

Resettlement Planning Document

Short Resettlement Plan
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BAN: Jamuna Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project (Meghna Dhanagoda Irrigation Project [MDIP] 2007- 2008 Bank Protection Work [M 19 Contract Works])

Ministry of Water Resources
Bangladesh Water Development Board

The resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

Final

SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN

For the

**Meghna Dhonagoda Irrigation Project
(MDIP)**

**2007 - 2008 Bank Protection Work
(M 19 Contract Works)**

JAMUNA MEGHNA RIVER EROSION MITIGATION PROJECT

BANGLADESH WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

<p>This report was prepared by the Borrower and is not an ADB document</p>

February 2007

Executive Summary

The Jamuna meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project (JMREMP) under ADB TA 1941- BAN (SF) aims to mitigate river bank erosion threatening of two subprojects namely the Pabna Irrigation and Rural Development Project (PIRDP) and the Meghna Dhonogada Irrigation Project (MDIP), developed respectively in the years 1992 and 1988 with the Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) financial support. The JMREMP (the Project) is being implemented in several phases since 2003.

Resettlement is one of the integral parts of the Project. A Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (RF) for the Project was adopted during the Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) stage and thereafter provided the framework for all resettlement planning in the Project.

To fulfill the ADB requirements and the objectives of the Project, the Project Director (PD), JMREMP is managing the Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LA&R) activities through his Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) at the Project Management Office (PMO); and Executive Engineers (XENs), Resettlement Coordinators (RCs) and Regional Accounting Centre (RACs) manage the LA&R activities at the subproject level, supported by a Resettlement Implementing NGO (INGO) and by Resettlement Specialists of the Capacity Building and Project Management Consultant (CBPMC).

Under this program in MDIP, out of 4.5 km bank line revetment works from Eklashpur to Dashani, 3.7 km bank line protection work is being implemented during the 2004/05 construction season. The present short Resettlement Plan (RP) under the subproject is planning to implement 800 m remaining bank revetment works at the Dashani end under the M19 Contract (See Figure 3 for RPs and Contract works to date).¹

This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared based on the Resettlement Framework (RF) adopted for the Project under the PPTA. The primary objective of the RP is to assist those affected households (HHs) in having their due entitlements due to acquisition of their land and productive assets and sources of livelihood. The Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) as the Executing Agency (EA) of the Project and will implement this Short RP for the Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LA&R) of the Affected Persons (APs), in compliance with the ADB policy on involuntary resettlement.²

The 2005/2006 M16 Contract for under water work provided temporary wave protection to the slope between the lowest water level (LWL) and the flood plain. There were no impacts on land or assets currently used and owned by APs above water. Therefore, the compensation for the previously used and owned, under water, land is being covered under this RP. In the spirit of the ADB's *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement*, the Project has established a policy of identifying previous private owners and paying them Project resettlement grants as a form of compensation in addition to Cash Compensation under Law (CCL)³ for losing the chance, because of the Project's bank line stabilization

¹ See earlier approved subproject RPs at the ADB's website:

http://www.adb.org/Documents/Resettlement_Plans/BAN/Jamuna_Meghna_River/default.asp

² Asian Development Bank, *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* (1995); Operation Manual, Section F2/OP, 29 October, 2003.

³ CCL comprises all land acquisition compensation under *The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance* 1982. The Project, to meet the ADB's *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement*, also provides grants in addition to CCL.

activities, of regaining these under-water lands, as they would be able to under Bangladesh law,⁴ if the submerged lands should re-emerge within 30 years of their being lost to erosion. Including this form of compensation to owners of under water land, in addition to CCL, assures that even those APs who once had access to land lost many years ago to river erosion will receive compensation which, had there been no Project, they otherwise very likely would never have had (See Annex 1 *The Emergency Nature of the PIRDP Bank Protection Work*).⁵

While this RP includes the acquisition of under water land, it primarily addresses the land acquisition caused by the M19 Contract for stabilizing the above water lands, with the resulting compensation in CCL and Project grants in addition to CCL. This RP will, as no HHs are to be displaced from the ROW, provide assistance to those affected by acquisition of their land and productive assets and or to any persons whose sources of livelihood are lost.

The bank protection work for the remaining area in MDIP, covered under the M19 Contract, will require 3.02 ha agricultural land to be acquired over a length of 800m bank line along the above LWL. In addition, another 2.00 ha of under water land below the LWL will also be acquired and to be transferred by an Inter Ministerial Meeting. The above water land acquired within the ROW, therefore, includes both the private and Government owned land and will be acquired and compensated according to Government of Bangladesh (GOB) law.

The 2007-2008 bank protection work though will have some adverse economic impact due to acquisition of agricultural land (floodplain) from individual owners. But the overall resettlement impact of the construction is insignificant. No relocation of households will be required but it will affect 63 agricultural land owners of whom 12 households will lose more than 10 percent of their household income. These 12 households, whose status as Severely Affected APs (SAPs) was affirmed in a public meeting of APs called by the INGO on March 30, 2005 (See Table 3), will be paid, as will other APs, compensation for the lost properties and resettlement benefits as per the Entitlement Matrix. As SAPs, however, they will have the highest priority inclusion into the Social Development for Erosion-Affected Poor in the Jamuna Meghna Floodplains Project (SDEAP) financed by the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR).⁷

⁴ The *East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act* of 1951, revised in 1994.

⁵ The under water or eroded land below the LWL will be transferred to the Project by an Inter Ministerial Meeting. Under water land in an LA case (if entirely *khas*, i.e., Government land) does not require acquisition. Normally, in LA Cases, if there are both private and *khas* land in a Land Acquisition (LA) Case, then the Deputy Commissioner (DC) will be paid 100% compensation for *khas* land but not the additional 50% as solatium as required by the LA Act to be paid to private landholders.

⁷ This was recently confirmed in the ADB Aide Memoire regarding the JFPR in December 2006. See: ADB JFPR NO. 9080-BAN: Social Development for Erosion-Affected Poor in the Jamuna meghna Floodplains (SDEAP), Pre-Inception Mission (20-21 December 2006) Summary of Discussions, viz., Key Issues and Status (p. 3), (iii) Categories of JFPR Beneficiaries, 'The Mission clarified that JFPR envisages including beneficiaries from squatters on or around embankments, all affected persons included in the [JMREMP] resettlement plan[s] and settled nearby, and landless poor within the flood embankments.' The grant was signed for US\$790,000 in June 2006. <http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1G1-146744470.html>

The *Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982* governs all Government cases of acquisition and requisition of immovable property for any public purpose or in the public interest. The *East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act (1951, revised in 1994)* will also be applicable to this Project for defining ownership of eroded, under water land.

