

Resettlement Plan

PUBLIC

Project Number: 34418-025
December 2023

Bangladesh: Climate Resilient Integrated Southwest Project for Water Resources Management

Intervention: Construction of Regulator cum Boat Pass at Baraivita

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
FHH	:	female headed household
GOB	:	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	:	Grievances Redress Committee
GRM	:	Grievances Redress Mechanism
HH	:	Household
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
LAR	:	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
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

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 AHs, depending on the type and degree /nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.

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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, 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 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-titled 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 Satla-Bagda Polder-1 subproject is one among five subprojects proposed to be implemented under the project to support further financing of a Loan project for continuation of SAIWRPMP-AF. This Satla-Bagda Polder-1 subproject is located in Kotalipara and Tungipara *upazilla* under Gopalganj district of Bangladesh. The subproject will be implemented encompassing all FCDI facilities to the people of Tungipara and Kotalipara covering 14,600 ha of land area. This subproject includes new and rehabilitation of number of regulators/boat passes, bridge/culvert etc., canal re-excavation, river dredging, construction and rehabilitation of required numbers of inlet/outlet, installation of numbers of Arsenic free tube wells. This subproject will also form a numbers of water management associations (WMAs) and water management groups (WMGs). Among different interventions of the subproject, ADB-TA consultant in consultation with TA Team and the Project Director decided to prepare two sample Resettlement Plan to guide preparation of required RPs for different intervention under different subproject during implementation of the project. The rehabilitation of an inoperative regulator by construction of a regulator cum boat pass of 53.3 meters length by 4.0 meters width on Baraivita canal is one of the two sample RPs prepared under the Satla-Bagda Polder-1 subproject.

C. Summary of Resettlement Impacts

3. The construction of regulator cum boat pass will affect in total 21 households. Among the 21 impacted households, 20 with their businesses and one household with his residence will be impacted. All the impacted households are currently operating business and using as residence constructing businesses and house structures by their own on BWDB land. This regulator cum boat pass constructions also will bring impact on about 62 trees of different types and sizes planted by the Affected Persons. No crops or any other impacts envisaged to be affected. All affected households are operating small business and using as residence on 22 temporary constructed structures by their own on BWDB land and one household with residence is using two structures constructed by himself on the BWDB land. The total structure area comprising 22 structures is 7,518 square feet (sq.ft). In addition, construction of regulator cum boat pass will impact four vulnerable households and one household will be severely impacted considering loss of residence. Total number of affected persons in all 21 impacted households is 79. No woman headed household will be affected due to this project interventions. A summary of impacts due to construction of regulator cum boat pass is presented in table E-1 below.

Table E-1: Summary of Impacts due to Construction of Regulator cum Boat Pass

Sl. No.	Category or Type	No./sq.ft
1 Total Impacted HHs		21
	i. No of Households affected with Residence	1
	ii. No Households affected with business	20
2 Affected Population of AHs		79
3. Total Structure Area (all types in sq.ft.)		7,518 (698.44m²)
	i. Temporary/Kacha Structure made of CI sheet/tin/wood/thatched (area in sq.ft)	7518
	ii. Semi-Permanent Structure with brick/RCC/CI sheet/tin (area in sq.ft)	0
	iii. Permanent structure made of Brick/RCC (area in sq.ft)	0
4. Total Impacted Trees		62
	iv. Large/matured trees	27
	v. Medium sized trees	10
	vi. Small trees	25
5. Severely Impacted Household considering residential loss		1
6. Total Vulnerable Households:		4
	i. Households below Poverty (Monthly Income <BDT. 11736) ¹	2
	ii. Eldely Headed Households	1
	iii. Physically Disabled Headed Households	1

Source: Census survey July 2023

D. Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

4. 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. One public consultations meeting was carried out in addition to some key informant and discussions individually with the local people. The affected population expressed their full support to the project, but provided opinions on getting fair prices for their lost assets and assistance to rehabilitate with their business and residence in other part of the polder.

5. Adverse social impacts were also confirmed in consultation with the project displaced persons and their community along the 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 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 impacts. They were expecting fair market price for their lost assets/properties without harassment. Finally, local people during consultation were demanding for immediate start of construction of regulator cum boat pass in the next winter season instead working in the rainy season. This construction expected to bring

¹ This RP calculates the below poverty line from Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2022 (HIES, preliminary report), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), which is BDT.140,835 per annum or BDT 11736 per month

improvement in eradicating flooding, drainage problems and water logging in the area, which will facilitate overall improvement of the socioeconomic condition of the people in the area.

E. Disclosure and Participation

6. 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 PMO and 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.

F. Policy, Objectives and Entitlements

7. 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 Affected Persons undelaying the subproject implementation. The RP 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.

G. Cost and Budget

8. The total budget for resettlement of project affected people including cost of implementation of the resettlement plan is about **Tk1,552,599 or Tk1.5 million** equivalents to **\$14,376** (\$1 = Tk108) **or \$0.014 million**. Resettlement and RP implementation budget with detailed cost estimated by types of impacts presented in the Table-E-2 below:

Table E-2: Indicative Budget for Resettlement

No.	Category of losses/ Heads of Compensation/Resettlement	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total (Taka)
1	Compensation for the loss of rental income from the structures	No	6	1,500.00	9,000.00
2	Structure demolition, relocation and reconstruction grant	Sft.	7518	103.00	774,354.00
3	Grant for Business income loss (based on average daily income from business for a period of 30 days)	No	20	750.00	450,000.00
Sub Total-1 (Sl. 1-3)					1,233,354.00
i.	Large Matured trees	No	17	3200.00	54,400.00
ii.	Medium size trees	No	20	1560.00	31,200.00
iii.	Small trees	No	25	700.00	17,500.00
4	Sub Total-2 (All Trees)	No	62		103,100.00
5	Grant for vulnerable household (male)	nos.	4	15,000.00	60,000.00
6	Severely impacted Household	No	1	15,000.00	15,000.00

Total of all Su Total: (1-6)	1,411,454.00
7 Contingency 10% administrative cost, grievance redress committee and any unforeseen cost	141,14.40
Grand Total in BDT.	1,552,599.40
Grand Total in USD. (1 USD=BDT.108)	\$14,376.00

H. Institutional Arrangement and Grievance Redress

9. 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.

I. Monitoring and Evaluation

10. 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 Institutional Strengthening and Project Management Consultant (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 also will include assessment on the achievement of the objective of resettlement plan taking into account the baseline conditions.

A. INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT

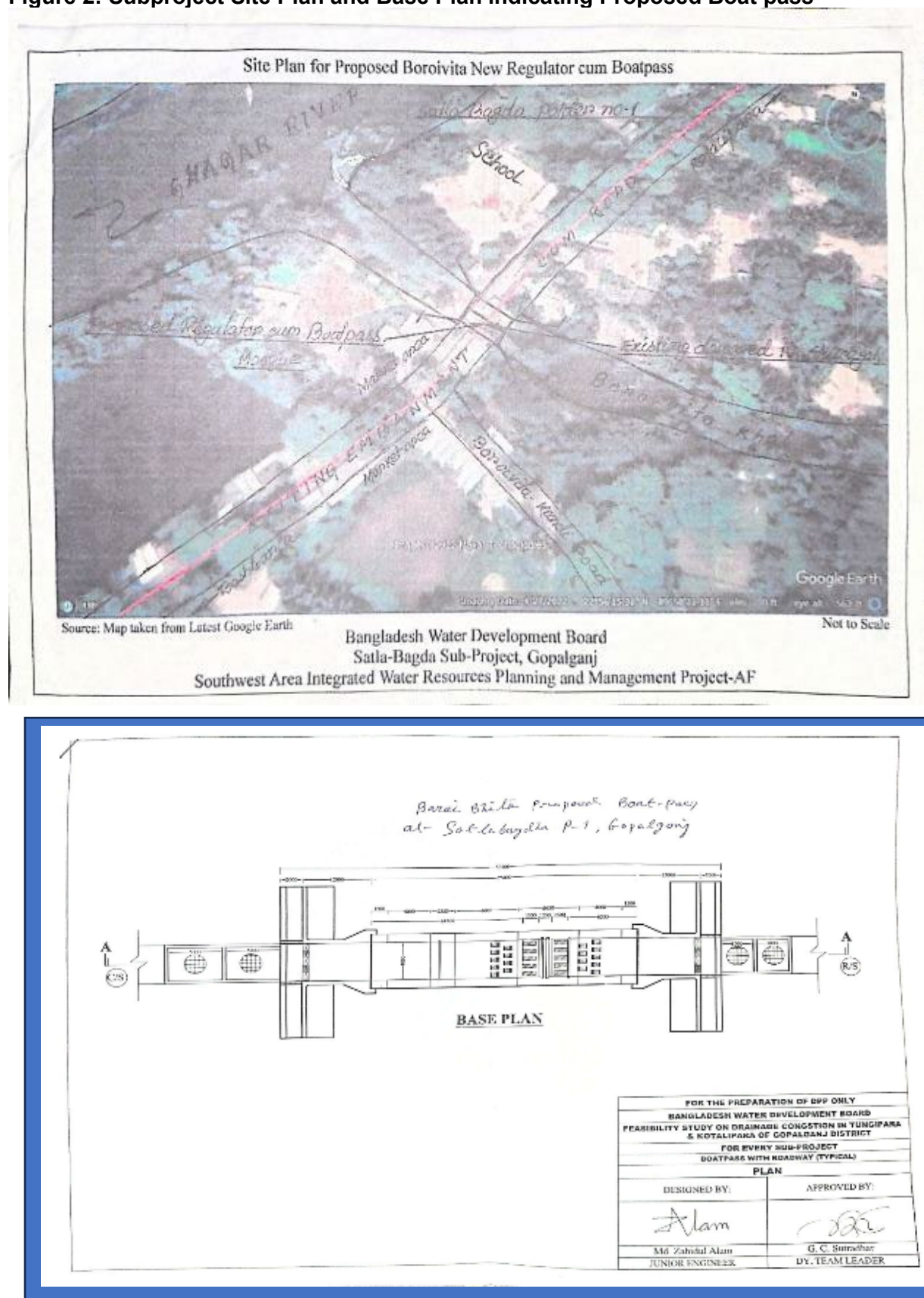
1. The Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management Project (SAIWRPMP) is implementing since 2005 under different phases through ADB Loan/grant (L2200-BAN and G0036 and L3302-BAN and G0441-BAN). Government of Bangladesh (GOB) requested ADB further to finance for continuation of the ongoing SAIWRPMP-Additional Financing (SAIWRPMP-AF). 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. It is worthwhile to mention here that at this loan processing stage, ADB proposed /decided to rename the project as Climate Resilient Integrated Southwest Project for Water Resources Management. The RP has been prepared by the Executing Agency with support from Resettlement Specialist under the TA, for construction of a regulator cum boat pass under the Satla-Bagda Polder-1 subproject. This document to be treated as 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 the 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 2006 to 2015. The SAIWRPMP was implemented in Narail and Chenchuri Beel sub-projects, 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 was started implementation, since 2016 with additional financing from ADB. The project has planned to replicate the original project concept of the SAIWRPMP that was also implemented under SAIWRPMP-AF.

3. However, during implementation of the SAIWRPMP-AF, a feasibility study was conducted in 2018 and proposed to implement four sub-projects 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 water management associations (WMA) and 172 water management groups (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 district to minimize the sufferings of the people of these areas. Accordingly, an investment project in the same area based on the feasibility study (FS) has been proposed to implement under the auspicious of a standalone loan project with financing from ADB. In the light of above, the GOB requested ADB to provide loan for the proposed project for continuation of the additional financing under L3302-BAN and G0441-BAN, which will expire on 31st. December, 2023. The proposed project is located in the district of Gopalganj spreading over Tungipara and Kotalipara *Upazillas*. In addition, a proposal for the integrated water management plans (IWMP) preparation for Beel Kajulia area with a land area of 26,864 ha. also has been included in this project. The location map of the project is depicted below in Figure-1:

Figure 2: Subproject Site Plan and Base Plan indicating Proposed Boat pass



5. In addition to this Boat pass cum regulator, the proposed subproject will make plan to 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 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.

6. However, to comply with the ADB SPS-2009, it is mandatory to mitigate any adverse impacts on the people during the construction of this regulator cum boat pass. To comply with the ADB requirements, this RP has been prepared for construction of the regulator cum boat pass identifying and assessing likely LAR and associated impacts.

