP (Tranche-1) প্রকল্পের একটি ফলো-অন প্রকল্প। কিছু প্রযুক্তিক উন্নয়ন সহ JMREMP- এর সফল প্রযুক্তিকৌশল দেশের অন্যান্য স্থানেও নদীতীর সংরক্ষণ কাজে অনুসরণ করা হয়েছে। জুলাই ২০১৪ সালে বাংলাদেশ সরকার (GoB) এবং এশীয় উন্নয়ন ব্যাংকের (ADB) মধ্যে সম্পাদিত মাল্টি ট্রাঙ্ক ফাইন্যান্সিং ফ্যাসিলিটি (MFF) চুক্তির অধীনে FRERMIP Tranche-1 (প্রকল্প-১) সফলভাবে সমাপ্ত হওয়ার পর FRERMIP-2 প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের জন্য গ্রহণ করা হয়। মূলত MFF চুক্তির আওতায় পর্যায়ক্রমে তিনটি Tranche এর মাধ্যমে তহবিল প্রদান করার জন্য তিনটি পৃথক ঋণের পরিকল্পনা করা হয়েছিল। তন্মধ্যে প্রথম ট্রাঙ্ক ২০১৪ সালের সেপ্টেম্বরে শুরু হয় এবং জুন ২০২১-এ শেষ হয়। MFF সমাপ্ত করার লক্ষ্য সময় স্বল্পতার কারণে ট্রাঙ্ক-২ এবং ট্রাঙ্ক-৩ একীভূত করে প্রকল্প-২ প্রণয়ন করা হয়েছে। প্রজেক্ট-১ এর আওতাধীন এলাকার পার্শ্ববর্তী অঞ্চল সমূহে একই প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করে প্রজেক্ট-২ বাস্তবায়ন করা হচ্ছে। সর্বশেষ ঋণ চুক্তি স্বাক্ষরিত হয়েছে ০১ মার্চ ২০২২ তারিখে এবং উক্ত চুক্তির মেয়াদকাল শেষ হবে ২৬শে জুন ২০২৪ তারিখে।

প্রকল্পের লক্ষ্য:

FRERMIP-2 এর সামগ্রিক লক্ষ্য হলো যমুনা ও পদ্মা নদীর ভাংগনের হুমকির সম্মুখীন এলাকার জনগোষ্ঠীর অর্থনৈতিক উন্নতি, দারিদ্রতা হ্রাস, বন্যা সুরক্ষা, ভূমি পুনরুদ্ধার এবং নদীতীরগুলিকে স্থিতিশীল করে জীবনযাত্রার মান উন্নয়ন করা।

প্রকল্পের উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ:

- যমুনা ও পদ্মা নদীর তীরবর্তী নদীভাঙনের কারণে হুমকির মুখে থাকা প্রকল্প এলাকায় বসবাসকারী জনগোষ্ঠীর টেকসই অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি, দারিদ্রতা হ্রাস এবং জীবিকার মান উন্নয়ন (প্রায় ১১,০০,০০০ জন);
- অবকাঠামোর উন্নয়ন, বন্যা ও নদীভাঙন রোধের ব্যবস্থাপনা শক্তিশালীকরণসহ সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রতিষ্ঠান এর জ্ঞানের ভিত্তি বৃদ্ধির মাধ্যমে বন্যা এবং নদীতীর ভাঙনের ঝুঁকি মোকাবেলার সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি করা;
- সমন্বিত কাঠামোগত এবং অ-কাঠামোগত ব্যবস্থাপনার সাহায্যে বন্যা এবং নদীতীর ভাঙনের ঝুঁকি হ্রাস করা।

প্রকল্পের অবস্থান:

- ❖ যমুনা ডান তীর-১ (JRB-1), সিরাজগঞ্জ ও পাবনা জেলার কিছু অংশ নিয়ে গঠিত,
- ❖ যমুনা বাম তীর-২ (JLB-2), টাঙ্গাইল ও মানিকগঞ্জ জেলার কিছু অংশ নিয়ে গঠিত, এবং
- ❖ পদ্মা বাম তীর-১ (PLB-1), মানিকগঞ্জ জেলার কিছু অংশ নিয়ে গঠিত।

প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের সময়কাল:

আরম্ভের তারিখ: ০১ জানুয়ারী ২০২২

সমাপ্তির তারিখ: ৩১ ডিসেম্বর ২০২৫

প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমসমূহ:

ক) কাঠামোগত কাজ

- জলবায়ু সহনশীল বন্যা বাঁধ : ৭.৯ কিঃমিঃ
- নদীতীর সংরক্ষণ কাজ : ৩০ কিঃমিঃ
- পানির নিচে নদীর তীর সংরক্ষণ কাজ শক্তিশালীকরণ : ৪০ কিঃমিঃ

খ) অ-কাঠামোগত কাজ

- ১৬০টি কমিউনিটি-ভিত্তিক দুর্খোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা ইউনিট প্রতিষ্ঠিত করে তাদের সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি করা;
- ১৪টি কমিউনিটি গ্রুপ প্রতিষ্ঠিত করে আয়বর্ধক কর্মকাণ্ডের উপর প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান করা;

- জলবায়ু সহনশীল বন্যা বাঁধ নির্মাণের জন্য পুনর্বাসন কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়ন করা;
- ১২টি মৎস্য অভয়ারণ্য সৃষ্টি করা।