As per the Resettlement Framework (RF), the Entitlement Matrix below recognizes major types of losses from land acquisition and resettlement. In addition to the CCL, Resettlement Benefits are provided to the APs as shown in the Table below.

Table: Loss and Entitlement of Affected Persons (APs)

Type of Loss	Entitlement
1. Loss of agricultural/ fallow land, water bodies, homestead, commercial land etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Replacement value of land⁸ ✓ Refund of registration cost incurred for replacement land purchase determined by the BWDB through NGO.⁹
2. Loss of under water land ¹⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In case of <i>khas</i> land, replacement value of land assessed by DC without additional 50% as premium to respective DCs ✓ Resettlement Benefit for land assessed by PVAT, to the previous owner(s) of eroded land ✓ Refund of registration cost incurred for purchase of replacement land not exceeding PVAT determined value
3. Loss of trees, crops, perennials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Compensation at the rate estimated by the Forest Department and the Agriculture Extension Department ✓ Salvaged materials free of cost
4. Loss of access by tenants/ sharecroppers to agricultural land for crop production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Taka 200 per decimal (100 decimal = 1 acre) of agricultural land under tenancy/sharecropping contract farming¹¹
5. Vulnerability to resettlement and relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Priority assistance in the social development programme
6. Project induced erosion of char land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Market value of concerned land assessed by PVAT to the owner-occupier by 100 per cent or share it 50-50 among owners and occupier for non-owner occupied land
7. Access to community/ civic facilities ¹²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Community infrastructure facilities like access roads, plantation, tube-wells and sanitary latrines and drainage.

⁸ Replacement Value will be 'Market Value,' which will be determined by PVAT and is generally more than the CCL + 50% as premium given by the DC. The difference will be through a Resettlement Grant, when the PVAT determined 'Market Value' is more than the CCL + 50% as premium paid as per GOB LA Law. See MARV above, item (k). This clarification requested by ADB *Safeguard Review Mission Report*, September 2004, para. 23 (ii), attached to fax from ADB, Director, AENR Division, November 17, 2004.

⁹ Refund for 'Types of Loss' 1 & 2 not to exceed PVAT determined value. The refund of registration cost incurred for replacement land purchase at the replacement value determined by a legally constituted body (PVAT) or the CCL+50% whichever is the highest. The INGO as a member of the PVAT and JVT confirms the Joint Verification Data of physical property for implementation adequacies. The role of PVAT is set out in *Resettlement Framework*, Para. 12, and that of the INGO in Table 1, Item 1.

¹⁰ This provision included as per request by ADB: Letter from ADB, Director, AENR Division, General Comments Item (iv), July 31, 2004.

¹¹ The DC pays 50 percent of crop value if Tenancy Contract (TC) is registered.

¹² This provision included as per request by ADB: Letter from ADB, Director, AENR Division, Resettlement Plan for Removal of the Old Embankment, Item (ii), July 31, 2004. Also found in GOB, MWR, BWDB. JMREMP, *Modified Resettlement and Social Development Plan: Phase I*. July 2002, Annex II, *Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework*, Table 1, Item 11

During the preparation of this RP the Stakeholders were consulted and the inputs from the Stakeholders meetings have been used to develop appropriate mitigation measures. This interactive approach will continue during the implementation of the RP by the Implementing NGO (INGO).¹⁴ It is considered that “self-relocation” by affected households in groups for maintaining kinship or other social ties will minimize social disruption.

The Project Director (PD), Project Management Office (PMO), and BWDB, Dhaka will monitor the RP implementation through the Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO). The Executive Engineer/SDE, MDIP Division, BWDB, Chandpur will act as the Resettlement Coordinator (RC) at the field level. The INGO¹⁵ is already engaged and will assist the PD in the implementation process. The Deputy Commissioner (DC), Chandpur is responsible for acquisition of land for the subproject and payment of cash compensation under law. One international and one national resettlement specialists within the Project’s CBPMC will assist the PD in planning and implementation of the resettlement activities, including internal monitoring. An Independent Monitor (IM)¹⁶ was contracted in November 2006 for external monitoring.

The Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR), through a gazette notification, has formed various committees and teams¹⁷ for implementation of the RP at the field level. A Joint Verification Team (JVT) was formed with the DC, BWDB and INGO to carry out a tripartite joint physical verification of resettlement effects. In addition, due to erosion impacts, an Inventory Verification Committee (IVC) was set up by BWDB in January 2005 to verify the initial April may 2003 Inventory of all potential APs residing on the floodplain between the Bank line at LWL (the AD Line) and the embankments at PIRDP and MDIP with a Socioeconomic Survey (SES) and an inventory of structures existing at that time. The INGO has computerized losses of physical assets and their owners, as identified by the JVT. A Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) was constituted for determining the market price, as replacement cost, of land and other properties affected by the P6 and P7 Contracts. The Grievances Redress Committee (GRC) will resolve grievances involving resettlement benefits, relocation, and other assistance.¹⁸ The scope and responsibility of these committees and teams have been clearly defined in the national gazette.

It is expected that the RP implementation will be completed within six months from the date of DC’s serving notice under section 3 of the 1982 LA Act. A time-bound implementation schedule for the RP implementation has been prepared in accordance with the payment of CCL, Project resettlement grants in addition to CCL, and the Project construction schedule. The INGO will assist the APs to resettle and to obtain their CCL and Project resettlement benefits and grants in addition to CCL. The INGO will process individual and household based entitlements in order to assist the BWDB in the payment process.

The total estimated cost for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is Taka 8.68 million (USD 0.133 million). The entire budget for land acquisition and resettlement will be provided from GOB

¹⁴ From February 2005, this has been the Development Organization of the Rural Poor (DORP).

¹⁵ The NGO Development Organization of the Rural Poor (DORP) has taken on this role.

¹⁶ This is the NGO Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh (CCDB).

¹⁷ Joint Verification Team (JVT), Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).