A-2.1 Description of the Boat Pass cum Regulator

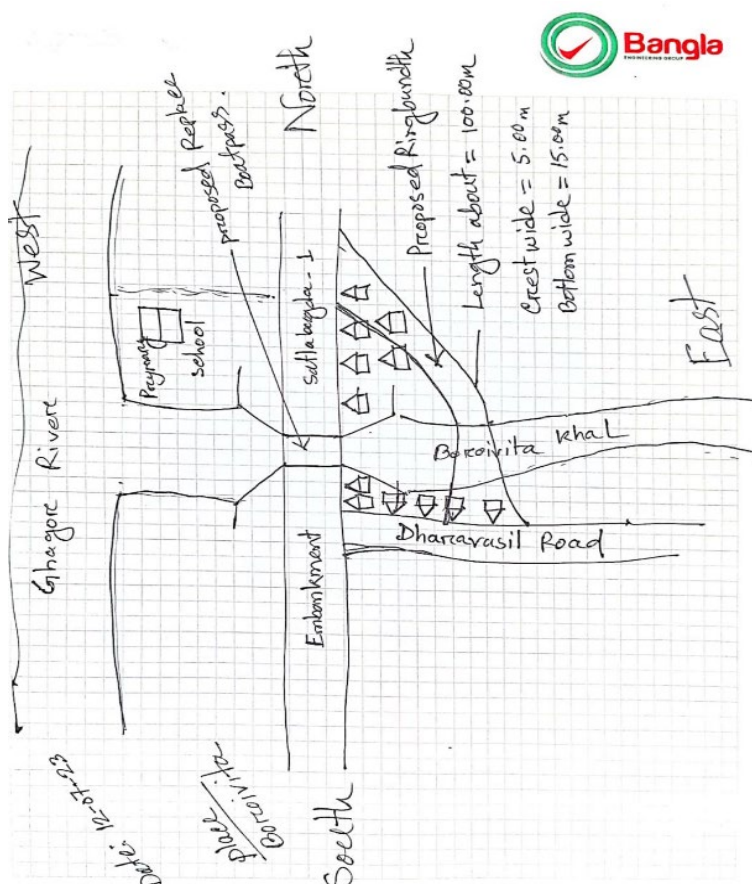
7. The regulator cum boat pass is proposed to be constructed at Baravita Khal under Satla-Bagda Ploder-1 subproject. The exact location of the proposed regulator cum boat pass will be at the entry point Baravita Khal from the take-off point of Ghagor river located at Baravita village beside the primary school belong to Kandi Union Parishad under Kotalipara Upazilla. The purpose of the rehabilitation and re-construction of this regulator cum Boat pass under the Satla-Bagda subproject is to facilitate to use it as a boat passing route to connect between the Ghagor river and different villages/parts of subproject's *Upazillas* and Gopalganj as well as to transport people and goods in addition to continuation of the as usual FCDI activities. Moreover, this regulator cum Boat pass will be used to control flood and saline water intrusion into the locality to ensure implication of climate resilience concept of the project. However, considering the preliminary design/site/base plan and subsequently detail discussions with the BWDB concerned offices of Gopalganj including PD, SAIWRPMP, local people and local government authorities. was followed by field investigations at the site, it was revealed that no new land acquisition would be required, as the land to be used for the proposed construction is already acquired before under the previous SAIWRPMP project during construction belongs to BWDB. However, during construction, a diversion road of 100 meters (m) length has been proposed to be constructed. The crest and bottom width of the diversion road proposed to be respectively at 5 m and 15 m. The purpose of this diversion road would be to facilitate transportation of goods and people. This proposed diversion road will be constructed on the BWDB land without requirement of any new land acquisition. The construction of the proposed diversion road will start at the Dharavasil Road and will pass over the Baravita canal to meet at the west side of the primary school (Figure-3). For the proposed diversion road during construction of regulator cum boat pass, about total 21 households will be impacted comprising 20 small business establishment operated by 20 households and one household with residence . Therefore, these impacted business operators and one household with residence will need to be relocated. It is possible to relocate these impacted households nearby or adjacent to their current location during construction to continue their business. There are no significant population displacement but temporary loss of income days during relocation and re-establishment of businesses and residence. There are no Indigenous Peoples (IP) in the subproject location. Considering the significance of LAR/ IR and IP impacts, the project is categorized as "B" for LAR/IR impacts and category "C" project for IP impacts in accordance with ADB SPS 2009.

8. The preliminary design indicates that the proposed construction is not likely to involve any land acquisition. The land required for the proposed construction of this regulator cum boat pass is already with BWDB. This RP has been prepared with necessary assessments of LAR

impacts on the people in accordance with the ADB's SPS 2009 and guided by Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Properties Act, 2017 (ARIPA, 2017).

9. All these rehabilitation and construction activities will be carried out within the Right of Way (ROW) of regulator cum boat pass location, where no land acquisition is involved and/or applying the concept of minimization of land acquisition following ADB-SPS, 2009.

Figure 3: A Conceptual Sketch of Proposed Site and Associated Impacts to Boat Pass Drawn by the SAE, BWDB, Gopalganj





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 *ARIPA, 2017*, and will mitigate the associated adverse impacts in compliance with the ADB's SPS 2009. The RP preparation is based on the site plan and preliminary design prepared for DPP and considering the existing scenario which need to be further updated and finalize based on final design during implementation stage by ISPMC likely to be appointed by the BWDB.

A.4 Objective of Resettlement Plan

12. The aim and objective of this RP is to develop appropriate strategies to compensate all the unavoidable negative impacts likely to be caused due to the project activities and to resettle the affected people with restoration of their livelihoods. The overall objective of the RP is to ensure that all Affected Persons 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 RP 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 *ARIPA, 2017* is augmented by ADB's SPS, 2009. The ultimate objective of the RP is to improve, or at least restore, livelihoods and living standards of affected households (AHHs) due to the project implementation. Accordingly, this RP has designed incorporating RP policy principles to provide full compensation to all AHHs and Affected Persons, identified with their lands, houses, businesses, trees or any other assets along with their impacts on income and livelihood etc. due to implementation of this subproject. The RP 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 RP addresses impacts on assets and livelihoods resulting due to this Regulator cum Boat Pass construction. It covers only those locations/Mouzas found impacted due to the proposed subproject implementation.

13. The overall objective of the RP 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 RP 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 RP 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 15 m bottom width including toe to toe areas.
- (ii) Extensive consultations have been conducted with the BWDB concerned officials, affected communities and people in the project areas and other related project stakeholders to understand their views and incorporate the same in design/preparation of this RP, as far as possible and feasible.

A.6 Methodology for Preparing the Resettlement Plan

16. This resettlement plan was prepared at the stage of project preparation following standard method for socio-economic 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 12-14 July 2023 covering the whole impacted area for the construction of regulator cum boat pass. The census/IOL and socioeconomic surveys (SES) were carried out in conjunction with stakeholder consultations. Cut-off date (COD) for the land loser's or 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, if necessary, with associated impacts on structures, trees etc.). However, the last day of survey was 14 July, 2023, which has been proposed as cut-off date for the occupants of land those are using through construction of temporary structures to operate business. However, if the project implementation is 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 position 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 and supervision of the survey supervisor. The Survey Co-coordinator had the responsibility of overall supervisions of the survey works staying fulltime in the field under the guidance of TA Consultant's Resettlement Specialist.

18. Identified impacts of the Affected Persons were included during the survey considering each household, business occupied the ROW and likely to be displaced permanently or temporarily 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. Business owners' physical assets and economic losses 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 RP implementation.

A.7 Project Impact due to proposed Interventions– A Summary

19. The construction of regulator cum boat pass will affect in total 21 households. Among the 21 impacted households, 20 with their businesses and one household with his residence will be impacted. All the impacted households are currently operating business and using as residence constructing businesses and house structures by their own on BWDB land. This regulator cum boat pass constructions also will bring impact on about 62 trees of different types and sizes

planted by the Affected Persons. No crops or any other impacts envisaged to be affected rather than the impact on about 20 business operators and one household with residence temporarily during construction periods. Because all these 20 business operators are possible to relocate their business structures in other parts of the same polder and nearby their current location and will be able to continue their businesses, as before. The one household, who will be impacted with his current residential facilities will also be possible to relocate his house structure on the remaining portion of available vacant land that belong to BWDB. Their impact will be just between the time of relocation to restart their business and to continue living as before. However, the impacted business operators and one household with residence were agreed to give up their land possession to the BWDB, as and when it is necessary for any development purpose. But they were unanimously requesting through the survey team to the government to allow them to continue their business and living facilities as before reconstructing their structures on the other part of the embankment. In this regard, they were expecting assistance with proper compensation and other benefits from the competent authority as per government policy. For construction of regulator cum boat pass, no new acquisition of land will be required. As mentioned earlier, the inoperative regulator will be replaced by a new regulator cum boat pass. All AHHs are operating small business and using as residence on 22 temporary constructed structures by their own on BWDB land and one household with residence is using two structures constructed by himself on the BWDB land. The total structure area comprising 22 structures is 7518 sq.ft. In addition, the regulator cum boat pass will impact 4 vulnerable households and one household will severely be impacted due to loss of residence. Total numbers of affected persons associated combining all 21 impacted households is 79. No woman headed household will be affected due to this intervention. A summary of impacts due to construction of regulator cum boat pass presented in table below.

Table 1: Summary of Regulator cum Boat Pass Impacts

No.	Category or Type	No./sq.ft
1 Total Impacted Households		21
i.	No Household affected with Residence	1
ii.	No Household affected with business	20
2. Total Household Heads (both sexes)		21
i.	Male headed Household business	21
ii.	Female operated business	0
3 Affected Population of AHHs		79
4. Total Structure Area (all types in sq.ft.)		7518 (698.44Sqm.)
i.	Temporary/Kacha Structure made of CI sheet/tin/wood/thatched (area in sq.ft)	7518
ii.	Semi-Permanent Structure with brick/RCC/CI sheet/tin (area in sq.ft)	0
iii.	Permanent structure made of Brick/RCC (area in sq.ft)	0
5. Total Impacted Trees		62
i.	Large/matured trees	27
ii.	Medium sized trees	10
iii.	Small trees	25
6. Severely Impacted Household considering residential loss		1

No.	Category or Type	No./sq.ft
7. Total Vulnerable Households:		4
i.	Houseolds below Poverty (Monthly Income <BDT. 11736 ²³	2
ii.	Eldely Headed Houseolds	1
iii.	Physically Disabled Headed Houseolds	1

Source: Census survey July, 2023

20. 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.

³ This RP calculates the below poverty line from HIES 2022 , preliminary report), BBS, which is BDT.140,835 per annum or BDT 11736 per month

B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

B.1 Scope of Land Acquisition & Associated Impacts

21. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared at this stage of project loan processing stage, based on the feasibility study conducted during the Additional Financing of SAIWRPMP and also in consideration of the preliminary design/site/base plan on the existing ROW of the polder. It was supplemented by detail discussion with BWDB concerned offices of Gopalganj including Project Director and ADB TA Team. Afterwards, afield investigations was undertaken with necessary surveys and physical verifications at the site. The survey and verification confirmed that the regulator cum boat pass construction will not require land acquisition. This preliminary design also was carefully prepared to avoid land acquisition totally and to minimize involuntary resettlement as much as possible.

22. However, during construction of the regulator cum boat pass, a diversion road would be required construction to continue transportation and travelling of people through this Satla-Bagda polder-1. Because, this polder already constructed/developed as paved/asphalt road and currently are using widely as embankment cum road by the people of this area as a means of road communication to Gopalganj district headquarter to different parts of the Tungipara and Kotalipara *Upazillas* then passes through the other *Upazillas* of Gopalganj towards Barisal via Pirojpur Districts as well. The construction of the proposed diversion road will start from Satla-Bagda polder-1 (eastern side of proposed regulator cum boat pass) and starting point of Dharavasil Road that will be passes over the Baraivita canal and will meet Satla-Bagda polder-1 at the west end of the Boat pass cum regulator and Baraivita primary school. The diversion road will be constructed at a length of about 100meters and 15 meters bottom width (please may see below the rough Sketch of the site in Figure-3) on the BWDB own land. This resulted elimination of any possibility of new land acquisition for the proposed regulator cum boat pass construction

23. Although, the proposed interventions will not require any further land acquisition but it will bring impact on total 21 households in the form of displacement from their business and residence. Among the 21 AHHs, 14 of them is operating small business on their own constructed structures and 6 are operating small businesses on rental structures taking rent from the structure owners and only one household found using own constructed structures as residence on the BWDB polder. Therefore, this boat pass construction in total will bring impacts on 21 households comprising 20 small business operators and one residential household only. All the 20 business operators are likely to have temporary livelihood impacts but are limited to temporary economic displacement at the time or during of relocation only. As per ADB policy, these displaced residential households and business operators will be required proper resettlement and rehabilitations.

