



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Bangladesh Water Development Board  
Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority  
Insurance Development & Regulatory Authority



## Jamuna River Sustainable Management Project-1



## Resettlement Policy Framework

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Prepared By

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Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services

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## Glossary

**Affected Person (AP)** refers to any person, be it an individual, a household, a firm or a private or public, who on account of the execution of a project, or any of its components or projects or parts would have their (i) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, agricultural, and other land) or any other fixed or moveable asset acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; or (ii) business, occupation, work, place of residence or habitat adversely affected; or (iii) standard of living adversely affected.

**Associated Facilities** mean facilities or activities that are not funded as part of the project but are: (a) directly and significantly related to the project; and (b) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project; and (c) necessary for the project to be viable and would not have been constructed, expanded or conducted if the project did not exist.

**Census** is a complete count of the population affected by a project activity including collation of demographic and property information. This will identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs/APs) and the nature and levels of impact.

**Compensation** is a payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income, and other assets caused by a project.

**Cut-off date** is the date by which APs and their affected assets, as relevant, have been identified and new entrants to the site cannot make claims to compensation or resettlement assistance. Persons whose ownership, use of occupancy prior to the cut-off date can be demonstrated remain eligible for assistance, regardless of their identification in the census. The cut-off date will be disseminated as soon as it is established.

**Economic Displacement** refers to loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood, and imposition of involuntary restriction on land use, whether fully or partially or permanently or temporarily.

**Eminent Domain** refers to right of the state using its sovereign power to acquire land for public purpose. It recognizes individual's right to private property that if acquired for public purpose must be done with "just compensation" (fair to the public and the property owner).

**Entitled Person (EP)** is one who has lost his/her assets or income directly/indirectly due to the Project intervention and is eligible to receive compensation from the DC office and/or cash grant from the project.

**Forced Eviction** "Forced eviction" is defined as the permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal and other protection, including all applicable procedures and principles in WB's ESS5. The exercise of eminent domain, compulsory acquisition or similar powers by a Borrower will not be forced eviction providing it complies with the requirements of national law and the provisions of the ESS5 and is conducted in a manner consistent with basic principles of due process (including provision of adequate advance notice, meaningful opportunities to lodge grievances and appeals, and avoidance of the use of unnecessary, disproportionate, or excessive force).

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

**Informal Settlers/squatters** known as *Uthulies* refer to the HHs living on others' land with permission.

**Involuntary resettlement** means the involuntary taking of land resulting in direct economic and social impacts caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAP has moved to

another location and causes adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons due to Involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

**Khas Land** is the Government Land as claimed in Bangladesh.

**Land Acquisition** refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible. In other words, the process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land he/she owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purpose in return to fair compensation. "Land" includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.

**Livelihood** refers to the full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, etc.

**Mauza** - A Mouza Revenue Village is the lowest unit of land administration in Bangladesh. Mouza may consist of one or more than one village.

**Physical Displacement** refers to relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter, whether fully, partially, permanently or temporarily.

**Rehabilitation** is the process to restore income earning capacity, production levels, and living standards in a longer term. Rehabilitation measures are provided in the Entitlement Matrix as an integral part of the entitlements.

**Relocation** refers to the physical relocation of an affected person from his/her pre project place of residence.

**Replacement Cost** is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. Depreciation of assets and structures should not be taken into account for replacement cost.

**Resettlement Assistance** means the measures to ensure that project affected persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement during relocation.

**Resettlement Effects** - All negative situations directly caused by a project, including loss of land, property, income generation opportunity, and cultural assets.

**Restrictions on land use** refers to limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial or other land that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, restrictions on land use within utility easements or safety zones.

**Vulnerable Households** - For this project, vulnerable groups are defined as APs who suffer more – economically and socially – from relocation than other affected population. Based on past experiences from

similar projects, the vulnerable groups include: (i) women-headed HHs, (ii) landless HHs (those without agricultural land and depend largely on day labor for survival), (iii) disabled HH heads, (iv) elderly HH heads; and (v) those APs who have gone below the poverty line due to the project.

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

AP	Affected Person
AH	Affected Households
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDT	Taka
BFD	Bangladesh Forest Department
BIWTA	Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CCL	Cash Compensation under Law
CEGIS	Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services
CPR	Common Property Resources
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DAE	Department of Agriculture Extension
EA	Executive Agency
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
EP	Entitled Person
FHH	Female Headed Household
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GBV	Gender based Violence
HHs	Households
IDRA	Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority
IoL	Inventory of Losses
LA	Land Acquisition
LGIs	Local Government Institutes
LGRC	Local Level Grievance Redress Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MoS	Ministry of Shipping
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations



O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PD	Project Director
PIC	Project Implementation Committee
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PGRC	Project level Grievance Redress Committee
PMO	Project Management Office
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering committee
PVAC	Property Valuation Advisory Committee
PWD	Public Works Department
RAC	Resettlement Assessment Committee
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
ROW	Right of Way
RV	Replacement Value
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SES	Socio-economic survey
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
TOR	Terms of Reference
UP	Union Parishad
WB	World Bank
XEN	Executive Engineer

## Executive Summary

The multi-channel braided Brahmaputra-Jamuna river incurs erosion of cultivable lands and settlements on both sides of the banks which results a significant displacement of people and creates a cycle of poverty and landlessness. Bangladesh Government with the technical assistance from the World Bank (WB) has intended to develop and execute the Jamuna River Sustainable Management Program Project (JRSMP/the Project) comprehensively considering in river structures, navigation channel development, disaster risk financing solutions, and community engagement. The Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), the Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA) and the Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority (IDRA) will be implementing agencies (IAs). Under Project 1 (C1), three pilot sites have been selected for testing new methods and approaches to bank protection and river training works. The sites are Fulchari on the right bank and Tangail on the left bank of the river and Kawakhola sites in Sirajganj. The exact scope and scale of the bank protection work and other interventions and information of detailed engineering design will be available at the feasibility/detailed design stage of the pilot projects. The C-2 activities will be limited to hydrographic survey and chart updating and aids to navigation. The activities of C2 and other components (C-2 to C-5) do not need land acquisition and resettlement. Under C4, 11.86 acres at Kalihati, 35.83 acres at Fulchari with 119 acres for the CDD will be acquired. This acquisition will affect total 928 PAPs; 174 households will be physically displaced in Fulchari (96 HHs) and Kalihati (78 HHs). In Kawakhola char no physical displacement would take place.

Given the project programmatic approach and unavailability of site-specific information at this stage, the IAs have prepared this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) as a guiding document for identification and management of potential social risks and impacts likely to arise during implementation. The RPF will guide the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for the selected interventions in the pilot projects under Project 1 and also may be updated for any subsequent projects irrespective of financing source.

The RPF has been prepared in accordance with the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 (Act 2017) of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework, specifically ESS-5: *Land Acquisition Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement*. The RPF will guide the IAs in the design and implementation of the JRSMP Project 1.

The key gaps of the Act 2017 vis-a-vis the World Bank's ESS5 are (i) the Act 2017 does not require the preparation of resettlement action plan (RAP); (ii) Act 2017 recognizes title owners only for compensation; (iii) consultation with affected communities is not legally required under Act 2017; (iv) there is no provision for livelihood restoration support in Act 2017. The gap filling measures considered in this RPF in compliance with the ESS5, therefore, are (i) preparation of RAP by IAs; (ii) all affected persons including titled, non-titled are eligible for compensation and assistance at full replacement cost; (iii) consultation with affected communities during all phases of the project; and (iv) support for income and livelihood restoration.

Historically, the Government of Bangladesh has not carried out any land acquisition in the char land. Under JRSMP-1, the Government is willing to acquire land and pay compensation for char land following ESS5, and Alluvion & Diluvian Land Laws of the government. For identification of PAPs, the Government will carry out verifications based on the documents available in DC office along with community recognition.

For unanticipated impacts identified during the preparation of site-specific RAP and project implementation that are not covered under the eligibility and entitlement provisions of this RPF, new and additional eligibility and entitlement provisions will be determined in accordance with the principles and objectives of this RPF.

Detailed assessment and surveys are proposed for the resettlement planning which includes the valuation methods for different types of affected items. Based on these, the site-specific RAP will be prepared. A strong Institutional and Implementation arrangement will be required for implementing the RAP of the proposed project which has been outlined in this RPF where the social safeguard units of the implementing

agency have been prioritized for taking overall responsibility of RAP implementation. The cost of RAP implementation to be identified in RAPs will be included in the DPP and approved according to the administrative procedures. The cost of budget items will be met from counterpart fund of the project.

## সারসংক্ষেপ

১৫০ বছরের উন্নয়নের কারণে মাল্টি চ্যানেল ব্রেইডেড ব্রাঞ্চপুত্র-যমুনা নদী অনেক পরিবর্তনের নদীতে পরিণত হয়েছে যার দুই তীরে অনেক বসতি ও কৃষিজমি গড়ে উঠেছে। নদীর ভাঙ্গনে ও বন্যা প্রতি বছর অনেক জনবসতি, অবকাঠামো ও কৃষি জমি গ্রাস করেছে যার ফলে বছরে আনুমানিক ১ মিলিয়ন লোকের স্থানচ্যুতি ঘটে যা দারিদ্রতা ও ভূমিহীনতার হার বাড়ায়। এই ভয়াবহ ক্ষতির ঝুঁকি কমানো ও আর্থ সামাজিক অবস্থার স্থিতিশীলতার বিবেচনায় বিশ্বব্যাংকের কারিগরি সহায়তায় বাংলাদেশ সরকার যমুনা নদীর টেকসই ব্যবস্থাপনা কর্মসূচি উন্নয়ন ও বাস্তবায়নের পরিকল্পনা করেছে যা বাংলাদেশ ডেল্টা গ্ল্যান ২১০০ এর সাথে অত্যন্ত সংগতিপূর্ণ।

প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্পের জন্য মোট ৫৪১.১৩ একর জমির প্রয়োজন হবে যেখানে প্রয়োজনীয় জমির পরিমাণ ও জমির অধিগ্রহণের সম্ভাব্য পদ্ধতি নীচের টেবিলে উল্লেখ করা হল। যেহেতু নকশা সংশোধনের কাজ চলছে এই পর্যায়ে একটি পুনর্বাসন নীতি কাঠামো তৈরি করা হয়েছে।

প্রকল্প কর্মসূচী	জমির পরিমাণ	জমি নেয়ার পদ্ধতি	প্রকল্পের দ্বারা ক্ষতিগ্রহস্থ মানুষ
রিভেটমেন্ট নির্মাণ এবং ফুলছরি পাড়রক্ষা বাঁধ নির্মাণ	৩৫.৮৩ একর	ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ ও পুনর্বাসন	৪৪১ (২২৭ জন পুরুষ, ২১৪ জন মহিলা) ৯৬টি ঘর উচ্ছেদ
কালিহাতী এলাকার রিভেটমেন্ট নির্মাণ ও পাড়রক্ষা বাঁধ নির্মাণ	১১.৮৬ একর	ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ ও পুনর্বাসন	৩৬৭ (১৯০ জন পুরুষ, ১৭৭ জন মহিলা) ৭৮টি ঘর উচ্ছেদ
কাওয়াকোলা চর রক্ষা ও বাঁধ নির্মাণ	১১৯ একর	ক্ষেত্র বিক্রেতার ইচ্ছায় নিষ্পত্তি বা স্বেচ্ছায় জমি দান পদ্ধতি	১২০ (৬৫ জন পুরুষ, ৫৫ জন মহিলা)

পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ড ও নৌ-পরিবহন কর্তৃপক্ষ এই কর্মসূচির বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থা। সাইট নির্দিষ্ট তথ্যের অনুপলব্ধতার পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে, IAs এই পুনর্বাসন নীতি কাঠামো (RPF) নির্দেশিকা নথি হিসেবে প্রস্তুত করেছে। যা প্রজেক্ট-১ এর অধীনে সামাজিক স্ক্রিনিং, সামাজিক প্রভাব মূল্যায়ন ও পুনর্বাসন কর্ম পরিকল্পনার (RAP) প্রস্তুত করতে এবং তদপরবর্তী যে কোন প্রকল্পের জন্য নির্দেশনা প্রদান করবে।

২. JRSMP এর প্রজেক্ট-১ ও কম্পোনেন্ট-১ এর আওতায় ফুলছড়ি, টাঙ্গাইল-কালিহাতী এবং বাউয়াখোলা পাইলট সাইটের আর্থ-সামাজিক বিশ্লেষণ করা হয়েছে। যেখানে অধ্যয়ন এলাকায় ৫টি ইউনিয়ন নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে। এই অধ্যয়ন এলাকার জনসংখ্যা, অবকাঠামো, শিক্ষা, জমি ব্যবহার ও মালিকানা, পেশা, কর্মসংস্থান, আয়-ব্যয় ও দারিদ্রতা সম্পর্কিত বর্তমান অবস্থা লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয়েছে। তিনটি প্রকল্প অঞ্চলের মধ্যে টাঙ্গাইল- কালিহাতী অঞ্চলে সর্বোচ্চ ১২,৩৫২ পরিবার বসবাস করে। এছাড়া বাউয়াখোলা ও ফুলছড়িতে ১১,০৪৯ ও ৪,৭২১ পরিবার বসবাস করে। এই তিনটি অঞ্চলেই জমির ব্যবহার ও মালিকানা সম্পর্কিত জটিলতা বিদ্যমান যেহেতু বেশিরভাগ অঞ্চলের জমিই পলিমাটি জমে সৃষ্টি, যেখানে সিকন্টি সম্পর্কিত জটিলতা বিদ্যমান।