¹⁸ As of December 2006, the GRC had received 187 complaints from both subprojects, reviewed 99 and recommended 52 for payment. LA&R Quarterly Progress Report, October-December 2006.

funding. The budget includes all costs for acquisition of land and assets and all other costs associated with involuntary resettlement.

In most cases the APs will be relocated to nearby land without affecting their present occupation or business. Agriculture lands to be acquired are mostly riverine fringe land and under threat of wave and river erosion. Presently there is hardly any crop production or economic activity being carried out by the APs on this land. In absence of protection works, there is every possibility due to river erosion of losing land at any time without any compensation. There is provision in the RP for payment of replacement value for properties lost to the Project. It is expected that APs will be able to purchase similar type/same amount of land to restore their income. The several informal¹⁹ HHs are mostly river erosion victims who have settled on the BWDB, Government land. They will be provided with resettlement benefits as per the Entitlement Matrix, and the Project will also assist these HHs to purchase homestead land for relocating to a nearby location. The impact on APs' businesses and occupations, and any resultant impact on their income and livelihood, will be insignificant. The RP will in any case provide for income restoration of vulnerable APs under the SDEAP funded by the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR).²⁰

The RP's implementation monitoring will be done both internally and externally to provide feedback to BWDB and to assess the effectiveness linking the PMO, Subproject Management Office (SMO), CBPMC and INGO. An Independent Monitor (IM) will biannually monitor the activities of land acquisition and resettlement. A post implementation evaluation of the resettlement activities will also be carried out by the ADB to assess the impact and sustainability of the resettlement program.

¹⁹ HHs on others' land, with or without permission

²⁰ This was recently confirmed in the ADB Aide Memoire regarding the JFPR in December 2006. See: ADB JFPR NO. 9080-BAN: Social Development for Erosion-Affected Poor in the Jamuna meghna Floodplains (SDEAP), Pre-Inception Mission (20-21 December 2006) Summary of Discussions, viz., Key Issues and Status (p. 3), (iii) Categories of JFPR Beneficiaries, 'The Mission clarified that JFPR envisages including beneficiaries from squatters on or around embankments, all affected persons included in the [JMREMP] resettlement plan[s] and settled nearby, and landless poor within the flood embankments.'

Abbreviations

AC	Assistant Commissioner
AD	Alluvial and Diluvial
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADC	Additional Deputy Commissioner
AP	Affected Person
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CADP	Command Area Development Project
CBPMC	Capacity Building and Project Management Consultant
CC	Cement Concrete (Blocks)
CCDB	Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh
CCL	Cash Compensation under Law
CDP	Capacity Development Program
CI	Corrugated Iron
CRO	Chief Resettlement Officer (XEN from PMO)
CRP	Common Resource Property
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DORP	Development Organization of the Rural Poor
EA	Executing Agency
EP	Entitled Person
FCDI	Flood Control Drainage and Irrigation
RF	Resettlement Framework
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
Ha	Hectare
hhHH	Household
ID	Identity
IM	Independent Monitor
INGO	Implementing NGO
IRC	Information Resource Center
IVC	Inventory Verification Committee
JFPR	Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction

JMREMP	Jamuna Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project
JVT	Joint Verification Team
KCal	Kilo-Calorie
LA	Land Acquisition
LA&R	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan
LGI	Local Government Institution
LWL	Lowest Water Level
MARV	Maximum Allowable Replacement Value
MDIP	Meghna Dhonagoda Irrigation Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOWR	Ministry of Water Resources
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OE	Old Embankment
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
OM	Operational Manual
PD	Project Director
PIRDP	Pabna Irrigation and Rural Development Project
PMO	Project Management Office
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PSC	Project Supervision Consultant
PVAT	Property Valuation Advisory Team
PWD	Public Works Datum
RAC	Resettlement Advisory Committee or Regional Accounting Center
RC	Resettlement Coordinator
RDC	Rural Development Consultants
RF	Resettlement Framework
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RRP	Report and Recommendation of the President (to the ADB's Board of Directors)

RS	Resettlement Survey (Census, Socioeconomic Survey, Property Valuation Survey and Public Consultation)
SAP	Severely Affected Person
SBE	Small Business Enterprise
SDE	Sub-Divisional Engineer
SDEAP	Social Development for Erosion-Affected Poor in the Jamuna Meghna Floodplains Project (Funded by JFPR)
SES	Socioeconomic Survey
SMO	Subproject Management Office
TA	Technical Assistance
TC	Tenant Contract
TCF	Tenant Contract Farming//Farmer
TK	Taka (Bangladesh currency, approximately 70 TK to 1 USD in 2006)
TOR	Terms of Reference
UP	Union Parishad
USD	United States Dollar
XEN	Executive Engineer

Glossary

Affected Person (AP)	Any juridical 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 subprojects or parts would have their (i) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, agricultural, and grazing 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. ²¹
Cash Compensation under Law (CCL)	CCL comprises all land acquisition compensation under <i>The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance</i> 1982. The Project, to meet the ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, also provides Project resettlement grants in addition to CCL
Char Land	Accreted land by deposition of sand and silt in rivers ²²
Decimal	100 Decimal = 1 Acre. Bangladeshi agrometrology unit of measurement, a traditional measuring unit²³
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income, and other assets caused by a project
Entitled Person	An 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 BWDB
Household (HH)	A household (HH) includes all persons living and eating together (sharing the same kitchen and cooking food together as a single-family unit).
Informal Settlers	HHs on others' land, for the most part BWDB land, with or without permission. These are <i>Uthulies</i> , long term squatters.

²¹ Official ADB definition, from ADB (2003). *Operations Manual Involuntary Resettlement Best Practice* (OM Section F2/BP). Manila: October 29. See Para 4.5 for Project's much shorter definition.

²² *Char*, a tract of land surrounded by the waters of an ocean, sea, lake, or stream; it usually means, any accretion in a river course or estuary. It includes all types of bars including both lateral (point-bars) and medial (braid-bars). In the dynamics of erosion and accretion in the rivers of Bangladesh, the sand bars emerging as islands within the river channel (island chars) or as attached land to the river banks (attached chars), often create new opportunities to establish settlements and pursue agricultural activities on them. A distinction should be made between island chars, which are surrounded by water year-round and attached chars, which are connected to the mainland under normal flow. Once vegetated such lands are commonly called *chars* in Bangladesh. <http://banglapedia.org/>.