24. In this connection, a census survey was conducted in July 2020 on the all the impacted households with residence and business on the proposed diversion road's ROW. The census & IOL survey identified in total about 21 Project Affected Units likely to be impacted with their residence and businesses due to the boat pass cum regulator construction. These 21 project affected units comprising 14 structure owners with their own operated business, 6 with their business on rental structures and one household with his own constructed residential structures. Table below depicted details of land acquisition impacts due to the construction of the proposed Regulator cum Boat Pass under the Satla-Bagda polder-1 subproject.

Table 2: Land ownership status of AHs by Use

Land Ownership status	Use of land by Households	Total
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	Commercial	Residencial	others	
Own	0	0	0	0
Squatters/Occupants (Operating business and using as residence on own constructed structures)	14	1	0	15
Renters (operating small businesses)	6	0	0	6
Others	0	0	0	0
Total	20	1	0	21

B.2 Displacement impacts

25. The census and IOL survey confirmed that in total 15 households will be impacted with their own constructed structure with a total structure area of 7,518 sq.ft. and those will require to be demolished/relocated due to the proposed boat pass cum regulator. Among the total 15 households affected with own structures. Of them only one household with his 290 sq.ft. residential structures will be impacted with his residence that will require to be relocated. However, this impacted residential structures will be possible to relocate/ reconstruction the remaining portion of the available vacant land. The other 14 households owned 20 structures are operating business with a total structure area of 7,228 sq.ft. on BWDB land will be impacted and those will require relocation. All the structure owners have constructed temporary structures by their own on the embankment toe will be required relocation. However, it was revealed in consultation with the Affected Persons, local leaders and BWDB officials that it is possible to relocate those affected households adjacent to their current location on the other part of the Satla-Bagda embankment polder. The survey also confirmed that the construction of boat Pass will not cause impacts on any other private and/or public structures such as common public properties/ facilities, that located on the proposed ROW. Table below depicted impacted structures by use.

Table 3: Structure impact by Use

Use of structure	No of Households	No of structure	Area of structure (sq.ft.)
Residencial with own structures	1	2	290
Commercial with own structures	14	14	3988
Commercial on rental structures	6	6	3240
Total	21	22	7518

B.3 Construction Type of Impacted Structures

26. All the structures are temporary construction made of Tin/Corrugated Iron Sheet roof and wall with wood/mud floor. No brick built (Pucca)/ concrete made structures were found. All these structures are movable to relocate elsewhere. Detail of structures construction types presented in table below.

Table 4: Construction of structure by Type of Construction Materials

	Number and Area of structure (sq.ft.) by construction type
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Use of structure	Temporary structure: (CI sheet / tin / wood / thatched)		Semi-permanent (tiled roof and normal brick / cement wall & floor)		Permanent/pucca (Brick / RCC, building)		Total	
	No. of Str.	Area (sq.ft)	No. of Str.	Area (sq.ft)	No. of Str.	Area (sq.ft)	Total No. of Str.	Total area (sq.ft.)
Business	20	7228	0	0	0	0	20	7228
Residence	2	290	0	0	0	0	2	290
Community	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	22	7518	0	0	0	0	22	7518

CI = corrugated iron, RCC = reinforced cement concrete, sq.ft = square feet, Str = structures.

B.4 Tenancy Arrangements of Business operators on the structure

27. Among the 20 business operators, 14 of them are operating business by their own on their own constructed structure. However, the remaining 6 operating businesses on rental arrangements from the respective structure owners. Tenancy arrangements of business operators shown in table below.

Table 5: Type of tenancy Number of business operators

Type of Tenancy	Number of Business Operators
Owner Operated	14
Renter	6
Total	20

B.5 Impact on Trees and Perennials

28. The construction activities for the boat Pas cum regulator will bring impact on about 62 different types of trees of various sizes, those will require to be felling. Out of the total 62 trees, 17 are matured and 20 are medium and remaining 25 trees are small sizes. The 15 occupants on the BWDB land planted these trees by their own and are claiming their property. However, these tree owners require to be compensated properly following entitlement matrix of the RP.

Table 6: Affected trees due to Baraivita Boat Pass Construction Pass

Name of Trees	Large Tree Nos	Medium Trees Nos	Small Tree Nos	Total Tree Nos	Tree Ownership status		
					No. of Trees own	Shared / community forestry	Total
Mango	7	10	8	25	25	0	25
Jack-Fruit	2	0	0	2	2	0	2
Litchi	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
Tal	2	0	0	2	2	0	2
Coconut	2	0	0	2	2	0	2
Supari	3	0	12	15	27	0	15

Name of Trees	Large Tree Nos	Medium Trees Nos	Small Tree Nos	Total Tree Nos	Tree Ownership status		
					No. of Trees own	Shared / community forestry	Total
Khejur	0	2	0	2	4	0	2
Lemon	0	3	0	3	6	0	3
Malta	0	1	0	1	2	0	1
Chambol	0	0	5	5	10	0	5
Kadom	0	1	0	1	2	0	1
Neem	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
	17	10	25	62	62	0	0

B.6 LAR Impact on Household and Population

29. The detailed impact assessment through census and IOL survey on the project ROW for embankment construction identified that about 21 households to be affected only with their house and business structures on the BWDB land. The total affected population associated with 21 households is 79. Among the total AHHs, all of them are male headed households but no FHHs was found under the current survey. The detail information on households and population by type by sex of household heads depicted in table Table, below.

Table 7. Sex Segregated Project Affected Household Heads.

Sex of Household Head	No. of Household	Population in the family
Male	21	79
Female	0	0
Total	21	79

B.7 Vulnerability and Severity Impact on the Affected People

30. 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 BDT11,736⁴ per month/family), (ii) FHHs, and (iii) disabled-headed households. On the other hand, one household impacted with his residential facilities has been treated as a severely affected household.

31. According to the census and SES, total 4 vulnerable households were identified considering different types of vulnerability impacts. Among the 4 vulnerable households, the survey identified two households are below poverty line, one in each respectively are, elderly/old aged headed households and physically disabled headed households. Details of vulnerable families by type of vulnerability presented in the table below.

Table 8:. Vulnerability impact of Households by Type

⁴This RP calculates the below poverty line from HIES 2022, BBS, which is BDT.140,835 per annum per HH or BDT 11,736 per month per HH.

Category of vulnerability		No.
1	By virtue of being female Headed	0
2	Below poverty level (Monthly Income <BDT. 11,736)	2
3	Households Headed by Disable Person	1
4	Households Headed by Elderly Person (>65 yr.)	1
Total Household Vulnerable Households		4
5	Severely affected Households (considering residential loss)	1
Total Households with Severe and Vulnerable Impact		5

B.8 Impact on Gender

32. 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, 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 a better position substantially in terms of gender equity and women awareness. Now a days women are increasingly becoming more aware about their roles and rights. Empowerment of women within the family, workplace 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 15, none of the FHHs was identified due to the construction of the boat pass cum regulator.

33. Based on information gathered from consultations, in addition to the assistance outlined in the entitlement matrix, women in general 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 will have the provision to include in the project's Livelihood Improvement program.

C. SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

34. This chapter presented the socio-economic profile of the project AHHs and population due to the construction of the proposed Regulator cum Boat Pass under the Satla-Bagda Polder-1FCDI embankment subproject. The survey was conducted covering the periods between 12-14 July 2023 among the affected people. The socio-economic details information of the AHHs was collected undertaking a census and 100% SES using a structured questionnaire. The objective of such a survey was to prepare a socio-economic profile of the project impacted households and people. It covers demographic data and socio-economic status of the Affected Persons includes income, occupation, quality of life, gender issues etc.

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

35. **Household and Population:** The survey identified in total about 21 households; those were found to be impacted in the form of operating their business and using as residence temporarily during relocation period only due to the proposed Regulator cum Boat Pass construction. Total population associated with these 21 AHHs is 79 persons, comprising 39 males and 40 females. Average family size of these households is 3.8 person per household. There is no FHH head found out of the total 21 household heads covered under the survey. Major demographic indicators of the households depicted below in table.

Table 9: Sex Segregated Households and population in the subproject

No.	Sex. of Households	No. of Households	% Households	Total Population	Total Population by Sex		
					Male	Female	Total
1	Male Headed	21	100	79	39 (49.4%)	40 (50.6%)	79 (100)
2	Female Headed	0	00	00			
Total:		21	100	79			
Average Family Size		3.8 persons/household					

36. **Age Structure of affected persons:** Among total population, 6 (7.6%) of them are below 7 years of age, 19 (24.1%) belongs to age group of 7 to 18 years, 48 (60.7%) 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 10: Age structure Project-affected People

Age group	No. population	% of total population
Children (below 7 years)	6	7.6
Adolescent (7 to below 18 years)	19	24.1
Economically Active (18- 60 years)	48	60.7
60-65 years	3	3.8
Old Aged (above 65 years)	3	3.8
Total Households:21	79	100

37. **Religion and Ethnicity of the affected persons:** Among the 21 affected families, four of them found were belong to Hinduism. Therefore, it is confirmed that the affected population under the project intervention location mostly constitutes 17 households are belong to Muslim Community. The ethnicity of the affected household is concerned, the survey did not find/identify any indigenous or ethnic minority group among the Affected Persons or within the affected location under the subproject.

C.2 Occupational Profile and Income and Expenditure pattern of Affected Persons:

38. **Occupation of Affected Persons:** Census survey revealed that almost of the household's main occupation is business constitutes about 85.6% of the total 21 households. The remaining three households, about all the affected household heads are engaged in different types activities such as service, agriculture and fishing to support family expenditures. Among different occupations, business is the dominant occupation of the AHHs. Details of occupational status of AHHs is given below in the table by Households.

Table 11: Occupation of Head of Households by Sex

Occupation	Household's main occupation	
	No	%
Service	1	4.8
Business	18	85.6
Agriculture	1	4.8
Fishing	1	4.8
Total	21	100

39. **Level of Income Earnings:** Survey recorded that out of 21 households only two of them was found within the monthly income bracket between BDT. 5000-11736, those considered are falls below poverty line in Bangladesh as per Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Household Income Expenditure Survey (HIES) of 2022. However, the income level above poverty line constitutes (9.5%) 2 and (81.0%) 17 households respectively belong to the income groups of BDT 11737-15000 and above BDT 15,000. The average monthly income of the AHs is BDT. **29,714.00** indicates better economic condition of the Affected Persons in the project area. Details are shown in the table below:

Table 12: Monthly Income of Households

Income Level/Range (BDT)	No.	%
<5000	0	0
5000-11736	2	9.5
11737-15000	2	9.5
>15000	17	81.0
Total	21	100
Average Monthly Income of Households (BDT)	29714.00	

40. **Expenditure Pattern of the Affected Households:** The survey data on monthly expenditure reveals that out of total 21 households, only 2 of them found pending below BDT.

11,736, 2 households (9.5%) spending between BDT. 11737-15000 and 17 households (81.0%) found spending highest amount with BDT. 15000.00 and above BDT. The average monthly expenditure of the AHs is BDT. **25,810.00** Details of expenditures pattern of the AHHs presented below in table.

Table 13: Monthly Expenditure of Households

Expenditure Level/range (BDT)	No.	%
<5000	0	0
5000-11736	2	9.5
11737-15000	2	9.5
>15000	17	81.0
Total	21	100
Average Monthly Expenditure of households (BDT)	25,810.00	

C.3 Quality of Life of Affected People:

41. **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 73 affected people belong to this age bracket of 7 years and above. Out of the total 73 population, only person found illiterate, 23.3% are literate (can read and write, able to do simple accounting) to some extent. 47.9% people attained primary level (class-v) and 4.1% had higher education (graduates and above). The overall literacy rate of the Affected Persons is about 98.6%. All the male population are literate but the literacy rate of the female population is 97.2%. Details of literacy status of Affected Persons furnished in the table below.

