

Resettlement Plan

PUBLIC

Project Number: 34418-025

December 2023

Bangladesh: Climate Resilient Integrated Southwest Project for Water Resources Management

Intervention: Construction of 1.7 km New Embankment

Prepared by Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Government of Bangladesh for
the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 5 November 2023)

Currency Unit	–	taka (Tk)
Tk1.00	=	\$0.00905
\$1.00	=	Tk110.4322

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Bangladesh and its agencies ends on 30 June. “FY” before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2023 ends on 30 June 2023.
- (ii) In this report, “\$” refers to United States dollars.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
AHH	:	Affected Household
ARIPA	:	Acquisition and Requisition of Property Act
BWDB	:	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CRO	:	Chief Resettlement Officer
GOB	:	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	:	Grievances Redress Committee
GRM	:	Grievances Redress Mechanism
HIES	:	Household Income Expenditure Survey
ID	:	Identity Card
ILRP	:	Income and Livelihood Restoration Program
IMED	:	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division,
ISPMC	:	Institutional Strengthening and Project Management Consultant
LAO	:	Land Acquisition Officer
IOL	:	Inventory of Losses
IP	:	Indigenous People
IR	:	Involuntary Resettlement
JVT	:	Joint Verification Team
LA	:	Land Acquisition
LAO	:	Land Acquisition officer
LAP	:	Land Acquisition Plan
LAR	:	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	:	Management Information System
MOWR	:	Ministry of Water Resources
PAU	:	Project Affected Unit
PCR	:	Physical Cultural Resources
PDPP	:	Preliminary Development Project Proposal
PMO	:	Project Management Office
PVAT	:	Property Valuation Advisory Team
PWD	:	Public Works Department
PWM	:	Participatory Water Management
RC	:	Replacement Cost
ROW	:	Right of Way
RP	:	Resettlement Plan
R&R	:	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SAIWRPMP	:	Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management Project
SDE	:	Sub-Divisional Engineer
SIP	:	Sub-Project Implementation Plan
SPS	:	Safeguard Policy Statement of ADB
TA	:	Technical Assistance
TOR	:	Terms of Reference
WMA	:	Water Management Associations
WMO	:	Water Management Organization
WMG	:	Water Management Group
WFHH	:	woman headed household

GLOSSARY

Affected person - includes any person, affected households (AHHs), firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with physical or economic displacement.

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

Awardees- refers to person with interests in land to be acquired by the project after their ownership of said land has been confirmed by the respective Deputy Commissioner's office as well as persons with interests in other assets to be acquired by the project. Compensation for acquired assets is provided to 'awardees' through notification under Section 7 of the Land Acquisition Ordinance. Compensation- means payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost at current market value.

Cut-off date- refers to the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will not be considered is the cut-off date. Date of service of notice under Section 3 of Land Acquisition Ordinance is considered to be the cut-off date for recognition of legal compensation and the start date of carrying out the census/inventory of losses is considered as the cut of date for eligibility of resettlement benefits.

Displaced person - As per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009- displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Encroachers - refer to those people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project. The term also refers to those extending attached private land into public land or constructed structure on public land for only renting out. Entitlements- include the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to affected households (AHHs), depending on the type and degree /nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.

Entitlements - include the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to AHHs, depending on the type and degree /nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.

Eminent Domain - refers to the regulatory authority of the government to obtain land for public purpose/interest or use as described in the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable property Act (ARIPA), 2017.

Household - A household includes all persons living and eating together (sharing the same kitchen and cooking food together as a single-family unit). The Census/socio-economic survey (SES) uses this definition and the survey data forms the basis of identifying the household unit. A family/ household refer to people – typically husband/wife and all dependents irrespective of age. Married son(s)/brother(s), divorced, widowed, abandoned women may be considered in the unit of joint household of family. There may be one or more persons in a household who are entitled to a resettlement benefit based on the nature of losses.

Inventory of losses- includes the inventory of the affected properties during census survey for record of affected or lost assets for preparation of the resettlement plan.

Non-titled - means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the trend that they are occupying and includes people using private or public 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 resettlement assistance.

Project-affected units - collectively indicate residential households, commercial and business enterprises (CBEs), common property resources (CPRs) and other affected entities as a whole.

Relocation- means displacement or physical moving of the displaced persons from the affected area to a new areal site and rebuilding homes, infrastructure, provision of assets, including productive Land/employment and re-establishing income, livelihoods, living and social systems

Replacement cost - refers to the value of assets to replace the loss at current market price, or its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged.

Resettlement - means mitigation of all the impacts associated with land acquisition including relocation and reconstruction of physical assets such as housing and restoration of income and livelihoods in post-relocation period.

Significant impact - refers to severity of impact with regard to loss of housing and productive assets of affected persons/families.

Squatters - Refer to non-tiled and include households, business and common establishments on public land (including those acquired earlier). Under the project this includes land on part of the crest and slopes of flood control embankments, and similar areas of the drainage channels.

Structures - refers to 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, tube wells latrines etc.

Vulnerable person –These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) those below the poverty line; (ii) landless; (iii) households headed by the elderly, single women and or children, people with disability, iv) and Ethnic communities/Indigenous Peoples, schedule cast; and (iv) those without legal title to land, etc. according to ADB SPS 2009.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introductory Project Background

1. A feasibility study was conducted in 2018, which proposed four subprojects in Tungipara and Kotalipara *upazillas* with estimated a total area of 55,165 hectares (ha) These four subprojects are; Tarail-Pachuria, Satla-Bagda Polder-1, Ramshil-Kafulabari and Rajoir-Kotalipara. Based on the feasibility study, BWDB prepared the preliminary development project proposal (PDPP) for requesting ADB to finance \$70.56 million for the implementation of an integrated water resources management project for improvement of drainage congestion in the aforementioned *Upazillas* under Gopalganj and Madaripur Districts to minimize the sufferings of the people of these areas. Later, an additional subproject in Beel-Kajulia for the preparation and implementation of integrated water management plan was included under the project. Accordingly, an investment project was planned with financing from ADB and is named as Climate Resilient Integrated Southwest Project for Water Resources Management.

B. The Subproject and Location

2. The proposed Rajoir-Kotalipara FCD/I subproject is one among five subprojects proposed to be implemented under the project. This subproject also was proposed to form numbers of water management associations (WMA) and water management groups (WMG). Among different interventions of the subproject, about 1.7 kilometers (km) incomplete portion of the Rajoir-Kotalipara FCD/I subproject embankment that lays between Lakhanda and Tulshibari has been proposed for new construction. This resettlement plan has prepared for construction of 1.7 km new embankment in Rajoir-Kotalipara subproject and other minor water management structures, such as small regulators and piped culverts. As the project applies the beneficiary participatory approach, details of work of each structure, such as precise locations and dimensions, will be determined by the water management organizations (WMOs) as beneficiaries, who will be responsible for operation and maintenance. The proposed project will facilitate the establishment of WMO, which will be based on boundaries of water management systems. The rehabilitation and construction works will be done within the Right of Way (ROW), where no land acquisition is involved. Moreover, the proposed construction of embankments will pass over the agricultural land without causing any displacement impact on any households or business entities or any other types of structures. Trees, perennials etc. As a result, the project is considered a “B” category project in accordance to ADB SPS 2009 relating to IR.

C. Summary of Resettlement Impacts

3. Construction of 1.7 km new embankment between Lakhanda and Tulshibari under Rajoir-Kotalipara will require about 3.62 ha or 8.9643 acres of single crop land and producing paddy only once in a year. Moreover, the survey found that there are no other crops except paddy which are produced on these affected lands by 35 households on BWDB land. Therefore, the ownership of all these lands belonged to BWDB. As such, the resettlement impacts are limited to economic displacement of people only in the form of loss of income from agriculture crops only. No residential, business or any other type of structures are located on the lands and no physical displacement of households or business will occur. On this basis of the aforementioned evidences, the construction of 1.7 km new embankment is categorized as a “B” type project in accordance to the ADB SPS, 2009: A summary Impact furnished in table below.

Table E-1: Summary of Impacts

1	Total length of embankment	1.7 km
2	Number of affected plots	36
	Total quantity of land (ha) affected	8.96 acres
3	Economically displaced households	35 (All 35 land users are cultivating this affected land by themselves in BWDB-owned land)
4	Vulnerable households	14

D. Project Affected Persons

4. Construction of 1.7 km new embankment will improve the connectivity within the two Mouzas Lakhanda and Tulshibari under Shadullapur Union of Kotalipara *Upazilla*. This part of embankment construction will affect a total 35 households with a total population of 160, comprising 95 male, and 65 female. No other structures, trees, perennials were found to be affected. Among the total 35 households only 1 woman-headed households was identified under the current survey conducted on 9–12 July 2023.

5. The survey revealed that economically active with in the age bracket between 18–65 years constitutes about 66.9% are supposed to be involved in different socioeconomic activities. With regards to occupations, agriculture is the dominant occupation constitutes about 74.3% affected households (AHHs) and is followed by 11.4% service/job (formal with government, private agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), etc.) and 5.7% are involved in business. The income of the households is concerned, the average monthly income of the AHHs is Tk31,029 indicates better economic condition of the affected persons (APs) in the project area and the average monthly expenditure of the AHHs is Tk28,151. The overall literacy rate of the APs is about 92%. socioeconomic survey (SES) found most encouraging situation prevailing in the subproject area that all of the AHHs are using pure drinking water from deep Tube-well and tube well and all of the AHHs were using sanitary latrine.

E. Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

6. Public disclosure and consultation were carried out to obtain stakeholders input to incorporate in the project design and in assessing the impacts of the project. A total of three stakeholders' consultation meetings were carried out. The affected population expressed their full support to the project, but provided opinions on getting fair prices for their acquired land, project scope, and cultivation in unutilized project land.

7. Adverse social impacts were also confirmed in consultation with the project displaced persons and their community along the right of way (ROW). The participants at the consultation meeting were assured that it will also be a project concern to minimize the resettlement impacts of the project. Consultation was carried out in the form of focus group discussion (FGD) and open discussions. Consultations with the communities revealed that they are in favor of the proposed intervention for a new embankment but they suggested payment of proper market prices and to minimize the land acquisition impacts. They were expecting fair market price for their crop loss without harassment, as experienced during compensation payment for their acquired land, and proper resettlement benefits by inclusion of their participation in the pricing of land. Finally, local people during consultation were demanding for immediate start of construction works to complete the remaining embankment part before the next rainy season to eradicate prevailing problems of flood and drainage, water logging and overall improvement of the socioeconomic condition in the area.

F. Disclosure and Participation

8. The consultation will be continued during the design and implementation stage in the form of conducting public/open community meetings and focus group discussions. The resettlement plan will be made available at project management office (PMO) and project implementation unit (PIU) (local office), BWDB and at local Union Parishad office for the accessibility of affected persons. Key features of the plan, particularly the entitlements, institutional arrangements for grievance redress etc. will be summarized in a booklet and distributed among the affected persons and community people along the project alignment. The draft plan will be uploaded in the ADB and BWDB website.

G. Policy, Objectives and Entitlements

9. The project impacts were considered in view of the Acquisition and Requisition of immovable Property Act-2017 of Bangladesh and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 in determining resettlement policy and preparing this resettlement plan. The primary objective of this plan is to identify impacts and to plan a proper mitigation measure to various adverse impacts to the APs undelaying the subproject implementation. The resettlement plan presents (i) type and extent of loss of assets, including land use, crops, income and associated impacts; (ii) principles and legal policy applicable for mitigation of these adverse impacts (iii) the entitlement matrix(iv) the budget (v) implementation arrangement including monitoring and evaluation.

H. Cost and Budget

10. The total estimated cost of implementation of the resettlement plan is about Tk1,812,016.80 or **Tk1.81** million equivalents to **\$16,778 or \$0.02 million** (\$1 = TK108). Resettlement and resettlement plan implementation budget with detailed cost estimated by types of impacts in the Table below:

Table E-2: Indicative Budget for Resettlement

No	Category of losses/ Heads of Compensation/Resettlement	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total Taka
1	Grant for loss of crops and vegetables	Decimal	860.43	1600	1,434,288.00
2	Grant for vulnerable household (women)	nos.	1	18,000	18,000.00
3	Grant for vulnerable household (male)	nos.	13	15,000	195,000.00
4	Sub-Total				1,647,288.00
5	Contingency 10% administrative cost, grievance redress committee and unforeseen				164,728.80
	Grand Total in Tk.				1,812,016.80
	Grand Total in USD (\$1 = Tk108)				\$16,778

I. Institutional Arrangement and Grievance Redress

11. BWDB will be the executing agency and will establish a project management office headed by a project director, who will be responsible for the implementation of the resettlement plan. BWDB will also establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and under the GRM, a

Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed at local level. The Executive Engineer will be the convener of the GRC with involvement of local Government representative and the affected persons representative as the member of the GRC' to ensure as per policy of the plan. Resolution of grievances will need to be approved by the project director.

J. Monitoring and Evaluation

12. BWDB will establish a monitoring and evaluation system for collecting, collating and analyzing Information on the resettlement plan implementation in a systematic and continuous manner to identify any constraints/ limitations of the process. Monitoring will be done internally to provide feedback to BWDB as well as to assess the effectiveness of the resettlement plan policy and implementation. The monitoring will be carried out by the BWDB project director through the project management office that will be assisted by resettlement consultant of the ISPMC. Report on implementation of Resettlement Plan will be reflected in the Project Quarterly Progress Report and semiannual monitoring report on implementation of Resettlement Plan as a standalone monitoring report will be submitted to ADB regularly until the implementation completed. The last report as completion of implementation Resettlement Plan will also will include assessment on the achievement of the objective of resettlement plan taking into account the baseline conditions.

A. INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT

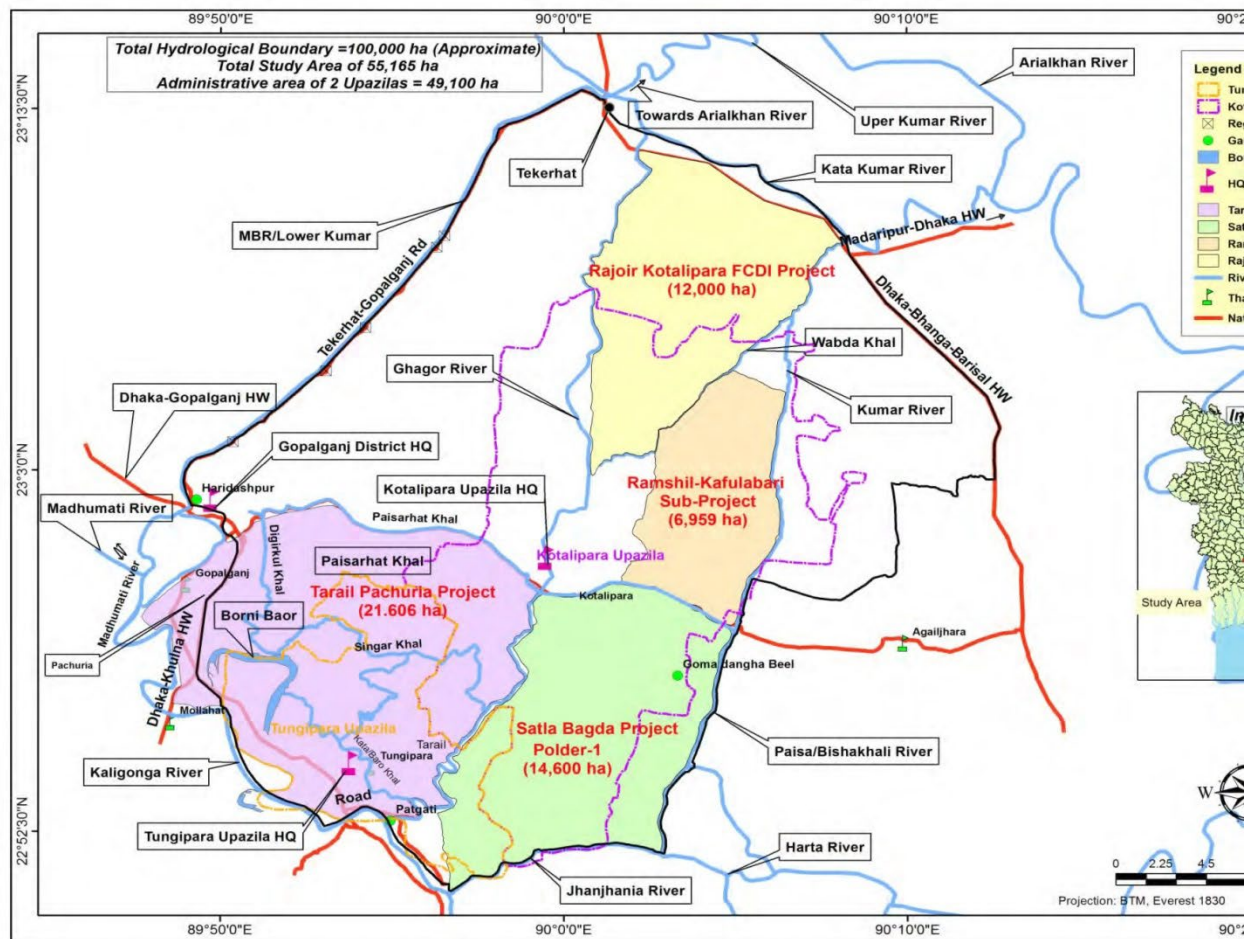
1. The Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management Project (SAIWRPMP) is implementing since 2005 under different phases through ADB Loan/grant (L2200-BAN and G0036 and L3302-BAN and G0441-BAN). Government of Bangladesh (GOB) requested ADB further to finance for continuation of the ongoing SAIWRPMP Additional Financing. In response to GOB request ADB launched a consultation mission from 14-22 February 2023 to initiate the processing of the new loan. The ADB consultation Mission were discussed and agreed on project concept with identification of preliminary interventions and project readiness measures. Subsequently in June 2023, an ADB Consultant Team was mobilized to undertake required study to prepare necessary documents. ADB is processing the project as “Climate Resilient Integrated Southwest Project for Water Resources Management”. The resettlement plan has been prepared by the Executing Agency with support from Resettlement Specialist under the TA, for construction of 1.7 km new embankment under the Rajoir-Kotalipara subproject. This document to be treated as a sample resettlement plan to guide in preparation of RPs for the other subprojects under the project, subsequently during implementation of the project. This sample resettlement plan has been prepared with the objective to mitigate any adverse impacts with subsequent implementation following standard and prevailing policy/principles of the donor and the client in practice.

A.1 Project Background:

2. The SAIWRPMP was successfully implemented between the periods from 2006 to 2015. The SAIWRPMP was implemented in Narail and Chenchuri Beel subprojects, which successfully was completed focusing on participatory water management (PWM), where agriculture, fishery and socio-economic situation have been significantly improved. Based on the post project evaluation report made by Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED), Planning Commission, the SAIWRPMP-AF started implementation since 2016 with additional financing from ADB. The proposed project is planned to replicate the original project concept that was implemented under SAIWRPMP-AF.