প্রকল্পের কাজ বাস্তবায়নের জন্য পুনর্বাসন সম্পর্কিত তথ্যাবলী নিম্নরূপ

১. বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ড আশা করে যে, দেশের উন্নয়নের বৃহত্তর স্বার্থে স্থানীয় জনগণ, স্থানীয় গণ্যমান্য ব্যক্তিবর্গ, সরকারি-বেসরকারি প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহ পুনর্বাসন কাজে সহযোগিতার হাত প্রশস্ত করবেন।
২. প্রকল্প সীমানার মধ্যে নতুনভাবে কোন ধরনের ঘর-বাড়ী/অবকাঠামো নির্মাণ থেকে এলাকাবাসী বিরত থাকবেন।
৩. বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ড তথা সরকার কর্তৃক নিয়োজিত বেসরকারী উন্নয়ন সংস্থা (NGO) প্রকল্পের পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনা সফলভাবে বাস্তবায়নে যাবতীয় তথ্যাদি দিয়ে প্রকল্প ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিদের সহযোগিতা প্রদান করবে।
৪. ২০১৭ সালের ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ আইন অনুযায়ী অধিগ্রহণকৃত ভূমির মালিকগণ, জেলা প্রশাসকের কাছ থেকে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বাড়ি, অবকাঠামো, পাছপালা, জমি ও ফসলের ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রাপ্য হবেন।
৫. এশীয় উন্নয়ন ব্যাংকের পুনর্বাসন নীতিমালা অনুযায়ী ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত আইন সংগত ও সামাজিকভাবে স্বীকৃত মালিকগণ অতিরিক্ত প্রকল্প অনুদান পাবেন। বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ড কর্তৃক নিয়োজিত বেসরকারী উন্নয়ন সংস্থা এর জন্য সার্বিক সহায়তা প্রদান করবে।
৬. ক্ষোভ/অভিযোগ নিরসন কমিটি [Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)]: পুনর্বাসন কর্মসূচি বাস্তবায়ন করার জন্যে সরকারি প্রজাপন মোতাবেক প্রকল্প এলাকার প্রতি ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ডে ৫ সদস্যবিশিষ্ট ক্ষোভ/অভিযোগ নিরসন কমিটি (জিআরসি) গঠন করা হবে। এই কমিটি আইনসংগত মালিকের ক্ষতিপূরণ সংক্রান্ত কোন অভিযোগ থাকলে তা নিরসনে সচেষ্ট থাকবে।
৭. ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তির অবশ্যই স্বত্বের প্রমাণস্বরূপ মালিকানা স্বত্ব, ক্রয় তথ্য, ট্যাক্স রিসিট, নামজারিকরণ, পর্চা, জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র এবং জেলা প্রশাসক হতে প্রাপ্ত টাকার রশিদসহ অন্যান্য প্রয়োজনীয় সকল তথ্য থাকতে হবে।
৮. ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তির একটি ব্যাংক একাউন্ট থাকতে হবে। ডিসি অফিস ও বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ডের ক্রস চেকের মাধ্যমে ক্ষতিপূরণ ও নগদ সহায়তা প্রদান করবে।
৯. ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি নিজ ছবি সম্বলিত একটি আইডি কার্ড পাবেন, যা প্রকল্প/উপ-প্রকল্প পরিচালক - বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ড কর্তৃক স্বাক্ষরিত থাকবে।
১০. ডিসি অফিস কর্তৃক ৪ দ্বারা নোটিশ জারি হওয়ার দিন ও NGO কর্তৃক পরিচালিত আর্থ-সামাজিক জরীপ এর প্রান্তিক তারিখ (Cut-off Date) থেকে অধিগ্রহণকৃত জমিতে নতুনভাবে কোন ধরনের অবকাঠামো তৈরি করা যাবে না, কোন ব্যক্তি বা প্রতিষ্ঠান যদি তৈরি করেন, তা বেআইনি বলে গণ্য হবে এবং জেলা প্রশাসক ও BWDB কর্তৃক কোন ক্ষতিপূরণ বা অনুদান প্রাপ্য হবেন না। উপরন্তু তাদেরকে নিজ খরচে উক্ত অবৈধ স্থাপনাসমূহ স্থানান্তর করতে হবে।

প্রকল্প পরিচালক

ফ্রাড এন্ড রিভারব্যাক ইরোশান রিস্ক মেনেজমেন্ট ইম্প্রোভমেন্ট প্রোগ্রাম (FRERMIP) - প্রজেক্ট-২

বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ড

পানি ভবন, লেবেল -১০, ব্লক বি এন্ড ডি, ৭২ গ্রীনরোড, ঢাকা-১২০৫

nhc
northwest hydraulic consultants

M M
MOTT
MACDONALD

ADB



Appendix 6: Sample GRC form

Name of SMO level GRC:

Package no:

Sl. No.	Date of receipt of Grievance with name of the complainer	Description of the Grievance	Resolved by GRC with date	Not resolved. Sent to PD with date	Decision of the PD	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Appendix 7: Compliance details for ADB's Safeguard Policies

Aspect	Harmonized Policy	GOB's ARIPA 2017	Gaps between Harmonized Policy and GOB	Safeguard Measures Adopted in the Project
Objectives				
(xiv) void involuntary resettlement	A Avoid involuntary resettlement and adverse impacts on people and communities, wherever feasible	Avoidance of resettlement is not specifically mentioned in the ARIPA 2017 - focus on mitigation than avoidance	Gaps regarding this principle to avoid resettlement impact through alternative options	RF adheres to this principle i.e., avoid resettlement impacts where feasible
2. Minimize involuntary resettlement	If displacement is unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by – exploring alternative project designs; effective measures to minimize impact in consultation with the people who are affected	The law only implicitly discourages unnecessary and excess land acquisition, as excess land remains idle and unused, and lands acquired for one purpose cannot be used for a different purpose. Land that remains unused should be returned to the original owner(s)	Section 4 of ARIPA-2017 requires notification only; no consultation is required	Minimize displacement of people as much as possible by exploring all viable design alternatives. If unavoidable, provide for prompt payment of just compensation, replacement cost ¹⁵ (for lost assets and income) rehabilitation and livelihood assistance, towards better condition than before relocation for all displaced
3. Mitigate adverse social impacts	Where Involuntary Resettlement is unavoidable, effective measures to mitigate adverse social and economic impacts on affected persons by: (a) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement value (RV); (b) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected improve or at least restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons, and improve living conditions among displaced	The mitigation measures are cash compensation only for lost assets. The complexities of resettlement are not addressed by the Act.	Only cash-based compensation for acquired assets. The impacts of loss of land, houses and the need for resettlement are not considered.	Provision for replacement cost (RC) for assets lost (i.e., land, structures, trees etc.) at replacement cost. Resettlement in project sponsored sites with civic amenities. Separate Livelihood and Income Restoration Plan RPs to be disclosed to the community and available in Bangla. The “good practices” are derived from the Jamuna Bridge Project and Jamuna Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project (JMREMP) resettlement “models”