৩. এই পুনর্বাসন নীতি কাঠামোটি বাংলাদেশ সরকারের আইনি নীতি (আইন ২০১৭) এবং বিশ্বব্যাংকের পরিবেশ ও সামাজিক কাঠামো, বিশেষ করে 'পরিবেশগত ও সামাজিক মান-৫ (ESS-5)' এর অনুসারে প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে যা ভূমি ব্যবহার এবং অনৈচ্ছিক পুনর্বাসন এর বিষয়গুলোর সাথে সম্পর্কযুক্ত। এতে ব্যক্তিগত জমির মালিক হতে জমি অধিগ্রহণ এবং মালিক ও স্বার্থ-সংশ্লিষ্ট ব্যক্তিদের উপর প্রতিকূল প্রভাব প্রশমনের জন্য নীতি, নির্দেশিকা ও ব্যবস্থা প্রণয়ন করা হয়েছে। এই পুনর্বাসন নীতি কাঠামোতে ঝুঁকি মূল্যায়ন, পুনর্বাসন, পরিকল্পনা পদ্ধতি, স্বার্থ সংশ্লিষ্টদের পরামর্শ ও প্রকল্পে সংযুক্তিকরণ, সম্পদের মূল্যায়ন, অভিযোগ প্রতিকারের ব্যবস্থা, প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক ব্যবস্থা এবং গুটী এর পদ্ধতি লিপিবদ্ধ আছে যা প্রজেক্ট -১ এর নকশা ও বাস্তবায়নে প্রত্যাশী সংস্থাকে গাইড করবে।

### ৪. পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনা পদ্ধতিঃ

প্রকল্পের কার্যসমূহ নির্ধারণের জন্য স্ক্রিনিং করার প্রয়োজনীয়তা উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে, ইহা প্রকল্পের নির্ধারণের ক্ষেত্রে প্রাথমিক পর্যায়ের সমস্যাগুলি এড়ানো বা হ্রাস করার সুযোগগুলি সনাক্ত করে নকশা প্রক্রিয়া প্রণয়নে সহায়তা করে। এই স্ক্রিনিং প্রক্রিয়াটা ৪টি ধাপে নির্ধারণ করা হয় (উপ প্রকল্প নির্ধারণ হতে M&E) যেখানে পরিচালনা পর্ষদের দায়িত্ব ও সময়সীমা নির্ধারিত থাকে। এক্ষেত্রে বিস্তারিত মূল্যায়ন ও সমীক্ষা পরিচালনার নির্দেশনা দেয়া হয়েছে যার মাধ্যমে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জনগণ নির্ধারণ সহ সর্বাধিক ক্ষতি প্রশমনের বিশদ ব্যাখ্যা দেয়া হয়েছে। সাথে লিঙ্গ প্রভাব ও প্রশমন ব্যবস্থাও নির্ধারণ করা থাকবে, ক্ষতি প্রশমনের জন্য নির্ধারিত ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত সম্পদের সঠিক মূল্যমানের নির্ণয়ের পদ্ধতিও বর্ণনা করা আছে।

৫. ডেপুটি কমিশনার ভূমি মালিকদের ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রদান করবেন এবং প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন ইউনিট (PIU) ভূমি ব্যবহারকারীদের ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রদান করবে সাথে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিদের জন্য বিভিন্ন ধরনের সাহায্য ও সহযোগিতা প্রদান করবে। সর্বমোট ১৬ ধরনের সম্ভাব্য ক্ষতিপূরণ উক্ত RPF এ উল্লেখিত হয়েছে যা প্রদানের ব্যাখ্যা ও কর্তব্যরত ব্যক্তিবর্গের বর্ণনা এই RPF -এ লিপিবদ্ধ আছে।

৬. RPF তৈরির ক্ষেত্রে বিভিন্ন পর্যায়ে বিভিন্ন ধরনের প্রকল্পের স্বার্থসংশ্লিষ্ট ব্যক্তিদের নিয়ে আলোচনা করা হয়। স্বার্থ সংশ্লিষ্ট ব্যক্তিদেরকে প্রকল্পে স্বার্থ ও প্রভাবের ভিত্তিতে তিন শ্রেণীতে বিন্যস্ত করা হয়েছে (High, Moderate, Low)। এতে, ক্ষতিপূরণ নির্ধারণ, প্রতিকূল প্রভাব প্রশমন ও প্রকল্প পরিচালনায় সহযোগিতা ও সংশ্লিষ্টতা মূলক আলোচনা করা হয়।

৭. অভিযোগ প্রতিকারের ব্যবস্থাও উক্ত RPF -এ লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয়েছে। যেখানে অভিযোগ গ্রহণ থেকে সমাধান কার্য পরিচালনার জন্য ২টি কমিটির প্রস্তাবনা দেয়া হয়েছে। (১) স্থানীয় পর্যায়ে কমিটি ও (২) প্রকল্প পর্যায়ে কমিটি। এছাড়াও, অভিযোগকারীদের অসন্তোষের বিবেচনায় আদালতের স্বরূপ হওয়ার ও সুযোগ এই RPF -এ উল্লেখিত আছে।

৮. প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক ও প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের ক্ষেত্রে বিভিন্ন ধরনের কমিটি গঠনের বিষয় এই RPF -এ উল্লেখিত আছে। যেখানে কমিটিগুলোর গঠন প্রণালী, সদস্যবৃন্দ, কার্যপ্রণালী ইত্যাদি বিশদ আকারে বর্ণনা করা হয়েছে। প্রকল্প পরিকল্পনা কমিটির (PSC) অধীনে অভিযোগ প্রতিকার কমিটি (GRC), সম্পত্তি মূল্যায়ন উপদেষ্টা কমিটি (PVAC), পুনর্বাসন উপদেষ্টা কমিটি (RAC) গঠনের নির্দেশনা দেয়া হয়েছে, যেখানে কমিটিগুলো গঠনের নিয়ম ও সংশ্লিষ্টদের দায়িত্ব-কর্তব্য সম্পর্কে প্রস্তাবনা দেয়া হয়েছে।

৯. পুনর্বাসন প্রকল্প সঠিকভাবে পরিচালনার জন্য পর্যবেক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়নের প্রস্তাবনা এই RPF -এ উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে। যেখানে নিরক্ষণের দিক ও সম্ভাব্য সূচক সম্পর্কে বিস্তারিত পর্যালোচনা ও করা হয়েছে।

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# 1 Project Background and the Context

## 1.1 Introduction

1. This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is envisioned to deal with the resettlement issues that may arise under Jamuna River Sustainable Management Program Project 1 (the Project). The RPF is prepared<sup>1</sup> in accordance with Government of Bangladesh's (GoB) legal policy and World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework, specifically ESS-5: *Land Acquisition Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement*. The Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), under the Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR), Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA) under the Ministry of Shipping (MOS) and the Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority (IDRA) are Implementing Agencies (IAs) for the project. This Resettlement Policy Framework is applicable for the entire Project irrespective of sources of financing and approved and adopted by Government through official notification by the concerned ministries of the three Implementing Agencies, i.e. BWDB, BIWTA and IDRA.

## 1.2 Project Description

2. The Jamuna River Sustainable Management Program has adopted the Series of Project (SOP) approach and has been planned to be implemented over three projects. Project 1 focused on piloting of an innovative river training structure for three pilot sites, aids to navigation for the entire program area, hydro-dynamic modelling and hydrographic survey, institutional measures like capacity building, and setting up a disaster financing instrument.

3. This RPF has been prepared for activities of Project 1 (the Project) based on feasibility studies. The Project invests over five years, combining investments in river structures, navigation channel development, disaster risk financing solutions, and community engagement for the first time in Bangladesh. Through this multi-sectoral approach, all four phases of disaster management—mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery—are supported to deal with flood and bank erosion.

4. The activities of Project 1 would take place at three pilot sites<sup>2</sup> which are (i) Fulchari site, Gaibandha, (ii) Kalihati-Tangail sites, Tangail and (iii) Kawakhola site, Sirajganj districts. The selected sites are erosion-prone areas along Jamuna River. The project will require land acquisition of 167 acres at 3 sites: Kalihati, Fulchari and Kawakhola. Historically, the Government of Bangladesh has not carried out any land acquisition in the char land. The Client has agreed to establish a procedure for verification of ownership by the DC or through community consultations for the char land. The client will also pay compensation to the concerned land owners/usufruct beneficiaries in char areas for the land taken which is included in the entitlement matrix of this RPF. On the other hand, 47.69 acres of land will be acquisitioned for constructing revetment and embankment at Fulchari and Kalihati where about 96 and 78 households will be displaced, respectively with the total population of 928.

## 1.3 Potential Impacts and Risks

5. The project will construct civil activities like riverbank protection and river training, navigation channel development requiring land acquisition and requisition. The social risks and impacts of the proposed intervention may be fully ascertained from pre-construction to operation phase. The potential risks and impacts may include: (i) land acquisition, requisition, (ii) permanent and/or temporary physical displacement of residential and commercial HHs including the Common Property Resources (CPR); (iii)

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<sup>1</sup> By Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS), a Public Trust under the Ministry of Water Resources.

<sup>2</sup> The pilot sites have been selected out of an initial list of 17 sites, using multi-criteria analysis conducted by C-1 Consultants, plus inputs and recommendations from BWDB/BIWTA.

temporary/permanent economic & physical displacement; (iv) Loss of trees and crops; and (v) loss of livelihoods and income.

6. The social risks and impacts foreseen at this stage are based on preliminary ideas and as well as feedback received from consultations at three pilot sites and also at national level focusing flood and bank erosion management under project 1.

7. Overall, the project 1 activities will have impact on involuntary resettlement as the scope of work is limited and the land requirement is also limited. The local people also have high interest and willingness to respond positively towards the call of land acquisition because they foresee this project might protect their future property and livelihood. The project will reduce the poverty in the area by reducing the erosion vulnerability, which is currently higher than the national average. Finally, new opportunities for livelihoods, international trading, will reduce vulnerability, improve standard of living.

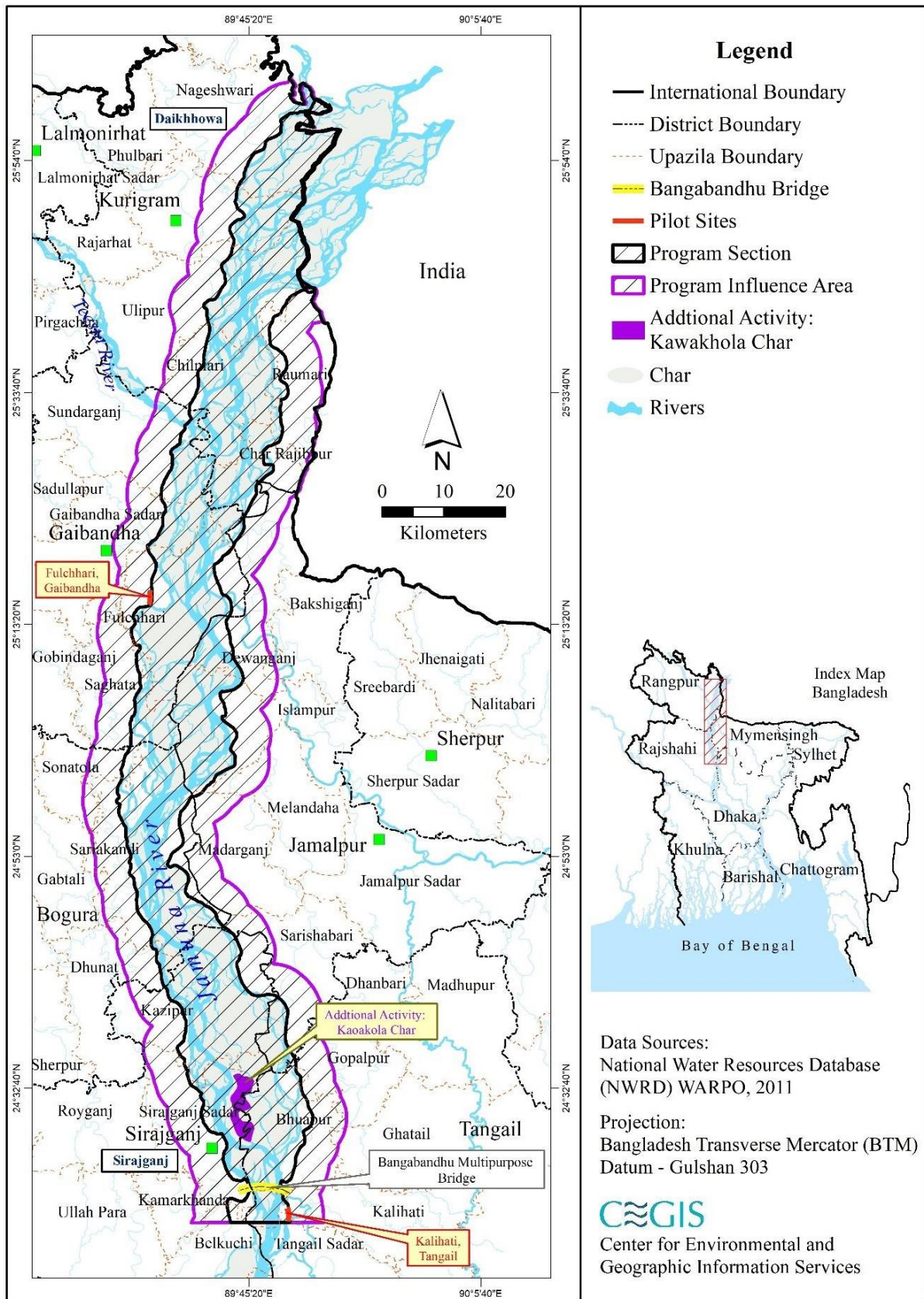


Figure 1.1: Location Map of the JRSMP Project 1



#### **1.4 Project Principles for Land Acquisition and Impact Mitigation**

8. The following principles are followed by the IAs (i.e., BWDB/BIWTA/IDRA) for projects under respective areas for resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring.

