

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



**BANGLADESH WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD (BWDB)**

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

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)**  
**(Updated)**

**Works Package-2:**

Improvement and Rehabilitation of Polders 39/2C, 40/2, 41/1, 43/2C,  
47/2 and 48

**December 2018**



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

E.1. The Project: Coastal Embankment Improvement Project, Phase 1 (CEIP-1) is the first phase operation of the Coastal Embankment Improvement Program (CEIP) developed by Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) for strategic improvement of the Coastal Embankment System (CES) to combat climate change impact on water management problems. The 17 Polders out of the 139 Polders had been selected under CEIP-1 in the coastal zone for improvement of embankment system that will withstand severe cyclones and climate change impacts. The project includes detailed design of major part under package-2 of Polder 39/2C in Pirojpur district and minor part of Polder 39/2C in Jhalokathi district, Polder 40/2 and Polder 41/1 in Barguna district while Polder 43/2C, Polder 47/2 and Polder 48 in Patuakhali district. The package 2 Polders include **208.46 km** of embankment, of which **193.03 km** is re-sectioning and **15.43 km** retirements. Besides, **50** drainage sluices and **71** flushing inlets will be constructed while 6 existing drainage sluices and 8 flushing inlets will be repaired in package 2. About **188 km** drainage channels will be re-excavated inside all the six Polders under package 2. The project interventions in the six Polders are shown in Table E-1.

**Table E-1: Polder Wise Project Interventions**

Work components	Unit	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total
Total length of embankment	km	59.25	34.40	33.70	25.53	17.49	38.09	208.46
Re-sectioning of embankment	km	48.45	33.07	32.46	24.49	16.47	38.09	193.03
Construction of retired embankment	km	10.80	1.33	1.24	1.04	1.02	0.00	15.43
Construction of Backing Embankment	km	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Construction of drainage sluice	nos.	13	09	10	8	4	6	50
Construction of flushing inlets	nos.	21	11	16	15	5	3	71
Repair of Drainage Sluice	nos.	0	03	0	0	0	3	6
Repair of flushing inlets	nos.	0	05	3	0	0	0	8
Re-excavation of drainage channel	km	54.23	32.56	30.16	28.25	9.70	33.10	188
Bank protection work	km	3.50	0.00	0.875	0.500	0.520	0.00	5.395
Slope protection of embankment	km	4.00	1.137	0	0.261	0	3.99	9.388
Construction of canal closure	nos.	8	0	0	0	0	0	8

E.2. Land Acquisition and Displacement: Land acquisition and displacement were identified initially in June-October 2015 for the preparation of RAP for Package -2 Polders. After a certain period, the list of the affected HHS and assets were updated as per ToR and for addressing changes in the alignment. Such updating has been finished in December-2017 and January 2018. According to the updated list of inventory, re-sectioning and retirement of embankments and construction of drainage structures will require acquisition of about **154.76 ha** land mostly of private ownership in six Polders. Implementation of the project will cause physical and economic displacement of **6,524** entities of which **2,178** will lose residences, **1,932** will lose their business premises, **253** will lose both residence and business units, **1,058** households will lose secondary structure and **95** project affected households will lose only agricultural land. An estimated **1008** HHS will lose only trees & plants and **119** HHS will experience loss of large business institutions. A total of **135** common community properties will also be affected

including educational and religious institutions and other public and private facilities used by the communities (Table-E2). One Rakhine community is located by the side of the embankment of Polder 48 and is losing only 3 secondary structures. The involuntary resettlement impacts by Polder are given in **Table E-2**.

**Table E-2: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts**

Category of loss by PAHs	Unit	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total
PAHs losing land	PAH	84	0	0	9	2	0	95
PAHs losing residence	PAH	402	827	260	205	37	447	2178
PAHs losing business premises	PAH	111	606	348	262	66	539	1932
PAHs losing both residential and business premises	PAH	17	105	35	30	12	54	253
PAHs losing only tree & plants	PAH	903	14	22	15	1	53	1008
PAHs losing secondary structure	PAH	24	349	216	92	47	330	1058
<b>Total PAHs</b>	<b>PAH</b>	<b>1541</b>	<b>1901</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1423</b>	<b>6524</b>
Common Property Structure	No.	22	38	23	15	8	29	135
Other institutions	No.	5	22	25	20	10	37	119
<b>Total Unit</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>1568</b>	<b>1961</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>1489</b>	<b>6778</b>
<b>Land acquisition</b>	<b>ha.</b>	<b>116.09</b>	<b>12.45</b>	<b>8.35</b>	<b>14.66</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>154.76</b>

*Source: Census and IOL Survey, December 2017-January 2018, PAU (Project Affected Unit)*

E.3. **Cut Off-Dates:** Land Acquisition has been minimized to the extent feasible, avoiding embankment retirement, considering forwarding embankment towards the rivers, and section specific crest height for climate resilience. The unavoidable impacts related to land acquisition and population displacement had been identified through census and socio-economic survey during June 2015 to October 2015 and updated till December 2017 for requirement of few changes in alignment. Cut-off dates for the affected squatters and affected unauthorized occupants was the commencement dates of census survey. The cut off dates were established through extensive consultation with the communities and hence during updating this RAP, the same cutoff dates were followed. The affected persons, especially the squatters are fully aware about the cut of dates and no complaints were raised during updating the RAP.

**Table E-3: Polder Wise Cut-Off Dates**

Polders No.	Cut-off dates	Means of declaration of the Cut-off dates
39/2C	June 01, 2015	Commencement date census and IOL survey is the cut-off date which was declared through consultation meetings at local level before starting census survey in each of the Polders.
40/2	July 01, 2015	
41/1	July 01, 2015	
43/2C	July 01, 2015	
47/2	July 26, 2015	
48	July 26, 2015	

E.4. **Resettlement Action Plan:** The findings were used to prepare this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) following the Social Management and Resettlement Policy Framework (SMRPF) of the CEIP-1 and in compliance with the national law on land acquisition<sup>1</sup> and the WB Policy on involuntary resettlement (OP/BP 4.12). This RAP covers all the six Polders (Table E-3) for policy

<sup>1</sup> The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance II of 1982 with amendments up to 1994). This ordinance has been repealed and replaced by the new Act in September 2017, titled "The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (Act 21 of 2017).

implications, impacts, mitigation measures, budget, and implementation arrangements. The RAP was prepared originally in early 2017 and cleared by the Bank on the 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2017 and disclosed in country. The RAP has been updated for changes in alignments, in land acquisition and in the law on land acquisition of the country. The updated version of the RAP will also be submitted to the Bank for safeguard review and clearance and redisclosed locally in the country and in the Bank portal before mobilization of civil works contractors.

**E.5. Socioeconomic Information:** According to updated list of entities identified through census and socioeconomic survey conducted in December 2018-June 2018, a total of 8,053 entities including residential households, commercial enterprises, community properties, trees, etc. were found affected. Among the affected people in package 2 Polders, **50.85 % are male** and remaining **49.15 %** are female. In the six Polders under Package 2 of CEIP-1 about 91.33% HHS are headed by the males while only 8.67% are headed by the females. The females take responsibilities as household heads if their husbands died or are disabled or having no adult male member to take responsibilities. Among the affected population, the Muslims are found more than 94% while the Hindus are about 5% and few are the Buddhist and the Christians by faith. A group (15 Households) of Rakhain community out of which only 2 HHS has been found affected in Polder 48 and all of them are Buddhist in faith. Education level of the affected people in the Districts of Pirojpur, Patuakhali and Bargunais 54.8% on an average which is relatively lower than national education level<sup>2</sup> (61.5% as per UNESCO 2015 & 63.6% as per Ministry of Education-MoE).

**E.6. Community Consultation and Strategy.** The disclosure and community consultation were carried out during the census and socioeconomic survey of affected persons in July 2015 - October 2015 and regular update has been carried out through a vibrant resettlement team deployed in each Polder of package-2 as LAP/RAP Team. Consultation meetings were also held during updating of the list of affected entities and preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in 2017. The potential affected persons and their communities were consulted through group meetings and personal contacts. Opinions of different levels of stakeholders regarding the project were sought through community level consultation meetings. Such community consultation meetings were held at 22 locations/venues in six Polders under Package 2. Separate community stakeholder consultation has been conducted with the Rakhine community too. Opinions of the people have been taken care of while preparing & updating RAP for Package 2. The consultation process and community engagement will continue even during the implementation of the RAP. The communities will be engaged through Water Management Organizations (WMO) in future O&M, in the decision making and implementation of the RAP that will engage people through various committees, such as Grievance Redress Committees (GRC), Property Assessment and Valuation Committees (PAVC) and Physical Relocation Assistance Committees (PRAC).

**E.7.** Resettlement related brochures, leaflets and other communications materials in the local language (Bangla) had been published during package-2 implementation phase. Further, they have been distributed the brochures during the consultation. The above-mentioned resettlement related brochures, leaflets and other communications materials will be distributed among the project affected persons (PAPs) and other stakeholders in this package during implementation of RAP. These materials will also be available in the BWDB, LAP/RAP office, Upazila offices and BWDB field offices (FO). Further steps will be taken to (i) keep the affected people informed about compensation policies and payments, resettlement plan, schedules and process of payment of compensation, grants, and resettlement benefits and assistance, and (ii) ensure that project affected persons are involved in making decisions concerning their relocation and implementation of the RAP.

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<sup>2</sup> National education level has been considered based on Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) report

E.8. **Legal and Policy Framework.** Lands for the project will be acquired according to the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) Ordinance II of 1982 including amendments up to 1994 and the 'Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017' (ARIPA) for payment of compensation to the titled affected persons by the respective Deputy Commissioners (DCs). Since the 1982 Ordinance as well as the 2017 Act falls short of the requirements of the World Bank OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement, the project resettlement policy had been developed following the laws and the OP 4.12. The ARIPO and for subsequent cases the ARIPA will be the instruments to legalize acquisition of land and the WB OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement will be the basis to implement impact mitigation measures. The project resettlement policy has also been applied from the experience in resettlement of similar other projects within BWDB and other infrastructure development agencies of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB).

E.9. BWDB will undertake and complete land acquisition process before the start of civil works construction. However, land acquisition will be avoided or minimized to the extent feasible and displacement of people will be kept the least. The project will not acquire any land owned by the indigenous peoples or affect their livelihood and cultural resources. Where adverse impacts are found unavoidable, BWDB will compensate the affected persons at full replacement cost irrespective of title and tenure status. Displaced households including squatters and encroachers will be assisted for their relocation and livelihood restoration. Affected common property structures will be compensated and assisted for reconstruction at alternative sites.

E.10. **Eligibility of Entitlements.** Owners of land and physical assets on the land to be acquired are eligible for Compensation under Law (CUL). The non-titled users of public and private lands and persons losing their livelihoods due to the project interventions will be entitled to assistance under this RAP. However, eligibility of compensation and assistance will be governed by cut-off dates. The dates of census of affected persons and the dates of the first notification (notice under section 3 of ARIPO and under section 4 of ARIPA) of acquisition by DCs will be considered as the cut-off dates for socially and legally identified affected persons respectively. The PAPs recognized for their loss will receive compensation for loss of assets and income, and **assistance for relocation and livelihood restoration**. Entitlements of eligible PAPs (EPs) against their estimated losses have been adopted in the RAP as follows:

**Table E-4: Entitlement Matrices**

<b>1.</b>	<b><i>Loss of land (agricultural, commercial, homestead, fish pond and others)</i></b>
1.	Compensation under law (CUL), which includes 50% premium on current market price, or Replacement Cost (RC), whichever is higher. Where CUL will be less than RC, the differentials (Top Up) will be paid by BWDB.
2.	Transition allowance (TA) for income loss from agricultural lands at the rate of Bangladesh Taka (BDT) 1000 per decimal to persons losing more than 20% of their productive land holding.
<b>2.</b>	<b><i>Loss of houses/structures used for living &amp; commercial activities</i></b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Legal owners</b>
a.	CUL which includes 50% premium on current market price, or the RC, whichever is higher.
b.	House Construction Grant (HCG) at the rate of 10% of RC of structure.
c.	Vulnerable and female headed households will get one-time special cash assistance @ BDT 5000 per household.
d.	All house/structure owners are permitted to retain the salvageable building materials.
<b>2.</b>	<b>Squatters/Encroachers</b>
a.	RC of structures determined by PAVC.
b.	House transfer grants (HTG) @ 5% of RC and HCG @ 10% of RC of structures.
c.	Structure transfer grant (STG) for shifting of temporary structures on legs @ 5% of RC of

	<p>structure.</p> <p>d. Homestead development allowance (HDA) for land development or house platforms @ BDT 50 per sft. of affected structures.</p> <p>e. Vulnerable and female headed households will get one-time special cash assistance for relocation @ BDT 5000 per household.</p> <p>f. All house/structure owners are permitted to retain the salvageable building materials.</p> <p>3. <b>Tenants:</b> Tenants will be given advance notice and assisted with finding alternative accommodation and be given shifting grant for goods and belongings (SGB) @ 5% of RC of structure.</p>
<b>3.</b>	<b><i>Loss of timber and fruit tress</i></b>
	<p>1. Compensation will be determined based on the following principles:</p> <p>(a) Net Present Value or</p> <p>(b) Current age, life span, productivity and current market price of output</p> <p>2. Compensation will be shared with partners for trees grown under public/Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) sponsored program.</p> <p>3. Affected owners will be permitted to fell and retain the trees and fruits.</p>
<b>4.</b>	<b><i>Loss of standing crops and fish stock</i></b>
	<p>1. Advance notice to be issued in time to harvest the standing crops. If not possible the value of the crop at full harvest price is to be paid to the cultivators (owner cultivators or tenants).</p> <p>2. Compensation (market price) for fish stock (PFS) to affected titled owners of pond and gher if they cultivate themselves. In otherwise the tenants will be entitled for PFS. In any case, the cultivator will be allowed to harvest the fish stock.</p>
<b>5.</b>	<b><i>Loss of business income from displaced commercial premises</i></b>
	<p>1. Compensation for loss of business/trading income equivalent to 45 days income for fully displaced premises.</p> <p>2. Affected business squatters and encroachers opting for self-relocation will receive compensation for the actual number of days the businesses remain closed or needed to complete the civil works not exceeding 45 days.</p> <p>3. Partially affected business owners will receive compensation for the number of days needed to repair and reopen the businesses not exceeding 45 days.</p> <p>4. Compensation for loss of rental income from rented-out premises on the right of way equivalent to three months' rent to owner of the affected rented out premises to owners of affected private land and squatters and encroachers on the embankments.</p>
<b>6.</b>	<b><i>Temporary loss of income (wage earners in commerce &amp; industry)</i></b>
	<p>1. Grant to cover temporary loss of income (GTL) from wage employment to employees of affected business and commerce.</p> <p>2. GTL will be equivalent to 90 days wage at the rate of daily wage at current market price determined by PAVC.</p> <p>3. Minor children of the business owners, who assist on a part time basis, are not eligible for this grant.</p>
<b>7.</b>	<b><i>Loss of usufruct rights in mortgaged-in, leased-in and khai-khalashi lands</i></b>
	<p>1. CUL by DC for loss of rights constituted through legal agreements to the rights holder.</p> <p>2. Compensation for loss of rights established under verbal agreement will be shared by the legal owners upon receipt of CUL from the DCs as per the agreement.</p> <p>3. Where CUL is smaller than RC, legal owner will get the Top- Up from BWDB (i) if all liabilities are already paid up; (ii) if not, the legal owner will get the residual after all liabilities are paid up. If the liability exceeds the amount to be paid by the BWDB, the landowner will pay it.</p>



<b>8.</b>	<b>Loss of access to VNR property</b>
1.	Agricultural Land: Three times the estimated value of all crops produced in the acquired land in the year or preceding year of acquisition.
2.	Homestead Land: (a) if only a portion of the land is acquired, the user is allowed to live on the remaining land and assisted to relocate his/her houses with HTG and HCG as stipulated for loss of houses/structures.
(b)	If the land is fully affected and the households needs to relocate elsewhere, rental allowance (RA) for six months @ BDT 1000 per month for comparable living accommodations to owner users of lands under vested property status without lease.

E.11. **Relocation and Livelihood Restoration Strategy:** The project will cause to relocate **2178** households affected in their housing and **2185** in their business and commercial premises (253 households are losing both residence and commercial premises). These households will need to be displaced by the project. Apart from these **1058** households will lose secondary structures such as boundary wall, toilets, tube wells, etc. and therefore they will need no displacement. The project affected households (PAHs) are largely squatters on existing embankments of five Polders except 39/2C (as this embankment is being constructed on private lands) and their relocation will be a major challenge of the RAP implementation. It was understood during the surveys and consultation meetings that the affected embankment settlers may choose to self-relocate in their own lands or lands they will be able to purchase inside the Polder. The landless squatters having no land of their own elsewhere suitable for homestead may opt to self-relocate in groups on piece of land they will be able to buy with the compensation they will receive for their affected structures. There may still be some squatters who are anticipated to fail to find out land on their own within given time even with the compensation money. The project therefore, adopted the strategy of self-relocation in groups or individual on permanent or even temporary basis. Such temporary relocation may take place only in case of delaying finding out alternative permanent relocation site. People were informed that there is no scope to come back on the embankment after embankment construction. They will be encouraged for self-relocation individually or in groups. Project will, therefore, provide minimum civic amenities **such as tube well, water sealed latrine, access roads, internal roads and drains, etc.** in the sites where at least 20 squatters will relocate in group. Necessary budgetary allocation has been provisioned in the RAP.

E.12. The affected households including the squatters will be relocated in their close proximity and no permanent impact on their livelihood is therefore, expected to be caused. However, they may experience temporary loss of workdays and income for which they will receive allowance to bridge the gap before they will resume in their livelihood activities. Vulnerable PAHs including poor and female headed, elderly headed, and disabled headed households will be given additional support for their subsistence during relocation. Long-term income restoration and livelihood reconstruction program (including skill training and linking with social protection supports and financial resources) will be designed and executed for rehabilitation of the affected households losing their livelihood.

E.13. **Institutional Arrangements.** The BWDB will implement the project under the overall responsibility of the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR). A Project Steering Committee (PSC) would provide the forum for overall guidance, policy advice and coordination of the project activities and addressing the inter-agency issues. The proposed project will be implemented by BWDB under the MoWR. BWDB shall be responsible for the execution and implementation of the Project through the Project Management Unit (PMU) established at Dhaka and three FOs at Khulna, Bagerhat and Patuakhali Districts.

E.14. The PMU is headed by a Project Director (PD) of the rank of Chief Engineer / Additional Chief Engineer and reports directly to the Director General (DG), BWDB. The PMU will have a

Social, Environment Communication Unit (SECU) having its staff resources at the headquarters and at three FOs. The FO will be headed by a Project Manager (PM) of the rank of Executive Engineer, recruited/nominated by the project. The Social Environment and Communication UNIT (SECU) will be supported by an experienced and reputable NGO for social mobilization, establishment of Water Management Organization (WMO.) The Design and Supervision Consultant (DDCS), on their discretion, engaged a group of people (called RAP/LAP Team) for conducting social surveys, preparation of land acquisition plans (LAPs) and preparation & implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The activities related to LAP & RAP will be directly supervised by the PMU with assistance from the Design and Supervision Consultant (DDCS). A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) consultant will provide support in the supervision of RAP implementation. The PMU will also be assisted by an Independent Panel of Expert (IPOE), Senior Revenue Specialist (SRS) and Senior Social Specialist (SSS) for oversight of all aspects of the project including social safeguards.

**E.15. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).** Through public consultations and distribution of the public information booklet, PAPs will be informed that they have a right to resolve any grievance/complaints they may have regarding resettlement issues. Grievances will be settled with full representation in GRCs constituted by the MoWR with representatives from the BWDB, the DDCS (as RAP implementing agency, local government institutions (LGI) and the PAPs. The PAPs will call upon the support of the IA to assist them in presenting their grievances to the GRCs. The GRCs will review grievances involving compensation and resettlement assistances, relocation and livelihood restoration. Grievances will be redressed within four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints. GRCs will be formed at each Union in Polder area and convened by the concerned Executive Engineer (XEN) at field office (FO) level.

**E.16. Cost Estimate and Budget.** The total estimated cost for implementation of the RAP is **BDT 3822.91** million (Three Thousand eight hundred twenty-two point ninety one million), equivalent to **USD 47.79** million (1 USD= 80 BDT). It includes payment of compensation for land, structure, trees, fish stock, resettlement benefits, capacity building, training for the stakeholders/agencies, and providing civic facilities in resettlement sites and mobilization of implementing committees (GRC, PAVC, PRAC etc.). The budget also includes contingency @10% to meet unforeseen expenses **BDT 347.54 million**. The budget includes land acquisition cost (BDT **2456.43 Million**) and Resettlement Cost (**BDT 1018.94** Million). The budget doesn't include operation cost for RAP implementing agency and independent external monitoring agency since both of the agencies are on board in the project. A special amount has been proposed with the civil works contract under Package 2 for community structures (drain and access stairs) for the Rakhine Community in Polder 48. The highest amount of budget will be required in Polder 39/2C (57.30%) due to requirement of acquisition of the highest amount of lands followed by Polder 40/2 (15.40%), Polder 43/2C (10.40%), Polder 48 (8.68%), Polder 41/1 (6.30%) and Polder 47/2 (1.81 %). The total estimated budget is shown in the Table E-5.

**Table E-5: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget (Million BDT)**

Category of losses	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total
<b>1. Land Acquisition Cost</b>							
Compensation for land	750.70	60.07	40.57	50.30	7.70	22.5	931.84
Compensation for structure on Private land	150.70	20.00	12.18	20.00	3.06	5.07	211.01
Compensation for Trees	237.50	6.00	5	30.00	6.04	6.75	291.29
Compensation for Fish Stock	3.00	0.50	0.7	2.00	1.50	0.50	8.20



Category of losses	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total
Others	6.00	0.70	1.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	14.20
<b>A. Sub-Total Land Acquisition</b>	<b>1147.90</b>	<b>87.27</b>	<b>59.45</b>	<b>104.30</b>	<b>20.80</b>	<b>36.82</b>	<b>1456.54</b>
Add. Premium as per Law	576.00	43.64	29.73	150.6	10.4	18.11	828.48
<b>B. Sub-Total</b>	<b>1723.9</b>	<b>130.91</b>	<b>89.18</b>	<b>254.9</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>54.93</b>	<b>2285.02</b>
Administrative Costs	129.3	9.82	6.70	19.20	2.34	4.05	171.41
<b>Total land acquisition costs (1)</b>	<b>1853.2</b>	<b>140.73</b>	<b>95.88</b>	<b>274.1</b>	<b>33.54</b>	<b>58.98</b>	<b>2456.43</b>
<b>2. Resettlement Benefits</b>							
a. Replacement Cost of Land (Top-Up)	60.64	20.15	8.58	2.00	3.00	3.00	97.37
b. Replacement Cost of structure (Top-Up)	33.40	7.57	6.70	1.00	1.00	0.00	49.67
c. Replacement Cost of Crops (Top-Up)	10.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	19.00
d. Replacement Cost of Trees	10.33	5.68	4.00	1.00	1.00	11.00	33.01
e. Replacement Cost of Fish Stock	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.63	1.00	3.43	8.56
f. Compensation for structure on GOB land (Squatter)	11.60	340.00	93.18	68.27	16.80	191.80	721.65
g. Other Resettlement Benefits	3.00	8.00	3.00	3.00	2.43	15.55	34.98
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>129.97</b>	<b>384.9</b>	<b>118.46</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>26.23</b>	<b>225.78</b>	<b>964.24</b>
Capacity building, awareness training, community group/FGD, consultation meeting with stakeholders	3.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.50	9.00
Livelihood Restoration Activities for Vulnerable Affected People	0.20	5.60	3.00	3.00	1.00	6.40	19.20
Providing facilities of civic amenities to groups/market	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	8.00	20.00
Mobilization of different communities (PAVC, GRC & PRAC etc.)	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	6.50
<b>Total Resettlement Benefit (2)</b>	<b>138.17</b>	<b>395.50</b>	<b>125.46</b>	<b>87.90</b>	<b>29.23</b>	<b>242.68</b>	<b>1018.94</b>
<b>Total cost of Land &amp; Resettlement Benefit (1+2)</b>	<b>1991.37</b>	<b>536.23</b>	<b>221.34</b>	<b>362.00</b>	<b>62.77</b>	<b>301.66</b>	<b>3475.37</b>
<b>3. Contingency @ 10% of the total budget</b>	<b>199.14</b>	<b>53.62</b>	<b>22.13</b>	<b>36.20</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>30.17</b>	<b>347.54</b>
<b>Grand Total (1+2+3)</b>	<b>2190.51</b>	<b>589.85</b>	<b>243.47</b>	<b>398.20</b>	<b>69.05</b>	<b>331.83</b>	<b>3822.91</b>
<b>Polder wise Percentage (%)</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>8.68</b>	<b>100</b>

E.17. Compensation budget for the affected properties has been calculated based on quantity of affected properties, market survey and Mouza rates of land collected from the sub-registrar's office. The budget is notional and will be revised based on recommendation of the Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) during implementation. Necessary information regarding current market price of affected property will be obtained from various cross sections including Sub-register's office during updating of the land acquisition and resettlement budget.

E.18. **Monitoring and Evaluation.** The SECU at PMU will set up a system of internal monitoring of RAP implementation with assistance from the FOs and the implementing agency. RAP implementation guideline will be prepared by the DSC and adopted by the PD, CEIP-1. The Resettlement Specialists of the DSC will supervise and monitor implementation of RAP as per the guideline as well as assessing the ability of PAPs to restore their living standards and livelihoods to pre-project levels. An external monitoring agency (Third Party Monitoring) will be engaged by BWDB for periodic review of RAP implementation and evaluation at the end.

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## GLOSSARY

1. **Compensation:** Payment made in cash to the project affected persons (PAPs)/households for the assets acquired for the project, which includes the compensation provided under the *Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982* and others stipulated in this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).
2. **Compensation-Under-Law (CUL):** Refers to the compensation assessed for the acquired lands and other assets, such as trees, houses/structures, etc., by different government agencies as per the methods provided in the Land Acquisition Ordinance and paid by the Deputy Commissioners (DC).
3. **Consultation Framework:** In view of their stakes and interests in the project or Polder, the framework is prepared to guide the project preparation team about who are to be consulted about the overall project and its positive and negative social impact implications and to seek their inputs and feedback in the different stages of the project cycle.
4. **Cut-off Dates:** These are the dates on which censuses of the PAPs and their assets to be affected are commenced in a particular area (Polder). Cut off dates for the squatters and unauthorized occupants are the commencement date of census survey while the cut off dates for the legal owners are the dates of serving notice under section 3 of the Ordinance II of 1982 or the dates of serving notice under section 4 of the Act 21 of 2017 on involuntary acquisition of land, as applicable.
5. **Encroacher:** Households or persons having land of their own attached to the public land/embankment or elsewhere but occupy the land proposed for acquisition or in the existing embankment (for residence and/or income earning) without legal arrangements with the GoB or any of its concerned agencies are defined as encroacher.
6. **Entitlement:** Refers to mitigation measures, which includes cash payments by DCs and BWDB, as well as any non-cash measures stipulated in this RAP (e.g., allowing the PAPs to keep felled trees, salvageable building materials, etc.), for which compensation is already paid.
7. **Household:** A household is a group of persons who commonly live together with common incomes and take their meals from a common kitchen.
8. **Income Restoration:** Refers to re-building the capacity of the project affected households (PAHs) to re-establish income sources at least to restore their living standards to the pre-acquisition levels.
9. **Involuntary Resettlement:** The situation arises where the State's power of eminent domain requires people to acquiesce their rights to personal properties and re-build their lives and livelihood in the same or new locations.
10. **Khas Land:** Khas lands are public lands those are not recorded in the name of any private citizen/entity of the country as per latest settlement record or owned by any government agencies. DC in a respective district is the custodian of all khas lands in a district.
11. **Khai-khalashi Right:** It is an usufructuary right to a land for a specified period obtained through a loan given to the land owner that is recovered through produces from the land during that period. The lender cultivates the land or leases it out either to the borrower or to any other farmer. Though the land is mortgaged against a specific amount of credit, no interest is paid to the lender for this loan.
12. **NGO:** Non-Government Organizations (NGO) are private voluntary organizations registered in Bangladesh with the Department of Social Welfare, NGO affairs bureau or with the Joint Stock Company. NGOs, as per World Bank (WB) definition (WB OD 14.70), pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services, or undertake community development. There are a number of NGOs and firms in Bangladesh having specific experience in dealing with social surveys and involuntary resettlement as per Bank guidelines (OP 4.12).
13. **Participation/Consultation:** Defined as a continuous two-way communication process consisting of: 'feed-forward' the information on the project's goals, objectives, scope and social

impact implications to the project beneficiaries, and their 'feed-back' on these issues (and more) to the policymakers and project designers. In addition to seeking feedback on project specific issues, the participatory planning approach also serves the following objectives in all development projects: public relations, information dissemination and conflict resolution.

14. **Physical Cultural Resources:** Defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Physical cultural resources may be located in urban or rural settings, and may be above or below ground, or under water. Physical cultural resources are important as sources of valuable scientific and historical information, as assets for economic and social development, and as integral parts of a people's cultural identity and practices. Their cultural interest may be at the local, or national level, or within the international community.

15. **Project-Affected Person/Household:** Persons/households whose livelihood and living standards are adversely affected by acquisition of lands, houses and other assets, loss of income sources and the like, due to undertaking of the project.

16. **Rehabilitation:** Refers to improving the living standards or at least re-establishing the previous living standards, which may include re-building the income earning capacity, physical relocation, rebuilding the social support and economic networks.

17. **Relocation:** Moving the project-affected households to new locations and providing them with housing, water supply and sanitation facilities, lands, schools and other social and health care infrastructure, depending on locations and scale of relocation. [Homestead losers may also relocate on their own in any location they choose.

18. **Replacement Cost:** The WB's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement describes "replacement cost" as the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets is not taken into account. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms (e.g. access to public services, customers, and suppliers; or to fishing, grazing, or forest areas), attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the replacement cost standard.

19. **Squatter:** Household or person occupying public lands without legal right or arrangements with the GoB or any of its concerned agencies is a squatter to the lands. Households/persons those displaced by riverbank erosion, cyclones or landlessness squat embankment slopes for residential, commercial and community purposes. In this project, many embankment squatters have their own land elsewhere inside the Polder but they took refuge on the embankment during a natural disaster.

20. **Stakeholder:** Refers to recognizable persons, and formal and informal groups who have direct and indirect stakes in the project, such as affected persons/households, shop owners, traders in *hats*/bazaars/kitchen markets, squatters, encroachers, community-based and civil society organizations.

21. **Subproject:** Refers to improvement of individual Polders under the Coastal Embankment Improvement Project within the jurisdiction of an O&M Division of Bangladesh Water Development Board in the coastal area.

22. **Top-Up Payment:** Refers to BWDB's payment supplement replacement cost of land and other assets where the CUL determined and paid by DCs is less than the replacement cost.

23. **Indigenous People:** Tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities living in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and dispersed in other plain districts in Bangladesh with distinct indigenous cultural groups having customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions separate from those of the mainstream society and culture; and they have their own indigenous language different than the mainstream Bangla language. These small groups of peoples are likely to have similar characteristics of indigenous peoples recognized in the World Bank OP 4.10. Characteristics of such small groups in the project area will be analyzed to understand

their indigenous ethnic identity for application of the World Bank OP/BP 4.10 on indigenous peoples.

24. **Vested and Non-Resident (VNR) Property:** Originally known as "enemy property" as per 'Enemy Property Order 1965. Properties left behind by the people of minority communities who migrated to India and other countries due to the partition of the Indian sub-continent and independence of Pakistan (West and East Pakistan from India in 1947 and the associated violence. These properties were declared as 'Vested and Non-Resident (VNR) Property under 'Vested and Non-Resident Property Act (1974). Some of these properties have been identified through 1984 and have since been leased out to the private citizens or allocated to various government agencies. The act is known to be controversial and has been widely abused.

25. **Vulnerable Household:** Households those may suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled headed households with dependents, (iii) nationally designated poor households, (iv) elderly headed households with no means of support and landlessness, and (v) poor indigenous peoples or ethnic minorities.

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARIPO	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDT	Bangladesh Taka
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CEIP	Coastal Embankment Improvement Project
CI sheets	Corrugated Iron sheets
CES	Coastal Embankment System
COD	Cut-Off-Date
CPS	Common Property Structure
CSS	Census and Socioeconomic Survey
CUL	Compensation-Under-Law
DBE	Displaced Business Enterprises
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DCE	Displaced Community Establishments
DG	Director General
DLO	Displaced Land Owners
DLR	Director, Land and Revenue
DRC	Displaced residential-cum-commercial units
DRH	Displaced Residential Households
DSC	Design and Supervision Consultant
DTO	Displaced Tree Owners
EA	Executing Agency
ECRRP	Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project
EP	Entitled Persons
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FO	Field Office
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GTL	Grant to Cover Temporary Loss of Income
HCG	House Construction Grant
HDA	Homestead Development Allowance
HH	Households
HTG	House Transfer Grant
IDA	International Development Association
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPOE	Independent Panel of Expert
JSC	Junior School Certificate
JVS	Joint Verification Survey
KM	Kilometer
KMC	Knowledge Management Consultant
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan/Proposal
LARS	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist
LCS	Labor Contracting Societies
LGI	Local Government Institution
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
NGO	Non-government Organization



OP	Operational Policy
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAU	Project Affected Unit
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAU	Project Affected Unit
PAVC	Property Assessment & Valuation Committee
PD	Project Director
PFS	Market Price of Fish Stock
PM	Project Manager
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPR	Project Progress Report
PRAC	Physical Relocation Assistance Committee
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PSC	Primary School Certificate
PVS	Property Valuation Survey
PWD	Paleo Water Depth
RA	Rental Allowance
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RC	Replacement Cost
SECU	Social, Environment and Communication Unit
SGB	Shifting Grant for Goods and Belongings
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMRPF	Social Management and Resettlement Policy Framework
SS	Social Specialist
SSA	Special Subsistence Allowance
SSG	Structure Strengthening Grant
SRS	Senior Revenue Specialist
SSS	Senior Social Specialist
STG	Structure Transfer Grant
TA	Transition Allowance
UP	Union Parishad
USD	United States Dollar
VNR	Vested and Non-Resident
WB	World Bank
WMO	Water Management Organization
XEN	Executive Engineer

## **RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

(Updated)

Works Package 2: Improvement and Rehabilitation of  
Polders 39/2C, 40/2, 41/1, 43/2C, 47/2 and 48

## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

1. Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) had constructed the Coastal Embankment System (CES) comprising of 139 Polders<sup>3</sup> in 14 coastal districts<sup>4</sup> for protecting the low-lying coastal areas from frequent inundation caused by high tides and salinity intrusion. These Polders have about 6,000 km of embankments that protect 1.2 million hectare (ha.) of agricultural lands and people residing in the coastal areas. The existing coastal embankments had mainly been constructed since 1961 under Coastal Embankment Project (CEP). As a part of the maintenance of these Polders, BWDB implemented the Coastal Embankment Rehabilitation Projects (CERP and 2<sup>nd</sup>CERP) after the severe cyclones of 1991 and 1997. However, regular flood, tidal surge, and recent cyclones including the most recent cyclones Sidr in 2007 and Aila in 2009 brought substantial damage to these embankments. In response, the World Bank extended financial support to the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) for the implementation of a project namely Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP) in the cyclone hit coastal Districts of Bangladesh. The objective of the project is to support the Government of Bangladesh efforts to facilitate recovery from damage to livelihoods and infrastructures caused by the cyclones Sidr and Aila. As a result, BWDB plans to rehabilitate the coastal embankments<sup>5</sup> to facilitate restoration and recovery of the infrastructure that had been damaged by cyclones. At present, BWDB, on behalf of GoB, seemingly as a follow up project is undertaking Coastal Embankment Improvement Program (CEIP) with long term perspective program spread over a period of fifteen to twenty years, comprising of three to four phases. Phase I of CEIP (CEIP-I) will be implemented by BWDB with financing from the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank Group.

2. Implementation of the CEIP-I will enhance climate resilience of the coastal embankments and the Polders and help protect the agricultural lands and people living in the Polder areas from tidal inundation and salinity intrusion as well as reduce the risks of damages from several cyclones.

3. A total of 17 prioritized Polders through multi-criteria analysis of all the 139 Polders in the coastal region has been selected for CEIP-1. These 17 Polders had been subdivided into 3 work packages i.e. package-1 (4 Polders at Khulna and Bagerhat districts), package 2 (6 Polders at Pirojpur, Jhalokathi, Barguna and Patuakhali districts) and Package 3 (7 Polders at Khulna, Bagerhat and Shatkhira districts). Package-1 Polders were primarily designed in 2012-13 by CES in association with DevCon, IWM and DPM Land Acquisition Plans (LAPs) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for package-1 Polders including Polder 39/2C (now under package 2) were also prepared. A Social Management and Resettlement Policy Framework (SMRPF) was also prepared. BWDB has engaged a Detailed Design Construction Supervision and Project Management Consultant (DDSCPMS)<sup>6</sup> namely Royal Haskoning DHV in 21 January 2015 for

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<sup>3</sup>A Polder is an embanked hydrological unit that is connected with active tidal rivers and creeks in the coastal zone of Bangladesh through regulators and other water controlling structures for draining and flushing the polder areas.

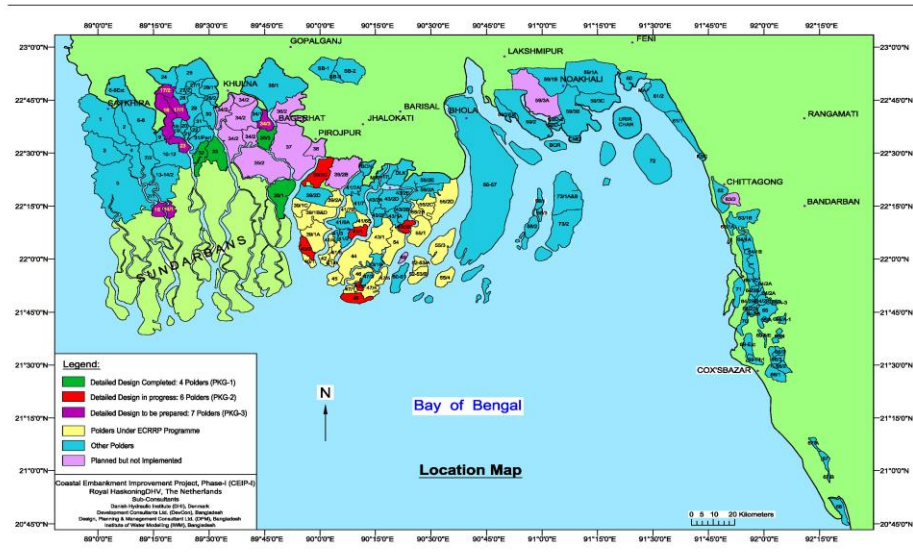
<sup>4</sup>The 139 polders are located in Khulna, Satkhira, Bagerhat and Jessore districts under Khulna Division; Pirojpur, Barguna, Patuakhali, Barisal and Bhola districts under Barisal Division; and Noakhali, Laxmipur, Feni, Chittagong & Cox's Bazar districts under Chittagong Division.

<sup>5</sup>Rehabilitation of the coastal embankments by BWDB is one of the 6 components of the ongoing ECRRP implemented by FAO/DAE, BWDB, LGED, DMB, and Ministry of Planning. One of the components covers CEIP-I preparation.

<sup>6</sup>BWDB has engaged the Royal Haskoning DHV as Consultants. Dev Consultants Limited, Design Planning & Management Consultants Ltd., Institute of Water Modeling (IWM) are the sub-consultant. For detailed design and supervision of the project activities.

design of the embankment under all 17 Polders and preparation and implementation of safeguards documents (land acquisition plan, resettlement action plan and environmental impact assessment) and supervision of the construction works. A programmatic approach has been taken for design and implementation of CEIP-I. Out of the 17 priority Polders for improvement under CEIP-I, detailed design has been prepared for four Polders for construction under package-1 and six Polders under package-2.

4. The physical components of the project in the six Polders of package-2 will, however, involve land acquisition and displacement of people and thus will trigger the WB Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on involuntary resettlement.



**Figure 1: Polders (139) in the Coastal Zone (Package 2 are marked red)**

## 1.2 Project Interventions and Areas of Impact

5. The Coastal Embankment Improvement Program (CEIP) package 2 covers four districts with six Polders among which Polder 39/2C is situated in Pirojpur and Jhalokathi districts while Polder 40/2 and 41/1 are at Barguna district and Polder 43/2/C, 47/2 and 48 are situated in Patuakhali district. The main components of the project are strengthening of embankment by re-sectioning them and construction of retired embankment, sluice gates, flushing inlets, pipe inlets, etc. Engineering survey and detailed design of six Polders have been carried out as part of the CEIP-I preparation for construction works.

6. The engineering survey identified total 208.46 km of embankment in six Polders under package 2 of which 193.03 km for re-sectioning, and 15.43km for retirement. Apart from 50 drainage sluices and 71 flushing inlets will be constructed while 06 existing drainage sluices and 08 flushing inlets will be repaired in package 2. About 188 km drainage channels will be re-excavated inside the six Polders under package 2 (Table 1). Land acquisition and resettlement impacts have been identified through census and IOL survey along the proposed right of way in 6 Polders. Detailed of the impacts have been discussed in the para 14 and subsequent table 2. Project interventions in the six Polders (Polders 39/2C, 40/2, 41/1, 43/2C, 47/2, 48) are discussed hereafter.