¹⁵ The costs of replacing lost assets (e.g., land, houses/structures, trees, and crops) and income, including cost of transaction, equivalent to ADB's SPS definition of replacement cost

	persons through provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites			
Core Principles				
1. Identify, assess, and address the potential social and economic impacts	Assess at an early stage of the project cycle the potential social and economic impacts caused by involuntarily taking of land (e.g., relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood.	The ARIPA-2017 requires preparation of a Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) for land acquisition and compensation purposes. However, GOB environmental rules/guidelines (1997) synchronize various applicable laws and policy frameworks of the country for early identification of impacts on biophysical, socioeconomic, and cultural environment of a project intervention and their mitigation. Requires the assessment of technical alternatives, including the no action alternative to minimize adverse environmental impacts, include impact on human health and safety. EIA identifies measures to minimize the problems and recommends ways to improve the project's sustainability	Impact assessments are typically done in the case of externally funded projects; otherwise, a land acquisition plan is prepared for acquisition purposes. Project impacts on properties, livelihoods and employment, health and environment are discussed in Initial Environment Examination / Environment Impact Assessment reports, but do not provide enough. Information to determine losses and basis for compensation Existing laws do not have provision for identification of indigenous people to recognize their problem and inconveniences due to a project	RF requires identification of impacts caused by displacement whether through land acquisition (maintaining the principle that lack of formal title to land should not be a bar to compensation and resettlement assistance), including number of affected persons. The Framework also addresses both direct and indirect impacts
2. Prepare mitigation plans for affected persons	Preparation of RP or RF during Project processing to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement. The plan will provide estimate of the extent of total population affected and establish. Entitlements of all categories of affected persons (including host communities), with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable	The Deputy Commissioners (DC) have the mandate in their respective jurisdiction as per law to acquire land for any requiring person (public agency or private person). The requiring body requests the DCs for acquisition of land for their project/scheme. DCs investigate physically the requirement of land and carry out Joint Verifications of assets	2. Prepare mitigation plans for affected persons	Preparation of RP or RF during Project processing to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement. The plan will provide an estimate of the affected population and establish. Entitlements of all categories of affected persons (including host communities), with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable

		and type of land for assessing the quantity of losses (u/s 8(1) of the law). Affected titled holders receive the assessed value and 200% on that for compulsory land acquisition. Fair compensation is required for acquisition of land which is dependent on recorded data with relevant government agencies (sub registrar's office for land, Public Works Department for structure, Department of Agriculture and Extension for crops, Department of Forest for trees etc.). Affected owners have the right to appeal on acquisition or on the compensation amounts determined as per law		
3. Consider alternative project design	Multiple alternative proposals must be examined to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and physical, or economic displacement and to choose a better project option while balancing environmental social and financial costs and benefits	Alternative designs include among others feasibility studies including social, political, cultural, and environmental impact assessments and detailed engineering surveys as basis for acquisition of private property or rights	No specific laws for considering project design to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement. Feasibility study considers cost benefit more from technical than sociocultural considerations	RF considers feasible alternative project designs to avoid or at least minimize physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, technical, and financial costs and benefits
4. Involve and consult with stakeholders	Consult project affected persons, host communities and local. Nongovernmental organizations, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining the eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as	The ARIPA-2017 has provisions (Section 4) to notify the owners of to be acquired property. Any party that has objections can appear to the DC for a hearing within 15 days of notification	There is no provision in the law for consulting the stakeholders expect for the land allocation committees at district, division, and central government level. People have limited scope to negotiate with the government on the price of land but have no right to refuse acquisition	RF has provisions for community consultation and public disclosure of impacts as well as mitigation measures, including disclosure of the Resettlement Plan. In addition, grievances redressal procedures involving cross-section of people, including representative of affected persons, have been established for accountability and democratization of the development process

	documented in a resettlement plan), and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation			
5. Disclose and inform APs of RP and Mitigation measures	Disclose the resettlement plan including documentation of the consultation process, in a form and language(s) accessible to key stakeholders, civil society, particularly affected groups and the public in an accessible place for a reasonable minimum period	The ARIPA-2017 requires a “notice” to be published at convenient places on or near the property in a prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired (u/section 4)	Disclosure takes place in case of donor-funded projects	RF requires disclosure of Draft RPs to the affected communities in a form or language(s) that are understandable to key stakeholders, civil society, particularly affected groups, and the public in a national workshop. Further, updated RPs will be disclosed based on material changes because of the concerns of affected families
6. Support existing social and cultural institutions of the affected persons	Ensure that the existing social and cultural institutions of the resettlers and any host communities are supported and used to the extent possible, including legal, policy and institutional framework of the country to the extent that the intent and spirit of the IR policy is maintained. Projects must be adequately coordinated so that they are accepted in manner that is socially appropriate to the host country and locality in which the Project is planned. The SEA should include an assessment of compliance with applicable host country laws,		No provision in any existing laws	The Jamuna Bridge Project and the follow-up JMREMP established this as “good practice” in resettlement operations. Affected households were given options for relocation in accordance with their choices and support available from existing social networks. Host- resettlers’ relation was enhanced by providing civic amenities and infrastructure services to the host villages. The RF has similar provisions to enhance carrying capacity of the host villages in post relocation period