Table 14: Educational attainments of Affected Persons with age above 7 Years by sex

Level of Education	Male population		Female population		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Illiterate	0	0	1	2.8	1	1.4
Literate	9	24.3	8	22.2	17	23.3
Primary	15	40.6	20	55.6	35	47.9
SSC	5	13.5	5	13.8	10	13.7
HSC	5	13.5	2	5.6	7	9.6
Graduate	3	8.1	0	0	3	4.1
Masters and above	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	100	36	100	73	100

42. **Household Asset possession:** Socio-economic survey of 15 households revealed that all the households are possessing mobile phone, 12 households (57.1%) possess Television, 8 households (38.1%) have refrigerator, 3 households (9.5%) is using LPG/Gas cylinder for cooking. In addition, 3 households are owning motorbike, 2 households using Bi-cycles. The details of assets possession by the AHHs are presented in table below.

Table 15: The assets possessed by Affected Households

Type of Assets	Number	Percentage (%)
Radio	0	0
Bicycle	2	9.5
Television	12	57.1
LPG/Gas cylinder	2	9.5
Computer	0	0
Refrigerator	8	38.1
Washing Machine	0	0
Motor cycle/Scooter	3	14.3
Rickshaw/Van	0	0
Mobile Phone	21	100.0

Total 21 Households interviewed (Multiple response was possible)

43. **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 21 AHHs; three households reported are indebted and took loan 2 from non-institutional sources and one from institutional sources. Details of indebted status of the Households are given in the table below.

Table 16: Indebtedness of Households

Particulars	No. of AHHs	% of AHHs
Indebted Households	3	14.28
Non-Indebted Households	18	85.72
Total	21	100.0

Sample Size–21 AHHs SES July, 2023

44. **Access to Drinking Water by AHHs:** The SES found most encouraging situation prevailing in the subproject that all the AHHs are using pure drinking water from Deep Tube-well and Tube well. The survey revealed that of the total 21 households, 19 of them constitutes 90.5% found using deep tube well water as their source of drinking water. Only two households found using tube well water for drinking purposes. Details of water use by sources presented below in the table.

Table 17: Source of Drinking Water of Households

Sources	No. Household	Percentage (%)
River/canal	0	0.00
Pond	0	0.00
Piped water	0	0.00
Tube well	2	9.5
Deep Tube-well	19	90.5
Total	21	100.00

45. **Toilet Facilities to AHs:** The survey found that all the 21 AHs are using sanitary latrine. The people of this area were found very careful and have knowledge about usefulness of hygienic practice of toileting as precaution to different diseases and environmental hazards. Details are given in the table below

Table 18: Type of toilet use by AHs

Type of Toilet	No. of Household	Percentage (%)
Sanitary latrine	21	100.00
Open or hanging latrine	0	0.00
No Latrine	0	0.00
Total	21	100.00

46. **Fuel for Cooking:** SES identified that households mostly constituted 90.5% were found using firewood for cooking and related purposes and two households were reported to use gas cylinder. Details information about the fuel for cooking provided below in the table.

Table 19: Fuel for cooking used by households

Source	No of Household	Percentage (%)
Electricity	0	00
Wood	19	90.5
Gas cylinder	2	9.5
Diesel/kerosene	0	0
Solar	0	0
Total	21	100

C.4 Women Participation in Different Activities

47. **(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 42.5% female 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 19.1 % female members of the households 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 8.5% small business. However, there are only 21.3% female members of the AHs are confined with household activities only. Details of women economic activities furnished below in the table.

Table 20: Main Activities of Female Members of Sample Households

Economic/Non-economic Activities	Percentage (%)
Cultivation/crop processing	42.5
Allied activities (dairy, poultry, goat/sheep rearing, kitchen gardening etc.)	19.1
Trade & Business	8.5

Economic/Non-economic Activities	Percentage (%)
Agriculture labor	2.1
Non-agriculture labor	0
H/H manufacturing	4.2
Service	2.3
Households Work only	21.3
Total	100

(Total-Households-21)

48. **(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. In general, the survey findings indicates that all the females in the households have their voice and to participate in decision making on different family issues to certain extent. However, highest 90.4% females found to participate in taking decision about the health care of children. This is followed by 76.2% for education of children, 66.7% with regards to decision making about day-to-day household activities, 57.1% with regards to social function/festivals. Details about women participation in decision making process within their respective family issues presented in the table below.

Table 21: Women Participation in Decision-Making Process of different Issues

Details	No. of AHs	% of AHs
Financial matters	14	66.7
Education of child	21	76.2
Health care of child	19	90.4
Purchase of assets	5	23.8
Day to day activities	10	47.6
On social functions/festivals	12	57.1

(Total Households interviewed was 21: Multiple responses received from the Households)

D. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

D.1 Introduction

49. 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 Satla-Bagda Polder-1 FCD/I subproject at this loan processing stage ensured adequate and timely information to made available to the affected persons due to the Boat Pass cum regulator construction. 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 requires that the executing agency will 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

50. The Consultations at this loan processing 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:

- To introduce the project among the people and its proposed interventions and programs for implementation;
- To promote awareness about the proposed project especially amongst the potentially impacted and beneficiary people, households and communities and disclosure of the project activities;
- To ascertain the views and preferences of the people adversely affected and benefited due to the proposed project;
- To collect and share their experience of problems / constraints of the project;
- Understand the views of the people affected, with reference to acquisition of land or loss of property, business, livelihood etc. and compensation issues;
- Understand views of people on resettlement options, if any.

- To explain to the community about importance of their role in supporting/facilitating and participation during project implementation includes implementation of RP and other safeguards issues of the project;
- 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;
- To assess over all support to implement the project.

D.3 Identification of Project Stakeholders

51. BWDB is the executing agency of the project and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is financing the project. The deputy commissioner, Gopalganj will be responsible for any land acquisition for the proposed Boat Pass construction under Satla-Bagda Polder-1 FCDI subproject. The embankment users, local traders, farmers and the displaced persons along the proposed boat pass location are the primary stakeholders. Secondary stakeholders of the boat pass location are local community leaders, business community, nongovernment organizations (NGOs), Department of Agriculture Extension, Department of Forest, Local Government Engineering Department and other related government agencies.

D.4 Consultation Method

52. The ADB Guidelines on social safeguard /involuntary resettlement issues prescribe that affected persons 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 RP preparation during loan processing, such consultations were held at different levels at the time of conducting the census and SES on the affected business operators/AHHs and local communities in and around the proposed intervention's location 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 RP using a structured questionnaire.
- **Walk-through Consultation:** In some road sites considered most sensitive, particularly users of this embankments and affected business operators and local people were consulted, holding informal consultations.
- **Community consultation:** Community consultations conducted in the project site 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.

Views of some consultations at Baraivita Regulator cum Boat Pass location



Community consultations



Individual Consultation



Interview session with an affected persons



Discussion with BWDB Engineers at Regulator site

Discussions Coverage in the consultation Meetings were to:

- Inform about the project objectives, goals, and different activities to be covered during implementation of the bein and continuation of the capacity building activities under the SAIWRPMP-AF.
- Discuss about requirements of the rehabilitation with construction of an old/inoperative replaced by construction of a Boat Pass Cum Regulator at Baraivita under the Satla-Bagda Polder-1 FCD/I subproject.
- Disseminate information about the subproject and proposed intervention and its likely benefits after construction.
- Different inconveniences of the people due to currently inoperative regulator and prospects of the construction of the proposed boat pas cum regulator.
- 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 boat pass cum regulator construction.
- Sought cooperation to provide required information/data to the survey team to facilitate completion of the survey successfully.
- Discuss about implication of compensation policy of the government and ADB to the affected persons for the project's proposed interventions
- 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, consultations and Participants' Opinion:

53. In general, participants unanimously welcomed the survey team and consultant. Participants in different meetings and discussions mostly were found happy and agreed with stressing the need to construction of the proposed Boat pass cum regulator. They expected that after construction of the proposed boat pass cum regulator will bring immediate benefits to them particularly in the form of facilitating a boat passing route to connect between the Ghagir river and different villages/parts of subproject's *Upazillas* and Gopalganj all-round the year. This will also facilitate the transportation of people and goods in addition to continuation of the polder as usual FCDI activities. Moreover, this Boat Pass cum Regulator will be useful to control flood and saline water intrusion into the locality to ensure implication of climate resilience concept of the project with the improvement in communication of the people living in remote villages. The different other socioeconomic benefits and disbenefits in different ways are stated below:

A. Major Disbenefits and concerns in absence of Boat Pass and Regulator are:

- Under the current situation due to this inoperative/abandoned sluiceway/regulator people inside the Satla-Bagda polder FCDI embankment are facing problems such as unusual flooding, water congestion/stagnation, crop damage, usual movements to different villages etc.
- It caused flooding in absence of proper drainage and irrigation facilities during monsoon and heavy raining.
- It takes more times for to recede rain water that caused crop damage.
- Under the current condition in absence of regulator and proper FCDI facilitates they can't grow more than one crop.
- Women are the worst sufferers during travelling to other villages particularly during the rainy season.
- Currently people only can go from one village to other villages on foot and is not possible to use any vehicles.
- Absence of a good condition regulator it causes negative impacts on crop production, some limit to economic activity, which consequently affecting living and livelihood of the people.
- Some of the land owners they can't grow crops even once in a year due to water stagnation and absence of drainage.

B. Major Benefits Expected due to Embankment Construction are:

- After complete Construction of the Boat Pass cum Regulator, it will bring benefits to them in the form of lessen crop damage, increase cropping intensity, increased crop yield and will possible to produce multi crop in different seasons over the year.
- Completion of the proposed boat pass cum regulator construction will save them from flooding and water congestion with improvement of their agriculture, fishery and other economic activities.
- People of this area living inside the polder will be largely benefited through convenient mode of transport to travel to different places taking less time, efforts and costs.
- Once boat pass cum regulator 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, 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 opined that they are ready to render all sorts of cooperation and assistance for the implementation of the project.

D.5 Continuation of Public Consultations

54. 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 RP.

- The other round of consultations will occur at the time of RP 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 RP. For the benefit of the community in general and Affected Persons in particular, the RP shall be made available at the PD office, BWDB and other concerned offices. The PMO will provide information on resettlement policies and features of the RP. For continued consultations, the following steps are envisaged for the project:
- There will be GRC. The Affected Persons will be associated with such committee along with their representatives.
- 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.
- progress of the resettlement component of the project will be placed for public display at the PD /PIU offices.
- All monitoring and evaluation reports of the resettlement components of the project will be disclosed in the same manner as that of the RP.
- Key features of the entitlements will be displayed along the project corridor;
- 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 RP implementation.
- Attempts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and to take their specific needs into account.

D.6 Disclosure of RP

55. Implementation of the RP 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 RP will be made available at BWDB field offices and PD-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.

56. However, key features of this RP 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 PD, XENs, PMO. After its approval by ADB, following RP disclosure plan to be followed:

- The RP will be disclosed in the ADB and BWDB website
- Provision of keeping RP in English and local language at PMO, BWDB field offices, and other local level offices with an access to Affected Persons.
- Provision of an information booklet to be distributed to all Affected Persons.