**Table 1: Project Interventions for the Package-2 Polders**

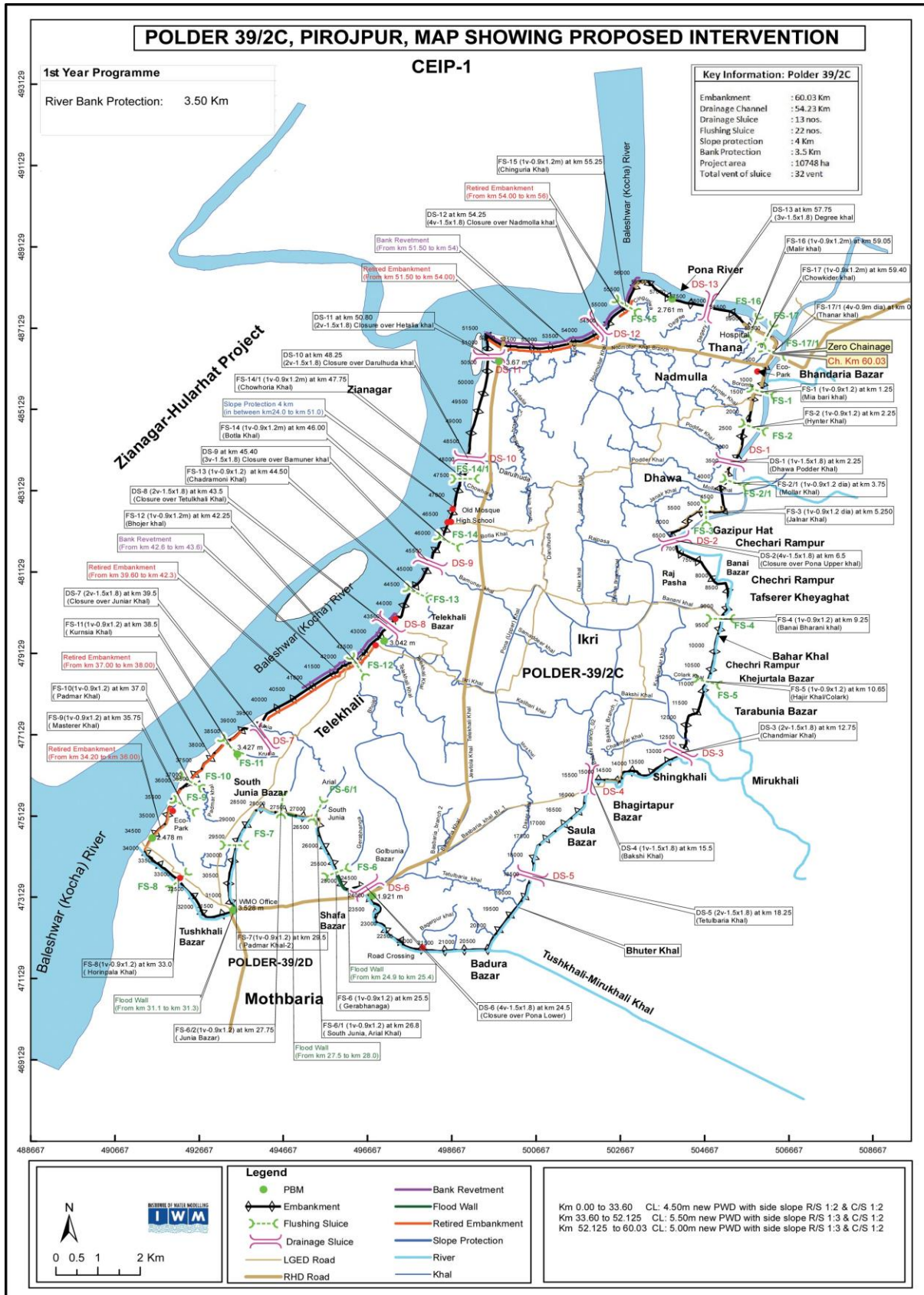
Name of Polder	Drainage Sluice		Flushing Sluice		Embankment				Drainage Channel (km)	River bank Protection (km)	Embankment Slope Protection(km)	Closure(no)	Remarks
	Replacement(no)	Repair(no)	Replacement (no)	Repair (no)	Total Length (km) (Volume of earth: m3)	Re-sectioning(km)	Retired(km)	Backing(km)					
Polder-39/2C	13	0	21	0	59.25	48.45	10.80	0.00	54.23	3.50	4.00	8	
Polder-40/2	09	03	11	05	34.40	33.07	1.33	0.00	32.56	0.00	1.137	--	
Polder-41/1	10	0	16	03	33.70	32.46	1.24	0.00	30.16	0.875	0.00	0	
Polder-43/2C	08	0	15	0	25.53	24.49	1.04	0.00	28.25	0.500	0.261	0	
Polder-47/2	04	0	5	0	17.49	16.47	1.02	0.00	9.70	0.520	0.00	0	
Polder-48	06	03	3	0	38.09	38.09	0.00	0.00	33.10	0.00	3.99	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>208.46</b>	<b>193.03</b>	<b>15.43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>5.395</b>	<b>9.388</b>	<b>8</b>	



## 1) Polder 39/2C

7. Polder 39/2C serves part of Bhandaria and Mathbariaupazilas under Pirojpur district and KathaliaUpazila under Jhalakati district. This is an incomplete Polder and only about 28 km of the embankment has been constructed by local initiatives out of 59.25 km. No sluices have been constructed and all the internal canals were kept open to the river. As the peripheral boundary is not covered by embankments, people of the area have been suffering from tidal inundation twice a day. It becomes disastrous during high spring tides and monsoon due to drainage congestion in the low pockets area. The Polder embankment will be completed including interior dyke along the banks of Balaswar and Pona River and marginal dyke along the Bahar-Khal and Bhuter-Khal. The project will construct 13 drainage sluices and 21 flushing inlets in this Polder. Apart from this over 54.23 km existing drainage channel will Re-excavated under the project. Proposal for acquisition of a total 116.09 ha land have been submitted to concern D.C to improve of the Polder. Gross protected area of the complete Polder will be 10,748 ha and net benefited area will be 8,500 ha. The proposed interventions for improvement of the Polder are the following:

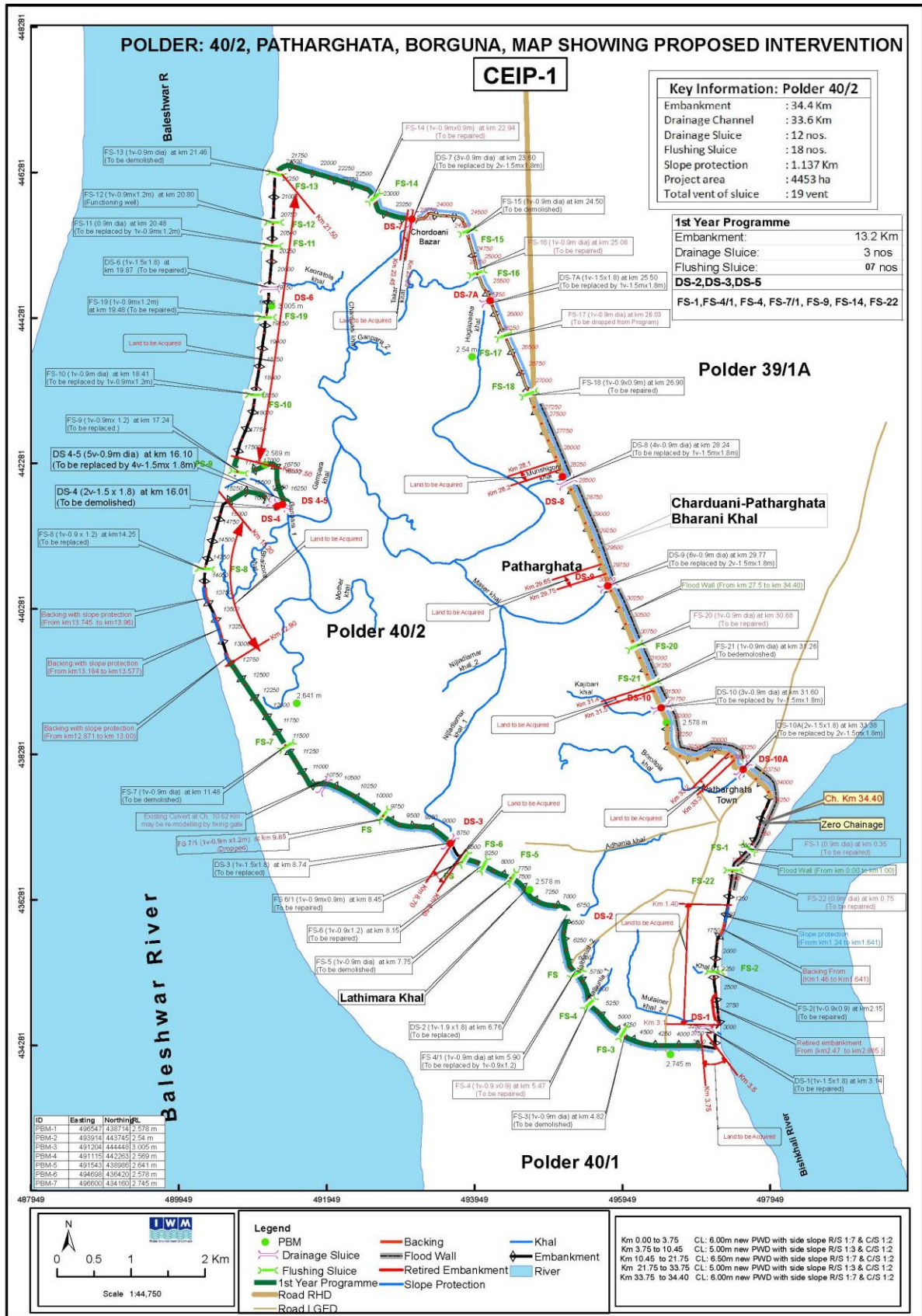
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Work components</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Polder 39/2C</b>
1	Total length of embankment	km	59.25
2	Re-sectioning of embankment	km	48.45
3	Construction of retired embankment	km	10.80
4	Construction of drainage sluice	nos.	13
5	Construction of flushing inlets	nos.	21
6	Re-excavation of drainage channel	km	54.23
7	Bank protection work	km	3.50
8	Slope protection of embankment	km	4.00
9	Construction of canal closure	no.	8



## (2) Polder 40/2

8. Polder 40/2 is located at Patharghata Upazila under Barguna District. Total length of embankment in the Polder is 34.40 km from which 33.07 km will be re-sectioned under the CEIP-1. The project will construct 09 new drainage sluices and 11 flushing inlets and will repair five existing flushing inlets in Polder 40/2. These drainage sluices and flushing inlets will serve through 32.56 km drainage channel inside the Polder. The embankment and water control structures as well as the drainage channels have got performance restrictions due to low crest height of embankment, damages happened to the structures and silt deposition in the drainage channels. Proposal for acquisition of a total 12.45 ha land have been submitted to concern D.C to improve of the Polder. Gross protected area of the complete Polder will be 4453 ha and net benefited area will be 3300 ha. The proposed interventions for improvement of the Polder under CEIP1 are as follows:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Work components</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Polder 40/2</b>
1	Total length of embankment	km	34.40
2	Re-sectioning of embankment	km	33.07
3	Construction of retired embankment	km	1.33
4	Construction of drainage sluice	nos.	09
5	Construction of flushing inlets	nos.	11
6	Repair of Drainage Sluice	Nos.	03
7	Repair of flushing inlets	nos.	05
8	Re-excavation of drainage channel	km	32.56
9	Slope protection of embankment	km	1.137

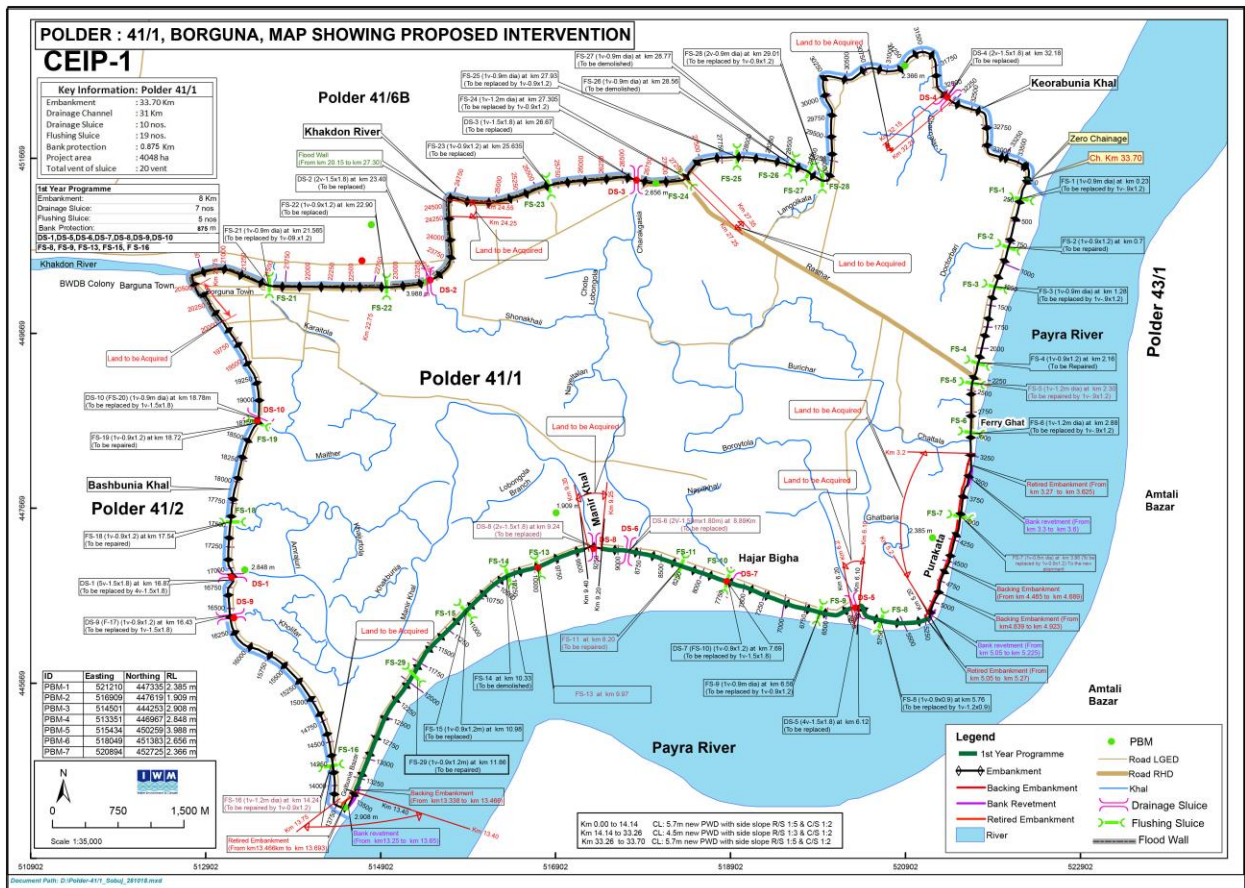




**(3) Polder 41/1**

9. Polder 41/1 is located Barguna Sadar Upazila under Barguna District. Total length of embankment in the Polder is 33.70 km from which 32.46 km embankment will be re-sectioned under CEIP-1. The project will construct 10 new drainage sluices and 16 flushing inlets while 03 existing flushing inlets will be repaired. These will be serving through 30.16 km drainage channel inside the Polder. Proposal for acquisition of a total 8.35 ha land have been submitted to concern D.C to improve of the Polder. Gross protected area of the complete Polder will be 4048 ha and net benefited area will be 3440 ha. The proposed interventions for improvement of the Polder are as follows:

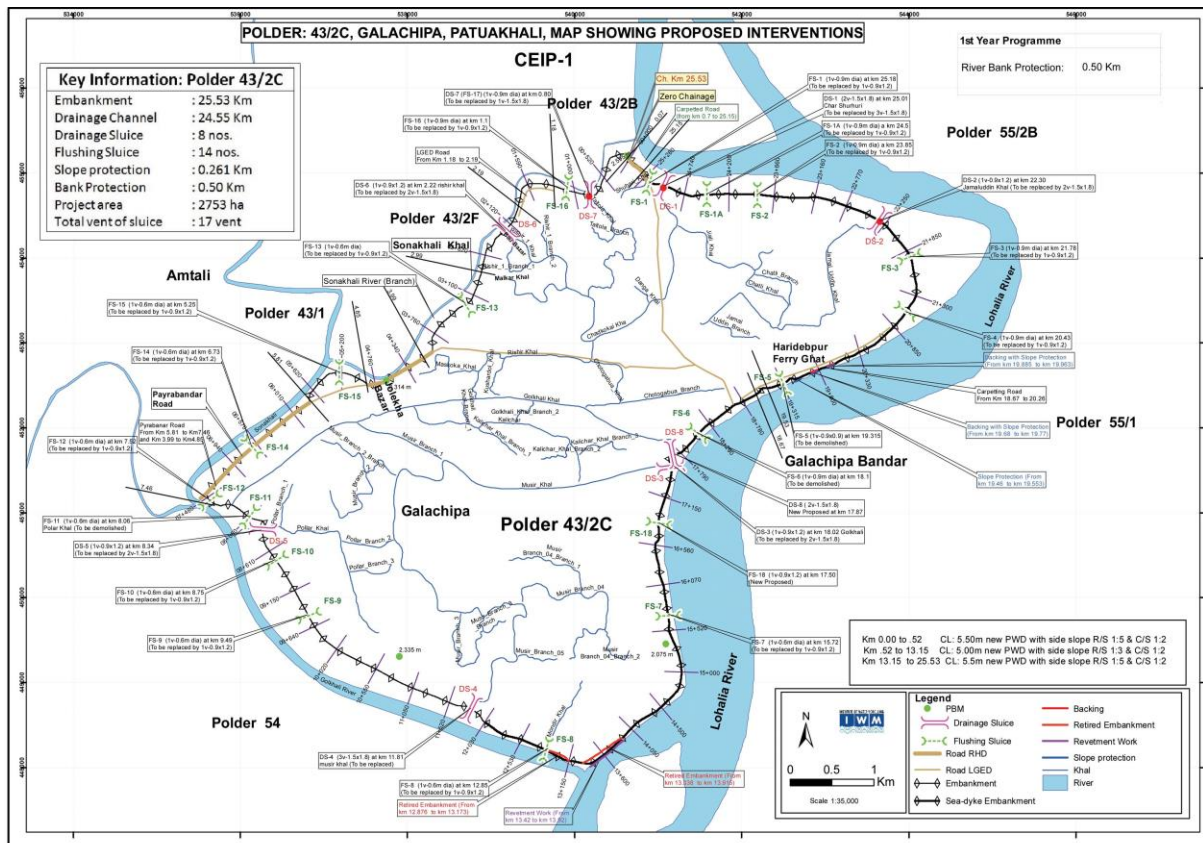
Sl. No.	Work components	Unit	Polder 41/1
1	Total length of embankment	km	33.70
2	Re-sectioning of embankment	km	32.46
3	Construction of retired embankment	km	1.24
4	Construction of Backing Embankment	km	0.00
5	Construction of drainage sluice	nos.	10
6	Construction of flushing inlets	nos.	16
7	Repair of flushing inlets	nos.	3
8	Re-excavation of drainage channel	km	30.16
9	Bank protection work	km	0.875



**(4) Polder43/2C**

10. Polder 43/2C is located at Galachipa Upazila of Patuakhali district. Total length of embankment in the Polder is 25.53 km from which 24.49 km will be re-sectioned. The project will construct 08 drainage sluice and 15 flushing inlets. These will be serving through 28.25 km drainage channel inside the Polder. The embankment and water control structures as well as the drainage channels have got performance restrictions due to low cress height of embankment, damages happened to the structures and silt deposition in the drainage channels. Proposal for acquisition of a total 14.66 ha land have been submitted to concern D.C to improve of the Polder. Gross protected area of the complete Polder will be 2753haand net benefited area will be 2000 ha. The proposed interventions in the Polder are the following:

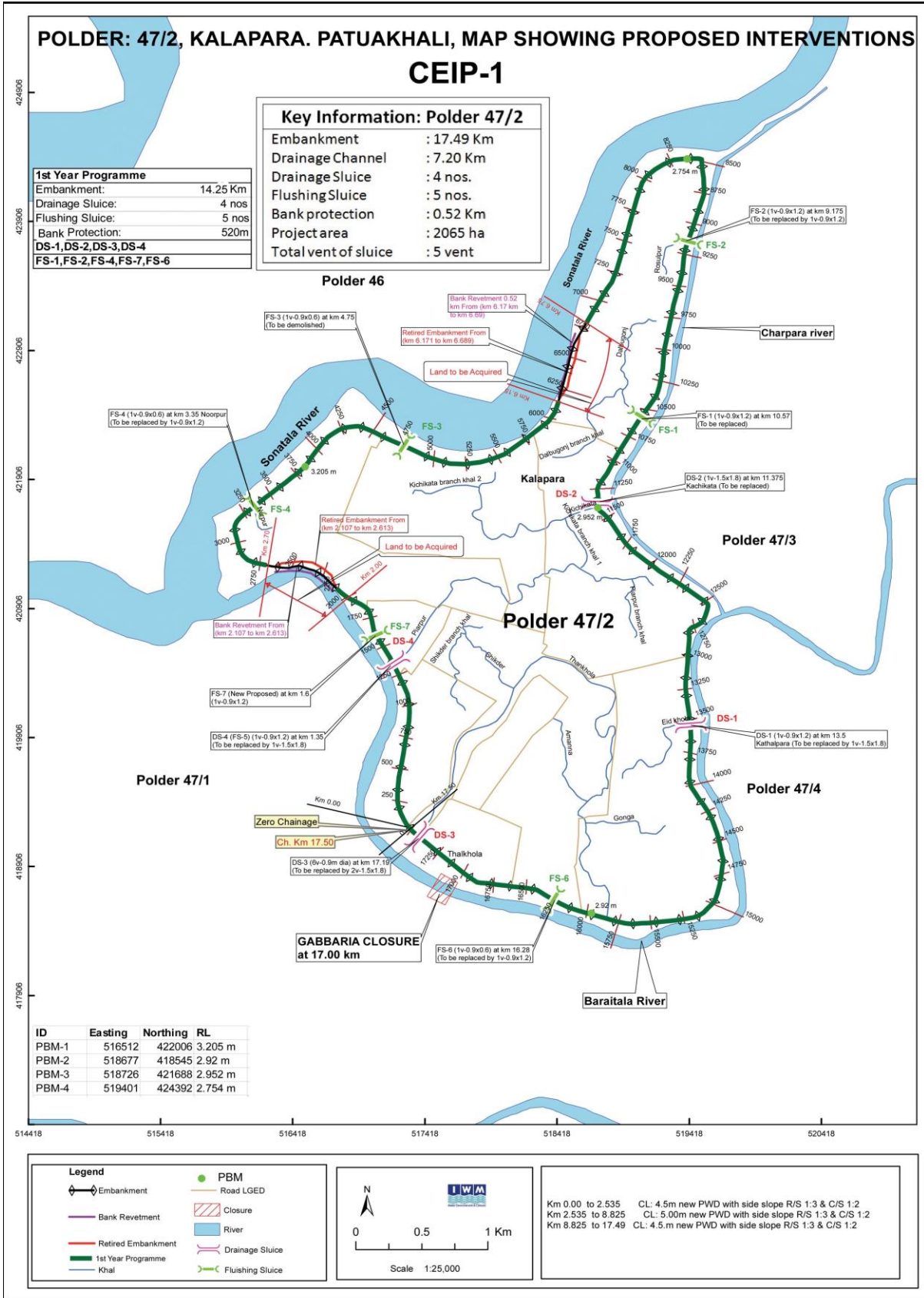
Sl. No.	Work components	Unit	Polder 43/2C
1	Total length of embankment	km	25.53
2	Re-sectioning of embankment	km	24.49
3	Construction of retired embankment	km	1.04
4	Construction of Backing Embankment	km	0.00
5	Construction of drainage sluice	nos.	8
6	Construction of flushing inlets	nos.	15
7	Re-excavation of drainage channel	km	28.25
8	Bank protection work	km	0.500
9	Slope protection of embankment	km	0.261



## (5) Polder47/2

11. Polder 47/2 is located in Kalapara Upazila under Patuakhali district. Total length of embankment in the Polder is 17.49 km, of which 16.47 km will be re-sectioning under the project. The project will construct 04 drainage sluices and 05 flushing inlets for serving through 9.70 km drainage channel inside the Polder. These channels will be re-excavated by the project for facilitating irrigation. Proposal for acquisition of a total 2.31 ha land have been submitted to concern D.C to improve of the Polder. Gross protected area of the complete Polder will be 2065 ha and net benefited area will be 1850 ha. The proposed interventions for improvement of the Polder are the following:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Work components</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Polder 47/2</b>
1	Total length of embankment	km	17.49
2	Re-sectioning of embankment	km	16.47
3	Construction of retired embankment	km	1.02
4	Construction of Backing Embankment	km	0.00
5	Construction of drainage sluice	nos.	4
6	Construction of flushing inlets	nos.	5
7	Re-excavation of drainage channel	km	9.70
8	Bank protection work	km	0.520



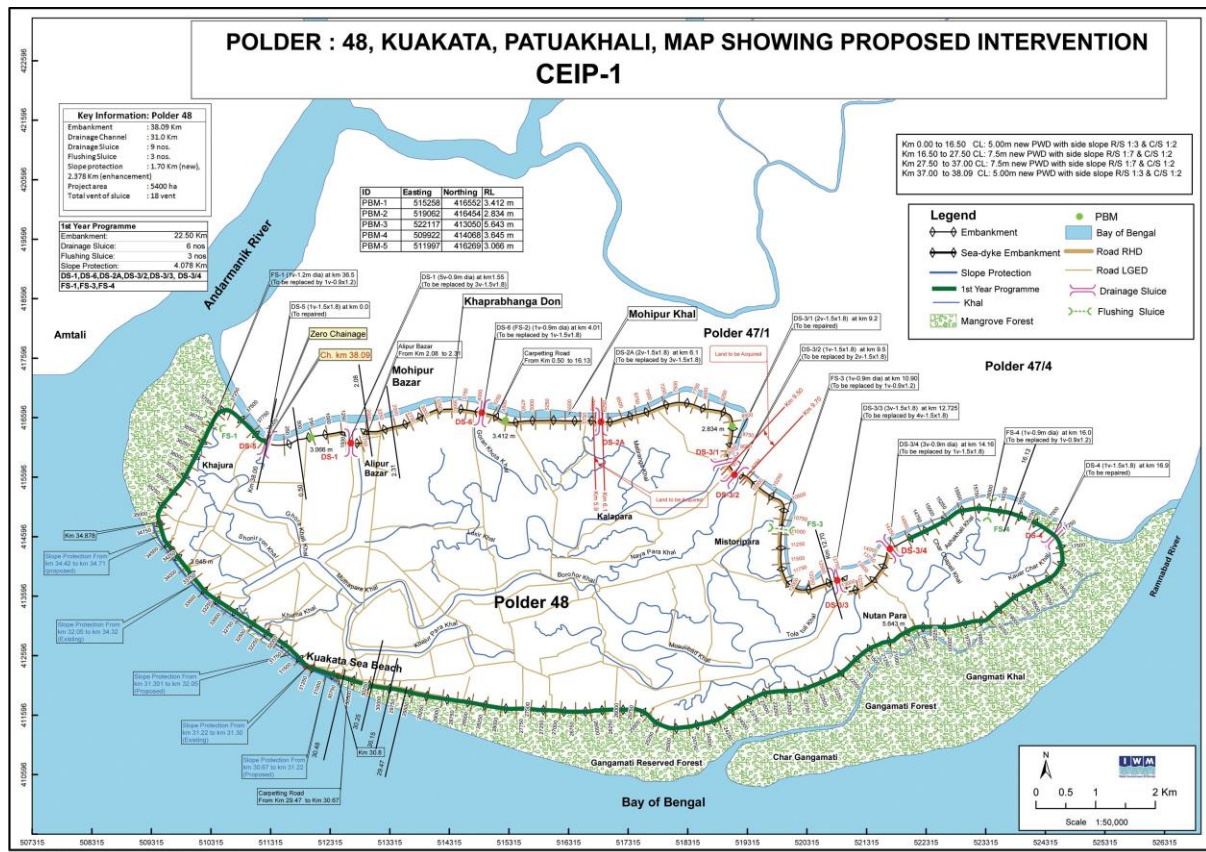
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## 6) Polder 48

12. Polder 48 is located in Kalapara Upazila of Patuakhali district. Total length of embankment in the Polder is 38.09 km and entire length will be re-sectioned under the project. The project will construct 6 new drainage sluices and 03 flushing inlets while 03 existing drainage sluices will be repaired. These drainage sluices and flushing inlets will be serving through 33.10 km drainage channel inside the Polder. These drainage channels will be re-excavated under the CEIP-1. Proposal for land acquisition of a total 0.90 ha land have been submitted to concern D.C under land acquisition program to improve of the Polder. Gross protected area of the complete Polder will be 5400 ha and net benefited area will be 3715 ha. The proposed interventions for improvement of the Polder are the following:

Sl. No.	Work components	Unit	Polder 48
1	Total length of embankment	km	38.09
2	Re-sectioning of embankment	km	38.09
3	Construction of drainage sluice	nos.	6
5	Construction of flushing inlets	nos.	3
6	Repair of Drainage Sluice	Nos.	3
7	Re-excavation of drainage channel	km	33.10
8	Bank protection work	km	0.00
9	Slope protection of embankment	km	3.99



### 1.3 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

13. The major physical works that may require private land acquisition and taking back of the public land from private uses are the improvement of embankment, construction of retired/new embankments and new hydraulic structures. Land acquisition requirements have been finalized through field level survey and taking into account of the records of previously acquired land by the BWDB for construction of the Polders under package 2. All five Polders except Polder 39/2C require small quantity of land acquisition particularly for retired embankment and drainage sluices. Re-sectioning work will not require land acquisition in most cases as per the design except in the case of Polder 39/2C. But land acquisition will be required for retirement of embankment in some portions where the existing embankment is vulnerable and for construction of the water management structures such as sluice gates. This Polder does not have embankment in all areas especially in marginal dyke area (about 28 km). In the interior dyke (river bank), the embankment is mostly vulnerable and needs upgrading. About **154.76 ha** of land have been proposed for land acquisition for all six Polders for re-sectioning, retirement, and construction of new embankment and water management structures (Table 2).

14. Land acquisition and displacement were identified initially in June-October 2015 for the preparation of RAP for Package -2 Polders. After a certain period, the list of the affected HHs and assets were updated as per ToR and for addressing changes in the alignment. Such updating has been completed in December-2017 and in January 2018. According to the updated list of inventory of assets, a total of 6778 Project Affected Units (PAU) including Displaced Residential Households (DRH), Displaced Land Owners (DLO), Displaced Tree Owners (DTO), Displaced Business Enterprises (DBE), Displaced Residential-cum-Commercial units (DRC), Displaced Community Establishments (DCE) have been identified in these six Polders.<sup>7</sup> 1568 out of the total PAUs will be affected in Polder 39/2C, 1,961 PAUs in Polder 40/2, 929 in Polder 41/1, 648 in Polder 43/2C, 183 in Polder 47/2 and 1,489 in Polder 48. The PAUs include 2,178 DRHs, 1,932 DBEs, 253 DRCs and 135 DCEs. An estimated **1,058** Displaced Secondary Structure Owners (DSSOs) have also affected. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts for six (06) Polders are furnished in Table 2:

**Table 2: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts**

Polder Nos.	LA (ha)	DLOs	RHs	DBEs	DRCs	DTOs	DCEs	DSSOs	DOIs	Total
Polder 39/2C	116.09	84	402	111	17	903	22	24	5	<b>1568</b>
Polder 40/2	12.45	0	827	606	105	14	38	349	22	<b>1961</b>
Polder 41/1	8.35	0	260	348	35	22	23	216	25	<b>929</b>
Polder 43/2C	14.66	9	205	262	30	15	15	92	20	<b>648</b>
Polder 47/2	2.31	2	37	66	12	1	8	47	10	<b>183</b>
Polder 48	0.9	0	447	539	54	53	29	330	37	<b>1,489</b>
<b>Total=</b>	<b>154.76</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>2178</b>	<b>1932</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1008</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1058</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>6,778</b>

Source: Census and IOL in December 2017-January 2018

<sup>7</sup>Displaced households and persons are defined as households/persons losing their land, place of residence, sources of livelihood and income. DLOs are persons losing their titled land to the project, DTOs are persons losing their trees only (trees on acquired/public land/embankment by customary right), DRHs are households losing their place of residence, DBEs are persons losing their business/business premises, FPG owners are persons losing their fish pond and or ghers (shrimp culture bed), DRCs are households losing both their residence and place of business, DCEs are displaced community establishments or common property structures (like religious and educational institutions, social institutions, and private and public offices).

15. The proposed interventions will cause physical and economic displacements of people due to relocation of residential and commercial structures and taking over of productive private lands (agricultural lands). Owners of acquired private lands, residential households, business enterprises, community establishments including squatters/encroachers on existing embankments will need to be relocated permanently based on civil works requirement and the extent of displacement.

## **1.4 Measures to Minimize Project Impact in Resettlement**

16. Improvement of the six Polders to increase climate resilience has been planned through design modifications for improved slope stability, the slope and the bank protection, higher crest level, construction of retaining wall and water management structures. Necessary efforts have been made to minimize impacts on land and assets and avoid disruption in livelihoods during the design phase to the extent feasible. Land acquisition and displacement of people will take place in cases of re-sectioning, retirement and construction of new embankments. The planned key efforts to minimize impacts of the project interventions in the Polders under package-2 comprise of some specific activities. Some of them are already considered and some are to be taken during implementation of the project. Issues considered during designing are as follow-

- Closing of open sections of embankments has been designed to use the original alignment with provision of bank protection.
- Embankment sections through villages, markets and lands of higher elevation have been designed with minimum width to avoid displacement.

17. Extensive consultations have been conducted with the affected communities and people living along the embankment alignments to consider their views and suggestions in order to incorporate them in the Polder design as far as possible. Following the suit efforts will be made during construction phase to minimize impacts

- Slope protection will be provided for the existing sections vulnerable to immediate erosion avoiding retirement and acquisition of additional land.
- The affected squatters on the existing embankment slopes will be notified and relocated only for smooth implementation of the civil works in those sections.
- Efforts will be made to plan the construction works in such a way that the fishing activities of the PAPs as well as school final examinations are minimally affected.
- In sections with some constraints of construction of embankment in full section, retaining wall will be constructed to avoid displacement of households and shops.
- The crest level by sections and Polders will be decided through technical analysis of recurring events of floods and cyclonic storms. The crest level was confirmed in the PSC meeting after review of the technical reasoning.

## **1.5 Resettlement Action Plan**

### **1.5.1 Objectives**

18. This RAP has been prepared for the six Polders under package-2 of CEIP-1 for mitigation of adverse social impacts in compliance with the Bank policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12) and the Bangladesh Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982(subsequent amendment up to 1994) and Bangladesh Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 (only for Polder 43/2C & very minor land for Polder 39/2C). Identified impacts include displacement of people from their housing, businesses, community structures and productive assets. This RAP has the provisions of compensation for acquired land and physical assets through acquiring body mandated by the law and resettlement assistance for the displaced households (DH) and commercial enterprises (DCE) and income restoration assistance to the poor and vulnerable households irrespective of title of land for the World Bank

OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. The primary objective of this RAP is to identify impacts of the project interventions and to plan measures to mitigate them. The RAP presents (i) type and extent of loss of assets, including land and structures; (ii) principles and legal framework applicable for mitigation of these losses; (iii) the entitlement matrix, and (iv) land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation budget; (v) institutional and implementation arrangement of the plan, including monitoring and evaluation (M&E). If any issue, newly emerges during implementation of the RAP, such as HHS losing more than 20% of their productive assets, etc., the RAP policy will be triggered in that case.

### 1.5.2 Methodology

19. Social impacts and risks of project interventions in the selected Polders were identified through Census and Socio-economic Survey (CSS) carried out during June 2015 to October 2015. Apart from census and socioeconomic survey the consultant team also conducted inventory of losses, consultation meetings with various categories of stakeholders, video filming (running video and individual video), focused group discussion, etc. A total of 6778 project affected units (PAUs) were covered by CSS in all 6 Polders.

20. The affected persons and their communities were consulted through 22 consultation meetings and focused group discussions (FGD) as well to obtain views of the people on Polder design to avoid or minimize impacts and on mitigation of adverse social impacts. Couple of consultation meetings including FGDs have been held with Rakhine community at Polder 48. Market survey was carried out to determine current market price of land, structures, trees and other assets. The consultation meetings in the six Polders (Polders 39/2C, 41/1, 40/2, 43/2C, 47/2, 48) had been conducted at the initial stage of the census and socioeconomic survey (CSS).

21. The inventory of losses was prepared following the Land Acquisition Plans prepared as per detailed engineering design of project interventions for the six Polders. An experienced social survey firm<sup>8</sup> has been engaged by DDCS and PMS Consultants for carrying out the surveys, preparation of Land Acquisition Plan and preparation & implementation of Resettlement Action Plan. The RAP has been prepared based on census & socioeconomic survey and IOL survey result. Video filming of the structures on the project's right of way was carried out to prevent fraudulent claims in the future and restrict policy abuse and influx of outsiders onto the project right of way after the cut-off date. Each of the surveyed project affected units (PAUs) in the six Polders had been marked with unique HH serial number before video filming for future reference.

22. A wide range of data, for example, demography, age, sex, education, occupation, income/poverty, types of businesses, types and ownership of affected structures and other assets were collected and documented. All data have been computerized and analyzed. The resettlement and relocation measures for PAPs of the project interventions under package 2 have been developed following the results of the CSS and feedback from community consultation.

23. Package 2 of CEIP-1 will displace a total of **6778** Project Affected Units (**PAU**) including **titled 1777** Project affected households (PAH) and **non-titled 4747** PAHs, **135** community units, and **119** nos. other institutions. The project interventions in package 2 will not affect any physical cultural resources. The scale and severity of involuntary resettlement impacts required a full Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as per OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement. BWDB has prepared this RAP first with the detail design of works under package 2 in 2016 as was cleared by the Bank on March 23, 2017. The RAP was updated for changes in land acquisition and inventory of assets affected by the package 2 polders. The updated RAP will be redisclosed

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<sup>8</sup> Knowledge Management Consultants Limited (KMC Ltd.), Banani, Dhaka

locally through consultation meetings and focus group discussions with the PAPs. More specifically, this updated RAP will be uploaded in the BWDB website and in the external portal of the World Bank. A Bangla translation of this RAP will be kept in the division and sub-division offices of BWDB and at other concerned project offices for information. This RAP has been finalized incorporating comments and feedback from the affected persons, their communities, feedback from World Bank and other stakeholders.

### 1.5.3 Structure of the RAP

24. In view of the location of the Polders, administrative boundary, BWDB field management and packaging of the project interventions for civil works construction, a single RAP has been prepared for the 6 Polders including budget and implementation arrangements. This RAP has been prepared for Package 2 of CEIP-1 in one single volume which covers project interventions, policy implications and social safeguard compliance issues, project impact, socio-economic profile of the affected households and social management arrangements.

25. Discussion under this RAP consists of 9 Chapters. Chapter 1 provides the introduction covering project background, proposed interventions, scope of resettlement, objectives and methodology for preparing the RAP, it may need updating in future. Chapter 2 presents socioeconomic information including affected population by sex, age, education status of population, income level of affected households, marital status and occupation of the affected population. Chapter 3 summarizes the project impacts, the social safeguard compliance issues and inventory of losses. Chapter 4 presents the consultation process and the future consultation strategy during implementation. Chapter 5 discusses the legal and policy framework governing the RAP and its implementation. Chapter 6 provides the scope and strategy for relocation of project affected physical units and the scope and strategy for income and livelihood restoration of the PAPs. Chapter 7 discusses the implementation arrangement and implementation schedule. Chapter 8 is the discussion of consolidated budget for land acquisition and resettlement covering all six Polders. Monitoring program and the reporting requirements are described in Chapter 9.

### 1.5.4 Updating the RAP

26. The RAP, cleared by the World Bank in March 2017 has been updated for change in inventory of losses for change in alignment sections and replacement of the law on land acquisition in September 2017. Inventory of losses has been prepared based on data collected during the census and socio-economic survey (CSS) on project affected households and common property structures (CPS)<sup>9</sup> following engineering design and estimate of land acquisition. The inventory of losses has been updated based on finalized land acquisition plans (LAP) for the six Polders as of January 2018. BWDB has initiated land acquisition for the six Polders through the DCs in respective districts before and after September 2017. Therefore, land acquisition will be carried out following The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (ARIPO) for land acquisition (LA) cases those were placed and approved before September 21, 2017. The new law, The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 (ARIPA) is applicable for LA cases those have been placed after September 21, 2017. Budget for compensation and assistance with this updated RAP will be reviewed prior to implementation and revised to reflect current market price of land and property based on final LAP compared with those identified during detail design. The rationales for updating the approved RAP includes:

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<sup>9</sup>Community property structures (CPS) are physical establishments and institutions used by communities/groups for educational, religious, cultural and other social purposes. The CPSs likely to\* be affected by this project include educational institutions (general and religious education), religious worship houses (Muslim and Hinduism), social institutions (socio-cultural and social services) and public institutions.



- Polder wise land acquisition area has been changed as per field requirement and as per changed alignment of proposed infrastructure.
- The land acquisition costs have increased due to time gap between initial planning and implementation time
- The total budget of land acquisition and resettlement has reduced in updated budget
- Costs of land price estimated as per new Act/17 for Polder 43/2C and a small part of Polder 39/2C.
- Changes in the nos. of both titled (**previous no 1702, present nos 1777**) and non-titled (**previous 5115, present 4747**) EPs due to revised survey due to changes in alignment.

27. The updated RAP will be shared with the Bank Task Team for review and clearance. A comparative statement between the initial approved RAP and updated RAP is give in the following table.

Table 3: Comparative statement of approved RAP and updated RAP

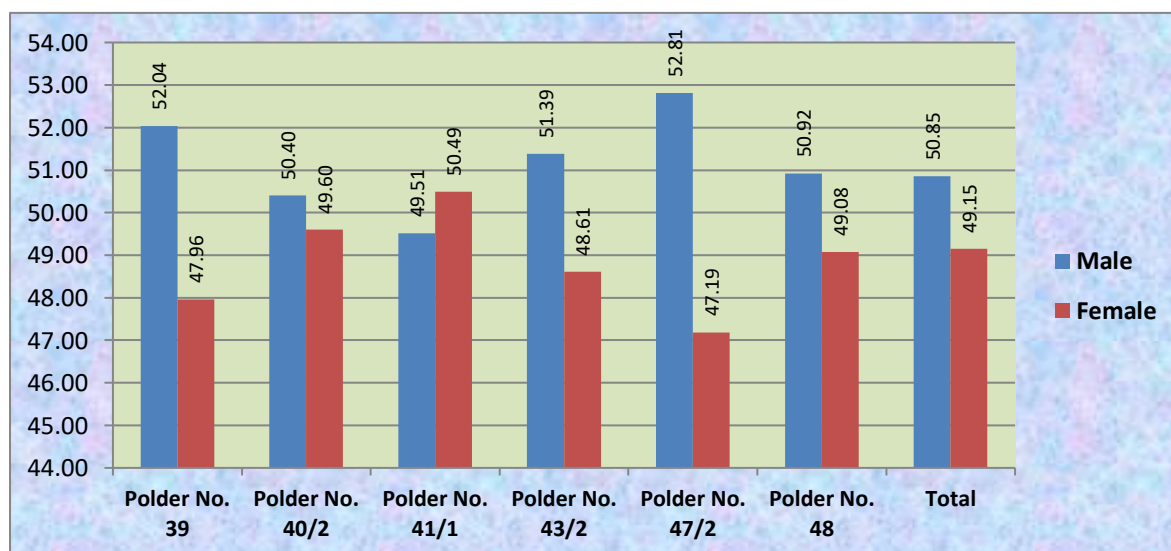
SI	Item	Unit	Approved RAP	Updated RAP	Remarks
1	Land Acquisition Area	Ha	153.84	154.76	
2	LA and Resettlement Impact				
	-Titled HHS:	No	1702	1777	
	-Non-titled HHS:	No	5115	4747	
	-Project Affected Unit:	No	7103	6778	
3	Land Acquisition Cost				
	-Only cost of land	BDT (Million)	1218.45	931.84	
	-Cost of land with affected structure, trees, premium and administrative costs.	BDT (Million)	-	2456.43	
4	Resettlement Costs	BDT (Million)	2824.48	1018.94	
5	Land Acquisition & Resettlement Budget	BDT (Million)	4042.93	3475.37	
6	Total land acquisition budget with 10% contingency	BDT (Million)	4472.22	3822.91	

## CHAPTER 2 SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION

28. This chapter presents socioeconomic information of the affected households and population. According to census and socioeconomic survey conducted in December 2017 January 2018 a total of **6778** project affected units (1777 are titled and 4747 are non-titled) including residential households, commercial enterprises, only land losing households, community properties, trees owners, etc. were identified. A total of **29554** project affected people (PAPs) have been affected by the project interventions in the 6 Polders by losing structure, trees, business, wages, etc. A total of 95 HHS have been identified who are losing only agricultural land. A total of **1777** Land owners/titled holder have been identified. Land owners/titled holders will be finally determined by the DC offices through land acquisition process. Among the identified population through census, 50.85% are male population and 49.15% are female population. There are about 92% HHS headed by the males while the remaining only 8% of HHS are headed by the females under Package 2. It is evident that widow with no adult male members has to take responsibilities as household head. Among the affected population, the Muslims are found over 94% while the remaining are mostly the Hindus, and few are the Buddhist and Christian by faith. Education level of the affected people in six Polders is relatively lower than national education level.

### 2.1 Affected Population by Sex

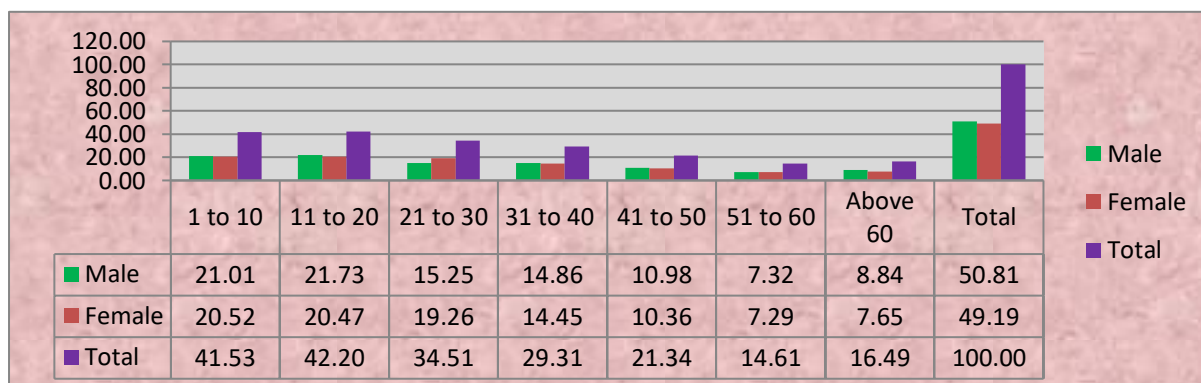
29. Sex profile of the affected PAPs in six Polders under Package 2 has been illustrated in Figure 2. Figure 2 shows that 50.85 % and 49.15 % of the population are males and females respectively. It is observed that male population is higher than female in 5 of 6 Polders except Polder 41/1. Male population is industrious in the coastal area for survival. Female is also working for providing support to the family. In this manner, impact over this population needs to be prioritized in resettlement plan implementation. Eligible male and female can be engaged in the project civil works for ensuring livelihood.