	regulations, and permits, and relevant social and environmental impacts and risks of the project			
7. Supervision	For all interventions that involve resettlement or physical or economic displacement, a resettlement plan will be prepared. The RP bound actions and budgets, and the full costs of resettlement, compensation, and rehabilitation will be included in the presentation of the costs and benefits of the development intervention	No provision in the ARIPA-2017	There is no law or directives on the supervision of the land acquisition process by DC	Resettlement supervision in the Project will follow the Jamuna Bridge project and JMREMP models with ADB's periodic "milestone" meeting, supervision by specialist, midterm review of resettlement performance and regular supervision of resettlement operations by the Resettlement Unit of BWDB
8. Monitoring	Regular supervision on resettlement implementation to determine compliance with the resettlement instrument	The ARIPA-2017 has provision that the DC will monitor and submit a statement to the Government annually about the properties acquired for different requiring bodies and mode of utilization of the land	Existing laws do not have any provision for rehabilitation of project affected persons and therefore, no monitoring is done	RF has provision for internal, external monitoring, plus periodic monitoring by an external monitor to be hired by ADB's fund. Monitoring results will be shared, and findings will be used for enhancement, if needed
9. Evaluation	The borrower is responsible for adequate M&E of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. It is desirable that the project proponents monitor: (i) whether any situations that were unforeseeable before the project began have arisen; (ii) the implementation situation and the effectiveness of the mitigation measures prepared in advance, and that they then take appropriate measures based on the results of such monitoring (iii) involve external experts for resettlement monitoring (iv) Monitoring reports must be made public and additional steps to be taken, if required	No provision for evaluations of the post-displaced lives of the affected households and communities		Institutional Strengthening and project Management Consultant (ISPMC) Safeguard Specialist will conduct annual evaluation of the performance of resettlement operations as well as impacts of resettlement during and after implementation of RPs to assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impacts, and sustainability. External monitor will also conduct evaluations to reflect broadly on the success or weaknesses in RP implementation and "lessons learned"

Appendix 8: Sample terms of reference for INGO

Project Background

After the successful completion of the Tranche-1 project (Project 1) of the Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (FRERMIP) under the Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) agreement between the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) that started in July 2014, the Tranche-2 project (Project-2) has been approved by ADB and the loan became effective in April 2022. The associated Resettlement Framework was prepared in May 2021¹⁶. Project 1 was completed with these broad objectives (i) improve livelihood of people in the project area.

(ii) enhance resilience to flood and riverbank erosion risks through improvement of infrastructure

(xv) strengthening of institutional capacity and update and expansion of the knowledge base (iv) establish integrated non-structural and structural risk management measures at priority subprojects and address their sustainability. The non-structural measures include Community-based Flood Risk Management and livelihood supporting training, institutional strengthening, and knowledge development. The investment program implements three subprojects:

Jamuna right bank-1 (JRB-1)

Jamuna left bank-2 (JLB-2) and

Padma left bank-1 (PLB-1) comprising flood embankments protecting critical riparian productive areas in central Bangladesh and capacity building initiatives.

The Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) is the Client for the services described in this ToR and the executing agency of the project under the Ministry of Water Resources of Government of Bangladesh (GoB). The Department of Disaster Management (DDM) under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief is the implementing agency for community-based flood risk management activities.

An Institutional Strengthening and Project Management Consultant (ISPMC) is currently providing consultancy services to support project implementation in a variety of ways, including the services of a specialist to conduct resettlement monitoring, planning and management to support the Project Management Office (PMO).

The MFF availability period and Project 2 both end on 26 June 2024. Project 2 has a total cost estimated at \$212.8 million and applies the same technologies and methodologies developed under Project 1, except for minor improvements that consider the actual site conditions, such as latest erosion and river morphology, and lessons learned from Project 1. The structural measures under Project 2 consist of (i) 30 km of riverbank protection with innovative technologies; (ii) 7.9 km of climate-resilient flood embankment; (iii) 2 regulators to improve drainage and river-floodplain connectivity; and (iv) 40 km of strengthening of underwater riverbank protection works following the adaptive approach.

¹⁶ The resettlement framework is under <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/ban-44167-015-rf>, a draft resettlement plan is under <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/ban-44167-015-rp-0> and other related documents are under <https://www.adb.org/projects/44167-015/main>

The present construction of 830 meter (out of proposed 7.9 km) from the Mouza Dombaria towards part of Shelachapri of Shahajadpur embankment under JRB-1 component, resulting 4.52 hectares (ha) of land acquisition affecting HH 129, number of populations 645, number of structures will be affected are 297 of which Pacca, Semi-pacca, Tin-made, Thatch houses, Septic Tank, Boundary wall-pacca, Boundary wall-Tin made, Toilet, Tubewell and 3,686 trees will be affected. The land to be acquired will be distributed in one district (Sirajganj), one Upazila (Shahajadpur) and two Mouzas e.g., Domabria and part of Selachapri.

In addition, the amount of land also includes agricultural land to be lost by some people who will require resettlement. However, during the implementation of this assignment the values may vary within an estimated range of $\pm 25\%$ (plus/minus twenty-five percent), depending on the field condition and practical necessity. As per the requirements on involuntary resettlement of the Government of Bangladesh policy on land acquisition and the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, payment of compensation and use of other resettlement mechanisms will ensure the restoration of the social and economic position of the project affected persons (APs).