3. However, during implementation of the SAIWRPMP-AF, a feasibility study was conducted in 2018 and proposed to implement five subprojects in Tungipara and Kotalipara *upazillas* with estimated a total land area of 55,165 hectares (ha). These proposed four subprojects namely are; Tarail-Pachuria (21,606 ha), Satla-Bagda Polder-1 (14,600 ha), Ramshil-Kafulabari (6,959 ha) and Rajoir-Kotalipara (12,000 ha). The feasibility study also proposed to form 17 WMAs and 172 WMG under the proposed project. Based on the feasibility study, BWDB prepared a preliminary development project proposal (PDPP) requesting ADB to finance \$70.56 million for the implementation of an integrated water resources management project for improvement of drainage congestion in the aforementioned *Upazillas* under Gopalganj and Madaripur districts to minimize the sufferings of the people of these areas. The proposed project will be located in the districts of Gopalganj and Madaripur spreading over Tungipara, Kotalipara, Rajoir and Gopalganj Sadr *Upazillas*. In addition, an integrated water management plans (IWMP) preparation for the fifth subproject in Beel-Kajulia area with a land area of 26,864 ha. also has been included under this project. The location map of the project is depicted below in Figure-1:

Figure 1: Project Location Map



A.2 The Proposed Sub-Project:

4. The proposed Rajoir-Kotalipara FCDI embankment subproject is one among five subprojects (includes Beel Kajulia) considered to be implemented under the project to support further financing of a project as continuation of SAIWRPMP-AF. The proposed Rajoir-Kotalipara FCDI subproject is located in Tungipara and Kotalipara *upazillas* under Gopalganj district of Bangladesh. This subproject will be implemented all FCDI facilities to the people of Tungipara and Kotalipara covering 12,000 ha of land area. The subproject location map is in Figure-2.

However, to comply with the ADB SPS-2009, it is required to mitigate any adverse impacts on the people due to the construction of this portion of embankments during project implementation. This resettlement plan has been prepared in compliance of the ADB requirements.

A-2.1. Sub-Project Affected Area

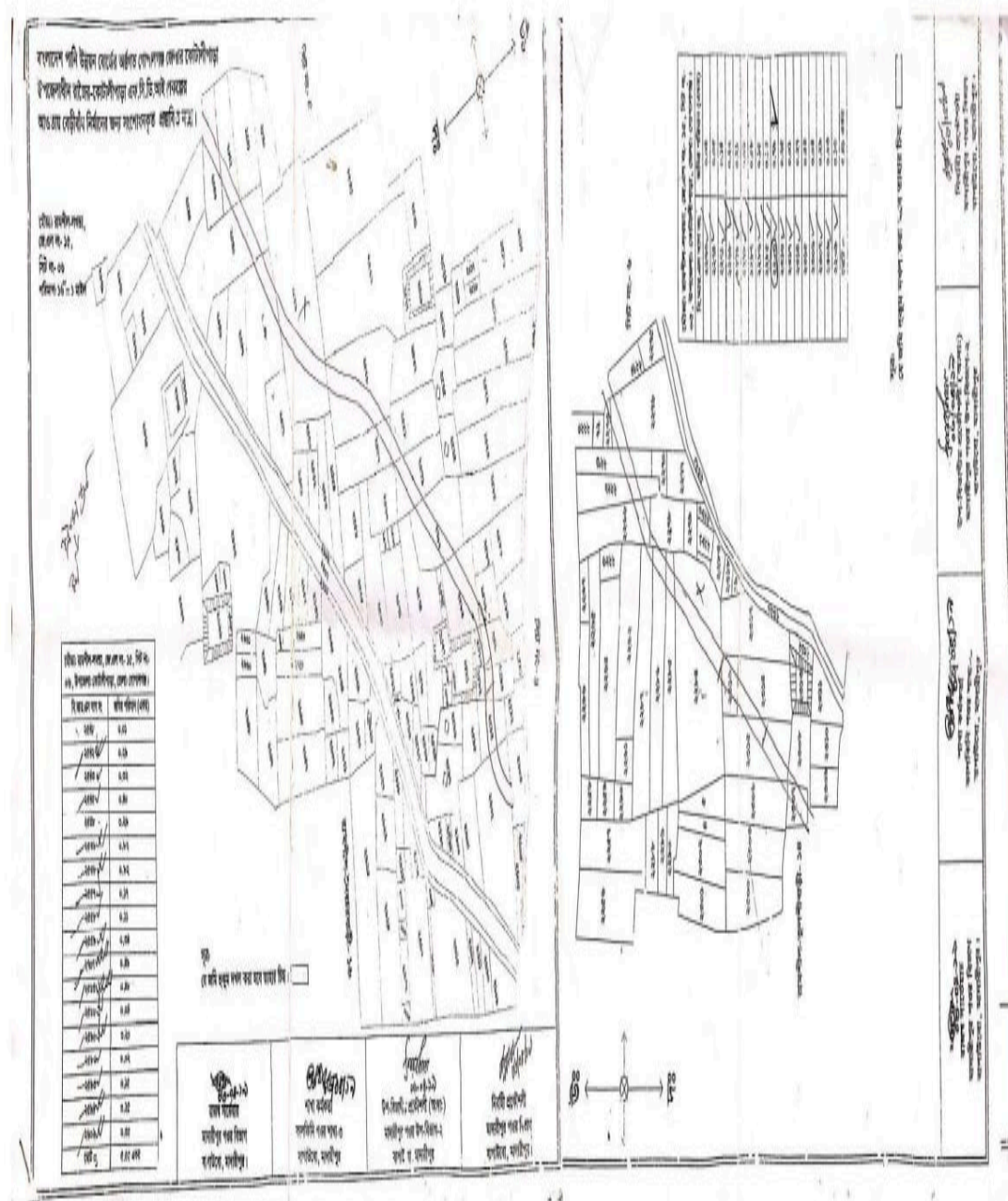
6. The prime objective of this part of embankment construction is to connect the two parts of Rajoir-Kotalipara FCDI embankment previously constructed under SAWRPMP-AF. However, for construction of this embankment part as per design and land acquisition/site plan indicated that no new land acquisition would be required, being the land to be required for the proposed construction is already acquired before under the previous SAWRPMP-AF in 2016. The project is categorized as “B” in accordance to ADB SPS 2009 and in consideration of safeguards categorization policy and significance of Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR).

7. The design for the remaining 1.7 km section of Rajoir-Kotalipara embankment subproject construction indicated that it will require about 3.62 ha of land. This amount of land to be required for the proposed construction of this embankment section, which was already acquired by the BWDB under the SAWRPMP 2nd. Additional financing between 2016-2018. This resettlement plan for the 1.7 km embankment section was prepared by the TA consultant with necessary assessments of LAR impacts on the people for using of these lands in accordance with the ADB's SPS- 2009 and guided by legal instrument governing land acquisition (ARIPA-2017) in Bangladesh to mitigate the impacts.

8. All these rehabilitation and construction activities will be carried out within the ROW of embankment locations, where no land acquisition is involved and/or applying the concept of minimization of land acquisition following ADB-SPS, 2009.

9. In addition to this embankment construction, the proposed subproject will implement different activities including new construction and rehabilitation of existing infrastructures and other minor water management structures, such as small regulators and piped culverts. Moreover, the project applies the beneficiary participatory approach, details of works for each structure, such as precise locations and dimensions will be determined by the WMOs as beneficiaries, who will be responsible for operation and maintenance. The proposed project will facilitate the establishment of WMO, which will be based on boundaries of water management systems.

Figure-3: Subproject Site and Land Acquisition Plan/plot schedule (pointed)on Mouza Map



A.3 Rationale of the Resettlement Plan

10. Any land-based development project is very likely to require acquisition and requisition of land that might cause displacement of people involuntarily from their farm or place of residence or means of livelihood thereby give rise to physical, economic, social and environmental stress. The displacement also affects production systems, de-links income sources and productive assets and reduces access to employment opportunities in a new environment. Relocation of families weakens the community structure and social network of kinship, mutual assistance, cultural identity traditional norms etc. These may cause long-term hardship, impoverishment and environmental damage unless the resettlement and rehabilitation of affected persons is carefully planned and implemented with appropriate mitigation measures. To address the above-mentioned problems, planning of a detailed resettlement and rehabilitation plan for the project affected people/persons is of utmost important.

11. As per project conditionality, Social Safeguards and involuntary resettlement issues require to be addressed according to national legislation following the prevailing *Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Properties Act (ARIPA), 2017*, and will mitigate the associated adverse impacts in compliance with the ADB's SPS 2009. At this loan processing stage, the Resettlement Specialist of TA Consultant has to prepare two RPs, one for the embankment construction under Rajior-Kotalipara subproject and other for construction of a boat pass under Satla-Bagda subproject to guide in preparation of required RPs for other subprojects or any other interventions in due course during implementation stage of the project. However, this resettlement plan has been prepared for the proposed incomplete embankment part of the Rajior-Kotalipara FCDI embankment subproject located at Ramshil-Lkhanda and Ramshil-Tulsibari Mouzas under Kotalipara *Upazilla* of Gopalganj District. The resettlement plan preparation is based on the final design prepared in 2016 and considering the existing scenario which need to be further updated and finalize during implementation stage by Design and Construction Supervision Consultant (DSC) likely to be appointed by the BWDB.

A.4 Objective of Resettlement Plan

12. The aim and objective of this resettlement plan is to develop appropriate strategies to compensate all unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the project activities and to resettle the affected people with restoration of their livelihoods. The overall objective of the resettlement plan is to ensure that all APs will be compensated at replacement cost for their losses, based on the current market value. This also has considered rehabilitation measures, including transitional, vulnerability and severity allowances etc. to eligible affected persons. All these will facilitate the affected persons, at least to well-off as they would have been in the absence of the Project. The resettlement plan also provides a guideline on the implementation of LAR issues through payment of proper compensation and assistance to the affected persons as per the GOB legal instrument, the *Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Properties Act (ARIPA), 2017* is augmented by ADB's SPS, 2009. The ultimate objective of the resettlement plan is to improve, or at least restore, livelihoods and living standards of AHHs due to the project implementation. Accordingly, this resettlement plan has designed incorporating resettlement plan policy principles to provide full compensation to all AHHs and affected persons, identified with their lands, crops houses, businesses or any other assets and income and livelihood etc. due to implementation of this subproject. The resettlement plan prepared in compliances of the relevant laws/policies of the Government of Bangladesh and the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The resettlement plan addresses impacts on assets and livelihoods resulting due to this embankment construction. It covers only those locations/Mouzas found impacted due to the proposed subproject implementation.

13. The overall objective of the resettlement plan is to ensure that all affected persons to be compensated at replacement cost for their losses, based on the current market value including rehabilitation measures, transitional, vulnerability and severity allowances etc. All these will facilitate the affected persons, at least to be as well-off after the project although not improved, as they would have been in the absence of the Project. The other objective of the resettlement plan is to provide a strategy for providing the project management office (PMO) on behalf BWDB with a guidance on how to compensate for the loss of properties and restoration of income levels/living standards or rehabilitation package, to safeguard project-affected peoples (PAPs) socioeconomic base at least as before if not improved.

14. The general policies and procedure adopted in preparing this resettlement plan includes disclosure of information to the affected persons through community-based consultation meetings in the local language (Bangla). Compensation and other assistance will be paid to displaced persons prior to their displacement or dispossession of assets. Upon ADB concurrence and government's approval, the final plan will be uploaded immediately on the ADB and BWDB websites.

A.5 Measures to Minimize impact

15. Efforts have been made during design preparation to minimize quantity of land loss and assets, loss of livelihood and physical displacement of people. In order to minimize impacts to the extent possible, the following key efforts were undertaken:

- (i) Alignment ROW width considered 60 feet (ft) including toe to toe and earth cutting areas.
- (ii) Extensive consultations have been conducted with the affected communities and people in the project areas to understand their views and incorporate the same in the project design, as far as possible.

A.6 Methodology for Preparing the Resettlement Plan

16. This resettlement plan was prepared at the stage of project preparation following standard method for socioeconomic and resettlement survey pertinent to ADB's guidelines on social safeguard/involuntary resettlement. Accordingly, a census and inventory of loss (IOL) survey was conducted between 9 to 12 July 2023 covering the whole 1.7 km new embankment located at Ramshil-Lkhanda and Ramshil-Tulsibari Mouzas. The census/IOL and socioeconomic surveys (SES) were done in conjunction with stakeholder consultations, FGD. Cut-off date (COD) for the land loser's user right will be established as the date of serving notice under Section 4 by the concerned deputy commissioner under the ARIPA, 2017 (in case of land acquisition is necessary with associated impacts on structures, trees etc., if any). However, the last day of survey was 12 July, 2023, which has been proposed as cut-off date for the occupants of agriculture land (all the occupants are the previous owner), because these lands already been acquired before and currently belongs to BWDB. However, if the project implementation will be delayed significantly (more than 1 year), a fresh survey will require to be carried out to determine the fresh cutoff date, and re-inventory of the impacts.

17. To conduct the survey, a team comprised of resettlement workers/enumerators, supervisors and survey Co-coordinator with adequate and relevant experience in particular fields and positions were engaged. Before deploying the survey team in the field, they were provided one day orientation/training on the relevant survey activities by the survey Co-coordinator, MIS Specialist and Resettlement Specialist of the TA Consultant. The enumerators worked under the

direct guidance & supervision of the supervisors. The Survey Co-coordinator had the responsibility of overall supervision of the survey works staying fulltime in the field under the guidance of TA Consultant's Resettlement Specialist.

18. Identified impacts of the APs were included during the survey of each land owner, displaced household (if any) and the way they are impacted and the type of losses they will incur. The objective of the census and SES was to (i) establish a detailed inventory of the households and physical assets and economic losses to the affected persons due to the project; (ii) develop a socioeconomic profile of the AHHs and physically displaced persons (if any). The surveys also will serve as a benchmark for monitoring and evaluation during resettlement plan implementation.

A.7 Impact on 1.7 km new embankment part – Summary

19. The 1.7 km new embankment construction will fill up the gaps between Ramshil-Lkhanda and Ramshil-Tulsibari Mouzas through completing construction of the incomplete embankment portion under Rajoir Kotalipara FCDI embankment subproject. The new embankment will affect in total 36 plots of land that belong to 35 households, comprising in total about 160 persons. No structures and trees or any other impacts envisaged to be affected rather than the agriculture and crop cultivation only. All the affected persons/AHHs are the previous land owners of these acquired lands and still they are using these lands considering the lands are laying vacant. However, almost of the people with possession of these acquired land were agreed to give up their land possession to the BWDB, as and when it is necessary for any development purpose.

20. The surveys indicate that construction of the 1.7 km embankment, it will require 3.62 ha or 8.96 acres of land. This embankment construction will impact in total on 35 households, who will lose access to crop cultivation on the BWDB own land due to the construction of the embankment.

Table 1: Summary of Impacts

1	Total length of embankment	1.7 km
2	Number of affected plots	36
3	Economically displaced households	35 (160 people)
4	Lose access to crop cultivation on the BWDB own total land (quantity in ha)	3.62 hectares or 8.964 acres

21. This resettlement plan establishes (i) the provisions for payment of resettlement assistance to AHHs and income restoration assistance to the poor and vulnerable households; (ii) provides a description of socio-economic characteristics of the AHHs; (iii) sets out the implementation schedule; (iv) and provides the budget and cost estimate for implementation. This plan will be reviewed, if necessary, during implementation stage and the budget will be revised to reflect any changes in numbers of AHHs or losses compared to those identified during the census and IOL as well as adjusting for any changes during project implementation.

B. SCOPE OF IMPACT

B.1 Impact on Access to Crop Cultivation on Agricultural Land

22. The part of embankment construction under the Rajor-Kotalipara FCDI embankment subproject will bring impact in total on about 3.62 ha or 8.964 acres of land those are using only for crop production by the 35 previous land owners on BWDB land. It is important to note that these lands to be required for the construction of the proposed embankment part already were acquired by the BWDB. Therefore, at this stage, no new land acquisition was found to be required. The census and IOL survey also did not identify any other impacts, except loss of access to crop cultivation only by the current occupants on these BWDB own/ acquired lands. The census and inventory of survey results presented in the tables below indicates detailed impacts of land acquisition under the project for construction of the aforementioned embankment part. The census and IOL also found, all the land plots are legally owned by the BWDB. There is no legal or titled APs that lost any land of their own. As a result, the embankment construction will not require payment of compensation for the land occupants or to any entities.

23. The details of the affected plots and number of affected persons as per design and record is presented in Table B-1. The table shows that 35 households will lose access to crop cultivation only on 36 affected land plots. The total land area comprising of 36 plots is 3.62 ha. or 8.964 acres. All the lands are single cropland and producing crops once in a year. Moreover, the survey found that there are no other crops except only paddy are producing on these affected lands by 35 households. Table 2 depicted details of land acquisition impacts for the embankment construction under the Rajor-Kotalipara FCDI embankment subproject.

Table 2: Land Acquisition Impacts

Objects	Land Ownership status		Use of land Total		Crop types				Crop intensity			Total
	Own	Occupied	Crop cultivation	others	Paddy	Jute	Vegetable	other	Single	double	other	
No. of Affected Plots	0	36	36	0	36	0	0	0	36	0	0	36
Area of Affected Plots, ha	0	3.62	3.62	0	3.62	0	0	0	3.62	0	0	3.62
Number of Affected Households	0	35	35	0	35	0	0	0	35	0	0	35

24. The census and IOL survey also confirmed that there are no waterbodies, trees or any other establishments envisaged to bring impact rather than only the agriculture land due to the embankment construction. The survey also found no impacts on any private and/or public structures (toilet, deep well, common public facilities including power transmission or distribution line) that located on the acquired land. Therefore, it is confirmed that no structure will be impacted due to the construction of this embankment portion. All the 35 households are cultivating crops on this acquired land as single cropped land and are cultivation by themselves. As a result, there are no possibility to bring any impact on any sharecroppers.

B.2 LAR Impact on Household and Population

25. The detail impact assessment through census and IOL survey on the project ROW for embankment construction identified that about 35 households to be affected only with their standing crops on the acquired land. The total affected population associated with 35 households is 160. Among the total AHHs, only one household head is woman and she will be treated as a vulnerable AP under the ADB SPS, 2009. The detail information on HHs and population by type by sex of household heads depicted in table below.

Table 3: Sex Segregated Project Affected Household Heads.

Sex of Household Head	No. of Households	Population in the family
Male	34	157
Female	1	3
Total	35	160

B.3 Vulnerability Impact on the Affected People

26. Certain groups of population by virtue considering their socio-economic realities are treated socially vulnerable, and thus they need special consideration, so that they can benefit from the development activities of the project. These groups include: (i) below poverty line /hard-core poor households (income below BDT 9,600¹ per month/family), (ii) women headed households (WHHs), and (iii) disabled-headed households.

27. According to the census and SES, total 14 vulnerable households were identified considering different types of vulnerabilities. Among the vulnerable households, the survey identified only one women headed households, 6 elderlies/ old aged headed households, 4 households below poverty line and 3 physically disabled headed households. Details of vulnerable families by type of vulnerability presented in the table below.