- Affected households will be eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing.
- Acquisition of land and other assets, and resettlement of people will be avoided or minimized as much as possible by identifying possible alternative project designs.
- There will be effective mechanisms for hearing and resolving grievances during the planning and implementation of the project.

#### **1.5 Rationale of RPF**

9. The Land Acquisition Plan along with the detail project footprint are yet to be ready at this stage. The exact scope and scale of these interventions and information of detailed engineering design will be available during the implementation stage of the project. Therefore, identification of site-specific social risks and impacts will only be possible once the detailed engineering designs are available prior to the implementation of the four projects under Project 1.

10. Given the Series of Project approach of the program and unavailability of site-specific information at this state, the IAs have prepared this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) as a guiding document for identification and management of potential social risks and impacts likely to arise during implementation. The RPF will guide the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for the selected interventions in the three pilot sites during Project 1 and any subsequent projects of SOP.

#### **1.6 Presentation of the RPF**

11. This RPF document contains four chapters, including this chapter (Chapter 1). Chapter 2 deals with the Resettlement Policy and Legal Framework while Resettlement planning procedures is presented in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 contains the implementation arrangements. The RPF will guide the implementing agencies in design and implementation of the JRSMP Project 1 and the subsequent Projects of the SOP.

#### **1.7 Approval, Disclosure and Updating of RPF**

12. This RPF will be adopted by implementing agencies after it is approved by the respective ministries of the Government. The original English version of the RPF will also be disclosed in the respective web site of IAs along with the Bangla translation of the executive summary. For unanticipated impacts identified during project implementation and not covered under the eligibility and entitlement, the additional measures will be proposed in the site-specific RAPs in accordance with the provisions of this RPF.

## 2 Resettlement Policy and Legal Framework

13. The legal and policy framework for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement for the interest of the present Project will be synchronized based on the national Act:(i) *Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017* (Act 2017), and (ii) Alluvion and Diluvian Land Laws, and the World Bank ESS 5 *Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement*. In case of any policy gaps between the GOB legal framework and the ESS5, the Bank standards will prevail over policy issues.

### 2.1 Land Acquisition Policy in Bangladesh

14. The Government of Bangladesh by dint of the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 (Act 2017) having right of eminent domain acquires the private properties with compensation for the interest of public purposes. The Act 2017 details out the land acquisition and requisition process and way of determining compensation for loss and damages of properties. It under section 4 (13) permits the acquisition of the land of religious institutions like masjid, temple, church, pagoda; graveyard, crematorium if it is essential for a public purpose by relocating and rebuilding on own money of the Requiring Person or Organization. It has provision of compensation payment for affected land, structures, trees, crops and any other damages caused by acquisition for public purposes.

15. The Deputy Commissioner (DC) concerned is mandated to determine the value of the acquired assets as at the date of issuing the notice of acquisition under section 4. The DC determines the average market value of the properties of similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity during the twelve months preceding the date of publication of the notice under section 4. While the government is acquiring land, it shall provide the persons interested with compensation of additional 200% of the market price for land and 100% of the market price for (i) the standing crops or trees, (ii) the damage that may be sustained for serving the proposed immovable property from other immovable property of the person interested (affected person), (iii) the damage that may be sustained by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting other properties, movable or immovable, in other manner, or earnings of the person interested, (iv) the reasonable expenses incidental to change of residence or place of business due to the acquisition of the property. Compensations other than the ones mentioned above necessary steps may be taken to rehabilitate displaced persons due to acquisition in the prescribed form. If the land acquired has standing crops cultivated by *Bargadar*/sharecropper (tenant), compensation (under section 12) as determined by the DC for the crops shall be paid to the *Bargadar*/sharecropper as per the agreement. The government is obliged to pay compensation for the assets acquired. Land Acquisition and Compensation Payment Process provisioned in the Act 2017 is furnished in **Annex 1**.

### 2.2 Temporary Land Requisition under the Act 2017

16. The Act 2017 is also the principal legislation governing eminent domain for land requisition in Bangladesh. It detailed out the land requisition process from section 20 to section 28.

17. As per the section 20: Requisition of immovable property, (1) where any property is required temporarily for a public purpose or in the public interest, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the prior approval of the Government, by order in writing, requisition it. Provided that save in the case of emergency requirement for the purpose of maintenance of transport or communication system, no property which is bona fide used by the owner thereof as the residence of himself or his family or which is used either for religious worship by the public or as an educational institution or orphanage or as a hospital, public library, graveyard or cremation ground shall be requisitioned. (2) The DC may take possession of the requisitioned property and use it for the purpose for which it was requisitioned. (3) Except with the prior approval of the Government, no property shall be kept under requisition for a period exceeding two years from the date of taking over possession of such property.

18. Section 21. **Correction of Order:** The Government may revise an application filed by an aggrieved person, provided that no such application shall be entertained unless it is filed within 30 days from the date of service of the order.

19. Section 22. **Award of compensation** by DC: The DC determines the value of the requisitioned assets under sub-sections (1) and (2) with due consultation with the land owners. (5) The amount of compensation payable for the requisition of any property shall consist of –

- A recurring payment, in respect of the period of requisition, of a sum equal to the rent which would have been payable for the use and occupation of the property, if it had been on lease for that period; and
- Such sum, if any, as may be found necessary to compensate the persons interested for all or any of the following matters namely:
  - i. Expenses on account of vacating the requisitioned property,
  - ii. Expenses on account of reoccupying the property upon release from the requisitioned,
  - iii. Damages caused to the property during the period of requisition, including the expenses that may have to be incurred for restoring the property to the condition in which it was at the time of requisition.

20. (6): Where any property is kept under requisition for more than two years, the DC shall revise his award regarding the amount payable as compensation under sub-section (5) (a).

21. Section 23: The DC will pay the compensation to the land owners as per the award made by him in section 22.

22. Section 26: **Release from requisition:** (1) where any requisitioned property is released from requisition, the DC shall restore it to the person from whom the property was requisitioned, to his successor-in-interest, or to such other person as may appear to the DC to be entitled to such restoration.

### 2.3 Alluvion and Diluvian Land Laws

23. Erosion of the bank on one side and formation of char on the other are the recurring acts of the river systems causes loss of landmass (diluvian) and formation of chars (alluvion) since time immemorial have led to the growth of a body of usage and custom regulating the rights of ownership of such lands. The *Bengal Alluvion and diluvian Regulation 1825* covers broadly two categories of land re-formation: in situ and new accretions. The right to land once diluviated and subsequently re-formed in the old site and the right to new accretion are two distinct rights. The right of ownership of land re-formed in situ is considered to be incidental to one's title to a tangible property.

24. In the *East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act 1950*, a specific provision regarding the law of accretion was made. The provisions relating to abatement of rent for the diluviated land and subsistence of tenant's right to such land were incorporated in the Act of 1950. But, in 1972, President's Order No. 135 was promulgated to provide that in case of diluvian the rent of the holding shall be abated and the tenant's right of ownership shall be extinguished and the land on reappearance shall vest in the government. It was ordered that all char lands, whether re-formation in situ or new accretion, were declared to be *khas* (Government) lands. The position was again changed in 1994. By the amending Act of XV of 1994, provision was made for abatement of rent in the case of land lost by diluvian and subsistence of the right to land re-formed in situ for 30 years, subject to the ceiling of 60 bighas (20 acres).

25. Finally, present legal position regarding the right of ownership of the land re-formed in situ, as settled by the amending Act XV of 1994, is that the owner of the land once diluviated will get the land re-formed in situ if it reappears within 30 years of diluvian and land re-formed in situ after that period will be the property of the government. To facilitate identification of the owner, a certificate of abatement of rent from the revenue authority will be necessary.

26. The present custom and usage is that the land so accreted will be enjoyed and cultivated and owned by land owner attached to it. Another practice also prevails that if the char land is the reappearance *in situ* of the previous eroded land and if it is quite recognizable then previous owner would enjoy the ownership. However, this does not quite happen so, leading many disputes, clash, conflicts and litigation

over the ownership.<sup>3</sup> Furthermore, delays in survey of newly accreted land, mapping and transfer of new land titles take years, if at all, which favor those in possession of new alluvion land, because 'possession' is critical in establishing rights over charlands (*gor jar jami tar*).<sup>4</sup>

27. Historically, the Government of Bangladesh has not carried out any land acquisition in the char land. Under JRSMP-1, however, the Government, will establish a process of ownership verification of char land through the DC office along with community level consultations to ascertain the concerned landowners/usufruct beneficiaries and based on that, pay compensation as determined in the entitlement matrix that will equivalent or higher to ongoing market price. In all cases, all land-take under JSRMP-1 will be carried out with the consultations of the communities.

#### 2.4 The World Bank Environment and Social Standards (ESSs)

28. The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) of the World Bank includes the "Safeguard Policies", the mechanism for addressing environmental and social issues in project designing, implementation and operation. The Environment and Social Standard-5 (ESS5) namely Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement under the ESF is designed to prevent the adverse impacts of project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use, to manage social risks of the affected communities and persons, and promote social inclusion. This project follows the ESS5 along with the Act and Policies of the Bangladesh Government as guidelines in preparing the RPF.

#### 2.5 Gaps between ESS5 and Act 2017, and Gap Filling Measures

29. The following are the key gaps of the Act 2017 vis-a-vis the ESS5 are presented in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1: Gaps between GoB Act/Policy and ESS5**

Sl. No.	Gaps between GoB Act/Policy and ESS5	Gap filling measures/actions taken in this project
1	Gaps with regard to avoidance and minimized project impacts	The project designs adopted aimed to minimize impacts and adjusted tracks and station design further to reduce impacts and risk.
2	Act 2017 does not require the preparation of resettlement action plan (RAP).	RAP/s will be prepared for all components interventions and without approval of RAP/s by WB construction works will not be started.
3	Act 2017 recognizes title owners only; informal settlers are not covered. DC declares cut-off date only for title-holders.	All affected persons including titled, non-titled, encroachers will be identified for compensation and assistance at full replacement cost. Cut-off date for non-title holder will be considered on the basis of the date of census survey.
4	Act 2017 ensures compensation of 200 per centum of the market price of land, and 100 per centum of the market price of crop, trees and others owing to provide full replacement costs. But there is no provision of transitional support in Act 2017.	Generally, in most of the cases for land compensation, and for all other cases of compensation the Act 2017 meets the replacement costs. In any case, if the Act 2017 does not meet the replacement cost including the transitional support, additional top-up payments will be ensured as per ESS5. This will be assessed and reflected in RAP.
5	Consultation with affected communities is not legally required under Act 2017.	Extensive consultations will be carried out during all phases of the project. A separate SEP has been prepared for the project.

Sl. No.	Gaps between GoB Act/Policy and ESS5	Gap filling measures/actions taken in this project
6	The affected land owners can object to the acquisition in the beginning, but once hearing is done and settled, there is no scope of further complaint during the acquisition process.	There is a provision of two-tier grievance mechanism in the project. 1 <sup>st</sup> level GRC is local GRC (LGRC), and subsequently, at PIU level. People will first approach to LGRC and will request to forward case to the PIU GRC if not settled at LGRC. Aggrieved person may go to court at any level of grievance mechanism for verdict.
7	Relocation assistance or support allowed for tittle holders only under Act 2017. No support is allowed for the squatters/illegal occupants.	Affected households and businesses will receive relocation assistance and support from the project irrespective of titled, non-titled, encroachers, etc.
8	There is no provision for separate livelihood restoration support.	The project benefits include income and livelihood restoration, including training for alternative incomes, and seed grants for small businesses. Vulnerable people will be also included livelihood restoration program.
9	There is no policy against land restriction and force eviction.	Forced eviction and land restriction are not allowed in this project. However, the exercise of eminent domain, compulsory acquisition or similar powers by DC will not be considered to be forced eviction providing it complies with the requirements of the Act 2017 and the provisions of this ESS, and is conducted in a manner consistent with basic principles of due process, e.g., consultation with all affected households; information on the proposed evictions; provision of legal remedies, etc.
10	Act 2017 does not consider/recognize impacts imposed by the associate facilities. The Act even does not explicitly cover restriction of access as an impact that would require compensation or resettlement.	A common approach will be taken and impact and risk assessment will be conducted for the associated facilities as well. Impact and risk assessment will be also conducted for any kind of "restriction of access" by the project.
11	Act 2017 does not have any provision to give special attention to the vulnerable groups like women, disables, ultra-poor or disadvantaged group.	Special attention will be taken by the project for the vulnerable groups for i.e. additional grant, livelihood training, job opportunities during construction/renovation/expansion, etc.
12	The ARIPA 2017 does not include any provisions related to "legalizable" land.	The client will establish a verification procedure of land ownership in char or other areas as relevant through the DC office or community consultations.

## 2.6 Eligibility Criteria for Compensation

30. The guiding principles in chalking out the entitlement of PAPs due to land acquisition and fixing their eligibility criteria for compensation are as follows:

- Ensuring compensation for loss of assets, incomes and businesses;
- Restoration or enhancement of livelihood for all PAPs;
- Enhancing the standard and quality of life of the PAPs;
- Keeping provision of economic rehabilitation and relocation, where necessary;
- Ensuring PAPs' satisfaction with all aspects of entitlements;
- Establishing eligibility criteria for affected persons;
- Setting out procedures and standards for compensation; and
- Finding out the PAPs for proper and transparent distribution of compensation.