²³ <http://banglapedia.org/>

Khas Land	In Bangladesh, Government Land ²⁴
Relocation	The physical relocation of an affected person from his/her pre project place of residence.
Replacement Cost	The cost of replacing lost assets and incomes, including cost of transactions.
Resettlement Effects	All negative situations directly caused by a project, including loss of land, property, income generation opportunity, and cultural assets.
Resettlement Framework (RF)	Adopted at the time of the Loan Agreement, the RF lays out the policy, principles, procedures and entitlements, as well as the institutional responsibilities to be followed in preparing subproject RPs under the Loan. The RF is Supplementary Appendix K: <i>Resettlement Framework for River bank Protection Works</i> to the Project's RRP of October 2002. ²⁵
Resettlement Plan (RP)	A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Severely Affected Person (SAP)	A person who will (i) lose more than 10% of total agriculture/aquaculture land holding, and/or (ii) relocate, and/or (iii) lose more than 10% of total income sources due to a project.

²⁴ The Government has in its possession vast areas of land in the coastal region, where *char* areas (accretions) appeared from the bed of big rivers or sea by way of new formations. These were called *khas* land as were huge areas of land, originally belonging to big estates, but later vested in the Court of Wards in due process of law and managed by Government-appointed managers or agents. Added to these, were large chunks of land acquired by the Government for railways and other big land-based projects. In addition, excess khas lands were vested in the Government in consequence of state acquisitions. These khas lands were managed directly by the Government through Government appointed managers or trustees (in case of trust properties) and/or by managers/*shebais/mutwallis* (in case of religious trusts, *debottars* or waqf estates). Further, land and buildings abandoned by their original owners as a sequel to the Partition of Bengal (1947) came within the management responsibilities of the Government, first as abandoned property or wench properties and later, as 'enemy' properties after the Indo-Pakistan War in 1965. *Asiatic Society of Bangladesh*. 2004. *Banglادepedia (National Encyclopedia of Bangladesh Multimedia CD*, 1st Edition. Dhaka: ASB. February. <http://www.banglapedia.org/>

²⁵ Found at: http://www.adb.org/Documents/Resettlement_Plans/BAN/Jamuna_Meghna_River/default.asp

Short Resettlement Plan	A Short RP is required under the Loan Agreement RF when a subproject has less than 200 people experiencing major impacts, which are defined as being physically displaced from housing or losing 10 percent or more of their productive assets (income generating).. A short resettlement plan covers the same issues as that of a full resettlement plan, as relevant, but in less detail. However, the short resettlement plan must ensure that adequate compensation, rehabilitation, and relocation arrangements are planned and budgeted.
Union Parishad	The Union <i>Parishad</i> is one of the lowest administrative units in Bangladesh, part of a four- tier local government, namely <i>Gram</i> (Village) <i>Parishad</i> , Union <i>Parishad</i> , <i>Upazila</i> (Subdistrict) <i>Parishad</i> and <i>Zila</i> (District) <i>Parishad</i> .
Uthulies	Long Term Squatters. Also called Informal Settlers, i.e., HHs on others' land with or without permission.
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 projectProjects, the vulnerable groups include (i) women-headed hhHHs; (ii) landless hhHHs (those without agricultural land, and depend largely on day labor for survival); (iii) disabled hhHHs heads and (iv) hhHHs having residual agricultural land less than 1 acre or losing more than 10% of their income from agriculture due to acquisition

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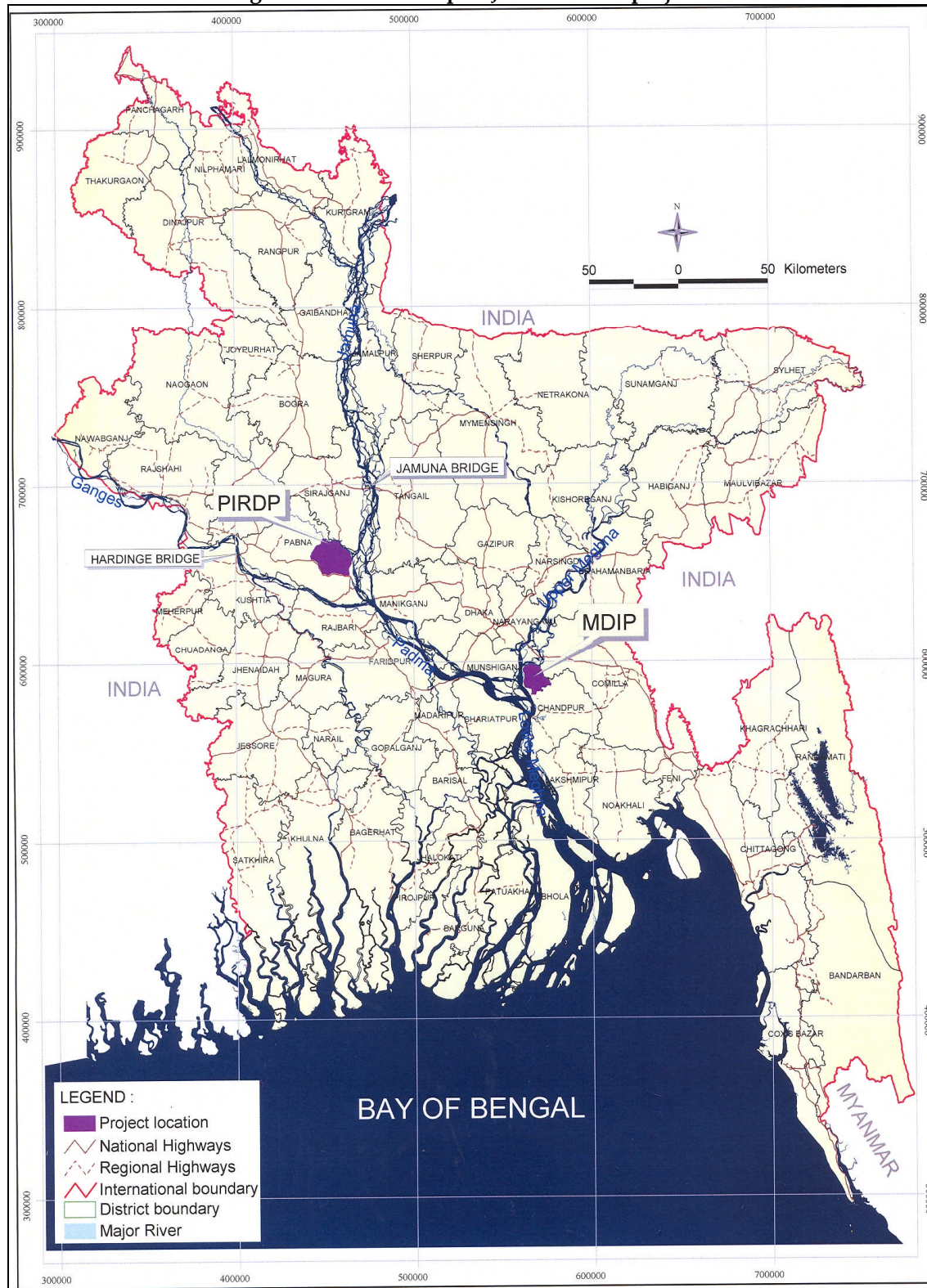
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Annex 2	List of Landowners in MDIP above LWL