57. Implementation consultant or INGO involved in the RP implementation activities will assist BWDB in disclosure of RP to keep the Affected Persons 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

58. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a process and forum through which Affected Persons 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

59. 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:

- To reach mutually agreed solutions satisfactory to both the project and the Affected Persons, and to resolve any grievances locally, in consultation with the aggrieved party;
- To resolve grievances in an impartial and transparent manner;
- To facilitate smooth implementation of the RP, particularly to avoid any lengthy litigation processes and prevent delays in project implementation; and
- 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

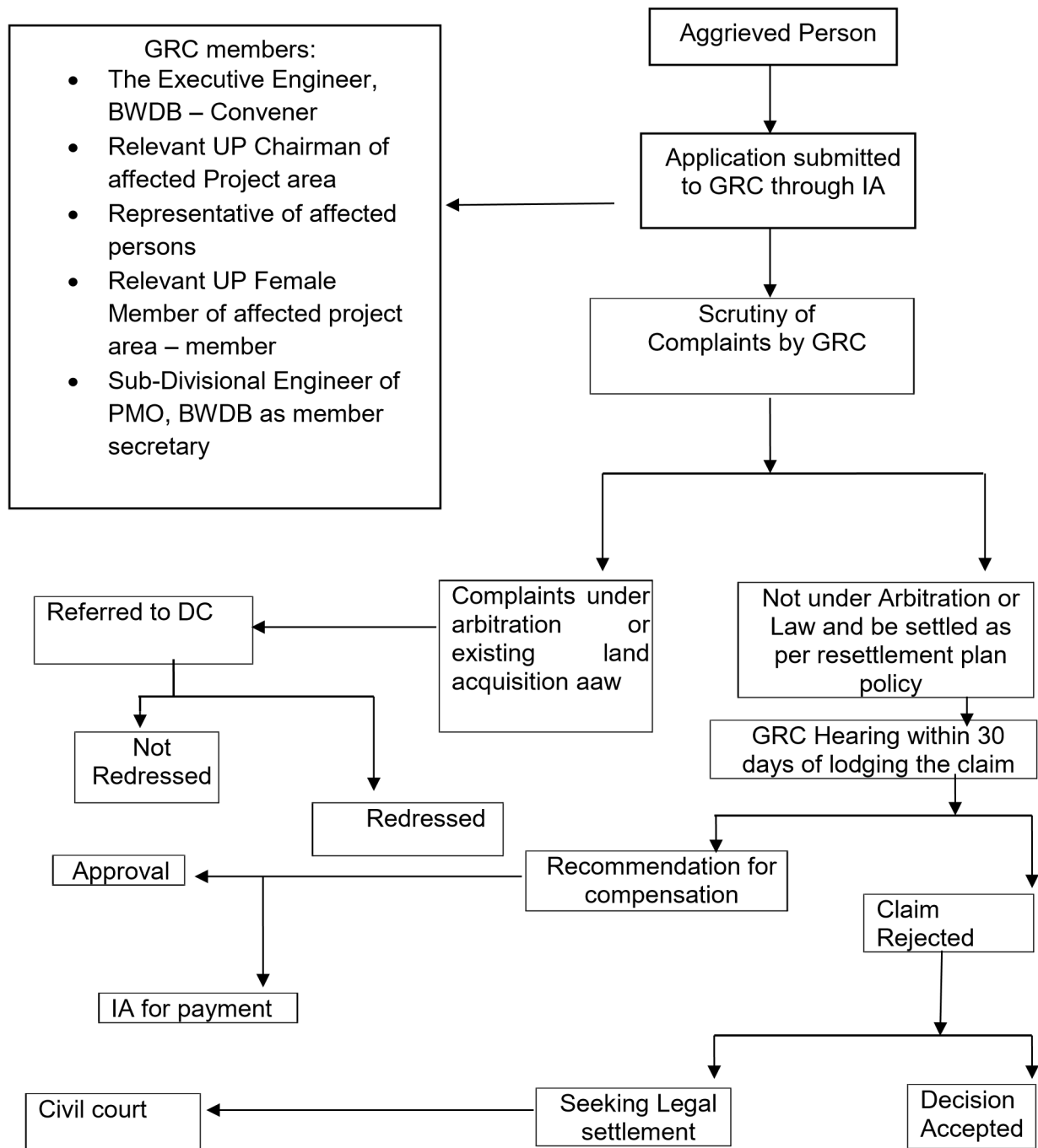
60. A project specific GRM is a necessary condition for any donor funded project to establish at central (PMO) and local (Project) levels to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social safeguards' performance as well as related to construction work. The 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 Affected Persons 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 female member of affected project area – member;
- Sub-divisional engineer of PMO, BWDB as member secretary.

Table 22: 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 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

61. 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

62. 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:

63. 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 documentations. 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.

64. 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.

65. All GRC documents will be preserved for verification by Monitoring consultant and ADB.

66. 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.

67. 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.

68. 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.

69. 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 consultants/resettlement specialists.

70. 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.

71. 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 AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

72. The Government of Bangladesh does not have a national policy on involuntary resettlement. Eminent domain law is applied 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 and 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 land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) principles for this proposed regulator cum boat pass construction under Satla-Bagda Polder-1 embankment subproject has been adopted.

F.1 Legal Framework

73. The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the ARIPA, 2017. The ARIPA, 2017 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

74. The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the 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" and its subsequent amendments in 1993 and 1994.

75. 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 Affected Persons 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.

76. 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 of the concerned Districts with a detailed map of the proposed area. The Deputy Commissioner

determines the amount of Cash Compensation under Law of affected assets based on the approved government procedure.

77. One important activity in the acquisition process under ARIPA, 2017 is that, “prior to publication of preliminary notice of acquisition, the Deputy Commissioner shall take the measure to carry out video filming and still photographing of all the areas of the project Right of Way (ROW) to display the existing structures, crops, trees and other physical features likely to be affected under the proposed acquisition.”

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

79. 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

80. 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.

81. 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.

82. 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 persons⁵ in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable. It covers both physical displacement and economic displacement. The key principles of the ADB safeguard policy on resettlement are as follows:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned NGOs. 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 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.

⁵ The term Affected Person 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 Affected Persons and DPs are used interchangeably in this document.

- (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

83. 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.
84. The major Gap between ARIPA, 2017 and ADB SPS and gap filling measures to comply with ADB's Safeguard Policies has included in Table below.

Table 23: 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. Avoid involuntary resettlement	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.	RF adheres to this principle - i.e., avoid resettlement impacts where feasible.
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 ⁶ (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); ⁷ (b) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected (c) improve or at least restore the livelihoods and standards of living	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.

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

Objects	Harmonized Policy	GOB ARIPA-2017 and other applicable laws / Guidelines	Gaps between Harmonized Policy and GOB	Safeguard Measures Adopted in the Project
	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 impacts, include impact on human health and safety EIA identifies measures to minimize the problems and recommends ways to improve the project's sustainability.	Impact assessments are typically done in the case of externally funded projects; otherwise, a land Acquisition plan is prepared for acquisition purposes. Project impacts on properties, livelihoods and employment, health and environment are discussed in 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 inconveniences due to a project.	RF 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 Framework 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
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. Deputy Commissioners investigate physically the requirement of land and carry out 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 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.	Existing law and methods of assessment do not ensure full replacement cost (RC)⁸ 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.
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	Feasibility studies including social, political, cultural and environmental impact assessments, detailed engineering surveys as basis	No specific laws for considering project design to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement. Feasibility study	RF 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.

⁸ 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
	environmental social and financial costs and benefits.	for acquisition of private property or rights.	considers cost benefit more from technical than sociocultural considerations.	
4. Involve and consult stakeholders with	Consult project affected persons, host communities and local nongovernmental organizations, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining 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.	The ARIPA, 2017 have provisions (Section 4) to notify the owners of property to be acquired. Any party having any objections can appear to Deputy Commissioner 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 scope to negotiate with the government on the price of land, but have no right to refuse acquisition.	RF has provisions for community consultation and public disclosure of impacts as well as mitigation measures, including disclosure of Resettlement Plan. Further, grievances redresser procedures 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 Affected Persons 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	The ARIPA-2017 requires a "notice" to be published at convenient places on or near the property in a prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired (u/section 4).	Disclosure takes place in case of donor-funded projects.	RF requires disclosure of Draft RPs to the affected communities in a form or language(s) that are understandable to key stakeholders, civil society, particularly affected groups and the general public in a national workshop. Further, updated RPs will be disclosed based on material changes

Objects	Harmonized Policy	GOB ARIPA-2017 and other applicable laws / Guidelines	Gaps between Harmonized Policy and GOB	Safeguard Measures Adopted in the Project
	place for a reasonable minimum period.			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 presentation of the costs and benefits of the development intervention.	No provision in the ARIPA.	There is no law or directives on the supervision of the land acquisition process by Deputy Commissioner.	
8. Monitoring	Regular supervision on resettlement implementation to determine compliance with the resettlement instrument.	The ARIPA has provision that the Deputy Commissioner will monitor and submit a statement to the Government annually about the properties acquired for different requiring	Existing laws not have any provision for rehabilitation of project affected persons and therefore, no	RF has provision for internal, external monitoring. Monitoring results will be shared and findings will be used for enhancement, if needed.

Objects	Harmonized Policy	GOB ARIPA-2017 and other applicable laws / Guidelines	Gaps between Harmonized Policy and GOB	Safeguard Measures Adopted in the Project
		bodies and mode of utilization of the land.	monitoring is done.	
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.

G. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX AND COMPENSATION

85. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for the construction of regulator cum boat pass at Baraivita under Satla-Bagda polder-1 subproject in accordance with the ARIPA-2017 and the ADB's SPS-2009 based on the findings and analyses of the Census, Socio-economic and IOL survey. A summary of applicable acts and policies has been included in the Project's RP, applying other eligibility criteria to develop an entitlement matrix for all affected persons under this project. Care has been taken to include all possible losses and to provide special assistance to vulnerable groups to restore their standard of living and income opportunities to the pre-project levels.

G.1 Eligibility Policies and Entitlement Matrix

86. Eligibility Criteria and Policy: Entitlement of compensation and resettlement assistance to all the Affected Persons will be based on severity and extent of losses in relation to economic condition of the Affected Persons. Eligibility to receive compensation and other assistance will be limited by the COD. The COD of eligibility for resettlement assistance for non-titled Affected Persons is the completion date of the census and socio-economic and inventory of losses survey conducted by the contractor.

87. All displaced persons who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date⁹ will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures (as outlined in the entitlement matrix below) sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. The absence of legal title will not be a bar to Affected Persons for payment of compensation and assistance, as specified in the entitlement matrix.

88. Entitlement Matrix has developed based on the ARIPA and the ADB SPS-2009 for the Regulator cum Boat pass construction under the Project. A comprehensive list of specific compensation measures for lost assets and restoration and or enhancement of livelihoods for all categories of Affected Persons and AHs is stated in the matrix. Key compensation measures identified include:

- Compensation for loss of structures at replacement cost
- Compensation for business loss/income loss/ and assistance for restoration of income for displaced persons.
- Compensation for the affected trees.
- Additional/special compensation and assistance for the vulnerable and severely AHs.

89. The Entitlement Matrix provides a comprehensive list of 7 (Five) types of losses and the corresponding proposed entitlements to cover all possible configurations of losses. The entitlement matrix is presented in the table below:

⁹The cut-off date for titleholders is based according to the formal notification, and for non-title holders the date of the census survey during the detailed design. Those who encroaching to the subproject are after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance.