31. All PAPs are entitled to compensation for their lost assets, incomes and businesses. The acquisition of land results in relocation or loss of shelter; and loss of assets or access to assets or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAPs must move to another location. Meaningful consultations with the affected persons, local authorities and community leaders will allow for establishment of criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance. Affected persons will be classified as:

- a) persons who have formal legal rights to land or assets;
- b) persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law or the World Bank's ESS5; or
- c) persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

32. The legal owners and the users who have no legal rights but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law or World Bank's ESS5 are to be provided compensation for the land they lose; they would get compensation equivalent to or higher of the monetary value of their land and standing crops and other assistance in accordance with this RPF. This point is particularly relevant to char land. The non-titled persons are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this RPF, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the project authorities in close consultation with the potential PAPs local community leaders and the respective local authorities and acceptable to the World Bank.

33. The types of losses include land, crops, trees, structures, business/employment, and workdays/wages for which the PAPs will be entitled for compensation. All PAPs will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance based on severity of impacts. The absence of legal title will not bar PAPs from compensation and assistance, as specified in the entitlement matrix. All PAPs including non-titled or informal dwellers will be compensated for lost assets (crops, structures, trees and/or business losses) and will receive (i) compensation (as required, to match replacement value), and/or (ii) replacement land, structures, seedlings, other resettlement assistance such as shifting allowance, assistance with rebuilding structures, compensation for loss of workdays/income.

34. Landowners as identified by the DC office will be eligible for compensation under law (CCL<sup>5</sup>) and additional benefit to reach the replacement value to be determined by the PVAC and paid by the Project directly to the entitled persons/family. Structures located on GoB land, if displaced, will be entitled for compensation under the policy of the Project. Vulnerable PAPs will qualify additional assistance to facilitate them relocation and restoration of their livelihoods. Non-vulnerable households with land and/or structures affected will be entitled to compensation for lost assets at replacement costs and assistance for shifting and reconstruction of the structure. Any structure not directly used by a non-vulnerable household i.e., rented-out for income will also qualify for additional resettlement assistance.

35. The PAPs who are entitled to compensation under the project include:

- Persons whose structures are in part, or in total, affected temporarily or permanently by the Project;
- Persons whose residential or commercial premises and/or agricultural land (or other productive land) is in part, or in total, affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose businesses are affected in part, or in total, (temporarily or permanently) by the Project;

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<sup>5</sup> Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 (Act 2017) will be followed for CCL payment. Details on compensation are mentioned in sections 2.1 and 2.2.

- Persons whose employment or hired labor or share-cropping agreement is affected, temporarily or permanently, by the Project;
- Persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and/or trees are affected in part, or in total, by the Project; and
- Persons whose access to community resources or property is affected in part, or in total, by the Project.
- Person whose livelihood is affected temporarily or permanently by the project.
- Persons whose land ownership may be considered under the category of 'recognizable' as per national law or the Bank's ESS5, to be established through ownership verification by the DC office along with community consultations.

36. Deputy Commissioner (DC) will pay compensation to all titleholders. If spouses (female) are land owners, they will receive the compensation directly from DC. PIU will pay additional payment, resettlement benefits, and livelihood restoration/development assistance to the non-title holders directly. The payment of compensation and resettlement assistance to both spouses and intra-household analysis to access different impacts will be analyzed during RAP preparation and compensation will be paid accordingly. Households headed by single women with dependents and other vulnerable households will be eligible for further assistance to fully mitigate project impacts. An escrow account will be set up after one year of the start of payment compensation if the PAPs are found not available to receive their compensations. Table 2.2 below presents the Project's entitlement matrix, based on potential losses.

37. Table 2.2: Entitlement Matrix: Eligible PAPs, Assets and Compensation Guidelines

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
<b>Impact category 1: Acquisition of agricultural, homestead, commercial, and water bodies (ponds) land</b>	
<p>Legal owner(s) (or recognizable owner which is particularly to be the case in Kawakhola site) as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC) under national law in the process of CCL payment. The ownership of char land will be also verified through community consultation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation under law (CCL<sup>6</sup>) which includes 200% premium.</li> <li>• Replacement Value (RV) and shifting allowance will be determined by Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) and reflected in RAP.</li> <li>• If RV is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by PIU.</li> <li>• If the remaining land is unusable, the compensation provided will be calculated based on the total land affected (i.e., the actual land lost plus the remaining unusable land).</li> </ul>
<b>Impact category 2: Requisition of agricultural, homestead, commercial, water bodies (ponds) land</b>	
<p>Legal owner(s) (or recognizable owner which is particularly to be the case in Kawakhola site) as identified by DC under national law in the process of CCL payment, along with community consultation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rental price of land as determined by DC in consultation with the land owners and PIU following the guideline of Act 2017.</li> <li>• Replacement Value (RV) and shifting Allowance as recommended by PVAC, if any assets other than the land is affected (e.g. trees damage).</li> <li>• Requisition can be maximum for 2 years. Land has to be returned to the owner as original condition, otherwise compensation has to be paid as decided by DC.</li> </ul>
<b>Impact category 3: Loss of residential, commercial structures with title to land</b>	
<p>Legal owner(s) (or recognizable owner which is particularly to be the case in Kawakhola site) as identified by DC under national law in the process of CCL or thorough community consultations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation under law (CCL) as per ARIPA 2017 which includes 100% premium. The CCL will be paid by DC.</li> <li>• If RV is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by PIU as top-up.</li> <li>• RV will be determined by PVAC and reflected in RAP.</li> <li>• Transfer Grant at actual cost which will include maximum labor cost (~700tk per person/day) and transportation cost (~7500 Tk per truck/day).</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 (Act 2017) will be followed for CCL payment. Details on compensation are mentioned in sections 2.1 and 2.2.



Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reconstruction Grant in actual cost which will include land development, labor cost and transportation cost.</li> <li>• PIU in collaboration with local government and Resettlement Assessment Committee (RAC) will identify alternative residential or commercial sites for the affected HHs. If Government land is not available, land will be acquired for resettlement.</li> <li>• Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost.</li> <li>• Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC and PIU based on the actual price.</li> </ul>
<b>Impact category 4: Loss of residential, commercial structures without title to land (squatters/vendors/encroachers)</b>	
<p>Non-titled persons owners, vendors and encroachers those own residential and commercial structures (movable and non-movable) found on GoB land during census).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement value of the structure as determined by PVAC and PIU in consultation with affected HHs based on set criteria.</li> <li>• Transfer Grant at actual cost which will include maximum labor cost and transportation cost.</li> <li>• Reconstruction Grant in actual cost which will include land development, labor cost (~700tk per person/day) and transportation cost (~7500 tk per truck/day).</li> <li>• PIU in collaboration with local government and RAC will make best efforts to identify alternative residential or commercial sites for the affected HHs based on set criteria.</li> <li>• Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost.</li> <li>• Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC and PIU based on the actual price.</li> <li>• Livelihood support (including assistance for purchase of income generation assets) and training for ensuring effective restoration/resettlement of livelihoods of Vulnerable Groups within PAPs</li> </ul>
<b>Impact category 5: Loss of common property resources (CPR) with or without title to land</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal owners (land, structures, trees or any other assets) (or recognizable owner which is particularly to be the case in Kawakhola site) identified by DC under national law in the process of CCL payment.</li> <li>• Socially recognized owners/ non-titled (structures, trees or any other assets) affected in the influenced area as identified by Census and verified by PVAC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation under law (CCL) which includes 200% premium for land (title holder).</li> <li>• If RV of land is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by PIU as top-up.</li> <li>• Cash compensation under law (CCL) which includes 100% premium for assets other than land (title holder).</li> <li>• If RV of assets other than land is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by PIU as top-up (title holder).</li> <li>• RV of structure, trees or any other assets other than land for non-titled holder.</li> <li>• Transfer Grant at actual cost which will include labor cost and transportation cost.</li> <li>• Reconstruction Grant in actual cost which will include land development, labor cost and transportation cost.</li> <li>• Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost.</li> <li>• Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC and PIU based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs. Or</li> </ul>

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project will construct a new community property in consultation with community and / or managing committee.</li> <li>• No community property can be demolished until new one is constructed.</li> </ul>
<b>Impact category 6: Loss of timber and fruit bearing trees, bamboo and banana groves</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal owner(s) as identified by the DC in the process of CCL payment.</li> <li>• Socially recognized owners of trees grown on public or other land, as identified by Census and verified by PVAC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timber trees and bamboo: RV of trees and bamboo.</li> <li>• Fruit-bearing trees without timber: if the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, the estimated current market value of the fruit.</li> <li>• Fruit-bearing trees with timber: RV for the timber, and estimated current market value of fruit.</li> <li>• Banana groves: RV of all trees and estimated current value of one-time crop of each full-grown tree.</li> <li>• Owners will be allowed to fell trees and take the timber, free of cost after payment of CCL or RV as applicable.</li> </ul>
<b>Impact category 7: Loss of standing crops/fish stock</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Owner (or recognizable owner which is particularly to be the case in Kawakhola site) and cultivators as identified in joint verification by DC and IAs.</li> <li>• Socially recognized (or legalizable owner which is particularly to be the case in Kawakhola site) owners of crops/fish stock as identified by Census and verified by PVAC.</li> <li>• Sharecroppers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation under law (CCL) which includes 100% premium for title holder and sharecroppers.</li> <li>• 100% top-up payment on DC's CCL for legal owners and sharecroppers.</li> <li>• Replacement value of crops if planted on GoB land by squatters and/or sharecroppers.</li> <li>• 1-month advance notice to be issued in time to harvest standing crops. If not possible, the value of standing crops at full harvest value will be paid.</li> <li>• RV of existing standing crops/fish stock.</li> <li>• Owners will be allowed to harvest crops and fish stock.</li> </ul>
<b>Impact category 8: Loss of leased /mortgaged land/ponds</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leaseholder with legal papers.</li> <li>• Socially recognized lessee or sharecropper, in case of customary informal tenancy arrangements, including socially recognized agreements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RV of crops/fish stock.</li> <li>• Outstanding lease money back to the lessee by the owner as per agreement.</li> <li>• Dislocation Allowance will be calculated according to the recommendation of PVAC and based on the current market rate.</li> </ul>
<b>Impact category 9: Loss of income from displaced commercial/ industrial premises (owner operated)</b>	
Any proprietor or businessman operating in premises, at the time of issuance of Notice and/or during Census.	One time assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month within the project influence area determined by PVAC (at the time of RAP preparation) and transitional allowance @ three months rental cost.
<b>Impact category 10: Temporary loss of income (wage earners in agriculture, commerce &amp; small business and industry) for title and non-title</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular wage earners affected by the acquisition.</li> <li>• Also applicable for non-titled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income @average wage/day (~700tk per person/day) in the locality for 90 days for wage labour or determined as per Government's standard wage rate.</li> </ul>

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income and livelihood restoration assistance, to be created by the Project.</li> </ul>
<b>Impact category 11: Loss of income from rented-out and access to rented-in residential/ commercial premises</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Owner (or legalized owner which is particularly to be the case in Kawakhola site) of the rented-out premises as identified by Census and verified by PVAC.</li> <li>Household/person rented-in any such structure as identified by Census verified by PVAC.</li> </ul>	<p>One-time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month (~6500 tk/month, source: Bangladesh Survey 2020 with national average inflation ~6.04%) within the project influence area determined by PVAC and as transitional allowance @three months rental cost.</p>
<b>Impact category 12: Adverse impact on host population due to relocation of PAPs</b>	
Households relocated to the host villages	Enhancement of carrying capacity of common civic amenities/utilities of the host communities as per assessment by RAC/PIU.
<b>Impact category 13: Severely affected and Vulnerable HHs and livelihood assistance</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persons losing more than 10% of their income from all sources as identified by Census and verified by PVAC.</li> <li>Squatters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income restoration grants (or livelihood resettlement grant) for three months based on the average monthly income loss (~ 18295 tk/month, source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, BBS 2016, with an average national inflation ~6.04%). Skill training and financial support without interest under income generation program.</li> <li>Special Assistance of a one-time payment for vulnerable household as each female-headed, disabled-headed, elderly-headed and poor household as decided by RAC and/or PIU.</li> <li>All the vendors and squatters will be eligible for skill training and financial support without interest under income generation program.</li> <li>Livelihood training to ensure effective livelihood resettlement of the PAPs.</li> <li>Livelihood support to the vulnerable PAPs as defined in this RPF.</li> </ul>
<b>Impact category 14: Livelihood Restoration and Development*</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Person losing livelihood temporarily and permanently by the project and have no scopes for generating it's alternative, as identified by Census.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical support to enhance the production in remaining crop land if any</li> <li>Training with monitoring and supervision for high productive livestock and poultry farming</li> <li>Need based training for developing skilled man power in alternative income generating options</li> <li>Grant Support for livelihood development and business restoration</li> </ul>
<b>Impact category 15: Unforeseen adverse impacts</b>	
Households/persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RAP implementation, such as impact of pollution/community health and safety	Entitlements will be determined as per the resettlement policy framework.

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Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
<b>Impact category 16: Recognizable ownership in char and other project areas</b>	
Persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under GOB systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Compensation equivalent to the replacement value of the land parcels and other assets/properties standing on it.</li></ul>

*\*Detail of Livelihood Restoration and Development Plan is given in section 12.12.3 of ESIA Report*

***Note: Replacement value for land and assets will be assessed and described in RAP***

## 3 Resettlement Planning Procedures

### 3.1 Resettlement and Relocation Process

38. The components with physical works/interventions require screening. The social screening will be carried out during the project preparation stage while location of the Sub-project sites is identified. It will provide a preliminary assessment of the potential impacts of the Sub-project. The screening will help to identify issues which can be verified during field investigations and also provide a preliminary idea about the nature, extent and timing of land acquisition and requisition related social issues that would need to be investigated during the subsequent stages. It will help to identify opportunities for avoidance or minimization of the issues at the early stage of the project cycle so that it would be considered in the design process.