Figure 1: Location Map of JMREMP Subprojects



Short Resettlement Plan

1.0 Description of the Project

1. The Jamuna Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project (JMREMP) under ADB TA 1941- BAN (SF) aims to mitigate river bank erosion threatening of two subprojects namely the Pabna Irrigation and Rural Development Project (PIRDP) and the Meghna Dhonogada Irrigation Project (MDIP), developed respectively in the years 1992 and 1988 with the Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) financial support. The JMREMP (the Project) is being implemented in several phases since 2003. (See Figure 1).

2. Resettlement is one of the integral parts of the JMREM. A Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (RF) for the Project was adopted during the Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) stage and thereafter provided the framework for all resettlement planning in the Project.

One of the subprojects, the Meghna Dhonogada Irrigation Project (MDIP) is located at Matlab in Chandpur District.²⁶ The subproject involves both construction of revetment and strengthening of the existing protection work in 4.5km bank line from Ekhlaspur to Dashani along the bank of the Meghna River (Figures 2). The revetment along 3.7 km bank line starting from the Ekhlaspur end was executed during the 2004/05 construction season. The Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) will execute bank protection work along the remaining 800 m at the Dashani end during the 2005/06 construction season. The construction work includes bank stabilization works through dumping sand-filled geo-bags on a 25 m width under water. Permanent protection work will be done on a 25m ROW above the Lowest Water Level (LWL) also known as Alluvial Deluvial Line (AD Line).

3. To fulfill the ADB requirements and the objectives of the Project, the Project Director (PD), JMREMP is managing the Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LA&R) activities through his Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) at the Project Management Office (PMO); and Executive Engineers (XENs), Resettlement Coordinators (RCs) and Regional Accounting Centre (RACs) manage the LA&R activities at the subproject level, supported by a Resettlement Implementing NGO (INGO) and by Resettlement Specialists of the Capacity Building and Project Management Consultant (CBPMC).

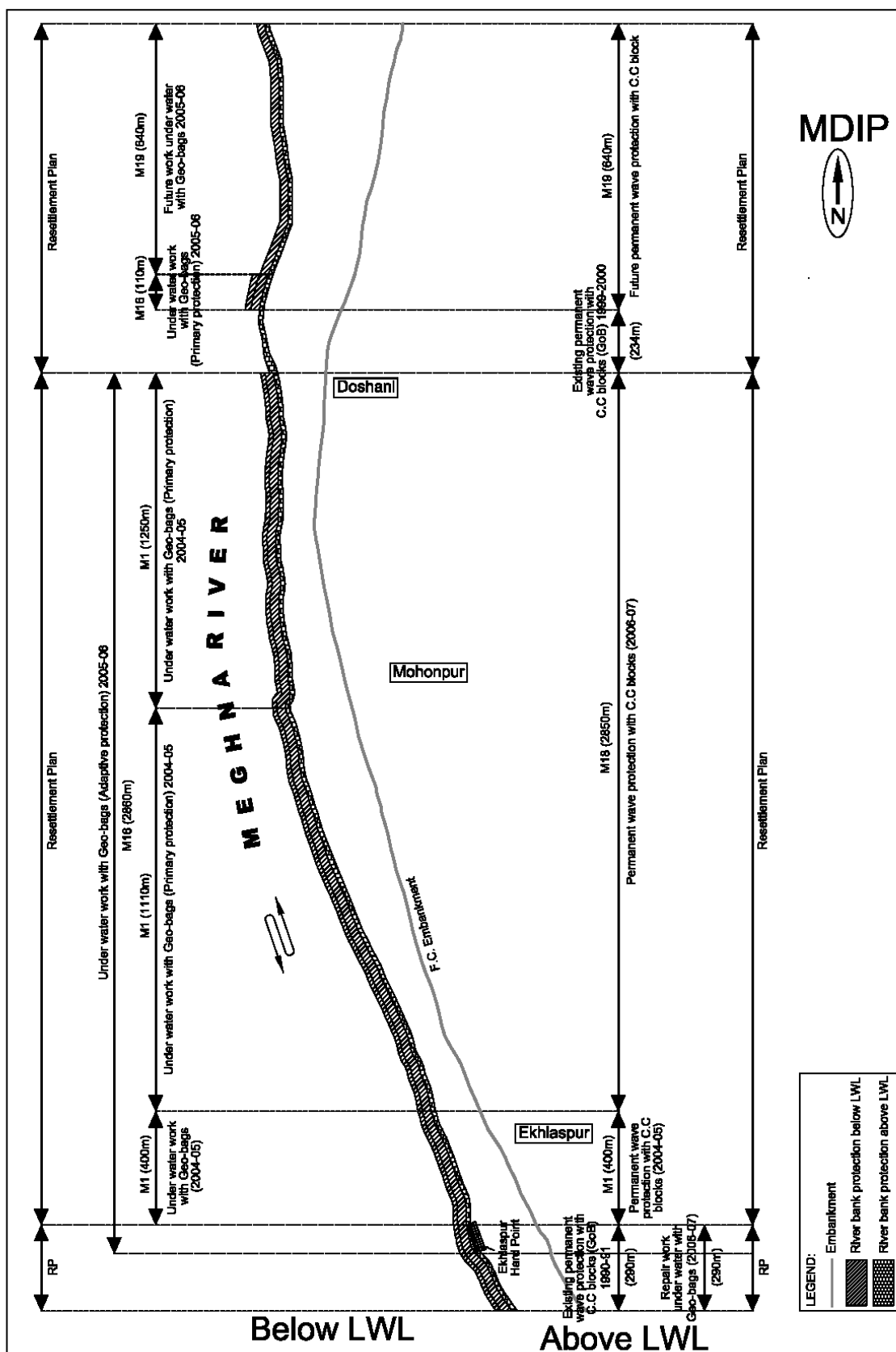
4. The 2007/8 bank protection work will have some adverse economic impact due to acquisition of agricultural land (floodplain) from individual owners. The overall resettlement impact of the construction is insignificant (Table 1). No relocation of households (HHs) will be required for the 2007/08 construction in MDIP.