Purpose of assignment

BWDB will engage an experienced resettlement plan and livelihood restoration implementing non-government organization (NGO) to assist the Project Management Office (PMO) of BWDB in implementation of the resettlement plans (RPs) including livelihood restoration in the project areas under Project 2 in strictly conformity with the approved Resettlement Framework (RF) for Project 2.

A draft resettlement plan for the Shahajadpur site has been prepared in May 2021, based on a census and household socio-economic survey carried out in 2017. The RP (including socio-economic survey, Inventory of Loss survey and preferred skill training for livelihoods) is currently being updated by the ISPMC and will be made available to the NGO on commencement of the assignment. The NGO will implement the RP and LR ensuring stakeholders' participation, assisting, or facilitating any grievance redress claims, updating, and maintaining RP implementation database and providing support in compensating the APs and providing skill training per the RPs and RF. The project sites with resettlement impacts are in Table-1:

Table-1 Sites under project with resettlement impact

Status	Subproject	Site	Type of work	Length	Area (ha)
Draft RP available	JRB-1	Shahajadpur	Embankment	7.9	34.1
	TOTAL				34.1

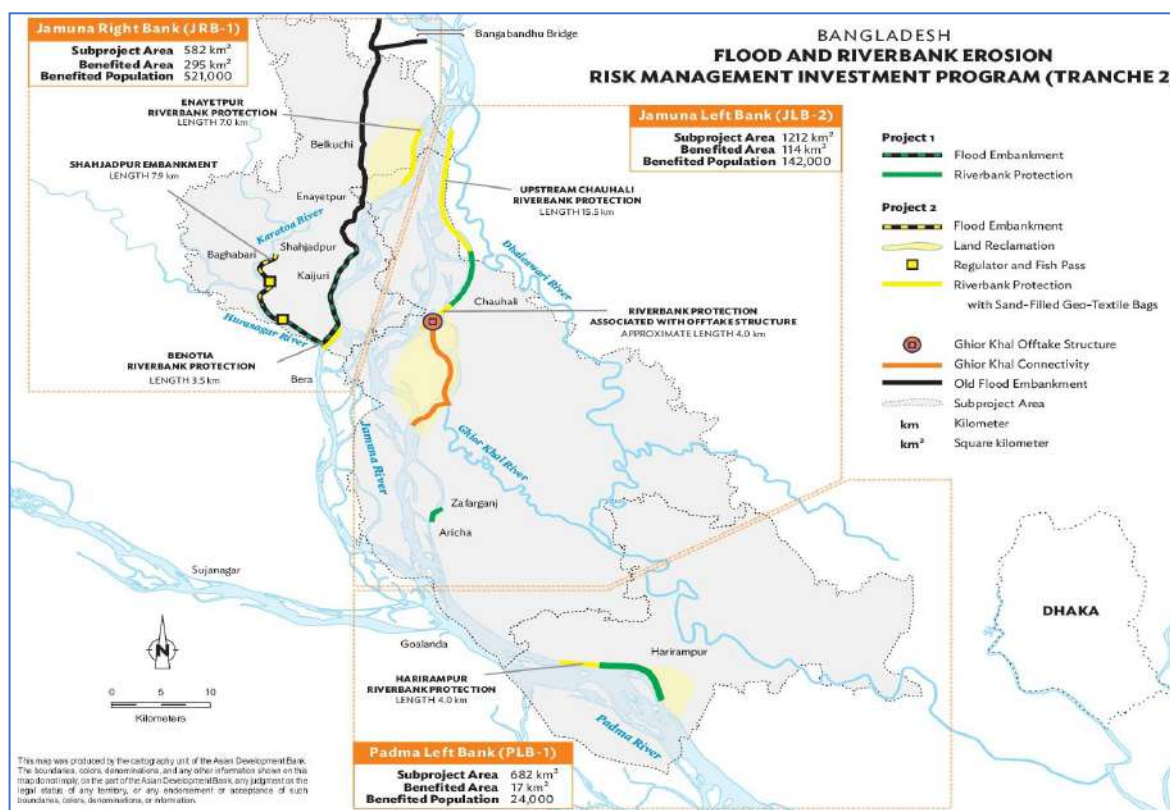
JRB-1 = Jamuna Right Bank 1, JLB-2 = Jamuna Left Bank 2, PLB-1 = Padma Left Bank 1

Duration and location of the service

The services of the NGO will be rendered in the subproject areas of Project-2, namely, Jamuna Right bank 1 (JRB-1), Jamuna Left Bank 1 (JLB-1) and Padma Left Bank 1 (PLB 1) comprising parts of the districts of Sirajganj and Pabna. The assignment is expected to start in September 2023 and continue until May 2024 over a period of nine months. The PMO of FRERMIP in BWDB in Dhaka will administer the contract and supervise and approve all the outputs. The day-to-day activities of the NGO will be supervised by the Project Director of the PMO (or the focal person delegated by the PD).

To ensure a smooth implementation of the services and the successful achievement of all the objectives, the NGO will carry out all its duties and responsibilities with due diligence and efficiency and deliver to the PMO such information related to the services as PMO may reasonably request. Relevant COVID-19 protocols as per the most recent GoB guidance will be followed by the NGO throughout the whole duration of the assignment and in all activities performed. The project and subproject areas together with the planned interventions are in :

Figure 9 Project area of FRERMIP Project-2



Scope of service

Under RP the main tasks are to finalize and implement all RPs under Project 2 with updating and maintaining RP implementation database. Furthermore, the NGO will support affected persons (APs) in pursuing grievances and support the PMO and Deputy Commissioner's (DC) office in determination and disbursement of compensation and resettlement grants. Under LR, the main tasks are to plan, finalize and implement all livelihood restoration activities for the 830 metre Shahjadpur embankment covering an estimated 93 vulnerable households. It is estimated that about one member each from the affected households will receive onsite one-day training. Women's participation should be a minimum of 50%.