39. The screening will also help to identify the scope of further assessments and timeframe required for obtaining the regulatory clearances (if any). Further assessments and plans (such as RAP), as necessary, will be prepared according to the guidelines provided in this RPF which will be prepared following the national laws, acts and policies as well as World Bank's ESS5. This will consider a proportionate relocation strategy of the PAPs besides cash compensation and self-relocation. Therefore, the IAs will conduct screening at the identification stage following the steps as mentioned below. A draft social screening form is in **Annex 2**.

**Table 3.1: Screening Process with Responsibility and Timing**

Steps	Responsibility	Timeline
Identification of Sub-projects	Project Implementation Committee (PIC) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) together with Social Specialist, Gender Specialist and Resettlement Specialist.	After identification of potential location(s) in consultations with the local people.
Social screening of Sub-projects	PIC and PIU along with consultants (Social Specialist, Gender Specialist and Resettlement Specialist) will conduct social screening based on site visits and consultations with potential project affected people and local government institutions as well as other agencies working in/near the proposed locations. PIU will prepare screening report. World Bank will review the screening summary reports and suggest, especially for the Sub-projects which requires further assessment/plans.	Within 2 weeks (15 days) of identifying potential locations(s).
Specific plans (LAP, RAP, LRP) preparation for the Sub-projects where further detailed census, socio-economic studies are required	Based on the outcomes of the screening, PIU with the support of PIC and the entrusted Consulting Firm will prepare LAP, RAP, LRP and other relevant instruments. A detailed census, IoL socio-economic survey, market survey and livelihood assessment will be conducted as per this RPF	Within 3 to 6 months of engagement of the Consulting Firm, Prior to invitation of bids for civil works
Monitoring and supervision of implementation of different plans including mitigation measures	PIU with the support of Consulting Firm and DC offices concerned will implement the RAP. World Bank E&S Team will review the implementation status as per the ESS5 of World Bank.	As per timeless set in RAP.

### 3.2 Detailed Assessment and Survey

40. IAs (or entrusted Consulting Firm) will conduct census and socioeconomic survey to prepare appropriate socioeconomic baseline condition of the project affected persons/households, so that impact of the Sub-project can be assessed precisely, including tagging of the land plots to be acquired by the project. A draft census/socioeconomic questionnaire is in **Annex 4**. The questionnaire may be pretested and updated prior to use for resettlement survey and planning.

41. Once the detailed design is finalized, the social surveys will be conducted based on the final design where assistance and support can be sought from the Consulting Firms or NGOs, if necessary. Based on this survey outcomes, a social impact assessment will be initiated which will include potential social impacts, land tenure ship, income, livelihood with gender-disaggregated information pertaining to the economic and socio-cultural conditions of the char communities and displaced persons along with other relevant issues.

42. The Project's potential social impacts and risks will be assessed against the requirements presented in this RPF and applicable laws and regulations of the land in which the project operates as well as the financier agencies' guidelines (if any) on involuntary resettlement matters.

43. As part of the social impact assessment, IAs will identify individuals and groups who may be disproportionately affected by the proposed project. In this regard, adequate mitigation measures will be proposed and implemented to those groups/individuals so that adverse impacts can be well-managed and they are not disadvantaged from the benefits and opportunities resulting of this development initiative. This will also include a livelihood restoration plan (LRP), if required.

#### 3.2.1 Census

44. The census will cover 100% of affected households and persons. The purpose of the census is to:

- Register the potentially affected households/persons; and
- Inventory of their affected assets and intensity of impact due to the Sub-project.

45. Before commencement of census, consultation must be conducted with all affected households at community level. The consultations also will be used, as relevant, to determine verification of ownership of land under the category 'recognizable' as per national law and government's systems.

#### 3.2.2 Socio-Economic Survey

46. The purpose of the socioeconomic sample survey of affected persons/households is to establish monitoring and evaluation parameters. It will be used as a benchmark for monitoring the socioeconomic status of affected persons/households. The survey will cover at least 20% to 30% of census households, which include significantly affected persons and others directly, and indirectly affected households in the impact zone. The survey will collect –

- basic socio-economic data;
- livelihood, income and poverty related data;
- gender-disaggregated data; and
- risk and vulnerability related data.

#### 3.2.3 Property Valuation Survey (PVS)

47. The purpose of the PVS is to assess the actual replacement cost of the affected assets and identify it variation with the rate of compensation as per the Act. In this regards, rate of secondary sources as well as actual selling including current market survey, construction and reconstruction cost will be identified considering all the regional and practical aspects. Local seller, buyer, farmer, engineer, local skilled laborer/technicians, teachers and other respective knowledgeable persons are interviewed for identifying actual selling, construction and reconstruction cost whereas local relevant government officials will be interviewed for identifying secondary rate or government selected market price. This process will be undertaken as part of RAP preparation to arrive at the replacement cost and the difference in compensation

amount if any. This additional amount will be proposed in the RAP and paid as top-up by the respective implementing agencies.

### **3.2.4 Preparation of RAP**

48. The RAP will be based on the social impact assessment and meaningful consultation with the affected persons. It will include the results and findings of affected persons from the census, and their entitlements to restore losses, institutional mechanisms and schedules of RAP implementation, budgets, assessment of feasible livelihood and income restoration mechanisms, grievance redress mechanisms, and results monitoring mechanisms. RAP will comply with the principles outlined in this agreed RPF and approved by the Government. Disbursement of compensation payments and entitlements will be made prior to displacement.

49. RAP will include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are -

- Informed about their entitlements pertaining to compensation, relocation, rehabilitation and assistance;
- Consulted on resettlement options and choices;
- Provided with resettlement alternatives;
- Top-up amounts to meet replacement costs, if required; and
- Not affected by the project interventions.

50. During the identification of the impacts of resettlement planning and implementation, the IAs/PMU will pay adequate attention to the vulnerable communities i.e., poor, landless/*uthuli*, disabled, transgender and female headed households. Gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure, and grievance mechanisms need to be ensured so that both men and women receive adequate and appropriate compensation for their lost property and resettlement assistance, if required, as well as assistance to restore and improve their incomes and living standards. A broad outline of RAP is in **Annex3**. The RAPs will be prepared, approved and disclosed prior to invitation of bids for the corresponding civil works.

## **3.3 Valuation Methods**

### **3.3.1 Valuation Method for Land**

51. In case of permanent land acquisition from titled owner, the first options to replace that land, if available. If no alternative land is available to minimize the disruption of socio-economic life and livelihood of the PAPs then cash compensation at full replacement value will be provided. This should be valued based on the current market price to purchase an equally productive land of same size in that mouza with additional 200% premium on that current price (Act, 2017). In addition, any associated costs of purchasing the land i.e. taxes, registration fees will be included in the compensation package. It is noted that the rate used for land compensation will be updated annually to reflect current values of land at the time of compensation is paid.

52. The PAP will also be compensated for the preparation of land if required i.e. irrigation structures instalment, pipeline set up, land filling etc. This will be calculated based on the current market price of equipment, materials, rates for labor and cost of material/equipment carrying. If a small proportion of total land of a privately owned land plot is permanently affected, but the remaining land of that plot become unusable, then the compensation should be provided for the total land of that plot (i.e., the actual land lost plus the remaining unusable land) if the owner is claim for it.

53. If land is required temporarily for the project activity, then standing crop will be compensated at current market rate or government rate, whichever is higher. The compensation will be paid to the sharecroppers rather than the owner, where the user is not the owner (e.g. tenant or share cropper). No adjustment in terms of the rent of share cropping agreement will be considered. Aside from the payment for standing crop, the project will ensure that the land is returned to its original form so that former land use can be belonging.

54. The land in char areas falls under the category 'recognizable' as per current national laws on the "aluvion and deluvion" land and as well as the ESS5 of the World Bank's ESF. In such cases, the client will carry out verification of the land ownership as per national law along with consultations with the PAPs and will proceed with land take only after taking into considerations of feedback from the consultations and as well as complying with the relevant national laws and the Bank's ESS5. Any compensation paid for taking char land will be equivalent or higher to the replacement value of the adjacent t land parcels.

### **3.3.2 Valuation Method for Structure**

55. Replacement value of the structures will be considered for the valuation of affected structures. In this regard, the replacement value will be determined by comparing the schedule rate of Public Works Department (PWD) and the local current market price, whichever is higher. As the PWD rate does not reflect the valuation for *kutcha* and semi pucca structures. So, field based current market price may need to be considered for below standard structures. Premium at 100% of the current market price will be added with the actual rate (Act 2017). Thus, structures replacement values will be based on:

- Measurements of structures and detail of materials used;
- Average replacement cost of different types of structures based on floor, roof, wall and foundation of the structures;
- Collection of information of the structures based on numbers and types of materials used to construct different types of structures (e.g. poles, bricks, rafters, bundles of straw, corrugated iron sheets, doors etc.);
- Prices of these items collected in different local markets;
- Costs for transportation and delivery of these materials to the construction sites;
- Cost for disconnect and connection of utility facilities (water, gas, electricity, sewerage);
- Estimated labor cost (skilled and unskilled) for constructing such types of new structures;
- Shifting cost for movable structures and its newly set up; and
- Compensation will be made for structures that are (i) vulnerable because of relocation or resettlement of an individual or household, or (ii) directly damaged by the project activities.

56. In addition, PAPs will be encouraged/privileged to carry all the reusable equipment/materials or others whatever he wants from his/her affected assets.

### **3.3.3 Valuation Methods for Trees and Crops**

57. The compensation for the trees and crops will be determined through considering recommended rate of the Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD) and Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), and the highest market price, whichever is higher. Where land is rented, at least two (2) seasons or annual crop estimates of that plot, whichever is higher will be compensated. Where land is owned, the replacement of land or cash compensation considering current rate for land will be compensated, in addition to crop compensation for at least two (2) crop seasons or annual crop estimates of that land, whichever is higher. The annual crops of the plot will be estimated as per the information of recent cultivation of that land. PAPs will also be encouraged to harvest their production before starting the implementation of project interventions on that land.

58. The PAPs need to be compensated properly in time and they have to be consulted adequately so that their harvesting plan can be well arranged. The labor wage will also be considered and the average wage rate will be compensated considering the community wage rate at the same period of time.

59. All the affected trees within the RoW will be identified through census and IoL. For perennial trees, cash compensation at replacement cost that equivalent to current market value will be given by the type, size and production value of the trees. The cost of timber trees will be based on diameter at four feet height at current market value.



60. In terms of fruit trees, the owner will be compensated, based on the price of yearly fruit production and it would be continued up to a replacement sapling will turn to the current maturity level of that affected trees. The pricing of the annual production will be determined using government rate or highest market price, whichever is higher. It is noted that the affected sapling or very small tress will be compensated as three new saplings will be given to the affected tree's owners for each of the affected sapling or very small tree, and additional grant for 1-year maintenance of those newly planted sapling will also be given. As per the ACT 2017, 100% premium will be included with the current market price for determining the compensation price of crops and trees.

61. In response to the comment (CEIP-1, BWDB) in National Workshop held on 17<sup>th</sup> April 2023, the RPF study of the project has been conducted which is focused on the policies and framework those to be implemented in the RAP study of the said project. The RAP study will further detail out the entire plan of resettlement including intensity of impact, identification of PAPs including entitlement criteria, formation and roles – responsibilities of different necessary committees with implanting support agencies, costs and approval of RAP, and monitoring of the entire resettlement process. The RPF proposed for Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC), Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC), Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) and implementing NGOs for smooth implementation of RAP where roles and responsibility of the respective committees and support agencies will be more detailed following national and international standards in the RAP study including the World Bank ESS5. Detail Meeting minute has been enclosed in the Annex- 5

## 4 Grievance Redress Mechanism

### 4.1 Introduction

62. The Act 2017 allows objections by the landowners to acquisitions at the beginning of the legal process. However, once the objections are heard and disposed of, there is virtually no provision to address grievances and complaints that individual landowners may bring up in the later stages of the process. There is also no mechanism to hear and redress grievances of people who do not have legal titles to the acquired lands.

63. Under JRSMP-1, following the World Bank ESS5, a resettlement specific GRM will be set up by the IAs prior to the preparation of the site-specific RAPs and LRPs. The grievance mechanism will be used to settle any grievances that may arise. It will also disclose and explain to the local community throughout the project cycle where the service will be available. The project GRM will be accessible to all, and will pay additional attention to the vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals.

64. As experienced in past projects, complaints and grievances may range from disputes over ownership and inheritance of the acquired lands to affected persons and assets missed by censuses, the valuation of affected assets, compensation entitlements, complaints against noise, pollution, accident, and other social and environmental issues. BWDB/BIWTA/IDRA will establish a procedure to deal with and resolve the complaint and grievance. All the environmental and social/resettlement complaints will be dealt in the GRM. Grievance redress committees (GRC) will be formed both at head office and site level to receive and resolve grievances from the aggrieved persons. The GRM will, however, not restrict a person's legal right to go to the courts of law for any complaint.