5. This Short Resettlement Plan (RP) is associated with resettlement of people going to be affected by acquisition of 800 m bank line under 2007/08 protection work under the M19 contract. It is based on the Resettlement Framework (RF) adopted under the Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA). Bangladesh The Water Development Board (BWDB), as the Executing Agency (EA) of the Project, has the primary responsibility to implement the RP²⁷ in compliance with the ADB guidelines. BWDB has appointed the Development Organization of the Rural Poor (DORP) as the RP Implementing Non Governmental Organization (INGO) on February 16, 2005.

²⁶ The other subproject is at Bera, Pabna District, titled Pabna Irrigation and Rural Development Project (PIRDP)

²⁷ Asian Development Bank, *Involuntary Resettlement, Operation Manual, Section F2/OP, 29 October, 2003.*

Figure 2: MDIP M1 through M19 Contracts and Resettlement Plans 2004-2008



6. The bank protection work along the 800 m bank line will involve acquisition of about 3.02 ha land that includes a 234 m bank line where BWDB earlier had built a revetment without acquisition. The Project is providing, in this case, compensation to APs retroactively so that any future additions or repairs to the revetment will also be covered under the ADB's safeguards policies. Measures have been taken to minimize land acquisition and to avoid altogether the displacement of people. According to the feasibility stage technical design, the protection works will be executed on a 50 m Right of Way (ROW). Some 25 m of the ROW will be above the LWL and 25 m below the LWL line. But due to the nature of the slope from the LWL to the flood plain, the above water part of the ROW covers on average 37.75 m. The acquisition will mainly involve the river bank slope and, due to the low population density along the bank line, no HH will need to be relocated from the ROW.

7. The acquisition of agricultural land above the LWL will affect 63 owners, of whom the 12 HHs have been provisionally identified and affirmed as SAPs in a public meeting of APs called by the INGO on March 20, 2005 (see Table 3) as losing more than 10 percent of their HH income through the acquisition of agricultural land (See Annex 1). The RP will provide for income restoration of vulnerable APs and SAPs under the Social Development for Erosion-Affected Poor in the Jamuna Meghna Floodplains Project (SDEAP) funded by the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR).²⁸

8. The below LWL revetment will be on Government (*khas*) land.²⁹ But the previous owners of this submerged land will also be given resettlement benefits as per the resettlement policy adopted for the Project. The RP will also provide benefit to cover the owners of the accreted (*char*)-land³⁰ on

²⁸ This was recently confirmed in the ADB Aide Memoire regarding the JFPR in December 2006. See: ADB JFPR NO. 9080-BAN: Social Development for Erosion-Affected Poor in the Jamuna Meghna Floodplains (SDEAP), Pre-Inception Mission (20-21 December 2006) Summary of Discussions, viz., Key Issues and Status (p. 3), (iii) Categories of JFPR Beneficiaries, 'The Mission clarified that JFPR envisages including beneficiaries from squatters on or around embankments, all affected persons included in the [JMREMP] resettlement plan[s] and settled nearby, and landless poor within the flood embankments.'

²⁹ The Government has in its possession vast areas of land in the coastal region, where *char* areas (accretions) appeared from the bed of big rivers or sea by way of new formations. These were called *khas* land as were huge areas of land, originally belonging to big estates, but later vested in the Court of Wards in due process of law and managed by Government-appointed managers or agents. Added to these, were large chunks of land acquired by the Government for railways and other big land-based projects. In addition, excess *khas* lands were vested in the Government in consequence of state acquisitions. These *khas* lands were managed directly by the Government through Government appointed managers or trustees (in case of trust properties) and/or by managers/*shebaitis/mutwallis* (in case of religious trusts, *debottars* or waqf estates). Further, land and buildings abandoned by their original owners as a sequel to the Partition of Bengal (1947) came within the management responsibilities of the Government, first as abandoned property or wench properties and later, as 'enemy' properties after the Indo-Pakistan War in 1965. *Asiatic Society of Bangladesh*. 2004. *Banglapedia (National Encyclopedia of Bangladesh Multimedia CD*, 1st Edition. Dhaka: ASB. February. <http://www.banglapedia.org/>

³⁰ *Char*, a tract of land surrounded by the waters of an ocean, sea, lake, or stream; it usually means, any accretion in a river course or estuary. It includes all types of bars including both lateral (point-bars) and medial (braid-bars). In the dynamics of erosion and accretion in the rivers of Bangladesh, the sand bars emerging as islands within the river channel (island chars) or as attached land to the river banks (attached chars), often create new opportunities to establish settlements and pursue agricultural activities on them. A distinction should be made between island chars, which are surrounded by water year-round and attached chars, which are connected to the

the other side of the river, if eroded due to bank stabilization in the proposed area within two years of completion of the Project.

9. The resettlement requirement was revised through a survey in November 2004 to verify the inventory of assets initially prepared in April may 2003 for the ROW and finally verified in November 2005 for preparation of this Short RP.

Table 1: APs and Impact Category

Loss Category	HHs	APs						
		%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Agricultural Land Losing HHs	63	84	178	55	147	45	325	100
HHs Losing More Than 10% Income ³¹	12	16	34	55	28	45	62	100
Total	75	100	212	55	175	45	387	100

10. Seasonal petty trading and day labor are the major sources of livelihood of the affected HHs. About 41 percent of the population is dependent. Women have limited opportunities to work outside the HH.