**Figure 2: Affected Male and Female population in Polders**

## 2.2 The Distribution of Affected population by Age and Sex (Total)

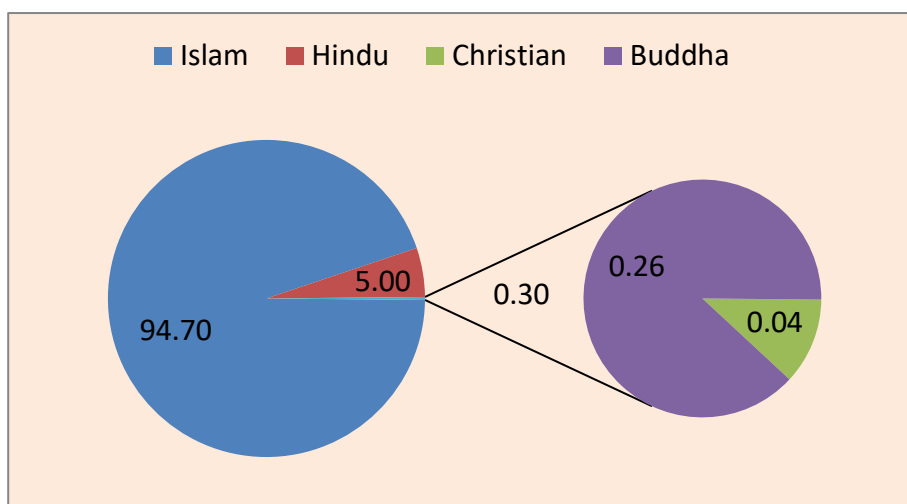
30. Figure 3 illustrates distribution of the affected population by age and sex. In the age group 21 to 30, female (19.26%) are found a bit higher than male (15.25 %). It is found that about 85.16% of the affected population fall within age group 21 to 50 among which male is 41.09 % and female is 44.07%. These people may be engaged in civil works according to their eligibility. More than 16 % of the people found above the age 60 years out of which 8.84% male and 7.65% female. 14% people are aged above 60 years old. Almost 50% project affected people are within 21-50 years of old. It represents that the area has low average life expectancy after 60 years of age and therefore, may have health or nutrition issues to be addressed. Figure 02 present's age and sex ration of affected population.



**Figure 3: Distribution of Affected population by Age and Sex (Total)**

## 2.3 Religion of Affected Population

31. Islam and Hinduism are the major religions of the affected population. As shown in Figure 4, majority of the project-affected population is Muslim (94.70%) followed by the Hindu (5.00%). Besides, there are some Buddhist, mainly the Rakhine community (0.26%) and the Christian (0.04%) in the package-2 areas.



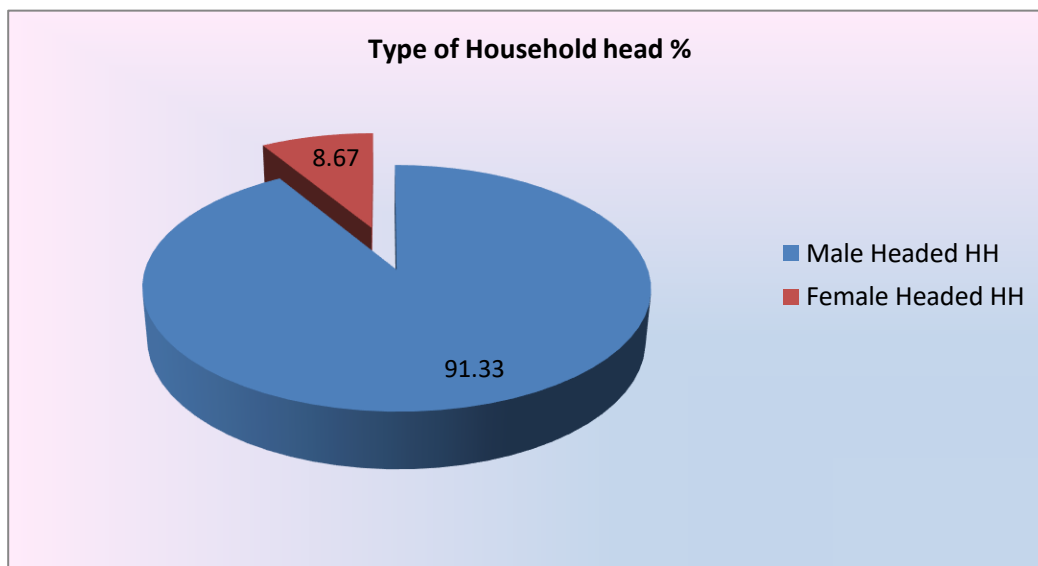
**Figure 4: Religion of Affected Population**

## 2.4 Headship of Family

32. In Bangladesh household heads are predominantly the males (91.33%). But in some cases, there are female household heads (8.67%). The gender distribution of household heads in the right of way at the package 2 Polders is given in Figure 5. It has been found that widows having no adult male member in their households have to take responsibility of household



headship. Vulnerable and female headed poor households will get special cash assistance as per policy of the RAP.

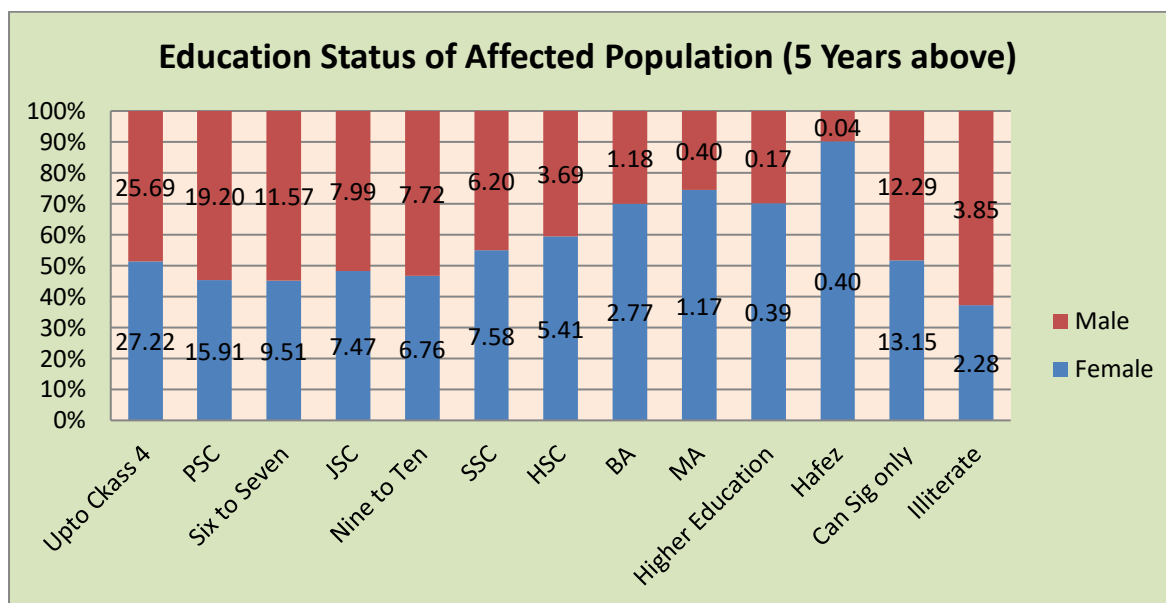


**Figure 5: Distribution of Households by Sex of the Household Head**

## 2.5 Education Status of Affected Population (5 years above)

33. Literacy rate of the project affected population (5 years above) in Pirojpur, Patuakhali and Barguna is 54.80% on an average which is relatively lower than national average (BBS, 2013)<sup>10</sup>. Figure 6 shows that 84.21% of this population is literate having education at different levels while the remaining 15.79% population is illiterate including some of them who can put their signature only, but they cannot read and write of 15.79% population, 7.88 % female and 7.91% male cannot put their signature. Proportion of both male and female population gradually decreases with increase in education level. At present all the children are enrolled at primary schools, but many of the students dropped out after passing primary school certificate (PSC) examination. Almost half of the students, who get admission in class six, are dropped out before attaining Junior School Certificate (JSC) level. Among the girls, trend of going to primary and secondary schools is significant because of stipend and food for education program of the Government but at higher secondary level they are lower than that of the boys due to their social insecurity and early marriage. Other reasons behind decrease in their schooling at higher secondary level include existing poor transport and communication system, poverty, etc. However, it is remarkable that female education rate is higher than male only in PSC to JSC level.

<sup>10</sup> Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), 2013.



**Figure 6: Education level of the affected population**

## 2.6 Income Level of Affected Households

34. Figure 7 illustrates Polder wise distribution of the affected households by annual income level. Total affected households of six Polders have been divided into 5 categories based on annual income level. Five income groups are (i) up to 30,000, (ii) 30,001 – 60,000, (iii) 60,001 – 90,000, (iv) 90,001-120,000 and (v) above 120,000. Among the affected people, about 30% have the monthly income up to BDT 7,500 (Yearly income is BDT 87,000 for 4.34 HH size in the project). Meaning their income is under the poverty line considering BBS (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics) information on household income and expenditure. About 2.52% households have been found within income level up to BDT 30,000. Such HHS really live on hand to mouth. Sources of income of the affected households are mostly from agriculture and business. About 39.23% of the HHS have a standard income level i.e. above 120,000 per month. Figure show that, 40.33 % of total the household have an income level above BDT. 10,000 in Polder 40/2 and 41/1 and above 34.15 % household maintain the same income level in rest of the four Polders. About 66% of the affected tribal people in Polder-48 earns up to BDT 75,000 per year are living under poverty. Low income groups irrespective of Gender will be eligible for getting work opportunity in the project civil construction. Project will provide necessary support to restore their standard of living. An income and livelihood restoration program (ILRP) will be drawn up and implemented under the CEIP-1. A TOR will be developed, and one NGO will be mobilized for design and implementation of the ILRP.

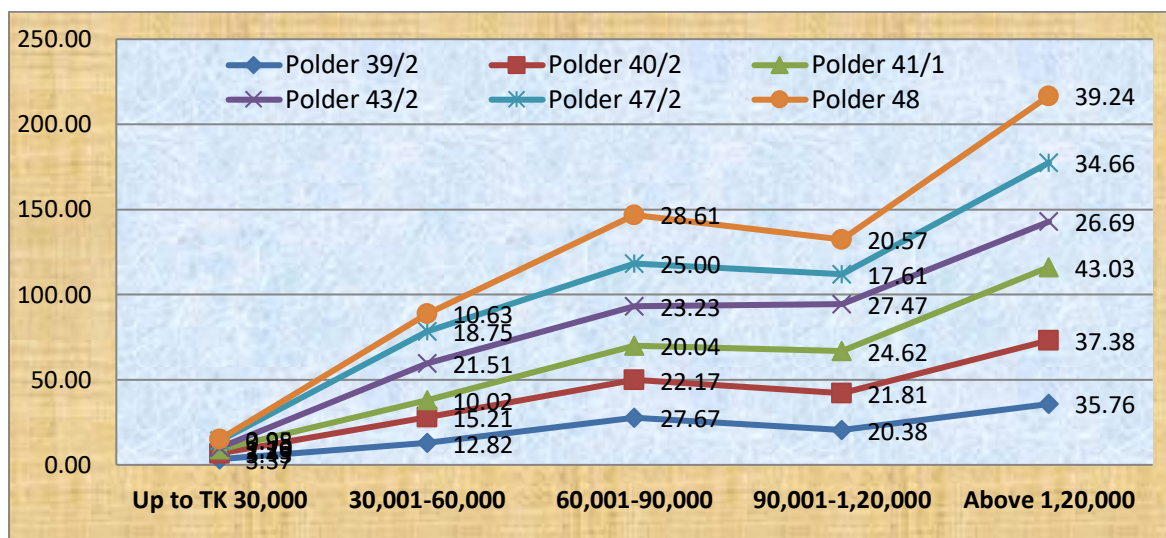


Figure 7: Income Distribution among the Affected Households

## 2.7 Marital Status of Affected People

35. Table 4 shows that majority (82.04 %) of the total affected population (over age 18 years) are married while 10.67% people are unmarried. Among the male and the female population 82.48% and 81.60% married respectively while 16.77% and 4.63% are unmarried respectively. Widow and widower are 12.19% and 0.56% respectively and 0.60% abandoned. Divorce rate in the project area is relatively low but widow and abandoned<sup>11</sup> is high. This is due to missing/death of male during fishing in the sea and collecting honey/wood from the Sundarbans second marriage without informing the first wife. Considering age group 18 years and above as a standard age for getting marriage in Bangladesh as per law, it is found that 51 people (male 12 and female 37) among the total affected people got married in below 18 yrs. age. Among these 51 people 02 male became widower. The widow, abandoned and divorced female would be privileged in getting work opportunity and other facilities in the project. The table 04 presents marital status of male and female people

Table 4: Marital Status of Affected People (Below and above 18 years of age)

Marital Status	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Below 18 Years</b>						
Married	12	85.71	37	100	49	86.08
Widower/Widow	2	14.29	0	0	2	3.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Above 18 Years</b>						
Married	6879	82.48	6873	81.60	13752	82.04
Unmarried	1399	16.77	390	4.63	1789	10.67
Widower/Widow	47	0.56	1027	12.19	1074	6.41
Abandoned	14	0.17	86	1.02	100	0.60
Divorced	1	0.01	47	0.56	48	0.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>8340</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8423</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16763</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Updated Census and SES survey December 2017-January 2018

<sup>11</sup> Husband left the wife without legally divorce. In most cases husband is out of trace.

## 2.8 Employment Status of Affected Population (15 years above)

36. Table 5 show that, business appears to be the main occupation of the affected population (10.35%) of which 19.92% male and 0.52% female. Although the female is mostly engaged in household chores, they are also found engaged in other occupations. This is due to necessity of providing support to family. Female are found in service, farming, business, day labor, fishing and the like. A total of 126 affected people is living abroad for income from which 06 are female. About 3% of the people are engaged in farming of which 0.09% is female and 6.17% is male. Females are side by side to support the families in many other occupations. According to census and SES57 people are found engaged in swing of whom 25 are female and 32 are male. Some of the girls among this 32 are working in shops and garment factories outside their area.

**Table 5: Employment Status of Affected Population (15 years above)**

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture	714	6.17	10	0.09	724	3.17
Teacher	59	0.51	17	0.15	76	0.33
Fisherman	1458	12.60	23	0.20	1481	6.49
Business	2304	19.92	59	0.52	2363	10.35
Day Laborer	949	8.20	137	1.22	1086	4.76
Driver	242	2.09	7	0.06	249	1.09
Housewife		0.00	6543	58.08	6543	28.66
Maid-servant		0.00	35	0.31	35	0.15
Service	655	5.66	117	1.04	772	3.38
Unemployed	423	3.66	254	2.25	677	2.97
Mechanic/Technician	29	0.25	1	0.01	30	0.13
Student	3541	30.61	3005	26.67	6546	28.67
Mason	80	0.69		0.00	80	0.35
Rickshaw pullers	189	1.63	2	0.02	191	0.84
Woodworker	70	0.61		0.00	70	0.31
Doctor	21	0.18	5	0.04	26	0.11
Herbalists	7	0.06	3	0.03	10	0.04
Blacksmith	1	0.01		0.00	1	0.00
Tailor/swing	32	0.28	25	0.22	57	0.25
U P Member	1	0.01		0.00	1	0.00
Lawyer	1	0.01	1	0.01	2	0.01
Boatman	36	0.31		0.00	36	0.16
Barber	24	0.21		0.00	24	0.11
Poultry Farm	1	0.01		0.00	1	0.00
Imam	1	0.01		0.00	1	0.00
Goldsmith	2	0.02		0.00	2	0.01
Contractor	1	0.01		0.00	1	0.00
Matchmaker		0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
Priest	2	0.02		0.00	2	0.01
Home-craft	1	0.01		0.00	1	0.00
House Rental	10	0.09	2	0.02	12	0.05
Deed-writer	2	0.02		0.00	2	0.01

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Immigrant	120	1.04	6	0.00	126	0.55
Elderly	582	5.03	1002	8.89	1584	6.94
Drug Business	1	0.01		0.00	1	0.00
Shoemaker	2	0.02		0.00	2	0.01
Adult Clamp	2	0.02		0.00	2	0.01
Based begging	4	0.03	11	0.00	15	0.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>11567</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>11266</b>	<b>99.84</b>	<b>22833</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Updated Census and SES survey December 2017-January 2018

## 2.9 Small Ethnic Community in Project Area

37. A small settlement of Rakhine community is located by the side of the embankment of Polder 48 in Kalapara under Patuakhali District. The community is located in Amkhola village. This is the largest Rakhine settlement in Patuakhali District. There are about 50 households living in this village on land partially provided by the government and the Rakhine community for housing provided by an international NGO. This community has emigrated to this area about 300 years ago from the current day Myanmar. None of these households will require to be physically relocated. As per latest assessment, only 2 toilets and 1 kitchen will be affected as secondary structure by following existing alignment. No primary structures will be affected at all for planned improvement of the embankment section in this village.

38. This community is living in good harmony with the mainstream community and enjoying access to all facilities and services provided by the government equally. Some of them have their own agricultural land for cultivation. There is no geographically distinct or ancestral territory enjoyed by this community. They are not dependent on natural resources for their livelihood. They have their own language but also widely speak national Bangla language. They are not in any constraints in performing their own religious activities and prayers. However, they are small in number and recognized as special community in the country. They are traditionally to have family headship by females (mothers) but now have largely shifted to male headship (father). This community is well integrated with the mainstream community and loosely possesses indigenous characteristics as per the World Bank policy on indigenous peoples (OP/BP 4.10).

39. The community, however, is poor and vulnerable. Their literacy rate is low, and level of income is under the national poverty line. The project is considering their socioeconomic vulnerability for enhanced measures in addition to compensation for their affected secondary structures.

## CHAPTER 3: PROJECT IMPACTS AND VULNERABILITIES

40. This Chapter summarizes the involuntary resettlement impacts associated with the project interventions proposed for the six Polders. A Census & Socioeconomic Survey (CSS) were carried out covering different project affected entities including PAHs, common and community establishments due to the project interventions in all the 6 Polders. Socioeconomic information of the project affected People, project's involuntary resettlement impacts, the budget and implementation organization for impact area have been discussed in this RAP and all data and information has been updated in the automated database in MIS System. This RAP has been updated based on latest data & information collected in December 2017-January 2018

### 3.1 Project Affected Households and Persons

41. The package-2 of CEIP-1 will affect **6524** households in their residences, places of businesses and other assets, among which **1777** are titled PAHs and **4,747** are non-titled PAHs. Besides, **135** community properties and **119** other institutions will be affected. Of these PAHs, **2,178** PAHs will be affected through displacement from their residential houses, **1,932** PAHs will be affected in their commercial premises and **253** PAHs will be affected in their residential houses and commercial premises as well. The rest of the PAHs will be losing trees, fish ponds/ghers and only agricultural land. A total of **29554** PAPs belong to **6524** PAHs will be affected (Table 6). A total of **1777** titled PAHs equivalent to **8050** PAPs were covered by Census and Socioeconomic Survey (SES,). Of these PAHs, **2178** HHS will lose their residential structures, **1932** PAHs will lose commercial structures and plots and **253** PAHs will lose both residential and commercial. It is mentionable that 2 Rakhine households will be affected in Polder-48 by the project intervention with the secondary structures like toilets and kitchen. The project will ensure the compensation and resettlement benefits to all affected squatters including Rakhine PAPs/Households for minor affects. The project impacts and inventory of losses have been discussed in this chapter in the following subsections.

**Table 6: Project Affected Households and Persons**

Category of Loss	No. of project affected households (PAHs) by category		
	Titled	Squatters	Total
Only Land	95	0	<b>95</b>
Residential structure (with/without land)	575	1603	<b>2178</b>
Commercial structure (with/without land)	104	1828	<b>1932</b>
Residential and commercial structure (with/without land)	21	232	<b>253</b>
Only Tree (with/without land)	915	93	<b>1008</b>
Others (HHS losing only secondary structure)	67	991	<b>1058</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1777</b>	<b>4747</b>	<b>6524</b>
<b>Total PAPs</b>	<b>8050</b>	<b>21504</b>	<b>29554</b>
Average HH size			<b>4.53</b>

Source: Updated Census and SES survey December 2017-January 2018

42. About 27.24 % of the PAHs (1777 PAHs) own lands under proposed acquisition and the rest 72.76% are non-title PAHs (4747 PAHs) largely squatters on the existing embankments in the 6 Polders. The same communities will also be losing **135 CPS** within the rights of way of the six Polders.

### 3.1.1 Affected Legal Titleholders

43. Table 7 shows Polder wise distribution of the affected legal titleholders by category of losses. A total of **1777** legal titleholder will be affected due to the project interventions. The highest number of the affected legal titleholder households is **1489** PAHs, which will lose residential structure at Polder 39/2C followed by 21 PAHs losing their secondary structures. The majority of PAHs is 1489 HHS (83.79%) which will be losing different properties and assets in Polder 39/2C. A total of **95 HHS** were identified losing only land in the project right of way. It is to be noted that necessary efforts were given to identify plain land owners but they were not found since they live far from the affected agricultural land. It is worth mentioning that many other affected land owners will be identified during payment of cash compensation under law (CUL) by DC offices. People will get replacement cost for their affected land, structure and current market price for their trees. Other resettlement benefits including income and livelihood opportunities will also be provided as per policy of the RAP. The losses are addressed in the entitlement matrices in tables' I-IX.

**Table 7: Polder Wise Affected Legal Titleholder Households**

Category of losses	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total
Only Land	84	0	0	9	2	0	<b>95</b>
Residential structure	394	114	28	33	5	1	<b>575</b>
Commercial structure	81	3	6	14	0	0	<b>104</b>
Residential and Commercial structure	10	3	0	0	8	0	<b>21</b>
Only Tree	899	1	1	13	1	0	<b>915</b>
Others (HHS losing only secondary structure)	21	35	2	8	1	0	<b>67</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1489</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1777</b>
Proportion by Polder (%)	83.79	8.78	2.08	4.33	0.96	0.06	100

Source: Updated Census and SES survey December 2017-January 2018

### 3.1.2 Affected Non-titleholders

44. The census and socioeconomic survey (CSS) has identified **4,747** non-titled PAHs living on the existing embankments in the six Polders. Non-titled PAHs refer households without legal title to the land they occupy and/or use within project right of way. They will be losing their trees, residential and commercial structures, secondary structures, loss of means of livelihoods, such as business income loss, wage loss, etc. Tenants of residential and commercial structures and wage laborers were also identified during census & SES. A description on the tenants and wage laborers has been placed in the following sections. The highest proportion of the non-titled PAHs is found in Polder 40/2 while the lowest proportion of the non-titled PAHs is in Polder 39/2C. About 37% of the non-titled PAHs are in Polder 40/2 followed by Polder 48 (28.84%), Polder 41/1 (17.78%) and Polder 43/2C (11.29%). The lowest impact was identified in Polder 39/2C (1.10%) and the second lowest impact was identified at Polders 47/2 (4.23%).



45. Table 8 presents the details of the project impact on the non-titled households. The losses are addressed in entitlement matrices Tables VI-IX.

**Table 8: Affected Non-Title Holders (PAHs)**

Category of losses	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total
Residential structure	8	713	232	172	32	446	1603
Commercial structure	30	603	342	248	66	539	1828
Residential and Commercial structure	7	102	35	30	4	54	232
Only Tree	4	13	21	2	53	0	93
Others (HHS losing only secondary structure)	3	314	214	84	46	330	991
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1745</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>1369</b>	<b>4747</b>
<b>Proportion by Polder (%)</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>36.76</b>	<b>17.78</b>	<b>11.29</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>28.84</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Updated Census and SES survey December 2017-January 2018

### 3.1.3 Usufruct Rights Holder

46. The project in the six Polders is likely to affect usufruct rights holders. A total of 79 usufruct rights holders including 04 lessees of public land and 75 sharecroppers of private land will be affected due to project interventions. There is no affected sharecropper and lease holder in the 2 Polders, 40/2 and 41/1. The highest number of affected usufruct right holders/lessees (03) was identified in Polder 43/2C while the 60 affected sharecroppers of private land were identified in Polder 48. Sharecroppers may be entitled to for compensation if their standing crops will be affected due to the project interventions following written or verbal agreement among the land owners and sharecroppers. The affected usufruct right holders will be entitled for compensation against lost crop along with the remaining amount (lease amount minus adjusted amount) back from the land owners. RAP implementing consultancy firm will facilitate the affected sharecroppers and usufruct right holders to settle the issue with land owners. Since the land owners are not fully identified during census and IOL survey therefore lessees and sharecroppers are not recognized. The lessees with legal agreement will be identified by DC during LA process while lessees without agreement and sharecroppers will be identified by the RAP team during RAP implementation. The losses are addressed in the entitlement matrixes Table VIII.

**Table 9.1: Affected Usufruct Rights Holders**

Polder	Lessee of public / khas land	Sharecropper of private land	Total	%
Polder 39/2C	1	10	11	13.92
Polder 40/2	0	0	0	0.00
Polder 41/1	0	0	0	0.00
Polder 43/2C	3	3	6	7.59
Polder 47/2	0	2	2	2.53
Polder 48	0	60	60	75.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Updated Census and SES survey December 2017-January 2018

47. These lessees have taken the land from private land owners for a definite period as mentioned 10-20 years. The conditions includes yearly payment Tk 1200 for three cases and Tk 6000 for one case. The details of terms for lease are mentioned in the following table.



**Table 9.2: Lease conditions and status of the Lessees**

Polder No.	Present ID	Land Owner Name	Mouza Name	Plot No.	Quantity of Land	Total Amount of Contract(Tk)	Contract Year	Contract Term (Year)	Yearly Payment (Tk)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
39.2	31	FUZLU KHAN	Dokkhinsheyalkati		2	30000	2006	20	6000.00
43.2	82	MD.JAKIR	DhaniShafa	455	12	12000	2009	10	1200.00
43.2	140	MD.JAKIR	Chorkhali	455	12	12000	2009	10	1200.00
43.2	140	HOSSAIN	Bauria		6	10000	2009	10	1200.00

### 3.1.4 Owners of Vested and Non-Resident Land

48. VNR properties are lands left behind by the people of minority communities who migrated to India and other countries after independence of Pakistan (West and East Pakistan) through partition of Indian sub-continent in 1947 and associated riot and violence. These lands were initially designated as 'enemy property' under Enemy Property Act 1965. An investigation through 1984 designated some of such properties and leased to the citizens on an annual basis or allocated to various government agencies. There still remains an unknown amount of such properties, which are used by people claiming to be related to the original owners. If the legal documents possessed by the present users are found unsatisfactory during acquisition for the CEIP-1 sub projects, DCs will declare that VNR property and disqualify them for the CUL. However, with the enactment of the Vested Property Release/Return Act 2001 (amended in 2012 by Act 22), Government is releasing VNR lands back to the owners (those were unlawfully designated as VNR). Owners of VNR land will only be identified by the DCs during the process of acquisition of land. During consultation meetings and census & SES no VNR property owner has been identified. DC will identify the same based on record of rights during CUL payment process. Affected properties on the VNR land will be paid compensation to the actual owners/occupiers but land compensation will be paid by DC after releasing from VNR list as per Vested Property Release/Return Act 2001 (amended in 2012 by Act 22). The issue of vested properties have been addressed in the entitlement matrix Table IX.

## 3.2 Project Impacts on Land and Other Physical Assets

### 3.2.1 Impacts on Land

49. The 6 Polders of package 2 of the CEIP-1 require acquisition of **154.76 ha** lands of which the highest quantum is **57.52 ha** of cropped land. Thirty eight point twenty one (38.21) ha of crop land is affected in Polder 39/2C followed by orchard/forest land (52.12 ha), homestead (30.78ha). A total of 6.04 ha land is being used as vita (high land) where people can construct their houses. The orchard is commercially very much important in the coastal region. Orchard category (mostly betel nut, coconut etc.) of land has been physically identified during census and SES by the RAP/ LAP survey team. Category of land will be finally determined by the DC offices during LA process. Affected trees on the ROW have been counted during CSES. As shown in Table 09, a total of 154.76 ha land will be acquired, of which about 116.09 ha acquired land is at Polder 39/2C followed by 12.45ha at Polder 40/2, 8.35 ha at Polder 41/1, 14.66 ha at Polder 43/2C, 2.31 ha at Polder 47/2 and 0.90hector in Polder 48. Affected land owners will get replacement cost for their affected land and structure by category. They will also be entitled to get compensation for their affected trees and fruits. Please refer to the entitlement matrix Table I.

**Table 10: Distribution of Land for Acquisition by Polders (Tentative)**

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total
1	Homestead	19.15	5.63	1.24	4.23	0.53		30.78
2	Vita/High Land	4.77	0.09	1.13	0	0.05		6.04
3	Cropped	38.21	4.38	4.93	7.60	1.50	0.90	57.52
4	Orchard	51.1	0.24	0.43	0.35	0		52.12
5	Pond	1.18	2.11	0.42	0.57	0		4.28
6	Wet land/ Ditch	1.68		0	1.51	0.23		3.42
7	Commercially used			0.20	0.40	0		0.60
		<b>116.09</b>	<b>12.45</b>	<b>8.35</b>	<b>14.66</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>154.76</b>

Source: Updated Census and SES survey December 2017-January 2018

### 3.2.2 Impacts on Structures

50. A variety of different categories of primary structures<sup>12</sup> covering total floor area of **19,35,724** square feet (sft.) will be affected in the 6 Polders, of which **352,918** sft are on private land and the remaining **15,82,806** sft. are on public land. The owners of affected structures on private land will be paid compensation at replacement cost along with house construction grant while the owners of affected structures on public land will be paid replacement cost along with transfer and reconstruction grants. The issues of compensation and benefits for the affected structures have been addressed in the entitlement matrix Table III

### 3.2.3 Primary Structure on Private Land

51. The affected primary structures on private land (**397,651 sft.**) include five categories, such as pucca, semi-pucca, made of CI sheets, katcha and thatched. Pucca and semi-pucca structures were treated as non-shift able while the remaining other structures were treated as shift able structure. Out of the total affected primary structures on private land majority (268,415.6 sft, 67.50 %) are affected in Polder 39/2C. Considering the major category of affected structure, Tin-Katcha (tin roofed and floor katcha) 70.02 % followed by Tin -Pucca (tin roofed and floor pucca) structures 12.59%, thatched 8.71%, Semi-pucca 6.46% and Pucca 2.24%. It is to be noted that the affected primary structures have been categorized into 13 different categories but grouped into five major categories as above. Category of structures have been determined based on PAVC recommendation. Legal owners of the affected structures will be able to relocate their structures on their remaining land or their purchased alternative land by investing their received CUL for acquired land.

**Table 11: Affected Primary Housing Structures (in sft.) Land owners (legal)**

Type	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total	%
Pucca	3572.53		64	4720	535.5		8892.03	2.24
<b>Semi-Pucca</b> :Tin+Pucca+Pucca (2/4 Chala)	7589.3	2891	1754	720			12954.3	3.26
<b>Semi-Pucca</b> :Tin+Pucca+Katcha (2/4 Chala)	1610.67						1610.67	0.41
<b>Semi-Pucca:</b> Tin+Pucca+Pucca (1 Chala)	6640.62	84	192	382.5			7299.12	1.84
<b>Semi-Pucca:</b> Tin+Pucca+Katcha (1 Chala)	3764.71						3764.71	0.95
<b>Tin Pucca:</b> Tin+Tin/Wood+Pucca/Wo	38774.67		3561	844.25	729		43908.9	11.04

<sup>12</sup> Primary structure denotes a structure which is measured in square feet and used as living quarters, cow sheds, kitchen, shop, fire wood storage, etc.

Type	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total	%
od with Seling (2/4 Chala)								
<b>Tin Pucca:</b> Tin+Tin/Wood+Pucca/Wo od without Seling (2/4 Chala)	3240.015	252	373	1795	512		6172.02	1.55
<b>Tin Katcha:</b> Tin+Tin/Wood+Katcha (2/4 Chala)	129773.1	47154.5	7491	12461	5726.25	630	203236	51.11
<b>Tin Katcha:</b> Tin+Bamboo/Son+Wood (2/4 Chala)	8139.91	1775	136	40	410.5		10501.4	2.64
<b>Tin Katcha:</b> Tin+Tin/Wood+Katcha (1 ChalaSapra)	10628.47	1742	981	6061.5	4021.25	135	23569.2	5.93
<b>Tin Katcha:</b> Tin+Bamboo/Son/Patk hori/Polythin+Katcha (1 ChalaSapra)	30460.96	4758		3485.5	2258.25	148.5	41111.2	10.34
<b>Thatched:</b> Kuregor (Kitchen & other Houses)	23541.17	6333	225	1136.75	2282.75		33518.7	8.43
<b>Thatched:</b> Kuregor (Resident House)	679.44	289		144			1112.44	0.28
<b>Total =</b>	<b>268415.6</b>	<b>65278.5</b>	<b>14777</b>	<b>31790.5</b>	<b>16475.5</b>	<b>913.5</b>	<b>397651</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>67.50</b>	<b>16.42</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>7.99</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Updated Census and SES survey December 2017-January 2018

### 3.2.4 Affected Primary Housing Structures on GoB land

52. According to Census and IoL about **1,350,243** sft of various categories of primary structures will be affected by the project on public land (mostly owned by BWDB) in six Polders. These structures are mostly Tin-Katcha (62.61 %) followed by Tin-Pucca(16.45%), Thatched (9.88%) and Semi-pucca6.90%. Only 4.36 % of the affected structures on public land were found pucca category. Pucca and Semi-pucca structures on public land are mostly used for commercial purposes at Bazar area while Katcha and Thatched structures are used as residential premises.

53. Affected structure owners are entitled to have compensation for affected structures at replacement cost and transfer & reconstruction grants. They had been encouraged for self-relocation. According to unit rates of land and structures obtained during property valuation survey, the affected squatter HHS may purchase land with their received compensation, grants and resettlement assistance for self-relocation in cluster manner. Category wise quantity of affected primary structure on public land is presented in Table below.

**Table 12: Affected Primary Structures (in sft.) on GoB land**

Type	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total	Percentage (%)
Pucca	1822.48	34368.75	2087.75	119.375	27	17580	56005.4	4.15
<b>Semi-Pucca</b> :Tin+Pucca+Pucca (2/4 Chala)	937	26927.25	8758.25	6652		6549.5	49824	3.69
<b>Semi-Pucca</b> :Tin+Pucca+Katcha (2/4 Chala)	432	1532	1481.75	3001		1968.125	8414.88	0.62
<b>Semi-Pucca</b> :Tin+Pucca+Pucca (1 Chala)	3374.254	6162.5	4750.75	3675.5		13138	31101	2.30
<b>Semi-Pucca</b> :Tin+Pucca+Katcha (1 Chala)		2031.75	385.5	660.25		893.75	3971.25	0.29
<b>Tin</b>		54541.25	36149.5	14233.99	2363.5	9819.5	117108	8.67

Type	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total	Percentage (%)
<b>Pucca:</b> Tin+Tin/Wood+Pucca/Wood with Seling (2/4 Chala)								
<b>Tin Pucca:</b> Tin+Tin/Wood+Pucca/Wood without Seling (2/4 Chala)	3101.52	38054.25	16046	26230.18	8159	13426.63	105018	7.78
<b>Tin Katcha:</b> Tin+Tin/Wood+Katcha (2/4 Chala)	5146.179	159990.6	53116.75	47408.75	7585.47	125660.9	398909	29.54
<b>Tin Katcha:</b> Tin+Bamboo/Son+Wood (2/4 Chala)		8868.25	1145.5	322	385	4256.75	14977.5	1.11
<b>Tin Katcha:</b> Tin+Tin/Wood+Katcha (1 ChalaSapra)	2674.223	92620.29	54204	33219	3996.75	86550.05	273264	20.24
<b>Tin Katcha:</b> Tin+Bamboo/Son/Patkhor/Polythin+Katcha (1 ChalaSapra)	3328.213	33573.5	39996.95	27737.65	4683.5	48965.5	158285	11.72
<b>Thatched:</b> Kuregor (Kitchen & other Houses)	259.42	48032.5	14068.25	5642	5745.5	42924.25	116672	8.64
<b>Thatched:</b> Kuregor (Resident House)		5031	273	313	523	10553.25	16693.3	1.24
<b>Total =</b>	<b>21075.29</b>	<b>511733.9</b>	<b>232464</b>	<b>169214.7</b>	<b>33468.72</b>	<b>382286.2</b>	<b>1350243</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>%</b>	1.56	37.90	17.22	12.53	2.48	28.31	100	

54. Table 13 shows that there are 25 categories of affected secondary structures<sup>13</sup> such as latrine, tube well, boundary wall, pillar, etc. due to the project interventions. A huge number of latrines (Pucca-105, Slab-1821) had been affected due to the project interventions. Besides, pillar, staircases, septic tanks, water tanks, gates, etc. are affected by the project interventions. Affected people will be entitled to have compensation and other resettlement benefits as per entitlement matrix for affected structures irrespective of title to the land.

**Table 13: Affected Secondary Structures**

SI No	Category of Structure	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total
1	Sanitary Latrine (No.)	18	38	9	6	5	29	<b>105</b>
2	Slub Latrine (No.)	291	620	291	165	75	379	<b>1821</b>
3	Katcha Latrine (No.)		5		14	3	12	<b>34</b>
4	Tube well (No.)	49	8		1	1	79	<b>138</b>
5	Deep Tube well (No.)	2	2	12	24	1	17	<b>58</b>
6	5 inch boundary wall (rft)	461.8	5737	2686	1595.5	348	4436	<b>15264.3</b>
7	RCC Pillar (No.)	62	111	77	179	1	292	<b>722</b>
8	Stairs (rft)		723.5	28		48	292.5	<b>1092</b>
9	Stairs (sft)	1087.38			271.25			<b>1358.63</b>
10	Water House (cft)	3534.37			3269	478	3755.5	<b>11036.87</b>
11	Water House (No.)		4	6				<b>10</b>
12	Pucca Floor (sft)	3489.92	2646.75	3925	1954	39	8504.5	<b>20559.17</b>
13	Machine Foundation (cft)	520.77	84	55	154.5		73.5	<b>887.77</b>

<sup>13</sup> Secondary structure denotes auxiliary structures associated with living quarters and measured in number, cft and rft.

SI No	Category of Structure	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total
14	Gate (No.)	2	8	3			9	22
15	Safety Tank (cft)	1706.88					2556.75	4263.63
16	Safety Tank (No.)		9					9
17	Water Filter (No)		7					7
18	Water Tank (cft)	993.97					140	1133.97
19	Water Tank (No)		7					7
20	Boundary wall (Tin) (rft)	89	1031.5	460	248	132	982	2942.5
21	Billboard (sft)				169			169
22	Banch (sft)	49.6	189.2028	10		32	82	362.8028
23	Great Bim (rft)	127					320	447
24	Minar (sft)		6					6
25	Ciment Pillar (No.)	2						2

Source: Updated Census and SES survey December 2017-January 2018

### 3.2.5 Shift-able and Non-Shift-able Structures

55. A total of 1018452.35 sft of non-shift able and 169801.05 sft of shift able structures will be affected by the project interventions in the six Polders under package 2. The structures are largely shift able built with construction materials like bamboo and timber frame and corrugated iron sheets or thatches in roof and fences. More than 14% of the affected structures are shift able and about 86% are non-shift able. Among the shift able structures some are constructed on legged frames (tong shops) those can be moved intact without dismantling. Such structures will get compensation @ 5% of the structure value to be determined by PAVC.

56. Table 14 provides estimates of shift able and non-shift able structures affected by the project interventions.

**Table 14: Affected Shift-able and Non-shift able Structures**

Polder	Non-Shiftable		Shiftable		Total (sft)
	Sft	%	sft	%	
Polder 39/2C	191967.39	18.85	28918.67	17.0309	220,886
Polder 40/2	333506.88	32.75	70051.25	41.2549	403,558
Polder 41/1	134680.75	13.22	18660.00	10.9893	153,341
Polder 43/2C	118721.57	11.66	14566.00	8.57827	133,288
Polder 47/2	27987.97	2.75	362.50	0.21349	28,350
Polder 48	211587.80	20.78	37242.63	21.9331	248,830
<b>Total</b>	<b>1018452.35</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>169801.05</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1188253.40</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>85.71</b>		<b>14.29</b>		

Source: Updated Census and SES survey December 2017-January 2018

57. The affected structures will be specifically classified during joint assessment by the PAVC prior to implementation of the RAP. Compensation for various categories of structures will be paid based on rates to be determined by the DC office and/ or PAVC.

### 3.2.6 Trees and Perennials

58. A total of **162,224** trees on private lands will be affected in the 6 Polders. Out of the total affected trees, 81,526(50.26%) are timber trees, 27,661 (17.05%) are fruit bearing trees, 21,805(13.44%) are battle nuts (supari) trees and 16,545(10.20%) are banana trees and 1,054 (0.65%) are medicinal plants. Besides, there are 1,054 (0.65%) affected medicinal plants within right of way of the project. The first and the second highest numbers and percentages of trees are 81,526 (50%) timber trees and 27,661 (17.054%) fruit bearing trees. There are about 31.85 % and 18.63 % affected big and medium sizes trees respectively. Magnitude of these affected trees by types and sizes indicates impacts on the affected households. Compensation for affected trees will be paid at current market price (CMP). The CMP will be assessed by Department of Forest as per their rate schedule for various species and size of trees and will be paid by DC. Table 15 provides detailed information about types and sizes of different trees. The issue of compensation for the affected trees has been addressed in the entitlement matrix Table IV.

**Table 15: Project Affected Trees on Land to be acquired**

Types of trees	Big	Medium	Small	Plant	Total	%
Fruit bearing	4,988	3,738	9,650	9,285	27,661	17.05
Timber	18,846	17,832	27,705	17,143	81,526	50.26
Medicinal	756	228	64	6	1,054	0.65
Banana	5,294	3,324	3,361	4,566	16,545	10.20
Bamboo	8,385	2,705	2,351	192	13,633	8.40
Battle nut (Supari)	13,397	2,388	1,974	4,046	21,805	13.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,666</b>	<b>30,215</b>	<b>45,105</b>	<b>35,238</b>	<b>162,224</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>31.85</b>	<b>18.63</b>	<b>27.80</b>	<b>21.72</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Updated Census and SES survey December 2017-January 2018

59. It was found that each of about 39.68 % of the PAHs in the six Polders had annual income less than BDT 87,000. It should be mentioned here that according to the BBS- HEIS regional poverty line as of 2010, lower poverty line of the rural population in coastal districts under Khulna and Barisal Division is BDT 1132 per person/month. Acknowledging the national average inflation rates (6.66% per year) between 2010 and 2018 by BBS based on consumer price for the country, the up dated poverty line would be BDT 1562 per person/month in 2018. The HH size of the affected people of this package is 4.53. It is anticipated that all these households will be pushed down for further vulnerability if their self-relocation will be taken place out of their current economic activities or adequate livelihood restoration measures are not taken. If the household heads of the poor family lose their regular income, it will affect their households including the 492 female headed PAHs in the six Polders. As anticipated that they will be in difficulty if their lost workdays during self-relocation are not compensated. Income restoration assistance for the loss of business and wage will be compensated irrespective of their vulnerability. Ultra-poor EPs will get special assistance as per policy of the RAP. The issue of vulnerability has been addressed in the entitlement matrix Table III.

### 3.2.7 Loss of Business Income

60. The project interventions in the six Polders will affect **2061** PAHs losing their businesses of which 1178 PAHs are operating their businesses at their commercial structures by themselves. Of commercial structures of 1172 HHS, 58 structures are on their own land and 1114 are on the public land. On the other hand, a total of 883 PAHs are running their businesses as tenants of commercial structures of whom 69 titled and 814 non-titled business operators. Table 15 shows nature of ownership of commercial structures of total affected business losing households. Business operators are entitled for compensation for loss of business income for 45

days to be determined by PAVC based on average income. Majority of such impacts had been identified in Polders 40/2 and 48 Polder wise number of affected business premises operated by owners and tenants is shown in Table 16. The loss of income from affected business has been addressed in the entitlement matrix Table VI.

**Table 16: Loss of Businesses Income (No. of Shops)**

Polders	Titles	Complete displacement		
		Owner Operator	Tenant	Total
Polder 39/2C	Titled	45	51	96
	Non-titled	16	27	43
Polder 40/2	Titled	5	0	2
	Non-titled	329	398	734
Polder 41/1	Titled	2	0	0
	Non-titled	217	68	288
Polder 43/2C	Titled	4	18	22
	Non-titled	143	115	260
Polder 47/2	Titled	2	0	0
	Non-titled	47	8	55
Polder 48	Titled	0	0	0
	Non-titled	362	198	561
<b>Total =</b>	<b>Titled</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>120</b>
	<b>Non-titled</b>	<b>1114</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>1941</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1172</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>2061</b>

Source: Updated Census and SES survey December 2017-January 2018

### 3.2.8 Loss of Rental Income

61. Table 17 shows Polder wise affected structure owners' loss of rental income against their affected structures due to the project interventions. Loss of rental income of both the titled and non-titled commercial and residential structures is shown in Table 16. A total of **951** PAHs will lose rental income of their affected structures. A total of **883** HHS will lose rental income of their affected commercial structures. Of which 814 structures are on public land while 69 structures are on private land. On the other hand, **68** HHS will lose rental income of their residential structures of which 63 structures are on public land while 05 structures are on private land. The highest impact of loss of rental income due to displacement of non-titled commercial structure was found at Polder 40/2 followed by Polder 48 (198) and Polder 43/2C (115). The affected renters will be entitled to, for three months rental income as per entitlement policy (Loss item No. VI) of the RAP. The loss of rental income has been addressed in the entitlement matrix Table III.

**Table 17: Households and Persons Losing Rental Income**

Polders	Number of Households and Persons Losing Rental Income			
	Residential		Commercial	
	Titled	Non-titled	Titled	Non-titled
Polder 39/2C	3	6	51	27
Polder 40/2	0	17	0	398
Polder 41/1	0	4	0	68
Polder 43/2C	2	9	18	115
Polder 47/2	0	0	0	8
Polder 48	0	27	0	198
<b>Total =</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>814</b>
		<b>68</b>		<b>883</b>

Source: Updated Census and SES survey December 2017-January 2018



### 3.2.9 Loss of Employment

62. Table 18 shows that out of **1,595** business losing households, the **421** affected business enterprises were operated by paid employees and remaining **1,174** are own operators. A total of 328 affected employees had been identified during census and IOL survey. They had been employed for more than 6 months and they were monthly salaried. They will be entitled to have assistance for wage loss for 90 days at approved rate to be determined and recommended by PAVC. The loss of income from wages/employment has been addressed in the entitlement matrix Table VI.