Table 24: Entitlement Matrix for the Affected Persons for the Boat Pass cum Regulator

Type of loss	Entitled Person	Entitlement	Implementation Issues / Guidelines	Organizational Responsibility
1. Dwelling, commercial or community Structure on own land within ROW/ road alignment	Owner/s of the structure	1. Value of the structure at replacement market value without depreciation cost. Salvages of structure materials be taken away by the Affected Persons free of cost without disturbing the project work. 2. Shifting and reconstruction grant @ 10% of assessed value of structure	a) Ownership of structure determined by the JVT b) Type and quality determined by the JVT c) Value of structure be determined by EA /PVAT through market survey.	a. Deputy Commissioner, EA (BWDB, PWD) b. Deputy Commissioner, EA (BWDB, PWD) c. EA (BWDB, PWD)
2. Business/ rental income determined due to impact on commercial structure	1. Proprietor of the business 2. Owner of the commercial structure (if rented)	1. One month net income of business to the business proprietor 2. One month's rental income to the owner	a. Proprietor/owner of rented commercial structure identified by the JVT b. Business/ rental income assessed through market survey by PVAT.	a. EA (BWDB) b. EA (BWDB)
3. Loss of employment/ diminished due to acquisition of commercial structure	1. Regular employees of the business	1. Three months wages	a. Identification of regular employees by the JVT b. Prevailing skilled and unskilled wage rates determine by PVAT	a. Deputy Commissioner, EA (BWDB) a. Deputy Commissioner, EA (BWDB)
4. Trees and standing crops on public land within the road alignment	1. Owners of trees/standing crops on the ROW 2. Users of trees crops particularly the poor & vulnerable on the ROW	1. Replacement cost at market rate for affected Share/value of trees and perennial standing crops within the road alignment 2. Perennial standing crops be taken away by the Affected Persons for free without disturbing the project works 3. Trees within the project/sub project alignments / areas	a. Ownership of trees determined by JVT b. Assessment of type, size and quantity of trees/Perennial standing crops by JVT c. Value of trees and perennial standing crops determined by DOF and DAE through market surveys D. Poor and vulnerable to involve in tree plantation programs of the government and will	a, Deputy Commissioner, EA (BWDB /DOF/DAE) b. Deputy Commissioner, EA (BWDB/DOF/DAE) c. Deputy Commissioner, EA (BWDB/DOF/DAE)

Type of loss	Entitled Person	Entitlement	Implementation Issues / Guidelines	Organizational Responsibility
			continue to use remaining trees for their livelihood	
5. Vulnerable, handicapped or losing more than 10% of their income due to acquisition	Head of the vulnerable households	Vulnerability assessment will follow the requirements under IR Policy Principle 2 and 5 under SPS. And Additional substance allowance will be ensured to restore their living conditions to pre-project level.	A one-time sum of vulnerability allowance @ Tk 15,000 as additional substance allowance	a. EA (BWDB/Displaced Person)
6. Poor households to be displaced or losing more than 10% of their income due to acquisition	Head of the poor households affected due to the acquisition	Priority in income generation program or any other poverty reduction support from the project	a. A one-time sum of severity allowance @ Tk 15,000 as additional substance allowance b. Training and support for Income Generation Program (IGA) and Priority in the project civil works, if available	a. EA (BWDB/Displaced Person)
7. 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 determined and agreed 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 Affected Persons.	Contractor in consultation with Local Authorities and Affected Persons

90. **(i) Private Buildings and Structures:** At this stage of RP preparation, the survey found that all the impacted structures are generally made of tin/CI sheet roof and wall with wooden/mud floor. In view of the structure types and construction materials, it is assumed that all these structures are shift able. Moreover, all these structures are unauthorized and illegally constructed on the BWDB land. Therefore, the structures owners of these illegally constructed structures were not considered for compensation of their structures. However, provision has been kept @ BDT 103 per sft. as grant for demolition of these structures with relocation from the current place and to reconstruct in a nearby location. The demolition and reconstruction grant for the affected structure has been determined considering the prevailing cost of similar works in the area and also in consultation with the local people. The BWDB with assistance from the Public Works Department (PWD) or any other relevant agencies will finally determine the actual demolition and reconstruction cost of structures during updating of RP at the time of project implementation. PMO under BWDB will engage experts from PWD or relevant agency to carry out necessary assessment of each structure with joint collaboration with JVT/ PVAT and will submit the report to the PMO office. PMO will be required to ensure that the assessments done keeping in consideration of the prevailing/current market price and in consultation with the owners by assessing the cost relating to demolition, labor, transportation of salvaged materials and reconstruction.

91. **(ii) Loss of Business or Sources of Income:** The TA Consultant at this loan processing stage conducted a detailed census survey which collected actual monthly income of the displaced persons from their business followed by a verification of the income data based on the tax payment (for titled business owners). In the absence of the authentic income proof, the average per day income (unit price) that collected from the displaced person during the survey to be considered for the business disruption period. However, disruption period for the affected business has been considered 30 days.¹⁰ and the average compensation for the income loss from business has been considered to be BDT 750 (rounded off) per day. Therefore, the unit cost for temporary loss of 30 days disruption periods has been calculated to be (TK.750/dayX30 days=BDT 22,500) per business owners/households.

92. **(iii) Rental Loss on the structure by the structure Owner:** The owner of the rented-out business structure will be entitled to receive one-month rental income from the structure. The survey identified total 6 structures has been rented out to 6 business proprietors by the structure owners. On an average rent for each structure and rent per month has been calculated from survey findings @ TK.1,500/each structure per month.

93. **(iv) Compensation for impacted Trees:** Tree compensation has been assessed current market price of trees in consultations with community people, local timber traders and Affected Persons considering different sizes of trees viz; large, medium and small. However, considering the current market price of trees, valuation of trees on an average has been calculated per tree @ Tk.4,260, TK. 2,560 and Tk. 720 respectively for large, medium and small size trees. Total average price per tree stands at TK. 2,558. The BWDB with assistance from the Department of Forest will finally determine the exact number and value of trees during updating of RP at the time of project implementation. PMO under BWDB will engage experts from DOF and he will carry out the field assessment of each property with joint collaboration with JVT/ PVAT and will submit the report to the PMO office. PMO will be required to ensure that the assessment is done keeping

¹⁰ It is assumed that these affected business owners will be able to relocate their business structure with their businesses in the nearby and same location to restart their business within 30 days after receiving their due compensation.

inconsideration of the prevailing/current market price and in consultation with the owners by assessing sources, types and sizes of trees.

94. **(v) Allowances for Vulnerably and severely Impacted Households:** Vulnerable people (Affected Persons below the poverty line, women household heads, disabled household heads; elderly headed households etc.) will be provided with one-time lumpsum additional 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 FHH, if any 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. On the other hand, for the severely impacted households also kept provision of one-time lumpsum additional cash grant/ allowance @BDT.15,000 each.

H. INDICATIVE BUDGET FOR COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT

H.1 Resettlement Budget

95. All land acquisition and resettlement related 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 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.

96. 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.

97. The total budget for resettlement of project affected people including cost of implementation of the resettlement plan is about BDT. **1,552,599 or 1.5 million equivalents to \$ \$14,376** (\$1 = BDT 108) **or 0.014 million**. Resettlement and RP implementation budget with detailed cost estimated by types of impacts presented in the Table below:

Table 25: Indicative Budget for Compensation and Resettlement

No.	Category of losses/ Heads of Compensation/Resettlement	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total Taka
1	Compensation for the loss of rental income from the structures	No	6	1,500	9,000.00
2	Structure demolition, relocation and reconstruction grant	Sft.	7518	103	774,354.00
3	Grant for Business income loss (based on average daily income from business for a period of 30 days)	No	20	750	450,000.00
Sub Total-1 (Sl. 1-3)					1,233,354.00
4	i. Large Matured trees	No	17	3200	54400.00
	ii. Medium size trees	No	20	1560	31200.00
	iii. Small trees	No	25	700	17500.00
Sub Total-2 (All Trees)		No	62		103100.00
5	Grant for vulnerable household (male)	nos.	4	15,000.00	60,000.00
6	Severely impacted Household	No	1	15,000.00	15,000.00
Total of all Su Total: (1-6)					1,411,454.00
7	Contingency 10% administrative cost, grievance redress committee and any unforeseen cost				141,14.40
Grand Total in BDT.					1,552,599.40
Grand Total in USD. (1 USD=BDT.108)					\$14,376.00

H.2 Budget and Financial Plan

98. The resettlement plan budgets for structure compensation, business loss and associated grant/ assistance have been calculated using the current market value of structures, actual business income losses. It will be updated once again during implementation of the subproject. The costs for structure, business income and loss associated grant/ assistance will be consistent with the entitlement matrix. Other costs involving project disclosure, public consultations/ Focus Group Discussions, 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 estimated in this resettlement plan is based on inventory of losses documented as of July 2023 and considering prevailing market value of impacted assets and business on these lands. This estimate will be revised and included 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 the competent authority.

H.3 Compensation Payment Procedure

99. 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, such as 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 improvements 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

100. The project is not expected any major significant impacts on the livelihood of the Affected Persons. Because, the construction of Boat Pass cum regulator and associated construction activities will be over the Satla-Bagda Polder/embankment, which already acquired by the BWDB in 2016. Therefore, major impacts envisaged only the loss of business of 15 business operators for about 30 days to relocate and will restart/continue their business adjacent to the current business location (as unauthorized occupants) on the BWDB Embankment as before. It was revealed from the survey that the Boat Pass cum regulator will be constructed without affecting any residences or any other types of structure, agriculture or other economic impacts rather than on temporary business loss for 30 days only during relocation. This also will not require any new land acquisition. All the Affected Persons will be impacted only in the form of losing business income for a few days during relocation. Therefore, it is assumed that there will be no such major livelihood impacts on the Affected Persons. In spite, if it requires any in that instance, the project will have the provision of livelihood improvement program component to improve livelihood of people of the project area. The Affected Persons of the Satla-Bagda Polder-1 FCDI embankment sub-project will also have the opportunity to participate as project affected or beneficiaries in the ongoing Livelihood Improvement Program (LIP). Although, no special income restoration and rehabilitation program will be developed under the resettlement plan. However, the people affected due to this boat pass 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 different income generation programs to improve their living and livelihood condition at least at the pre project level.

J. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

101. BWDB as the Executing Agency (EA) 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 plan and managing, coordinating and overall technical supervision of the project. The INGO/ISPMC are responsible for the RP implementation and Construction of the proposed Boat Pass cum Regulator. The major RP implementation responsibility and organizational arrangements briefly discussed below under different sections.

102. 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

103. Project Management Office : BWDB already in place 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 with proper assistance to Affected Persons for disbursement of their compensation/benefits 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 RP and associated issues for the project.

104. 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.

105. The executive engineer will look after the resettlement and rehabilitation component of the project as deputy chief resettlement officer (DCRO). 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).

106. 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

107. 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.

108. 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

109. BWDB will ensure compensation payment to all Affected Persons 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 AHHs, especially the vulnerable households.

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

Figure-5: Resettlement Plan Implementation Organogram

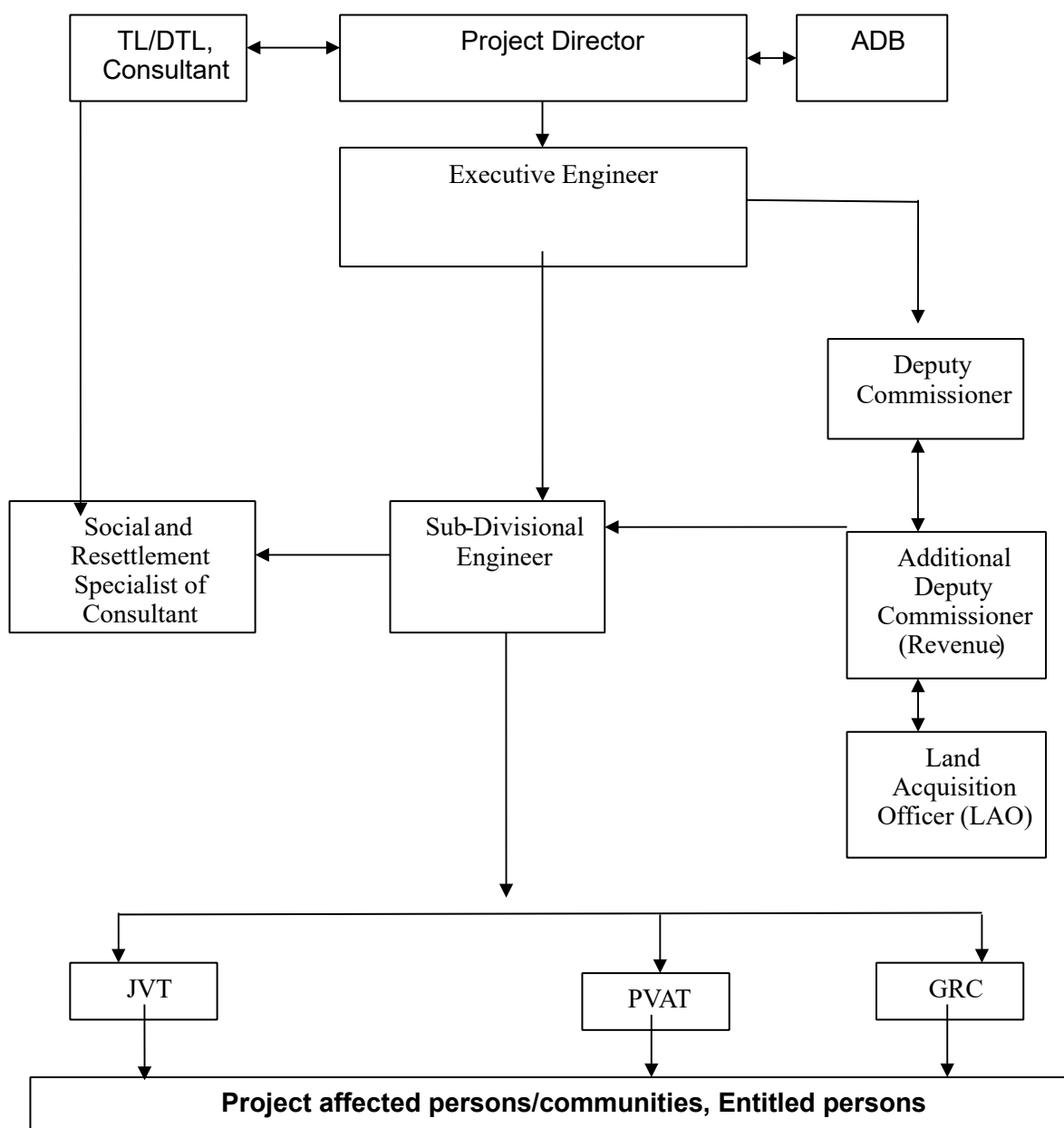


Table 26: Institutional Responsibilities in Resettlement Process

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 AHs 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

111. With regards to Involuntary Resettlement (IR), safeguards Policy Statement (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 RP 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 RP included a very tentative time-bound implementation schedule, indicating about spreading over 9 (Nine) month time line (figure-6). However, this implantation schedule will need to be updated considering the staging of project implementation. The 9 (Nine) months' time line (figure-6) is predicted for smooth implementation of RP 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

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 RP based on final design including conduction of field verification/survey, as requires		■													
2	RP 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 Entitled Persons			■	■	■										
7	Determination of individual entitlements				■	■	■									
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								■	■						

No	Activities	Implementation Periods (in months)														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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

112. 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 RP 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 RP 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 RP. 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

113. Internal monitoring will focus on RP 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 RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the PMO with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential problems/constraints. During RP Implementation ISPMC Resettlement specialist will collect information on the progress of total RP implementation activities and provide it to the PMO that to be included in the monthly & quarterly monitoring report on the progress of the RP 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 RP 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.