11. Agricultural land to be acquired for the 2007/08 work in MDIP along the above LWL bank line is estimated to be 3.02 ha while at a later stage another 2.00 ha of under water land below the LWL will also be acquired.

3.0 Objectives, Policy Framework, and Entitlements

12. The Deputy Commissioner's (DC's) office will finalize identification of the agriculture land losers on the floodplain for the above LWL portion of the ROW, whereas BWDB will identify the previous owners of under water Government (*khas*) land through the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) established as per the RF.

13. Major legislations applicable for acquisition of land for the Project are the *Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance* (1982) and its amendments in 1992 and 1994, and the *East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act* (1951) revised in 1994. The owners affected by the Project's acquisition will be eligible to compensation for (i) land permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other impacts and damages caused by such acquisition. In determining the compensation, the DC considers the recorded price of land transacted during the past 12 months in the Project area, plus a 50 percent *solatium* on the assessed value of the property for compulsory acquisition.³² The 1982 Ordinance, however, does not cover the Project Affected Persons (APs), such as informal settlers,³³ squatters,³⁴ or persons without title or ownership records. Further, the compensation paid (Cash Compensation under Law, or CCL) does not constitute market or replacement value of the property acquired.

mainland under normal flow. Once vegetated such lands are commonly called *chars* in Bangladesh. <http://banglapedia.org/>.

³¹ Severely Affected Persons (SAPs) are HHs to be displaced and also those losing more than 10% of their income through acquisition of their agricultural land.

³² The solatium was raised from 25 percent to 50 percent through an amendment in 1993.

³³ HHs on others' land, for the most part BWDB land, with or without permission

³⁴ *Uthulies*, or long term squatters

14. The East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act (Section 7) defines the ownership and use right of alluvial (*nadi sikosti*) and diluvial land (*payosti*) which is reformation land *in situ*, at the original site. Legally, GOB owns the bank line³⁵ and eroded land submerged by the river,³⁶ but if it reappears by natural process within 30 years, the “original” owner(s) can claim the land at its original site. Construction of the revetment will permanently seal off the possibility of any such claims. Therefore, although GOB legally owns the eroded land, the Project will provide, as a grant in addition to the CCL, a benefit to the original owners of eroded land for their losing it permanently.

15. Land acquisition and Resettlement (LA&R) of the APs will be carried out in accordance with the approved Resettlement Framework (RF)³⁷ and in the light of losses determined through the socioeconomic survey in November 2004 and verification in November 2005, as defined in the Entitlement Matrix (Table 2).

16. The Entitlement Matrix below recognizes the major types of losses caused by LA&R and defines AP entitlements for these losses. APs will be entitled to CCL from the DC for legal owners and Resettlement Benefits, through grants in addition to CCL, from BWDB. They will also have priority assistance under the SDEAP funded under the JFPR.³⁸

³⁵ The Jamuna Bridge Project defined the “bank line” based on the water levels.

³⁶ The East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act (1951) revised 1994. See A. K. M. Siddique. 2001. *Common Land Laws and Rules*, Dhaka, August.

³⁷ As agreed by GOB and ADB in the *Aide Memoire of the Loan Appraisal Mission*, 25 June 2002, *Resettlement Framework* and confirmed in the *Loan Agreement*, November 25, 2002.

³⁸ This was recently confirmed in the ADB Aide Memoire regarding the JFPR in December 2006. See: ADB JFPR NO. 9080-BAN: Social Development for Erosion-Affected Poor in the Jamuna meghna Floodplains (SDEAP), Pre-Inception Mission (20-21 December 2006) Summary of Discussions, viz., Key Issues and Status (p. 3), (iii) Categories of JFPR Beneficiaries, ‘The Mission clarified that JFPR envisages including beneficiaries from squatters on or around embankments, all affected persons included in the [JMREMP] resettlement plan[s] and settled nearby, and landless poor within the flood embankments.’ The grant was signed for US\$790,000 in June 2006. <http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1G1-146744470.html>

Table 2: Resettlement Entitlement Matrix³⁹

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of APs	Entitlement	Expected Results
1. Loss of agricultural /fallow land, water bodies, etc.	Land on the Project right of way along the bank line acquired by DC	Legal owners of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Replacement value of land⁴⁰ ✓ Refund of registration cost incurred for replacement land purchase determined by the BWDB through NGO.⁴¹ 	Replacement of land or the value to the APs
2. Loss of homestead and commercial land	Land on the Project right of way along the bank line acquired by DC	Legal owners of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Replacement value of land at market price ✓ Refund of registration cost incurred for replacement land purchase determined by the BWDB through NGO. 	Replacement of homestead/comm ercial land
3. Loss of under water land ⁴²	Land on the Project right of way within the river along the Bank line, if acquired	Legal owner(s) of land and (DC) if owns the <i>khas</i> land after legally established AD line; the previous private owners of land below the AD line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In case of <i>khas</i> land, replacement value of land assessed by DC without additional 50% as premium to respective DCs ✓ Resettlement Benefit for land assessed by PVAT, to the previous owner(s) of eroded land ✓ Refund of registration cost incurred for purchase of replacement land not exceeding PVAT determined value 	Replacement of land or the value to the owner as his/her ownership ceases
4. Loss of residential and/or commercial structure by owners/informal settlers from the Project rights of way land.	Structure on the Project right of way land along the bank line	Owner(s) of structures identified by the DC and RS ⁴³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Replacement value⁴⁴ of structure as determined by the BWDB through NGO; ✓ Taka 2,000 as transfer grant for relocation of residential and commercial structure ✓ Taka 5,000 for homestead/land development grant ✓ Tk. 3,000 house reconstruction grant⁴⁵ ✓ Salvaged materials free of cost 	Reconstruction of structure at a new site
5. Loss of trees, crops, perennials	Standing crops, trees on the right of way land	Owners of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Compensation at the rate estimated by the Forest Department and the Agriculture Extension Department ✓ Salvaged materials free of cost 	Compensation for standing crops and trees
6. Loss of access by tenants/ sharecroppers to agricultural land for crop production	Agricultural plots on the Project rights of way	Tenants of the land as identified by the RS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Taka 200 per decimal (100 decimal = 1 acre) of agricultural land under tenancy/sharecropping contract farming⁴⁶ 	Compensation for loss of access to farm land
7. Loss of income and work days	Households affected by the	Head of households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Taka 2000 per household ✓ Taka 3000 for households headed by 	Subsistence and income in post-