**Table 18: Affected Employed Population**

Polder	Business enterprises operated by		Numbers of Employees engaged for more than 6 months
	Owner-Operated	Paid Employees	
Polder 39/2C	61	38	11
Polder 40/2	335	104	95
Polder 41/1	220	12	12
Polder 43/2C	148	32	24
Polder 47/2	47	1	1
Polder 48	363	234	185
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>328</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,595</b>		

Source: Updated Census and SES survey December 2017-January 2018

## 3.3 Other Impacts and Vulnerabilities

### 3.3.1 Impact on Economic Activities

63. There are diverse occupations among the PAPs i.e. agriculture, business, service, day labor and fishing. Employment of other wage laborers in construction works may have its impact on local economic activities including agriculture and fishery. More specifically, affected businessmen and wage laborers will lose means of their livelihoods for some days. There is a provision in this RAP policy to pay compensation against business income loss for 45 days and wage loss for 90 days. It is expected that unemployed local youths and women will have opportunity to get employment during construction works. Regular agricultural and fishing activities (outside the project ROW) in the Polder areas may be affected or impacted by project interventions unless appropriate civil works schedule is adopted. Movement of local peoples will not be restricted anyway during the implementation as well as their usual economic activities will be remained uninterrupted. The loss of income from wages/employment has been addressed in the entitlement matrix Table VI.

### 3.3.2 Impact on Students

64. Currently, about 25% of the affected people in the six Polders is students. Community Property Resources (CPRs) like elementary schools (**38**) and Madras ahs (**44**) will be affected due to the project interventions. As a result, schooling of students of those affected educational institutions may be disrupted for the time being. It is anticipated that some of those students may be irregular in their educational institutions for several weeks or even months if their households are relocated far away from present place of residences. Delay in relocation of the affected educational institutions will have profound impact on schooling of the students of the respective educational institutions. Management committees of these affected educational institutions and concern authorities should plan and design ahead for appropriate self-relocation of these institutions for avoiding or minimizing impact on schooling. The managing committees



of the affected educational institutions will encourage to re-establish alternative sites on the eve of relocating the educational institutions.

### 3.3.3 Impact on Women and Vulnerable Groups

65. Among the affected vulnerable population, **14.66 %** are women that includes HH heads and other members. Among these women almost half are housewives. According to census and IOL survey, there are 212 widows, 36 abandoned and 08 divorcees found among the affected population in six Polders. A total of 182 women are involved in different economic activities such as, day labor, businesses, service, fishing, and tailoring. They have established their connection and social acceptance for work outside of their homes. Moving out to new places for livelihood will be challenging. They will find difficulty due to temporary isolation if they are relocated out of their current proximity. However, female headed poor households will be entitled to, special grants as per entitlement policy of the RAP. Women are busy with daily household's chores and they play in relocation of HHS. So, women members will be busy with transfer and reconstruction of their affected structure. Although, no one will be physically relocated among the affected Rakhine people in Polder-48, the social assessment found some of them as vulnerable. Special attention will be given to the affected vulnerable communities through providing them different supports as per need base. During implementation of RAP, the LAP/RAP Team along with DDCS and PMS Consultants with the guidance of PMU Consultants will identify these vulnerable affected people those of who will fail to restore their livelihood. The supports for those vulnerable people includes awareness raising, training on IGA, refer them for microfinance support, cash support for civic amenities etc.

### 3.4 Impact on Community Structures

66. The project interventions in the six Polders will not affect any physical and cultural resources and therefore, OP 4.11 of the World Bank will not trigger. Table 19 shows that a total of **254** different types of affected community structure/establishments including educational institutions, religious institutions, and other public and private establishments which will be affected. The highest number of CPSs is 66 CPSs in Polder 48, followed by 60 CPSs in Polder 40/2, 48 CPSs in Polder 41/1, and minimal impact on the remaining Polders. Out of the 254 affected CPSs, **89** CPs are mosques, 6 CPSs are temple (*mandirs*), 37 CPSs are samity house, 15 CPSs are local club, 18 school/pathshala, 6 Union Parishad, 14 madrasahs and 3 used by communities (Table 18). There are 02 rehabilitation village (Abashon Polli) will be affected for Package-2 project intervention from which one part of Rakahain village. The affected CPSs will be mostly partially affected, with impacts over boundary walls, staircases, gates, ablution points, etc. This will not impact on schooling or religious practice of the areas. Moreover, in cases, where the full structures are affected, the project will encourage the concerned Management Committees of these affected institutions for immediate self-relocation to minimize any negative impact. Volume of affected community structures is included in the affected structures in Table 19.

**Table 19: Affected Community Structures**

SI No	Category	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total
1	Mosque	13	25	15	13	5	18	<b>89</b>
2	Samity		9	10	6	3	9	<b>37</b>
3	Mandir			1	1		4	<b>6</b>
4	Club		2	8		2	3	<b>15</b>
5	School/Pathshala	4	6	3	1	1	3	<b>18</b>
6	Union Parishad		3	1		1	1	<b>6</b>
7	Lged						1	<b>1</b>
8	Proshikhon Kendo		1					<b>1</b>
9	Atimkhana	1						<b>1</b>
10	BWDB		1			2		<b>3</b>

SI No	Category	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total
11	F.C.D.I				7		2	9
12	Madrasha	4	4	2		1	3	14
13	Resort					1	5	6
14	Party Office				1		3	4
15	Police Fari			1			1	2
16	Foundation			1				1
17	Clinic	2					1	3
18	Mazar Sharif			1				1
19	Gono Shasta Adhidaptar		7		2		1	10
20	Abason Polli	2						2
21	Eidgha Math	1		1				2
22	Rhd				2			2
23	Zilla Proshasad				1			1
24	Forest Office				1	1	1	3
25	Bangladesh Fish Development Corporation		1					1
26	Bangladesh Scout Bhaban			1				1
27	Ltd. Organization		1	3		1	10	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>254</b>

Source: Updated Census and SES survey December 2017-January 2018

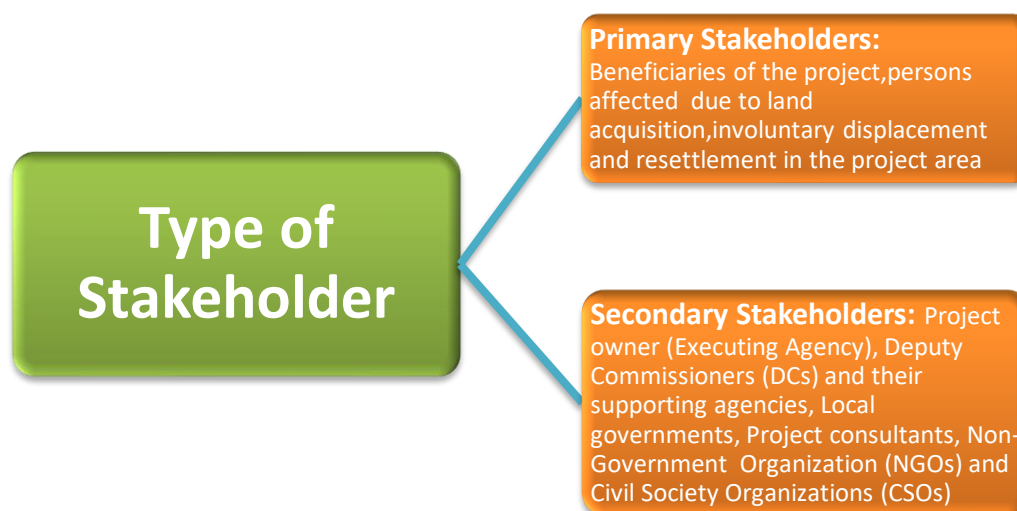
## CHAPTER 4: DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

### 4.1 Introduction

67. Consultation meetings are the best resolutions to bridge up the gap between the APs and primary stakeholders of the project (i.e. donors, acquiring and requiring bodies, Implementing agencies, etc.). The project beneficiaries and affected communities can participate directly in consultation meetings. In the meetings, they can put forward their opinions and views about the project from preparation to execution stage of the project. It is worth mentioning that views of community level project stakeholders are needed to be considered in decision making about project design, impact assessment, mitigation measures, and implementation of RAP. These are the key objectives of the consultation meetings. A total of 22 consultation meetings were conducted with the stakeholders in the Package 2 Polders of CEIP-I project affected area including special consultation with the marginalized and vulnerable communities.

### 4.2 Identification of Stakeholders

68. Various categories of stakeholders had been identified during census and consultation meetings at field level. Stakeholders include affected people both male and female living on private and government land, local elites, community leaders, local elected government representatives, executing agency, implementing agency, deputy commissioners, etc. Some of the stakeholders will be directly impacted by the project interventions during implementation and some of them will be indirectly impacted. These stakeholders can be divided into two broad groups:



**Figure 8: Classification of Stakeholders**

69. Primary stakeholders were required to participate directly in project planning and implementation process. They had been consulted at all stages of the project cycle. They had been facilitated to mention both the positive and the adverse impacts of their own. Then they were informed immediately about tentative mitigation measures in response to reported adverse impacts. They were further facilitated to mention what measures they could think more appropriate to mitigate their reported adverse impacts. They were informed and encouraged for self-relocation with compensation; they will receive against land acquisition, displacement of structures and loss of means of livelihoods. They were also informed about grievance redress mechanism. The secondary stakeholders played important role in planning for preparation of this

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Some of them will play role during implementation and monitoring & evaluation process of the project.

### 4.3 Consultation Framework and methodology

70. A total of **22 formal consultation meetings** were held during Census and IOL survey from 1st June 2015 to October 2015. Apart from these a large number of small group consultation meetings had been held during census and IOL survey. The participants were facilitated to take part in consultation meetings by using Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) approach. Both the primary and the secondary stakeholders of the project were informed through personal contact, assistance of the market owners' association, over mobile phone communication, etc. It has already been mentioned that the key objectives of the consultation meetings were to disclose both positive and negative impacts of the project to the community and stakeholders as well. Holding consultation meetings was aimed to ensure inclusion of views and opinions from project affected persons about project impact in their livelihood and social well-being.

71. A total of 22 consultation meetings and numerous informal discussions were held (4 meetings in each of the five Polders except 47/2 where 2 meetings were held) along the project alignment (ROW). The consultation meetings were held at market places, where the project impact was anticipated. It is worth mentioning that there was no female participation in the consultation meetings held at different market places because, shopkeepers and owners of commercial structures the males. On the other hand, the females took part in the consultation meetings and focused group discussions held at residential areas along the alignment under package 2. More specifically, the female household heads were separately interviewed during census and IOL survey. The focused group meetings with businessmen and vendors were arranged at different places along the alignment. In addition, views, opinions and perspectives of local respectable persons, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups were also sought in the consultation meetings.

72. The participants were facilitated to take part in consultation meetings by using Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) approach. Both the primary and the secondary stakeholders of the project were informed through personal contact, about assistance of the market owners' association, over mobile phone communication, etc. It has already been mentioned earlier that the key objectives of the consultation meetings were to disclose both positive and negative impacts of the project to the community and stakeholders as well. It is worth mentioning that there was no female participation in the consultation meetings held at different market places because, shopkeepers and owners of commercial structures the males. On the other hand, the females took part in the consultation meetings and focus group discussions held at residential areas along the alignment under package 2. More specifically, the female household heads were separately interviewed during census and IOL survey. The focused group meetings with businessmen and vendors were arranged at different places along the alignment. In addition, views, opinions and perspectives of local respectable persons, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups were also sought for in the consultation meetings.



**Pictures: Consultation meetings held at Polder level**

73. Process of land acquisition, positive and negative impacts of the project, CUL payment procedure at DC Office, donors policy on involuntary resettlement, cut-off-date for inventory of lost property, probable resettlement benefits, roles and responsibilities of the project authority, requirement of active participation of affected people and the stakeholders in all stages of the project, compensation, relocation options, mitigation measures against adverse social impacts and mitigation measures, etc. were discussed in the stakeholder consultation meetings. Stakeholders expressed their views on the project, more specifically about their perception on land acquisition process, compensation process, relocation requirements, and views on alternative design options of the road to avoid or minimize private land acquisition and displacement.

74. During consultation meetings, relevant issues of the project were discussed to let the people know about the project goals and objectives, principles, etc. Prior notice (personal contact, announcement in market places and through the LGI people) was given to the people on the date, time and venue of the meetings. This process will continue during implementation and monitoring of implementation of the RAP.

75. During project implementation period, a Bangla resettlement information booklet will be distributed locally among the APs. This will accurately describe the project including its impact, policy framework, compensation, mitigation measures as well as implementation procedure, institutional arrangement for resettlement plan implementation, grievances redress of APs, information dissemination to the entitled APs, etc.

#### **4.4 Information Disclosure**

76. Consultation meetings were held initially during starting of the census and IOL survey to disclose relevant project information to the project stakeholders. Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) followed consultation throughout the period of census and IOL survey. The key issues of discussion were project aspects, mitigation measures and compensation against losses of the APs. The participants at the meeting also shared their views and concerns about the project.

#### **Disclosure of Legal and Policy Guidelines**

77. As a part of WB policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12) and to provide a reasonable time space to the Persons to be displaced, project information was disseminated through stakeholder consultation and opinion of the APs was invited through consultation meeting. For transparency and inclusiveness of the APs, they were provided with information on legal provisions of land acquisition and WB policy on involuntary resettlement. The public

communications policy of WB aims at enhancing stakeholders' trust in WB operations. The Policy among others promotes, (i) awareness and understanding of WB activities, policies, strategies, objectives, and results among general public; (ii) participatory development, ensuring a greater two-way flow of information between WB and its stakeholders, including affected people; and (iii) transparency and accountability in WB operations. The Policy also calls for other means of disclosure or dissemination, depending on the intended recipient or audience as well as the intended purpose for disclosing the information.

78. The Project design, alignment options, benefits and adverse social impacts had been discussed with the persons to be displaced and their community. Stakeholders were asked for their views on the project's overall as well as more specific discussion about their perception on land acquisition and compensation process, relocation requirements, and views on alternative options. Women and other vulnerable groups were also consulted concerning the specific project impacts and their livelihood aspects. The provisions of the WB policy and Government laws on land acquisition were also disclosed to the persons to be displaced and their community. During the census and IOL survey, meaningful consultations were held in designated points. Views of the community were shared to consider possibilities of minimizing resettlement impacts by stripping down the end point of the alignment to avoid partial effect on commercial structures in the market.

#### 4.5 Stakeholder Consultations

79. The Stakeholder Consultation Meetings were arranged at market areas or near the market areas to ensure maximum attendance and participation of the affected persons. A total of 1328 people was consulted through consultation meetings among them 1185 (89%) are the males and 143 (11%) are the females. Different types of stakeholders participated in those consultation meetings. These stakeholders include the concerned-UP Chairman & Members, land owners, teacher, Imam, Local Community Leaders, political leaders, farmer, shopkeepers, driver, businessmen, students, day laborers, aged persons, carpenters, housewives and other affected people attended the consultation meeting sessions. Dates of commencement of census and IOL in the six Polders under package 2 were declared as the cut-off dates for the non-titled affected persons including squatters. According to the commencement of census survey cut-off dates for Polder 39/2C was June 01, 2015 while for Polder 40/2, 41/1 and 43/2C was July 01, 2015 and for Polder 47/2 and 48 the cut-off date was July 26, 2015. Couples of consultation meeting held with tribal (Rakhain) and Fisheries community in Polder 48. They have been discussed with many issues regarding the project intervention. Impact and mitigation measures, minimizing private land acquisition and optimum use of available government land, policy of compensation and resettlement benefits for affected structure and other assets, people's preferences about mode of compensation, potential social and environmental impacts and mitigation measures, business restoration, income generating alternatives for vulnerable households, gender issues, scope of work for local people especially poor and vulnerable affected people in project civil work, etc. were discussed in the consultation meetings.

**Table 20: Stakeholder consultations venue and participant's information.**

Polder No.	Sl. No.	Date and time	Location	Type of Participants	Number of participants		
					Male	Female	Total
39/2C	1	September 10, 2015 10.00 am)	Venue: Shapa Bazar Upazila: Bhandaria Dist.: Pirojpur	Representatives from day labour, fisherman, agricultural worker, student, businessmen, muyajjin etc.	43	00	43
	2	September 10, 2015 (12 am)	Venue: Badura Bazar Upazila: Mathbaria Dist.: Pirojpur	Representatives from service holder, business tenant, businessmen,	39	00	39



Polder No.	Sl. No.	Date and time	Location	Type of Participants	Number of participants		
					Male	Female	Total
				rickshaw puller, day labour, agricultural worker etc.			
	3	September 11, 2015 (11.00 am)	Venue: MullaBary Upazila: Bhandaria Dist.: Pirojpur	Representatives from serviceholder, driver, agriculture, business, rickshaw puller etc.	58	4	62
	4	September 11, 2015 (2.00 am)	Venue: Junia Bazar Upazila: Bhandaria Dist.: Pirojpur	Representatives from serviceholder, driver, agriculture, business, rickshaw puller etc.	38	9	47
40/2	5	September 12, 2015 (10.00 am)	Venue: Tengra Bazar, Upazila: Pathorghata Dist.: Barguna	Representatives from service holder, business tenant, businessmen etc.	31	00	31
	6	September 12, 2015 (3.30 pm)	Venue: Tafalbaria, Upazila: Pathorghata Dist.: Borguna	Representatives from day labour, fisherman, agricultural worker, student, businessmen, uyajjin etc.	35	00	35
	7	September 13, 2015 (10.00 am)	Venue: ChorDuani Higher Secondary School, Upazila: Pathorghata Dist.: Barguna	Representatives from service holder, business tenant, businessmen, rickshaw puller, day labour, agricultural worker etc.	3	41	44
	8	September 13, 2015 (3.30 pm)	Venue: Notun Bazar, Upazila: Pathorghata Dist.: Barguna	Representatives from service holder, business tenant, businessmen, van puller, smith, mason etc.	47	00	47
41/1	9	July 7, 2015 (9.30 am)	Venue: Purakata, Union: 5 no. Ayla Patakata Thana: BargunaSadar	Representatives from serviceholder, driver, agriculture, business, rickshaw puller etc.	55	2	57
	10	August 18, 2015 (3.30 pm)	Venue: Golbunia Bazar, Ward no.: 2 no. Thana: BargunaSadar	Representatives from service holder, housewife, driver, business, agriculture, student, fishermen, mason, boatmen, day labour etc.	59	13	72
	11	September 14, 2015 (10.30 am)	Venue: ChotoLobonGola Govt. Primary School, Ward no.: 4, Burir Char Thana: Borguna Sadar	Representatives from service holder, housewife, driver, business, agriculture, student, fishermen, day labour etc.	23	5	28
	12	September 14, 2015 (4.00 pm)	Venue: Thanapara Shahid Sriti Sorok, Ward no.: 2 no. Thana: Borguna Sadar	Representatives from service holder, electrician, business etc.	10	1	11
43/2C	13	September 10, 2015 (10.00 am)	Venue: Horidebpur Secondary School, Union: Golkhali Ward no.: 1 Thana: Golachipa, Dist: Patuakhali	Representatives from UP member, social worker, service holder, house-wife, teacher, student, business tenant, businessmen,	143	28	171

Polder No.	Sl. No.	Date and time	Location	Type of Participants	Number of participants		
					Male	Female	Total
				day labour, fishermen, barber, boatmen, driver, mason, agricultural worker etc.			
	14	September 10, 2015 (12.30 pm)	Venue: Shuhori Bazar, Ward no.:2 Union: Golkhali Thana: Golachipa, Dist.: Patuakhali	Representatives from service holder, house – wife, teacher, student, business tenant, businessmen, day labour, agricultural worker etc.	71	16	87
	15	September 11, 2015 (10.00 am)	Venue:Boubazar, Ward no.:9 Union:Golkhali Thana:Golachipa, Dist.:Patuakhali	Representatives from service holder, retired police, house–wife, farmer, barber, student, business tenant, businessmen, day labour, agricultural worker, mason etc.	66	17	83
	16	September 11, 2015 (04.00 pm)	Venue:Julekha Bazar, Ward no.:3 Union:Golkhali Thana:Golachipa, Dist.:Patuakhali	Representatives from UP member, service holder, student, driver business tenant, businessmen, day labour, agricultural worker etc.	85	00	85
47/2C	17	October 01,2015 (9.30 am)	Venue:ThanaKhola Sluice Gate Ward no.: 5 Union: Dablugonj Thana: Kalapara Dist.: Patuakhali	Representatives from service holder, student, agriculture, business, mason, day labour etc.	34	00	34
	18	October 01,2015 (4.30 pm)	Venue:Dablugonj Bridge Ghat Ward no.: 4 Union: Dablugonj Thana: Kalapara Dist.: Patuakhali	Representatives from UP chairman, service holder, driver, agriculture, business etc.	33	00	33
48	19	September 12, 2015 (10.30 am)	Venue:Laksmi Bazar Aoyamilig Ward Karjaloy, Ward no.:6 Union:Lotachapli Thana: Kalapara Dist.: Patuakhali	Representatives from social worker, service holder, teacher, student, business tenant, businessmen, fishermen, barber, driver, mason, agricultural worker etc.	52	00	52
	20	September 12, 2015 (04.00 pm)	Venue:KuakataTaltola in front Of Jhinuk Hotel, Ward no.:3 Union:Kuakata (Pouro) Thana: Kalapara Dist.: Patuakhali	Representatives from service holder, housewife, student, business tenant, businessmen, fishermen, smith, mason, agricultural worker etc.	147	1	148
	21	September 13, 2015 (09.30 am)	Venue: Alipur Bazar Adjacent to Al- Arafa Bank, Ward no.:3	Representatives from service holder, business tenant, businessmen, tailor, student, saloon	96	00	96

Polder No.	Sl. No.	Date and time	Location	Type of Participants	Number of participants		
					Male	Female	Total
			Union: Lotachapli Thana: Kalapara Dist.: Patuakhali	agricultural worker etc.			
	22	September 13, 2015 (03.00 pm)	Venue: House of Mr. Ong Chang (Rakhine Palli) Ward no.:2 Union: Lotachapli Thana: Kalapara Dist.: Patuakhali	Representatives from Rakhine community, service holder, housewife, agriculture, day labour, loom business etc.	17	6	23

80. There are six Polders (Polder-39/2/ C, 40/2, 41/1, 43/2C, 47/2 and 48) includes in the Coastal Embankment Improvement Project (CEIP-1) under Package-2. Among them the existence of Rakhine people has found only in Polder -48 and they are recognized as small ethnic community (SEC). Part of this community is affected by the CEIP-1 by losing some secondary structures only. Couples of community consultation meetings have held in the preparatory stages and during the preparation of RAP for Package 2.

**Table 21: Consultation Meeting with Small Ethnic Community at Polder-48**

Polder	Date	Venue	Participants	Male	Female	Total
48	September 13, 2015 (during SES)	<b>Venue:</b> House of Mr. Ong Chang, Amkhola <b>Thana:</b> Kolapara <b>Dist.:</b> Potuakhali	Tenants, fishermen service holder, housewife, agriculture, loom business etc.	17	6	23
	October 10, 2015 (during SES)	<b>Venue:</b> House of Mr. Ong Chang, Amkhola <b>Thana:</b> Kolapara <b>Dist.:</b> Potuakhali	Tenants, fishermen service holder, housewife, agriculture, day labour	15	7	22
	November 25, 2015 (during SES)	<b>Venue:</b> House of Mr. Ong Chang, Amkhola <b>Thana:</b> Kolapara <b>Dist.:</b> Potuakhali	[ Fishermen service holder, housewife, agriculture, day labour, loom business etc	13	6	19
	October 16, 2017 (present time)	<b>Venue:</b> House of Utasing, Amkhola, <b>Thana:</b> Kolapara, <b>Dist:</b> Patuakhali	PAPs, Students, Businessman, service holder, social worker, loom business, fisherman, women etc.	37	10	47
<b>Total =</b>				<b>82</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>111</b>



Photo: Consultation meeting with Rakhine Community in Polder-48

**Table 22: Issues Raised by Affected Small Ethnic Community People in Consultation Meetings**

Issues raised by affected people	Responses of the project authority
What is the actual alignment towards the country side or river side from the proposed embankment?	The proposed embankment will be constructed within the acquired area. Necessary slopes at country side and river side of the embankment will be maintained following engineering design. So there is no particular calculation in general rather it will be location-specific as per requirement. But it is known that the embankment slope will not affect the housing structure of the SEC except one kitchen and two toilets built on BWDB land.
What will be the height of the Embankment?	The height of the embankment will vary from place to place depending on existing height of the area.
Will we get the proper compensation for our affected properties?	Compensation for affected land and other properties will be paid at replacement cost. Apart from this, resettlement benefits will be paid following the policy of the approved Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).
How the compensation money will be paid?	Compensation will be paid through account payee cheque at the door step of the entitle person.
Will the displaced people resettle again on the embankment after completing of the projects?	Once the people are displaced from the embankment due to the project, they will not be allowed to come back. The government representative and local elites were requested to search alternative location for permanent relocation of the displaced squatters.
What kind of business restoration we will get from the project authority?	Business restoration grant will be paid to actual operator of the business (owner of the structure/tenants) following policy of the approved.
How much compensation we will get for trees?	Compensation for trees planted on the private land will be paid by DC. Whereas social forestation on GOB land will be compensated with same rate assessed by DC based on ownership. If there are any trees planted for home side gardening and immediate consumption the project will pay compensation for those trees.
How the affected people will be informed about the project?	BWDB has engaged consulting firm to deal with affected people regarding information dissemination, RAP implementation, and assistance to EP in compensation payment. Field level officials of the consulting firm will inform the affected people about the project in focused group meetings.
<b>Small Ethnic Community Issues and Their Expectation</b>	
Will the project implementation activities make any impact on their traditional culture?	No, project will not make any impact on their tradition or culture by the project interventions.
Will there any special facility or assistance for the affected tribal people?	Project is sensitive to the interests of the Rakhine people in term of their vulnerability. Apart from the compensation for affected properties as per OP 4.12, the tribal people will be give special attention following their special needs.
Can we get any chance to work on project?	Local people will get opportunities to work on project as per their qualification.

Will we get any Training facilities to create different livelihood opportunities?	Project affected people will get some training under Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP) of the project.
We want rapid implementation of the project.	Project is also on schedule for timely implementation of the activities.
We expect that project must ensure the Hassel free compensation payment procedure.	Yes, project will take necessary steps to make the compensation payment procedure hassle-free.
We are very much sufferer by the natural disasters, so hope project is trying to minimize our suffering.	The main objective of this project is to protect the people, livestock, crops and fisheries from the natural disasters.

#### 4.6 Major Issues and responses:

81. The focus of the meetings was to inform the Affected Persons (APs) about the project impacts and benefits in one hand and on the other to obtain their feedbacks, suggestions and anticipated concerns about the project. Peoples' opinions were sought for on the project design and documents. They were facilitated in such a way that helped them participate actively in the discussions during consultation meetings. It has already been mentioned that the potential affected persons along with the local community leaders and other stakeholders were consulted through group meetings and personal contacts as well. The opinions, feedbacks, suggestions and anticipated concerns of the different levels stakeholders regarding the project were sought and considered for preparing report on Consultation and Participation.

**Table 23: Major Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) by the people and responses of the consultants**

#### **Polder No. 39/2C**

Issues raised by affected people		Responses of the project authority
1	What is the actual alignment towards the country & the river sides of the proposed embankment?	The proposed embankment will be constructed within the acquired area. Location specific necessary slopes at the country and the river sides of the embankment will be maintained following engineering design.
2	What kind of compensation the affected businessmen will get from the project authority?	Business restoration grant will be paid to actual operator of the business (owner of the structure is businessman & tenant is businessman) following policy of the approved SMRPF.
3	Will we get compensation only for our structure or land or both of these?	Legal owners of the affected land will be paid compensation for acquired land and other assets on the acquired land. Whereas compensation for structure will be paid irrespective of title of the land.
4	How much compensation we will get for the affected trees?	Compensation for trees planted on the private land will be determined by the Forest Department and paid by DC. Whereas social afforestation on public land will be compensated with same rate by DC based on ownership title.
5	Whether the tenants of the residential and the commercial structures will get compensation or not?	The tenants of the residential structures will get compensation to shift their belongings whereas the tenants of the commercial structures will get compensation against their business income losses due to disruption in operating their businesses and moving assistance as well.
6	How the compensation money will be paid?	Compensation will be paid through account payee cheque.
7	What will be the height of the proposed embankment?	The height of the proposed embankment will vary from place to place depending on the existing height of the area and height of the embankment as per the engineering design.
8	Who will give compensation for affected properties?	DC Office will pay Compensation Under Law (CUL) to the affected legal titled holders of land as per law. But the affected persons will get additional compensation (Top-Up) from BWDB to cover the replacement value. Besides, they will get other resettlement benefits as per policy of approved RAP.



Issues raised by affected people		Responses of the project authority
9	Will DC Office pay compensation for the acquired land?	Yes, DC Office will pay compensation for the acquired land as per existing Land Acquisition Law.
10	Is there any opportunity for the affected persons to resettle again on the embankment after completion of the project?	No, the affected persons will not be allowed to resettle on the embankment after completion of the project. The potential displaced HHS are informed and also encouraged for self-relocation as per approved RAP. However, Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) will provide the affected households with assistance within the policy of approved RAP.
11	What kind of procedure will be followed in payment of compensation against an affected mosque?	Compensation for an affected mosque will be paid to management committee in case of written request from the committee.
12	How will be paid for the affected land?	DC Office will pay the legal owners of land Compensation Under Law (CUL) at market value based on average deed value for one year preceding time including 50% premium as per law. Additional compensation (Top-Up) will be paid by BWDB to cover the replacement value.
13	Who will do construction works of this project?	This project is a donor funded project. International Contractors will implement civil works of this project.
14	Who is the project authority?	Bangladesh Water Development Road is the project authority.
15	If incorrect information about project affected persons and/or lost properties is provided, then what will be the mitigation measures to be taken by the project authority?	The Census and Inventory of Losses (IOL) data regarding the non-titled persons' and their lost properties will be updated before RAP implementation is started while the affected properties of the legal title holders will be verified jointly by DC Office and BWDB after serving notice under section 3.

### **Polder No. 40/2**

Issues raised by affected people		Responses of the project authority
1	What will be the height of the embankment?	The height of the proposed embankment will vary from place to place depending on the existing height of the area and height of the embankment as per the engineering design.
2	What is the actual alignment towards the country and the river sides of the proposed embankment?	The actual alignment of the proposed embankment will be demarcated physically following the engineering design. The proposed embankment will be constructed within the acquired area. Location specific necessary slopes at the country and the river sides of the embankment will be maintained following the engineering design.
3	Will we get the proper compensation for our affected properties?	Yes, compensation for the affected land and other properties will be paid at replacement cost. Apart from this resettlements benefits will be paid following the policy of the approved Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).
4	Where will the local people go during implementation of this project?	The affected persons will have to relocate individually or in group through self-relocation process as per approved RAP. However, Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) will provide the affected households with assistance in the process of self-relocation. Thus, the affected people can relocate their structures within the 30 days of getting compensation.
5	Will we resettle again on the embankment after completion of the projects?	No, the affected persons will not be allowed to resettle on the embankment after completion of the project. The potential displaced HHS are informed and also encouraged for self-relocation. However, Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) will provide the affected households with assistance in searching purchasable land for self-relocation.
6	What kind of compensation and assistance will be given for restoration of affected businesses by the project authority?	Compensation and assistance will be given for restoration of the affected businesses to the actual affected businessmen, such as, owners of the affected commercial structures running their businesses or the tenants of the affected commercial structures operating their businesses at rented in structures following policy of the approved RAP.
7	How much compensation will the tenants get?	The tenants of the residential structures will get compensation to shift their belongings whereas the tenants of the commercial structures will get compensation against their business income losses and moving assistance as well.

Issues raised by affected people		Responses of the project authority
8	Will we get compensation only for our affected structures or the affected lands or both the affected structures and lands?	The affected legal owners of the affected land will be paid compensation for land and other assets on their acquired land whereas compensation for the affected structures will be paid irrespective of title of the affected land.
9	How will the compensation money be paid?	DC Office will pay the legal owners of the affected land Compensation Under Law (CUL) at market value based on average deed value of land for one year preceding time including 50% premium as per law. Additional compensation (Top-Up) will be paid by BWDB to cover the replacement value.
10	How much compensation will we get for trees?	Compensation for the affected trees standing on the affected private land will be paid by DC. Whereas affected trees planted under social afforestation program on the public land will be compensated with same rate assessed by DC based on ownership titled.
11	Will the private land be acquired by the government?	Yes, private land within alignment of the embankment will be acquired by DC following government land acquisition law, but compensation will be paid at replacement cost for the affected land.
12	Will we get our compensation properly from the project authority for our affected land or properties?	Compensation will be paid at replacement cost of the affected lands and the structures and at market price of the affected trees, crops, etc. Disclosure of the RAP policy will also be done before RAP implementation is started. All of the entitlements will be disclosed at that time.
13	Where will we go after our displacement?	The people attended at consultation meeting are informed and requested to make a plan ahead for self-relocation individually or in group beyond the alignment of the embankment.
14	How will the affected people be informed about the project?	BWDB has engaged consulting firm to deal with the affected people regarding dissemination of information related to RAP implementation of CEIP-1, assistance to the EPs in payment of compensation?

### **Polder No. 41/1**

Issues raised by affected people		Responses of the project authority
1	Whether the paved road on the BWDB embankment will be dismantled?	In some places the existing BWDB embankment under CEIP-1 had been paved by other projects of LGED and other agencies. If the paved roads are located under CEIP-1, then there will be no alternative of dismantling the paved roads. This may be considered empathically that paved roads may be constructed again after completion of raising height of the embankment through dismantling the existing paved roads.
2	What will happen, if there is legal paper of land, but no records in the Sub Registrar's office?	If the affected land is purchased land, then the buyers will have to produce their land purchase deeds, paper of mutation along with other necessary documents to DC Office for receiving CUL.
3	Will we resettle again on the embankment after completion of the project?	No, the affected persons will not be allowed to resettle on the embankment after completion of the project. The potential displaced HHS are informed and also encouraged for self-relocation. However, Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) will provide the affected households with assistance in searching purchasable land for self-relocation.
4	Is it possible to construct the embankment on government land without any private land acquisition?	No, the proposed embankment will be constructed in the acquired area along the alignment as per engineering design. But there are requirements of private land acquisition at some places in proposed alignment of embankment.
5	Is it possible to construct new embankment beside the old one?	The embankment will be raised and strengthened as per engineering design.
6	Where will we be relocated?	The affected people will have to relocate elsewhere beyond the embankment through self-relocation individually or in group.
7	What kind of procedure will be followed to pay compensation against the affected mosques?	Compensation for the affected mosque will be paid to the respective mosque management committee in response to written request from the mosque management committee.
8	What will be the height of the Embankment?	The height of the embankment depends on the engineering design of the embankment.
9	Will we get compensation for our business income loss?	Compensation for impact of the project interventions on businesses income loss will be paid to the actual affected businessmen, such owner cum businessmen and businesses operating by the tenants of the affected commercial structures following the policy of the

Issues raised by affected people		Responses of the project authority
		approved RAP.
10	Will we get the price (compensation) of land at present market value?	Yes, compensation for the affected land will be paid at replacement value.
11	Will we get compensation for the affected trees?	Yes, compensation will be paid for the affected trees standing on the private land to be acquired as per law.
12	Who is the project authority?	Bangladesh Water Development Board is the Project Authority
13	How will the affected people be informed about the project?	BWDB has engaged consulting firm to assist the affected people through dissemination of information about the project interventions, RAP implementation, and assistance to the EPs in receiving their compensation.
14	Will the new embankment be constructed on the existing embankment?	In most cases proposed embankment will follow the existing embankment but, in some cases, retired embankment will be constructed where necessary.
15	Will we get compensation for our affected properties due to project interventions?	Compensation will be paid at replacement cost of the affected lands and structures while at market price of the tree, crops, etc. Disclosure of the RAP policy will also be done before RAP implementation is started. All of the entitlements will be disclosed at that time.
16	Will local people get opportunities to work in this project?	According to the project policy and the best practices of other projects local people particularly the affected people will be preferentially deployed in project civil works.
17	How will we get compensation against affected land?	Affected people will be entitled for Replacement Cost for the affected land. DC Office will pay compensation at market value based on average deed value for one year preceding time including 50% premium as per law. Additional compensation (Top-Up) will be paid by BWDB to cover the replacement value.
18	How the compensation money will be paid?	Compensation money will be paid through account payee cheque.

### **Polder No. 43/2C**

Issues raised by affected people		Responses of the project authority
1	Will the embankment be constructed in the whole Goalkhali Union or not?	Proposed embankment will be constructed as per the engineering design almost in the same locality like the existing embankment. .
2	Will we get compensation for of the affected trees and structures?	Yes, compensation will be given for the affected trees and structures as per RAP.
3	How will the affected people get compensation against affected land?	Affected people will get Replacement Cost for the affected land. DC office will pay compensation at market value based on average deed value for one year preceding time including 50% premium as per law. Additional compensation (Top-Up) to cover the Replacement Cost will be paid by BWDB.
4	Where will we do our business if 100 ft. width strip land is taken for the project?	You will get proper compensation for your affected businesses so that you can restart your businesses somewhere else beyond the embankment.
5	What type of steps will be taken by project authority for the affected social and religious institutions?	Compensation for the social and the religious institutions will be paid to the respective management committees in response to their written requests.
6	Will we get our compensation properly?	Yes, the affected people will get compensation properly against their affected properties and lost income as per policy of the approved RAP.
7	Who will construct embankment of this project?	This project is a donor funded project. Consequently, International Contractor(s) will be engaged for implementation of this project.
8	Will we use the embankment after completion of the project?	After construction of the embankment people will be allowed to use the embankment as road but not be allowed to reconstruct their structures on the slopes of the embankment.
9	What is the procedure to get the compensation money?	Compensation will be paid through account payee cheque.
10	Where and how will the soil be collected to construct the proposed embankment?	Contractor will have to collect soil from distant places through purchasing suitable soil from the willing local people who will sell soil from their own lands.
11	Will the affected tenants of structures get compensation? Whether will the owners of the affected structures get	Yes, the tenants of the affected structures will get compensation. The tenants will be given advance notice and assisted with finding alternative accommodation and be given grant for Shifting Goods

Issues raised by affected people		Responses of the project authority
	full compensation or not?	and Belongings (SGB). The titled and non-titled owners of the affected structures will get CUL including 50% premium, or the replacement value, whichever is higher. They will also get house transfer and construction grants.
12	Will we get any compensation for our affected trees standing on the public land?	Compensation for the affected trees will be given as per the approved policy of the RAP.
13	Will we get full compensation for partially affected structure?	Full compensation will be paid to the owner if the remaining portion of the structure is not practically useable. On the other hand, if remaining part of the structure can be useable, then partial compensation will be paid to the affected owner.
14	How will the affected people get compensation against the affected lands?	The owners of the affected land will be entitled for Replacement Cost for the land. DC Office will pay Cash Compensation under Law (CUL) at market value based on average deed value for one year preceding time including 50% premium. Additional compensation (Top-Up) will be paid by BWDB.
15	What is the actual alignment of the proposed embankment towards the country and the river sides?	The proposed embankment will be constructed within the acquired area. Location specific necessary slopes at the country and the river sides of the embankment will be maintained following engineering design.
16	Will we get due compensation against our previously acquired land?	No, compensation will not be paid under this project for the land previously acquired. If anyone has claim overdue compensation against his/her previous acquired lands, then he/she may contact DC Office with updated record of rights for receiving compensation from the concerned project for which land was acquired earlier. This project will also not pay compensation for lands occupied due to emergency situation.
17	Will we get lands for our relocation and resettlement from the project authority?	No, there is no provision for resettlement sites for the displaced households/entities. The potential displaced persons are requested and encouraged to make a plan ahead for self-relocation individually or in group within some days of receiving compensation.
18	What kind of compensation for the affected businesses will be given by the project authority?	Compensation for impact of the project interventions on businesses will be paid to the actual operator of the affected businesses, such owner cum businessmen and businesses operating by the tenants of the affected commercial structures following the policy of the approved RAP.
19	Will we get the proper compensation for our affected properties?	Compensation for the affected land and other properties will be paid at replacement cost. Besides, resettlement benefits will also be paid following the policy of the approved Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

### **Polder No. 47/2**

Issues raised by affected people		Responses of the project authority
1	What kind of compensation we will get as a structure owner and tenants?	Tenants will get the compensation for their business loss and owner will get compensation for their structure.
2	What kind of compensation they will get for those trees which were planted on leased land?	Social afforestation on GOB land will be compensated by DC based on ownership titled.
3	Will the bricked road be getting into pucca road during the construction of embankment?	There is a provision of the project to dismantle the bricked road, but after the completing of the project concerned authority/ departments (such as LGED etc.) will be requested to rebuild the bricked road.
4	Will the employee of the shops get compensation or not?	Yes, of course all employee of a shop will get the compensation as per donor policy and RAP.
5	Where will the people go, who live on the embankment?	There is no provision for relocating the displaced HHS/entities. Potential displaced HHS are encouraged for self-relocation. There they are requested to make a plan for relocation by themselves beyond the alignment of the embankment, so that they can relocated their structure within 30 days after getting compensation and resettlement benefits
6	How will we believe that we will get the	It's a donor funded project. DC office will pay compensation to the

Issues raised by affected people		Responses of the project authority
	compensation?	legal titled holder as per law but she/he will get additional compensation on top of DC's payment from BWDB to reach replacement value. Apart from this she/he will get other resettlement benefits as per policy of RAP.
7	Will we get the compensation for our recorded land?	Compensation for affected land and other properties will be paid at replacement cost. Apart from this resettlements benefits will be paid following the policy of the approved Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).
8	Will we get compensation for our business loss?	Business restoration grant will be paid to actual operator of the business (owner of the structure/tenants) following policy of the approved.
9	Will we able to reconstruct our home again or not on the embankment after completing of the projects?	Once the people are displaced from the embankment due to the project, they will not be allowed to come back. The government representative and local elites were requested to search alternative location for permanent relocation of the squatters.

### **Polder No. 48**

Issues raised by affected people		Responses of the project authority
1	What type of compensation will owners of the affected agricultural land get?	The owners of the affected agricultural land will get compensation for the affected land at replacement value. Besides, they will also get compensation for standing crops and transition allowance.
2	Will we stay by the sides of alignment of the embankment?	You can stay beyond the alignment of the embankment.
3	How many days will we get to relocate our structures and other properties?	The affected people are informed and requested to make a plan ahead for self-relocation individually or in group beyond the alignment of the embankment so that they can relocate their structures within the 30 days of getting compensation and resettlement benefits.
4	What kind of resettlement benefits will we get as owners of the affected structures and as the tenants of the affected structures?	The owners will get compensation for their affected structures at replacement cost and the tenants of the affected residential structures will get compensation to shift their belongings whereas the tenants of the affected commercial structures will get compensation against their lost income due to disruption in operating their businesses. They will also get moving assistance.
5	What kind of compensation will we get for the affected trees?	Compensation for the affected standing trees on the private land will be paid by DC. Whereas social afforestation on the public land will be compensated at same rate assessed by DC based on ownership titled.
6	What kind of procedure will be taken where the family graveyards and the community graveyards might be affected due to having no alternative of acquisition of the graveyards?	If there are affected family graveyards and/or community graveyards within alignment of the embankment which could not be avoided, then the successors of the buried persons or management committee of community graveyards may be informed and requested to select suitable lands for replacement of graveyards. The successors of the buried persons and management committee of community graveyards may consult with Imams, Maolana, religious educationists knowledgeable about relocation of graveyards following Islamic practice. Compensation will be paid for the affected graveyards at replacement cost. More specifically the Project will provide necessary support in receiving compensation and also in relocating community graveyards. The respective graveyard management committee will receive compensation against the affected graveyard.
7	What will be done in case of the affected households/entities which have not been surveyed yet?	Filling in the census and socioeconomic survey questionnaires (IOL) has not been completed yet. All the potential affected households/entities will be covered by census and socioeconomic survey.
8	If the census and socioeconomic survey questionnaires are filled in with incorrect information, then what mitigation measures will be taken from project authority?	Census and IOL data will be updated before RAP implementation is started. On the other hand, titled affected properties will be verified jointly by DC Office and BWDB after serving notice under section - 3.