### 4.2 Objectives of GRM

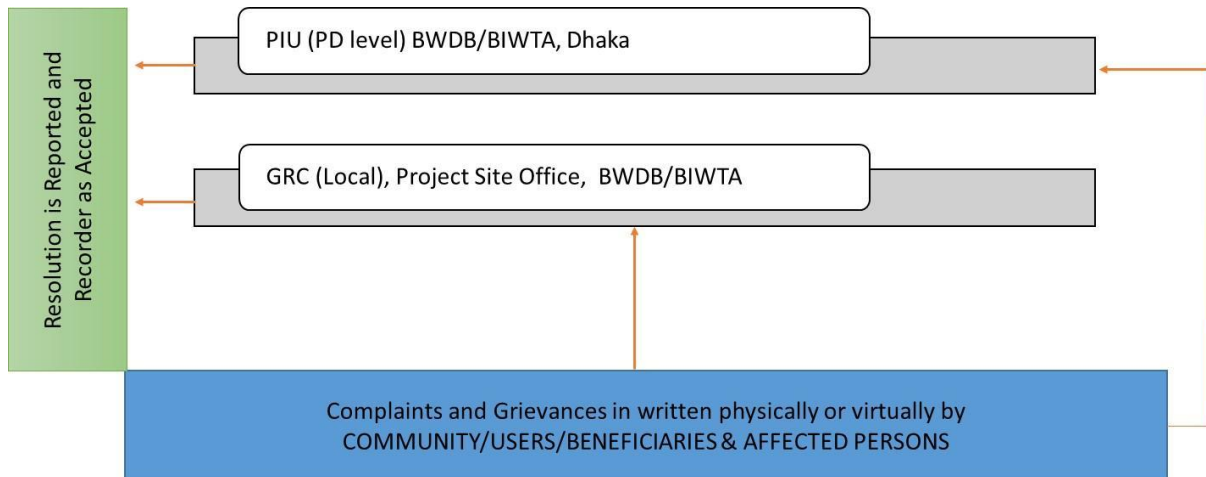
65. The fundamental objectives of the GRM are to resolve grievances transparently for the sake of smooth implementation of project activity. The specific objectives of the GRM are:

- To develop a quick, hassle free and the easy way of redressing grievance;
- To solve the grievance by saving time, cost and resource of the aggrieved person;
- To ensure safety and security of the aggrieved person regarding complaints that carry potential risk of retribution;
- To ensure the equal right of justice for all PAPs;
- To ensure extra care and support during handling the grievances/complaints of vulnerable community;
- To satisfy the aggrieved person by the transparency of GRCs in resolution of complaints/grievances;
- To strengthen the accountability of the IAs vis-à-vis the beneficiaries including PAPs;
- To evaluate the performance of resettlement plan and implementation; and

### 4.3 Composition of GRC

66. There will be two-tier grievance redress mechanism: 1st at local level (project site/upazila) and 2nd at PIU level. All the local level complaints will be received at the Project Site Office through application form, email or phone. In this regard, the INGO/Consulting firm will assist the aggrieved person for preparing and submission of the grievance form. In PIU level the complaint/grievance will directly be received by website or by Postal or by physical presence at PD office. All information and records related to grievances including its resolution will be duly maintained by the IAs. Information on the project GRM/GRCs will be widely disseminated among the project beneficiaries, PAPs and stakeholders through multiple channels: website, flyers, social media platforms, office notice board, etc.

67.



**Figure 4.1: Composition of GRC**

#### 4.3.1 Composition of Local GRC

68. First tier GRC will be formed in the local level at the project site office. This local GRC will ensure easy accessibility of the PAPs and interested stakeholders, so that any grievances can be solved directly or within a reasonable period of time. Detail of members of the local GRC is given in the following table.

**Table 4.1: GRC Membership at Local Level**

SL	Concerned persons	Position
1	Sub-Divisional/Assistant Engineer (BWDB/BIWTA)	Convener
2	Extension Officer/Social Safeguard Officer (BWDB, BIWTA, IDRA)	Member Secretary
3	UP Chairman or member	Member
4	Teacher from Local Educational Institution	Member
5	Representative from Local Women's Group	Member
6	Representative from the PAPs	Member
7	Representative of local NGO	Member

69. All received complaints/grievances will be received with registration in a register book and a notification of receipt with assurance of necessary review and resolution will be given to aggrieved persons in written form or through virtual mode of communication i.e. SMS or email. All grievances received at L-GRC will be resolved within 15 days. It will be constituted prior to the land acquisition process.

#### 4.3.2 Composition at PIU Level GRC

70. If the aggrieved person does not accept the decision of local GRC, then the case would be referred to the PIU with the minutes of the hearings at local GRC. Project Director (PD) will be the convener and Deputy Chief Extension Officer or Senior Social Safeguard Officer from the IAs BWDB/BIWTA/IDRA or assigned INGO/Consulting firm will be the member secretary at PIU level GRC (PGRC). At the PIU level, decisions on unresolved cases, if any, will be made in no more than four weeks. A decision agreed with the aggrieved person at any level of hearing will be binding upon BWDB/BIWTA/IDRA.

**Table 4.2: GRC Membership at PIU/PMU Level**

SL	Concerned persons	Position
1	Project Director	Convener

2	Deputy Chief Extension Officer/ Social Safeguard Specialist (BWDB/BIWTA/IDRA)	Member-Secretary
3	Resettlement Specialist, PMC	Member
4	Gender Specialist	Member
5	Representative (MoWR, MoS, MoF)	Member

71. The aggrieved persons may also directly submit complaint/grievance to the PGRC. The P-GRC will resolve all grievance cases in 1 (one) month.

#### 4.4 Grievance Mechanism Intake Channels

72. The affected persons and their communities will be informed of the project's grievance redress mechanism in the open meetings holding at different important locations and in other group meetings with PAPs. Bangla translations of the entitlement and grievance policy of this RPF will be printed as brochures and will be distributed among the affected persons. Information of GRM will also be disclosed by hanging poster and banner at different important locations and also in the website of BWDB/BIWTA/IDRA. The PAPs will also be briefed about the scope of GRC, the procedure for filling the grievances and the procedure of grievance resolution at different level.

73. The overall process for the GRM will include six steps and described below:

- **Step 1: Uptake** (3 days). Project stakeholders will be able to provide feedback and report complaints through several channels: in person at project site office, and by telephone, email, social media channels, etc.
- **Step 2: Sorting and processing** (within 7 days of complaint submission). Complaints and feedback will be recorded in a register and compiled by different categories i.e. environmental, resettlement, employment and wage, etc.
- **Step 3: Acknowledgement and follow-up:** The GRC will acknowledge the receipt of the grievances within three (3) working days of the date when complaint is submitted. The assigned person in the L-GRC will communicate with the complainant and provide information on the likely course of action and the anticipated timeframe for resolution of the complaint.
- **Step 4: Verification, investigation and action** (within 15 (fifteen) days of complaint submission). This step involves gathering information about the grievance to determine the facts surrounding the issue and verifying the complaint's validity, and then developing a proposed resolution, which could include re-assessment of eligibility for compensation, additional assistance/grant, etc. All activities taken during this and the other steps will be fully documented, and any resolution logged in the register.
- **Step 5: Monitoring and evaluation** (within 20 (twenty) days of complaint submission). Monitoring refers to the process of tracking grievances and assessing the progress that has been toward resolution. This is a continuous process from complaint submission to the reporting after investigation. The Planning Department will be responsible for consolidating, monitoring, and reporting on complaints, enquiries and other feedback that have been received, resolved and pending.
- **Step 6: Providing Feedback** (within 30 days of complaint submission). This step involves informing those to submit complaints, feedback, and questions about how issues were resolved, or providing answers to questions. Whenever possible, complainants should be informed of the proposed resolution in person. If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, he or she will be informed of further options, which would include pursuing remedies through the World Bank, or through the courts of law in Bangladesh legal system.

74. Throughout the entire process, BWDB/BIWTA/IDRA will maintain detail record of all discussion, investigation, findings and action and will maintain a summary log for easily tracking. It is noted that, the days are counted as working days.

#### 4.5 Grievance Registry, Referral, Resolution and Appeals Process

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

76. **Intake Register:** (1) Case number, (2) Date of receipt, (3) Name of complainant, (4) Gender, (5) Father or husband, (6) mailing address, (7) NID number (8) Main objection (loss of land/property or entitlements), (9) Complainants' story and expectation with evidence, and (10) Previous records of similar grievances.

77. **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.

78. **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.

79. Grievance resolution will be a continuous process for JRSMP-1. The PIU and GRCs 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 Bank and any other interested persons/entities. The PIU also prepare periodic reports on the grievance resolution process and publish those on the BWDB/BIWTA/IDRA website.

80. The Local level GRC will establish a simple computerized system to record the complaints; information on the complainants; acceptance/rejection of the complaints by LGRC and the reasons thereof. If the decision made at this level is not acceptable to the aggrieved person, LGRC will refer the case to the PIU level GRC with the minutes of hearings of LGRCs. All through the process for resolving the grievances, an aggrieved person may always move to the courts of law.

#### 4.6 Timeline of Resolution

- LGRC will resolve the case with 15 (fifteen) days from the date of complaints/grievances received.
- PGRC will resolve the case within four (4) weeks of receiving the previously unresolved cases by this committee.

81. All these timelines may need to be revised if any unavoidable circumstances are happened i.e. COVID-19 related lockdown, strike, curfew and so on.

## 5 Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

### 5.1 Introduction

82. The implementation arrangement, and roles and responsibilities for the planning, implementation and supervision of resettlement functions, described in this RPF, involve a number of institutional actors, which are defined in this Chapter.

83. For efficient and smooth implementation of the project, suitable institutional arrangements are necessary to manage and implement the RAP and other relevant safeguard document. Institutional arrangement consists of Project Steering Committee (PSC) at ministry level; Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at project level; and project Implementation unit (PIU) at field level. An external monitor will be also hired for the program to ensure proper monitoring of safeguard implementation.

### 5.2 Project Management for RAP Implementation

84. The Government would have overall responsibility for project management and coordination through planning division of implementing agency under respective Ministry. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will provide the forum for overall guidance, policy advice and coordination of the project activities and addressing the inter-agency issues. BWDB/BIWTA/IDRA will be responsible for the implementation of the Project through a Project Implementation Unit (PIU). PIU will engage an NGO or consulting firm as Resettlement Plan Implementation Consultant (RPIC) for monitoring and supervision of RAP implementation.

#### *5.2.1 Formation and Responsibility of PIU*

85. There will be a Project Implementation Unit in the IAs headed by Project Director (PD). PIU will consist of PD, DPD, Resettlement Specialist, Environment Specialist, gender specialist, and communication/consultation specialist while the resettlement specialist and communication specialist will play main role in RAP implementation. The PIU will ensure that implementation follows both Government and Bank rules and regulations. The PIU will be also responsible for:

- Synchronization of resettlement activities with the Project construction schedule;
- Ensure that all eligible affected persons are identified, provided with their respective entitlements according to the resettlement policy and are relocated / compensated as per the implementation schedule;
- Supervising and reviewing preparation, implementation and providing necessary advice for timely delivery;
- Monitoring and evaluating implementation progress and suggesting necessary course corrections;
- Resolving issues and conflicts that may emerge during implementation;
- Facilitation coordination and convergence with other line ministries, division, and departments/agencies; and
- Keeping the PSC apprised on overall performance and key issues relating to the project.

86. The PIU will have ultimate responsibility for overall project management. Social safeguard team will follow national regulatory framework and the WB's ESF. The PIU can take necessary advice of individual experts on legal and policy requirements including those of this RPF.

#### *5.2.2 External Monitoring Agency (EMA)*

87. IAs (BWDB/BIWTA/IDRA) will engage a consulting firm to conduct independent monitoring and evaluation for the implementation of RAP. The EMA shall review and monitor the RAP implementation progress and provide recommendations on corrective measures, if any, to improve the overall RAP

implementation standard. The EMA develop internal monitoring reports by evaluating the level of achievement of RAP objectives, identify gaps, if any, and propose remedial measures for implementation, and training of concerned staffs on impact management. It will produce a final audit report on land acquisition, resettlement and related compensation to affirm the final status of the RAP implementation by the PIUs.

### **5.2.3 Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC)**

88. The IAs will set up a PVAC in order to determine the valuation of overall compensation amount to the PAPs, as per the valuation method detailed under section 3.3 of this RPF. The committee shall consist of following members:

**Table 5.1: PVAC Committee**

<b>Executive Engineer, BWDB/BIWTA</b>	<b>Convener</b>
LAO or his/her designated representative of concerned district	Member- Secretary
SDE (Sub-Divisional Engineer) – Upazila (field)	Member
Field coordinator, RAP implementing agency Member	Member

89. 5.2.4 Formation and Responsibility of RAC: At the implementation stage, MoWR/MoS will form a Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC) in each union with the approval of concern department in order to involve the local communities and PAPs in the implementation process. The committee will ensure local participation, provide local inputs and assist in all matters related to implementation of the RAP.

**Table 5.2: RAC Committee**

<b>Executive Engineer – BWDB/BIWTA (PMU)</b>	<b>Convener</b>
The Areas Manager of INGO/Consulting firm	Member- Secretary
Local government representative	Member
Member Representative of PAPs including from women and vulnerable PAPs	Member

### **5.2.5 Roles and Responsibility of INGO/Consulting Firm**

90. INGO/Consulting Firm may/will support the PIU when and where required. INGO/Consulting Firm will work closely with PIU. The role of INGO/Consulting Firm will be to facilitate sound implementation of the project. The INGO/Consulting Firm will work as a link between the Project Authority and the affected persons. Implementation of RAP for affected persons will be carried out in nine (9) steps. PIU will ensure implementation of the RAP with the support of the INGO/consulting firm.

91. Step-1: Formation and preparation
92. Step-2: Develop implementation tools/mechanism
93. Step-3: Land acquisition
94. Step-4: Implementation of the livelihood restoration plan (LRP)
95. Step-5: Social preparation and information dissemination
96. Step-6: Payment of compensation
97. Step-7: Relocation/Resettlement
98. Step-8: Establishment of grievance mechanism; and
99. Step-9: Submission of progress report

### 5.3 Capacity Building

100. Detailed E & S capacity and systems assessment of IAs has been undertaken. During implementation of the program, the IAs, assigned NGO/consulting firms, contractors and relevant officials will be trained on ESF of WB as part of the capacity development under component 2 of this program. A training program is proposed below which can be realigned based on the needs.