The NGO will work very closely daily with (i) BWDB PMO and SMO staff, department/line agencies, local government units, and local field offices responsible for the impacted area; (ii) grievance redress mechanism (GRM) team; and (iii) APs. BWDB will coordinate the formation of the Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) and Joint Verification Team (JVT), as detailed in the RF. Representatives from the NGO will form part of these teams and the NGO is required to work collaboratively with both the PVAT and JVT to achieve the expected deliverables.

Detailed outputs of the assignment

The detailed tasks under the assignment include (i) carrying out meaningful consultation¹⁷ during implementation of the RP, (ii) supporting the implementation of this RP, and (iii) maintaining the RP and LR database, reporting on the finalisation and implementation of the RP. The NGO will support the PMO in the following activities:

Resettlement Planning

- Updating and finalizing RP, including:
preparation of a budget for land acquisition and resettlement in coordination with PVAT, preparation of a Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) as required and maintaining impact and RP implementation database.
- support the PMO, SMOs, and DC office in implementation of the RP, including:
- identifying and verifying of APs and assets at the time of resettlement implementation as part of the JVT (as detailed in the entitlement matrix of the RF) and establishment of a cut-off date. This will include assisting legal owners to organize legal documents in support of their ownership,
- disseminating information to APs through a targeted information campaign to inform the APs about the entitlement policy and how to avail of their respective entitlements. The campaign will include preparation and distribution of information booklets (in English and Bangla languages) among the APs, carrying out community meetings, public announcements through loudspeaker and radio to all APs in the project area,
- coordinate with PMO, SMOs and DC office for issuance of all relevant notices,
- assisting APs during relocation as well as with post-relocation and livelihood restoration activities (detailed in the entitlement matrix of the RF). This would include supporting APs to purchase land or investing the money in productive/income generating activities. Consideration would be given to bundling resettlement benefits, i.e., filling up low-cost, low-lying land by the project with dredged material to be built up to homestead land level,
- identification of loss and entitlement of female owners and co-sharers through share determination at the field,
- preparing and distributing ID cards to APs,
- Help APs to submitting relevant papers in DC office.
- payment of resettlement benefits to APs, and
- Supporting GRM process, including supporting the APs in issuing claims.
- monitoring and progress reporting of RP finalization and implementation.

Livelihood restoration

- Consult vulnerable affected households to help them choose suitable livelihood options based on data analysis and other considerations.

¹⁷ As defined in ADB SPS 2009: A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. (the SPS 2009 can be downloaded under <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/32056/safeguard-policy-statement-june2009.pdf>)

- Undertake commitment from the Project Affected Households (PAHs) for livelihood restoration program in writing.
- Assess financial and personnel resources and make a detailed implementation schedule in terms of:
 - Phases
 - Number of persons to be covered.
 - Timeline :
 - Required budget :
 - Livelihood restoration activities to be covered.
 - Post-training strategy etc.
 - Ensure that the livelihood restoration activities undertaken by the person is fully completed.
- Identify and establish links with external organizations (government departments, training institutes, NGOs involved in skill development activities etc.) for impart the livelihood training of affected households and support for specific activities.
- Explore possibility of employment support under various government schemes for persons trained by the project.
- Co-ordinate with various organizations (including relevant government organizations) on training and schemes.
- Support vulnerable PAHs for initiating sustainable livelihood and / or strengthen existing livelihood resources they already have by facilitating links with suitable agencies.
- Supporting GRM process, including supporting the APs in issuing claims
- Prepare monthly and quarterly report covering progress on livelihood restoration, issues, constraints, support required etc.
- Provide project related information and data and assist in field visit for external monitoring.
- Support project requirements for satisfactory implementation of the livelihood restoration activities

Depending on the availability and willingness of the PAH members, one member from the PAH will be entitled to skill-based training as below:

Table 2: Entitlements for livelihood support

Impact	Category of PAHs	Entitlements under Livelihood Support Program (LSP)
Loss of livelihood and land	Vulnerable households with or without legal rights (who may / can be engaged in alternative livelihood activities)	Allotment of petty contractual works under the project Skill development training for at least one family member Daily allowance per day for the entire duration of the training Cost of training, food allowance, accommodation charges, and one-time to and from charges from place of stay to training institute if training is provided away from home. Cost of training and daily food allowance if training is provided near place of stay. Transportation allowance for participants (if daily up/down)

Expected implementation schedule.

The expected implementation schedule of the tasks to be undertaken by the NGO is outlined in Table .

Table 3: Indicative implementation schedule

Activities	Timelines
Implementation of RP for Shahjadpur Embankment	

Activities	Timelines
Conduct Joint Verification Team Survey	January - February 2024
Preparation of budget for RP	February 2024
Prepare required documents including EP ID cards, EPEC cards, etc.	February-March 2024
Continue information dissemination	March-June 2024
Finalisation of RP	February-March 2024
Implementation of the RP	March – May 2024
Monitor and report progress	January - June 2024
Livelihood restoration plan and implementation	
Finalization of LR options for PAHs	
Data collection and identification of a potential member of the PAHs and ascertaining preference for livelihood support activities	February - March 2024
Data analysis, shortlisting of livelihood support options	February - March 2024
Agreement on final choice of LR option by PAHs	April 2024
Preparation for implementation of LR activities	
Detailed implementation plan	April 2024
Consultation with stakeholders on implementation plan	April 2024
Identification of support required for LR implementation	April 2024
Preparation of budget for LR implementation	April 2024
Sub-contract with other NGOs and government departments for impart LR training	April 2024
Finalization and agreement of budget with BWDB	April 2024
Implementation of LR plans	
Training needs assessment and finalization of list of trainees	April 2024
Mobilisation of training agencies, if applicable, for LR implementation	April 2024
Organize skill training as per implementation plan and budgeted costs	May-June 2024
Provide seed fund as per implementation plan and budgeted costs	May-June 2024
Coordinate for employment under project works	May-June 2024
Liaise with banks and financial institutions for micro enterprises to be set up	May-June 2024
Coordinate with the GRC to redress issues that arise	May-June 2024
Monitor and report progress	Monthly
Internal and external audits	Monthly commencing from January 2024 onwards

Required staff and minimum qualification and experience.