Issues raised by affected people		Responses of the project authority
9	Documents of lease contract of land have been missed what procedure will be followed by the project authority to compensate the affected lessee?	Legal owner and mortgagee/leaseholder will be paid CUL by DC as per the law. As documents of lease contract was missed, so it may be treated as verbal agreement. In such case, legal owner will pay the outstanding liabilities to interested persons upon receipt of CUL from DC Office. RAP implementing agency will consult both of the owner and the leaseholder resolve the issue through grievance redress mechanism. .
10	How many days will we get to stay here?	The Affected Persons (APs) are informed and requested to make a plan ahead for self-relocation beyond the alignment of the embankment so that they can relocate their belongings within 30 days after getting compensation and resettlement benefits as per approved RAP.
11	How will project authority consider the Tin-Pucca- (i.e., tin on roof, wall and floor is brick built) structure?	This type of structure will be considered as semi- pucca structure.
12	We bought possession in land of BWDB and constructed our structures. What will happen in that case?	If land ownership is proved by the court of law, then DC will pay CUL as per law. Any other resettlement benefits (if there is any) will be paid by BWDB as per policy of the approved RAP.
13	Land is owned through formal DCR given by DC office Patuakhali. Is there any provision for relocation of the displaced households who are affected on their own land or DCR land?	There is no provision for relocating the displaced HHS/entities whether they are living on private land or government land. Potential displaced HHS are encouraged for self-relocation.
14	Will the displaced people be allowed to come back on the embankment after completion of the project?	Once the people are displaced from the embankment due to the project, they will not be allowed to come back.
15	Will there be constructed a new embankment or to be rehabilitated the existing embankment?	In most cases the existing embankment will be strengthened. In some areas retired embankment will be constructed in land to be acquired newly.
16	Whether structures in the both sides of the embankment will be affected due to project intervention?	The proposed embankment will be constructed within the alignment as per engineering design. Location specific necessary slopes at the country and the river sides of the embankment will be maintained following engineering design.
17	What will happen to the structures, which have been constructed after the census and socioeconomic survey?	The list of the affected households will be updated during implementation of the RAP. If it is seemed to the Project Authority that structure is constructed intentionally after the census survey for compensation, then that will not be included in the list.
18	I am running my business in rented in commercial structure on the existing embankment during survey. If another tenant replaces me, then who will get compensation as an affected tenant?	The tenants who will be finally identified by PAVC during updating IOL will be entitled to get compensation and resettlement benefits.
19	Will we get compensation for affected trees and ponds?	Of course, you will get compensation for the affected trees and affected ponds policy of the approved RAP.
20	The impact on the Rakhine community is very minor by the project interventions at Chainage 4+300 to 4+550. They are living beside BWDB land. Their housing structures particularly one kitchen and two toilets might be affected as they are much closed to the present embankment. If the embankment is shifted towards country side at the said chainage, residence of Rakhine community will be saved and affect to them will be very minor.	The proposed embankment will be constructed within alignment of the existing embankment. No private land acquisition is taking place in this Polder and therefore Rakhine people are also not losing land. Location specific necessary slopes at the country and the river side of the existing embankment will be designed/planned following engineering design. Since the alignment is drawn here as per design so only kitchen and toilets of the 2 HHS of Rakhine Community will be affected. They will not require displacement
21	Will we get the proper compensation for our affected properties? Where these local people will go during implementation of this project?	Compensation for affected land and other properties will be paid at replacement cost. Apart from this resettlement benefits will be paid following the policy of the approved Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
22	How will the compensation money be paid?	Compensation will be paid to the EPs through account payee cheque.



## 4.7 Consultation with Small Ethnic Community

82. In Amkhola village along the embankment of Polder 48 in Kalapara, Patuakhali, there are about 50 Rakhine families in a small cluster. Two of these families will lose only part of their secondary structures, kitchen and toilets. One concrete stair (constructed by NGO) from the embankment to the community area is likely to be affected by the project. Consultants conducted 3 consultations meetings with this community. Project nature, benefits, likely physical losses to the community and mitigation measures were discussed in the meetings. Since there are poor, the Rakhine community, in addition to compensation for structures, requested certain community enhancement measures like better and safe access to the embankment cum road and drainage structure for rainwater runoff from the embankment slope. All issues were discussed and Rakhine people were aware of the project policy and potential benefits (Table 24).

**Table 24: Issues Discussed and Feedback from Consultation Meetings**

Project Description and Legal Issues	
Topics Discussed	Outcome of the Discussion
Attitude and perception of the community towards the project including changing/adjustment of alignment.	Affected people were informed about the project objectives, goals and also were aware of the probable project impacts.
Project concept, design, and benefits.	Discussed this issue according to the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). People were informed about the project policy
Cut-off-dates of listing the affected properties.	Informed about the cut-off dates of the survey and known that notice under section 3 is the cut-off date for the titled holders and census date is for non-title holder. It was also known that after the cut-off date no changes in land and structure quality and quantity would be accepted for compensation or assistance.
World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement and restoration or enhancement of Tribal Peoples standard of living	As World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12) is triggered here so all mitigation measures will be taken following this operation policy.
Land acquisition and compensation procedure by Deputy Commissioner	They were known about compensation mechanism and role of DC in case of payment to titled EPs. It was also disseminated that non-titled EPs will be paid by BWDB directly.
Adverse effects of the project & mitigation measures	If there are adverse impacts on land, structure, business, crops, the project will pay compensation as per approved policy. They are also aware of the negative impacts of the project such as mandatory displacement if housing structure is affected.
Compensation payment procedure and entitlements.	Compensation will be paid at replacement cost for structure and current market price for trees, crops, etc. They will be paid resettlement benefits including structure transfer and reconstruction grants, business restoration grants, grants for wage loss and so on.

Issues Raised by Affected Small Ethnic Community People in Consultation Meeting	
Issues raised by affected people	Responses of the project authority
What is the actual alignment towards the country side or river side from the proposed embankment?	The proposed embankment will be constructed within the acquired area. Necessary slopes at country side and river side of the embankment will be maintained following engineering design. So, there is no particular calculation in general rather it will be location-specific as per requirement. But it is known that the embankment slope will not hit the housing structure of the Rakhine community rather one kitchen and two toilets built on BWDB land will be affected.
What will be the height of the Embankment?	The height of the embankment will vary from place to place depending on existing height of the area.
Will we get the proper compensation for our affected properties?	Compensation for affected land and other properties will be paid at replacement cost. Apart from this, resettlement benefits will be paid following the policy of the approved Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).
How the compensation money will be paid?	Compensation will be paid through account payee cheque at the door step of the entitle person.
Will the displaced people resettle again on the embankment after completing of the projects?	Once the people are displaced from the embankment due to the project, they will not be allowed to come back. The government representatives and local elites were requested to search alternative location for permanent relocation of the displaced squatters
What kind of business restoration assistance we will get from the project authority?	Business restoration grant will be paid to actual operator of the business (owner of the structure/tenants) following policy of the approved.
How much compensation we will get for trees?	Compensation for trees planted on the private land will be paid by DC. Whereas social forestation on GOB land will be compensated with same rate assessed by DC based on ownership titled. If there are any trees planted for home side gardening and immediate consumption the project will pay compensation for those trees.
How the affected people will be informed about the project?	BWDB has engaged consulting firm to deal with affected people regarding information dissemination, RAP implementation, and assistance to EP in compensation payment. Field level officials of the consulting firm will inform the affected people about the project in focused group meetings.
Rakhine Issues and Their Expectation	
Will the project implementation activities make any impact on their traditional culture?	No, project will not leave any impacts on their tradition or culture by the project interventions. Only secondary structures will be affected and necessary measures will be taken by the Project.
Will there any special facility or assistance for the affected tribal people?	The project is sensitive to the special need of the Rakhine people and their interests. Apart from the compensation for affected properties as per OP 4.12 special attention will be given for the Rakhine community.
What type of activities will be carried out for community enhancement	Any common facilities that can enhance their way of living and access to benefits to the project.
Can we get any chance to work in the	Local people will get opportunities to work on project

Issues Raised by Affected Small Ethnic Community People in Consultation Meeting	
Issues raised by affected people	Responses of the project authority
project civil works?	as per their qualification.
Will we get any Training facilities to create different livelihood opportunities?	Project affected people will get some training under Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP) of the project.
Will we face serious trouble particularly women and student in terms of transportation and movement during construction period?	There may be temporary disruption during construction period but project will take special care so that movement of the people particularly women and student will not be troublesome.
We want rapid implementation of the project.	Project is also on schedule for timely implementation of the activities.
We expect that project must ensure the hassle-free compensation payment procedure.	Yes, project will take necessary steps to make the compensation payment procedure hassle-free.
We are very much sufferer by the natural disasters, so hope project is trying to minimize our suffering.	The main objective of this project is to protect the people, livestock, crops and fisheries from the natural disasters.

#### 4.8 Summary of Feedback from the Consultation Meetings

83. The participants expressed their expectations and concerns about the project in the meetings. They stated that, as the project is involved in betterment of the country by improved road connectivity, it will enhance business opportunities and surely, they would welcome the project. They also expected that the value of land around the project will increase and benefit them partially by better valuation of their property. On the other hand, the APs losing land with business or residential structures were more concerned about their income and business restoration as well as proper compensation against their loss. Outcomes of discussions in different consultation meetings held at different venues in the six Polders under package 2 of CEIP-1 are presented in the Table 25 below.

**Table 25: Topics and Outcomes of the Consultation Meetings Summary**

Topics Discussed	Outcome of the Discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attitude and perception of the community towards the project including changing/adjustment of alignment,</li> <li>Project concept, design and benefits</li> </ul>	<p>✓ Affected people are informed about the project objectives, goals, the probable project impacts and mitigation measures.</p> <p>✓ The affected people are fully aware that compensation will not be paid for the previously acquired land under this project. If there is any due payment of the previously acquired land the people may contact the concerned DC Office for their due compensation. In case of emergency occupied land for construction/strengthening of embankment in previous time, the CEIP will not pay compensation.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for previously acquired/occupied land</li> </ul>	<p>✓ The participants of consultation meetings were informed about the cut-off dates. For the non-titled affected person's commencement of census and socioeconomic survey may be treated as cut-off date while for the titled affected persons date of serving notice under section 3 is the cut-off date. It is also known that after the cut-off dates no changes in quality and quantity of the affected lands and the structures would be entertained.</p> <p>✓ They are known about project activities to be carried</p>

Topics Discussed	Outcome of the Discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cut-off-date of listing the affected properties</li> <li>• World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement</li> <li>• Land acquisition and compensation procedure by Deputy Commissioner</li> <li>• Procedure of determining compensation for land, structure, trees, and other assets, relocation assistance, etc.</li> <li>• Adverse effects of the project &amp; mitigation measures,</li> <li>• Compensation payment procedure and entitlements</li> <li>• Relocation and resettlement options</li> <li>• Major problems relating to the projects and special attention to the vulnerable group etc.</li> <li>• Relocation of community property resources</li> <li>• Special attention to Rakhine Community.</li> </ul>	<p>out such as land acquisition, relocation, construction of embankment, sluice gate, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ They can assume about probable positive impacts of the project such as strengthening of the embankment; improve communication, protection from the tidal surge, etc.</li> <li>✓ They are also aware of the negative impacts of the project such as potential displacement from the present location; struggle to cope with new environment, financial problem, relocation, etc.</li> <li>✓ People may take away their material salvaged from the affected structure.</li> <li>✓ Aware of the requirements of relocation by their own and informed that there would be no resettlement site sponsored by the project</li> <li>✓ They are aware of their relocation by themselves as individual or in a cluster manner</li> <li>✓ It is known to them that they may have preferential employment in the civil construction</li> <li>✓ This is also known that they have every right to get information about their future plan matching with project schedule.</li> <li>✓ Finally, they are known that all sorts of project activities will be taken into account by consultation with them and the project is for betterment of the local people, coastal region, and as well as country as a whole.</li> <li>✓ Rakhine community people raised their voices to project authority for compensation for losses and community enhancement for their vulnerability.</li> </ul>

## 4.9 Consultation and Participation Plan

84. BWDB will continue the consultation process as continuous process throughout implementation period of the RAP. Resettlement related brochures, leaflets and other communication materials will be published in the local language (Bangla) and distributed among the affected people and other stakeholders. Further steps will be taken to (i) keep the affected people informed about land acquisition plan, compensation policies and payments, resettlement plan, schedules and process, and (ii) ensure that project affected persons are involved in making decisions concerning their self-relocation and implementation of the RAP. The consultation and participation will be facilitated through individual contacts, FGDs, open meetings and workshops. The larger goal of this plan is to ensure that adequate and timely information is made available

to the project affected people and communities and sufficient opportunities are provided to them to voice their opinions and concerns and participate in influencing upcoming project decisions.

85. During the implementation stage, Polder wise and Union based Physical Relocation Assistance Committees (PRACs) will be formed to seek cooperation from various stakeholders in making decisions for self-relocation of the PAPs and implementing the RAP. All of the entitled persons will be brought under focused groups based on homogeneity and/or nearness (close proximity). Focused group discussion with entitled persons will be conducted as and when required throughout the RAP implementation period. Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) will cover all of the issues related to compensation payment by DC office and BWDB including photography of the entitled persons, preparation and issuance of EP ID cards, bank account opening, updating record of rights, procedure of receiving compensation, relocation requirement, project policy in case of relocation and resettlement, income and livelihood restoration, etc. RAP implementing agency will provide assistance to PAPs in lodging their grievances over social, resettlement and environmental issues to the respective GRCs following set guidelines adopted in this document.

## CHAPTER 5: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

### 5.1 Legal Framework

86. The principal legal instruments governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance II of 1982 including amendments up to 1994 - ARIPO 1982), The Acquisition & Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 and administrative manuals relevant to alluvion/diluvion land, and char and khas land administration in Bangladesh. Although Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017 has been enacted in September 2017 but land acquisition process in Package 2 has been started except some portion of 39/2C and fully 43/2C before the ARIPA is enacted. Therefore, Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 and Act, 2017, referred to in this RAP as land acquisition law (LA law), are applicable in this Package. The Land Acquisition Law 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 Ordinance provides certain safeguards for the owners and has provision for payment of "fair value" for the property acquired. In addition to the Ordinance, another relevant law that applies to the Project due to acquisition of bank line for riverbank protection works and shifting of embankment towards the river on naturally accreted land, is the State Acquisition and Tenancy Act 1950 (East Bengal Act No. XXVIII of 1951, Section 86 and 87) that defines the ownership and use right of alluvion (payosti) and diluvian (sikosti) land, and of land gained by accession from recess of river or sea in the country. Legally, GoB owns the bank line and eroded land in the river and any land accessed from recess of river. However, the "original" owner(s) of private land eroded into rivers can claim the land if it reappears in a natural process within 30 years from the date of erosion. Due to river training and other protection measures, landowners might lose access to new land in situ or original site. Therefore, land acquired for the 6 Polders under package 2, where includes bank line and newly accreted land, would be considered for compensation after a joint review of the alluvion and diluvion (AD) line established by the DCs of the four districts –Pirojpur, Jhalokathi, Barguna and Patuakhali.

87. The DCs in all the cases, determine market value of acquired assets on the date of notice of acquisition (notice under section 3 of the Ordinance, 1982 and notice under section 04 of the Act 2017). The DCs then add premium of the assessed value for Compensation under Law (CUL) as per Land Acquisition Law of all acquired assets except standing crops due to compulsory acquisition. The CUL determined for the affected land is generally less than the "market value" as owners customarily report undervalued land transaction prices in order to pay lower stamp duty and registration fees. If land to be acquired has standing crops cultivated by tenant (bharate/bhagchasi/bargadar) under a legally constituted written agreement, the law requires that part of the compensation money be paid in cash through cheque to the tenants as per the agreement. Places of prayer and worship, graveyard, cemetery and cremation grounds are not to be acquired for any purpose. The law requires that the salvaged materials upon payment of compensation will be auctioned out by the government. Under the 1982 Ordinance, the Government is obliged to pay compensation only for the assets acquired. Households and assets moved from existing land (acquired already) of the executing agencies for project purpose are not included in the acquisition proposal and therefore considered for CUL.



## 5.2 World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement

88. The project interventions will need acquisition of additional private lands and displace people from the existing embankment and from lands proposed for acquisition at the six Polders under package 2. The interventions will thus induce involuntary resettlement of persons displaced from their housing, productive resources and means of livelihoods. As per census of PAPs, communities will also lose places and establishments of their common interest. The project triggers the World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement that requires that the economic, social, and environmental risks out of involuntary resettlement are mitigated and livelihoods of the displaced persons are restored. Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long term hardship, impoverishment, and damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. For these reasons, the overall objectives of the policy of involuntary resettlement are the following:

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

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

- (a) The resettlement plan includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are
  - i. Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
  - ii. Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and
  - iii. Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.
- (b) If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement action plan and resettlement policy framework include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are
  - i. Provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and
  - ii. Provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, convenient relocation sites, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.
- (c) Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are
  - i. offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and

- ii. Provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

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

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

### **5.3 Social Safeguards Policy Compliance**

92. Legal framework on land acquisition in Bangladesh is only compensatory and lacks any measures for livelihood restoration and social inclusion of the affected persons. It covers only the legal title holders and does not recognize the non-titled persons like squatters/encroachers, informal tenants of acquired lands and lease-holders without legally constituted agreement. The legal framework does not deal with social and economic consequences of land acquisition or population displacement due to vacating project sites for civil works construction. Under legal framework compensation for affected assets is provided at market price determined through legal procedure which does not ensure RV of the property acquired. Payment of compensation is conclusive for dispossession of the acquired property. Relocation and livelihood restoration rest solely with the affected persons receiving compensation. As a result, land acquisition potentially diminishes productive base of farm families and imposes risks of impoverishment of those affected and displaced by the project.

93. Following are the specific short-fall of the legal framework in Bangladesh with respect to the WB OP 4.12:

- (1) The affected persons including land owners are not informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement.
- (2) They are not consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.
- (3) They are not provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.
- (4) Any physical relocation is not assisted and supported with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites equivalent to the advantages of the acquired sites.
- (5) The affected persons are not offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living.
- (6) The affected persons are not provided with development assistance other than compensation such as assistance for land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.
- (7) No efforts are taken for ensuring socially inclusive design and implementation of project interventions.
- (8) The embankment settlers are not covered under the land acquisition law and hence evicted without any assistance.

## 5.4 Project's Social Management and Resettlement Policy

94. Since the 1982 Ordinance falls short of the requirements of the WB safeguard policies, Social Management and Resettlement Policy Framework (SMRPF) of the project had been developed following the Ordinance and in compliance with the WB's social safeguard requirements including OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) 1982 and the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 are the instrument to legalize acquisition for the Package 2 Polders while the WB OP 4.12 will be the basis to implement impact mitigation measures. Resettlement policy of the project had also been designed and developed using the experience in resettlement of similar other projects of BWDB and other infrastructure agencies of the GoB. In keeping with OP 4.12, BWDB will use the following principles and guidelines to acquire private lands and resume public lands from private uses and implement impact mitigation measures.

## 5.5 Policy Principles

95. BWDB will undertake necessary process activities associated with land acquisition at least one year ahead of award of civil works contracts so that DCs can complete land acquisition for respective Polders before the start of civil works construction. If any change in design and alignment happens during construction, BWDB will prepare LAPs for the same and submit to concerned DC office for processing with prior consultation with the land owners. An informed agreement will be documented with the potential affected land owners that civil works construction will continue even compensation payment remains pending, but compensation will be paid to all the affected legal owners without dispute on titles within six months of signing the agreement. Compensation funds will be placed with the DCs for payment. The payment process will be coordinated to ensure timely disbursement to the affected land owners.

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

- Avoid or minimize acquisition of private lands and use as much public land as possible;
- Avoid or minimize displacement of people from homesteads, land valued higher in terms of productivity and uses, buildings/structures that are used for permanent business and/or commercial activities, dislocation of squatters/encroachers; and impacts on community facilities, such as educational institutions, places of worship, graveyards, cremation grounds, cemeteries, etc., and buildings/structures that are socially and historically important.
- Sections of the embankments will be re-designed only where it is necessary to meet the required technical and safety standards for climate change adaptation, or to avoid affecting concentrations of commercial activities.
- Where the portion of a plot remaining after acquisition becomes economically unviable, the landowner will have the option to offer the entire plot for acquisition.
- Avoid or minimize adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples.

## 5.6 Impact Mitigation Principles

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

1. Resettlement of the PAPs will be planned and developed as an integral part of the project design.
2. Absence of legal titles in cases of public land users will not be considered a bar to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, especially for the socio-economically vulnerable groups.
3. Vulnerability, in terms of socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs/ households, will be identified and mitigated according to the provisions in the RAP.
4. Homestead-losers, including the poor and vulnerable households squatting on embankments and other public lands, will be compensated for their affected physical assets on the lands and assisted with physical relocation.
5. The squatters/encroachers will be encouraged for self-relocation and assisted in the process of finding out alternative lands, where necessary. The Project will undertake land search and assist the affected households/squatters/encroachers in self-relocation and resettlement on a more permanent place. The potential relocation place can be vacant public land or unused BWDB land, untitled new lands suitable for settlement, and unproductive private lands.
6. People squatting on public lands/properties under acquisition (without any legal agreement for right to use the land) will be entitled for compensation, grants and any other form of assistance for relocation and resettlement as per the resettlement policy framework of the project.
7. The owners of affected assets like equipment, machinery or parts/components thereof that can be dismantled and moved away intact will not be eligible for compensation, but they will be paid the actual costs of dismantling and moving them.
8. No compensation will be paid for temporary inconveniences faced by business operators and traders, unless they are required to stop completely their operations during the construction period. However, to ensure sustenance of their income streams, BWDB will undertake the following measures in consultation with the concerned communities and design supervision consultant:
  - Plan and implement the construction works in a manner to avoid/minimize inconvenience and disruption to the embankment/road users, and to business/trading activities where applicable.
  - Ensure spaces for all temporarily displaced business/trading activities in the vicinities of their present locations, or allow them to relocate temporarily to spots they find suitable.
9. Where the project activities cause community-wide impacts affecting community facilities, access to common property resources, etc., BWDB will rebuild them with project finance or provide alternatives in consultation with the user communities.

## 5.7 Eligibility for Compensation and Assistance

98. Regardless of their title and tenure status to the lands used for a subproject, the affected households and persons will be eligible for compensation and assistance. BWDB will compensate affected persons for land acquisition and resettlement impact as follows:

- (1) *Private Landowners*. Persons who have legal rights to the acquired lands and other assets, such as houses, other structures, trees, etc. built and grown on them.
- (2) *Squatters and encroachers (defined in Glossary – item serial nos. 5 and 19 for encroacher & squatter respectively)*. Squatters on existing embankment and on any other public land under acquisition and encroachers of public and private land under acquisition of the existing embankment (both without any legal title to the land but use them for residential, commercial or livelihood purpose) will not be compensated for land, but for the assets built and grown on the lands.
- (3) *Owners of Displaced Businesses*. Compensation for income loss from businesses that are: (i) displaced from private lands, embankment slopes, and those lands belonging to BWDB and other public agencies; and (ii) required to close down temporarily during implementation of the civil works. In both cases, compensation/assistance will be paid to the actual owners of the affected businesses.
- (4) *Employees of Affected Businesses*. Persons who are employed in the above two types of affected businesses.
- (5) *Women headed and other vulnerable households*: Women headed households and the households having income level up to BDT 87000/year, physically challenged, elderly members, and similar others will be eligible for a special assistance of one-time cash grants. **Project will take care of the vulnerable people who will fail to restore their livelihood due to displacement.**
- (6) *Rental Income Earners*. Any displaced persons (title or non-title holders) likely to be affected due to rental income loss from built structures situated on private or public lands.
- (7) *VNR Owners/Users*. Current users of the acquired lands and other properties designated 'VNR properties' during acquisition for the project. VNR land owners and users will be identified only by the DCs during acquisition of land.
- (8) *Usufruct Rights Holders*. Owners of affected business, agricultural, fisheries and other activities on leased-in government land, where lessees (formal or informal) stipulate compensatory conditions in cases where lands are taken back or acquired before lease expiration.
- (9) *Community and Groups*. Where local communities and groups are likely to lose, income earning opportunities or access to crucial common property resources used for livelihood purposes. Vulnerable communities like the Rakhine people in Polder 48 will be provided with access and drainage facilities against their demand surfaced in the consultation meetings.

## 5.8 Compensation Principles and Standards

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

### (1) Acquired Lands and Other Assets

- Replacement costs for an equal amount of land of same use and quality, including the registration costs and stamp duties.

- Replacement costs of houses/structures and other immovable built items (e.g. water supply, sanitation, drainage, etc.), at current market prices of the same building materials plus the current costs of labor to build them.
- Current market prices of trees and other assets which are irreplaceable. Price of fruit trees will be determined considering the maturity and harvest price of fruits.
- Current market prices of crops in the field or on trees, if the lands are used before harvest.
- If the acquired land is agricultural and amounts to 20% or more of the total productive land owned by the affected household, a transition allowance (TA) at three times the value of the crops produced in a year on the acquired land.

## **(2) Displacement from Homesteads**

- Displaced from private lands: Relocation assistance to private land owners will be paid at replacement cost. They are encouraged for self-relocation after payment within 30 days.
- Displaced from public lands: Relocation assistance` for displaced households due to resume of public lands to alternative sites/public lands arranged by BWDB. Displaced squatters on existing embankments will be assisted for relocation to alternative sites they will buy or arrange with assistance from BWDB.
- Displaced from VNR lands: Assistance from BWDB for relocation to lands they can personally arrange to buy.
- Ties e.g. school, medical facilities, religious centers, etc., if they are not located in the vicinity, may need to be provided.

## **(3) Loss of Business, Employment and Rental Income**

### *Temporarily Closed Businesses:*

Where business activities come to a complete closure during construction, the owners will be paid for income loss at rates based on average daily net income for the smaller of the number of days needed to reopen the individual businesses, or to complete the civil works. This will be applicable to owner opting for temporary relocation.

### *Partially Affected Businesses:*

Where business premises are partially dismantled and the remainder is structurally safe and useable, compensation, calculated as above, for the smaller of the number of days needed to repair and reopen the individual businesses, or to complete the civil works.

### *Businesses Completely Displaced from Present Premises:*

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

### *Loss of Employment Income from Displaced and Temporarily Closed Businesses:*

Persons who have been continuously employed by the displaced and temporarily closed businesses for at least six months up to the day of the PAP census (cut-off date) will be compensated for the period until their employers restart their operations, or for a maximum of 30 days. The daily rates will be based on their monthly/daily salary paid by the employers.

### *Loss of Income from Rented-out Premises:*



Three months' rent at the current rates for loss of rental income from premises affected on private lands and in case of vulnerable PAPs on public/BWDB lands. PAPs' land holding and total income from all sources have to be captured for determining vulnerability.

#### **(4) VNR Properties**

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

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

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

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

- Partially acquired homesteads (including houses/structures):
- The present owners/users will be given assistance to move and rebuild the houses/structures on the remaining land.
- Fully acquired homesteads (including houses/structures):
- Relocation assistance either to lands they can personally arrange to buy, or to public lands arranged by BWDB; or  
Six months' rent for living accommodation, comparable to the affected structure, in the nearby towns where such accommodation is available for rental purposes.

#### **(5) Leasehold Lands**

- Formally leased-in from any agencies of the Government: Compensation as stipulated in the lease agreement.
- Formally leased-in khas land or VNR land: Compensation, if any, stipulated in the lease agreement.

### **5.9 Eligibility Cut-Off Dates**

100. Eligibility to receive compensation and resettlement assistance will be limited by cut-off date (COD). The cut-off date for Compensation under law is considered for those identified on the project right of way land proposed for acquisition at the time of service of notice under section 3 (of ARIPO 1982) or under section 4 (of ARIPA 2017) or joint verification by DCs whichever is earlier (legal COD). Land acquisition for the package 2 has started following the finalization of the design for implementation and approved by the GoB.

101. The commencement dates of census and socioeconomic surveys (CSS) in the six Polders under package 2 are considered "cut-off" dates for eligibility for any non-titled persons such as squatters/encroachers or other informal settlers living in the project right of way or similar designated date by BWDB (social COD). Commencement date of census survey at respective Polder will be the social COD under this project. The commencement date of the census survey in Polder 39/2C is the 1<sup>st</sup> June 2015, in Polders 40/2, 41/1 and 43/2C is July 01, 2015 and in Polder 47/2 and 48 is July 26, 2015, and hence Social COD for these Polders are the commencement dates as mentioned above. Each of the structures covered under the census had been marked with a reference number maintained in the inventory database for any future

scrutiny. Cut-off dates were declared through mass consultation meetings in the project areas with various level stakeholders.

102. Any person moving into the project area after the cut-off dates will not be entitled for compensation from DCs or any resettlement benefits and assistance from BWDB. However, any person missed in the census but was there in the project right of way land before the CODs can be enlisted after being verified with sufficient proof and approval from the GRCs. In case, land acquisition and RAP implementation delays more than a year, BWDB will adopt revised CODs for the applicable Polders.

## 5.10 Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

### 5.10.1 Eligibility Criteria

103. All Entitled Persons (EPs) irrespective of their title will get compensation, resettlement benefit and assistance based on loss and impact categories identified through census and socioeconomic survey as per the policy guidelines adopted for the project.<sup>14</sup> Nevertheless, eligibility to receive compensation and other assistance will be limited by the cut-off date. The absence of legal title will not bar PAPs from compensation and assistance, as specified in the entitlement matrices.

104. PAPs with legal rights to land other assets to be acquired will receive CUL while the entitled persons (EPs) without title will receive compensation, grants, resettlement benefits and assistance as per entitlement matrix presented in this RAP. Titled EPs may also receive additional assistance (Top Up, difference between replacement cost and CUL) from BWDB. Affected vulnerable household (e.g., physically handicapped and old aged household head, female headed households) will be eligible for one-time special subsistence allowance at the rate of BDT 5,000 (five thousand). Non-vulnerable households with structures affected will be entitled to compensation for structures and assistance for shifting and reconstruction of the same.

### 5.10.2 Compensation and Entitlements

105. Entitlement Matrix for each category of impacts has been prepared for the package 2 RAP on the basis of the CSS conducted with the affected households, residential and commercial structures, businesses and community assets following the project's resettlement policy framework. The entitlement matrices identify the categories of impact based on the census and show the entitlements for each type of loss following the framework. The following tables represent compensation and entitlement matrices for various categories of impacts assessed during detail design of the five Polders under the first-year contract package. A person could be eligible for compensation/entitlement in more than one category of impacts and in more than one mouza. DCs will pay CUL for each mouza separately for one person whose lands/assets have been acquired in more than one mouza.<sup>15</sup> BWDB will consult WB for any modifications to the RAP as and when found necessary for better implementation of the mitigation measures.

106. Based on the principles proposed for impact mitigation, the following matrices define the specific entitlements for different types of losses, EP, and the institutional responsibility to implement them.

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<sup>14</sup>CEIP-I has adopted a SMRPF that details the guidelines for inventory of loss, determining compensation and assistance for any displaced persons due to undertaking of the project interventions.

<sup>15</sup> The awards or CULs are determined under units of mauza (minimum boundary under land administration system in Bangladesh). As a result, a person becomes entitled to as many awards or CULs as the number of mauzas where hi/her property are acquired. The awards are paid separately for each mauza.

**Table 26: Entitlement Matrices**  
**Matrix I: Loss of Agricultural, Homestead and Commercial Lands**

A. Entitled Person	B. Entitlement	C. Application Guidelines	D. Implementation Issues	E. Responsibility
<p>1. Legal owner(s) as determined by DC during CUL payment, or by court in cases of legal disputes.</p> <p>2. Co-sharers to be determined by title deeds/records and mortgage documents by DCs.</p>	<p>1. CUL, which includes premium (50% on assessed market price as per ARIPO 1982 or 200% on assessment market price as per ARIPA 2017), or RC, whichever is higher.</p> <p>2. Transition Allowance (TA) for income loss from productive lands.</p>	<p>1. Current market prices of land determined by the PAVC to be the basis for determining RC and Top-Up payment.</p> <p>2. RC includes current market price and applicable registration cost for titling.</p> <p>3. One month's advance notice to be issued in time to harvest standing crops. If not possible, the value of crop at harvest price is to be paid.</p> <p>4. Top-Up (RC – CUL) will be paid by BWDB in case when CUL is less than RC.</p> <p>5. TA will be paid to a person losing more than 20% of his/her total productive land holding @ BDT 1000 per decimal of acquired agriculture land.</p>	<p>1. PAPs to be informed of the details of compensation policies after issuance of Notice u/s 3/4.</p> <p>2. Landowners to be assisted to procure any missing legal documents required to claim compensation from DCs.</p> <p>3. Mouza-wise current market prices of lands to be determined, considering their quality in terms of number and types of crops produced a year, flooding, irrigation facilities, accessibility and other factors influencing market prices.</p> <p>4. The project will not be used to collect outstanding dues or taxes on the acquired or other lands.</p> <p>5. In case PAP loses his/her land in more than one plot, Top-Up will be calculated based on total CUL and total RC for the total land acquired from the owner.</p>	<p>1. BWDB is responsible for overall execution and coordination, ensuring GoB's support and timely financial disbursements.</p> <p>2. DC will pay CUL to all affected legal owners, and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands.</p> <p>3. BWDB&amp;IA to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records, pay Top-Up and TA, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation.</p> <p>4. DC will determine CUL and BWDB will determine RC with assistance from the projects' PAVC and the IA.</p>

**Matrix II: Loss of Ponds and Fish Stock**

A. Entitled Person	B. Entitlement	C. Application Guidelines	D. Implementation Issues	E. Responsibility
<p>1. Legal owner(s) of the pond to get compensation for land area, while usufruct right holder (who rents or leases in), legal or socially recognized, to get compensation for fish stock.</p>	<p>1. CUL, which includes premium as per LA Law or replacement cost of pond, including cost of land and digging, whichever is higher.</p> <p>2. PFS and PAPs are allowed to harvest and take away the fish stock.</p> <p>3. If the pond is under lease from any GoB agencies, compensation from DC will be determined as per lease conditions.</p>	<p>1. Guidelines 1, 2 and 3 as indicated for Loss Category I.</p> <p>2. If the fishpond is on public land or on vested land and not under lease from GoB, the PAP is entitled to compensation for existing fish stock at current market price, but is allowed to retain the entire fish stock.</p> <p>3. Legal owner(s) will get compensation for fish stock if he/she operates the pond/gher by him/herself.</p> <p>4. Usufruct right holders will receive compensation for fish stock and any other compensation as per lease agreement.</p>	<p>1. Magnitude of fish stock and value to be determined by PAVC according to Fishery Dept. standards and market prices.</p> <p>2. PAVC will assess the stake of the usufruct rights holders in affected pond/ghers.</p>	<p>1. BWDB is responsible for overall execution and coordination, ensuring GoB's support and timely financial disbursements.</p> <p>2. DC will pay CUL to all affected legal owners, and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands.</p> <p>3. BWDB&amp;IA to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records, pay Top-Up and PFS, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation.</p> <p>4. DC will determine CUL and BWDB will determine current PFS and RC of pond with assistance from the projects' PAVC and the IA.</p>

**Matrix III: Loss of Houses/Structures Used for Living & Commercial Activities**

A. Entitled Person	B. Entitlement	C. Application Guidelines	D. Implementation Issues	E. Responsibility
<p>1. Legal owner as determined by DC during the CUL payment process and/or determined by court in cases of legal disputes.</p>	<p>1. CUL, which includes premium as per LA Law or the RC, whichever is higher. 2. HCG 3. Vulnerable and female headed households will get special cash assistance. 4. All house/structure owners are permitted to retain the salvageable building materials.</p>	<p>1. Legal Owners: Applies to all houses/structures standing on the acquired private lands at the time of issuance of Notice under section -3/4. 2. Squatters/encroachers will be eligible for compensation (replacement cost) for all structures built on public lands/BWDB embankments relocated permanently for project purpose. 3. HTG for shift-able structures (constructed with bamboo, thatch or other non-breakable walls and GI sheet or straw/leaf roofs and the like) will be @ 5% of the RC of structures. 4. HTG for non-shift able structures (constructed with expensive materials e.g., brick walls with RCC roof, brick walls with GI sheet roof, cemented floor, etc.), @ 5% of RC of the structure. 5. HCG @ 10% of the RC of structures; 6. Landless squatter households opting for permanent relocation outside the embankment will be provided with HDA @ BDT 50 (fifty) per sft of floor areas of affected residential structures. 7. Vulnerable households (income level up</p>	<p>1. PAVC to verify floor areas and materials based on census data and recommend RC assessed through market survey. 2. The PAP census will establish the cut-off date for all affected structures of the non-titled EPs. 3. PAVC, during joint assessment of physical structure, will categorize affected structures by categories under non-shift-able, shift-able and mobile structures. 4. BWDB, in collaboration with local authorities (PRACs) will make the best efforts to identify alternative land for self-relocation of squatters and encroachers. All compensation will be based on RV to be determined by PAVC</p>	<p>1. DC will pay CUL for structures to all legal owners, and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands. 2. BWDB&amp;IA to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records, pay Top-Up, HTG, HCG, STG, SSG and SGB, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation. 3. DC will determine CUL and BWDB will determine RC of structures with assistance from the projects' PAVC and the IA.</p>
<p>1. Non-titled persons and squatters/encroachers those own houses/structures built on public lands/embankment slopes as found during the PAP census. 2. Owners and users of vested land without lease (to be identified by</p>	<p>1. RC of structures determined by PAVC. 2. HTG and HCG for houses/structures. 3. STG for shifting of mobile/temporary structures on legs. 4. HDA for land development or house platforms. 5. Vulnerable and female headed households will get</p>	<p>1. Legal Owners: Applies to all houses/structures standing on the acquired private lands at the time of issuance of Notice under section -3/4. 2. Squatters/encroachers will be eligible for compensation (replacement cost) for all structures built on public lands/BWDB embankments relocated permanently for project purpose. 3. HTG for shift-able structures (constructed with bamboo, thatch or other non-breakable walls and GI sheet or straw/leaf roofs and the like) will be @ 5% of the RC of structures. 4. HTG for non-shift able structures (constructed with expensive materials e.g., brick walls with RCC roof, brick walls with GI sheet roof, cemented floor, etc.), @ 5% of RC of the structure. 5. HCG @ 10% of the RC of structures; 6. Landless squatter households opting for permanent relocation outside the embankment will be provided with HDA @ BDT 50 (fifty) per sft of floor areas of affected residential structures. 7. Vulnerable households (income level up</p>	<p>1. PAVC to verify floor areas and materials based on census data and recommend RC assessed through market survey. 2. The PAP census will establish the cut-off date for all affected structures of the non-titled EPs. 3. PAVC, during joint assessment of physical structure, will categorize affected structures by categories under non-shift-able, shift-able and mobile structures. 4. BWDB, in collaboration with local authorities (PRACs) will make the best efforts to identify alternative land for self-relocation of squatters and encroachers. All compensation will be based on RV to be determined by PAVC</p>	<p>1. DC will pay CUL for structures to all legal owners, and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands. 2. BWDB&amp;IA to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assist in updating records, pay Top-Up, HTG, HCG, STG, SSG and SGB, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation. 3. DC will determine CUL and BWDB will determine RC of structures with assistance from the projects' PAVC and the IA.</p>

<p>DCs during payment of compensation).</p>	<p>special cash assistance. 6. All house/structure owners are permitted to retain the salvageable building materials.</p>	<p>to BDT 87,000/per year, physically handicapped and old aged household head, ethnic minorities) will be eligible for one time special subsistence allowance (SSA) @ BDT 5,000 (five thousand).</p>	<p>through market surveys.</p>	
<p>Tenants (those renting in premises for residential and/or commercial purposes).</p>	<p>Tenants will be given advance notice and assisted with finding alternative accommodation and be given SGB (grant for shifting goods and belongings).</p>	<p>8. Female headed households without adult male members to shoulder household responsibilities will get additional one-time SSA BDT 5,000 (five thousand). 9. Small mobile structures on wooden or bamboo legs (poles not fixed on ground) which can be shifted without dismantling (structures on legs, such as, small pan-biri shops, groceries, tea stalls, etc.) are not eligible for compensation but will be assisted in finding alternative location and given the STG at current market price to cover any damage and cost of shifting @ 5% of the replacement cost of structures. 10. Landless squatters will be provided HTG, HCG and SSG for self-relocation. SSG will be equivalent to HCG and SGB will be equivalent to HTG.</p>		



**Matrix III: Loss of Timber and Fruit Trees (including Bamboo and Banana Groves)**

A. Entitled Person	B. Entitlement	C. Application Guidelines	D. Implementation Issues	E. Responsibility
<p>1. Legal owners as determined by DC during CUL assessment process.</p> <p>2. Socially recognized owners, such as squatters and encroachers</p> <p>3. People with valid lease from GoB agencies.</p> <p>4. Groups sponsored by public agencies/ NGOs.<sup>16</sup></p>	<p>1. Compensation will be based on the following criteria</p> <p>2. Net Present Value or</p> <p>3. Current age, life span, productivity, current market price, etc.</p>	<p>1. Replacement Cost for income restoration</p> <p>2. Trees owners will be allowed to fell and take away the trees and fruits.</p>	<p>1. Where ownership belongs to groups, the project authority will ensure that the compensation is distributed among the members as per agreements.</p> <p>2. PAVC will identify the affected persons by the existing usufructuary rights (lease holder, NGO groups, etc.).</p>	<p>1. DC will determine market price of trees and pay CUL to all affected legal owners, and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands.<sup>17</sup></p> <p>2. BWDB and IA to inform PAVCs of RAP policies, assist in updating records, pay market price, Top-up, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation.</p> <p>3. DC will determine CUL and BWDB will determine RC of structures with assistance from the projects' PAVC and the IA.</p>

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

<sup>17</sup>Interest in land in terms of legal ownership and usufruct rights through lease, rent or customary rights.