**Table 5.3: List of Capacity Building Training**

Contents	Participants	Responsibility	Schedule
ESF guidelines and RPF	PMU, PIU, implementing agency and contractors	IAs with the support of WB safeguard team	Prior to the start of the Project activities.
Training on ESS 2, ESS10 and ESS5	PMU, PIU; selected contractors' crew	PIU	Prior to the start of the field activities
Grievance mechanism and handling procedures	Contractors, PIU, consulting firms/NGO, construction crew	PIU	Prior to the start of the construction activities.
Internal and external monitoring procedures and reporting	PMU, PIU and INGO/consulting firms, contractors	PIU	Before and during the construction activities.

### 5.4 Guidelines for Bid Documents

101. Interested firms incorporating relevant items from the RPF will prepare bid documents for implementation of RAP. All the necessary information of RPF will be inserted in the bid documents of RAP implementation with proper monitoring and supervision. Therefore, during preparation of tender documents, the PIU need to ensure that:

- All relevant RPF items for contractors and monitoring firms are included in tender documents;
- Bidder have clear idea regarding social considerations for the work package/s;
- Submission of supporting documentation/materials of previous experience and track record on RAP preparation and implementation should be mentioned;
- Evaluation of submitted bids should include criteria for adequacy of RAP preparation and implementation.

### 5.5 Budget

102. A tentative sample budget is proposed below, which may be changed/updated once the RAP is being prepared. This budget does not include the cost of land acquisition and resettlement of pilot sites. The estimated budget (US\$744,000) includes operational costs over a period of 4 years in consideration the national standard rates excluding the inflation rate while the average inflation rate in Bangladesh is 7.48% in 2022 (Source: Bangladesh Bank). The implementing agencies will source the required fund either from GoB source or from donor fund.

103. The recommended cost will be included in Development Project Proposal (DPP), then it would be submitted to the respective Ministries for the approval, with the recommendation of PD and Head of the implementing agency. The DPP will further proceed to the planning commission for the approval, if the cost exceeds the approval range of respective ministry.

**Table 5.4: A Tentative Sample Budget for RAP Implementation**

Items	Man-month	Total (in USD)
Senior Social Safeguard Specialist at PIU	36	126,000
Junior Social Safeguard Specialist (field Level at PIU	36	90,000
RAP Implementing Agency (INGO/consulting firm)	Lump-sum	400,000
External Monitor	24 months over the period of	100,000



	4 years – Lump sum	
Capacity Building for PSC, PIU, INGO/consulting firm and relevant government agencies	Lump-sum	100,000

*Source: GoB rates estimation in WB Standard*

## Annex 1: Land Acquisition Process under the Act 2017

Relevant Section under the Act 2017	Steps in the Process	Responsibility
Section 4(1)	Publication of preliminary notice of acquisition of property for a public purpose.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (3) (1) (i)	Prior to the publication of section 4(1) notice; Identify the present status of the land, structures and trees through videography, still pictures or appropriate technology.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (3) (1) (ii)	After the publication of the section 4(1) notice a joint verification should be conducted with potentially affected households and relevant organizations.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (7)	After publication of preliminary notice under the section 4(1), if any household has changed the status of the land for beneficial purposes, changed status will not be added to the joint verification notice.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (8)	If the affected person is not happy with the joint verification assessment, he/she can complain to Deputy Commissioner within 7 days of issuing section 4(1) notice.	Affected Person
Section 4 (9)	Hearing by Deputy Commissioner within 15 working days after receiving the complaints. In case of government priority projects, hearing will be within 10 working days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 5 (1)	Objections to acquisition by interested parties, within 15 days of the issue of section 4 (1) notice.	Affected Person
Section 5 (2)	Deputy Commissioner submits hearing report within 30 working days after the date of the section 5(1) notice. In the case of government priority projects, it will be within 15 working days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 5 (3)	DC submits his report to the (i) Government (for properties that exceed 16.50 acres; (ii) Divisional Commissioner for properties that do not exceed 50 standard bighas. Deputy Commissioner makes the final decision If no objections were raised within 30 days of inquiry. In case of government priority project, it will be 15 days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 6 (1) (1)	Government makes the final decision on acquisition within 60 working days after receiving report from the Deputy Commissioner under section 5(3) notice.	Government
Section 6 (1) (2)	Divisional Commissioner makes the decision within 15 days or with reasons within 30 days since the submission of the report by Deputy Commissioner under section 5(3) notice.	Divisional Commissioner
Section 7 (1)	Publication of the Notice of final decision to acquire the property and notifying the interested parties to submit their claims for compensation	Deputy Commissioner
Section 7 (2)	Interested parties submit their interests in the property and claims for compensation within 15 working days (in case of priority project 7 days).	Affected Person
Section 7 (3)	Individual notices have to be served to all interested persons including the shareholders within 15 days of issuing section 7(1) notice.	Deputy Commissioner

Relevant Section under the Act 2017	Steps in the Process	Responsibility
Section 8 (1)	Deputy Commissioner makes a valuation of the property to be acquired as at the date of issuing section 4 notice; determine the compensation; and apportionment of compensation among parties interested.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (3)	Deputy Commissioner informs the award of compensation to the interested parties and sends the estimate of compensation to the requiring agency/person within 7 days of making the compensation decision.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (4)	The requiring agency/person deposits the estimated award of compensation with the Deputy Commissioner within 120 days of receiving the estimate.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (1)	During valuation of assets, Deputy Commissioner will consider the following: (i) Average market price of land of the same category in the last 12 months; (ii) Impact on existing crops and trees; (iii) Impact on other remaining adjacent properties; (iv) Impact on properties and income; and (v) Relocation cost for businesses, residential dwellings etc.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (2)	Additional 200% compensation on current mouza rate is added to the estimated value. If private organizations acquire, added compensation will be 300%.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (3)	Additional 100% compensation on top of the current market price for impacts mentioned under section 9(1) and (2).	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (4)	Other than the compensation measures mentioned in Section 9 (sub-sections 1-3) appropriate action should be taken for resettlement of the displaced households/persons following one or more steps of Section 4 of the National Guidelines for Resettlement of Project-induced Displacement 2018.	Project Executing Agency
Section 10 (2)	If an entitled person does not consent to receive compensation, or if there is no competent person to receive compensation, or in the case of any dispute with the title to receive compensation, Deputy Commissioner deposits the compensation amount in a deposit account in the Public Account of the Republic and Deputy Commissioner acquires the land. But if any person complains about the ownership of the land, with appeal, he/she will be able to collect the amount from Deputy Commissioner. There is no fixed time for this.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 11 (1)	Deputy Commissioner awards the compensation to entitled parties within 60 days of receiving the deposit from the Requiring Agency/Person.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 12	When the property acquired contains, standing crops cultivated by bargadar (shareholders), such portion of the compensation will be determined by the Deputy Commissioner and will be paid to the bargadar in cash.	Deputy Commissioner

## Annex 2: Social Screening Form

Social Screening Form will be filled up by the PIU along with the community members at Union and Upazila Level and must be submitted to PD and PSC. Before final selection World Bank's clearance is required.

General Information

Title of the project: .....

Complete address of screening locations including coordinates .....

Screening Date: .....

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Know	Remark
Will the project require land for the proposed intervention				
1. If yes, will there be any land acquisition?				
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?				
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land known? If yes, please provide detail information at remarks column.				
4. Will there be loss of residential and commercial structures due to land acquisition? If yes, please provide detail information at remarks column				
5. Is there any presence of squatters within the project ROW? If yes, please provide detail information at remarks column.				
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition? If yes, please provide detail information at remarks column.				
7. Will there be losses of trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition? If yes, please provide detail information at remarks column.				
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition? If yes, please provide detail information at remarks column.				
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition? If yes, please provide detail information at remarks column.				
<b>Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas</b>				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services due to project interventions? If yes, please provide detail information at remarks column.				

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Know	Remark
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities? If yes, please provide detail information at remarks column.				
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted? If yes, please provide detail information at remarks column.				
<b>Information on Displaced Persons:</b>				
13. Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, approximately how many?				
14. Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? No / Yes				
15. Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes				
16. During Screening, project authority will conduct consultation with the primary and secondary stakeholders and provide their observations in the following sections (18 to 23)				
17: Who are the stakeholders of the project?				
18: What social and cultural factors affect the ability of stakeholders to participate or benefit from the proposed policy or project?				
19. Are project objectives consistent with their needs, interests and capacity?				
20. What will be the impact of the project on the various stakeholders, especially women and vulnerable groups?				
21. What social risks might affect project success?				
22: Has the project authority or any other organizations conducted any consultations with the affected community or people? If yes. Please provide a summary.				

1. Prepared by (Name): .....
Signature: ..... Date: .....
2. Project Implementation Unit
District: ..... Upazila: .....
Name of the PIC head: .....
01. Names of Members participated in Screening
02.
3. Name of the Participants from local Government
01.....
02.....

## Annex 3: Draft Outline of a Resettlement Action Plan

The RAP outline for this Project is prepared following Annex 1: Involuntary Resettlement Instruments of *ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement*. Annex 1 describes the elements of the resettlement plans addressing physical and/or economic displacement. Resettlement plans include measures to address physical and/or economic displacement, depending on the nature of the impacts expected from a project. The scope of requirements and level of detail of the resettlement plan vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information about (a) the proposed project and its potential impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups, (b) appropriate and feasible mitigation measures, and (c) the legal and institutional arrangements required for effective implementation of resettlement measures. Project specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAP), however, will be prepared. The RAP will have 14 chapters among which -

**Chapter One -Description of the Project** will describe background of the project, project description, benefits and impacts, measures to minimize impacts, objectives and purpose of RAP.

**Chapter Two - Potential impacts** will describe scope of land acquisition, description of affected properties such as structure, trees, and impacts on business, wage, livelihood, vulnerability status of affected households, project impacts on gender, etc.

**Chapter Three - Census Survey and Baseline Socioeconomic Studies** will contain socioeconomic profile of the affected HHs and population, income, occupation, marital status, etc.

**Chapter Four - Legal Framework** includes legal and policy framework including National Act (Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017), ESS5, gap between GoB laws and ESS5, legal and policy commitments, etc.

**Chapter Five - Institutional Framework** will describe implementation arrangement including formation and functions of various committees such as Property Valuation and Assessment Committee, Physical Relocation Assistance Committees, etc.

**Chapter Six** will describe eligibility, entitlements, assistance and benefits that includes compensation and entitlement policy, compensation payment procedure, property valuation and compensation payment process.

**Chapter Seven** will describe about relocation of the physically displaced households and shops, scope of displacement and relocation, options for relocation, social preparation for relocation, income restoration and rehabilitation, gender consideration and employment in civil construction, etc.

**Chapter Eight - Valuation of and Compensation for Losses** will incorporate the methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation for land, natural resources and other assets under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for them.

**Chapter Nine - Grievance Redress Mechanism** will describe grievance redress mechanism (GRM), complaints and filing of grievance cases and documentation, grievance redress monitoring, etc.

**Chapter Ten - Community Participation** will describe involvement of displaced persons (including host communities, where relevant): (a) a description of the strategy for consultation with, and participation of, displaced persons in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities; (b) a summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan

**Chapter Eleven -Costs and Budget** will categorize cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, other contingencies; timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement.

**Chapter Twelve - Monitoring and Evaluation** will say about monitoring and evaluation issues of the project including objectives of monitoring, stages of monitoring, and reporting requirements.

**Chapter Thirteen - Implementation Schedule.** An implementation schedule providing anticipated dates for displacement, and estimated initiation and completion dates for all resettlement plan activities. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

**Chapter Fourteen - Arrangements for Adaptive Management.** The plan will include provisions for adapting resettlement implementation in response to unanticipated changes in project conditions, or unanticipated obstacles to achieving satisfactory resettlement outcomes.

## Annex 4: Census Survey Questionnaire

HH ID Code

Location Code

1.1 Name of Respondent

1.2 Relation with House Hold Head

1.3 National ID No.

1.4 Mobile No.

1.5 Address

Vill.	Union
-------	-------

Upazila/Zila
--------------

1.6 Main /Occupation (Code in Q-2)

1.7 Date of Birth

1.8 Family member of Household

Male =	Female =	Total=
--------	----------	--------

1.9 Yearly income of the Household Tk.

1.10 Yearly expenditure of the Household Tk.



1.11	Economic class	<input type="text"/>
1.12	Religion (Tick Mark)	Islam (01)      Hindu (02)      Others (03)
1.13	Indigenous people	Yes/No
1.14	Nature of Displacement (Tick mark)	1. Home structure, 2. Business structure, 3. Home & Business structure, 4. Trees, 5. Tree with structures
1.15	Signature of affected persons	<input type="text"/>
1.16	Surveyor Name and Signature	<input type="text"/>
1.17	Date of survey	<input type="text"/>

## 02. Particulars of Household

Sl no	Name of HHs members	Relation with HH head	Age	Sex 1=M 2=F	Education	occupation	Owner of affected property? Y/N	Yearly income (Taka)
12								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								

**Relation with HH head:** 1= self, 2= wife, 3= son, 4= daughter, 5= father, 6= mother, 7= sister, 8 brother, 9 others

**Education Code:** One to five/Equivalent = 1, Six to Ten = 2, SSC/Equivalent = 3, HSC/Equivalent = 4, BA/Equivalent=5, MA/ Equivalent=6, Child=7, Hafez=8, Only sign= 9, Illiterate=10, Waiting for getting admission=11, Other's (Please mention) .....

Occupation Code: Farming=1, Teacher=2, Expatriate=3, Service=4, Housewife=5, Fishing=6, Business=7, Day labor=8, Driver=9, Mason=10, Carpenter=11, Unemployment=12, Tailor=13, Doctor=14, Ayurvedic Physician=15, Boatman=16, Student=17, Rickshaw/Van Puller=18, Child=19, Old/Disable=20, Other's = 21 (Please mention) .....