The minimum team composition for the assignment is in Table 4:

Table 4: Required staff for NGO.

	Position	Nos.	Indicative man-months
Key Experts			
1.	Resettlement Specialist - Team Leader	1	6
2.	Land Acquisition Specialist (Deputy Team Leader - 1)	1	6
3.	Skill Development Specialist (Deputy Team Leader - 2)	1	6
4.	Gender Development Specialist	1	4

	Position	Nos.	Indicative man-months
	Sub-total	4	22
B. Non-Key Experts			
1	Computerized MIS Specialist	1	6
2	Field Coordinator	1	5
3	Resettlement Worker	2	10
4	Livelihood Coordinator	1	5
5	Skill development counsellors	2	10
6.	Accountant	1	5
7.	Support staff	1	6
	Sub-total	9	47
	Total	13	69

Notes:

a: A medical fitness certificate for all staff with an age of 70 or above must be submitted with the proposal.

b: Only key experts will be rated in the evaluation while non-key experts will be assessed on a pass-or-fail basis. Those key experts who do not meet the qualifications will be requested for replacement.

The minimum required qualifications and experience for team and for non-key experts are in tables below:

Table 5: Minimum required qualifications and experience for Key Experts

Position	Minimum Required Qualifications and Experience	Tasks and Responsibilities
Resettlement Specialist - Team Leader	Master's degree in sociology, anthropology, or similar field from a recognized university / institution. At least 10 years of relevant professional experience in preparation and implementation of resettlement plans including livelihood restoration, including several years in a senior advisory role or managerial level. Broad-based work experience recognized as an expert either in a broad area of specialization or in a limited specialized field relevant to the assignment. Experience in similar type of projects financed by international financing institutions or bilateral agencies in Bangladesh	Accountable for overall delivery of the consulting services and deliverables on time as stated in Table 6 including periodic progress reporting. Lead and guide the team to prepare all deliverables in accordance with ADB safeguard guidelines. Review and approve all deliverables before any submission. Addressing all comments from ABD and BWDB in a timely manner during the approval process of all deliverables Assist BWDB to implement Resettlement Plans and Land Acquisition Plans including (but not limited to) coordination with Deputy Commissioner's offices within the project districts. Assist PMO, SMOs and DC offices for issuance of all relevant notices. Provide support to BWDB during all ADB missions related to resettlement
Land Acquisition Specialist – Deputy Team Leader 1	Post-graduate degree in sociology, anthropology, or similar field from a recognized university / institution. At least 8 years of relevant professional experience in preparation and implementation of resettlement plans,	Responsible for delivery of Resettlement Plans and Land Acquisition Plans for all sites. Responsible for preparation of detailed plans including livelihood improvement program, compensation mechanisms, relocation and restoration mechanisms, and resettlement

Position	Minimum Required Qualifications and Experience	Tasks and Responsibilities
	including several years in a senior advisory role or managerial level. Broad-based work experience recognized as an expert either in a broad area of specialization or in a limited specialized field relevant to the assignment. Experience in similar type of projects financed by international financing institutions or bilateral agencies in Bangladesh	options. Coordinate collection of existing land data Plan, organise and oversee land surveys. Prepare budget for land acquisition, resettlement, and livelihood restoration in coordination with PVAT (representatives from BWDB and DC offices) Support APs during relocation as well as with post-relocation and livelihood restoration activities, claims, grievance redress process etc.
Skill Development Specialist – Deputy Team Leader 2	Post-graduate degree in sociology, anthropology, or similar field from a recognized university/institution. At least 10 years of relevant professional experience in preparation and implementation of skill development plans, including several years in a senior advisory role or managerial level. Broad-based work experience recognized as an expert either in a broad area of specialization or in a limited specialized field relevant to the assignment. Experience in similar type of projects financed by international financing institutions or bilateral agencies in Bangladesh.	Responsible for delivery of LR Plans and Skill development Plans for all sites. Responsible for preparation of detailed plans including livelihood improvement program, training grant money and allowances, skill training options and mechanisms. Coordinate collection of existing PAHs data on skill training and livelihood requirement Plan, organise and oversee field surveys. Prepare budget for livelihood restoration in coordination with Team Leader, representatives from BWDB. Prepare livelihood skill development training report. Support APs in livelihood restoration activities, claims, grievance redress process etc. Attend different kinds of meetings/workshops as required. Any other activities assigned by the BWDB
Gender Development Specialist	Post-graduate degree in gender studies, sociology, anthropology, or similar field from a recognized university / institution. At least 8 years of relevant professional experience in preparation and implementation of RPs Broad-based work experience recognized as an expert either in a broad area of specialization or in a limited specialized field relevant to the assignment. Experience in similar type of projects financed by international financing institutions or bilateral agencies in Bangladesh	Plan, organise and support census, socio-economic surveys, community meetings, public announcement, and consultations. Lead targeted information campaign on entitlement policy and publish information booklets. Assess loss and entitlement of female owners and co-sharers through share determination at the field. Assist in preparation of livelihood Restoration Plan