**Matrix V: Loss of Standing Crops**

<b>A. Entitled Person</b>	<b>B. Entitlement</b>	<b>C. Application Guidelines</b>	<b>D. Implementation Issues</b>	<b>E. Responsibility</b>
<p>1. Cultivator (person who planted the crop) whether owner, lease holder, tenant, sharecropper, etc. (formal or informal arrangements) identified by census or joint verification.</p>	<p>1. Compensation for standing crops affected at the time of dispossession of land. 2. Cultivator will retain the crops and plants.</p>	<p>1. Estimated market value at harvest will to be determined by PAVC. 2. Advance notice to be issued in time to harvest the standing crop. If not possible the value of the crop at full harvest price is to be paid. 3. Share-croppers may avail of livelihood restoration program.</p>	<p>1. Market value at harvest will be determined by PAVC through on-site verification before dispossession of land. 2. Verify whether or not crop is standing on the acquired lands at the time of dispossession. 3. PAVC will verify owner and tenant cultivators.</p>	<p>1. DC will determine market price of crops with assistance from District Agriculture Marketing and District Agriculture Extension and pay CUL to all affected legal owners, and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands. 2. BWDB and IA to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assists in updating records, pay Top-Up or market price, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation. 3. BWDB will determine market price of crops using data on yield and market price from the same sources used by DCs and compare with the actual market price available from local market places with assistance from the projects' PAVC and the IA.</p>

**Matrix IVI: Loss of Business Income from Displaced Commercial Premises**

<b>A. Entitled Person</b>	<b>B. Entitlement</b>	<b>C. Application Guidelines</b>	<b>D. Implementation Issues</b>	<b>E. Responsibility</b>
<p>1. Business operators in the affected permanent premises (title-holders and squatters &amp; encroachers without titles), identified at the time of issuance of Notice under section -3, or during PAP census.</p> <p>2. Owner of the rented-out premises situated on private lands and owners of rented out premises on public &amp; BWDB land.</p>	<p>1. Compensation for loss of business &amp; trading income.</p> <p>2. Compensation for loss of rental income from rented out premises on the right of way.</p>	<p>1. Compensation for loss of business income for fully displaced premises based on average daily net income for 45 days as determined by PAVC.</p> <p>2. Affected business squatters &amp; encroachers opting for temporary relocation will receive compensation for the actual number of days the businesses remain closed or needed to complete the civil works not exceeding 45 days.</p> <p>3. Partially affected business owners will receive compensation for number of days needed to repair and reopen the businesses not exceeding 45 days.</p> <p>4. Three months' rent to owner of the rented-out premises on private land or on public land/BWDB embankment, as determined by PAVC.</p> <p>5.</p>	<p>1. Eligible premises are permanently fixed to the ground with walls and roofs (not shift able in intact condition).</p> <p>2. Business type, floor area and capital investment to be recorded during PAP census.</p> <p>3. Eligibility of business owners, and premise owners and tenants to be verified by PAVC before identification.</p>	<p>1. DC may determine compensation for loss of business income based on onsite verification jointly with BWDB or only consider business structures.</p> <p>2. BWDB will determine average net daily income from affected businesses with assistance from the projects' PAVC and the IA and based on findings will determine compensation for loss of business &amp; rental income.</p> <p>3. BWDB&amp;IA to inform PAPs of RAP policies, assists in updating records, pay Top-Up or market price, and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation.</p>

**Matrix VI: Temporary Loss of Income (Wage Earners in Commerce & Industry)**

<b>A. Entitled Person</b>	<b>B. Entitlement</b>	<b>C. Application Guidelines</b>	<b>D. Implementation Issues</b>	<b>E. Responsibility</b>
<p>1. Adult persons had been employed continuously for at least six months in businesses displaced from private and public lands.</p>	<p>1. Grant to cover temporary loss of income (GTL) from wage employment.</p>	<p>1. Length of employment to be counted backward from the cut-off date. 2. GTL will be equivalent to 90 days wage at the rate of daily wage at current market price determined by PAVC. 3. Minor children of the business owners, who assist on a part time basis, are not eligible for this grant.</p>	<p>The PAVC to verify information in relation to the number of employees in the displaced business.</p>	<p>1. BWDB will determine average daily wage rate in the Polder area with assistance from the projects' PAVC and the IA and based on findings will determine compensation for loss of business and rental income. 2. BWDB&amp;IA to inform PAPs of RAP policies assists in updating records, pay GTL and monitor and report progress on RAP implementation.</p>

**Matrix VII: Loss of Usufruct Rights in Mortgaged-in, Leased-in and Khai-Khalashi Lands**

A. Entitled Person	B. Entitlement	C. Application Guidelines	D. Implementation Issues	E. Responsibility
<p>1. Persons with legal agreements.</p> <p>2. Persons with customary rights.</p>	<p>Compensation as per Loss Categories I &amp; II above, to be shared as per usufruct/mortgage contracts.</p>	<p>1. Legal Agreement: Affected legal owner and mortgagee/leaseholder will be paid CUL by DC as per the law.</p> <p>2. Verbal Agreement: Affected legal owner will pay the outstanding liabilities to the affected interested persons upon receipt of CUL from the DCs.</p> <p>3. In cases where CUL is smaller than RC, the affected legal owner will get the Top- Up from BWDB (i) if all liabilities are already paid up; (ii) if not, the legal owner will get the residual after all liabilities are paid up. If the liability exceeds the amount to be paid by the BWDB, the landowner will pay it.</p>	<p>1. PAVC will verify the persons with interests in the acquired assets due to loss of income from mortgage, lease or khai-khalashi right.</p> <p>2. Any disputes over verbal agreements to be resolved through grievance redress procedure.</p>	<p>1. DC will determine and pay compensation to affected persons with legal agreement as per conditions laid down in the agreements.</p> <p>2. BWDB with the help of implementing agency will determine and pay compensation to persons with verbal agreement as per agreed conditions.</p> <p>3. BWDB will ensure that the liabilities to the lease holder are paid completely.</p>

**Matrix IX: Loss of Access to Vested and Non-Resident Property Lands**

<b>A. Entitled Person</b>	<b>B. Entitlement</b>	<b>C. Application Guidelines</b>	<b>D. Implementation Issues</b>	<b>E. Responsibility</b>
<p>1. Present users of the VNR properties identified during PAP census (VNR properties will be identified by DCs during payment of CUL)</p>	<p>1. Agricultural Land: Three times the estimated value of all crops produced in the acquired land in the year or preceding year of acquisition.</p> <p>2. Homestead Land: (a) If only a portion of the land is acquired, the user is allowed to live on the remaining land and assisted to relocate his/her houses with HTG and HCG as stipulated for Loss of Houses/structures.</p> <p>(b) If the land is fully affected and the households need to relocate elsewhere, six month's rental allowance (RA) for comparable living accommodations to owner users of lands under vested property status without lease.</p>	<p>1. Apply only to those cases that are identified by DCs during the acquisition for this project.</p> <p>2. Will not apply to those VNR cases which were identified through 1984. Leaseholders of such lands will be treated by DCs as per agreement, and the project authority will have no obligation to deal with them</p>	<p>PAVC will verify whether the property was designated Vested earlier (1984 or before), or designated during acquisition for CEIP-I.</p>	<p>BWDB will review VNR status of acquired property and determine eligibility for compensation and make payment of the same.</p>



## 5.11 Compensation Payment

107. In cases of acquisition, market price of land and property thereon is assessed by the concern DC. The DCs, the acquiring body, pay the assessed market price with premium for compulsory acquisition, which is 50% of assessed market price as per ARIPO 1982 and 200% for land and 100% for physical assets to the titled affected land owners. Assed market price added with premium by the DC refers to compensation under law (CUL). If received CUL is found lower than the replacement costs of land/structure and market prices of trees/crops/perennials grown thereon, BWDB will directly pay 'Top-up' (difference between RC/market price and CUL).

108. With and without acquisition, compensation, resettlement benefit and assistance will be paid directly by BWDB to titled and non-titled PAPs, such as, squatters and encroachers, business owners and employees, and those who are not covered by the LA law. But they are entitled to receive compensation, resettlement benefit and assistance as per this RAP.

109. **Determination and Payment of Top-up:** If an owner loses lands and other assets in more than one *mouza* (land administration unit) and has received full CUL from DC, he/she will receive full Top-Up against his/her total acquired lands through a single cheque. His/her entitled 'Top-Up' will be calculated through subtracting CUL from replacement costs and/or market prices thereof in applicable cases.

110. **Partial CUL and Top-up Payment:** Where DC has made payment of CUL against some acquired lands of an affected owner while payment of CUL for his/her remaining acquired lands remains pending due to legal disputes and/or some other reasons, BWDB will determine 'Top-Up' following the above-mentioned calculation process against already paid CUL only. The remaining Top-Up will be paid by BWDB after payment of CUL against rest of the acquired land is made.

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

112. The BWDB will ensure that the properties (land, structures and non-structure assets) to be acquired or displaced for the project will be compensated at their full replacement cost determined by the PAVC following the guideline of the SMRPF and the RAP.

## CHAPTER 6: RELOCATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

### 6.1 Scope of Relocation

113. Package-2 of the project causes physical or economic displacement of **5,928** project affected units (PAUs) including households, shops and other units. The PAUs includes **2,166** PAHs affected for losing their residence and **1,932 PAHs** will lose their commercial premises while **253** PAHs will lose both residence and commercial premises. In addition, the community groups will be affected due to relocation of **135** community establishments and **119** other institutions including government offices. The PAHs are largely embankment settlers and many of them are poor and landless. Only about 14.26 % of the PAHs (affected on private land) during census claim to have alternative lands for self-relocation of their housing. The rest 85.74 % (mostly embankment settlers as squatters) had mentioned that they did not have any alternatives but to reside on the embankments. However, the non-titleholders survey conducted in June 2015 to November 2015 revealed that more than 86% of the embankment settlers are functionally land less (See Table 26). But the affected business enterprises (squatters & encroachers) requested assistance from the project for relocation in a particular area so that they can continue their business and restore previous standard of living. In response, the RAP team members encouraged them to plan ahead for self-relocation by spending compensation, grants, resettlement benefits and assistance after getting from BWDB.

114. Self-relocation of the HHS and shops will finally be required for 4,605 entities including community properties 254 and secondary structures and tree losing HHS. Most of the displaced households, especially in Polder 39/2C will be displaced from their own land and few are from BWDB and other Government land. According to the SMRPF, the displaced households and people will be encouraged for self-relocation spending and investing their compensation to be received from the project. Such self-relocation will help them to be within the kin groups for mutual support and cooperation. Self-relocation in a cluster manner is highly appreciated and encouraged. In the consultation meetings and focused group discussions during RAP implementation displaced persons/HHS will again be consulted for self-arranged relocation. This project did not keep any provision of government sponsored relocation site considering linear and strip acquisition of land and other properties. However, the PAPs will be facilitated and assisted to possible extent as per this RAP to sustain their attachment of people with existing community/groups for their livelihood and cultural affinity. Table 27 describes relocation requirements of the households and other entities.

**Table 27: Relocation requirements of the HHS and shops**

Category of loss by PAHs	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total
PAHs losing residence	402	818	257	205	37	447	<b>2166</b>
PAHs losing business premises	111	606	348	262	66	539	<b>1932</b>
PAHs losing both residential and business premises	17	105	35	30	12	54	<b>253</b>
CPR	27	60	48	35	18	66	<b>254</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>1589</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>1106</b>	<b>4605</b>

Source: Updated Census and SES December 207-January 2018

115. People (either squatter or land owners) usually live in particular areas along the liner embankment to take advantages of existing livelihood opportunities and their kin groups' mutual support, social identity, cultural affinity, communication, social security, etc. Therefore, the displaced households are encouraged for self-relocation in groups or individual arrangement. Groups of displaced people will be assisted by PRAC in searching and buying land to possible extent as per this RAP for enabling them for self-relocation. 6.1.1 Embankment Settlers and Landlessness

116. The affected persons and local government representatives were consulted on relocation options during census socioeconomic survey and community level consultations. It was understood that there is not enough space adjacent to the Polder areas to relocate the embankment settlers. Some people who used their own land inside the Polders had to take refuge on the embankment during recent cyclones Aila and Sidr and even during monsoon flood and are still there. Many of them are landless but there are households and persons occupying the embankment have lands inside the Polders. The census survey result revealed that among the embankment settler's squatters about 84% are functionally land less (4928 out of 5928) and more than 14% % have high land to reside (834 out of 5928) and about 2% have low lying land which is not useable for residential purpose.

**Table 28: Land Holdings of the Embankment Settlers in 6 Polders**

Polder	Land Ownership Category			Total
	Landless	High Land Holding	Other Category of Land	
Polder 39/2c	59	612	72	743
Polder 40/2	1806	113	25	1944
Polder 41/1	892	27	8	927
Polder 43/2	572	65	3	640
Polder 47/2	218	16	4	238
Polder 48	1435	1	0	1436
<b>Total</b>	<b>4982</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>5928</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	84.04	14.07	1.89	100

*Source: Updated Census and SES December 207-January 2018*

## 6.2 Project Relocation Strategy

117. The dynamics of the squatters' settlement had been considered in the development of relocation strategy for displaced households, business and community premises. The project encourages self-relocation by individual or in group as a strategy for relocation of the affected squatters and other households. The PAPs will be provided with subsistence assistance to mitigate the livelihood disruption during relocation and reconstruction.

118. The PD, PMU, CEIP-1 will assign the Project Manager (PM)/XEN at the field offices (FO) to handle relocation aspects of the displaced households and commercial premises with assistance from the PRAC, the Revenue Staff and the Senior Social Specialists (SSS), at Polder level. The PM will be responsible to report directly to the PD, PMU, and CEIP-1. The RAP team with the consultant will assign Relocation Specialist at the rank of Deputy Team Leader under the total manpower to handle relocation issues. Under the Relocation Specialist, one Relocation Assistant will be assigned. The RAP team will conduct need assessment survey and relocation option survey to obtain opinions of the displaced households about their choices of relocation and report to the PD, CEIP-1 through the PM/XEN. The PD, CEIP-1 in

consultation with the DDCS & PMS Consultants and the PM/XEN, will make decision and encourage the physically displaced households and shops owners for self-relocation.

119. The **assessment** will also identify available resources and facilitation supports focusing permanent relocation of the displaced squatters and market areas. The PMU will facilitate the PRAC and RAP team at the Polder level for performance of the following:

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

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

121. A structured information checklist will be filled in with the information related to type of relocation (permanent, semi-permanent, temporary, rented in housing, and any other); use of compensation and cash for relocation assistance, purchase of land, problems in finding alternative sites, and others as narrated by the relocated households. Potential options for permanent relocation to be reviewed and confirmed at planning stage for relocation and vacating of sites. Possible options to be considered are as follows:

- (1) Push back to original housing (elsewhere)
- (2) Develop housing at alternative site on own titled land elsewhere
- (3) Purchase land individually for relocation of housing elsewhere
- (4) Contribute in group and purchase of relocation land elsewhere

- (5) Relocation on BWDB or Khas land identified and arranged by the Project
- (6) Relocation on relatives' land facilitated by the Project
- (7) Relocation on others' private non-productive land identified and facilitated by the Project
- (8) Any other form of facilities identified by relocating households and facilitated by Project

122. It is evident that the displaced HHS and shops in the package 1 prefer self-relocation individually although the RAP budget has provision for providing civic amenities in the relocation sites in case of cluster relocation. Such relocation in cluster is always encouraged and displaced people are motivated accordingly. In the Package-2, the displaced people will be continuously communicated for early preparation for relocation. PRAC will be functional ahead of starting compensation payment and displacement of the people. RIA with assistance from the PMU field offices, will engage with market management committees, affected traders and communities for identifying alternatives sites and options for accommodating shops to be relocated in existing market areas vacated for civil works construction.

123. Mechanism for purchase of land for group relocation will be developed with closer involvement of PRAC and concerned Union Parishad and its office bearers. Potential sellers will be assured of successful transaction and attracted for selling their land for the noble purpose of self-group relocation. It will be ensured that all squatters will be permanently relocated in individual or in groups after getting compensation. The PRAC will be on board from the initial stage of RAP implementation and RAP team will provide necessary support to them. The land (mostly agricultural) for relocation within the Polders is available but that will require to purchase and develop for making suitable for settlement. The RAP team along with BWDB field offices and DDCS&PMS consultant will verify the selected land for relocation before making payment and signing of the declaration by the PAPs.

### **6.3 Self-Relocation**

124. The project is to take over land along narrow strip in most of the sections of the existing embankments. Substantial land will be taken for new Polder and in case retired embankment. The PAHs are largely squatters and encroachers (50.42%) who are scattered all along the existing embankments only at sections passing through or attached to any existing settlement. Developed land is scarce in the area and vacant public land is not also in plenty at suitable location to be developed for resettlement of the project affected squatters. The objective of preferred self-relocation is to minimize social disruption in the resettlement process and allow the affected people to remain together within kin groups for mutual support. The physically displaced squatters will be consulted in groups by the RAP team to find out alternative land for relocation in cluster. The PRAC and the RAP team will provide necessary support in this case and Local Government Institutions and Upazila Administration may provide information on Khas or any Government land suitable for relocation. BWDB will verify for confirmation to sign the declaration by the displaced people. The affected squatters and encroachers opting for self-relocation will declare his/her decision using the format at Annex-VII.

### **6.4 Group Relocation**

125. Group relocation is organized through self-relocation in cluster manner at permanent locations. Landless squatters can be organized in groups to facilitate their jointly purchasing alternative lands inside the Polder with the compensation they will receive for RC and transfer and reconstruction of structures and move out of the embankment permanently. This option

had been found to be feasible. But most of the AP prefers self and individual relocation as per their own preference.

## 6.5 Relocation of Community Property Structures

126. The project will provide compensation and relocation assistance to all community groups for respective community facilities. The PRAC will provide all necessary assistance including finding out alternative sites for relocation of the establishments. According to the census and SES, **254 community property structures** (CPSs) i.e. mosques, temples, club, schools, public toilets, etc. will be affected in six Polders within the ROW under package 2. The CPSs require relocation mainly for re-sectioning work and other interventions. Some of the CPSs are very sensitive on religious and social ground. It requires consultation with the management committees and local people during relocation of these CPSs. The management committee of each CPSs will receive compensation and assistance from the BWDB for self-relocated. Adequate compensation has been kept in the budget so that new community structures may be built by the committee in a better shape. The management committee, with assistance from the IA and BWDB, will purchase land for the CPS, if required, and construct new one with compensation money. In case of relocation of affected mosque, the new mosque (even a temporary one) would be constructed first before dismantling the affected one.

127. A good number of educational institutions in the six Polders under package 2 will be affected and it will also affect students in the area. The project will try to minimize the negative effect on the educational institutions. If requires, the BWDB will request other nearby educational institutions to accommodate students from PAHs for the interim period.

## 6.6 Income and Livelihood Restoration Strategies

128. Mitigation of loss of assets and means of livelihood is one of the main focuses of the RAP. BWDB will make effort for self-relocation of the PAPs in their own vicinity so that their client base and access to livelihoods remain intact. According to the impacts identified, relocation of households in new location out of their own vicinity will disrupt their normal way of living. This will take some time to adjust with the new environment. Short-term and long-term mitigation measures are suggested to undertake as per policy of the RAP. Business enterprises will also get support from the project for self-relocation and income restoration. Compensation, resettlement benefits and assistance will be given to these PAPs before their self-relocation. In addition, vulnerable PAPs will receive special support. It is expected that the short-term measures of compensating loss of productive assets and income will largely mitigate the dislocations in livelihood resources. BWDB will identify the vulnerable affected persons who will fail to restore their livelihood with compensation support to undertake schemes to back them to a sustainable livelihood. The Implementing Agency (IA) will assess needs and identify need-based training programs for the particular groups under the project policy. A market assessment for using skills acquired will also be conducted to maximize the benefits of these trainings. The resettlement budget has kept provision for 10% as contingency to meet unforeseen expenses. The training on IGAs for members of the households experiencing permanent loss of income will be charged from the contingency head of the RAP. The project has already provisioned special allowance for affected vulnerable and female headed households. In addition, the IA will initiate with the help of BWDB and local administration to include all vulnerable PAHs to existing social safety net programs run by the government such as Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) Program, Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Program, Employment Generation Programs, etc. The local government institutions (LGI) like the Union Parishad identify the vulnerable households and persons for VGF, VGD and other social safety net programs. BWDB will request the elected LGI representatives (chairmen and members of UPs) to include the vulnerable PAHs



in the ongoing government sponsored safety net programs through the Upazila Nirbahi Officers (UNO - chief executives of sub-district administrations). The IA will prepare lists of vulnerable PAHs and provide those to the LGI representatives and liaise with the UNOs and LGI representatives to operationalize the mechanism.

129. Eligible members of affected vulnerable households failing to restore income and livelihoods will get access to long-term on income generating activities (IGA) including training on small business, poultry rearing, cow fattening, tailoring or others need based training/support, etc. The short-term livelihood regeneration assistance under the RAP and long-term income generation program under the livelihood *restoration program* will be organized as mentioned in Table 29.

**Table 29: Livelihood Restoration Options**

1. Eligible members of poor households earning maximum BDT 87,000 per year to be relocated from the project right of way.	1.1 Short-term: Compensation for structure, shifting allowance, reconstruction assistance, and <b>priority in employment in construction.</b> 1.2 Long-term: Needs and capacity identification, <b>human development and skill training on IGA.</b>
2. Eligible members from poor female headed households having no adult male members.	2.1 Short-term: In addition to support as 1.1, <b>additional subsistence allowance.</b> 2.2 Long-term: Needs and capacity identification, human development and skill training on <b>IGA to ensure restoration of income and livelihood. .</b>

130. Local people in the Polder areas, whose livelihood will be affected by the project, will get preference in jobs associated with the project construction. BWDB will facilitate the affected people to form Labor Contracting Society (**LCS**) in each Polder with assistance from the IA. The civil works contractors will hire local laborers through the LCSs. Women will get preference in all cases. Affected persons will get preferential employment in project works based on their age, education and skills. After construction of the project the poor and vulnerable female members of the affected households will be deployed to take care of the embankment as a member of the LCS. The construction jobs, in the semi-skilled and unskilled category, shall be offered to the PAPs in preference to others.

131. In the Polder areas, it has been found that women employment is very low. Only 4.04 % of the women are engaged in gainful employments getting cash income. **The project will provide capacity building training to women focusing on IGA** and encourage them to engage in such activities. The project will try to link interested women with local NGOs working on women's development to include female eligible PAPs under their existing scope.

132. The project will mobilize available local resources to better or at least restore the livelihoods of the PAPs. Project will communicate with development partners and NGOs with ongoing activities in the Polder areas and recommend them to include PAPs in their programs. The Communication Specialist with the Social and Environmental Cell under the PMU will communicate with all development agencies active in the area in order to mobilize their resource and channel the development opportunities to all PAPs. One such initiative will be to pursuing active Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) in the area to set up a credit program specific to PAPs. In such way, the project will explore the readily available opportunities provided by government, NGOs or any other development partners and guide the PAPs how to benefit from these organizations and agencies.

133. BWDB will assess the level of impact on income and livelihoods depending on i) Physical relocation or economic relocation; (ii) Distance of new site from the original site (within or outside the current economic proximity); (iii) Number of days for transition

(physical relocation of housing or businesses); (iv) If business has been resumed at new site; (v) If alternative means of livelihood has been adopted; (vi) Baseline income level; and (vii) Current income stream. A livelihood impact survey will be designed for identifying the vulnerable relocated households those have failed to restore their income and livelihoods. The survey design will be discussed in a common meeting with the consultants, PMU and the World Bank and finalized for implementation. Based on the findings of the livelihood impact survey, a livelihood restoration program will be developed, resourced and implemented.

134. The project will also consider tree plantation along the embankments and arrange benefit sharing mechanism in the Polder area as per Social Forestry Rules 2004 (amend May 2011) through the afforestation component of the project. The NGO, to be engaged by BWDB for social mobilization, will form Community Forestation Committee/social forestry group (SFG) in each Polder level for the supervision and management of afforestation program and ensure that PAPs will ultimately become the beneficiary of this program. As per social forestry rules, the following beneficiaries will get priority to become the member of SFG:

- a) Landless
- b) Land own less than 50 decimal
- c) Disadvantaged group
- d) Poor community
- e) Poor forest villager
- f) Vulnerable freedom fighter

As per mentioned criteria the vulnerable community among CEIP-1 affected people will be involved in social forestry activities. They will have entitled benefit as per benefit sharing agreement between BFD and SFG. The benefit sharing arrangement in BWDB land for social afforestation would be followed:

- |                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| g) Bangladesh Forest Department: | 10% |
| h) Land owner organization/BWDB  | 20% |
| i) Beneficiaries/SFG             | 55% |
| j) Local Union Parishad          | 5%  |
| k) Tree-plantation Fund          | 10% |

For this purpose, the selected/assigned NGO will be responsible for managing and overseeing the tasks for social mobilization, participatory skill cycle management (PSM) and participatory afforestation in relation to the successful implementation of the CEIP-1, Specially it will be responsible to (i) implementation of social action plan (SAP) for the engagement of the local community and community groups for PSM and participatory O&M of schemes and (ii) implement the social forestry plan for selected coastal embankment areas.

135. The NGO will be engaged on quality and cost based selection (QCBS) method. The process of such engagement is on. The NGO will be on board by December 2018. The NGO will prepare the social action plan (SAP) with the guidance of the DDCS and BWDB.

## **CHAPTER 7 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

### **7.1 Project Executing Agency**

136. BWDB will implement the project under the overall responsibility for project management and coordination through the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR). A Project Steering Committee (PSC) would provide the forum for overall guidance, policy advice and coordination of the project activities and addressing the inter-agency issues. BWDB under the MoWR is the Executing Agency (EA) of the Project. BWDB shall be responsible for the execution and implementation of the Project through the PMU.

### **7.2 Project Steering Committee (PSC)**

137. The PSC would be chaired by the Secretary of Water Resources and will include the Secretaries of Finance, Agriculture, Environment, Public Health Engineering, Forestry and Wildlife, the Chief Executive officer of selected NGO, and representatives of the local/district administration as its members. The PSC will oversee the project; provide policy-level guidance and inter-agency coordination for the project. The PD of the PMU will act as the secretary of the PSC.

### **7.3 Project Management Unit (PMU)**

138. BWDB will set up a PMU to oversee the development and management of the project. The PMU will be led by a PD appointed by BWDB. It will have a central project office located at the headquarters of BWDB in Dhaka. The PD will have the rank of Chief Engineer, and will report directly to the DG. The PMU will have 3 subordinate units: (i) Engineering Unit; (ii) Procurement and Finance Unit; and (iii) SECU. In addition to PMU at Dhaka, 3 FOs will be set up, each headed by a PM of the rank of Executive Engineer, recruited by the project. The role of the PMU is, therefore, largely to contract competent organizations, to carefully supervise their performance, to enable them to perform efficiently, and to ensure transparent and regular reporting to MoWR and BWDB.

139. The PMU will be supported by an experienced and reputable NGO with strong presence in the project area for social mobilization including establishment of WMOs, and activities related to resettlement compensation. The NGO will perform its activities directly under the supervision of the PD, but will coordinate with the international DSC acting as the Engineer for the project.

140. Given the size of the contracting packages, as well as the scope of overall management, designated staff will be recruited under the project to fill key positions. Positions can be filled either from BWDB's existing personnel, or through external recruitment procedures. The project will have designated procurement and financial management staff, as well as staff for the technical/engineering unit and the social, environment and forestry unit that will report directly to the PD.

141. A separate consultancy for M&E would provide support in the supervision of the implementation of the RAP, and would report to the PMU. The PMU will also be assisted by an IPOE for oversight of all aspects of the project including social safeguards.



implementation of the project interventions especially water management, irrigation canals excavation, operation and maintenance (O&M) of drainage sluices and flashing inlets, etc as per participatory water management (PWM) rules -2014. The Water Management Organization (WMOs) will also be involved in the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) too.

## 7.6 BWDB Field Offices

144. The Field Office (FO) of the PMU will be established one at Khulna, one at Bagerhat and one at Patuakhali. Of late, it has been so decided by the BWDB that the existing O&M Division will work as FOs at Pirojpur, Barguna, Patuakhali and Kalapara. The FOs will coordinate and manage resettlement and rehabilitation of the PAPs, disburse resettlement benefits, and ensure PAP access to development programs. The FOs will carry out the following specific tasks relating to RAP implementation:

- Liaison with district administration to support RAP implementation activities i.e. appoint PAVC members etc.;
- Discharge overall responsibility of planning, management, monitoring and implementation of the resettlement and rehabilitation program;
- Ensure availability of budget for all activities;
- Synchronize resettlement activities and handover the encumbrance free land to the contractor within the construction schedule;
- Develop RAP implementation tools and form necessary committees.
- Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement packages and the payment modality.

## 7.7 Implementing Agency

145. The project will finance for social survey, following up land acquisition and implementation of this RAP and other social actions including social mobilization and formation and operation of WMOs. According to the project design the consultant team will conduct social surveys, prepare land acquisition plan and resettlement action plan and assist PMU in implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. Such services of consultant team have been recognized as instrumental in successful implementation of resettlement plans considering their experience in the relevant field. The Consultant (Royal HaskoningDHV) through its sub-consultant Dev. Consultants Ltd. is providing such services in all packages for preparation of LAP and RAP and implementation of RAP. Project will deploy another NGO for social mobilization and formation and operation of WMOs. On the other hand, BWDB has limited manpower in its zone, circle and division levels to take up preparation and implementation of resettlement plans following the local law and the guidelines of the WB on social safeguards. It has, therefore, been adopted in this program to prepare and implement the RAP by the Consultant Team with a group of experienced professionals and support staff, called RAP/LAP team, to assist PMU and the FOs in the implementation the Social Action Plan (SAP).

146. The principal task of the RAP/LAP Team (IA) through DDCS and PMS Consultants would be identified the PAHs/business enterprises and persons relating to the enterprises, estimate their losses and dislocations, and process their entitlement as per the packages contained in the RAP. The ultimate main task would be to assist FOs in disbursing entitlements, which are provisioned under a Polder beyond the provision of the law on land acquisition of the GoB. The IA would also play an important role in addressing legitimate grievances of the PAPs and vulnerable groups. The assigned IA (RAP/LAP Team) will employ experienced and trained staff for field survey, data collection, data management and development and production of implementation tools in the effect under the leadership of an

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Beneficiaries/WMOs participate in project identification, planning, implementation and operation and maintenance.

experienced land acquisition and resettlement specialist (LARS) and a resettlement information management specialist. Responsibility of the implementing Agency (RAP/LAP Team) is given at Annex-IV.

## 7.8 Deputy Commissioners

147. The DCs of Pirojpur, Barguna, Jhalokathi and Patuakhali will act to legalize land acquisition and pay CUL to the owners of lands proposed for acquisition under their respective jurisdictions. The CUL is part of the replacement cost to be disbursed to the affected land owners. Any top-up of the CUL to match the RC (if the RC is higher than the CUL) will be provided directly by the BWDB with assistance from IA. The MoWR will constitute two committees i.e. PAVC and GRC. Among these committees, PAVC will be constituted with representatives of BWDB, implementing agency and the DCs. The DC office will appoint representatives as member(s) of the committees for quantifying losses and determining valuation of the affected properties. BWDB and IA shall liaise with concerned DC offices to complete the tasks following the notification of the MoWR.

148. Institutional responsibilities for RAP preparation and implementation activities are further shown in Table 30.

**Table 30: Institutional Responsibilities in the Resettlement Process**

Related Activities and Responsibilities	Responsibility
Recruitment of Implementing agency	PMU
Design and reproduction of RAP Information Brochures	FO/IA
Disclosure and public consultations	FO/IA
Selection of members for PAVC, GRC and PRAC	FO/IA
Design and carry out JVS by PAVC	DC/FO/IA
Market survey on prices of affected properties by PAVC	IA
Establishment of unit prices	PMU
Processing the JVS data of PAPs	IA
Assessing PAHs and vulnerable PAPs to be relocated	IA/FO
Determination of entitlements of individual PAPs	FO/IA
Disclosure of RAP to BWDB, PAPs and other stakeholders	PMU/FO/IA
Review and concurrence of RAP	WB
Approval of RAP	BWDB
Mobilization of GRC	PMU/FO/IA
Establishment of internal monitoring	BWDB
Budget approval for compensation and resettlement benefits	PMU
Release of funds for payment of compensation/resettlement benefits	BWDB/PMU
Payment of compensation/resettlement benefits	FO/IA
Filing and resolution of complaints of PAPs,	FO/GRCs/IA
Confirmation of "No Objection" for the award of civil works contract	WB
Relocation and livelihood restoration assistance	IA/FO
Internal monitoring and supervision	PMU/FO/DSC
Independent external M&E	Independent monitor/ WB

## 7.9 Participatory Management Bodies

### 7.9.1 Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC)

149. DCs and BWDB will conduct joint on-site verification of affected physical properties on private land proposed for acquisition for CEIP-1 in selected Polders under package 2. DCs will also assess the market price of the affected land, structures, trees and crops with data and assistance from Sub-Registry offices for land, Public Works Department for structures, Department of Forest (DoF) for trees, and Agriculture Extension and Agriculture Marketing departments for crops. As per WB OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement, the authorized and unauthorized occupants of public land/BWDB land will be entitled for compensation and assistance following this RAP. These non-titled affected persons (persons without title to the land under acquisition) and their physical and economic losses will be assessed and RC of affected physical assets and income will be determined by a PAVC established for each FO of BWDB under the project. The PAVC will be a 5-member committee at each FO. The members of PAVC will be nominated by the Executive Engineer of BWDB Division offices and approved by the PD, PMU, CEIP-1, BWDB, Dhaka.

#### **Membership of PAVC**

- Concern Sub-Divisional Engineer, (BWDB Sub-: Convener  
Division)
- Representative of concerned DC office : Member
- Assistant Director, Land and Revenue, BWDB/: Member  
Concerned
- Sub-Assistant Engineer, BWDB
- Ward Member/Councilor (concerned) : Member
- Representative of the Implementing agency : Member-Secretary

150. The PAVC will verify and cross check the field book of the JVS conducted jointly by BWDB and the DCs at respective project area. The PAVC will also review and certify the census of affected households (titled and non-titled) and assets by the BWDB conducted through IA/consultant. If there is a major variation between census and JVS data (more than 10%) in assessing affected properties, PAVC will consult the JVS for titled losses and the census for non-titled losses. PAVC will assess quantity and category of affected physical property (structure, tree, business, common properties, etc.) on BWDB/public lands. RC of the affected physical property will also be determined by the PAVC based on current market price. The PAVC will design and conduct a property valuation survey (PVS) through survey method and public consultation and also consult secondary data as well to recommend RC of land and structures and market price of trees and crops as well as amount of loss of income at current market price.

### 7.9.2 Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC)

151. A Physical Relocation Assistance Committee (PRAC) will be formed for each Polder under improvement with elected representatives from concerned UPs, village leaders, representatives from the affected persons, WMOs (if any), women and BWDB representations. The PRAC will be headed by the Executive Engineer, BWDB division office and authorized to undertake land search and assist the affected squatters in their self-relocation and resettling on more permanent locations.



### **Membership of PRAC**

- Executive Engineer, BWDB O&M / WD Division : Convener
- Concern Sub-Divisional Engineer, BWDB Division : Member
- UP Chairman/Local UP Member/Ward Councilor (nominated by concerned UP Chairman or Municipal/City Mayor) : Member
- Assistant Director, Land and Revenue, BWDB : Member
- Representative from displaced households/persons : Member
- Representative of the Implementing Agency : Member-Secretary

### **7.9.3 Grievance Redress Committee**

152. A GRC at local level will be formed for each Union with union level representation to ensure easy accessibility by the PAPs and communities. This local GRC and the process for resolving land acquisition grievances will be the local focal points of the project GRM. The GRM sets out the information and communications strategy to ensure that PAPs and communities are fully informed about their rights to offer suggestions and make complaints, and the different mechanisms through which they can do so, including grievances related to the land acquisition process. All grievances received through the GRM process will primarily be forwarded to the GRCs. The Secretariat for each GRC will be at the office of the Executive Engineer. If any grievance is not resolved at GRC, the aggrieved person may request the convener of GRC to forward the case to the PD at PMU, Dhaka. The GRC will officially forward the cases with their comments to the PD. Hearing of petitions with GRCs will be held at the Convener's office or at UP/Ward Councilor's office as agreed by the committee members. The membership of the GRCs will ensure proper presentation of complaints and grievances as well as impartial hearings and investigations, and transparent resolutions.

### **Membership of GRC**

- Executive Engineer (BWDB O&M Division/W.D. Division) : Convener
- UP Local UP Member/Ward Councilor : Member
- Teacher from Local Educational Institution (nominated by Upazila Administration) : Member
- Representative from Local Women's Group : Member
- Representative from the PAP Group : Member
- Representative of the Implementing Agency : Member-Secretary

153. Where Tribal People (TP) is among the PAP, the membership composition of the GRCs will take into account any traditional conflict resolution arrangements in consultation with the TP community leaders that TP communities usually practice. If the aggrieved person is a female, BWDB will ask the concerned female UP Member or Municipal Ward Councillor to participate in the hearings.

154. Members of the GRCs will be nominated by the Executive Engineer at division level and approved by the PD, PMU, CEIP-1, BWDB, and Dhaka.

## 7.10 Grievance Redress Mechanism

### 7.10.1 Background and Objectives

155. The law on land acquisition allows landowners to object of proposed acquisitions at the beginning of the legal process. Once the objections are heard and disposed of, there is virtually no provision to address grievances and complaints that individual landowners may bring in the later stages of the process. Since the ordinance does not recognize them, there is no mechanism to hear and redress grievances of people who do not have legal titles to the acquired lands. As seen in various projects, complaints and grievances may range from disputes over ownership and inheritance of the acquired lands to affected persons and assets missed by censuses; valuation of affected assets; compensation payment; and the like. Considering the need, BWDB will establish a procedure to answer to queries and address complaints and grievances about any irregularities in application of the guidelines adopted in this RAP for assessment and mitigation of social and environmental impacts. GRC will be formed for each Polder at union level for receiving and settlement of grievances raised by the affected persons and their communities. Based on consensus, the procedure will help to resolve issues/conflicts amicably and quickly, saving the aggrieved persons from having to resort to expensive, time-consuming legal action. The procedure will however not pre-empt a person's right to go to the courts of law.

### 7.10.2 Grievance Resolution Process

156. All grievances and complaints will be received at the GRCs facilitated by the IA. The aggrieved persons may opt to make grievances and complaints directly to the PD, CEIP-1 or the Secretary of the MoWR or even to the court of law for resolution. The Member Secretary will review and sort the cases in terms of nature of grievance, urgency of resolution, and schedule hearings in consultation with the Convener. All cases will be heard within four weeks from the date of receiving the grievances and complaints.

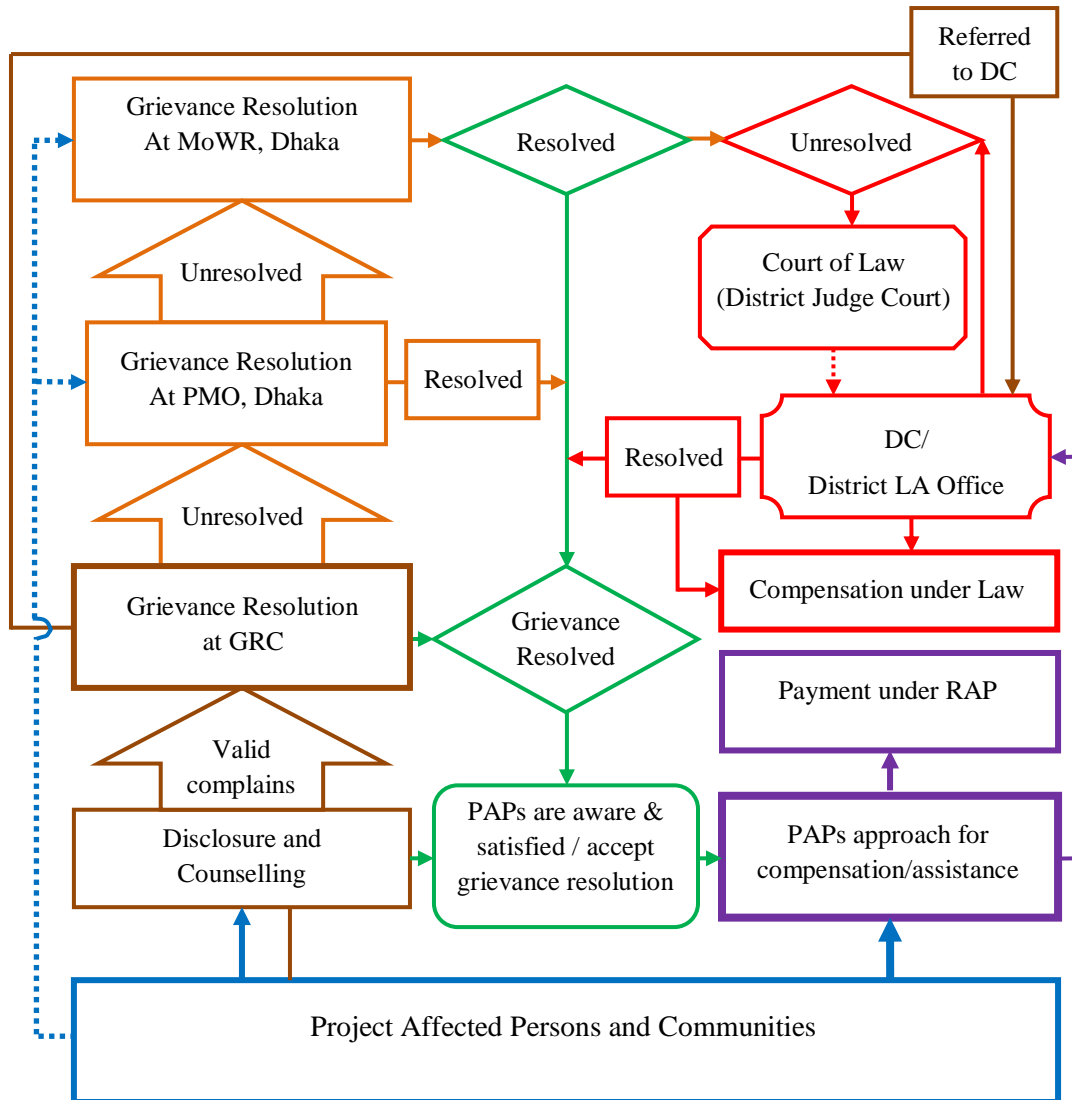
157. If the resolution attempt at the local level fails, the GRC will refer the grievance and complaint with the minutes of the hearings to the PD at PMU, CEIP-1 for further review. The PD will assign the Social Development and Resettlement Coordinator (SDRC) i.e. Senior Social Specialist at PMU for review the grievance cases and assist the PD, CEIP-1 in making decision. The SDRC will review the case records and pay field visits for cross examining and consult the GRC members and aggrieved persons, if required. If a decision at this level is again found unacceptable by the aggrieved person(s), BWDB can refer the case to the MoWR with the minutes of the hearings at local and headquarters levels (Figure 6.1). At the ministry level, decisions on unresolved cases, if any, will be made in no more than four weeks by an official designated by the Secretary, the MoWR. A decision agreed with the aggrieved person(s) at any level of hearing will be binding upon BWDB.

158. Various steps in the grievance process are summarized in the Table 31 in light of the institutional responsibilities furnished in Figure 10.

**Table 31: Steps in Grievance Resolution Process**

Step 1	<p>The IA on behalf of BWDB informs PAPs and counsels them on land acquisition and resettlement policy, compensation and entitlement modalities, entitlement packages, and eligibility and process to obtain the entitlements.</p> <p>PAPs with clear understanding approach DC and EA for CUL and assistance under the RAP respectively as applicable.</p> <p>PAPs with confusion and valid complaints on land acquisition and resettlement process and entitlements are well informed about their right to approach GRC for resolution.</p> <p>The aggrieved persons may also opt to produce their grievances directly to the PMU or</p>
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	to the Secretary, MoWR for resolution.
Step 2	<p>The implementing IA assists the aggrieved PAPs to produce a written complaint to the convener of GRC with stories, expectations and any parties. The IA counsels the aggrieved persons on the mandate and procedure of grievance resolution.</p> <p>GRC scrutinizes the case records and sort out cases to be referred to the DC or the court of law and those to be resolved in GRC.</p> <p>Hearing is organized on cases with merit at the GRC secretariat or at UP Offices at local level and resolution is given by the GRC in 4 weeks of receiving the complaints.</p> <p>Aggrieved PAPs are satisfied with the resolution approach the EA for resettlement assistance under the provision of the RAP. The agreed resolution is to be forwarded to PMU for approval by the PD before processing entitlements for the entitled person.</p> <p>In case the resolution is not acceptable to the aggrieved person, he/she has right to approach the PMU through the GRC convener with assistance from the implementing agency for further review of his/her grievance/complain.</p>
Step 3	<p>Cases with all proceedings are placed with the PMU, where the PD, CEIP-1 reviews them at PMU with assistance from the Senior Social Specialist (SSS). If found necessary, field investigation is to be carried out and the resolutions are given within 4 weeks of receiving the complaints.</p> <p>Aggrieved PAPs satisfied with the resolution approach the EA with assistance of IA for resettlement assistance under the provision of the RAP. The resolution will be sent to the Convener's office to communicate the same to the aggrieved persons for acceptance. The resolution accepted by the aggrieved person is then approved by the PD, CEIP-1.</p> <p>In case the resolution is not acceptable to the aggrieved person, he/she approaches the Secretary, the MoWR through the SSS at PMU, CEIP-1 with assistance from the SS at the FO.</p>
Step 4	<p>Cases with all proceedings from GRC and from PMU are placed with the Secretary, the MoWR where the Secretary appoints a reviewer to resolve the grievance in view of the merits and redirect the case records to the PD, PMU, CEIP-1 with written resolutions within 4 weeks of receiving the complaints.</p> <p>Aggrieved PAPs satisfied with the resolution approach the EA with assistance of IA for resettlement assistance under the provision of the RAP. The resolution will be sent to the Conveners office to communicate to the aggrieved persons for acceptance. The resolution accepted by the aggrieved person is then approved by the PD, CEIP-1.</p> <p>Aggrieved PAPs may opt to approach to the Court of Law, if the resolution at the MoWR is not acceptable to him/her.</p>
Step 5	<p>The resolution accepted by the aggrieved persons at any level (GRC, PMU, the MoWR) is approved/nodded by the PD, CEIP-1 and forwarded back to the Conveners' office keeping records at his/her office.</p> <p>Based on the approved grievance resolution, the implementing agency processes his/her entitlements and assists EA in arranging payment of compensation, grant, and resettlement benefits and assistance.</p>



**Figure 10: Grievance Redress Flow Chart**

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

- i) To ensure that grievance redress decisions are made in formal hearings and in a transparent manner, the Convener will apply the following guidelines:
- ii) Reject a grievance redress application with any recommendations written on it by a GRC member or others such as politicians and other influential persons.
- iii) Remove a recommendation by any person that may separately accompany the grievance redress application.
- iv) Disqualify a GRC member who has made a recommendation on the application separately before the formal hearing:
- v) Where a GRC member is removed, appoint another person in consultation with the PD, CEIP-1.
- vi) The Convener will also ensure strict adherence to the impact mitigation policies and guidelines adopted in this RAP and the mitigation standards, such as compensation rates established through market price surveys.

### 7.10.3 Disclosure and Documentation

160. The affected persons and their communities will be informed of the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in open meetings at important locations and in PAP group meetings. Bangla translation of the RAP and the GRM in the form of resettlement information brochures, which will be distributed among the PAPs. The PAPs will also be briefed on the scope of the GRC, the procedure for lodging grievance cases and the procedure of grievance resolution at the project level.

161. To ensure impartiality and transparency, hearings on grievances and complaints will remain open to the public. The GRCs will record the details of the grievances and complaints and their resolution in a register, including intake details, resolution process and the closing procedures. BWDB will maintain the following three Grievance Registers:

a. **Intake Register:** (1) Case number, (2) Date of receipt, (3) Name of complainant, (4) Gender, (5) Father's name or husband's name, (6) Complete address, (7) Main grievance regarding social (loss of land/property or entitlements) or environmental, (8) Complainants' story and expectation with evidence, and (8) Previous records of similar grievances.

b. **Resolution Register:** (1) Serial no., (2) Case no., (3) Name of complainant, (4) Complainant's story and expectation, (5) Date of hearing, (6) Date of field investigation (if any), (7) Results of hearing and field investigation, (8) Decision of GRC, (9) Progress (pending, solved), and (10) Agreements or commitments.

c. **Closing Register:** (1) Serial no., (2) Case no., (3) Name of complainant, (4) Decisions and response to complainants, (5) Mode and medium of communication, (6) Date of closing, (7) Confirmation of complainants' satisfaction, and (8) Management actions to avoid recurrence.