Table 4: Vulnerability impact of Households by Type

Category of vulnerability		No.
1	By virtue of being women Headed	1
2	Below poverty level (Monthly Income <BDT. 11,736)	4
3	HHs Headed by Disabled Person	3
4	HHs Headed by Elderly Person (>65 yr.)	6
Total Household		14

B.4 Impact on Gender

28. Bangladesh has ranked first among the South Asian countries in achieving gender parity. According to the latest Global Gender Gap Report 2023 by the World Economic Forum (WEF), Bangladesh scored 72.2 per cent and ranks 59th. position globally, which is an indicator of significant progress in achieving gender parity. It reveals from the above data, Bangladesh is in

¹ This RP calculates the below poverty line from Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2022 (HIES), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), which is BDT.140,835 per annum per household or BDT 11,736 per month per household.

better position substantially in terms of gender equity and awareness of women. Now a days women are increasingly becoming more aware about their roles and rights. Empowerment of women within the family, work place and in all sectors are also increasing. However, in cases of ownership rights, mobility, and access to information, women are still lagging behind. In addition, women are traditionally responsible for maintaining the cohesion of the family as well as being extensively involved in household chores in addition to unrecognized participation in economic activities. Women, under the circumstances, can be disproportionately impacted during construction particularly in the course of land acquisition, relocation and resettlement. According to the census, out of 35, only one WHH was identified and she also was found with owning the land

29. Based on information gathered from consultations, in addition to the assistance outlined in the entitlement matrix, women will be encouraged to participate in construction of embankment and will ensure equal pay for equal work. They will be trained before starting the physical work and provided with safety equipment and simple tools. The women also have the provision to include in the project's Livelihood Improvement program.

C. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

30. This chapter presented the socio-economic profile of the project AHHs and population under the proposed Rajoir-Kotalipara FCDI embankment subproject. The survey was conducted during the periods of 09-12 July 2023 among the PAP covering the uncompleted part of Rajoir-Kotalipara FCDI embankment subproject at Lkhanda and Ramshil-Tulsibari Mouzas. The socio-economic details information of the AHHs was collected undertaking a census and 100% SES on all the 35 AHHs using a structured questionnaire with the objective to prepare socio-economic profile of the project impacted households and peoples. It covers demographic data and socio-economic status of the APs includes income, occupation, quality of life, gender issues etc.

C.1 Major Demographic Indicators of the Affected Households and population

31. **Household and Population:** The survey identified in total about 35 households those were found to be impacted in the form of access to crop cultivation only on the lands due to the proposed embankment construction. Total population associated with these 35 AHHs is 160 persons. Among the total 160 affected population, 95 of them are male and 65 are women. Average family size of these household is 4.6 person per household. There are only 1 (one) women headed household out of 35 household heads was found under the survey. Major demographic indicators of the households depicted below in table.

Table 5: Sex Segregated Households and population in the subproject

SL.	Sex. of Households Head (HHH)	No of HHH	% HHH	Popula tion in HHs	% population in Household s	%	Total population by Sex		
							Male	Female	Total
1	Male Headed	34	97.1	157	98.1	59.4	95 (59.4%)	65(40.6%)	160 (100)
2	Women Headed	1	2.9	3	1.9	40.6			
Total:		35	100	160	100	100			
Average Family Size				4.6					

32. **Age Structure of APs:** Among total population, 10 (6.1%) of them are below 7 years of age, 19 (11.8%) belongs to age group of 7 to 18 years, 107(66.9%) population those are economically active with in the age bracket between 18-65 years and are supposed to be involve in deferent socioeconomic activities. Details of age structure of affected population by sex presented in the table below.

Table 6: Age structure Project-affected People

No. of Family Member	Total population	Percent of Total Population
Children (below 7 years)	10	6.3
Adolescent (7 to below 18 years)	19	11.8
Economically Active (18- 60 years)	107	66.9
60-65 years	16	10.0
Old Aged (above 65 years)	8	5.0

Total HHs:35	160	100
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33. **Religion and Ethnicity of the APs:** None of the APs belong any other religions or belief rather than Hinduism. Therefore, it is confirmed that all the affected population under the project intervention location belong to Hindu Community. The ethnicity of the AHH is concerned, the survey did not find/identify any indigenous or ethnic minority group among the APs or within the affected location under the subproject.

C.2 Occupational Profile and Income and Expenditure pattern of APs:

34. **Occupation of APs:** Census survey revealed, all the affected household heads are engaged in different types activities to support family expenditures. Among different occupations, agriculture is the dominant occupation constitutes about 74.3% (26 Households) out of the total 35 AHHs. This is followed by 11.4% service/job (formal with Government, private agencies, NGOs etc.) and 5.7% are involved in business. Details of occupational status of affected HHs is given below in the table by sex of APs.

Table 7: Occupation of Head of Households by Sex

Occupation	Male headed household		Women headed household		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Service	4	11.76	0	0	4	11.43
Business	2	5.88	0	0	2	5.71
Agriculture	26	76.47	0	0	26	74.29
Household Activities	0	0	1	100	1	2.86
Jobless/Old Age/Disable	2	5.88	0	0	2	5.71
Total	34	100	1	100	35	100

35. **Level of Income Earnings:** Survey recorded that out of 35 households 4 of them were found with monthly income below BDT. 11,735, those falls below poverty line in Bangladesh considering these income level below poverty line²(as per Bangladesh Bureau of Standards, Household Income and Economic Survey preliminary report, 2022. The survey confirms, four of the AHHs belong to below poverty line under the project location. However, the income level above poverty line constitutes 8.6% (7 households) in the income bracket of BDT.11736-15000 and 80% (28) households belongs to the income groups of above BDT 15,000. The average monthly income of the AHHs is BDT. 31,029 indicates better economic condition of the affected persons in the project area. Details are shown in the table below:

Table 8: Monthly Income of Households

Income Level/Range (BDT)	No.	%
<5000	0	0
5000-11735	4	11.4

² This RP calculates the below poverty line from Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2022 (HIES), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), which is BDT.140,835 per annum or BDT 11736 per month.

Income Level/Range (BDT)	No.	%
11736-15000	3	8.6
>15000	28	80
Total	35	100
Average Monthly Income of Households (BDT)	31029.00	

36. **Expenditure Pattern of the Affected Households:** The survey data on monthly expenditure reveals that out of total 35 households, four of them were found spending between BDT. 5000 and 11735 and 3 households (11.4%) spend between BDT. 11736-15,000. The number of households constitutes 28 families (80,0%) spend highest amount with BDT. 15000.00 and above BDT. The average monthly expenditure of the AHHs is BDT. 28,151. Details of expenditures pattern of the AHHs presented below in table.

Table 9: Monthly Expenditure of Households

Expenditure Level/range (BDT)	No.	%
<5000	0	0
5000-11735	4	11.4
11736-15000	3	8.6
>15000	28	80.0
Total	35	100
Average Monthly Expenditure of HHs (BDT)	28,151.00	

C.3 Quality of Life of Affected People:

37. **Education of Affected Population by Sex:** The literacy status of the affected population considered aged at 7 years and above. The survey reveals that there are 150 affected people belong to this age bracket of 7 years and above. Out of the total 150 population, about 8% of them are uneducated, 24.7% are literate (can read and write, able to do simple accounting) to some extent. 29.3% people attained primary level (class-v) and 19.3% had higher education (graduates and above). The overall literacy rate of the APs is about 92%. Details of literacy status of APs furnished in the table 15 below by sex. Details of education presented in the table below.

Table 10: Educational attainments of APs with age above 7 Years by sex

Level	Male population		Female population		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Illiterate	5	5.49	7	11.86	12	8
Literate	23	25.27	14	23.73	37	24.7
Primary	29	31.87	15	25.42	44	29.3
SSC	9	9.89	7	11.86	16	10.7
HSC	7	7.69	5	8.47	12	8.
Graduate	4	4.4	4	6.78	8	5.33

Level	Male population		Female population		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Master and above	14	15.38	7	11.86	21	14.0
Total	91	100	59	100	150	100

38. **Household Asset possession:** Socio-economic survey of 35 households revealed that mostly of them constitutes about 96.35% (33) are possessing mobile phone, 65.7% (23) possess Television, 22% have refrigerator, 14.3% possessing computer, 11.4% household are using LPG/Gas cylinder for cooking. In addition, 3 household owning motorbike, 2 HHs using Bicycles. In addition, one household have engine vans, one household has rickshaw/van those are using for transportation of passengers and commodities as an additional income source of the households. However, details of assets possession by the AHHs are presented in table below.

Table 11: The assets possessed by Affected HHs

Items	Number	Percentage (%) (N=35)
Radio	1	2.9
Bicycle	2	5.7
Television	23	65.7
LPG/Gas cylinder	4	11.4
Computer	5	14.3
Refrigerator	8	22.8
Washing Machine	1	2.9
Motor cycle/Scooter	3	8.6
Rickshaw/Van	1	2.9
Engine Vans/Power Tiller	1	2.9
Mobile Phone	33	94.3

Total 35 households interviewed (Multiple response was possible)

39. **Borrowings and Indebtedness Status of Affected Households:** In connection to Borrowings /Indebtedness practice of the affected persons, it was revealed from the survey that out of the total 35 AHHs; only about 22.8% of them reported are indebted and took loan from both institutional and non-institutional sources. These 8 households constituted 22.8% households borrowed during last one year, still remained indebted. Details of indebted status of the HHs are given in the table below.

Table 12: Indebtedness of Households

Particulars	No. of AHHs	% of AHHs
Indebted Households	8	22.85
Non-Indebted Households	27	77.15
Total	35	100

Sample Size–35 AHHs SES July, 2023

40. **Access to Drinking water by AHHs:** The SSES found most encouraging situation prevailing in the subproject area that all of the AHHs are using pure drinking water from Deep

Tube-well (out of total 29 households comprise 82.9%) and 17.1% households found using tube well water as their source of drinking water. None found using unsafe drinking water from river, canal, pond etc. that bring detrimental impact to health. Details of water use by sources presented below in the table.

Table 13: Source of Drinking Water of Households

Sources	No. Households	Percentage (%)
River/canal	0	0.00
Pond	0	0.00
Piped water	0	0.00
Tube well	6	17.14
Deep Tube-well	29	82.86
Total	35	100.00

41. **Toilet Facilities to AHHs:** The survey found that all of the AHHs are using sanitary latrine. The APs were found very careful and have knowledge about usefulness of hygienic practice of toileting as precaution to different disease and environmental hazards. Details are given in the table below.

Table 14: Type of toilet use by AHHs

Type of Toilet	No. of Household	Percentage (%)
Sanitary latrine	35	100.00
Open or hanging latrine	0	0.00
No Latrine	0	0.00
Total	35	100.00

42. **Fuel for Cooking:** SES identified that nearly 3/4th households mostly comprising about 71.43% were found using firewood for cooking and 22.9% households using gas cylinder and 5.7% using electricity for the same purpose. Details information about the fuel for cooking provided below in the table.

Table 15: Fuel for cooking used by households

Source	No of Household	Percentage (%)
Electricity	2	5.71
Wood	25	71.43
Gas cylinder	8	22.86
Diesel/kerosene	0	0
Solar	0	0
Total	35	100

C.4 Women Participation in Different Activities

43. **i) Economic Activities:** In general, the women usually are confined to Households activities. In addition to households' cores, they also involved in other economic activities to support the family needs. Therefore, the survey inquired about the women involvement in addition to household activities. In this connection, the survey found that highest about 35.1% women members of the affected families were reported that they are rendering substantial support to male members during crop cultivation, crop processing in addition to their regular households' activities and another 15.58% women members of the HHs are engaged in different types of economic activities such as dairy, poultry, goat/sheep rearing, kitchen gardening etc. and related activities. This is followed by 11.7% women were reported employed in government, private and NGOs offices. However, there are only 20.8% women of the AHHs are limited with household activities only. Details of women economic activities furnished below in the table.

Table 16: Main Activities of Women Members of Sample Households

Economic/Non-economic Activities	Percentage (%)
Cultivation/crop processing	35.06
Allied activities (Dairy, Poultry, goat/sheep rearing, kitchen gardening etc.)	15.58
Trade & Business	5.19
Agriculture labor	2.6
Non-agriculture labor	1.3
Service	11.69
Households Works only	20.78
Other	7.79
Total	100 (N=35)

44. **ii) Women's Participation in Decision Making:** Decision Making process by women in different family matters has been covered under the survey. However, during SES on the affected families, SES received multiple responses from the surveyed households. The survey findings indicates that out of total, highest 82.8% of the women can put their opinion in decision making regarding day-to-day household activities followed by 71.4% health care of children 60% in financial matters including property/assets purchase for their family, 57.1% regarding education of children. The table below shows the women participation in decision making process within their respective family issues.

Table 17: Women Participation in Decision-Making Process of different Issues

Details	No. of AHHs	% of AHHs (N=35 and Multiple responses received from the HHs)
Financial matters	13	37.1
Education of Children	20	57.1
Healthcare of children	25	71.4
Assets & other purchase	8	22.9
Day to day household activities	29	82.8
Organizing family/Social functions	6	17.1

Details	No. of AHHs	% of AHHs (N=35 and Multiple responses received from the HHs)
Other	7	20

D. CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

D.1 Introduction

45. The sustainability of any infrastructure development depends on the participatory planning in which public consultation plays a major role. Keeping in mind, public participation and community consultation for this project have been taken up as an integral part of social and environmental assessment process. Such consultations used as a tool to inform and educate stakeholders about the proposed action both before and after the development decisions were made to ensure peoples' participation in the project. However, public consultation and participation as a continuous two-way process, numerous events usually are organize/conduct at various stages of project from project feasibility, detail design and preparation to its implementation. However, participation and disclosure for this Rajori-Kotalipara FCD/I subproject at this loan processing stage ensured adequate and timely information to made available to the affected persons. The ADB's SPS stresses upon the significance of consultation, participation and disclosure with stakeholders for ensuring formulation and execution of development projects in compliance to environmental and social safeguards. ADB SPS-2009 and the Access to Information Policy 2018 requires that the executing agency to conduct meaningful consultation among the displaced persons, their host communities, and civil society organizations. Consultation to be carried out throughout the project cycle with timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information. Both men and women have to be consulted and involved equitably during project design and implementation.

D.2 Objectives of Consultation

46. The Consultations at this stage were conducted with the affected persons and other Stakeholders with an objective to create awareness and disseminate information about the project and its associated activities, in general and to assess their knowledge and perceptions about potential benefits and impacts/ different risks and over all consequences of the project development concerns in particular. In addition, the consultations also were tried to assess views and suggestion of stakeholders or alternative options to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible and to minimize it by exploring project and design alternatives and their active participation at all the stages of the project activities. The key objectives of the consultation, participation and information disclosure were as follows:

- (i) To introduce the project among the people and its proposed interventions and programs for implementation;
- (ii) To promote awareness about the proposed project especially amongst the potentially impacted and beneficiary people, households and communities and disclosure of the project activities;
- (iii) To ascertain the views and preferences of the people adversely affected and benefited due to the proposed project;
- (iv) To collect and share their experience of problems / constraints of the project;
- (v) Understand the views of the people affected, with reference to acquisition of land or loss of property, business, livelihood etc. and compensation issues;
- (vi) Understand views of people on resettlement options, if any.
- (vii) To explain to the community about importance of their role in supporting/facilitating and participation during project implementation includes implementation of resettlement plan and other safeguards issues of the project;
- (viii) To know people's ideas for mitigation / minimization of negative impacts & enhancements of positive impacts with expected changes during implementation and operation stage of the project;

- (ix) To assess over all support to implement the project.

D.3 Identification of Project Stakeholders

47. BWDB is the executing agency of the project and the ADB is financing the project. The deputy commissioner of Gopalganj will be responsible for land acquisition for the construction of 1.7 km new embankment. The embankment users, local traders, farmers and the displaced persons along the embankment are the primary stakeholders of the subproject. Secondary stakeholders of the embankment are local community leaders, business community, NGOs, Department of Agriculture Extension, Local Government Engineering Department and other related government agencies.

D.4 Consultation Method

48. The ADB Guidelines on social safeguard /involuntary resettlement issues prescribe that APs needs consultation on interventions of the project with an objective to ascertain their views and options regarding project impacts both positive & negative in nature. However, at this stage of resettlement plan preparation, such consultations were held at different levels during conduction of the census and socioeconomic survey of the AHHs and local communities covering the entire ROW of the embankment includes BWDB officials, local Government representatives, other local level stakeholders and local elites. To attain desired objectives of consultations, the following methodologies were adopted during carrying out of public consultations for this project:

- **Face to face interview:** Three types of consultations were conducted of the likely affected people considered principal stakeholders during the census, socio-economic and IOL surveys to prepare this resettlement plan using a structured questionnaire.
- **Walk-through Consultation:** In some road sites considered most sensitive, particularly owners of the land users affected with crop cultivation and local people were consulted, holding numbers of informal consultations.
- **Consultation through FGD:** Conducted consultations in the form of FGD covering likely affected & beneficiary people, local residents, professional groups/elites etc. using a checklist of issues.
- **Consultation through Key Informants Interviews:** Conducted numbers of Key Informants Interviews with BWDB officials, community leaders, public representatives and local elites/knowledgeable persons.

49. A list of consultations and FGD meetings conducted by venue/locations/sites stated in table-19 mentioning dates, places, number of participants by types.

Table 18: List of Consultations, venue, timing and number of participants by occupation

Sl. No.	Consultations Venue	Date & Time	No. of participants & occupations
1	Lakhanda Tulshibari Adarsha High School, Kotalipara, Gopalganj	09/07/2023 at 020.30 pm	12 participants including two women (School teachers, local village leaders, Up representative, BWDB officer etc.

Sl. No.	Consultations Venue	Date & Time	No. of participants & occupations
2	At the house of Mr. Rupchand Mridha, Lakhandha, Kotalipara, Gopalganj	10/07/2023 at 10.30 am	15 participants including three women (Potential APs, village Leaders, Up Member, etc.)
3	Dukhiram Ojhar Shop, Tulshi Bari, Kotalipara, Gopalganj	11/07/20 at 2.00 pm	15 participants including one woman (Potential APs, village Leaders, Shopkeepers etc.)

Pictures of Consultations



Discussions Coverage of the Meeting was to:

- Inform about the project objectives, goals, and different activities to be covered during implementation of the project and continuation of the capacity building activities under the SAIWRPMP-AF.
- Discuss about requirements of the construction of remaining embankment part of Rajoir-Kotalipara FCDI embankment subproject.
- Disseminate information about the subproject likely benefits after completion of the remaining embankment part.
- Different inconveniences of the people due to incomplete part of the embankment.
- Discuss about the likely impacts due to the remaining part of the embankment due to construction under the proposed project.
- Inform local people and likely affected persons through the participants of this meeting about the current program of conducting social and resettlement survey on the affected persons covering the proposed embankment construction.
- Sought cooperation to provide required information/data to the survey team to facilitate completion of the survey successfully.
- Discuss implication of compensation policy of the government and ADB to the affected persons under the project
- Discuss overall project benefits with regards to other components of the project after successful implementation of the project
- Discuss to get idea and perception about stakeholders' views, opinion and suggestions about the project and their attitude regarding conduction of census/ SES survey, consultations etc. to be undertaken.