Table 27: 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?

Monitoring issues	Monitoring Indicators
	v. Have funds been disbursed according to RP? vi. Has the RoW made encumbrance free and handed over to the contractor in time for project implementation?
B. Delivery of affected persons entitlements	i. Have all Affected Persons 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 Affected Persons 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 Affected Persons income kept pace with these changes? x. What changes have occurred for vulnerable groups?

114. 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.

115. 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 consultant 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

116. 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.

117. 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.

118. 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

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

120. 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.

121. 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

122. 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.

123. 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.

124. 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

125. 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

126. 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 / Stakeholder consultation Meeting

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

Meeting Place: Baraivita Bazar under KandiUP ,Kotalipara, Gopalganj

Date: 12/07/2023

Time: 10.30 am

Number of Participants: 25 (Male)

District: Kotalipara, Gopalganj

Meeting Introduction: The meeting started at 10-30 am on 12 July 2023 at Baraivita Bazar under Kandi Union parisa, Kotalipara, Gopalganj. This meeting was conducted as part of briefing the participants about the proposed project particularly the construction of a Regulator cum Boat Pass on Baraibhita canal under the Stla-Bagda Polder beside the Baraivita Primary School. In the meeting participants were also informed about the conduction of an impact assessment and SES on the affected people due to the proposed construction of the aforementioned regulator cum boat pass. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Mr. Ripon Hawlader, Member, Kandi Union Parishad under Kotalipara Upazilla. and facilitated by the Survey Coordinator, Md. Faruque Ahammed. Where Md. Mizanur Rahman, TA consultant, Climate Resilient Integrated Southwest Project for Water Resources Management, Mr. Utpal Sub Assistant Engineer, BWDB, Kotalipara, Gopalganj and Mr. Md. Shariful Islam, Assistant Revenue Officer, BWDB, Gopalganj were present in the meeting. The meeting started with introduction among the participants. About 25participants from different sections of people from the locality including officials of BWDB, Gopalganj, TA Consultant and Survey Coordinator/survey team members 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 capacity building activities of SAIWRPMP-AF.
- Discuss about requirements of the construction of inoperative regulator replacing by new construction of a regulator cum boat pass on Baraivita Canal under the Satla-Bagda polder-1 FCDI embankment subproject in Kotalipara.
- Disseminate information about the subproject likely benefits after construction of the proposed regulator cum boat pass on Baraivita Canal.
- Different inconveniences of the people due to due to the inoperative regulator on Baraivita Canal.
- Discuss about the likely impacts due to the construction of the proposed regulator cum boat pass on Baraivita Canal 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 on the ROW of the proposed construction of the proposed regulator cum boat pass on Baraivita Canal.

- 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 and particularly the Satla-Bagda subproject 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. Mr. Utpal Sub Assistant Engineer, BWDB, Kotalipara, Gopalganj and Mr. Md. Shariful Islam, Assistant Revenue Officer briefed the participants about purpose of the meeting followed by brief discussions about the background of Satla-Bagda FCDI embankment subproject construction under the previous SAIWRPMP implemented project by BWDB. They also highlighted the participants about the main reasons behind the construction of proposed regulator cum boat pass on Baraivita Canal under the currently 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 construction of proposed regulator cum boat pass on Baraivita Canal under the Satla-Bagda FCDI embankment subproject. 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. The ultimate objective of the rehabilitation and re-construction of this proposed regulator cum Boat pass under the Satla-Bagda subproject is to facilitate its use as a boat passing route to connect between the Ghagir river and different villages/parts of subproject's *Upazillas* and Gopalganj as well as to transport people with their goods and agricultural products in addition to continuation of the as usual FCDI activities. Moreover, this regulator cum Boat pass will be used to control flood and saline water intrusion into the locality. He also reiterated about Government and ADB policy to be adopted for the Affected Persons during payment of compensation for the affected properties and associated losses. The project expected to enhance the living and livelihood of the people through development of communication agriculture, fisheries and related sectors. The project also will have the provision of 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 with correct information.

Lastly, Mr. Faruque Ahmed, Survey Coordinator, once the project is implemented along with the regulator cum Boat pass people of this area 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 O & M 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 Affected Persons for loss of properties. Business and any other impacts, if found any. The current survey will try to identify and assess 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 properties and income from business and associated impacts. 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 Baraivita Bazar under Kandi UP, Kotalipara, Gopalganj



Findings from Discussion and Participants' Opinion

In general participants unanimously agreed and stressed the need to construct the Regulator cum boat pass, which will bring immediate benefits to them particularly with improvement in communication through water ways of the people living inside the polder by boat from other parts of Gopalganj particularly during the rainy season. Participants in the meetings and discussions mostly were found happy and agreed with stressing the need to construction of the proposed Boat pass cum regulator. They expected that after construction of the proposed boat pass cum regulator will bring immediate benefits to them particularly in the form of facilitating a boat passing route to connect between the Ghagir river and different villages/parts of subproject's *Upazillas* and Gopalganj all-round the year. This will also will facilitate to transport people and goods in addition to continuation of the polder as usual FCDI activities. Moreover, this Boat Pass cum Regulator will be useful to control flood and saline water intrusion into the locality with the improvement in communication of the people living in remote villages. The different other socioeconomic benefits and disbenefits in different ways are stated below:

F. Major Disbenefits and concerns in absence of Boat Pass and Regulator are:

- Under the current situation due to this inoperative/abandoned sluiceway/regulator people inside the Satla-Bagda polder FCDI embankment are facing problems such as unusual flooding, water congestion/stagnation, crop damage, usual movements to different villages etc.
- It caused flooding in absence of proper drainage and irrigation facilities during monsoon and heavy raining.
- It takes more times for to recede rain water that caused crop damage.
- Under the current condition in absence of regulator and proper FCDI facilities they can't grow more than one crop.
- Women are the worst sufferers during travelling to other villages particularly during the rainy season.
- Currently people only can go from one village to other villages on foot and is not possible to use any vehicles.
- Absence of a good condition regulator it causes negative impacts on crop production, some limit to economic activity, which consequently affecting living and livelihood of the people.
- Some of the land owners they can't grow crops even once in a year due to water stagnation and absence of drainage.

Major Benefits Expected due to Embankment Construction are:

- After complete Construction of the Boat Pass cum Regulator, it will bring benefits to them in the form of lessen crop damage, increase cropping intensity, increased crop yield and will possible to produce muti crop in different seasons over the year .
- Completion of the proposed boat pass cum regulator construction will save them from flooding and water congestion with improvement of their agriculture, fishery and other economic activities.
- People of this area living inside the polder will be largely benefited through convenient mode of transport to travel to different places taking less time, efforts and costs.
- Once boat pass cum regulator 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, 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 opined that they are ready to render all sorts of cooperation and assistance for the implementation of the project.

Mr. Mr. Mahmudul Hasan a local leader and a businessman thanks everybody of the team for this meeting here. However, he pointed out that the construction of boat pass cum regulator will have impact on the business of the shopkeepers and will require to relocate from current place. In the event, they have no objection, because they know they are operating business on the BWDB land and anytime they may move to other place, when the land will be needed by BWDB for any development purpose. In that instance, he earnestly requested on behalf of likely affected and local people to appropriate authorities through the visiting survey team to rehabilitate them properly in other part of the polder to continue their business, because it is the means of their livelihood. Moreover, they are expecting necessary cooperation and financial support to rehabilitate them in other location. In this connection, he is happy to know from the TA team about the provision of compensation and other benefits to the affected people. In this regard, he expects that it would fine to them if they informed in advance about their relocation. Lastly, they deserve

co-operation from the project authority to help them to get adequate compensation for their loss of properties and business activities because of the implementation of the project. He assured all sorts of cooperation from them in connection to construction of boat pass and regulator on the Baraivita Khal.

At Last Mr. Ripon Hawlader, a Kandi Union Parisad Member and local leader/elite as chairperson of the meeting ended the meeting with thanks to all and the ADB TA consultant and the survey team. In his concluding speech, he stressed the need to implement the project. He told that as understood from discussions of TA team, the project will bring benefit to the people through improvement in communication, drainage facilities, with flood control, water stagnation etc. with boat pass facilities. In absence of a operative regulator on the canal under the polder, people are sufferings in different ways. After completion of Boat pass and regulator under the project. it will largely bring benefit to the all sections of 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 in providing necessary information required by the survey team.

List of Participants attended the meeting at Baraivita Bazar under Kandi
UP, Kotalipara, Gopalganj

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

Project Location: বরই ডিচর / কোটরাণী মাড়র / গাওমান সড়ক

Venue: বরই ডিচর বরই -

Date: ১২-০৭-২০২১

ATTENDANCE SHEET

SL#	Name	Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
1	মিলন হাওলাদার	সহকারী	০১৭১৬৬২৩৮১৮	Ry
2	মিলন আলমবিক্রমদাস	ব্যবসা	০১	মিলন আলমবিক্রমদাস
3	মোঃ আনিছুর রহমান	ব্যবসা	০১৭৭৬২১৫৬৭১	আনিছুর
4	মোঃ কাদের আলী	ব্যবসা	০১৭৬৪৭৫১২৮২	কাদের
5	মাহমুদুল হাফিজ	ব্যবসা	০১৩১৫৪৭০৩৬	মাহমুদুল
6	মোঃ ইব্রাহিম আলী	ব্যবসা	০১৭৭০৭৭১২৬৭	ইব্রাহিম
7	মোঃ নূরুজ্জামান (বৈদ্য)	ব্যবসা	০১৭ ৪৫৬৬৬৬৬৬৬৬	নূরুজ্জামান
8	মোঃ জোহা আলী	কৃষি	০১৭৭৬২২৫৩৬	জোহা
9	মোঃ জাহান আলী	ব্যবসা	০১৭৩০১৭২৭৭৩	জাহান
10	মোঃ বাকির আলী	কৃষি		বাকির
11	মোঃ হুমায়ুন আলী	কৃষি		হুমায়ুন
12	মোঃ জাহান আলী	ব্যবসা	০১৭/৮৫/৮৭৮১	জাহান
13	মোঃ হুমায়ুন আলী	ব্যবসা	০১৭৭৪০৮৬৭২৩	হুমায়ুন
14				

Electrician/mechanics 10. Maid servant 11. Housewife 12. Unemployed 12. Children 13. Student 13. Old 14. Disabled

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 6. Religious (mosque/temple/Girja) 7. Government office 8. 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. Project Assisted Resettlement

22. Compensation Option for Land loser

1. Land for land loss 2. Cash for Land loss

23. Compensation Options for Structure loser

1. House/Shop for House/Shop loss 2. Cash for 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. Vocational Training

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)

Date:

Signature:

Date:

Part-2: Socioeconomic Survey Questionnaires

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

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				
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. CONSUMPTIONPATTERN

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

No.	Particulars/ Source	Expenditure(tk)	
		Monthly	Annual
1	Food		
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, female members of your

family are engaged in?