Table 6: Minimum required qualifications and experience for Non-Key Experts

Position	Minimum Required Qualifications and Experience	Tasks and Responsibilities
Computerized MIS Specialist	Bachelor's degree in informatics, data management or similar field from a recognized institution, post-graduate degree is preferred. At least five years of relevant professional experience in working with and creation of databases. Experience in similar type of projects financed by international financing institutions or bilateral agencies in Bangladesh	Design, populate and maintain MIS database throughout the project. Support other experts on data analysis (census, inventory of losses etc.) and uploading information on the database
Field Coordinator	Bachelor's degree in social studies, anthropology or similar, post-graduate degree is preferred. At least 10 years of relevant professional experience in preparation and implementation of resettlement plans Experience in similar type of projects financed by international financing institutions or bilateral agencies in Bangladesh	Responsible for coordinating surveys and implementation of subsequent plans for each site/area. Manage resettlement workers. Collate field survey and progress records to assist reporting
Livelihood coordinator	Bachelor's degree in social studies, anthropology or similar At least 5 years of relevant professional experience in preparation and implementation of livelihood activities. Experience in similar type of projects financed by international financing institutions or bilateral agencies in Bangladesh.	Undertake skill development training needs assessment. Leading community meetings, public announcement, and consultations Liaise with AHs and skill training institutes during Implementation of subsequent plans. Follow-up post training activities Assist AHs with grievance redress process.
Resettlement worker	Bachelor's degree in social studies, anthropology or similar At least 5 years of relevant professional experience in preparation and implementation of resettlement plans Experience in similar type of projects financed by international financing institutions or bilateral agencies in Bangladesh	Carry out a census and socio-economic surveys. Undertake Inventory of Losses (IoL) survey Leading community meetings, public announcement, and consultations Liaise with affected households (AHs) during Implementation of subsequent plans. Assist AHs with grievance redress process
Skill development counsellors	Bachelor's degree in social studies, anthropology or similar Minimum 5 years of relevant professional experience.	Carry out skill development counselling. Liaise with AHs and skill training institutes during Implementation of

Position	Minimum Required Qualifications and Experience	Tasks and Responsibilities
	Minimum 5 years of experience in skill development	subsequent plans. Assist TL and other experts to address skill development related queries
Accountant	Graduate degree in accounting, business or similar. Minimum 2 years of relevant professional experience.	Undertake project accounting. Assist preparation of land acquisition and resettlement budget. Prepare periodic financial reporting of the project.

Expected deliverables.

The expected deliverables are summarized in table below together with the delivery date, format, and the approving authority.

Table 7: Expected deliverables with schedule

Deliverable	Description	Timeline	Format
Inception report	Detailed approach and methodology with timeline	January 2024	Hard copies (5) in A4 format, soft copy on USB drive
Joint verification and finalization of RP for Shahjampur	Compiled RP as prepared by the ISPMC, with additional Joint Verification Survey and resettlement budget	March 2024	Hard copies (5) in A4 format, soft copy on USB drive
Monthly progress reports	Report summarizing progress, status of activities, issues, recommendations, and activities planned for the next month	By 5 th day of the following month	Hard copies (5) in A4 format, soft copy on USB drive
Draft Final report	Report summarizing all activities performed, issues faced, and lessons learned during assignment	May 2024	Hard copies (5) in A4 format, soft copy on USB drive
Final report	Report summarizing all activities performed, issues faced, and lessons learned during assignment	June 2024	Hard copies (5) in A4 format, soft copy on USB drive

The deliverables will include as a minimum the following items:

- Inception Report
- Joint Verification Survey as part of JVT
- Resettlement budget as part of the PVAT
- LR planning methodology with timelines.
- Monthly progress reports
- Progress in implementation of RPs and LRs
- Issues that occurred during the reporting period and recommendations for their timely resolution
- Plan of activities for the following month

Draft final report.

- Progress in preparation/finalization/update of RPs and LRs
- Issues that occurred and how they were resolved, and recommendations for timely resolution of any pending issues.
- Lessons learned.

Final report

- Progress in preparation/finalization/update of RPs and LRs
- Issues that occurred and how they were resolved, and recommendations for timely resolution of any pending issues.
- Statement on disbursed resettlement grants and acquired land and resources.

Client inputs and counterpart personnel

(a) Services, facilities, and property to be made available to the NGO by the Client:

- Updated Resettlement Plan for Shahjadpur embankment (as prepared by ISPMC)
- Detailed maps outlining the interventions under the project.
- Mouza maps of project sites as available with the PMO, facilitation of collection of mouza maps not available but relevant to the assignment.

(b) Professional and support counterpart personnel to be assigned by the Client to the NGO team:

The Client will assign a focal person in the PMO to liaise with the NGO in all matters relevant to the assignment. The PMO of FRERMIP in BWDB in Dhaka will administer the contract. The outputs will be approved as per existing administrative arrangement in BWDB. It is expected that the PMO will review all draft deliverables and make arrangement for approval of the final versions submitted by the NGO team within two weeks of their submission to the PMO.

Proposal evaluation

The NGO will be engaged through Consultants Qualifications Selection (CQS) method with a Simplified Technical Proposal (STP). This selection is only open for registered Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). The EOI should be comprised of registration certificate of the NGO, updated CVs of the proposed staffs, evidence of financial resource, management resources, documents demonstrating capability of the NGO, etc. The NGO with the most appropriate qualifications as per EOI evaluation shall be invited to submit a combined technical–financial proposal in which the NGO is required to submit a graphic workplan and personnel schedule to demonstrate that all expected tasks of the scope of work will be completed by May 2024.

Appendix 9: Sample format for SMR (Social Monitoring Report Format)

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Executive summary

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 - 5.1.8. Summary of progress
 - 5.2. Accelerated approach.
6. Monitoring and Evaluation
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