Findings from different meetings and Participants' Opinion:

50. In general, participants unanimously welcomed the survey team and consultant. Participants in different meeting mostly were found happy and agreed with stressing the need to complete the remaining part of the embankment. Because after completion of the remaining portion of the embankment, it will bring immediate benefits to them particularly with the improvement in communication of the people living between Lakhanda and Tulsibari. The different other socioeconomic benefits and disbenefits in different ways are as follows:

A. Major Disbenefits and concerns in absence of embankment are:

- Under the current situation due to this incomplete part of the embankment people of this area usually are required traveling long distance using other roads, which takes lot of times and costs.
- It caused flooding in absence of proper drainage during seasonal monsoon and heavy raining.
- It takes more times for the student of Lakhanda School to attend the school which involves additional costs for travel.
- Under the current condition they can grow only one crop.
- Women are the worst sufferers during travelling to other part of embankment.
- Currently people only can go from one village to other villages on foot and is not possible to use any vehicles.
- Absence of embankment it brings negative impacts on crop production, some limit to economic activity, which consequently affecting living and livelihood of the people.
- Some of the land owners of their acquired land by BWDB did not yet receive compensation.

- The embankment construction will bring impact on access to cultivation on these lands that will be used for embankment construction, will have direct impact on income from these lands.
- Their remaining land plots in many cases may be fragmented/ divided by the embankment ROW in small pieces and may not be feasible for crop cultivation.

B. Major Benefits Expected due to Embankment Construction are:

- After complete construction of the remaining part of embankment will bring benefits to them in the form of less time and cost effective during travelling between the two parts and other parts of the Kotalipara *upazilla* and Gopalganj district as well.
- Completion of embankment construction will save them from flooding and water congestion with improvement of their agriculture, fishery and other economic activities.
- Student will be largely benefited to come to school conveniently taking less time, efforts and costs.
- Once embankment is constructed, the people of the area are expecting lot of benefits in the form of irrigation facilities, increased crop production and cropping intensity will be leading to more income, increased employment, better economic condition etc.
- Participants unanimously were found supporting the project and demanding start of construction of the embankment as soon as possible.
- Almost of the participants opined that they are ready to render all sorts of cooperation and assistance for the implementation of the project.
- Although, some of them still did not receive their compensation for the land acquired by BWDB in 2016, in spite they will have no objection to continue construction activities for greater interest and for development of the people of the area.

D.5 Continuation of Public Consultations

51. The consultations to be continued throughout the project cycle. The effectiveness of resettlement implementation is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the project. Several additional rounds of consultations with the affected persons will be required until the implementation of the project resettlement plan.

52. The other round of consultations will occur at the time of resettlement plan update and its implementation before starting of physical works when compensation and assistance are provided to affected persons and actual resettlement begins. Information disclosure is pursued for effective implementation and timely execution of the resettlement plan. For the benefit of the community in general and affected persons in particular, the resettlement plan shall be made available at the Project Director's office, BWDB and other concerned offices. The PMO will provide information on resettlement policies and features of the resettlement plan. For continued consultations, the following steps are envisaged for the project:

- (i) There will be Grievance Redress Committees (GRC). The affected persons will be associated with such committee along with their representatives.
- (ii) The Resettlement Team will organize public consultation/meetings to inform the community about the compensation and assistance to be paid. Regular update of the progress of the resettlement component of the project will be placed for public display at the PD /PIU offices.
- (iii) All monitoring and evaluation reports of the resettlement components of the project will be disclosed in the same manner as that of the resettlement plan.
- (iv) Key features of the entitlements will be displayed along the project corridor;

- (v) Together with the Resettlement Team, the PIU will conduct information dissemination sessions at major intersections and solicit the help of the local community leaders to encourage the participation of the affected persons in resettlement plan implementation.
- (vi) Attempts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and to take their specific needs into account.

D.6 Disclosure of Resettlement Plan

53. Implementation of the resettlement plan requires continuous dissemination of project information through disclosure of involuntary resettlement issues, project benefits, payment of compensation, entitlements of affected persons and institutional arrangements for achieving the project objectives in pursuance to ADB safeguards policy statement. To create more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of affected persons and other stakeholders, the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. A resettlement information pamphlet containing information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the project will be made available both in English and Bengali (local languages) and distributed to all affected persons. Each affected person will be provided information regarding specific entitlements. The Resettlement Team (INGO/ISPMC, PIU-BWDB) will provide support to keep the affected people informed about the impacts, the compensation and assistances proposed for them and facilitate addressing any grievances. They will hold special meetings to orally briefing to those who are illiterate regarding their entitlements. The copy of the resettlement plan will be made available at BWDB field offices and Project Director-BWDB for accessible to the affected persons as and when asked for about any compensation related issues to explain. In addition, the summary pamphlet will be disclosed in ADB's website in English as required by the ADB Access to Information Policy 2018.

54. However, key features of this resettlement plan have already been disclosed to the affected persons through the public consultations, interviews and meetings in different times during conduction of census and SES, interaction between the affected persons, consultants and Project Director, XENs, PMO. After its approval by ADB, following resettlement plan disclosure plan to be followed:

- (i) The resettlement plan will be disclosed in the ADB and BWDB website
- (ii) Provision of keeping resettlement plan in English and local language at PMO, BWDB field offices, and other local level offices with an access to affected persons.
- (iii) Provision of an information booklet to be distributed to all affected persons.

55. ISPMC or INGO involved in the resettlement plan implementation activities will assist BWDB in disclosure of resettlement plan to keep the APs informed about the impacts, the compensation and assistances proposed for them and facilitate addressing any grievances, issue, concerns etc.

E. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

E.1 General

56. The GRM is a process and forum through which APs could find a trusted means to voice and resolve concerns about any LAR related issues of the project and also finds an effective way to address affected people's concerns. GRM is a necessary condition to establish by the client for any Development Partner funded projects during project implementation. The purpose of GRM is to resolve affected persons/ people concerns/grievances, if any in an effective and timely manner. The grievance mechanism should be scaled to the risks and adverse impacts of the project. It should address affected & displaced persons concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected people at no costs and without retribution. The mechanism should be developed in a manner that shall not impede access to the existing judicial or administrative remedies. The affected persons should be appropriately informed about the mechanism. Under the GRM, affected persons and local people have the right to file complaints and/or queries on any aspect of the project, including LAR, environmental and other safeguard issues. All possible and accessible means of communications should be made available to the affected persons and others to voice their grievances. The GRM procedures for the project to be made accessible to all affected persons and communities used to address their grievances and resolve the grievances promptly to avoid further any expensive and time-consuming legal procedures as much possible or feasible.

E.2 Objectives of GRM

57. The GRM is a process to interact between the PMO "the client" with local authorities and civil societies including project effected people during implementation in order to ensure a transparency and accountability for mitigation of different project concerns and grievances. Main Objectives of the GRM are:

- (i) To reach mutually agreed solutions satisfactory to both the project and the APs, and to resolve any grievances locally, in consultation with the aggrieved party;
- (ii) To resolve grievances in an impartial and transparent manner;
- (iii) To facilitate smooth implementation of the RP, particularly to avoid any lengthy litigation processes and prevent delays in project implementation; and
- (iv) To facilitate development process at the local level, while maintaining transparency as well as to establish accountability to the affected people.

E.3 Formation of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

58. A project-specific GRM is a necessary condition for any donor funded project to establish at central PMO and local (Project) levels to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social safeguards' performance as well as related to construction work. The GRM for the previously implemented SAIWRPMP project is already in place may be possible to continue for this project. However, this GRM should be formed with a time-bound schedule and involvement of responsible person from different stakeholders of the project including APs representatives to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required.

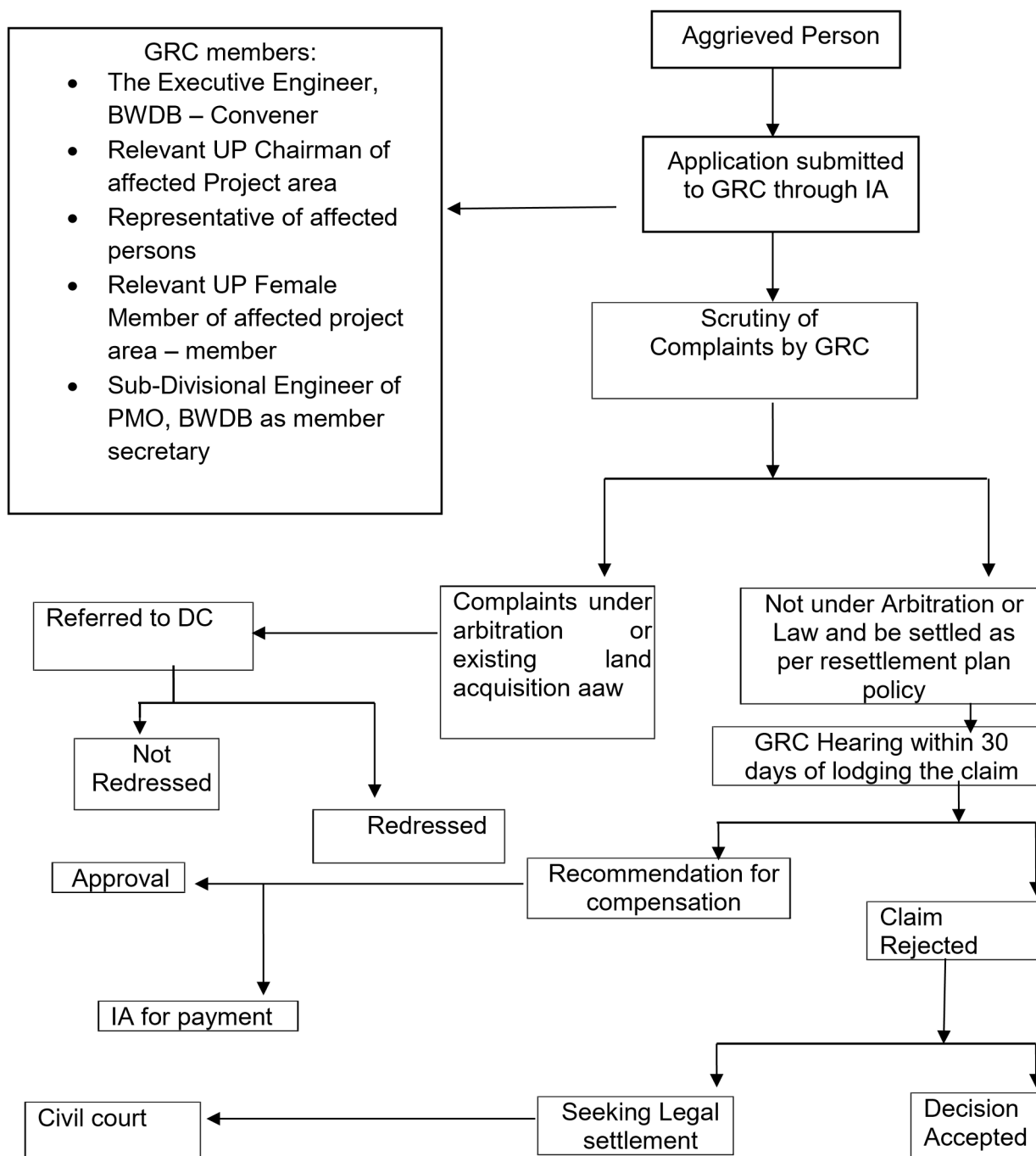
E.4 Grievances Redress Committee

- BWDB, executive engineer – convener;
- Relevant UP Chairman of affected project area – member;
- Representative of affected persons – member;
- Relevant UP women member of affected project area – member;
- Sub-divisional engineer of PMO, BWDB as member secretary.

Table 19: Grievance Redress Procedures

Step 1	The implementing agency informs the displaced persons about their losses and entitlements. If satisfied, the displaced person claims resettlement payments from the executing agency. If confused, proceed to step 2
Step 2	The displaced person approaches the implementing agency field level officials for clarification. The implementing agency will clarify to the concerned displaced person about their losses & entitlements as per resettlement action plan. If resolved, the displaced person claims resettlement payments from the executing agency. If not resolved, proceed to step 3
Step 3	The displaced person approaches to the grievance redress committee (GRC). The implementing agency staff will assist the displaced person producing the complaints and organize hearing in 15-21 days upon receipt of the complaints.
Step 4	The implementing agency informs the displaced persons about their losses and entitlements If satisfied, the displaced person claims resettlement payments from the executing agency. If confused, proceed to step 5.
Step 5	GRC to scrutinize applications, cases referred to the displaced person through the executing agency if beyond their mandate as per scope of work.
Step 6	If with mandate, GRC sessions held with aggrieved displaced persons, minutes recorded. If resolved, the project director approves. If not resolved, proceed to step 7.
Step 7	The displaced person may accept GRC decision, if not, he/she may file a case to the court of law for settlement.
Step 8	The GRC minutes, approved by the project director, received at the convener's office back. The approved verdict ID communicated to the complainant displaced person in writing. The displaced person then claims resettlement payments from the executing agency.

Figure-4: Grievance Redress Mechanism Flow Chart



E.5 Scope and Jurisdiction of GRC

59. The scope of work and jurisdiction of GRC are:

- GRC shall review, consider and resolve grievances, related to social/resettlement and environmental mitigations during implementation, received by the committee.

- Any grievances presented to the GRC should ideally be resolved on the first day of hearing or within a period of 1 month, in cases of complicated cases requiring additional investigations. Grievances of indirectly affected persons
- and/or persons affected during project implementation will also be reviewed by GRC.
- GRC will not engage in any review of the legal standing of "awardees" other than in direct losses or distribution of shares of acquired property among the legal owners and associated compensation or entitlement issues.
- GRC decisions should ideally be arrived at through consensus, failing which resolution will be based on majority vote. Any decision made by the GRC must be within the purview of social, resettlement and environmental policy framework.
- GRC will not deal with any matters pending in the court of law. But if the parties agree on through a written appeal, GRC can mediate. The parties will withdraw the litigation.
- A minimum of three members shall form the quorum for the meeting of the GRC.

E.6 Filing Grievance Cases and Documentation

60. A GRM usually establish to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of the affected persons concerns, complaints, and grievances about compensation and resettlement issues at the project level. Under the GRM, BWDB to form a GRC at the subproject level by the following members:

61. The affected persons will be able to file their grievances without any confusion or obstructions from any corners and pressure. All grievances must be submitted in writing to the convener, GRC. The complainant may be filed by the displaced person him/herself or may take help/assistance from local knowledgeable persons or resettlement implementation team of the ISPMC. The judgment made by GRC will be communicated to the concerned aggrieved person in writing. If dissatisfied, and with the agreement of the GRC, the affected person may request a further review of the judgment of GRC by the project-level GRC. In such cases, the unresolved issue will be forwarded to the convener of the project level GRC with all documentation. The objective of GRM is not to bypass the national legal system. The aggrieved person may seek legal support under national legal jurisdiction anytime during or after the GRM process.

62. GRC procedures and operational rules will be publicized widely through community meetings, notices and pamphlets in the local language (Bangla) so that the displaced persons are aware of their rights and obligations, and procedure of grievance redress.

63. All GRC documents will be preserved for verification by ISPMC and ADB.

64. GRC meetings will be held in the respective field office of BWDB or other location(s) as agreed by the committee. If needed, GRC members may undertake field visits to verify and review the issues at dispute, including titles/shares, reason for any delay in payments or other relevant matters.

65. Any decisions and proceedings of GRC meetings will be finally approved by the BWDB project director. The approved GRC decisions will be implemented on site within the guideline of the resettlement plan.

66. The resettlement plan proposes that displaced persons will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees. Complainants to the court will also have the right of free legal representation. The detailed procedures for redress of grievances and the appeals process will be widely publicized among the parties involved.

67. All GRC members will attend a training and orientation meeting prior to commencement of their work. The training will be conducted by project staff and ISPMC's resettlement specialists.

68. PMO shall maintain records of all complaints received, contact details of complainant, date of complaint received, and proceedings of the grievance redress committee and document all cases referred to it. The number of grievances recorded, resolved and outcome will be displayed in PMO office and included in monitoring reports submitted to ADB on a semi-annual basis.

69. The executive engineer will keep records of all the grievances and their redress in monthly cumulative formats. The format will contain information on the number of grievances received with nature, resolved, and the number of unresolved grievances.

F. LEGAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

70. The Government of Bangladesh applies eminent domain law for acquisition of land for infrastructure projects, where it is evident as required for public interest. However, in case of external funded projects, the government adopts project specific policy on land acquisition and resettlement. The legal policy framework of the project's land acquisition and resettlement, therefore, is governed by the government's land and property acquisition laws known as ARIPA-2017 regarding land acquisition and ADB SPS 2009. Based on the analysis of applicable laws and ADB's policy requirement regarding LAR principles for this 1.7 km new embankment construction under Rajoir-Kotalipara subproject have been adopted.

F.1 Legal Framework

71. The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the ARIPA, 2017. The ARIPA requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The 2017 Act provides certain safeguards for the owners and has provision for payment of "fair value" for the property acquired.

F.2 Government of Bangladesh Laws on Land Acquisition

72. The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the "Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act of 2017" (ARIPA 2017). Before enacting this law, the principal legal instrument governing land acquisition and compensation in Bangladesh was the "Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982" (ARIPO) and its subsequent amendments in 1993 and 1994.

73. The government, under ARIPA 2017, has updated the compensation for land from 50% to 200% premium to be added to 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 cost" for their loss of lands including other assets such as houses, trees, standing crops, and any other impact and damages caused by such acquisition. Hence the value of land is calculated as the average of transfer deed value over last 12 months for similar land types in that particular area. This definition is the same as earlier legislation. Following are the most significant changes in ARIPA 2017:

- (i) The affected persons 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 of religious worship places such as mosque, temple, pagoda, and graveyards and crematories are located, can be acquired if necessary.
- (iv) The time period for the payment of compensation of acquisition has been extended to 120 days instead of 60 days in the prior law.

74. 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 Deputy Commissioner (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.

75. 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 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.”

76. Another major change is that under ARIPA 2017, there is a provision to acquire Common Property Resource (CPR) like mosque, school, market, etc., though it was mentioned that such acquisition should be discouraged.

77. In cases of lands of such facilities e.g., mosque, temple, pagoda, graveyards and crematories, the government needs to compensate the owner by relocating or reconstructing the structure. For example, if a mosque is situated in the middle of a proposed road alignment, it is possible to relocate it to other location to free the alignment.

F.3 ADB Policy Statement on Social Safeguard

78. The ADB's SPS 2009 consolidates three existing safeguards policies: (i) Involuntary Resettlement; (ii) Indigenous Peoples; and (iii) Environment. The SPS aims is to avoid or minimize impacts on people, households' businesses and others affected by the acquisition of land and other assets, including livelihood and income. Where resettlement is not avoidable, the overall goal of the ADB policy is to help restore the living standards of the affected people to at least their pre-project levels by compensating for lost assets at replacement cost and providing other necessary support and assistance. The SPS also strives to help borrowers/clients strengthen their safeguard systems. The SPS also provides a platform for participation by affected people and other stakeholders in project design and implementation. The objectives of the SPS 2009 are as follows:

- (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible;
- (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives;
- (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and
- (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

79. The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover physical (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) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

80. 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 persons³ 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

³ 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.