Sl.No.	Economic/Non-economicActivities	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 female 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 Household

10.1. Source of Drinking Water: 1. Piped-water supply 2. HTW3.Shallow TW 4. Deep TW

5. Well4. River/canal/pond 6. Rain harvesting 7. Others

10.2. TypeofToilet:1. sanitary 2. Open/hang3. No toilet

10.3. Fuelforcooking:1. Electricity 2. Wood3.Gas line connection 4.LPG
5.Diesel/Kerosene5.Solar

10.4 Sources of lighting: 1. Electricity 2. Diesel/Kerosene3.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 under Regulator cum Boat Pass at Baraivita.

SI #	Name of HH	Fathers Name	Village	Thana	Mobile	Category Loss	No of Structure	Structure area (in sft.)	Remarks
1	Rubel Shsikder	Habibur Rahman Sikder	Baraivita	Kotalipara	01768951282	Business with Structure	3	1005	Operating business by himself on his all 3 own structures
2	Mamun Sikder	Habibur Rahman Sikder	Baraivita	Kotalipara	01737976490	Residence with Structure	2	290	Both the structure is own and currently using as residence
3	Md Anisur Rahman	Md. Habibur Rahman	Baraivita	Kotalipara	01996214671	Business with Structure	1	462	Operating business by himself on his own structure
4	Nur Alam Shikder	Siddikur Rahman Sikder	Baraivita	Kotalipara	01713590058	Business with Structure	1	180	-DO-
5	Mir Alam Sikder	Siddikur Rahman Sikder	Baraivita	Kotalipara	01792070697	Business with Structure	1	216	-DO-
6	Osman Sikder	Md Jafor Sikder	Char gopalpur	Kotalipara		Only Structure	1	225	Structure rented to Mr. Soilen
7	Hannan Sheikh	Raja Ali Sheikh	Bahultoli	Kotalipara	0176079442	Only Structure	4	1025	3 Structures one each rented to Mr. Joni, Mr.Ojoy and Mr.Nirmol and another one is under owners' possession and no use
8	Mannan Sheikh	Raja Ali Sheikh	Bahultoli	Kotalipara	01714285443	Business with Structure	2	702	Operating business by himself on his own structure
9	Mokter Sheikh	Raja Ali Sheikh	Bahultoli	Kotalipara	01730930080	Business with Structure	1	575	-DO-
10	Sirajul Islam	Entaj Uddin	Baraivita	Kotalipara	01311746943	Business with Structure	1	200	-DO-
11	Osith Bala	Onil Bala	Baraivita	Kotalipara	01581366101	Business with Structure	1	144	-DO-
12	Hasmot Howlader	Hakim Howlader	Baraivita	Kotalipara		Business with Structure	1	144	-DO-

SI #	Name of HH	Fathers Name	Village	Thana	Mobile	Category Loss	No of Structure	Structure area (in sft.)	Remarks
13	Panna Sheikh	Raja Ali Sheikh	Bahultoli	Kotalipara	01740633787	Only Structure	1	1000	Structure rented to Mr.Imran
14	Akter Hossian Sheikh	L/ Raja Ali Sheikh	Bahir Shimul	Kotalipara	01729505892	Only Structure	1	900	Structure rented to Mr. Sohikul Islam
15	Sajib Sheikh	Akter Sheikh	Baraivita	Kotalipara		Business with Structure	1	450	Operating business by himself on his own structure
Total Affected Structure Area (in Sft,)							22	7518	
Business operators on rented in Structures									Name of Structure Owners
1	SoilenBollab	SumontaBollab				Business on rented structure			Osman Sikder
2	Joni Shikder	SekandorShikder				Business on rented structure			Hannan Sheikh
3	Ajoy Boidday	Amor Mojumder	Baroivita	Kotalipara		Business on rented structure			Hannan Sheikh
4	Nirmol Kumar Sarker	Provat Kumar Sarker	Baroivita	Kotalipara		Business on rented structure			Hannan Sheikh
5	Imran Sheikh	Panna Sheikh	Bohaltoli	Kotalipara		Business on rented structure			Panna Sheikh
6	Sohikul Islam	Raja Ali Sheikh	Bohaltoli	Kotalipara		Business on rented structure			Akter Hossian Sheikh

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 complins (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			

Appendix-5: Sample TOR for Safeguard Consultant for Inclusion to the Supervision Consulting Firm

A. Background

1. A feasibility study was conducted in 2018, which proposed four sub-projects 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 district to minimize the sufferings of the people of these areas. Accordingly, an investment project in the same area based on the feasibility study (FS) BWDB was planned to implement with financing from ADB.

B. The Subproject and Location

2. The proposed Satla-Bagda Polder-1 sub project is located in Kotalipara and Tungipara *Upazillas* under Gopalganj district of Bangladesh. This subproject will be implemented all FCDI facilities to the people of Kotalipara covering 14,600 ha of land area. This subproject has proposed to include new construction and rehabilitation of number of regulators/boat passes, bridge/culvert etc., canal re-excavation, river dredging, construction and rehabilitation of required numbers of inlet/outlet, installation of numbers of Arsenic free tube wells. Among different interventions, construction/rehabilitation of a regulator cum boat pass at Kotatipara Upazilla on the Stla-Bagda Polder under Baraivita village.

C. Summary Impact of Regulator cum Boat Pass Construction

3. The construction of this Boat Pass cum Regulator identified at this stage of project preparation will affect in total 21 households. Among the 21 impacted households, 20 with their businesses and one household with his residence will be impacted. All the impacted households are currently operating business and using as residence constructing businesses and house structures by their own on BWDB land. This regulator cum boat pass constructions also will bring impact on about 62 trees of different types and sizes planted by the Affected Persons. No crops or any other impacts envisaged to be affected. All AHHs are operating small business and using as residence on 22 temporary constructed structures by their own on BWDB land and one household with residence is using two structures constructed by himself on the BWDB land. The total structure area comprising 22 structures is 7518 sq.ft. In addition, the regulator cum boat pass construction will bring vulnerable impact on 4 Households and one household will experience severity impact considering his residence loss. Total numbers of affected persons associated combining all 21 impacted Households is 79. No female headed household found to be affected due to this project interventions. A Summary impact due to construction of Regulator cum Boat Pass presented in table below.

Summary Table of Impacts

Sl. No.	Category or Type	No./Sft
1	Total Impacted Households	21
	i. No Household affected with Residence	1
	ii. No Household affected with business	20

2 Affected Population of AHs		79
3. Total Structure Area (all types in sq.ft.)		7518 (698.44 sq.m.)
	i. Temporary/Kacha Structure made of CI sheet/tin/wood/thatched (area in sq.ft)	7518
	ii. Semi-Permanent Structure with brick/RCC/CI sheet/tin (area in sq.ft)	0
	iii. Permanent structure made of Brick/RCC (area in sq.ft)	0
4. Total Impacted Trees		62
	i. Large/matured trees	27
	ii. Medium sized trees	10
	iii. Small trees	25
5. Severely Impacted Household considering residential loss		1
6. Total Vulnerable Households:		4
	i. Households below Poverty (Monthly Income <BDT. 11736) ¹¹	2
	ii. Elderly Headed Households	1
	iii. Physically Disabled Headed Households	1

D. Disclosure and Participation

4. The consultation will be continued during the preparation of final design and implementation stage in the form of conducting public/open community meetings and focus group discussions. Based on the final design the RP to be updated and made available at PMO and 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. to be summarized in a booklet and distributed among the Affected Persons and community people along the project alignment. The draft plan to be uploaded in the ADB and BWDB website.

E. Policy, Objectives and Entitlements

5. The project impacts were considered in view of the Acquisition and Requisition of immovable Property Act-2017 of Bangladesh and ADB 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 Affected Persons undelaying the subproject implementation. The RP 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.

F. Scope of Work

General:

6. The general scope of work for the Resettlement Consultant will be to assist BWDB during implementation of the RP which shall include i) design, production and dissemination of information such as information brochure and leaflet regarding RAP policies; ii) Conducting Public

¹¹ The RP calculates the below poverty line from Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2022 (HIES, preliminary report), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), which is BDT.140,835 per annum or BDT 11736 per month

Consultations (before, during and after the construction works); iii) assisting Project Director, and his staff in Land Acquisition and implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP) and iv) maintain close coordination with BWDB staff, departments/line agencies, local government officials in the performance of tasks. A list of the impacted households with location, quantity of land on which crops they are producing will be provided to the Supervision Consultant.

7. Key implementation issues in the delivery of the tasks includes: (i) Assistance in LA process (ii) consultation and stakeholder participation; (iii) verification of census/SES data; (iv) updating the RAP, and (v) assisting PAPs in the process of relocation/resettlement/ rehabilitation.

Task Specific activities:

8. The Resettlement Consultant will perform the following specific task but not limited to the following:

i) **Information Campaign:** The Resettlement Consultant: will design, a plan to implement an information campaign in the affected areas primarily to inform the Affected Persons about the entitlement policy and how to avail of their respective entitlements. The campaign would include measures such as distribution of information booklets, leaflets, notices and other materials among the PAPs, carrying out community meetings, public announcements and any other measures necessary to provide information to all PAPs in the project area.

ii) **Preparation and updating of RP:** Soon after the engineering design is finalized, based on the final design the Resettlement Consultant will review/conduct census and baseline SES of the Affected Persons to finalize and/or update the RAP. Further the Consultant will provide necessary support to PD to get approved by the ADB and respective Ministry of the Government of Bangladesh for its subsequent implementation.

iii) **Identification of Entitled Persons and Issuance of ID Cards:** Consultant will need to prepare final list of AHHs/persons based on the census/SES/IOL for issuance of ID card.

iv) **Assistance BWDB in making Payment of Resettlement Benefits to Affected Persons:** The Resettlement Consultant will assist BWDB in processing entitlements for the Affected Persons and making payment of resettlement benefits to them. He will compile and process data in this connection for reporting or any other purposes. And will assist BWDB to make payment by A/C payee cheque to Affected Persons by the BWDB.

v) **Training on Resettlement:** The Resettlement consultant will organize a short training program for the core officials involved with implementation of RP as part of capacity building of BWDB. The training will be funded by BWDB.

vi) **Information Campaign and Information Dissemination:** The Resettlement Consultant will conduct continued consultations among the the Affected Persons and other concerned regarding policies and options and assist Affected Persons in collecting legal documents required to claim compensation. He will also assist/guide Affected Persons to aware about the GRC procedures for disputes resolution.

vii) **Disbursement of Compensation:** Payment of compensation to non-titled owners will be processed and paid by IA under direct supervision of the BWDB. The Consultant will supervise the process and will keep record of payment.

viii) **Notice for Encumbrance Free:** After completion of payment of all compensation/entitlement and resettlement grants/benefits to Affected Persons from

BWDB, consultant will keep records of issuance date of notice for making ROW encumbrance free signed by both BWDB and Entitled Persons.

ix) **Land hand-over to contractors:** The consultant will assist BWDB to hand-over the encumbrance free land to contractors. Contractors will move into sites the day following expiration of the encumbrance free notice.

G. Monitoring and Evaluation:

9. The Resettlement Consultant will carry out monitoring activities covering the whole implementation period of the RP with submission of periodical report to BWDB for the donor. However, the monitoring activities to be continued subsequently of RP implementation until completion of the physical construction of the embankment to take timely action on any LAR issues emerges, if any.

H. Reporting Requirements:

10. The RAP requires that all PAPs are paid the stipulated compensations/entitlements before they are evicted from the properties and/or construction work begins. The Resettlement Consultant will prepare monthly, quarterly, semiannual progress monitoring report on the progress in RP implementation and RP implementation completion report, once it completes fully to submit BWDB for the funding agency. The report will be in brief consisting of both quantitative and qualitative information.

I. Requisite Qualification and Experience of the Resettlement Consultant:

11. The Resettlement Consultant will be at least a Graduate in social sciences with 6 years professional experience in designing and implementing resettlement plans and compliance monitoring of similar project with respect to ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 is preferred.