### 03. Information about Land:

- 3.1 How much land do you have? (Quantity in Decimal)
- 3.2 Do you have land in the project area (intervention site)? Yes= 1, No = 2
- 3.3 How much land will be affected?
- 3.4 Who cultivate the land? 1= Self, 2= lease out
- 3.5 Current use of the land (What types of crop do you grow)?
- 3.6 Land price per decimal in this vicinity

### 4. Detail of Affected Structures:

#### 4.1 Detail description of affected structure

Sl No.	Use of structure	Description of structure			code	size			Owner renter
		Roof	Wall	Floor		Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Area (sq.ft)	
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									

Use code: Residential=1, Kitchen=2, Cattle-shed=3, Business=4, Boundary wall=5, Toilet=6, Tube-well=7 Other= (Mention).....

Infrastructure Code: Paca-Paca-Paca (Paca)=1, Paca-Paca-Kacha (Paca)=2, Tin-Paca-Paca (Semi Paca)=3, Tin-Paca- Kacha (Semi Paca)=4, Tin-Tin- Paca (Tin made Double Barreled)=5, Tin-Tin-Kacha (Tin made double barreled)=6, Tin-Tin-Paca (Tin made slanting roof)=7, Tin-Tin-Kacha (Tin made slanting roof)=8, Tin-Wood/bamboo/Straw- Wood/mud (Kacha double barreled) =9, Tin-Wood/bamboo/Straw-Wood/mud (Kacha slanting roof) = 10, Straw- Wood / bamboo / Straw-Wood / mud-Wood / mud (Thached) =11, Polythene/open/Kacha=12,

Tube-well=13 Sanitary latrine=14, Slave latrine=15, Kacha latrine=16, Boundary wall=17, other= (Mention).....

### 05. Income Loss from Affected / Rented Out Structure (In Tk) .....

- 05.1 Have you rented out structure? [01] Yes [02] No
- 05.2 If the answer is yes, monthly rent: Commercial Tk.
- 05.3 If the answer is yes, monthly rent: Residential Tk

**06. Own business information:**

6.1 Name of the business enterprise

6.2 Type of Business

6.3 Total Capital (In BDT)

6.4 Monthly gross income (In BDT)

6.5 Monthly gross expenditure (In BDT)

6.6 Monthly net income (In BDT) =

6.7 Location of business (Tick-mark) Own land (01) Govt land (02) Tenant (03)

**7. Are there laborers in the business Yes=1, No=2**

7.1 If the answer is yes then please provide employee Detail:

Sl No.	Name of employee(s)	Father's Name	National ID No.	Monthly Salary
1				
2				
3				

**8.0 Particulars of Trees (Individual Ownership / Government or Owned by Any Other Agency):**

8.1. Detail description of trees on own land

Sl No.	Name of Tree	Fruit=1 Timber=2 Medicinal=3	Description of Trees				total	Govt.=1 Private= 2
			Large	Medium	Small	sapling		
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								

\*Large= Height 16+ft &amp; Width30-40+ inch Medium= Height 11-15ft &amp; Width 20-30 inch

Small= Height 6-10 ft&amp; Width 10-20-inch Plant/sapling= Height 1-5 ft&amp; Width 01-10 inch

**9. Livelihood assessment and restoration issue:**

9.1 Do you think you will lose your livelihood if you are displaced to resettlement site?

9.2 What is your plan to do to maintain your livelihood if this land is acquired?

9.3 Do you need any training to enhance your livelihood? Yes: 1 No. 2

9.4. If yes, please mention the name of training .....

9.5 How much capital require to run an IGA (which want to run)? ..... TK

9.6. Is there any IGA which you could not attain due to lack of skill/training? Yes: 1 No. 2

9.10. If yes, please mention the name of IGA .....

9.11 What are the livelihood opportunities exist here in this area/vicinity?

Selling wage labor =1                      Fish/aquatic resources in river =2                      Agriculture = 3

Transportation business (rickshaw/van/Boat/motor cycle etc.) Business

Poultry                                      livestock                                      Access to natural  
resource                                      others (net making /carpentry etc.)

**10. Resettlement Related:**

10.1 How do you like to be resettled        (1) Self, (2) by the project (3) In a group (With neighbor)

10.2 If you are resettled by yourself, where (Tick-mark)

Nearby place=01, In other area=02, Back to own village/city=03 Others =04 .....please mention

10.3. How Do You Like to Get Compensation for affected property? In cash=1, In kind =2 or Both=3

10.4. How would you like to spend the compensation money?

01. To buy land                              02. To shift house                              03. To invest for self- employment

04. For taking new occupation        05. To do business                              06. To build house

07. To market the produces            08. To get job                                      09. For adjustment of loan

10. Other (Please mention)

## Annex 5: Meeting minutes of National Consultation Workshop on Environmental and Social Studies

### Minutes of National Consultation Workshop on Environmental and Social Studies of the proposed "Jamuna River Sustainable Management Project -1 (JRSMP)"

**Venue: Multi-purpose Conference Hall, BWDB**

**Date: 17<sup>th</sup> April 2023**

A national consultation workshop on "Environmental and Social (E&S) studies of Jamuna River Sustainable Management Project-1" was jointly organized by 03 IAs (BWDB, BIWTA, and IDRA) on 17<sup>th</sup> April 2023 in the Multi-purpose conference hall of Pani Bhaban. The Workshop was organized in hybrid mode. Senior officials from MoWR, Ministry of Planning, Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Joint River Commission (JRC), Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO), National River Conservation Commission (NRCC), Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET), Dhaka University (DU), Institute of Water Modelling (IWM), representatives from print and electronic media, various government offices, national and international agencies, and departments participated in the Workshop. Mr. Nazmul Ahsan, Secretary Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), attended the Workshop as Chief Guest. The workshop was presided over by Md. Nurul Islam Sarker, Director General, BWDB. Prof. Dr. Ainun Nishat, Professor Emeritus, BRAC University, and Dr. Hossain Zillur Rahman, Head PoE (Panel of Experts), were also at the Workshop as guests of honor. The list of esteemed participants is attached in Appendix-1.

Dr. Shamal Chandra Das, Chief Engineer (Civil) Planning, welcomed the participants and briefly introduced the project background and components. Following the welcome session, on behalf of the consultant, Dr. SM Habibullah Bahar, Team Leader of the Feasibility Study and Managing Director of the AHYDTEC Geomorphic Ltd. presented the Feasibility Report of component-1 of the program. After that, the Team Leader of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the Jamuna River Sustainable Management Program, Dr. Masud Karim, presented the findings on behalf of CEGIS.

Mr. Nazmul Ahsan Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources and Chief Guest of the event shared his insights and directives regarding the project's potential following the feasibility report presentation. In his speech, he emphasized the workshop's importance and holistically focused on the project content. He also suggested ensuring the stakeholder's participation, taking note of the expert comments, and adopting the recommendations in the report.

Md. Nurul Islam Sarker, Chairperson of the workshop and Director General of BWDB, thanked Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS) and World Bank for organizing the Workshop. He thanked all the experts, distinguished guests, consultant teams, members of different national and international agencies, reporters, and print media for their participation. He requested that the consultant teams present their findings so that participants can provide valuable comments.

Md. Mizanur Rahman Bhuiyan, Superintending Engineer, Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA), then presented the findings on Jamuna River Sustainable Management Project-1 (Navigation Channel Development). Mr. Subir Chowdhury, director of the Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority (IDRA), presented the findings on Disaster Risk Financing of Jamuna River Sustainable Management Project-1. After all the scheduled presentations, Mr. Ramjan Ali Pramanik, Additional Director General (Western Region), BWDB wrapped up the remarks. He also moderated a question-and-answer session, where experts provided valuable opinions. Detail of the remarks/opinions were as follows:

Name	Affiliation	Comments and Suggestions
Dr. Ainun Nishat	Professor Emeritus, BRAC university	He advised separating the entire project into two parts. One project will focus on the master plan, including the feasibility and ESIA study, and the other should prioritize the bank protection work. He also suggested to include the detailed dredging management plan. Though he appreciated the ESIA study's methodology and approach, he asked to conduct an extensive environmental and social study where all the critical species, ecological zones, social components etc., would be thoroughly studied. Moreover, he emphasized on local knowledge and expertise and the dynamic river management system of Bangladesh in the country's overall river development. He suggested having maximum participation of local stakeholders in the overall project agenda. Additionally, he asked to use the existing data, information, or lesson learning from previous studies/projects. About the technical findings, he suggested evaluating the performance of existing groynes. He was concerned that the proposed closure might erode the Charland, which should be thoroughly analyzed.
Dr. Hossain Zillur Rahman	Head of the Panel of Experts (PoE)	Dr. Rahman emphasized on the extensive study of environmental and social components in the study area. He also suggested evaluating the performance of existing groyne. In addition, Dr. Rahman has proposed conducting a thorough study on the ecological and social aspects of the Charlands with a particular focus on developing the livelihood of the people of the adjacent chars.
Mr. Syed Hasan Imam	Chief Engineer (Civil), BWDB and PD, Coastal Embankment Improvement Project, Phase 1	The Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEP), Labor Management Procedures (LMP), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and other Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) should be more innovative and digitalized. Especially for the Resettlement Action Plans (RAP), Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) should work efficiently and effectively to avoid the challenges of multiple land ownership and extra compensation claim. Since the nature of the river is unpredictable, he highly emphasized incorporating a Disaster Risk Management Plan for the proposed project. In addition, he suggested to assess the proposed project's impact on the existing infrastructure or development work with a particular focus on the navigation route.

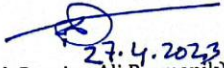
Name	Affiliation	Comments and Suggestions
Mr. K M Kabirul Islam	Deputy Director (Hydrologist), National River Conservation Commission	He appreciated the proposed development work but was concerned about the legalization. He suggested having a consensus meeting among all the relevant implementing agencies. Moreover, he suggested to use the knowledge of other countries' river management systems in the current development work of Bangladesh. Another concern was the impact on biodiversity due to land reclamation. Additionally, he requested to define the beneficiaries of reclaimed land clearly.
Mr. Shaikh Md. Sharif Uddin	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Shipping	He emphasized having more extensive public consultation and rationalizing their understanding of the proposed development work. He also requested to include more local experts and knowledge.
Ms. Sanjida Khan	Representative, Association for Land Reform and Development	Her concern was to engage more local people and experts from different sectors, including academicians and researchers.
Dr. Md. Abdul Matin	Professor, Department of Water Resources Engineering, BUET	He said that BWDB has a lot of successful projects, and the lesson of which could be used in the future development work. However, he has emphasized to analyze the river morphology thoroughly considering past, present and future trends. He suggested developing a comprehensive master plan for the proposed development work. Moreover, he suggested expanding the work's dimension and volume, including the detailed study of the Jamuna River. He asked to use local knowledge and expertise more inclusively.
Dr. Md. Munsur Rahman	Professor, Institute of Water and Flood Management, BUET	His major concern was that the river would change due to the interventions; hence it would impact the surrounding environment and enhanced the risk of disaster, which should be analyzed dynamically and more comprehensively. Moreover, he suggested studying the river morphology thoroughly.
A H M Kausher	Former Chief Engineer, BWDB	He suggested to utilize the lessons learned from previous projects, including the reason behind the success and failure of the past work. Moreover, he was concerned about the public consultation and survey budget allocation. He marked that the fund was not enough for thorough public engagement.
Dr. Mohammad Firoj Jaman	Professor, Department of Zoology, Dhaka University (DU)	He suggested to thoroughly study all the environmental components and list all the species in the study area. Moreover, he suggested monitoring biodiversity during the project's whole life cycle. His primary concern was the adaptation of recommendations during project implementation. He said that the maximum project failed to address the recommendations for environmental management. He also raised a question about proper budget allocation for environmental studies compared to the budget for technical studies.



Name	Affiliation	Comments and Suggestions
Dr. Mohammad Rezaur Rahman	Professor, Institute of Water and Flood Management, BUET	He asked to protect the charlands as a sanctuary. He also suggested collecting ecological data more comprehensively for the current development work and exclusively for future masterplans. He recommended adapting the ecosystem approach in project implementation. He also suggested to consider different habitats and sanctuaries during future work. His particular suggestion was to ensure the minimum disturbance of ecosystem resources.
Ms. Sarwat Jahan	Director, River Engineering Division, Institute of Water Modelling (IWM)	She appreciated BWDB for undertaking such a challenging project. Her major suggestion was to develop a robust plan, including maintenance and monitoring plan for the project's ultimate success. She raised a question on whether the space between spurs has been considered based on a trial-and-error basis or not. Another question was whether the spur design had considered multiple combinations. Moreover, implementing the spur will erode the char downstream, hence, her concern about the protection measures against these. She also suggested having either a physical model or a 3D model for the proposed top block groyne. Long-term simulation is also required. Moreover, she added to analyze all the hydrological parameters collectively rather than separately to extract a better result. At last, she suggested incorporating a member of Bangladesh Bridge Authority (BBA) in different workshops.

**Key suggestions/recommendations:**

- Comprehensive Master plan is to be included in the project
- Extensive studies are necessary on biodiversity and other environmental components.
- Engaging local people and local experts from different sectors are important.
- Lesson learned from the past and current river management works in Bangladesh may be integrated.
- Adapting ecosystem approach during the project implementation considering minimum disturbance of ecosystem resources.
- A robust plan including maintenance and monitoring plan needs to be included in the project.

  
 27.4.2023  
 (Md. Romjan Ali Pramanik)  
 Addl. Director General (Western Region)  
 BWDB, Dhaka.