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 necessary assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, ensure secured tenure to relocated 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; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) 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
 - a. 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 into 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 nonland 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 the 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 standalone 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 taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

F.4 Comparison between the GOB policy and ADB SPS 2009

81. The major differences between ARIPA 2017 and ADB SPS are:
- (i) The ARIPA 2017 does not recognize the entitlement of persons without land ownership title, which is required by ADB policy.
 - (ii) Land can be handed over to requiring body once payment of awards has initiated as per the Government of Bangladesh law, however, ADB policy says that no physical or economical displacement can occur prior to full compensation payment.
 - (iii) In the ARIPA 2017, there is no direct provision for relocation assistance, assistance to vulnerable groups or income loss, however, it is indirectly mentioned that such provision can be arranged without any elaboration. ADB policy kept provision for such entitlement.
 - (iv) Stakeholders' consultation is still not a requirement in new Bangladesh law, while it is an indispensable part of the ADB SPS.
82. The major gaps between ARIPA 2017 and ADB SPS and gap filling measures to comply with ADB's Safeguard Policies are included in Table below.

Table 20: Gaps and Gap Filling Measures to Comply with ADB's Safeguards Policy

Objects	Harmonized Policy	GOB ARIPA-2017 and other applicable laws /Guidelines	Gaps between Harmonized Policy and GOB	Safeguard Measures Adopted in the Project
I. Objectives				
1.Avoidinvoluntaryresettlement	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 with regard to this principle to avoid resettlement impact through alternative options.	RP adheres to this principle - i.e., avoid resettlement impacts where feasible.

Objects	Harmonized Policy	GOB ARIPA-2017 and other applicable laws /Guidelines	Gaps between Harmonized Policy and GOB	Safeguard Measures Adopted in the Project
2.Minimize involuntary resettlement	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.	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 ⁴ (for lost assets and income) and rehabilitation and livelihood assistance, towards better condition than before relocation for all Displaced households, regardless of (land) tenure. Unused land be Returned back to the original owners through de-acquisition.
3. Mitigate Adverse Social Impacts	Where IR is unavoidable, effective measures to mitigate adverse social and economic impacts on affected persons by: (a) Providing loss of assets at replacement value (RV); ⁵ (b) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with Appropriate disclosure of information,	The mitigation measures are cash compensation only for lost assets. The complexities of resettlement are not addressed by the Ordinance	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.

⁵ 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.

Objects	Harmonized Policy	GOB ARIPA-2017 and other applicable laws /Guidelines	Gaps between Harmonized Policy and GOB	Safeguard Measures Adopted in the Project
	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			
II. 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 LAP for land acquisition and compensation purposes. However GOB environmental rules/guidelines (1997) synchronize various applicable laws and policy framework of the country for early identification of impacts on biophysical, socioeconomic and cultural environment of a project intervention and their mitigation requires the assessment technical alternatives, including the no action alternative to minimize adverse environmental	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 IEE/EIA 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 particular problem and	RP requires Identification of impacts caused by Displacement whether or not 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 Resettlement Plan also addresses both direct and indirect impacts.

Objects	Harmonized Policy	GOB ARIPA-2017 and other applicable laws /Guidelines	Gaps between Harmonized Policy and GOB	Safeguard Measures Adopted in the Project
		impacts, include impact on human health and safety EIA identifies measures to minimize the problems and recommends ways to improve the project's sustainability.	inconveniences due to a project.	
2. Prepare mitigation plans for affected persons	Preparation of Resettlement Plan or Resettlement Framework (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 (DCs) 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 Deputy Commissioners for acquisition of land for their project/scheme. DCs investigate physically the requirement of land and carryout Joint Verifications of assets 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	Existing law and methods of assessment do not ensure full replacement cost (RC) ⁶ of property at current market price. The law does not consider resettlement or rehabilitation of affected persons or their loss of income or livelihood resources "Market Value" of property is often found low in respect of current market price, it can be raised, if appealed, by a maximum of 10 percent each time which in most case is not sufficient to match with real market price	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.

⁶ The costs of replacing lost assets (e.g., land, houses/structures, trees and crops) and income, including cost of transaction.

Objects	Harmonized Policy	GOB ARIPA-2017 and other applicable laws /Guidelines	Gaps between Harmonized Policy and GOB	Safeguard Measures Adopted in the Project
		compensation is required for acquisition of land which is dependent on recorded data with relevant government agencies (sub registrar's office for land, PWD for structure, DAE for crops, DOF 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.	Feasibility studies including social, political, cultural and environmental impact assessments, 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.	RP considers feasible alternative project design 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	The ARIPA, 2017 have provisions (Section 4) to notify the owners of property to be acquired. Any party having any objections can appear to DC for a hearing with 15 days of notification.	There is no provision in the law for consulting the stakeholders but the land allocation committees at district, division and central government level. People have limited	RP has provisions for community consultation and public disclosure of impacts as well as mitigation measures, including disclosure of Resettlement Plan. Further, grievances redresser procedures

Objects	Harmonized Policy	GOB ARIPA-2017 and other applicable laws /Guidelines	Gaps between Harmonized Policy and GOB	Safeguard Measures Adopted in the Project
	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.		scope to negotiate with the government on the price of land, but have no right to refuse acquisition.	involving cross-section of people, including representative of affected persons, have been established for accountability and democratization of the development process.
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 general 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.	RP 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 general public in a national workshop. Further, updated RPs will be disclosed based

Objects	Harmonized Policy	GOB ARIPA-2017 and other applicable laws /Guidelines	Gaps between Harmonized Policy and GOB	Safeguard Measures Adopted in the Project
				on material changes as a result 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 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.		No provision in any existing laws.	
7. Supervision	For all interventions that involve resettlement or physical or economic displacement, a resettlement plan will be prepared. The RP will lay down appropriate time bound actions and budgets, and the full costs of resettlement, compensation, and rehabilitation will be included in the	No provision in the ARIPA.	There is no law or directives on the supervision of the land acquisition process by Deputy Commissioner.	

Objects	Harmonized Policy	GOB ARIPA-2017 and other applicable laws /Guidelines	Gaps between Harmonized Policy and GOB	Safeguard Measures Adopted in the Project
	presentation of the costs and benefits of the development intervention.			
8. Monitoring	Regular supervision on resettlement implementation to determine compliance with the resettlement instrument.	The ARIPA 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 not have any provision for rehabilitation of project affected persons and therefore, no monitoring is done.	RP has provision for internal, external monitoring. Monitoring results will be shared and findings will be used for enhancement, if needed.
9. Evaluation	The borrower is responsible for adequate monitoring & evaluation 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		ISPMC Safeguard Specialist will conduct annual evaluation of the performance of Resettlement operations as well as impacts of resettlement during and after implementation of resettlement plans to assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impacts, and sustainability.

RP = Resettlement Plan

G. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX AND COMPENSATION

G.1 Entitlement Matrix

83. The entitlement matrix describes major types of losses attached to land acquisition and resettlement. Since the scope of the impacts are only on the affected persons for their agriculture activity on the BWDB acquired land, crops loss and associated impacts. Therefore, the entitlement matrix described in this section of the report covering compensation for four types of these particular impacts only (table below).

Table 21: Entitlement Matrix

N o.	Type of loss	Eligibility	Entitlement (compensation package)	Implementation Guidelines
1	Loss of access to agricultural land and/or loss of crops by the occupants operated cultivation	Possessor/occupants of the land (original land owner who are still possessing the BWDB acquired /owned land) as identified by the Census survey/ joint verification team (JVT)	Grant for one season crop loss (for only paddy considering single crop land) @ Taka 1600/- per decimal agricultural land.	-Possessor/occupants of the land will be identified as crop producers on these lands by the SES and subsequently to be confirmed by the JVT including the number of times crop produced in a year on the land. -Grant to be paid by BWDB to the occupants/ possessors identified as crop producers on these lands.
2	Loss of access to agricultural land and/or loss of crops by the sharecroppers on the occupant's land.	Sharecroppers cultivate crops in the land with certain arrangement between the original land owner (occupants who still possessing the BWDB acquired/owned land) and the share cropper as identified by the Census survey (SES) and confirmed by joint verification team (JVT)	Grant for one year crop loss (for only paddy considering single crop land) @ Taka 1600/- per decimal agricultural land.	Share-croppers will be identified by SES and JVT, and subsequently to be confirmed by the JVT including the number of times crop produced in a year on the land. -Grant to be paid by BWDB as per contract between the current possessor/ occupants of the land (previous land owner) and the sharecropper.
3	Loss of access to	Vulnerable affected persons	- Financial grants as one-time cash allowance/support for livelihood restoration. For this	Vulnerable people will be identified based on the SES/Census data

	agricultural land and/or loss of crops		resettlement plan, it is estimated that allowance will be BDT 18000 for women headed household and BDT 15,000 for other types of vulnerable -Preferential selection for project-related employment -Provision of livelihood training.	collected under the Socio-economic survey and confirmed by JVT
4	Temporary impact during construction	Community/ individual	The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery, storage of construction equipment and other impacts if any, e.g., transportation of construction materials. All temporary use of lands outside proposed ROW to be confirmed through written approval of the landowner and contractor. The payment for temporary use of land will be determine and agree between the owner and contractor. Land will be returned to owner, and rehabilitated at least to original but preferably in a better standard.	Contractors will be required to consult and coordinate with local authorities. Contractors suggested to deal directly with land owner for payment of compensation/rent as required and decided during consultation with local authorities and the APs.

G.2 Property Valuation and Compensation Principles and Methodology

84. The principles of valuation of acquired land and assets are devised as per ADB policy on involuntary resettlement (SPS 2009). The policy states that all losses of the displaced persons have to be paid at full replacement cost at the time of dispossession of the property acquired for the purpose of infrastructure projects. The calculation of replacement costs will be based on (i) fair replacement cost at the time of dispossession, (ii) transaction legalization costs, (iii) transitional and restoration (land preparation and reconstruction) costs, and (v) other applicable payments. In order to ensure compensation at replacement cost, good practice examples in compliance with ADB policy were followed for determining the replacement cost of acquired assets. The calculation of unit value is to be done keeping in consideration the current market rate so as to meet the replacement cost of the land and lost assets etc. A survey team deployed by the TA consultant (resettlement Specialist) conducted census and IOL survey. At that time the survey team calculated the crop value in consultation with the APs and local stakeholders that has included in the resettlement plans and budgets as compensation for the crop loss on the affected land due to the embankment construction.

85. At that this project loan processing stage, the survey team calculated the crop value in consultation with the APs and local stakeholders that has included in the resettlement plans and budgets as the crop compensation for the loss on the affected land due to the embankment

construction. This crop compensation data will require to be updated by the ISPMC during implementation of the project;

86. The land owners and sharecroppers will be allowed to harvest their crop and vegetable. However, the construction works will be scheduled in such way to accommodate harvesting of the standing/ existing crops. In addition, land owner/sharecropper will be provided with onetime cash allowance equal to income for one cropping session. It is also noted that all these affected agriculture/crop land areas, the cultivators were found using these lands for producing one crop in a year. Because, under the current situation farmers can't cultivate or produce more than one crop in a year due to the absence of embankment/FCD/I or flood control project. Considering the aforementioned issues, during resettlement plan preparation, the income was calculated from the current market price of their products produces on these lands. The survey found out that average price per decimal paddy is approximately BDT 1600. The result of survey is presented in Appendix 2. On this basis, the total one-time allowance for loss crop will be approximately BDT1600 x 896.43 decimal land = **BDT 1,434,288.00**

G.3 Vulnerable Households

87. The vulnerable households will be provided with one-time lumpsum cash grant/allowance. The unit allowance used in this resettlement plan is based on other similar types of ADB funded project prepared in Bangladesh. The lump sum allowance for each WHH will be BDT18, 000, and for others will be BDT15,000. In addition, the vulnerable households will also be included in the training program under the Livelihood component of the project to enhance their livelihood.

Table 22: Vulnerable Households Entitlements

SN	Vulnerable Type	No. of Households	Unit Allowance (BDT)	Allowance (BDT)
1	Women-headed households	1	18,000.00	18,000.00
2	Household Below Poverty Line	4	15,000	60,000.00
2	Other types of vulnerable (HHs Headed by Disable and Elderly Persons)	9	15,000.00	135,000.00
Total Allowance for vulnerable households		14		213,000.00

H. INDICATIVE BUDGET FOR COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT

H.1 Resettlement Budget

88. All land acquisition and resettlement funds will be provided by BWDB based on the financing plan agreed by the Government of Bangladesh and ADB. Relocation of displaced persons, squatters, encroachers and lessees, their resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) will be considered as an integral component of the project costs. The rehabilitation and training to the potential affected persons will be provided under the separate component of livelihood program and conducting needs assessments survey undertaking a special socioeconomic, poverty and gender dimensions with required consultation exercise among the project stakeholders of the project.

89. BWDB will ensure availability of resettlement budget in a timely manner in the account of the BWDB field offices. In case, there will be delayed on implementation of resettlement plan, the estimate cost will be reviewed to adjust with the value during the implementation of resettlement plan. BWDB will also ensure that the resettlement plan is submitted to ADB for concurrence, and that funds for entitlements under the plan is fully provided to the displaced persons prior to the awarding of the civil work contract.

90. The total budget for resettlement of project affected people including cost of implementation of the resettlement plan is about BDT**1,812,017.00** or **1.8**million equivalents to **\$ 16,778** or **0.02 million** (\$1 = BDT 108). Resettlement and RP implementation budget with detailed cost estimated by types of impacts presented in the -24 below:

Table 23: Indicative Budget for Compensation and Resettlement

SL. No.	Category of losses/ Heads of Compensation/Resettlement	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total Taka
1	Grant for loss of crops and vegetables	Decimal	860.43	1600.00	1,434,288.00
2	Grant for vulnerable household (women)	nos.	1	18,000.00	18,000.00
3	Grant for vulnerable household (9 Male HHs Headed by Disable and Elderly Persons and 4 HHs Below Poverty Line)	nos.	13	15,000.00	195,000.00
4	Sub-Total				1,647,288.00
5	Contingency 10% administrative cost, grievance redress committee and unforeseen				164,729.00
	Grand Total in BDT.				1,812,017.00
	Grand Total in USD.	(\$1 = BDT 108)			\$ 16,778

H.2 Budget and Financial Plan

91. The resettlement plan budgets for crop compensation and associated grant/ assistances have been calculated using the market rates. It will be updated once again during implementation of the subproject. The costs for crop and associated grant/ assistances will be consistent with the entitlement matrix. Other costs involving project disclosure, public consultations and FGDs, surveys, and monitoring, evaluation have to be incurred from the other approved DPP head. There is also a provision of 10% contingency over the total budget to meet administrative cost, grievance redress committee (GRC) and unforeseen expenditures. The cost estimate in this resettlement plan is based on IOL documented as of July 2023 and considering prevailing market value of crop produced in these lands. This estimate will be revised and inclusion based on changes on any additional impacts to be considered during implementation. Therefore, the budget will remain as a dynamic process for cost estimate during implementation. The plan needs to be approved by a competent authority.

H.3 Compensation Payment Procedure

92. BWDB will ensure that the properties (land, structure and non-structure assets) to be displaced for the project will be compensated at their full replacement cost determined by a legally constituted body like the property valuation advisory team (PVAT) as per the resettlement plan. The modalities for payment of compensation and other assistance for assets, incomes and livelihoods targets is resettlement assistance for substituting and restoration of loss of income by the AHHs is the responsibility of the BWDB.

I. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

93. The project is not expected to have any major significant impact on the livelihood of the APs. Because the embankment will be constructed and passes over the crop was acquired by the BWDB in 2016. Therefore, major impacts envisaged only the loss of crops cultivation by the current (unauthorized) occupants. However, in almost cases the previous land owners are continuing cultivation on this land found it unused by the BWDB. It was revealed from the survey that the embankment will be constructed without affecting any houses, structures, trees or any other properties, because the embankment alignment will be passes over the crop fields. This also will not require any new land acquisition. All the APs will be impacted only in the form of losing crops. Therefore, it is assumed that there will be no such major livelihood impacts on the APs. In spite, if it requires any in that instance, the project will have the livelihood improvement program component to improve livelihood of people of the project area. The APs of the Rajoir-Kotalipara FCD/I embankment subproject will have the opportunity to participate as project beneficiaries in the ongoing Livelihood Improvement Program (LIP). Although, no special income restoration and rehabilitation program will be developed under the resettlement plan, people affected due to this embankment construction particularly, the vulnerable people and severely impacted people will be given priority in the project LIP component, and will be provided with additional training to enhance their skill in agriculture development.

J. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

94. BWDB as the Executing Agency for this project is responsible for overall coordination through its PMO with all implementing partners/actors during implementation of the project. The PMU will directly supervise and monitor the entire project activities including LAR issues. The Project Director of PMO is primarily responsible for the implementing of resettlement plans and managing, coordinating and overall technical supervision of the project. The INGO/ISPMC are responsible for the resettlement plan implementation and Construction of the proposed embankment part at Kotalipara. The major resettlement plan implementation responsibility and organizational arrangements briefly discussed below under different sections.

95. BWDB already acquired vast experience in implementing ADB projects, being working since long and its staff has a collective experience. BWDB will carry out the following activities to commence the implementation of Resettlement Plan:

- (i) Establish field offices and depute requisite staff.
- (ii) Depute staff experience in implementation of R&R activities.
- (iii) Organize orientation and awareness building workshops for BWDB staff likely to be involved in resettlement and rehabilitation

J.1 Institutional Arrangement

96. PMO: BWDB already exist and still under operation for the previous project. The PMO is headed by a project director, has already been set up within BWDB for execution of this project, who will be responsible for implementation of the resettlement plan-assistance disbursement and resettlement of the displaced persons including income restoration. BWDB will work together with the deputy commissioner or any other agencies for implementation of the resettlement plans and associated issues for the project.

97. For efficient and smooth implementation of the project, suitable institutional arrangements are necessary to manage and implement the resettlement plan. Institutional arrangements required for implementation of the plan includes capacity building of field offices, deputy commissioner office, formation of various committees as necessary, such as GRC, PVAT, JVT, etc. The project director at head office will function as the chief resettlement officer (CRO). The CRO will have overall responsibility relating to resettlement and rehabilitation policy guidance, coordination, planning, monitoring and reporting. Secretarial staff at head office will assist the CRO. At the field level, the CRO will be assisted by the executive engineer. Deployment of external monitoring agency will not be required for the project and therefore the resettlement plan kept no provision of hiring external monitoring and associated budget.

98. The executive engineer will look after the resettlement and rehabilitation component of the project as deputy CRO. The project director and CRO will monitor the progress of land acquisition and resettlement management and will also ensure coordination between various relevant offices, particularly the Office of Deputy Commissioners (the executive engineer should coordinate with the deputy commissioner).

99. BWDB will establish operational links with the Office of Deputy Commissioner for land acquisition issues, if any. It will provide means and mechanism for coordinating the delivery of the compensation and assistance to entitled persons. It will also be responsible for disseminating the information to the public and provide opportunities for consultations.