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

### 7.11 RAP Implementation Schedule

163. A time-bound implementation schedule for the RAP will be prepared in accordance with the project construction schedule. The overall schedule of RAP implementation is based on the principle that people affected by the project are paid their due compensation, grant, resettlement benefits and assistance prior to displacement. The IA will assist the PAPs in the process of self-relocation and resettlement. Individual entitlements on a household basis will be processed by the IA. Each EP will be issued an EP ID card and an entitlement card. The EP ID cards will be issued by concerned Executive Engineer, BWDB to the EPs as identified during JVS with joint signature of the BWDB representative and Field Coordinator of the Implementing Agency. Photographs of the EPs will be attested by the concerned-UP Chairman and pasted on the EP ID card format.

164. The total RAP implementation period will be 5 years. The Implementing Agency should start RAP implementation work at least 9 months before starting construction work so that they can arrange payment of compensation, grants, resettlement benefits and assistance phase by phase to the EPs prior to displacement. Implementation of RAP will be continued during the above-mentioned construction period for 5 years and 3 months after construction work for entertaining claims and grievances of the EPs regarding payment of compensation and other resettlement benefits. However, some of the activities for RAP implementation may extend further. The preliminary time bound implementation schedule is placed in Table 32.

Table 32: RAP Implementation Schedule

Sl. No.	Year	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Total Month
		Quarter				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
		Land Acquisition & Resettlement Activities																				
1.	Mobilization of the LAP/RAP Team of DDCS	→																				1
2.	Information Campaign	█																				58
3.	Preparation and Submission of LA proposal to DC	█																				3
4.	Consultation and FGD	█																				52
5.	Formation of Committees by MoWR	█																				3
	Serve Notice u/s 3 by DCs	█																				2
6.	Design/Development of RAP Implementation Tools	█																				3
7.	Joint Verification and PVS by PAVC	█																				5
	Serve notice u/s 6 by DCs	█																				3
8.	Data Processing and Determination of Individual Entitlements	█																				4
9.	Preparation & Submission of Resettlement Budget and individual entitlement by IA to BWDB	█																				3
10.	Approval of Resettlement Budget by BWDB	█																				1
	Notice u/s 7 by DCs	█																				3

**Coastal Embankment Improvement Project (CEIP-I)**  
**Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)**

Sl. No.	Year	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Total Month
	Quarter	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	Land Acquisition & Resettlement Activities																					
	Payment CUL by DCs	→																				36
11.	Payment of compensation/resettlement benefits to EPs by BWDB																					39
12.	Redress of Grievances																					39
13.	Payment of Other Resettlement benefits based on GRC decision																					39
14.	Relocation of HHS and CBEs																					9
16.	Submission of project completion Report by IA																					1
17.	Monitoring & Evaluation																					20



## CHAPTER 8: BUDGET AND SOURCES OF FINANCING

### 8.1 Budgeting and Financing Plan

165. Cost of land acquisition and resettlement will be arranged as per financing plan agreed by the Government and the World Bank. It is to be noted that IDA fund will be used for payment of compensation, grant, and resettlement benefits and assistance. The estimated budget has been prepared based on the policy of the RAP and Property Valuation Survey (PVS) data for land structure and trees collected from various cross sections of the people living in and around the project area. The budget includes compensation for land and structures at replacement cost, compensation for trees, and relocation of structures, grants/benefits for loss of business, wage income and vulnerability. The budget also kept provision extra grants for vulnerable squatters.

166. Compensation, grants, and resettlement benefits and assistance as per the project resettlement policy will be paid directly by the BWDB with assistance of IA. The IA will assist the BWDB to assess the quantity of losses, identify and validate eligible persons for resettlement and rehabilitation, and prepare resettlement budget individually for each of the six Polders under Package 2. The BWDB will approve the budget and arrange payment of additional compensation (Top Up), grants, resettlement benefits and assistance to the eligible persons.

167. The PMU will ensure that the resettlement budgets are delivered on time to make payment of compensation, resettlement grants and benefits to the PAPs. The PMU will also ensure that the RAP should be submitted to WB for concurrence, and that funds for payment of compensation and resettlement assistance under the RAP are fully provided to PAPs prior to award of civil works contract.

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

### 8.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget

169. The total estimated cost for implementation of the RAP is **BDT 3822.91** million (Three Thousand eight hundred twenty two point ninety one million), equivalent to **USD 47.79** million (1 USD= 80 BDT). It includes payment of compensation for land, structure, trees, fish stock, resettlement benefits, capacity building, training for the stakeholders/agencies, and providing civic facilities in resettlement sites and mobilization of implementing committees (GRC, PAVC, PRAC etc.). The budget also includes contingency @10% to meet unforeseen expenses **BDT 347.54 million**. The budget includes land acquisition cost (BDT **2456.43 Million**) and Resettlement Cost (**BDT 1018.94 Million**). The budget doesn't include operation cost for RAP implementing agency and independent external monitoring agency since both of the agencies are on board in the project. The highest amount of budget will be required in Polder 39/2C (57.30%) due to requirement of acquisition of the highest amount of lands followed by Polder 40/2 (15.40%), Polder43/2C (10.40%), Polder 48 (8.68%), Polder 41/1 (6.30%) and Polder 47/2 (1.81%).The total estimated budget is shown in the following Table 33.

**Table 33: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget (Million BDT)**

Category of losses	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total
<b>1. Land Acquisition Cost</b>							
Compensation for land	750.70	60.07	40.57	50.30	7.70	22.5	931.84
Compensation for structure on Private land	150.70	20.00	12.18	20.00	3.06	5.07	211.01
Compensation for Trees	237.50	6.00	5	30.00	6.04	6.75	291.29
Compensation for Fish Stock	3.00	0.50	0.7	2.00	1.50	0.50	8.20
Others	6.00	0.70	1.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	14.20
<b>A. Sub-Total Land Acquisition</b>	<b>1147.90</b>	<b>87.27</b>	<b>59.45</b>	<b>104.30</b>	<b>20.80</b>	<b>36.82</b>	<b>1456.54</b>
Add. Premium as per Law	576.00	43.64	29.73	150.6	10.4	18.11	828.48
<b>B. Sub-Total</b>	<b>1723.9</b>	<b>130.91</b>	<b>89.18</b>	<b>254.9</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>54.93</b>	<b>2285.02</b>
Administrative Costs	129.3	9.82	6.70	19.20	2.34	4.05	171.41
<b>Total land acquisition costs (1)</b>	<b>1853.2</b>	<b>140.73</b>	<b>95.88</b>	<b>274.1</b>	<b>33.54</b>	<b>58.98</b>	<b>2456.43</b>
<b>2. Resettlement Benefits</b>							
a. Replacement Cost of Land (Top-Up)	60.64	20.15	8.58	2.00	3.00	3.00	97.37
b. Replacement Cost of structure (Top-Up)	33.40	7.57	6.70	1.00	1.00	0.00	49.67
c. Replacement Cost of Crops (Top-Up)	10.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	19.00
d. Replacement Cost of Trees	10.33	5.68	4.00	1.00	1.00	11.00	33.01
e. Replacement Cost of Fish Stock	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.63	1.00	3.43	8.56
f. Compensation for structure on GOB land (Squatter)	11.60	340.00	93.18	68.27	16.80	191.80	721.65
g. Other Resettlement Benefits	3.00	8.00	3.00	3.00	2.43	15.55	34.98
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>129.97</b>	<b>384.9</b>	<b>118.46</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>26.23</b>	<b>225.78</b>	<b>964.24</b>
Capacity building, awareness training, community group/FGD, consultation meeting with stakeholders	3.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.50	9.00
Livelihood Restoration Activities for Vulnerable Affected People	0.20	5.60	3.00	3.00	1.00	6.40	19.20
Providing facilities of civic amenities to groups/market	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	8.00	20.00
Mobilization of different communities (PAVC, GRC & PRAC etc.)	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	6.50

Category of losses	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total
<b>Total Resettlement Benefit (2)</b>	138.17	395.50	125.46	87.90	29.23	242.68	1018.94
<b>Total cost of Land &amp; Resettlement Benefit (1+2)</b>	<b>1991.37</b>	<b>536.23</b>	<b>221.34</b>	<b>362.00</b>	<b>62.77</b>	<b>301.66</b>	<b>3475.37</b>
3. Contingency @ 10% of the total budget	199.14	53.62	22.13	36.20	6.28	30.17	347.54
<b>Grand Total (1+2+3)</b>	<b>2190.51</b>	<b>589.85</b>	<b>243.47</b>	<b>398.20</b>	<b>69.05</b>	<b>331.83</b>	<b>3822.91</b>
<b>Polder wise Percentage (%)</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>8.68</b>	<b>100</b>

### 8.3 Assessment of Unit Cost for Compensation

170. Compensation for the affected properties had been determined based on Property Valuation Survey (PVS) conducted in 2017 for each of the Mouza for various categories of land, structures and trees, cost of living and experience from other development projects recently implemented in the country. Compensation for land has been assessed based on PVS result carried out with a structured questionnaire. At least 8 people from each affected mouza (where land is affected) were interviewed from various cross sections of the people such as potential sellers & buyers, teachers, religious leaders, deed writer, and the like had been interviewed. Results of the survey had been averaged for each mouza and mouza wise average rate had been further averaged for determining Polder wise rate of land for preparation of budget. Detailed budget for land and other affected properties had been attached in Annex-VI. Compensation for structures and trees had been determined based on the PVS and experience from the recent development projects. Cost of materials for constructing structures has been taken into account for determining structure's value. PWD rate is also consulted for valuation of non-shift able structures. Crops and fish stocks had been valued based on other recent project experience. These rates would be reviewed by PAVC during implementation of the RAP.

171. The mechanism for generation of individual entitlement has been developed through automated MIS. Entitled persons field (loss of assets), entitlement card (EC), indent and payment debit vouchers are being generated automatically through computerized management information system (MIS) in package 1. Such mechanism will be applied in case of payment of compensation in Package 2. Polder wise approximate rates of different categories of lands to be acquired such as homestead, highland, cropped land, orchard, pond land, wet land and commercially used land have been presented in Table 34.

**Table 34: Cost Type of Land for Acquisition by Polders (in Million BDT)**

Type of land	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total
Homestead	123.90	28.75	7.27	13.65	1.90	0.00	175.47
Vita/High Land	31.00	0.45	5.95	0.00	0.16	0.00	37.56
Cropped	228.46	22.07	21.95	26.60	4.76	22.50	326.34
Orchard	357.70	1.40	2.70	1.75	0.00	0.00	363.55
Pond	3.54	7.40	1.20	1.60	0.00	0.00	13.74
Wet land/ Ditch	6.10	0.00	0.00	4.10	0.88	0.00	11.08
Commercially used	0.00	0.00	1.50	2.60	0.00	0.00	4.10
<b>Total =</b>	<b>750.70</b>	<b>60.07</b>	<b>40.57</b>	<b>50.30</b>	<b>7.70</b>	<b>22.50</b>	<b>931.84</b>
<b>Percentage (%)</b>	<b>80.56</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>4.35</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>100</b>

172. Replacement cost of land:

The Table 35 has shown the estimate of replacement cost in six Polders for different categories of land. The result shows that the total cost is million **taka 1029.21**.

**Table 35: Approximate Replacement Cost of Land Acquisition (in BDT million)**

Type of land	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total
Homestead	139.32	39.35	8.37	14.29	2.62	0	203.95
Vita/High Land	34.82	0.78	7.75	0.00	0.23	0	43.58
Cropped	246.30	28.45	23.52	27.50	6.68	25.50	357.95
Orchard	378.56	3.14	4.05	1.84	0.00	0.00	387.59
Pond	4.24	8.50	2.50	1.67	0.00	0.00	16.91
Wet land/ Ditch	8.10	0.00	0.00	4.20	1.17	0.00	13.47
Commercially used	0.00	0.00	2.96	2.80	0.00	0.00	5.76
<b>Total =</b>	<b>811.34</b>	<b>80.22</b>	<b>49.15</b>	<b>52.30</b>	<b>10.70</b>	<b>25.50</b>	<b>1029.21</b>
<b>Percentage (%)</b>	<b>78.83</b>	<b>4.78</b>	<b>7.79</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Property valuation survey October 2017 - November 2017

173. Resettlement Assistance (Top Up) for land acquisition:

The table 36 states the costs of resettlement assistance as top up for different categories land in six Polders under package 2. The estimate shows that a total **97.37 million** of taka would be required for top up payments in six Polders.

**Table 36: Resettlement Assistance (Top Up) for Land Acquisition (in Million BDT)**

Type of land	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48	Total
Homestead	15.42	10.60	1.10	0.64	0.72	0.00	28.48
Vita/High Land	3.82	0.33	1.80	0.00	0.07	0.00	6.02
Cropped	17.84	6.38	1.57	0.90	1.92	3.00	31.61
Orchard	20.86	1.74	1.35	0.09	0.00	0.00	24.04
Pond	0.70	1.10	1.30	0.07	0.00	0.00	3.17
Wet land/ Ditch	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.29	0.00	3.39
Canal or Bill	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commercially used	0.00	0.00	1.46	0.20	0.00	0.00	1.66
<b>Total =</b>	<b>60.64</b>	<b>20.15</b>	<b>8.58</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>98.37</b>
<b>Percentage (%)</b>	<b>62.28</b>	<b>20.69</b>	<b>8.81</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 8.4 Replacement cost of affected structures:

174. Compensation for structures had been determined based on the property valuation survey carried out among businessmen of household materials (brick, cement, iron bar, CI sheet, bamboo, etc.) and mason/carpenter to obtain actual cost of shift able and non-shift able structures. There are 13 categories of primary structures and 25 categories of secondary structure as per Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) recommendation. PAVC has recommended Replacement Cost of various types of structures based on categories at ground. Cost of materials for constructing structures has been taken into account for determining structure value by the PAVC. Different rates for different categories of structures by Polders have been assessed for package 2. Crops and fish stocks had been valued based on other recent project experience. These rates would be reviewed by PAVC during implementation of the RAP. Rate of structure per sft and number has been presented in **Attachment-A**.

#### 8.5 Rate of affected trees

175. Unit rate of trees had been assessed through market survey among the wood businessmen, local people, etc. Rate of the trees taken from different people had been averaged to determined Polder-wise unique rate. Same rate for each size of trees on private land and government land had been proposed for compensation. Usually DC's payment for trees is treated as Maximum Allowable Replacement Cost (MARC) since DC takes price from Forest Department. Trees owners will be allowed to fell and take away trees after payment of compensation. It is to be mentioned here that the Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD) has planted trees on the embankment of Polder 40/2 under social forestry program. Accordingly, the rules and regulations of social forestry particularly the '**Social Forestry Rules 2004 amended in 2010, will be followed**'. As per rules, the beneficiaries, BFD and land owner agencies and LGIs will get benefit according to the contract agreement among themselves. Polder wise tentative rate of trees has been presented in **Attachment-B**.

## 8.6 Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget

### 8.6.1 Land Acquisition Budget (Estimated)

176. The total Land Acquisition budget estimated for the six Polders under CEIP-1 is Total CUL 2456.43 million on BDT equivalent to USD 30.71 million (1 USD = BDT 80.00). Table 37 Shows the land acquisition cost in more details.

**Table 37: Land Acquisition Budget (Million BDT)**

SL No.	Category of losses	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder48	Total
<b>Land Acquisition Cost</b>								
1	Compensation for land	750.70	60.07	40.57	50.30	7.70	22.5	931.84
2	Compensation for structure on Private land	150.70	20.00	12.18	20.00	3.06	5.07	211.01
3	Compensation for Trees	237.50	6.00	5.00	30.00	6.04	6.75	291.29
4	Compensation for Fish Stock	3.00	0.50	0.70	2.00	1.50	0.50	8.20
5	Others	6.00	0.70	1.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	14.20
<b>A. Sub-Total = (1+2+3+4+5)</b>		<b>1147.9</b>	<b>87.27</b>	<b>59.45</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>36.82</b>	<b>1456.54</b>
6	Add. Premium as per Law	576.00	43.64	29.73	150.60	10.40	18.11	828.48
<b>B. Sub-Total=(A+6)</b>		<b>1723.9</b>	<b>130.91</b>	<b>89.18</b>	<b>254.9</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>54.93</b>	<b>2285.02</b>
7	Administrative Costs	129.30	9.82	6.70	19.20	2.34	4.05	171.41
<b>Total land acquisition costs =(B+7)</b>		<b>1853.2</b>	<b>140.73</b>	<b>95.88</b>	<b>274.1</b>	<b>33.54</b>	<b>58.98</b>	<b>2456.43</b>

#### A. Cost for acquired Land

177. Total compensation for 154.76 ha land (only cost of land) is more than BDT 931.84 million of which the highest amount of compensation is BDT 344.93 million, which will be required for payment for orchard category of land followed by BDT 172.08 million for homestead, BDT 322.61 million for cropped, BDT 47.64 million for vita/high land, BDT 16.60 million for Pond land and BDT 14.06 million for commercially used land in all six Polders. This compensation amount to be paid by DC and additional compensation to be paid by BWDB as Top Up. Table 38 presents category wise cost of land.

**Table 38: Compensation budget for only land (Tentative)**

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Estimated budget (Lac)	
			BDT	USD
1	Homestead	30.78	1720.79	21.50
2	Vita/High Land	6.04	476.40	5.96
3	Cropped	57.52	3226.12	40.33
4	Orchard	52.12	3449.28	43.12
5	Pond	4.28	165.95	2.07
6	Wet land/ Ditch	3.42	139.26	1.74
7	Commercially used	0.60	140.60	1.76
<b>Total Compensation for Land</b>		<b>154.76</b>	<b>9318.4</b>	<b>116.48</b>

NB: 1 (One) USD=BDT 80

## B. Estimated Budget for Structures

178. Compensation for structures on private land is **BDT 211.01** million and government land will require an amount of **BDT 721.65 million and total is BDT 932.66 million**. Out of the total resettlement budget **1018.94**, about **70.82 %** will be required for primary and secondary structures while the remaining **29.18 %** amount will be required for trees, wage labour, tenants, capacity building, training, livelihood restoration and civic amenities etc. This amount includes DC's compensation and additional compensation where applicable. It is noted that about 25 categories of structures including primary structures (bed room, kitchen room, shop, cattle shed, etc.) and secondary structures (toilet, tube well, boundary wall, gate, drain, etc.).

## C. Compensation for Trees

179. A total of **BDT 291.29** million has been provisioned in the budget for payment of compensation for trees. This amount will be mainly paid by DC office. The rate of affected trees to be fixed by Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD). But some of the trees planted on BWDB or other government agency land are usually not paid by DC. These trees will be paid by BWDB directly (**BDT 33.01 million**). Table 39 presents total budgets for trees under acquisition.

**Table 39: Total budget for affected trees by acquisition (Tentative)**

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit / Quantity in nos.	Estimated budget (In BDT Lac)
<b>C1 Fruit bearing</b>			
1	Large	12,407	274.37
2	Medium	12,476	230.15
3	Small	21,178	107.53
4	Plant	16,768	6.89
<b>Sub-Total of C1</b>		<b>62,829</b>	<b>618.94</b>
<b>C2 Timber</b>			
1	Large	23,950	889.00
2	Medium	30,779	602.00
3	Small	57,270	515.00
4	Plant	30,172	5.00
<b>Sub-Total of C2</b>		<b>142,171</b>	<b>2011.00</b>
<b>C3 Medicinal</b>			
1	Large	1,036	50.32
2	Medium	1,514	30.15
3	Small	4,679	37.21
4	Plant	5,882	1.00
<b>Sub-Total of C3</b>		<b>13,111</b>	<b>118.68</b>
<b>C4 Others</b>			
5	Banana	65,779	106.54
6	Bamboo	24,921	30.21
7	Battle nut (Supari)	26,641	27.53
<b>Sub-Total of C4</b>		<b>117,341</b>	<b>164.28</b>
<b>Total Compensation for trees = (C1+C2+C3+C4)</b>		<b>335,452</b>	<b>2912.90</b>



#### D. Compensation for Fish Stocks

180. A total of 10.57 acres (4.28 ha) fishing ground for BDT **8.2 million** will be affected in six Polders as per land acquisition survey. Compensation for fish stock had been assessed based on other project experience. DC office will pay compensation for the fish stock on private land. This budget is more of an indicative budget which may be changed based on DC's estimate. Table 40 presents estimated budget for fish stock.

**Table 40: Estimated budget for existing fish stock**

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in acre	Rate in BDT Per Acre/soft/no (In Lac)	Estimated budget (BDT In Lac)
D	Compensation for fish stock cultivated Pond/Gher	10.5716	3.14	8200.00
<b>Total Compensation for fish stock</b>				8200.00

#### 8.6.2 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Budget (Estimated)

181. The total estimated cost for resettlement is **BDT 1018.94 million**, equivalent to **USD 12.74 million** (1 USD= 80 BDT). It includes payment of compensation for non-title EPs, Replacement value for land, statures, crops, tress etc. Providing civic facilities in resettlement sites and mobilization of implementing committees (GRC, PAVC, PRAC etc.). The total estimated budget is shown in the Table 41.

**Table 41: Resettlement Budget (Million BDT)**

SL No.	Category of losses	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder4 8	Total
<b>Resettlement Benefits</b>								
1	Compensation for structure on GOB land (Squatters)	11.60	340.00	93.18	68.27	16.80	191.80	721.65
2	<b>Other Resettlement Benefits</b>							
	1. Land Top-Up	60.64	20.15	8.58	2.00	3.00	3.00	97.37
	2. Structures (Replacement Cost)	33.40	7.57	6.70	1.00	1.00	0	49.67
	3. Crops	10.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	19.00
	4. Trees	10.33	5.68	4.00	1.00	1.00	11.00	33.01
	5. Ponds/Fish stock	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.63	1.00	3.43	8.56
	6, Others	3.00	8.00	3.00	3.00	2.43	15.55	34.98
	<b>Sub-Total of (1+2)=</b>	<b>129.97</b>	<b>384.90</b>	<b>118.46</b>	<b>78.90</b>	<b>26.23</b>	<b>225.78</b>	<b>964.24</b>
3	Capacity building, awareness training, consultation meeting with stakeholders, community group(by PMU & DDCS)	3.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.50	9.00
4	Livelihood restoration for vulnerable community	0.20	5.60	3.00	3.00	1.00	6.40	19.20

SL No.	Category of losses	Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder4 8	Total
5	Providing facilities of civic amenities	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	8.00	20.00
6	<b>Mobilization of different committees (PAVC, GRC &amp; PRAC)</b>							
	1. PAVC	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.10	0.25	1.60
	2. GRC	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.30	0.50	3.30
	3. PRAC	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.10	0.25	1.60
	<b>Sub-Total of 6=</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>6.50</b>
	<b>Total Resettlement Benefit 1-6 =(1+2+3+4+5)</b>	<b>138.17</b>	<b>395.50</b>	<b>125.46</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>29.23</b>	<b>242.68</b>	<b>1018.94</b>

### 8.6.3 Other Resettlement Benefits Associated (Tentative)

182. Apart from the compensation for affected properties, some resettlement benefits would be paid based on entitlement policy of the Resettlement Action Plan. These resettlement benefits include Transition Allowance for losing productive land, Structure Transfer Grant, House Reconstruction Grant, Business Restoration Grants, Grants for Wage Loss, etc. A total of BDT **204 million** will be required for payment of resettlement benefits. Table 42 presents resettlement benefits for various categories of losses as per policy of the Resettlement Action Plan.

**Table 42: Resettlement benefits for various categories of losses**

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Estimated budget (BDT lac)
1	Transition allowance for losing productive land at BDT 1000 per decimal for owner cultivators	140.00
2	Rental allowance for six months at BDT 1000 per months for each tenant households & shops	55.06
3	House transfer grant (HTG) for shiftable structures will be @ 5% of the Replacement Cost Replacement Cost of structures	205.50
4	House construction grant (HCG) @ 10% of the Replacement Cost Replacement Cost of structures	410.00
5	HTG for non-shiftable structures, @ 5% of Replacement Cost Replacement Cost of the structure.	62.50
6	Landless squatter households opting for permanent relocation outside the embankment will be provided with HDA @ BDT 50 (fifty) per sft of floor areas of affected residential structures	307.20
7	One-time cash grants for tenants households and shops to shift their goods and belongings	28.50
8	Compensation for loss of business income for fully displaced premises/ Partially affected/ temporary relocation based on average daily net income for 45 days as determined by PAVC.	443.70
9	Three months' rent to owner of the rented-out premises on private land, as determined by PAVC.	57.10
10	Grants for wage loss for 90 days @ BDT 380/- per day and loss of workdays by displaced households for 90 days	140.00
11	Special Subsistence Allowance (SSA) for Vulnerable Households (income up to 87000/year)	117.70

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Estimated budget (BDT lac)
12	One-time Special Assistance of BDT 5000 for female headed households in addition to other compensation and assistance	22.00
13	Shifting of electric and telephone pole etc.	50.00
	<b>Total Other Resettlement Benefits</b>	<b>2039.26</b>

#### 8.6.4 Estimated Budget for Associated Costs of RAP Implementation

183. Apart from the compensation and cash for resettlement assistance some associated costs will be required for implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. These costs include capacity building/training for the BWDB/other stakeholders, Awareness Training, Consultation meeting with Stockholders, livelihood restoration of vulnerable communities and providing civic amenities to the relocated households. Community enhancement measures including access stairs/ramps and drain for rainwater runoff (item 5 of Table 43) has been included in the civil works contract of Package 2.

**Table 43: Estimated budget for associated costs**

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity in nos.	Estimated budget (BDT in lac)
1	Capacity building, awareness training, consultation meeting with stakeholders, community group/FGD etc.	LS	90.00
2	Livelihood restoration	LS	192.00
3	Providing facilities of civic amenities	<b>LS</b>	200.00
4	Mobilization of different committees/communities (PAVC, GRC, PRAC etc.)	<b>LS</b>	65.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>547.00</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Community enhancement budget for Rakhine Settlement (under civil works contract)</b>  <b>2 nos. access stairs (2.5mX10m with guard rail) and 300m U drain by the toe-line of the embankment</b>		<b>25.00</b>

184. The methods used for assessing unit compensation values of different items are as follows:

- All categories of affected lands had been valued based on actual transactions prevailing at the respective Mouzas/areas which had been obtained through individual contact with knowledgeable persons from various cross sections. A structured questionnaire was used to collect information on land price from the local people of various occupational groups such as potential sellers and buyers, School Teachers, religious leaders, deed writers, etc. All prices collected from the people were averaged (mouza wise) and further averaged all mouzas to reach a standard rate for each Polder by category of land.
- Structures had been valued at replacement cost based on cost of materials, type of construction, labor, transport and other construction costs. No deductions had been applied for depreciation and transaction costs.

- Compensation for trees had been determined based on species and girth categories. The price of the trees and perennials was collected through questionnaire survey among the local people.
  - Business restoration grant had been determined based on invested capital and annual turnover of the business. Different categories of businesses were found affected by the project in terms of nature and invested capital. Equal grants for all categories business enterprises had been considered in budget.
  - Special assistance for vulnerable households had been determined based on income level, female headed household, etc.
185. Resettlement assistances under the policy of this RAP have been proposed in the budget based on income and expenditure, standard of living, and labor cost in the area. The amounts of various assistances proposed for preparation of the RAP budget are as follows:
- (a) *Rental Allowance for owner users of homestead under VNR Property at the rate of BDT 1000 per month for six months.*
  - (b) *One-time cash grant of BDT 3000 for tenant households and shops for shifting their goods and belongings.*
  - (c) *Wage rate in the local area for non-skill labour per day is BDT 380 and skill labour is BDT 480 as per recommendations of PAVC.*

## **8.7 Approval of the Budget**

186. The resettlement budget included in the RAP will need to be approved by the MoWR along with the RAP. The Implementing Agency will assist BWDB to prepare resettlement budgets covering all eligible losses and entitlements confirmed through joint verification and determination of replacement price of properties by PAVC. This budget will be approved by BWDB through appropriate authorities and made available for placement with the resettlement account of the BWDB- PMU as per a requisition from the PD.

## **8.8 Management of Compensation And Flow of Funds**

187. The BWDB does not have any set codified rules for payment of benefits to PAPs for resettlement of affected persons. Under the circumstances, a detailed administrative guideline (payment modality) will be required to implement the RAP at the field level. The BWDB will prepare the administrative guideline (payment modality) in collaboration with DDCCS&PMSC & RAP team. Both the BWDB-FO and the implementing agency will follow the administrative guideline after its approval from the PD. The payment modality should include definition of various resettlement terms, the entitlements, the detailed procedure for identification of eligible persons for resettlement entitlements of the RAP, and assess loss and entitlement of individual PAPs, process payments, effecting their disbursement and documentation.

188. Field Office (FO) is to send requisition of payment of compensation, grants, resettlement benefits and assistance through cheques from PMU, CEIP-1. The above-mentioned requisition include indent along with entitled person file and entitlement card (EP file & EC). After receiving requisition of payment of compensation the PMU will arrange to prepare cheques for making payment of compensation/resettlement benefits to individual PAPs according to an indent/demand note to be sent from the FO. The administrative guidelines (payment modality) will contain details of the management aspects and monitoring mechanism related to payment of compensation, grants and resettlement benefits. Vouchers on payment will be prepared in quadruplicate: one for FO-Field, one for PMU records, one for the RAP/LAP Team (IA), and one for the DS Consultant. The PMU according to procedure will make payment and vouchers will be signed by concerned officials of BWDB as assigned by Project Director.

## CHAPTER 9 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 9.1 Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

189. BWDB as the EA, through the Project Management Unit, will establish a monitoring system involving the Executive Engineer (XEN), FO, and the DS Consultants for collection, analysis, reporting and use of information about the progress of resettlement, based on the RAP policy. These stakeholders will be made responsible to monitor the progress of all aspects of resettlement activities and PAP's livelihood restoration through income generation. The EA will report to the WB on resettlement and income regeneration by PAPs in the quarterly reports, including identification of significant issues. Besides, a project completion report stipulating all efforts and outcome will be sought by the WB from the BWDB.

190. Payment of compensation to be made by DC office will be properly recorded as per existing rules and practice of CUL payment. The DC office, on demand of the PMU, will provide updated information periodically as and when required. The RAP Team will collect photocopy of the DC's cheque for making payment of CUL from the EPs or DC offices and prepare entitled person files and entitlement cards (EP File and EC) for making additional payment of compensation, grants, resettlement benefits and assistance. Squatters and other non-titled EPs will directly be paid by PMU, CEIP-1 with assistance from RAP/LAP team. The RAP team will ensure error-free database and payment to EPs using Computerized MIS. Payment procedure at all level will be recorded as hard copy and soft copy as well. EP & EC, indent and debit voucher including DC's CUL and Top Up payment will be auto generated. So, calculation of compensation amount for land and other properties and resettlement benefits as per RAP policy will be transparent and easy to cross check and monitor.

191. Monitoring of the RAP implementation will be done internally to provide feedback to BWDB upon M&E reports and other relevant data to identify problems and issues and recommend any action needed to improve resettlement performance or respond to the changing circumstances. Evaluation of the resettlement activities will be undertaken during and after implementation of the RAP to assess (i) whether the resettlement objectives were appropriate, (ii) whether the resettlement objectives were met, and (iii) more specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards of the PAPs have been restored or enhanced. A qualified independent monitor will be engaged as third party monitor during RAP implementation. The evaluation will also assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement planning. Budgetary provision has been kept in this RAP for independent monitoring.

### 9.2 Internal Monitoring

192. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the PMU through the FO and IA. The IA will gather information on RAP implementation covering relevant activities as per the schedule. All activities listed will be illustrated in Gantt Charts showing the target dates for completing resettlement activities. Monitoring reports on RAP implementation will be included in the quarterly Project Progress Report (PPR). The EA will make semi-annual reporting to WB on monitoring of project implementation including social safeguards. The report of the FO will contain: (i) accomplishment to-date, (ii) objectives attained and not attained during the period, (iii) challenges encountered, and (iv) targets for the next quarter. The internal monitoring report will then be integrated by the PMU with the overall PPR submitted to WB. Measurable set of indicators for monitoring with achievable targets will be developed and agreed with the Bank during inception of the RAP implementation. Table 44 below shows the potential monitoring indicators that will be reported. The draft RAP implementation monitoring framework is attached in **Annex-V**.

**Table 44: Potential Monitoring Indicators**

<b>Monitoring Issues</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<b>Monitoring questions</b>
Budget and Timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appointment of resettlement staff &amp; field and office work mobilization</li> <li>• Training and capacity building</li> <li>• Target and achievement of RAP implementation</li> <li>• Allocation of funds for resettlement</li> <li>• Receiving scheduled funds</li> <li>• Disbursement of funds</li> <li>• Handing over encumbrance free land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have all resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized for field and office work on schedule?</li> <li>• Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule?</li> <li>• Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved against agreed implementation plan?</li> <li>• Are funds for resettlement being allocated to resettlement agencies on time?</li> <li>• Have resettlement offices received the scheduled funds?</li> <li>• Have funds been disbursed according to RAP?</li> <li>• Has the land made encumbrance free and handed over to the contractor in time for project implementation?</li> </ul>
Delivery of PAP Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Payment of entitlement</li> <li>• Relocation of households and construction of new structure</li> <li>• Livelihood restoration</li> <li>• Compensation for business income loss</li> <li>• Payment of compensation to non-titled EPs</li> <li>• Payment of compensation for community structures</li> <li>• Process documentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have all PAPs received entitlements according to numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix?</li> <li>• How many affected households relocated and built their new structure at new location?</li> <li>• Are income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as planned?</li> <li>• Have affected businesses received entitlements?</li> <li>• Have the squatters, encroachers of BWDB land displaced due to the project, been compensated?</li> <li>• Have the community structures (e.g. Mosque, etc.) been compensated for and rebuilt at new site?</li> <li>• Have all processes been documented?</li> </ul>
Consultation , Grievances and Special Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of resettlement information brochure</li> <li>• Participation and consultation</li> <li>• Utilization of grievance redress procedure</li> <li>• Resolving conflicts</li> <li>• Documentation of grievances and their redressed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed?</li> <li>• Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups, community activities?</li> <li>• Have any PAPs used the grievance redress procedures? What are grievances were raised? What were the outcomes?</li> <li>• Have conflicts been resolved?</li> <li>• Have grievances and resolutions been documented?</li> </ul>
Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in occupations</li> <li>• Changes in income &amp; expenditure</li> <li>• Changing livelihoods and incomes</li> <li>• Changes for vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Court cases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation?</li> <li>• What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situation?</li> <li>• Have PAPs income kept pace with these changes?</li> <li>• What changes have occurred for vulnerable groups?</li> <li>• Have any cases been taken to court?</li> </ul>

### 9.3 Compliance Monitoring

193. Compliance monitoring of RAP implementation will cover (i) project compensation and entitlement policies, (ii) adequacy of organizational mechanism for implementing the RAP, (iii) restoration of PAP's livelihood and incomes, (iv) settling and redressing complaints and grievances, and (v) provisions for adequate budgetary support by BWDB for implementing the RAP. The DS Consultants will assess if the PAPs: (i) have been paid proper compensation, grants, resettlement benefits and assistance; (ii) have reconstructed their structures; (iii) have re-established their business; and (iii) were extended assistance to restore their incomes from pre-project levels. It will also appraise the accounting documents used in recording the payments of compensation to PAPs by the EA.

### 9.4 Verification of Monitoring

194. In order to implement the RAP properly, independent monitoring by third party to the EA, the design supervision consultant and the Implementing Agency, by a qualified individual or organization, has been provided for whole period (intermittently) of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) implementation. It will be possible to identify bottlenecks, problems and issues through independent verification of monitoring. The RAP implementation procedure or payment modality may be amended and/or improved through executive order, if found necessary. A Terms of Reference of the independent monitor is attached in **Annex III**. The major objectives of engaging the independent monitor are to:

- Assess the overall process & approach of land acquisition and resettlement activities in the Package 2 Polders;
- Verify results of internal monitoring;
- Assess whether resettlement objectives have been met; specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards of the affected persons and households have been restored or enhanced;
- Assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement policy making and planning; and
- Ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate in meeting the objectives, and whether the objectives were suited to PAP conditions.



### Attachment-A

#### Replacement Cost per unit of affected Structure by Polder

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	Rate in BDT per unit (sft, rft, cft. no.)					
		Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48
<b>Primary Structures</b>							
1	Pucca (sft)	1100	0	0	1100	1100	1100
2 (a)	<b>Semi-Pucca</b> :Tin+Pucca+Pucca (2/4 Chala) (sft)	570	565	565	570	570	570
2 (b)	<b>Semi-Pucca</b> :Tin+Pucca+Katcha (2/4 Chala) (sft)	500	520	520	500	520	520
2(c)	<b>Semi-Pucca</b> :Tin+Pucca+Pucca (1 Chala) (sft)	500	522	522	500	530	530
2 (d)	<b>Semi-Pucca</b> :Tin+Pucca+Katcha (1 Chala) (sft)	475	476	476	475	480	480
3 (a)	<b>Tin Pucca</b> :Tin+Tin/Wood+Pucca/Wood with Seling (2/4 Chala) (sft)	580	560	560	580	560	560
3(b)	<b>Tin Pucca</b> :Tin+Tin/Wood+Pucca/Wood without Seling (2/4 Chala) (sft)	460	464	464	460	470	470
4(a)	<b>Tin Katcha</b> :Tin+Tin/Wood+Katcha (2/4 Chala) (sft)	400	393	393	400	525	525
4(b)	<b>Tin Katcha</b> :Tin+Bamboo/So n+Wood (2/4 Chala) (sft)	325	325	325	325	350	350
4(c)	<b>Tin Katcha</b> :Tin+Tin/Wood+Katcha (1 ChalaSapra) (sft)	300	310	310	300	310	310
4(d)	<b>Tin Katcha</b> :Tin+Bamboo/So n/Patkhor/Polythin+Katcha (1 ChalaSapra) (sft)	250	242	242	250	250	250
5(a)	<b>Thatched</b> :Kuregor (Resident House) (sft)	200	200	200	200	200	200
5 (b)	<b>Thatched</b> : Kuregor (Kitchen & other Houses) (sft)	100	140	140	100	140	140
<b>Secondary Structures</b>							
6	Sanitary Latrine (No.)	20000	0	0	20000	20000	20000
7	Slub Latrine/Gate (No.)	5000	5900	5900	5000	5000	5000
8	Katcha Latrine (No.)	1000	0	0	1000	1500	1500
9	Tube well (No.)	10000	8200	8200	10000	8000	8000
10	Deep Tube well (No.)	40000	40345	40345	40000	40000	40000

**Coastal Embankment Improvement Project (CEIP-I)**  
**Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)**

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	Rate in BDT per unit (sft, rft, cft. no.)					
		Polder 39/2C	Polder 40/2	Polder 41/1	Polder 43/2C	Polder 47/2	Polder 48
<b>Primary Structures</b>							
11	5 inch boundary wall/ Great Bim (rft)	950	944	944	950	950	950
12	Boundary wall (Tin) (rft)	115	0	0	115	115	115
13	RCC Pillar/Ciment Pillar (No.)	935	949	949	935	935	935
14(a)	Safety Tank/Water Filter/Water Tank/Water House (No.)	0	46516	46516	0	0	0
14(b)	Safety Tank/Water Filter/Water Tank/Water House (cft)	180	0	0	180	180	180
15(a)	Stairs (rft)	0	500	500	0	500	500
15(b)	Stairs (sft)	350	0	0	350	0	0
16	Pucca Floor/Billboard/Banch (sft)	120	114	114	120	120	120
17	Machine Foundation (cft)	450	453	453	450	460	460

*Source: PAVC recommended rates*

## Attachment-B

### Rate of Affected Trees for all Polders

Sl. No.	Name of Tree	Rate			
		Big	Medium	Small	Plant
1	Guava (Peyara)	2,586	1,324	661	43
2	Papaya (Pepe)	500	350	200	20
3	Sajna	1,360	638	301	20
4	Coconut (Narikal)	4,060	2,256	1,018	121
5	Date Palm (Khejur)	2,372	1,300	665	30
6	Mango	7,634	3,797	1,633	178
7	Wood-Apple (KotBel)	4,000	2,000	1,200	100
8	Jujube (Boroi)	2,755	1,518	695	80
9	Sofeda	2,500	2,043	860	118
10	Gaab	2,500	1,774	799	32
11	Jackfruit (Kathal)	7,416	4,092	1,804	73
12	Blackberry (Jam)	7,200	4,200	2,059	55
13	Lemon (Lebu)	1,160	615	295	51
14	Palm-tree (Tal Gas)	5,000	3,555	1,477	46
15	Hog plum (Amra)	3,000	2,200	1,031	52
16	Temarind (Tetul)	7,670	4,304	1,987	36
17	Bel	5,845	2,824	1,328	39
18	Jamrul	2,700	1,343	636	54
19	Pomegranate (Dalim)	1,994	1,140	506	93
20	Dumur	2,700	1,343	636	54
21	Pomelo (Jambura)	2,397	1,322	618	43
22	Kamranga	3,871	1,986	914	68
23	Bedena	4,400	2,043	860	118
24	Carissa Carandas (Koromcha)	3,000	1,750	580	20
25	Lichi (Lichu)	7,409	4,223	2,021	216
26	Elephant Apple (Chalta)	4,500	2,531	1,013	44
27	Custard apple (Atafo)	2,100	1,043	368	37
28	Lombu	4,559	2,430	1,031	52
29	Lotkon	3,500	2,200	1,031	52
30	Orange (Komla)	1,800	1,400	593	167
31	Olive (Jolpai)	3,500	1,800	822	53
32	Dewa	4,559	2,430	1,031	52
33	Kawfol	2,372	1,300	665	30
34	Pineapple (Anaros)	100	50	25	10
35	Pamoil	2,372	1,300	665	30
36	Malta	1,800	1,400	593	167
37	Apple	2,500	1,700	850	325
38	Sarnoti	3,250	1,700	850	325
39	Sonaly/Sonail	4,200	2,400	1,162	33

**Coastal Embankment Improvement Project (CEIP-I)  
Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)**

Sl. No.	Name of Tree	Rate			
		Big	Medium	Small	Plant
40	Sorifa	3,250	1,700	850	325
41	Moruffol	3,250	1,700	850	325
42	Korza	3,250	1,700	850	325
43	Mehogini	7,500	6,000	3,328	39
44	Popcorn Tree (Khoi Gas)	3,250	1,700	850	325
45	Kadam	4,200	2,542	1,142	47
46	Siris	4,833	2,542	1,142	47
47	Simul	4,500	3,200	1,303	28
48	Kath Badam	3,500	2,200	1,250	42
49	Babla	5,500	3,500	1,425	41
50	Geoya	4,833	2,542	1,142	47
51	Rain Tree	9,000	7,000	2,783	36
52	Chamble	6,500	4,500	2,500	50
53	Akashmoni	6,500	4,500	2,450	39
54	Epil-Epil	6,500	2,463	963	29
55	Banyan Tree (Bot Gas)	5,000	3,000	1,426	34
56	Krishnachura	6,443	3,271	1,476	43
57	Shissu	9,000	6,200	2,749	41
58	Eukaliptash	7,500	5,500	2,550	45
59	Cawa	4,817	2,950	1,033	31
60	Debdaru	6,500	4,500	2,750	63
61	Sundori	5,500	3,200	1,426	34
62	Raj Koroi	9,000	6,500	2,500	45
63	Golpata	4,817	2,950	1,033	50
64	Bakul	1,900	1,000	550	30
65	Kapas Tula	2,000	1,000	500	200
66	Jiol	4,000	2,000	500	100
67	Choila	4,000	2,000	500	100
68	Syzygiumjambos (Golapjam)	3,500	2,000	500	100
69	Gulan	3,500	2,000	500	100
70	Lonoy	3,500	2,000	500	100
71	Fulzhar	3,500	2,000	500	100
72	Zaw tree	4,000	2,800	1,571	37
73	Gamari	4,111	2,300	969	43
74	Dal Gas	1,900	1,000	550	30
75	Beron Tree	4,000	2,000	500	100
76	Cotton Tree (Tula )	1,900	1,000	550	30
77	Golop	6,500	3,500	1,909	45
78	Pitraz	1,900	1,000	550	30
79	Shal	12,000	7,500	2,050	92
80	Solom	1,900	1,000	550	30
81	Satil	1,900	1,000	550	30
82	Kablu	1,900	1,000	550	30

**Coastal Embankment Improvement Project (CEIP-I)**  
**Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)**

Sl. No.	Name of Tree	Rate			
		Big	Medium	Small	Plant
83	Selun	1,900	1,000	550	30
84	Lohagas	5,717	2,542	983	35
85	Gorai	5,717	2,542	983	35
86	Ninlodi	1,900	1,000	550	30
87	Rendy	5,717	2,542	983	35
88	Rayna	1,900	1,000	550	30
89	Dhola Tree	1,900	1,000	550	30
90	Khayer	1,900	1,000	550	30
91	Segun	1,200	7,500	2,931	79
92	Pipondi	3,250	1,700	850	325
93	Sharej	3,250	1,700	850	325
94	Pakur	3,250	1,700	850	325
95	Keja	3,250	1,700	850	325
96	Amalaki	4,306	2,606	1,233	43
97	Margosa (Neem)	7,000	4,500	2,535	50
98	Arjun	7,000	4,500	2,535	48
99	Causal leaf (Tezpata)	7,000	4,500	2,535	48
100	Horifol	2,250	1,150	500	50
101	Hartokii	2,250	1,150	500	50
102	Daruchini	2,250	1,150	500	50
103	Pam	6,500	3,500	1,425	48
104	Bohera	2,900	1,450	700	45
105	Soyabin	2,900	1,450	700	45
106	Banana (Kola)	646	287	148	34
107	Bamboo (Bash)	457	281	145	51
108	Betel nut (Supari)	1,513	841	382	33

*Source: Property valuation survey October-November 2017*

## ANNEX I: TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX FOR BWDB & CONSULTANTS

Main tasks	Specific activities	PMU, BWDB HQ	BWDB FOs	Consultant/ IA
Social impact assessment (SIA)	Selection of Polders and other components	PD,SSS	XEN, SDE, SS	DDCS & BWDB
	Identification of land requirements	PD, SSS, SRS	XEN, SDE, SS	DDCS, RS,LAO & IA
	Social screening and public consultation	PD, SSS	XEN, SDE, SS	RSS & IA
	Census and inventory of losses	PD, SSS	XEN, SDE, SS	DDCS & IA
	Preparation of resettlement plans	PD, SSS, SRS	XEN, SDE, SS	DDCS, IA
Land acquisition	Preparation of LAPs	PD, SSS, SRS	XEN, SDE, SS	DDCS, IA
	Obtaining administrative approval on land acquisition	PD, SRS	XEN, SDE, SS	
	Participation in joint verification and valuation	SSS, SRS	XEN, SDE, SS	LAO
	Providing funds for land acquisition	PD, SRS	XEN, SDE, SS	RSS, LAO, IA
	Following up land acquisition process by DCs and ensure payment to all affected persons	PD, SSS, SRS	XEN, SDE, SS	LAO, IA
	Taking over land and handing over to contractors	PD, SRS	XEN, SDE, SS	RSS, RS
Implementation of mitigation plans	Identification of affected persons entitled for resettlement assistance	SSS, SRS	XEN, SDE, SS	RSS, RS, IA
	Preparation of resettlement budgets	PD, SRS	XEN, SDE, SS	RSS, RS, LAO, IA
	Allocation of funds for resettlement & rehabilitation	PD		
	Payment of top-up and other cash assistance to PAPs	PD, SRS, SSS	XEN, SDE, SS	RSS, LAO, RS, IA
	Relocation of PAPs	SSS, SRS	XEN, SDE, SS	RSS, RS, IA
Supervision and monitoring	Land acquisition	PD, SSS, SRS	XEN, SDE, SS	RSS, RS, IA
	SIA	PD, SSS	XEN, SDE, SS	RSS, RS, IA
	Implementation of mitigation plans	PD, SSS	XEN, SDE, SS	RSS, RS, IA

PD = Project Director, SSS = Senior Social Specialist, SRS = Senior Revenue Specialist, SS = Social Specialist, SDE= Sub-divisional Engineer, PM = Project Manager (Executive Engineer)  
RSS = DS Consultant's Resettlement Specialist& Sociologist, LAO = DS Consultant's Land Acquisition Officer, RS = DS Consultant's Resettlement Specialist, IA = Implementing Agency, DDCS= Detailed Design Construction Supervision Consultant.