J.2 Management of Compensation and Flow of Awards

100. BWDB will be responsible for preparing the administrative guideline/payment modality for resettlement. The modality should include definition of various resettlement terms, the entitlements, detail procedure for identification of eligible persons for resettlement entitlements of the resettlement plan, and assess loss and entitlement of individual displaced persons, process of payments, effecting their disbursement and documentation.

101. Compensation under law for land acquisition will be paid to the legal owners of land and property by the concerned deputy commissioner's land acquisition section. The deputy commissioner will prepare individual cheques accompanied with receiving copies of payment and undertaking note.

J.3 Compensation Payment Procedure

102. BWDB will ensure compensation payment to all APs at full replacement cost of their properties (land, structure and non-structure assets) as determined by a legally constituted body for the Project such as the PVAT. The modalities for payment of compensation and other assistance for assets, incomes and livelihoods, resettlement assistance for substituting and restoration of loss of income and workdays by the affected households, especially the vulnerable households.

103. A typical Institutional responsibility for resettlement plan implementation activities is shown in the figure-5 below.

Figure-5: Resettlement Plan Implementation Organogram

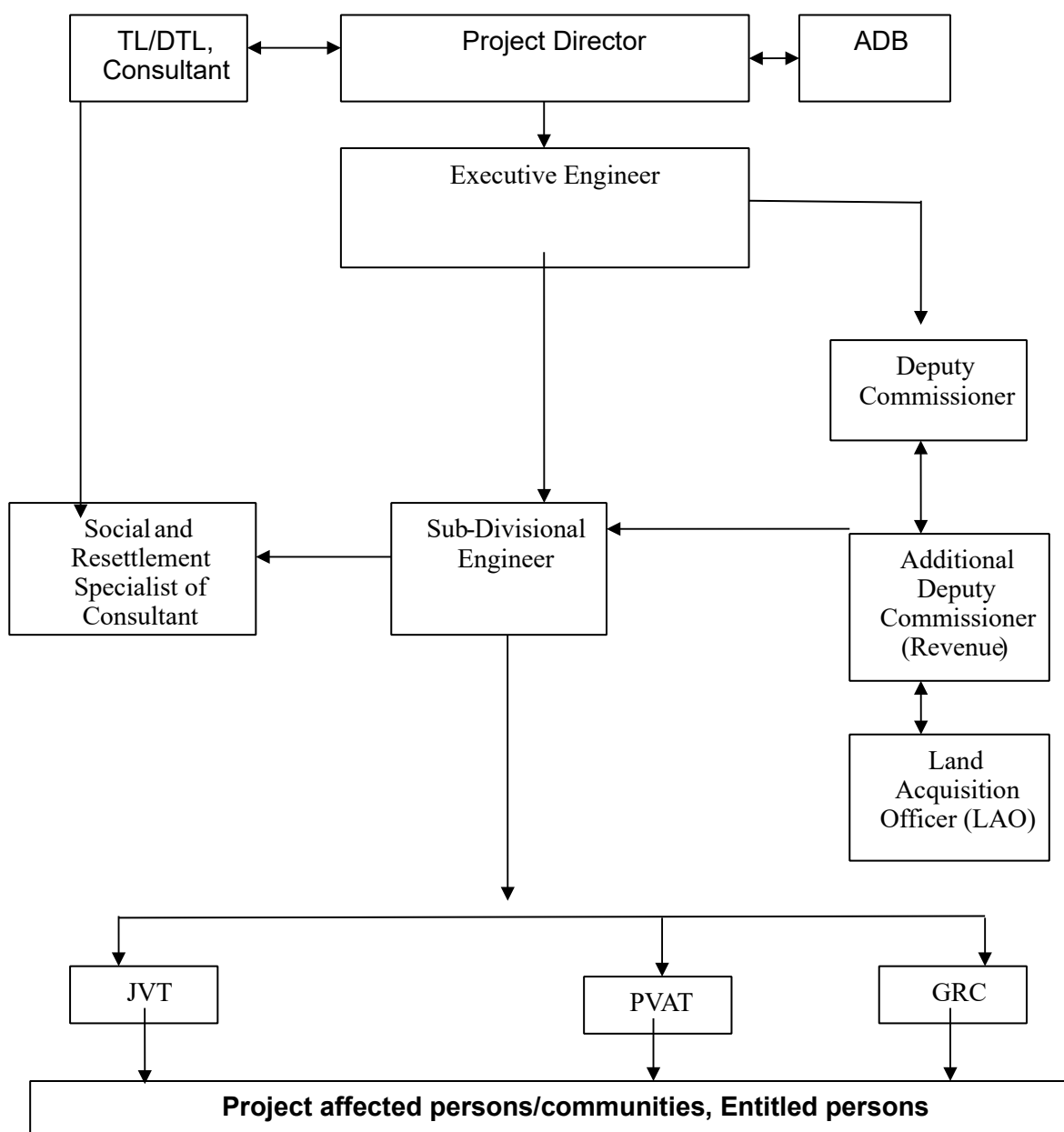


Table 24: Institutional Responsibilities in Resettlement Process

Related Activities	Responsibility
Prepare/updating of resettlement plan, information Brochures etc.	BWDB (PMO)
Disclosure and public consultations	BWDB(PMO)
Formation of committees (JVT, PVAT, GRC)	BWDB
Selection of members of the JVT, PVAT and GRC	BWDB (PMO)
Design and carry out joint verification survey	Deputy Commissioner /BWDB/JVT
Market survey on prices of affected properties	PVAT
Establishment of unit prices	PVAT
Processing the Joint verification survey data of displaced persons	BWDB (PMO)
Assessing AHHs and vulnerable displaced persons to be relocated	BWDB(PMO)
Determination of entitlements and consultations with individual displaced persons	BWDB(PMO)
Disclosure of resettlement plan to displaced persons and stakeholders	BWDB(PMO)
Mobilization of GRC	BWDB(PMO)
Establishment of internal monitoring	BWDB(PMO)
Budget approval for compensation and resettlement benefits	BWDB
Release of funds for payment of compensation/resettlement benefits	BWDB(PMO)
Payment of compensation/resettlement benefits	BWDB(PMO)
Filing and resolution of complaints of displaced persons	BWDB(PMO) /GRC
Confirmation of "No Objection" for the award of civil works contract	ADB
livelihood restoration assistance	BWDB(PMO)
internal monitoring and evaluation	BWDB(PMO)

K. Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

104. With regards to Involuntary Resettlement (IR), SPS) 2009 of ADB, prescribes that payment of compensation to affected persons with other resettlement benefits/allowances and assistance should be completed before physical and economic displacement of affected persons. So, all the compensation and resettlement assistance need to be paid to affected persons in pursuance of entitlements matrix prescribed in this resettlement plan before the construction work is kicked off. Civil works only can start at the sites, once affected persons have been given their due compensation and other resettlement benefits. Under the purview, this resettlement plan included a very tentative time-bound implementation schedule, indicating about spreading over nine months (figure-6). However, this implementation schedule will need to be updated considering the status of project implementation. The nine months' timeline (figure-6) is predicted for smooth implementation of resettlement plan with complete payment of compensation and associated benefits to the respective affected persons. A tentative time bound Implementation plan is depicted in Figure-6 below:

Figure-6: Resettlement Implementation Schedule Bar Chart

Sl. No	Activities	Implementation Periods (in months)														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Hiring, mobilization and deployment of ISPMC Team	■														
	Update & finalize resettlement plan based on final design including conduction of field verification/survey, as requires		■	■												
2	Resettlement plan submission and get approval			■												
3	Information sharing & consultation with affected persons & Stakeholders		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■						
4	RP Implementation monitoring					■	■	■	■	■						
5	Formation of GRC		■													
6	Issuance of ID Card to EPs			■	■											
7	Determination of individual entitlements				■	■										

Sl. No	Activities	Implementation Periods (in months)														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8	Agreement of entitlements with affected persons, and preparation of required documents															
9	Preparation and submission of resettlement budget															
10	Approval of land acquisition and/or resettlement budget by the BWDB															
11	Release of fund and payment of compensation and resettlement assistance to affected persons															
12	Documentation and resolution of grievances from affected persons															
13	Clearing of roads/footpath, or relocation if necessary															
14	submission of the completion report by ISPMC to the PMO, BWDB															
15	Hand over ROW to Contractor and start construction.															

L. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

L.1 General

105. Monitoring is the systematic process of collecting, analyzing and using information to track progress of a program toward reaching its objectives and to guide management decisions. Monitoring during resettlement plan implementation to be conducted internally to provide feedback to PMO-BWDB to assess the effectiveness of total resettlement program. Under the monitoring program, periodic reviews of the resettlement activities are to be conducted drawing upon monitoring and evaluation reports and other relevant data to identify any action needed to improve resettlement performance or respond to the changing circumstances. Monitoring usually start conducting immediately after launching of resettlement plan implementation program of a project in parallel and it continues throughout the project's implementation period. Monitoring is sometimes referred to as, performance or formative evaluation. On the other hand, the evaluation of the project activities will also assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement planning. Evaluation of the resettlement activities will be resorted to during and after implementation of the resettlement plan. The ultimate objective of evaluation is to assess whether the resettlement objectives were appropriate and achieved its goals and objectives, particularly, whether livelihoods and living standards of affected persons have been at least restored or enhanced. Evaluation process also includes evaluate payment of all compensation and related assistance to assess effectiveness of the total resettlement program and at what extent socioeconomic condition of affected persons improved at the post project condition compared to pre-project situation.

L.2 Internal Monitoring

106. Internal monitoring will focus on resettlement plan implementation progress in connection to social safeguards & resettlement aspects of the project. Such a monitoring will be conducted by under the PMO, BWDB through Executive Engineer with assistance from Resettlement Team of ISPMC. The resettlement plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide the PMO with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential problems/constraints. During resettlement plan implementation ISPMC Resettlement specialist will collect information on the progress of total resettlement plan implementation activities and provide it to the PMO that to be included in the monthly and quarterly monitoring report on the progress of the resettlement plan implementation and other safeguards related issues including the status of compensation payment, grievances redressed lodged by any affected persons or local people during the project implementation. The monitoring should ensure project implementation, especially whether the resettlement plan implementation schedule is maintained, and any problem surfaced is addressed properly with due diligence. For purpose, the monitoring indicators proposed to set up for the project but not limited to the following listed in table below.

Table 25: Proposed monitoring indicators for the project

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
A. Budget and timeframe and staff deployment	i. Have all land acquisition and involuntary resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized for field and office work on schedule? ii. Have capacity building and training activities for staff Executing & Implementing Agency been completed on schedule? iii. Are involuntary resettlement implementation activities being achieved against agreed implementation plan?
	iv. Are funds for land acquisition and or involuntary resettlement being allocated to the Executing Agency on time? Have funds been disbursed according to RP? v. Has the RoW made encumbrance free and handed over to the contractor intime for project implementation?
B. Delivery of APs entitlements	i. Have all APs received entitlements according to numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix of the RP? ii. How many affected households relocated and re-started their business at new location and or proposed location? iii. Are activities related to income and livelihood restoration being implemented as planned? iv. Have affected businesses received entitlements? v. Have the squatters and encroachers displaced due to the project been compensated? vi. Have all processes been documented? vii. Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed?
C. Consultations, grievances, and special issues	i. Have consultations taken place as scheduled, including meetings, group discussion and community activities? ii. Have any APs availed the GRM procedures? iii. What & how may grievances be raised? iv. What were the outcomes of the grievances those were recorded? v. Have conflicts been resolved? vi. Have grievances and resolutions been documented? vii. How many cases been referred to court for legal procedure?
D. Benefit monitoring	i. What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation? viii. What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situation? ix. Have APs income kept pace with these changes? x. What changes have occurred for vulnerable groups?

107. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are key components of the resettlement plan implementation. Monitoring is a periodical checking of planned activities and provides midway inputs, facilitates changes, if necessary and provides feedback for project management to keep the program on schedule. Evaluation on the other hand assesses the resettlement effectiveness, impact and sustainability of R&R program. In other words, evaluation is an activity aimed at assessing whether the activities have actually achieved their intended goals and purposes. Thus, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement plan implementation are critical in order to measure the project performance and fulfillment of project objectives.

108. The responsibility and obligations of carrying out M&E will lie with the project director as the CRO for the project that will be assisted by the resettlement specialist of PMO. Monitoring will continue until the end of the resettlement plan implementation. Components of monitoring will include a progress on (i) verification of AHHs, (ii) payment of compensation and allowance, (iii) conducting training for enhancing livelihood of vulnerable and severely impacted household, and a progress of the GRM in handling any grievance and complaint.

L.3 Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation

109. The M&E system will serve as a tool for monitoring and evaluation of resettlement program ensuring timely and fair delivery of entitlements. The M&E will enable PMO to get feedback from affected people and the field operatives to devise corrective measures to ensure achievement in implementing the resettlement plan.

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

111. BWDB field offices will conduct field level monitoring and assess the daily operation of land acquisition, payment of compensation, identification of entitled persons physically, and processing their entitlements, relocation and resettlement. The last monitoring during the implementation of Resettlement Plan will include assessment on achievement of the objective of resettlement plan taking into account the baseline socio-economic conditions.

L.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

112. The PMO in the monitoring and evaluation process will focus on indicators specific to process and outcomes of the resettlement plan preparatory and implementation.

113. During the preparation and implementation phases of resettlement, monitoring is concerned with administrative issues such as recruitment of resettlement consultant, establishment of resettlement team, ensuring available budget for implementing resettlement plan, consultation with PAPs in the preparation of the resettlement plan and their participation in the implementation process, information dissemination on payments of entitlement due, grievance redress. The key issue for monitoring will be to:

- (i) Conduct additional baseline survey, if required;

- (ii) Consultations;
- (iii) Identify displaced persons and their numbers;
- (iv) Identification of different categories of displaced persons and entitlements of individuals;
- (v) Collection of gender disaggregated data and preferences of women;
- (vi) Establish inventory of losses;
- (vii) Ascertain entitlements;
- (viii) Valuation of different assets not covered by PVAT;
- (ix) Information dissemination;
- (x) Institutional capacity assessment;
- (xi) Implementation schedule and items of expenditure.

114. During the implementation the focus of monitoring will be focus on: (i) budget availability, (ii) payment in timely basis, (iii) payment compensation as per entitlement matrix, (iv) progress on payment to AHHs, (v) grievance addressed timely, (vi) training conducted effectively and other implementation related with achievement of the objective of resettlement plan

L.5 Institutional Arrangements for M&E

115. BWDB will carry out internal M&E of the resettlement plan implementation involving their field offices. ADB will conduct annual review missions for the compliance monitoring. The project affected persons, their community and local level NGOs will also participate in the M&E process.

116. The project director will be responsible to oversee proper and timely implementation of all activities in the resettlement plan. The project director will operate and manage implementation of the plan with the assistance from the BWDB field office. The executive engineer will collect appropriate data from the field and provide feedback to PMO on progress of the resettlement plan implementation and the day-to-day problems arising out of the process.

117. The resettlement consultant will be responsible to prepare an updated resettlement plan if any changing occurs during the implementation either caused by delay implementation or changing on engineering design, and also prepare all reports on implementation of resettlement plan

118. The resettlement consultant will assist and monitor the payment of compensation and other allowance to ensure that displaced persons receive their compensation and allowance.

L.6 Monitoring Report

119. The monitoring report will need to be submitted in quarterly basis that will be included as part of the Project Quarterly Progress Report. The standalone monitoring report will be submitted in semiannual basis for the whole duration of implementation resettlement plan and the last report will include assessment on achievement in implementing resettlement plan.

Appendixes

Appendix-1: Consultation Meetings at Project Sites

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)/Stakeholder Meeting

Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management Project (SAIWRPMP) Under Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)

Meeting Place: Lakhandha Tulshibari Adarsha High School, Kotalipara, Gopalganj.

Date: 09/07/2023

Time: 2.30 am

Number of Participants: 10(Male)

Thana: Kotalipara, **District:** Gopalganj

Organized –BBCS

Meeting Introduction: The meeting started at 2-30 pm on 9 July 2023 at Lakhandha-Tulshibari Adarsha High School, Kotalipara, Gopalganj. This meeting was conducted as part of briefing the participants about the proposed project and starting of the survey activities on the affected people for the proposed construction of remaining part under Rajoir-Kotalipara FCD/I embankment subproject located in Kotalipara *Upazilla* under Gopalganj district. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Mr. Rupchand Mridha, a local elite and teacher of the Lakhandha-Tulshibari Adarsha High School and facilitated by the Survey Coordinator, Md. Faruque Ahammed. Md. Mizanur Rahman, TA consultant, Climate Resilient Integrated Southwest Project for Water Resources Management and Mr. ASM Hasan Rabir, SDE, BWDB, Madaripur were present in the meeting. The meeting started with introduction among the participants. About 14 participants from different professionals from the locality including SDE, BWDB, Madaripur. TA Consultant and Survey Coordinator were participated in the meeting.

Purpose of the Meeting was to:

- Inform about the project objectives, goals, and different activities to be covered during implementation of the project and continuation of the remaining activities under the SAIWRPMP-AF.
- Discuss about requirements of the construction of remaining embankment part of Rajoir-Kotalipara FCD/I embankment subproject.
- Disseminate information about the subproject likely benefits after completion of the remaining embankment part.
- Different inconveniences of the people due to incomplete part of the embankment.
- Discuss about the likely impacts due to the remaining part of the embankment due to construction under the proposed project.
- Inform local people and likely APs through the participants of this meeting about the current program of conducting social and resettlement survey on the APs on the ROW of the proposed embankment construction.

- Sought cooperation to provide required information/data to the survey team to facilitate completion of the survey successfully.
- Discuss implication of compensation policy of the government and ADB to the APs under the project
- Discuss overall project benefits with regards to other components of the project after successful implementation of the project
- Discuss to get idea and perception about stakeholders' views, opinion and suggestions about the project and their attitude regarding conduction of census/ SES survey, consultations etc. to be undertaken.

Meeting Proceedings: Beginning of the meeting, Mr. ASM Hasan Rabir, SDE, briefed the participants about purpose of the meeting followed by brief discussions about the background of Rajoir-Kotalipara FCD/I embankment subproject construction under the previous SAIWRPMP implemented between 2015-23. He also highlighted the participants about the main causes of incompleteness of the embankment, which remains 1.7 km gap between Lakhanda and Ramshil Mouzas, which will complete under the current proposed project by the BWDB. Afterwards the TA Consultant explained in brief about the current TA program with highlighting different project activities that will bring lots of benefits to people in different ways. He also stressed the need to complete remaining part of the Rajoir-Kotalipara FCD/I embankment subproject construction. Because, the project expected to support flood control, drainage and irrigation system, water use etc. to facilitate improvement in agriculture, fisheries and associated sectors with construction of required infrastructural facilities, formation of, WMG, WUG/cooperatives etc. He also reiterated about Government and ADB policy to be adopted for the APs during payment of compensation for the affected properties including crops and other losses. The project expected to enhance the living and livelihood of the people through development of agriculture, fisheries and related sectors. The project also will have the provision imparting different skill development training to both men and women which will facilitate them to lead an improved living and livelihood. Finally, TA consultant requested all the participants to inform the people about the project activities and to co-operate the survey team providing them required information properly and correctly information.

Lastly, Mr. Faruque Ahmed, Survey Coordinator, once the project is implemented the livelihood of the people will be developed with increased agriculture crop production reduce flood and water congestion, drainage problem etc. He also, added that after implementation of the project, the livelihood of the people will be improved in different ways. He also mentioned that the project will include other livelihood and income generating activities for the people through forming WMG and cooperative society to facilitate improved living and livelihood of the people of the area. This will include involvement in operations and maintenance for different infrastructures to be constructed under the project, skill development training etc. on small entrepreneurship development, computer, vocational training, tailoring, poultry rearing etc. By developing these skills to people, they will get the opportunity of self-employment, may obtain job during implementation of project and in future in different sectors.

However, project authority will pay proper compensation to the APs for loss of crops on the land and any other impacts, if found any. The current survey will try to identify different types of possible

impacts on the people. Based on that consultant will prepare a compensation payment policy and that will be incorporated in the resettlement plan for payment of compensation to actually affected people considering their loss of crops or any properties, income and livelihood etc. Therefore, he requested all concerned to extend proper cooperation to the survey team providing accurate data, while they will be conducting interview of the affected people to collect required information.

Views of Consultation Meeting at Lkhanda High School



Findings from Discussion and Participants' Opinion

In general participants unanimously agreed and stressed the need to complete the remaining part of the embankment, which will bring immediate benefits to them particularly with improvement in communication of the people living between Lakhanda and Tulsibari. The other socioeconomic benefit and disbenefits in general in different ways are as follows:

C. Major Disbenefits in absence of embankment are:

- Under the current situation due to this incomplete part of the embankment people of this area usually are required traveling long distance using other roads, which takes lot of times and costs.
- People are facing flooding due to the absence of proper drainage during seasonal and heavy raining.
- It takes more time for the students of Lakhanda School to attend the school which involves additional costs for travel.
- Under the current condition they can grow only one crop.
- Women are the worst sufferers during travelling to other part of embankment.
- Currently people only can go from one village to other villages on foot and is not possible to use any vehicles.
- Absence of embankment brings negative impacts on crop production, some limit to economic activity, which consequently affecting living and livelihood of the people.

D. Major Benefits Expected due to Embankment Construction are:

- Construction of this remaining part of embankment will be time and cost effective during travelling between the two parts and other parts of the Kotalipara *Upazilla* and Gopalganj District as well.
- Completion of embankment construction will save them from flooding and water congestion with improvement of their agriculture, fishery and other economic activities.
- Student will be largely benefited to come to school conveniently taking less time, efforts and costs.
- Once embankment is constructed, the people of the area are expecting lot of benefits in the form of increased crop production, cropping intensity will leading to more income, increase employment, better economic condition etc.
- Participants unanimously were found supporting the project and demanding start of construction of the embankment as soon as possible.
- Almost of the participants pined that they are ready to render all sorts of cooperation and assistance for the implementation of the project.
- Although, some of them still not receive their compensation for the land acquired by BWDB in 2016, in spite they will have no objection to continue construction activities for greater interest and for development of the people of the area.
- Individual opinion of some participants reflected below:

Mr. Rupchand Mridha, a teacher and local leader/elite stressed the need to implement the project, because the project will bring benefit to the people through improvement in communication, which is hampering due to uncomplete part of the embankment. The project will largely bring benefit to the student and people in this area. He requested all the participants to co-operate the survey team and to convey this message to their neighbors and others to cooperate the survey team.

Mr. Paritosh Majumder, Asst. Teacher thanks everybody of the team for this meeting here. However, he pointed out that many land owners of the proposed embankment alignment did not receive their compensation, which previously acquired by BWDB. Actually, this is due lacking of proper ownership documents to prove their right to the land. people didn't get compensation for want of relevant documents. So, he deserves co-operation from the project authority to help them to get adequate compensation for their loss of properties and agricultural activities because of the implementation of the project.

List of Participants in the Meeting Held at Lakhada High School

Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management Project
(SAIWRPMP) Under Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)
Focus Group Discussion (FGD)/Stakeholder Meeting

Project Location: Kotaklipara, Gopaganj.

Venue: Lakhada Tulsibari Mahayamik Adarsh
Biddayapath

Date: 07-09-2023

ATTENDANCE SHEET

SL#	Name	Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
1	RUPCHAND MRIDHA	As: Teacher	01714563367	
2	SANJIB MALLIK	As: Teacher	01999383785	
3	Benodict Biplob Baroi	As: Teacher	01716383111	
4	Alam Kumar Sarker	As: Teacher	0174555129X	
5	Swapan Kumar Kapasia	As: Teacher	01728-915-428	
6	Oroutam Biswas	As: Teacher	01707358849	
7	Paritosh Mazumder	As: Teacher	01677119605	
8	Md. Feroz Ali	As: Teacher	01737730201	
9	ASHM Hasan Rabin SDE BWDB Madaripur	SDE	01712-762725	
10	H.J. Funghe Ahmed	HIS Specialist BACS	01774849080	
11	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Researcher Specialist ADB-TA	01730717792	
12	Md. Shafiqul Alam	Field officer	01674609431	
13	OMAR FAROQUE	Field. coordinator	01927334667	
14	M.D. Khasem Hossain		01764078004	
15				
16				
17				

2. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)/Stakeholder Meeting

Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management Project (SAIWRPMP) Under Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)

Meeting Place: Lakhanda Village

Date: 10/07/2023

Time: 10.30 am

Number of Participants: 15(Twelve)

Thana -Kotalipara, District- Gopalganj

Organized –BBCS

Meeting Introduction: The meeting started at 10-30 pm on 10 July 2023 at Village, Kotalipara, Gopalganj with participation of about 15 villagers of Lakanda from diverse professions. This was a FGD meeting was conducted as part of information dissemination and briefing the participants about the proposed project and to solicit their views/opinion to implement the project i.e., to complete construction of the remaining part of the embankment. Finally, was sought their cooperation during conduction of the survey The meeting was attended some local elites and people from diverse occupational groups (local leaders, agriculture, business, teacher, housewife etc. The meeting was organized by the Survey Coordinator, and facilitated by Supervisor of the survey team Mr. Omar Faruque. The meeting was started with introduction with the participants, where about 15 participants from different professionals of Lakhanda village. Mr. Md. Faruque Ahmed, Coordinator, survey team started the meeting by welcoming the participants and briefly described the purpose, and the importance, of the project. He further highlighted the importance of the project that will bring larger benefits to the affected and other people of the project area. He mentioned that as per resettlement policy adopted by project authority the affected people will get adequate compensation from the government for their losses due to the project implementation.

Purpose and agendas of the Meeting were to:

- Inform about the project objectives, goals, and different activities to be covered during implementation of the project and continuation of the remaining activities under the SAIWRPMP-AF.
- Discuss about requirements of the construction of remaining embankment part of Rajoir-Kotalipara FCD/I embankment subproject.
- Disseminate information about the subproject likely benefits after completion of the remaining embankment part.
- Different inconveniences of the people due to incomplete part of the embankment.
- Discuss about the likely impacts due to the remaining part of the embankment due to construction under the proposed project.

- Inform local people and likely APs through the participants of this meeting about the current program of conducting social and resettlement survey on the APs on the ROW of the proposed embankment construction.
- Sought cooperation to provide required information/data to the survey team to facilitate completion of the survey successfully.
- Discuss implication of compensation policy of the government and ADB to the APs under the project
- Discuss overall project benefits with regards to other components of the project after successful implementation of the project
- Discuss to get idea and perception about stakeholders' views, opinion and suggestions about the project and their attitude regarding conduction of census/ SES survey, consultations etc. to be undertaken.

Findings from FGD meeting and Participants' Opinion

Focus group discussion is an important and effective method of consultation among the community people to get underdoing their views, concerns, and positive and negative aspect of the project. However, during discussion in the meeting, participants unanimously happy to know about the project are going to implement and construct the remaining part of the embankment and welcomed the survey team. In general, almost of the participants agreed and demanding to complete the project. They understand that after completion of the remaining embankment part, this will bring benefits to them particularly with improvement in communication of the people living in Lakhanda and Tulsibari area. The other socioeconomic benefit and disbenefits in general in different ways are as follows:

E. Major Disbenefits in absence of embankment are:

- Under the current situation due to this incomplete part of the embankment people of this area usually are required traveling long distance using other roads, which takes lot of times and costs.
- People are facing flooding that caused flooding in absence of proper drainage due to seasonal and heavy raining.
- It takes more times for the people and particularly the girl student of Lakhanda School to go to school and facing severe problem and many of the students refrain to attend school during bad weather and rainy season,
- Many land plots are not possible to cultivate due to timely irrigation, excessive rainfall, which caused water stagnation
- Under the prevailing situation they can grow only one crop, so the income from one season crop is quite insufficient for survival to satisfy their demand.
- Women are the worst sufferers during travelling to the villages located in other part of embankment.
- Currently people only can go from one village to other villages on foot and is not possible to use any vehicles.

- Absence of embankment it brings negative impacts on crop production, leads to limited income and employment for which they are suffering a lot and affecting their living and livelihood.

F. Major Benefits Expected due to Embankment Construction are:

- Construction of this remaining part of embankment will be convenient for travelling and movements to other side villages
- After construction of the full embankment connecting the gap will facilitate easy movement/travelling.
- The embankment construction will save time and money during travelling between the two parts and other parts of the Kotalipara *upazilla* and Gopalganj district as well.
- Completion of embankment construction will save them from flooding and water congestion and water stagnation
- Completion of embankment will radical change with noticeable improvement in agriculture, fishery and other related sectors.
- Student will be largely benefited to come to school conveniently taking less time, efforts and costs.
- Once embankment is constructed, the people of the area are expecting lot of benefits in the form of increased crop production, cropping intensity will leading to more income, increase employment, better economic condition etc.
- Participants mostly were found in favor and supporting the project and requested to start construction of the embankment in the next dry season.
- Almost of the participants assured that they are ready to render all sorts of cooperation and assistance for the implementation of the project.
- Although, some of the land owners not yet receive their compensation for their land acquired by BWDB in 2016.
- But they do not bother for the compensation money for their lost land.
- in spite of unpaid compensation, they have no objection, if the project complete construction of the remaining embankment part to continue construction;
- They are ready to sacrifice any losses for greater interest and for development of the people of the area.
- Individual opinion of some participants reflected below:

Conclusion of Meeting

After detail discussion on different issues and findings of the meeting, Survey Coordinator told, although many affected persons of the village not yet receive their compensation for the land acquired for this embankment in 2016 under the SAIWRPM, it will definitely receive, if they can produce proper ownership documents to DC office. Because money is there for disbursement to APs but it needs legal document. Therefore, all concerned should collect their ownership prove on acquired land. He also explains in brief how this problem would be solved. He further mentioned that after implementation of the project there will be development agriculture, chaging in cropping pattern, pisciculture and start with enhancing economic growth and reducing rural poverty in the southwest area by improving the productivity and sustainability of existing flood control drainage and irrigation systems. The project, will adopt an integrated participatory approach of matching water resources with different users—farmers, fishermen, women and other beneficiaries through formation of different groups/cooperatives.

He further pointed out that the beneficiaries will get training on agriculture and fishery and other skill development to reduce unemployment, consequently will improve their livelihood.

He also describes many PAPs will get training on computer, vocational training, tailoring, poultry rearing etc., they will be able to develop their skill to get job for earning their livelihood.

Mr. Shopawn Mridha and Shadhananda Mridha, APs of the Lakhandha village wants to know if they could be employed in the project activities. Coordinator assured them that APs may get job benefits and employment subject to their skills and qualification.

Mr. Faruque requested participants to provide correct information to survey team.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to all the participants and the survey team members as there was no more points for discussion.

View of FGS Meeting at Lakanda with Village People



**List of Participant attended in FGD
held among the villagers**

**Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management Project
(SAIWRPMP) Under Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)
Focus Group Discussion (FGD)/Stakeholder Meeting**

Project Location: Lokhanla Tuts Krbar High School,

Venue: ১০

Date: ১০.০৭.২০.

ATTENDANCE SHEET

SL#	Name	Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
1	M. J. Faruque Ahmed	HIS Specialist BCCS	01774849088	Fah
2	OMAR FAROQUE	Field CORD.	01927334667	Room
3	Md. Shahidul Alam	Field officer	01674609431	Sh
4	Sukanto mridha	Student	01994856272	Sh
5	সুকান্ত মন্ডল	শিক্ষার্থী	01739088909	সুকান্ত মন্ডল
6	সাইফুল ইসলাম	কৃষি	06817541285	সাইফুল ইসলাম
7	আব্দুল করিম	কৃষি	01934860758	আব্দুল করিম
8	Gomoh Mondol	farmer	01772250816	Gomoh
9	মনিরুজ্জামান	গ্রাহী	01762503999	মনিরুজ্জামান
10	বাবুল মুন্সি	ব্যবসা	01797552508	বাবুল
11	শ্রীমান রায়	ব্যবসায়ী	01725729066	শ্রীমান রায়
12	চিন্ময় ভূঞা	কৃষিকাজ	01747828562	চিন্ময়
13				

3. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)/Stakeholder Meeting

Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management Project (SAIWRPMP) Under Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)

Meeting Place: Dukhiram Ojhar Shop, Lakhandra, Tulshi Bari, Kotalipara, Gopalganj.

Date: 11/07/2023

Time: 10.30 am

Number of Participants: 10(Male)

District: Kotalipara, Gopalganj

Organized –BBCS Ltd.

Meeting Introduction: The meeting started at 11-am on 1 July 2023 at Dukiram's shop under Tulshibari Mouza/Village, Kotalipara, Gopalganj with participation of about 13 villagers from different occupational groups. This was a FGD meeting was conducted as part of information dissemination and briefing the participants about the proposed project and the socioeconomic resettlement survey is underway in this mouza to identify people likely to be impacted due to the project. The meeting also was tried to assess the views and opinion of the participants to implement the project i.e., to complete construction of the remaining part of the embankment. Finally, was sought their cooperation during conduction of the survey The meeting was attended by knowledge persons, local leader of the villages including other occupational such as; farmers, businessmen etc. The meeting was organized by the Survey Coordinator, and facilitated by Supervisor of the survey team. The meeting was started with welcoming speech by survey coordinator followed by introductory session among the participants. Afterwards, he briefly described the purpose, and the importance, of the project. He further highlighted the importance of the project that will bring larger benefits to the affected and other people of the project area. He mentioned that as per resettlement policy adopted by project authority the affected people will get adequate compensation from the government for their losses due to the project implementation. Lastly, he sought views and opinion of participants about the project and cooperation in conducting the census and SES for the impacted persons/households under the proposed project and started with agenda-based discussions.

Issue based discussions in the Meeting were to:

- Inform about the project objectives, goals, and different activities to be covered during implementation of the project and continuation of the remaining activities under the SAIWRPMP-AF.
- Discuss about requirements and their opinion regarding construction of remaining embankment part of Rajoir-Kotalipara FCD/I embankment subproject.
- Disseminate information about the subproject likely benefits after completion of the remaining embankment part.
- Current scenario due to incomplete part of the embankment.

- Discuss about the likely impacts due to the remaining part of the embankment due to construction under the proposed project.
- Inform local people and likely APs through the participants of this meeting about the current program of conducting social and resettlement survey on the APs on the ROW of the proposed embankment construction.
- Sought cooperation to provide required information/data to the survey team to facilitate completion of the survey successfully.
- Discuss implication of compensation policy of the government and ADB to the APs under the project
- Discuss overall project benefits with regards to other components of the project after successful implementation of the project
- Discuss to get idea and perception about stakeholders' views, opinion, suggestions, expectations etc. for the project implementation and their attitude regarding conduction of census/ SES survey, consultations etc. to be undertaken.
- Others relevant

Findings from FGD meeting and Participants' Opinion

Focus group discussion is an important and effective method of consultation among the community people to get underdoing their views, concerns, and positive and negative aspect of the project. However, during discussion in general participants mostly were found happy to know about the project are going to implement and construct the remaining part of the embankment. In this connection the welcomed the survey team and participants mostly were agreed but were requesting to complete the project. They understand that after completion of the remaining embankment part, this will bring benefits to them particularly with improvement in communication of the people living in Lakhanda and Tulsibari area. The other socioeconomic benefit and disbenefits in general in different ways are as follows:

G. Major Problems Exprencing in absence of embankment are:

- The first concern was that they will lose land on which currently they are producing different crops. So due to embankment construction there will lose their income from the acquired land, although land belongs BWDB.
- They were asking about whether they will get compensation for the crops and losing accessibility to those land permanently and how much.
- Under the current situation due to this incomplete part of the embankment people of this area usually are required to travellong distance using other roads, which takes lot of times and costly.
- People are facing water congestion and flooding in absence of proper drainage due to seasonal and heavy raining.

- It takes more times for the people and particularly the girl students of Tulshibari areas to go to school and facing severe problem and many of the students refrain to attend school during bad weather and rainy season,
- Many land plots are not possible to cultivate due to timely irrigation, excessive rainfall, which caused water stagnation
- Under the prevailing situation they can grow only one crop, so the income from one season crop is quite insufficient for survival to satisfy their demand.
- Women are the worst sufferers during travelling to the villages located in other part of embankment.
- Currently people only can go from one village to other villages on foot and is not possible to use any vehicles.
- Absence of embankment, it brings negative impacts on crop production, leads to limited income and employment for which they are suffering a lot and affecting their living and livelihood.

H. Major Benefits Expected due to Embankment Construction are:

- They are expecting increase agriculture production due to proper irrigation
- Multi-cropping in a year will be possible in their land due to controlling of flood water by the embankment.
- After construction of the complete embankment connecting the gap will facilitate easy movement/travelling.
- The embankment construction will save time and money during travelling between the two parts and other parts of the Kotalipara *upazilla* and Gopalganj district as well.
- Completion of embankment construction will save them from flooding and water congestion and water stagnation
- Completion of embankment will radically change with noticeable improvement in agriculture, fishery and other related sectors.
- Student will be largely benefited to come to school conveniently taking less time, efforts and costs.
- Once embankment is constructed, the people of the area are expecting lot of benefits in the form of increased crop production, cropping intensity will leading to more income, increase employment, better economic condition etc.
- Participants mostly were found in favor and supporting the project and requested to start construction of the embankment in the next dry season.
- Almost of the participants assured that they are ready to render all sorts of cooperation and assistance for the implementation of the project.
- Some the participants reported that they did not yet receive their compensation for their land acquired by BWDB in 2016.
- But they do not bother for the compensation money for their lost land.
- in spite of unpaid compensation, they have no objection, if the project complete construction of the remaining embankment part to continue construction, because it will bring larger benefits to them;
- They are ready to sacrifice any losses for greater interest and for development of the people of the area.
- They were demanding fair compensation in a timely manner for crop loss and loosing access to those land
- Individual opinion of some participants reflected below:

Conclusion of Meeting

After detail discussion on different issues and findings of the meeting, Survey Coordinator told, although many affected persons of the village not yet receive their compensation for the land acquired for this embankment in 2016 under the SAIWRPM, they will definitely fail to produce proper ownership documents to DC office. Because money is usually disbursing to APs with the prove of proper ownership documents. Therefore, he advised all concerned to manage their ownership prove of acquired land. He also explains in brief how this problem is solved. He further mentioned that after implementation of the project there will be development in agriculture, changing in cropping pattern, pisciculture and start with enhancing economic growth and reducing rural poverty in the southwest area by improving the productivity and sustainability of existing flood control drainage and irrigation systems. The project, will adopt an integrated participatory approach of matching water resources with different users, farmers, fishermen, women and other beneficiaries through formation of different groups/cooperatives. He further pointed out that the beneficiaries will get training on agriculture and fishery and other skill development to reduce unemployment, consequently will improve their livelihood.