## **ANNEX III: DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR INDEPENDENT EVALUATION**

### **Objectives**

The primary objectives for engaging independent evaluation consultant are to review the planning and implementation of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and its results and provide feedback to BWDB and the WB on: (a) the project's achievements and shortcomings in respect of land acquisition; and (b) policy improvement and enhancement of the implementation process. The consultants will review the implementation process as per the policies set out in the RAP, assess the achievement of resettlement objectives, the changes in living standards and livelihoods, the restoration of the economic and social base of affected people with special focus on women and vulnerable groups, the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements, the need for further mitigation measures if any, and identify strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning.

### **Scope of Work**

The scope of work of the consultants will include the following tasks:

- Review the policies and procedures for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement under CEIP-I, and the monitoring processes and their outputs, and summarize the results based on the available monitoring data.
- Evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation given to the PAPs and the livelihood opportunities offered, including those for vulnerable women and TPs, and the effects on incomes as well as the quality of life of PAPs of project-induced changes.
- Review the quality and suitability of the relocation sites from the perspective of the both affected and host communities.
- Identify the categories of impacts and evaluate the quality, timeliness and sufficiency of delivery of entitlements (compensation and rehabilitation measures) for each category in relation to the approved policy. Assess how the entitlements were used and evaluate their impact and adequacy to meet the specified objectives of the Plans.
- Review the results of internal monitoring and evaluate the claims through checks at the field level to assess whether land acquisition/resettlement objectives have been generally met. Involve the affected people and community groups, including vulnerable women and TPs, in assessing the impact of land acquisition.
- Evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of the participatory and consultative process with PAPs, particularly vulnerable groups and women, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the affected parties, and dissemination of information about these.
- Provide a quantified assessment of the types of conflicts and grievances reported and resolved and the consultation and participation procedures.
- Assess the adequacy of budget for resettlement activities.
- Evaluate whether land acquisition and involuntary resettlement was implemented (a) in accordance with the RPs/TPPs, and (b) in accordance with the stated policy, define the socio-economic impacts on PAPs, and assess whether the project social development goals were achieved and adverse impacts avoided.
- Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the land acquisition/resettlement policies, objectives and implementation strategies applied, and make recommendations on policy improvement and enhancement of the implementation process.

### **Qualification and experience**

The independent consulting organization that carries out the evaluation will have extensive experience in SIA including census and socio-economic surveys, stakeholder consultation, and analyzing social impacts including gender issues in compliance with the social safeguard policies of international development financing institutions and in planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement plans. Institutional capacity analysis and implementation arrangements for preparation and implementation of tribal people's plans, gender action plans etc. will be treated as an additional qualification. It is required to have knowledge of the latest social safeguard policies of the WB.

The consultant team should constitute with a livelihood specialist, a LARS and a computerized database specialist. The livelihood specialist should have at least masters in economics and 5 years' experience in livelihood related operation. The LARS should have masters in sociology or any other social sciences and 10 years practical experience in relevant field. The database specialist should be a science graduate with professional experience of 5 years in development and management of computerized database including at least 2 years in management of involuntary resettlement.

### **Time Frame and Reporting**

At the commencement of each works package the consultants will: (a) review the CEIP-I land acquisition/resettlement policies, objectives, implementation strategies and procedures; (b) design in consultation with BWDB the impact evaluation methodology, sampling frame and field survey procedures; and (c) collect and analyze baseline data.

Prior to project mid-term of each works package the consultant will expand the collection and analysis of baseline data and conduct and analyze sample impact evaluation surveys including field consultations.

Towards end of each works package, the consultant will carry out all additional work necessary, including field data collection and analysis and field consultations, to complete the evaluation study.

At each of the three stages of the work the consultants will submit a draft report for review by BWDB and the WB, and finalize the report incorporating the comments and feedback received.

## **ANNEX IV: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF BWDB OFFICIALS AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCY**

### **1. Project Management Unit, BWDB**

#### **A. Project Director**

**Overall responsibility:** Coordinating preparation and implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement activities in time.

**Specific responsibility:**

- Routinely reviews and updates the schedules for Polders selection, and design & implementation of civil works and other tasks, and coordinates them with the process tasks required for land acquisition, and RAP preparation and implementation.
- Coordinates, facilitates and monitors all activities performed at PMU and FO levels and ensures that all process tasks leading to Polder selection; design of the rehabilitation/improvement works with land acquisition needs and their ground locations; and placement of acquisition funds with DCs, are all completed in time.
- Monitoring the PAP censuses and other tasks for RAP preparation and implementation, and that the PAPs are paid their compensations/entitlements in full before they are evicted from the acquired lands.
- Ensures that the phase-wise RAPs are prepared in time for review and approval by the Bank before the civil works packages are accepted for IDA financing.
- Liaises with and appraises the MoWR to resolve any issues that are deemed instrumental for land acquisition and preparation and implementation of the resettlement activities.
- Ensures that all information on land acquisition, RAP preparation and implementation activities, which are transmitted from Zone and Circle levels, are collated and reported to IDA on a monthly basis, and status reports are prepared for all formal review missions.

#### **B. Senior Social Specialist (SSS)**

**Overall responsibility:** Responsible for overseeing and coordinating the process tasks required for preparation and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities in time, analyzing and collating all related information in the PMU and transmitting them to FO.

**Specific responsibility:**

- ❖ Review, update and coordinate with project schedules for Polder selection, design and implementation of civil works and other tasks, vis-a-vis the process tasks required for land acquisition, and RAP preparation and implementation.
- ❖ Coordinate and facilitate all activities contained in Resettlement planning such as social survey, public consultations etc. and LAP preparation by respective Social Development and Resettlement Officer at FO level in association with the Resettlement Specialist of DSC and approval thereof by MoWR and DCs/DLACs; and placement of funds for acquisition.
- ❖ Coordinate and -facilitate PAP censuses, market price surveys and other process tasks for RAP preparation and implementation and monitors the RAP implementation process ensuring that 'the PAPs are paid their compensations/entitlements in full before they are evicted from the acquired lands. Ensure that all information related to land acquisition and

resettlement are generated and collected from the field and secondary sources and are analyzed, collated and instruct DSC to prepare the phase-wise RPs. Routinely monitor progress in land acquisition and RAP implementation activities and keep PD informed on a monthly basis and assist with the preparation of formal status reports for IDA review missions.

- ❖ Facilitate the land acquisition activities by liaising, as and when necessary, with the DCs and other GoB departments in the District level.

## **2. BWDB Zonal Office**

### **A. Chief Engineer**

**Overall responsibility:** Overseeing and coordinating the process tasks required for civil construction and preparation & implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities in time, analyzing and collating all related information in the Zones and transmitting them to PMU.

**Specific responsibility:**

- ❖ Review, update and coordinate with PD the Zonal schedules for Polder selection, design and implementation of civil works and other tasks required for land acquisition, and RAP preparation and implementation under the CEIP.
- ❖ Coordinate and facilitate all activities contained in the project Polders, social screening and public consultations; design of the civil works identifying the land acquisition needs and their ground locations; LAP preparation by respective XENs in association with the Assistant Director Land and Revenue, and approval thereof by MoWR and DCs/DLACs; and placement of funds for acquisition.
- ❖ Coordinate and -facilitate PAP censuses, market price surveys and other process tasks for RAP preparation and implementation, and monitors the RAP implementation process ensuring that 'the PAPs are paid their compensations/entitlements in full before they are evicted from the acquired lands.
- ❖ Ensure that all information related to land acquisition and resettlement are generated and collected from the Circles and Divisions, and are analyzed, collated and sent to PMU to prepare the phase-wise RAs.
- ❖ Routinely monitor progress in land acquisition and RAP implementation activities and keep PMU informed on a monthly basis, and assist with the preparation of formal status reports for IDA review missions.
- ❖ Facilitate the land acquisition activities by liaising, as and when necessary, with the DCs and other GoB departments in the Zone.

### **B. Superintending Engineer**

**Overall responsibility:** Coordinate with Chief Engineers and XENs at Zone and Division levels the process tasks leading to, and oversee preparation of the LAPs by DLR staff, review and approve the land acquisition budgets from DCs, and actively assist DLR staff and XENs follow through the acquisition process.

**Specific responsibility:**

- ❖ Oversee LAP preparation by DLR staff in coordination with engineering design of the rehabilitation/ improvement works and their ground locations.

- ❖ Reviews and approves land acquisition budgets prepared received by XENs, and monitors placement of acquisition funds with DCs. a Review and approve the top-up and other compensation (for those not covered by the acquisition law, but provided in the Resettlement Policy Framework) budgets.
- ❖ Facilitate the overall acquisition process by helping the XENs and DLR staff resolve any acquisition-related issues.

### **C. Assistant Director, Land and Revenue**

**Overall responsibility:** Prepare LAPs, liaise with the land acquisition officials and follow through the acquisition process, and assist affected landowners in procuring any missing legal documents required to claim CUL.

**Specific responsibility:**

- ❖ In close consultation with the PM and SS, prepare the formal LAPs including all the documents as required by the acquisition authority (acquiring body).
- ❖ Liaise with the land acquisition officials and follow through the acquisition process, including CUL payment by DCs.
- ❖ Monitor the IA activities in assisting PAPs in procuring any missing legal documents that are required to claim CUL from DCs.
- ❖ Assist SS (at FO), SSS (at PMU) and others in collecting CUL payment information from DCs by keeping liaison with Land Acquisition section of DC office.
- ❖ Participate in physical relocation assistance procedure of the displaced households. Play role as member of the PRAC and make aware of the affected people in relocation process.
- ❖ Perform other tasks that are pertinent to land acquisition and resettlement.

### **3. Field Office (FO)**

#### **A. Project Manager (Executive Engineer XEN)**

**Overall responsibility:** Monitoring the process tasks of preparing and implementing land acquisition and resettlement activities in time, analyzing and collating all related information in the FO and report to PMU.

**Specific responsibility:**

- ❖ Review, update and coordinate with Project schedules for Polder selection, design and implementation of civil works and other tasks, vis-a-vis the process tasks required for land acquisition, and RAP preparation and implementation.
- ❖ Coordinate preparation of LAP in association with the Resettlement Specialist of DSC and send them to the PMU for getting approval from MoWR and sending to DCs for necessary acquisition process.
- ❖ Perform as convener of the GRC and ensure that all APs are aware of their right to make grievance on valid ground regarding land acquisition, resettlement and environmental issues. Ensure that all grievances so far received by the GRC are heard and resolved in time in a transparent manner as prescribed in the RAP.

- ❖ Coordinate and -facilitate PAP censuses, market price surveys and other process tasks for RAP preparation and implementation, and monitors the RAP implementation process ensuring that 'the PAPs are paid their compensations/entitlements in full before they are evicted from the acquired lands.
- ❖ Ensure that all information related to land acquisition and resettlement are generated and collected from the field and secondary sources and are analyzed, collated and instruct DSC to prepare the phase-wise RAPs.
- ❖ Routinely monitor progress in land acquisition and RAP implementation activities and keep SSS and PD informed on a monthly basis, and assist with the preparation of formal status reports for IDA review missions.
- ❖ Facilitate the land acquisition activities by liaising, as and when necessary, with the DCs and other GoB departments in the District level.

### **B. Sub-Division Engineer (SDE)**

**Overall** responsibility: Monitoring the data collection and assessing valuation of affected property, providing assistance to DC office regarding land acquisition and to SSS in resettlement activities, analyzing and collating all related information in the FO and reporting to PMU.

#### ***Specific responsibility:***

- ❖ Assist SS in project schedules for Polder selection, design and implementation of civil works and other tasks, vis-a-vis the process tasks required for land acquisition, and RAP preparation and implementation.
- ❖ Preparation of LAP in association with the Resettlement Specialist of DSC and other officials of F and submit to SS for sending them to the PMU.
- ❖ Perform as convener of the PAVC and ensure that all properties within the proposed area have been enumerated and RC of the affected properties has been determined in a transparent manner.
- ❖ Coordinate and -facilitate PAP censuses, market price surveys and other process tasks for RAP preparation and implementation, and monitors the RAP implementation process ensuring that 'the PAPs are paid their compensations/entitlements in full before they are evicted from the acquired lands.
- ❖ Ensure that all information related to land acquisition and resettlement are generated and collected from the field and secondary sources and are analyzed, collated and instruct DSC to prepare the phase-wise RAPs.
- ❖ Routinely monitor progress in land acquisition and RAP implementation activities and keep SS informed on a fortnightly basis and assist with the preparation of formal status reports for IDA review missions.
- ❖ Facilitate the land acquisition activities by liaising, as and when necessary, with the DCs and other GoB departments in the District level.

### **C. Social Specialist**

**Overall** responsibility: Prepare LAPs, liaise with the land acquisition officials and follow through the acquisition process, and assist affected landowners in procuring any missing legal documents required to claim CUL with assistance from the AD, Land and Revenue at the zonal office.

#### ***Specific responsibility:***

- ❖ In consultation with the XENs, SRS prepare the formal LAPs with the documentation as required by the acquisition authority (acquiring body).
- ❖ Liaise with the land acquisition officials and follow through the acquisition process, including CUL payment by DCs.
- ❖ Assist PAPs in procuring any missing legal documents that are required to claim CUL from DCs.
- ❖ Assist XENs, SRS & SSS Specialist, and others in collecting CUL payment information from DCs which are required to determine top-up payment. Participate in grievance redress procedure as member-secretary and keep detailed records of grievances and the hearings and assist to report the outcomes as per the format provided in the Resettlement Policy Framework.
- ❖ Perform other tasks that are pertinent to land acquisition and resettlement.

#### **4. RAP Implementing Agency**

Overall **responsibility**: Assist BWDB preparing/updating and implementing the resettlement plans for subprojects/works packages. The principal tasks will be to identify the PAHs/business enterprises and persons relating to the enterprises, estimating their losses and dislocations, and processing their entitlements. The next main tasks would be to assist BWDB in disbursing entitlements.

##### **Specific responsibility:**

- ❖ Resettlement and Rehabilitation of PAPs
  - Design and carry out disclosure campaign including tools for disclosure and information dissemination among the potential displaced persons and their feedback.
  - Liaise with the DCs' offices in the process of land acquisition including joint verification, notifications and payment of cash compensation.
  - Carry out social surveys and public consultations under the guidance and supervision of the Social Development and Resettlement Specialist of FO level and the Resettlement Specialist of DSC.
  - Carry out PAP censuses, market price surveys and other process tasks under the guidance of the PAVC VA for RAP preparation or updating and implementation ensuring that 'the PAPs are paid their compensations/entitlements in full before they are evicted from the acquired lands.
  - Assist BWDB in preparation of LAP and following up of the land acquisition process by DCs.
  - Participate in grievance redress process and facilitate the aggrieved PAPs and their communities in producing grievance petitions to the GR focal points. Communicate GRC decisions to the PAPs and take necessary measures as per the decisions agreed by the aggrieved persons.
  - Develop PAP database tapping information from the DCs' payment of CUL, PAP census and inventory of losses by the PAVC and design and operate automated Management Information System (MIS) for determining and making payment of entitlements to the eligible PAPs and generate reports on progress M&E.
  - Identify eligible PAPs and determine their loss and entitlements based on DC's payment data, updated inventory of losses and GRC decisions. Assists the MIS staff at PMU to process the data for cross checking the resettlement budgets, as required to prepare and implement the phase-wise RAPs.
  - Identify relocation sites and facilitate eligible PAPs in finding alternative sites for lone or group relocation with project support as per RAPs and the SMRPF.
  - Prepare loss and entitlement cards (LEC) for individual EPs and process payment of entitlements on behalf of the BWDB division offices.



- Assist BWDB division offices in documenting issuance of photo ID cards and payment of entitlements including ID register, payment register, payment vouchers and advice notes.
- Assist eligible PAPs in opening Bank accounts for receiving payment of entitlements.
- Assist titled PAPs in organizing documents for receiving CUL from the respective DCs' offices.
- Identify problems and place them with the resettlement officers of BWDB and the resettlement specialist of the DSC for corrective measures.
- Document updates on land acquisition, payment of CUL, identification of EPs, payment of entitlements, grievance resolution and relocation, and include them in the monthly progress reports for submission to the PMU and the SMOs.
- Assist BWDB in preparing any updates and reports time to time required.

## **ANNEX V: MONITORING LAND ACQUISITION AND PREPARATION & IMPLEMENTATION OF IMPACT MITIGATION PLANS**

The following indicators will be used to monitor the status of major tasks involved in land acquisition and in preparation and implementation of resettlement activities.

**A. Land Acquisition:** *Engineering Designs* are a pre-requisite for starting the land acquisition activities. Once the design decisions are finalized, then that determine whether there is any requirement of land acquisition or not, and their ground locations, the following tasks will be monitored to assess progress in land acquisition:

- Preparation of the LAPs by using standard formats required by land acquisition authority.
- Dates on which LAPs were submitted to the MoWR for administrative approval.
- Dates on which LAPs were submitted to the DCs.
- Dates on which LAPs were approved by the District Land Allocation Committees (DLACs) and, if required, by the Ministry of Land.
- Dates on which Notice-3 was issued by DCs of the project districts (These dates serve as cut-off dates for the legal owners of the lands under acquisition).
- Dates on which Joint Verifications were done by the Acquisition Officials and BWDB completed in the individual project districts.
- Dates on which Notice-6 was issued by DCs of project districts.
- Dates on which Compensation Estimates were submitted by DCs to BWDB.
- Dates on which BWDB placed the compensation funds with DCs.
- Dates on which Notice-7 was issued by DCs in the project districts.
- Dates on which DCs started the CUL payment process in the project districts.
- Continuing monitoring of progress in CUL payment by DCs.

**B. Preparation & Implementation of Mitigation Plans.** Preparation of impact mitigation plans begins once decisions on engineering designs are finalized and ground locations of the acquisitions are identified and marked. The following are the major tasks that will be monitored during preparation and implementation of RAP:

- Census of the PAPs and assets and fixing of the cut-off dates for squatters/encroachers.
- Survey of replacement costs and market prices of the affected lands and other assets.
- Consultation and information dissemination with regard to compensation payment procedure and the documents required to claim compensation from the DCs (a continuing activity).
- Formation of the GRCs.
- Preparation of Compensation Budgets for squatters, encroachers and others not covered by the Acquisition Ordinance and Top-Up for titleholders.
- Preparation and submission of RAP/ARAP/TPP for WB review and clearance.
- Preparation of the individual entitlement files for different PAP groups, with all applicable entitlements.
- Approval of the Compensation Budgets by BWDB.
- Continuing monitoring and reporting of progress in payment of CUL, Top-Up and other applicable entitlements to titleholders and squatters and encroachers, and similar PAPs; and relocation of homestead losers, and displaced businesses and other activities. Data

on following indicators will be essentially collected for continuous monitoring and reporting:

- PAPs are aware of their entitlements, and of the procedures for receiving them, before start of land acquisition;
- PAPs are satisfied that they were properly consulted at all relevant stages of project identification, selection, design and implementation with focus on land acquisition;
- PAPs are aware of the GRM and their grievances are satisfactorily resolved;
- PAPs are fully compensated in accordance with the entitlement matrix for all assets at full replacement cost;
- Valuation of land and other assets was done using participatory method & approach to ensure replacement cost;
- PAPs receive their entitlements (CUL, Top-Up, & other allowances) prior to taking possession of land for project civil works construction; and
- Livelihoods of the PAPs are fully restored.

Any other tasks that may have remained unknown will be included in the monitoring system. Progress in land acquisition and Resettlement Planning and implementation activities will be reported in appropriate formats on land acquisition and resettlement. Format on land acquisition process will update on the status of land acquisition including preparation of LAP, administrative approval, submission of LAP to DCs, notifications under the law, assessment, valuation, and placement of fund and disbursement of CUL. Format on resettlement will provide updates on payment of compensation, grants, resettlement benefits and assistance including Top-Up for RC after CUL, relocation assistance, vacating project right of way and livelihood restoration measures.

## ANNEX VI: DETAILED BUDGET OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESTTLEMENT

Sl	Category of Loses	Unit	Quantity	Rate in BDT Lac (Average)	Estimated Amount of Compensation in BDT Lac
<b>A.</b>	<b>Compensation for Land Acquisition</b>				
1	Homestead	Hac	30.78	57.01	1754.70
2	Vita / High Land	Hac	6.04	62.19	375.60
3	Cropped	Hac	57.52	56.74	3263.40
4	Orchard	Hac	52.12	69.75	3635.50
5	Pond	Hac	4.28	34.16	146.20
6	Wet Land / Ditch	Hac	3.42	29.82	102.00
7	Commercial Used	Hac	0.60	68.33	41.00
	<b>Total of A:</b>	Hac	<b>154.76</b>		<b>9318.40</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Compensation for Other Properties (For Acquisition)</b>				
1	Compensation for structure on private land	sft(Lac)	3.98	530.18	2110.10
2	Compensation for trees	No (Lac)	1.62	1798.09	2912.90
3	Compensation for fish stock	Hac	4.28	19.16	82.00
4	Compensation of Others	L/S	0.00	0.00	142.00
	<b>Total of B</b>				<b>5247.00</b>
	<b>Total of A+B</b>				<b>14565.40</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>Premium for acquired Properties</b>	As per Law	154.76	50% - 300%	8284.80
<b>D.</b>	<b>Administrative Cost</b>		154.76	7.50%	1714.10
	<b>Grand Total (A+B+C+D)</b>				<b>24564.30</b>
<b>E.</b>	<b>Resettlement Benefit</b>				
1	Replacement Cost of Land (Top Up)	Hac	154.76	6.29	973.70
2	Replacement cost of Structure	sft(Lac)	3.98	124.80	496.70
3	Replacement Cost for Crops	Hac	57.52	3.30	190.00
4	Replacement Cost for trees	No(Lac)	1.62	203.77	330.10
5	Replacement Cost for Fish Stock/Gher	Hac	4.28	20.00	85.60
6	Compensation for Structure on GoB Land (Non Titled)	sft(Lac)	13.51	534.16	7216.50
7	Others	L/S	0.00	0.00	349.80
	<b>Sub Total of E</b>				<b>9642.40</b>

SI	Category of Loses	Unit	Quantity	Rate in BDT Lac (Average)	Estimated Amount of Compensation in BDT Lac
F.	Capacity building, awareness training, Consultation meeting with stakeholders community, group etc.	No	150	0.60	90.00
G	Livelihood Restoration	L/S			192.00
H	Development of resettlement sites and providing facilities of Civic amenities	L/S			200.00
I	Mobilization of different communities (PAVC, GRC & PRAC) for implementation of RAP	L/S			65.00
	<b>Sub-Total of (F+G+H+I)</b>				<b>547.00</b>
	<b>Total of (E+F+G+H+I)</b>				<b>10189.40</b>
<b>Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget for Package-2</b>					
1	Land Acquisition Cost				<b>24564.30</b>
2	Resettlement Cost				<b>10189.40</b>
A.	Total cost of Land and Resettlement (1+2)				<b>34753.70</b>
B.	Contingency 10% of the total budget				<b>3475.40</b>
	<b>Grand Total (A + B)</b>				<b>38229.10</b>

## Polder 39/2C

SI	Category of Loses	Unit	Quantity	Rate in BDT Lac (Average)	Estimated Amount of Compensation in BDT Lac
A.	<b>Compensation for Land Acquisition</b>				
1	Homestead	Hac	19.15	64.70	1239.00
2	Vita / High Land	Hac	4.77	64.99	310.00
3	Cropped	Hac	38.21	59.79	2284.60
4	Orchard	Hac	51.10	70.00	3577.00
5	Pond	Hac	1.18	30.00	35.40
6	Wet Land / Ditch	Hac	1.68	36.31	61.00
7	Commercial Used	Hac	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total of A:</b>	Hac	<b>116.09</b>		<b>7507.00</b>
B.	<b>Compensation for Other Properties (For Acquisition)</b>				

Coastal Embankment Improvement Project (CEIP-I)  
Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)

Sl	Category of Loses	Unit	Quantity	Rate in BDT Lac (Average)	Estimated Amount of Compensation in BDT Lac
1	Compensation for structure on private land	sft (Lac)	2.69	560.22	1507.00
2	Compensation for trees	No	10181.00	0.23	2375.00
3	Compensation for fish stock	No	1.18	25.42	30.00
4	Compensation of Others		L/S	0.00	60.00
	<b>Total of B</b>				<b>3972.00</b>
	<b>Total of A+B</b>				<b>11479.00</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>Premium for acquired Properties</b>	<b>As per Law</b>	116.09	50%-300%	5760.00
<b>D.</b>	<b>Administrative Cost</b>			7.50%	1293.00
	<b>Grand Total (A+B+C+D)</b>				<b>18532.00</b>
<b>E.</b>	<b>Resettlement Benefit</b>				
1	Replacement Cost of Land (Top Up)	Hac	116.09	5.22	606.40
2	Replacement cost of Structure(Top Up)	sft (Lac)	2.69	124.16	334.00
3	Replacement Cost for Crops	Hac	38.21	2.62	100.00
4	Replacement Cost for trees	No	10181.00	0.010	103.30
5	Replacement Cost for Fish Stock	Hac	1.18	8.47	10.00
6	Compensation for Structure on GoB Land (Non Titled)	sft	21075	0.006	116.00
7	Other resettlement benefit		L/S		30.00
	<b>Sub Total of E</b>				<b>1299.70</b>
<b>F.</b>	<b>Capacity building, awareness training, Consultation meeting with stakeholders community, group etc.</b>	No	50	0.60	30.00
<b>G</b>	<b>Livelihood Restoration</b>	L/S			2.00
<b>H</b>	<b>Development of resettlement sites and providing facilities of Civic amenities</b>		L/S		30.00
<b>I</b>	<b>Mobilization of different committees (PAVC, GRC &amp; PRAC) for implementation of RAP</b>				
	<b>1. PAVC</b>				5.00
	<b>2. GRC</b>				10.00
	<b>3. PRAC</b>				5.00
	<b>Total of I</b>				<b>20.00</b>
	<b>Sub-Total of (F+G+H+I)</b>				<b>82.00</b>
	<b>Total of (E+F+G+H+I)</b>				<b>1381.70</b>
	<b>Grand Total of (A to I)</b>				<b>19913.70</b>

SI	Category of Loses	Unit	Quantity	Rate in BDT Lac (Average)	Estimated Amount of Compensation in BDT Lac
<b>Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget for Polder 39/2C</b>					
1	Land Acquisition Cost	Hac	116.09		18532.00
2	Resettlement Cost				1381.70
	<b>Total cost of Land and Resettlement</b>				<b>19913.70</b>
	Contingency 10% of the total budget				1991.40
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>21905.10</b>

## Polder 40/2

SI	Category of Loses	Unit	Quantity	Rate in BDT Lac (Average)	Estimated Amount of Compensation in BDT Lac
<b>A. Compensation for Land Acquisition</b>					
1	Homestead	Hac	5.63	51.07	287.50
2	Vita / High Land	Hac	0.09	50.00	4.50
3	Cropped	Hac	4.38	50.39	220.70
4	Orchard	Hac	0.24	58.33	14.00
5	Pond	Hac	2.11	35.07	74.00
6	Wet Land / Ditch	Hac	-		-
7	Commercial Used	Hac	-		-
	<b>Total of A:</b>	Hac	<b>12.45</b>		<b>600.70</b>
<b>B. Compensation for Other Properties (For Acquisition)</b>					
1	Compensation for structure on private land	sft	65279.00	0.003	200.00
2	Compensation for trees	No	968.00	0.062	60.00
3	Compensation for fish stock	hac	2.11	2.370	5.00
4	Compensation of Others		L/S		7.00
	<b>Total of B</b>				<b>272.00</b>
	<b>Total of A+B</b>				<b>872.70</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>Premium for acquired Properties</b>	<b>As per Law</b>	12.45	50%	436.40
<b>D.</b>	<b>Administrative Cost</b>			7.50%	98.20
	<b>Grand Total (A+B+C+D)</b>				<b>1407.30</b>
<b>E. Resettlement Benefit</b>					
1	Replacement Cost of Land (Top Up)	Hac	12.45	16.18	201.50

Coastal Embankment Improvement Project (CEIP-I)  
Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)

SI	Category of Loses	Unit	Quantity	Rate in BDT Lac (Average)	Estimated Amount of Compensation in BDT Lac
2	Replacement cost of Structure(Top Up)	No			75.70
3	Replacement Cost for Crops	Hac	4.38	6.85	30.00
4	Replacement Cost for trees	No	65279	0.001	56.80
5	Replacement Cost for Fish Stock	Hac	2.11	2.37	5.00
6	Compensation for Structure on GoB Land (Non Titled)	No	577.12	5.891	3400.00
7	Others	No	L/S		80.00
	<b>Sub Total of E</b>				<b>3849.00</b>
F.	Capacity building, awareness training, Consultation meeting with stakeholders community, group etc.	No	20.00	0.50	10.00
G	Livelihood Restoration	L/S			56.00
H	Development of resettlement sites and providing facilities of Civic amenities				30.00
I	Mobilization of different committees (PAVC, GRC & PRAC) for implementation of RAP				
	1. PAVC				2.50
	2. GRC				5.00
	3. PRAC				2.50
	<b>Total of I</b>				<b>10.00</b>
	<b>Sub-Total of (F+G+H+I)</b>				<b>106.00</b>
	<b>Total of (E+F+G+H+I)</b>				<b>3955.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total of (A to I)</b>				<b>5362.30</b>
<b>Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget for Polder 40/2</b>					
1	Land Acquisition Cost	Hac	12.45		1407.30
2	Resettlement Cost				3955.00
	<b>Total cost of Land and Resettlement</b>				<b>5362.30</b>
	<b>Contingency 10% of the total budget</b>				<b>536.20</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>5898.50</b>



## Polder 41/1

Sl	Category of Loses	Unit	Quantity	Rate in BDT Lac	Estimated Amount of Compensation in BDT Lac
<b>A. Compensation for Land Acquisition</b>					
1	Homestead	Hac	1.24	58.63	72.70
2	Vita / High Land	Hac	1.13	52.65	59.50
3	Cropped	Hac	4.93	44.52	219.50
4	Orchard	Hac	0.43	62.79	27.00
5	Pond	Hac	0.42	28.57	12.00
6	Wet Land / Ditch	Hac	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Commercial Used	Hac	0.20	75.00	15.00
	<b>Total of A:</b>	Hac	<b>8.35</b>		<b>405.70</b>
<b>B. Compensation for Other Properties (For Acquisition)</b>					
1	Compensation for structure on private land	sft	14777	0.01	121.80
2	Compensation for trees	No	832	0.060	50.00
3	Compensation for fish stock	No	0.42	16.67	7.00
4	Compensation of Others	No	L/S		10.00
	<b>Total of B</b>				<b>188.80</b>
	<b>Total of A+B</b>				<b>594.50</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>Premium for acquired Properties</b>	<b>As per Law</b>	8.35	50%	297.30
<b>D.</b>	<b>Administrative Cost</b>			7.5%	67.00
	<b>Grand Total (A+B+C+D)</b>				<b>958.80</b>
<b>E. Resettlement Benefit</b>					
1	Replacement Cost of Land (Top Up)	Hac	8.35	10.28	85.80
2	Replacement cost of Structure(Top Up)	No	14777	0.00	67.00
3	Replacement Cost for Crops	Hac	4.93	4.06	20.00
4	Replacement Cost for trees	No	17832	0.00	40.00
5	Replacement Cost for Fish Stock	Hac	0.42	23.81	10.00
6	Compensation for Structure on GoB Land (Non Titled)	sft	232464.00	0.004	931.80
7	Others	No	L/S		30.00
	<b>Sub Total of E</b>				<b>1184.60</b>
<b>F.</b>	<b>Capacity building, awareness training, Consultation meeting with stakeholders community, group etc.</b>	No	20	0.50	10.00
<b>G</b>	<b>Livelihood Restoration</b>	L/S			30.00

SI	Category of Loses	Unit	Quantity	Rate in BDT Lac	Estimated Amount of Compensation in BDT Lac
H	Development of resettlement sites and providing facilities of Civic amenities		L/S		20.00
I	Mobilization of different communities (PAVC, GRC & PRAC) for implementation of RAP				
	1. PAVC				2.50
	2. GRC				5.00
	3. PRAC				2.50
	Total of I				10.00
	Sub-Total of (F+G+H+I)				70.00
	Total of (E+F+G+H+I)				1254.60
	Grand Total of (A to H)				2213.40
<b>Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget for Polder 41/1</b>					
1	Land Acquisition Cost	Hac	8.35		958.80
2	Resettlement Cost				1254.60
	Total cost of Land and Resettlement				2213.40
	Contingency 10% of the total budget				221.30
	<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>2434.70</b>

## Polder 43/2C

SI	Category of Loses	Unit	Quantity	Rate in BDT Lac (Average)	Estimated Amount of Compensation in BDT Lac
<b>A.</b>	<b>Compensation for Land Acquisition</b>				
1	Homestead	Hac	4.23	32.27	136.50
2	Vita / High Land	Hac	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Cropped	Hac	7.60	35.00	266.00
4	Orchard	Hac	0.35	50.00	17.50
5	Pond	Hac	0.57	28.07	16.00
6	Wet Land / Ditch	Hac	1.51	27.15	41.00
7	Commercial Used	Hac	0.40	65.00	26.00
	<b>Total of A:</b>	Hac	<b>14.66</b>		<b>503.00</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Compensation for Other Properties (For Acquisition)</b>				

SI	Category of Loses	Unit	Quantity	Rate in BDT Lac (Average)	Estimated Amount of Compensation in BDT Lac
1	Compensation for structure on private land	sft	31791.00	0.01	200.00
2	Compensation for trees	No	3978	0.08	300.00
3	Compensation for fish stock	Hac	0.57	35.09	20.00
4	Compensation of Others	No	L/S	0.00	20.00
	<b>Total of B</b>				<b>540.00</b>
	<b>Total of A+B</b>				<b>1043.00</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>Premium for acquired Properties</b>	<b>As per Law</b>	14.66	200%-300%	1506.00
<b>D.</b>	<b>Administrative Cost</b>			7.50%	192.00
	<b>Grand Total (A+B+C+D)</b>				<b>2741.00</b>
<b>E.</b>	<b>Resettlement Benefit</b>				
1	Replacement Cost of Land (Top Up)	Hac	14.66	1.36	20.00
2	Replacement cost of Structure (Top Up)	No	31791	0.0003	10.00
3	Replacement Cost for Crops	Hac	7.6	2.63	20.00
4	Replacement Cost for trees	No	3978	0.0025	10.00
5	Replacement Cost for Fish Stock	Hac	0.57	28.60	16.30
6	Compensation for Structure on GoB Land (Non Titled)	sft	169215	0.004	682.70
7	Other resettlement benefit	No	L/S		30.00
	<b>Sub Total of E</b>				<b>789.00</b>
<b>F.</b>	<b>Capacity building, awareness training, Consultation meeting with stakeholders community, group etc.</b>	No	33	0.6	20.00
<b>G</b>	<b>Livelihood Restoration</b>	L/S			30.00
<b>H</b>	<b>Development of resettlement sites and providing facilities of Civic amenities</b>				30.00
<b>I</b>	<b>Mobilization of different committees (PAVC, GRC &amp; PRAC) for implementation of RAP</b>				
	1. PAVC				2.50
	2. GRC				5.00
	3. PRAC				2.50
	<b>Total of I</b>				<b>10.00</b>
	<b>Sub-Total of (F+G+H+I)</b>				<b>90.00</b>
	<b>Total of (E+F+G+H+I)</b>				<b>879.00</b>

SI	Category of Loses	Unit	Quantity	Rate in BDT Lac (Average)	Estimated Amount of Compensation in BDT Lac
	<b>Grand Total of (A to H)</b>				<b>3620.00</b>
<b>Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget for Polder 43/2C</b>					
<b>1</b>	<b>Land Acquisition Cost</b>				<b>2741.00</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Resettlement Cost</b>				<b>879.00</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>Total cost of Land and Resettlement</b>				<b>3620.00</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Contingency 10% of the total budget</b>				<b>362.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total (A + B)</b>				<b>3982.00</b>

## Polder 47/2

SI	Category of Loses	Unit	Quantity	Rate in BDT Lac	Estimated Amount of Compensation in BDT Lac
<b>A.</b>	<b>Compensation for Land Acquisition</b>				
1	Homestead	Hac	0.53	35.85	19.00
2	Vita / High Land	Hac	0.05	32.00	1.60
3	Cropped	Hac	1.50	31.73	47.60
4	Orchard	Hac	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Pond	Hac	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Wet Land / Ditch	Hac	0.23	38.26	8.80
7	Commercial Used	Hac	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total of A:</b>	Hac	<b>2.31</b>		<b>77.00</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Compensation for Other Properties (For Acquisition)</b>				
1	Compensation for structure on private land	sft	16475	0.002	30.60
2	Compensation for trees	No	3978	0.02	60.40
3	Compensation for fish stock	Hac	0.42	35.71	15.00
4	Compensation of Others	No	L/S		25.00
	<b>Total of B</b>				<b>131.00</b>
	<b>Total of A+B</b>				<b>208.00</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>Premium for acquired Properties</b>	<b>As per Law</b>	2.31	50%	104.00
<b>D.</b>	<b>Administrative Cost</b>			7.50%	23.40
	<b>Grand Total (A+B+C+D)</b>				<b>335.40</b>
<b>E.</b>	<b>Resettlement Benefit</b>				

SI	Category of Loses	Unit	Quantity	Rate in BDT Lac	Estimated Amount of Compensation in BDT Lac
1	Replacement Cost of Land (Top Up)	Hac	2.31	12.987	30.00
2	Replacement cost of Structure(Top Up)	No	16475	0.001	10.00
3	Replacement Cost for Crops	Hac	1.50	6.67	10.00
4	Replacement Cost for trees	No	3978	0.003	10.00
5	Replacement Cost for Fish Stock	Hac	0.42	23.81	10.00
6	Compensation for Structure on GoB Land (Non Titled)	No	198824	0.001	168.00
7	Other resettlement benefit	No	L/S		24.30
	<b>Sub Total of E</b>				<b>262.30</b>
F.	Capacity building, awareness training, Consultation meeting with stakeholders community, group etc.	No	10	0.5	5.00
G	Livelihood Restoration	L/S			10.00
H	Development of resettlement sites and providing facilities of Civic amenities				10.00
I	Mobilization of different committee (PAVC, GRC & PRAC) for implementation of RAP				
	1. PAVC				1.00
	2. GRC				3.00
	3. PRAC				1.00
	<b>Total of I</b>				<b>5.00</b>
	<b>Sub-Total of (F+G+H+I)</b>				<b>30.00</b>
	<b>Total of (E+F+G+H+I)</b>				<b>292.30</b>
	<b>Grand Total of (A to H)</b>				<b>627.70</b>
<b>Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget for Polder 47/2</b>					
1	Land Acquisition Cost				335.40
2	Resettlement Cost				292.30
A.	<b>Total cost of Land and Resettlement</b>				<b>627.70</b>
B.	<b>Contingency 10% of the total budget</b>				<b>62.80</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>					<b>690.50</b>

**Polder 48**

Sl	Category of Loses	Unit	Quantity	Rate in BDT Lac (Average)	Estimated Amount of Compensation in BDT Lac
<b>A.</b>	<b>Compensation for Land Acquisition</b>				
1	Homestead	Hac	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Vita / High Land	Hac	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Cropped	Hac	0.90	250.00	225.00
4	Orchard	Hac	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Pond	Hac	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Wet Land / Ditch	Hac	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Commercial Used	Hac	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total of A:</b>	Hac	<b>0.90</b>		<b>225.00</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Compensation for Other Properties (For Acquisition)</b>				
1	Compensation for structure on private land	sft	913.00	0.06	50.70
2	Compensation for trees	No	146	0.46	67.50
3	Compensation for fish stock	No	5	1.00	5.00
4	Compensation of Others	No	L/S		20.00
	<b>Total of B</b>				<b>143.20</b>
	<b>Total of A+B</b>				<b>368.20</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>Premium for acquired Properties</b>	<b>As per Law</b>	0.90	50%	181.10
<b>D.</b>	<b>Administrative Cost</b>			7.50%	40.50
	<b>Grand Total (A+B+C+D)</b>				<b>589.80</b>
<b>E.</b>	<b>Resettlement Benefit</b>				
1	Replacement Cost of Land (Top Up)	Hac	0.90	33.33	30.00
2	Replacement cost of Structure	No	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Replacement Cost for Crops	Hac	0.90	11.11	10.00
4	Replacement Cost for trees	No	75107	0.001	110.00
5	Replacement Cost for Fish Stock	Hac	L/S		34.30
6	Compensation for Structure on GoB Land (Non Titled)	Sft(Lac)	3.83	500.78	1918.00
7	Other resettlement benefit	No	L/S		155.50
	<b>Sub Total of E</b>				<b>2257.80</b>
<b>F.</b>	<b>Capacity building, awareness training, Consultation meeting with stakeholders community, group etc.</b>	No	25	0.60	15.00
<b>G</b>	<b>Livelihood Restoration</b>	L/S			64.00

SI	Category of Loses	Unit	Quantity	Rate in BDT Lac (Average)	Estimated Amount of Compensation in BDT Lac
H	Development of resettlement sites and providing facilities of Civic amenities	L/S			80.00
I	Mobilization of different committees (PAVC, GRC & PRAC) for implementation of RAP				
	1. PAVC				2.50
	2. GRC				5.00
	3. PRAC				2.50
	<b>Total of I</b>				<b>10.00</b>
	<b>Sub-Total of (F+G+H+I)</b>				<b>169.00</b>
	<b>Total of (E+F+G+H+I)</b>				<b>2426.80</b>
	<b>Grand Total of (A to I)</b>				<b>3016.60</b>
<b>Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget for Polder 48</b>					
1	Land Acquisition Cost				589.80
2	Resettlement Cost				2426.80
A.	<b>Total cost of Land and Resettlement</b>				<b>3016.60</b>
B.	Contingency 10% of the total budget				301.70
	<b>Grand Total (A + B)</b>				<b>3318.30</b>
J.	<b>Community enhancement budget for Rakhine Settlement (under civil works contract)</b>				<b>25.00</b>