Among the participants, Mr. Bijon Baroi, express gratitude to the team and they are very happy and thanked government for planning to complete the remaining part of the embankment. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the participants as there was no further points to discuss.

Picture of FGD meeting at Tulshibari Mouza



Participants List of the Meeting at Tulshibari

1

**Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management Project
(SAIWRPMP) Under Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)
Focus Group Discussion (FGD)/Stakeholder Meeting**

Project Location: *Dukhisan Oghas Shop*
 Venue: *Laxanda, Tulshibari, Kaptan Gopal gang*
 Date: *11.07.23*

ATTENDANCE SHEET

L#	Name	Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
	<i>দুঃখীসান ওগাস</i>	<i>কৃষক</i>	<i>01611171145</i>	<i>হুমায়ুন</i>
	<i>মল্লিকান্ধা</i>	<i>''</i>	<i>01912038113</i>	<i>সাহেব</i>
	<i>দেবী বিদ্যা</i>	<i>''</i>	<i>01925885151</i>	<i>দেবী বিদ্যা</i>
	<i>মিঃ কান্ত</i>	<i>''</i>	<i>01980186533</i>	<i>মিঃ কান্ত</i>
	<i>বিক্রম বসু</i>	<i>''</i>	<i>01937110096</i>	<i>বিক্রম বসু</i>
6	<i>মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন</i>	<i>''</i>	<i>01716557466</i>	<i>Schew</i>
7	<i>বিক্রম ডেল</i>	<i>''</i>	<i>01960284453</i>	
	<i>হুমায়ুন সাহেব</i>	<i>কৃষক</i>	<i>01982651436</i>	
	<i>ডঃ মাহমুদ</i>	<i>ফিল্ড অফিসার</i>	<i>01927334667</i>	<i>মাহমুদ</i>
10	<i>ডঃ মাহমুদ</i>	<i>Field officer</i>	<i>01674609431</i>	<i>মাহমুদ</i>

15 Others (specify)....

Relation Code: 1. Wife/husband, 2. Father 3. Mother 4. Son 5. Daughter, 6. Daughter in law, 7. Grand son
8. Grand Daughter 9 Others (Specify)_____

II. DETAILS OF AFFECTED LAND

2. **Ownership of Affected Land:** 1. Private 2. Government 3. Religious 4. Community and 5. Others
3. **Use of Land:** 1. Residential 2. Commercial 3. Kitchen Garden 4. Pond/ditch/canal 5. Agriculture 6. Fishery 7. Others (specify)_____.
4. Total Area of the affected Land Plot (in decimal):.....
5. Actual area affected of the Land plot (in decimal):.....
6. Current value (if have idea) of the affected Land (Per decimal):
1. Prevailing market rate (Tk.) 2. Govt rate (Tk.).....
7. Ownership status of affected land under possession: 1. Titleholder/Pvt Owner 2. Renteer. 3. Lease holder. 4. Encroacher 5. Squatter
8. If not owner/titleholder, mention detail address of actual land owner:
9. If your land requires for the project/, which process would you suggest giving up your land for the road development:
i) Voluntary donation ii) negotiation with BWDB for sale iii) through accusation process.
10. Any Employee/ Labor will be permanently affected associated with this Land?
1. Yes 2. No
(i) If Yes then How many
11. Number of trees within the affected area:

SL No.	Name of trees	Type of Tree	Description of trees						Estimated annual value of fruits production of affected trees (Tk)
			Large		Medium		Small/sapling		
			No.	Estimated value	No.	Estimated value	No.	Estimated value	

Type Code: 1. Fruit bearing 2. Timber 3. firewood

III. DETAILS OF AFFECTED STRUCTURES:

12. Any structure on the Affected Land? 1. Yes..... 2. No.....
- i) If yes: Total Length.....b) Total Width.....
- ii) Total area of the affected structure (in Square Meter):.....
- iii) Actual affected area out of the total structure (in Square Meter) _____
- iv) Length affected area.....b) Width affected area.....
13. Type of Construction materials used for the Affected Structure
1. Temporary buildings: a) tin/wood/thatched/brick made walls & thatched/tin roof)
2. Semi-Permanent (buildings, with tiled roof and normal brick/ cement wall & floor)
3. Permanent (with RCC, Single/ Double/Multi storied building)
14. Market Value of the Structure (in Tk.).....
15. Use of the Structure (Tick on appropriate answer from below)
- 1 Residential 2 Commercial 3 Residential & commercial. 4. School 5. Community center/club 5. Religious (mosque/temple/Girja) 6. Government office 7. Others e.g Boundary Wall, Cattle Shed, Well/Tube Well, Latrine, farm house etc. (specify).....
16. Ownership status of the Structure
1. Legal Titleholder 2. Renter 3. Leaseholder 4. Encroacher 5. Squatter
- 16 (a) If not legal owner, mention name of the Actual Owner.....
- Father's Name:.....
17. Any employee/wage earner associated with commercial activities on this structure? 1. Yes 2. No
- (ii). If yes, how many are: Male: _____ Female _____

IV. Resettlement & Rehabilitation

18. Vulnerability Status of the Household:
- i). Is it a woman headed household? 1. Yes 2. No
- ii). Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person? 1. Yes 2. No

- 19.. Average monthly income of the family (Tk.)
20. Average monthly expenditure of the affected family (Tk.):.....
21. Resettlement/Relocation Option
1.Self-Relocation through purchasing new land 2. Relocation on residual land 3. ProjectAssisted Resettlement
22. Compensation Option for Land loser
1.Landforlandloss 2. Cash for Land loss
23. Compensation Options for Structure loser
1.House/Shop for House/Shop loss2.Cashfor House/Shop loss
24. Income Restoration Assistance(Tick on most preferred option)
1.Employment Opportunities in Construction work
2.Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme
3.VocationalTraining
4. Others (specify.....)
25. How would you like to spend the compensation money (Prioritize in following Table)?
1.Buy land. 2.Shifting house. 3. Re-build house. 4.Training for taking new occupation.
5.Getting job. 6. Invest in business. 7.Handicrafts production &marketing of produces. 8.Invest for self-employment. 9.Repayment of loan 10. Other (Please mention) _____

1 st	2 nd	3 rd

* Planning according to preference

Name of the Investigator:

Verified By: Supervisor:

(Signature of the investigator)

Signature:

Date:

Date:

Part-2: Socioeconomic Survey Questionnaires

1. Economic Activity (Tick) & Monthly/Annual Income combining all Household Members from Different Sources

Sl.No.	Type of Activities	Main	Secondary	Monthly Income	Annual Income
1	Agriculture/farming				
2	Poultry, diary, fishing				
3	Handicrafts				
4	Non agriculture day labour				
5	Fishing				
6	Business/shop keeping on permanent structure				
7	Hawking/ vending				
8	Service Government & NGO				
9	Teacher/Tutor				
10	Ricksha/van puller				
11	Motor driver				
12	Mason				
13	Carpenter				
14	Auto mechanic				
15	Mechanics/electrician				
16	Garments worker				
17	Maid servant/servant				
18	Others (Specify).....				
Total Income from All Sources					

2. Total Landholding of Household(In decimal)

Location of land	Cultivable	Residential	Water bodies/fallow	Total Land Area
Within project area				
Outside project				

3. CONSUMPTION PATTERN

Kindly indicate the consumption/expenditure on different items in last one year.

Sl.No.	Particulars/ Source	Expenditure(tk)	
		Monthly	Annual
1	Food		

Sl.No.	Particulars/ Source	Expenditure(tk)	
		Monthly	Annual
2	Transportation		
3	Clothing		
4	Health & treatment		
5	Education		
6	Communication		
7	Social functions		
8	Consumption of fuel for household		
9	Electric, Gas, water Bill		
10	Others Specify.....		
11			
	Total (1-11)		

4. POSSESSION OF ASSET:

Please mention the assets possessed by the household among the following.

Sl.No.	Items	Number
1	Radio	
2	Bicycle	
3	Television	
4	L.P.G/ Gas Cylinder	
5	Computer	
6	Refrigerator	
7	Washing Machine	
8	Motorcycle/Scooter	
9	Car	
10	Auto Rickshaw	
11	Rickshaw/Van	
12	Phone/mobile	
13	Solar panels	
14	Cow/bullock	
15	Goat/sheep	
16	Poultry	
17	Any other (specify	

5. INDEBTEDNESS(Tk)

5.1. Do you have debt or loan? 1. Yes 2. No

5.2. If yes, please indicate your borrowings during last one year (in Tk):

Sl.No.	Source	Total Amount	Total Amount	Balance	Interest Rate (%)
1	Bank				
2	NGO				
3	Relative/Friend				
4	Private money lender				
5	Other				
Total					

6. ASSISTANCE FROM GOVERNMENT/OTHER DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

6.1. Did you avail any benefit from any project/scheme? 1. Yes 2. No

6.2. If 'Yes', kindly provide the following information

Source	Name of scheme	Types of Assistance: 1 Loan, 2 Training, 3 Employments, 4. Grant 5. Health care 6. Others
Government		
NGO		
Funding agency		
Other		

6.3. If '1 & 4', kindly indicate the amount:

6.4. If '2, 3, 5 & 6', kindly indicate the type of training, employment, health care & others.....

6.5. After availing this scheme did your annual income increased? 1 Yes 2 No

6.6. If 'Yes', how much (in %)?.....

6.7. If 'No', Why.....

7. HEALTH STATUS

7.1. Information on major illness of family members in the last one year.

No. of Cases/Persons	Type of disease/illness**	Treatment Taken*	Did you take treatment in time 1-yes, 2- No	Any difficulties to access to clinic/health center due to:

*1. Allopathic 2. Homeopathic 3. Herbal 4. Traditional 5. No treatment

**** 1.** Waterborne diseases (Diarrhea, Dysentery, cold/cold fever etc) 2. Typhoid 3. Cardinal 4. Malarial fever 5. Others (specify).....

8. STATUS OF WOMEN

8.1. Kindly indicate what kind of economic/non-economic activities, women members of your family are engaged in?

Sl.No.	Economic/Non-economic Activities	Yes/No	If yes, Nos.
1	Household activities only		
2	Cultivation/crop processing		
3	Allied Activities (Dairy, Poultry, Sheep rearing, etc.)		
4	Trade & Business		
5	Agricultural labor		
6	Non-Agricultural Labor		
7	Handicrafts/sewing		
8	Service		
9	Others (Specify):		

8.2. Does your women member have any say, in decision making of household matters?

1. Yes 2. No

8.3. If 'Yes', give the following details?

Sl.No.	Financial matter	1Yes, 2No
1	Financial matter	
2	Education of children	
3	Health care of children	
4	Purchase of assets	
5	Day today household issues	
6	Social function and marriages	
7	Business investment	
8	Others	

9. Participation of any women member in social/community organization/Local Government bodies? 1. Yes 2. NO.

9.1. If yes, mention: Name of organization:.....Position:.....

10. Water & Sanitation facilities of Households

10.1. Source of Drinking Water: 1. Piped-water supply 2. HTW 3. Shallow TW 4. Deep TW

5. Well 4. River/canal/pond 6. Rain harvesting 7. Others

10.2. Type of Toilet: 1. sanitary 2. Open/hang 3. No toilet

10.3. Fuel for cooking: 1. Electricity 2. Wood 3. Gas line connection 4. LPG

5.Diesel/Kerosene5.Solar

10.4 Sources of lighting: 1. Electricity 2. Diesel/Kerosene 3.Solar 4. Others.....specify

11. HOUSING STRUCTURE/BUILDING INFORMATION

11.1. Area of Residential House _____sft.

11.2. Type of Construction materials used for the structure

1Mud, thatched, & tin 2Thatched, wood & tally/tin 3. Tin &Bricks3 Brick/Cement

4. Others.....

12. TRANSPORTUSAGE

12.1. Is yourhouse immediately connectedtoroad1. Yes2.No

12.2. If yes, to which road: 1. Village Road. 2Union Road, 3. *Upazilla*/District Road 4. National Highway,

12.3 Distance of the road in Meters: _____

12.4. How is the condition of the connected road? 1. Good, 2. Average 3.Poor, 4.Very Poor

12.5. How often do you use the road for production, business & day to day activities?

Name of the Investigator) Date:

(Signature of the investigator)

Appendix-3:List of Affected Household and impacted cropped area, production, market value of crops etc.

SI No.	Name of APs	Fathers	Contact/Mobile No.	Vill/Mouza	Thana	Total affected land area (in decimal)	Total production (Paddy/decimal land*@40kg)	Market price/kg. (1 Kg=40BDT)	Market price paddy/ decimal
1	NAGENDRA NATH OZA	L/ ANANDA LAL OZA	01749357562	Lakhanda-Tulshibari	Kotalipara	32	1280	51,200	1600
2	ODIR MRIDA	SIDDIRSAR MRIDA	01844558211	Do	Kotalipara	1	40	1,600	1600
3	BIJON BAROI	HORDNDRA NATH BAROI	01937110096	Do	Kotalipara	79	3160	126,400	1600
4	SAWPON OZA	JODEV OZA	01771599119	Do	Kotalipara	34	1360	54,400	1600
5	CHINMOY OZA	MOTILAL OZA	01747828562	Do	Kotalipara	35	1400	56,000	1600
6	MONDIRA OZA	JURAN OZA	01762503999	Do	Kotalipara	30.54	1221.6	48,864	1600
7	JOGDISH CHANDRA OZA	SHOKHI CHARON OZA	01999793502	Do	Kotalipara	23.39	935.6	37,424	1600
8	GABINDA CHANDRA OZA	GOURANGO CHANDRA OZA	01817541285	Do	Kotalipara	40	1600	64,000	1600
9	RABINDRA NATH SEN	BINOD SEN	01960477047	Do	Kotalipara	72	2880	115,200	1600
10	SINDU OZA	PONNA CHANDRA OZA	01731987101	Do	Kotalipara	7	280	11,200	1600
11	GOKUL CHANDRA OZA	PUNNA CHANDR OZA	01731987101	Do	Kotalipara	7	280	11,200	1600
12	BISNOPODA BISWAS	KISHORI BISWAS	01916557466	Do	Kotalipara	20	800	32,000	1600
13	DOMINIC ROBI BAROI	HIRALAL BAROI	01814808128	Do	Kotalipara	13	520	20,800	1600
14	PORITOSH MRIDA	PURNA MRIDA		Do	Kotalipara	61	2440	97,600	1600
15	SONKOR MRIDA	.MOHANANDA MRIDA	01994856272	Do	Kotalipara	21	840	33,600	1600
16	SADANANDA	L/ MOHANANDA MRIDA	01739088904	Do	Kotalipara	10	400	16,000	1600
17	SAWPAN MRIDA	SHASDHAR MRIDA	01761684232	Do	Kotalipara	9	360	14,400	1600
18	KHITISH BAIN	SHATISH BAIN	01917038372	Do	Kotalipara	28	1120	44,800	1600
19	BUDDHIMOTA OZA	KASHISHAR OZA		Do	Kotalipara	6	240	9,600	1600
20	KRISHNA MRIDA	DHALU MRIDA	01984631013	Do	Kotalipara	27	1080	43,200	1600
21	DULAL SEN	NARENDRA SEN	01921095891	Do	Kotalipara	30	1200	48,000	1600
22	HARENDRANATH	HIRU LAL	01960650161	Do	Kotalipara	21	840	33,600	1600

	MRIDA	MRIDA							
23	OMRITA LAL BAROI	SIDDISHAR BAROI	01926218763	Do	Kotalipara	26	1040	41,600	1600
24	SAMIR BAROI	SUJONI BAROI	01931692576	Do	Kotalipara	8	320	12,800	1600
25	POKOZ MRIDA	MOHANANDA MRIDA		Do	Kotalipara	14	560	22,400	1600
26	JOTI8H CHANRA BAROI	L/ DIRENDRA CHANDRA BAROI	01714493631	Do	Kotalipara	49	1960	78,400	1600
27	BIREN MRIDA	HOROLAL	01982585006	Do	Kotalipara	40	1600	64,000	1600
28	SHOTISH MONDAL	DEBENDRA NATH MONDAL		Do	Kotalipara	42	1680	67,200	1600
29	SOVARAM SARKER	SAMMOY KUMAR SARKER	01934860758	Do	Kotalipara	17.5	700	28,000	1600
30	DIMAN BALA	FIOR RONJON BALA	01725729044	Do	Kotalipara	10	400	16,000	1600
31	GONESH MONDAL	NARAYAN MONDAL	01772750819	Do	Kotalipara	22	880	35,200	1600
32	AMULLA KUMAR OZA	GOPAL OZA	01749357562	Do	Kotalipara	19	760	30,400	1600
33	KOMOLESH BOIDHAY	KETU RAM BOIDHAY	01934880443	Do	Kotalipara	13	520	20,800	1600
34	PROMANDHA MONDAL	L/ LAKKHAN MONDAL	01924882150	Do	Kotalipara	25	1000	40,000	1600
35	MAKHON HALDER	DABIKA NATH HALDER	01759370095	Do	Kotalipara	4	160	6,400	1600

Appendix-4: Sample Grievance Record and Resolution form

Grievance Record Form			
Grievance reference number (to be completed by Project):			
Contact details (May be submitted anonymously)	Name (s):		
	Address:		
	Telephone:		
	Email:		
How would you prefer to be contacted (check one)	By mail/post: ☐	By phone: ☐	By email ☐
Preferred language	☐ Bangla	☐ English	
Provide details of your grievance. Please describe the problem, what happened, when and where it happened, when happened, etc. Describe in as much detail as possible.			
What is your suggested resolution for the grievance, if you have any? :			
Or do you like BWDB or another party/person to take necessary measures to resolve the problem?			
How have you submitted this form to the project?	Website ☐	Email ☐	By hand ☐
	In person ☐	By telephone ☐	Other (specify) ☐
Who filled the complains (If not the person named above)?	Name and contact details:		
Signature			
Name of BWDB/ official assigned responsibility			

Resolved or referred to GRC1?	☐ Resolved	☐ Referred	If referred, date:
Resolved referred to GRC2?	☐ Resolved	☐ Referred	If referred, date:
Completion			
Final resolution (briefly describe)			
	Short description	Accepted ? (Y/N)	Acknowledgement signature
1 st proposed solution			
2 nd proposed solution			
3 rd proposed solution			