³⁹ *Ibid.*⁴⁰ Replacement Value is the 'Market Value,' which will be determined by PVAT and is generally more than the CCL + 50% as premium given by the DC. The difference will be through a Resettlement Grant, when the PVTA determined 'Market Value' is more than the CCL + 50% as premium paid as per GOB LA Law. See MARV above, item (k). This clarification requested by ADB *Safeguard Review Mission Report*, September 2004, para. 23 (ii), attached to fax from ADB, Director, AENR Division, November 17, 2004.⁴¹ Refund for 'Types of Loss' 1 & 2 not to exceed PVAT determined value. The refund of registration cost incurred for replacement land purchase at the replacement value determined by a legally constituted body (PVAT). The INGO as a member of the PVAT and JVT confirms the Joint Verification Data of physical property for implementation adequacies. The role of PVAT is set out in *Resettlement Framework*, Para. 12, and that of the INGO in Table 1, Item 1⁴² This provision included as per request by ADB: Letter from ADB, Director, AENR Division, General Comments Item (iv), July 31, 2004.⁴³ As approved by BWDB.⁴⁴ That is, the 'Market Price.'⁴⁵ Per household/shop⁴⁶ The DC pays 50 percent of crop value if the Tenancy Contract (TC) is registered.

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of APs	Entitlement	Expected Results
due to displacement	Project alignment/ROW	identified by the RS	women ✓ Employment in the Project construction work, if possible	displaced period
8. Displacement of community structure	Community structure on the Project rights of way	Community representative as identified by the RS	✓ Taka 2,000 as transfer grant for relocation of CPR ✓ Plot inside embankment on BWDB or <i>khas</i> land ✓ Taka 10,000 structure reconstruction grant	Restoration of community structure for common benefits
9. Loss of diminished business or employment	Owners/ operators of SBEs on the Project rights of way	Owners and employees of the SBEs	✓ Taka 2,000 to the owner and operators for business restoration; ✓ Taka 1,500 to employees for income supplement	Restoration of business after relocation
10. Vulnerability to resettlement and relocation	Vulnerable households or non-titled persons ⁴⁷ on the Project ROW	Households relocated on the new site of BWDB	✓ Priority assistance in the social development programme	Sustainable social development
11. Project induced erosion of char land	Char land if erodes due to the Project within 2 years of its completion	Owners/occupiers of eroded char land	✓ Market value of concerned land assessed by PVAT to the owner-occupier by 100 per cent or share it 50-50 among owners and occupier for non-owner occupied land	Project benefits shared to every impactees
12. Access to community/ civic facilities ⁴⁸	All households on the ROW if they relocate in group	Households identified by RS/JVT	✓ Community infrastructure facilities like access roads, plantation, tube-wells and sanitary latrines and drainage.	Development of cluster settlements assisted by EA

17. This Entitlement Matrix is the same that is available in the Resettlement Framework (RF) submitted to the ADB by the Government of Bangladesh on May 14, 2002 with assurances that these will be followed during Project implementation; and it is also the same used in JMREMP subproject RPs already approved by the ADB and posted on its website.⁴⁹ The BWDB has adopted a detailed *RP Implementation Guidelines (Payment Modality)* which will be followed for identification of Entitled Persons (EPs) and their entitlements.

4.0 Consultation, Grievance Redress, and Participation

18. A number of meetings with the primary Stakeholders have been carried out covering the Project's concept and land acquisition requirements, as per various options and technical designs for the river bank protection. Primary Stakeholders were consulted regarding their perceptions on the risks and consequences of river bank erosion, their development concerns, their views on the alternative options, and more generally on beneficiary participation in the Project's planning and implementation. Women and vulnerable groups were consulted on site concerning the Project's impacts on their livelihood prospects. The information dissemination has been further stepped up by the NGO Development Organization of the Rural Poor (DORP) since their appointment as the INGO

⁴⁷ These are the Heads of poor and vulnerable HHs identified by the Resettlement Survey (RS). Also found in GOB, MWR, BWDB. JMREMP, *Modified Resettlement and Social Development Plan: Phase I*. July 2002, Annex II, *Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework*, Table 1, Item 11.

⁴⁸ This provision was included as per request by ADB: Letter from ADB, Director, AENR Division, Resettlement Plan for Removal of Old Embankment, Item (ii), July 31, 2004. Also found in GOB, MWR, BWDB. JMREMP, *Modified Resettlement and Social Development Plan: Phase I*. July 2002, Annex II, *Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework*, Table 1, Item 11

⁴⁹ See earlier approved subproject RPs at the ADB's website:

http://www.adb.org/Documents/Resettlement_Plans/BAN/Jamuna_Meghna_River/default.asp

in February 2005. DORP is carrying out consultation (Table 3) and will continue disclosure of this RP to the APs during the upcoming construction season.

Table 3: Summary of Consultation Meeting

Meeting No. and Date	Location and President of the Meetings	Participants	Issues Discussed
No. 1 30.11.05	Mr. Abdul Mannan Mia	Golam Mostafa, Abdul Mannan Mia, Abul Hashem Molla, Md. Sadeque Hossain, Hazi Abdul Matin, Siddiq Dewan, Md. Oli Mia, Md. Badal Saiyal, Kala Saiyal, Monir Hossain Bepari, Abdur Rab, Idris Molla, Abdul Karim Molla, Jil Haq, Achin Molla, Siddiq Saiyal, Abdul Qadir Saiyal, Bachhu Saiyal, Soyab Ali Dewan, Shahid Bhuiya, Abul Kashem Molla, Masum Bepari, Hazera Begum (UP member), Abdul Karim Molla, Bilkis Begum, Monwara Begum and Razia Begum.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Reaction of the land owners to the land acquisition were positive; <i>the land-owners opined that if the land was not acquired, they themselves might have asked the authority to acquire the land for halting the erosion, for their own protection.</i> o At the consultation meeting, the APs explained they came to know from the INGO's resettlement workers that they would be given Resettlement Benefits in addition to compensation for their land. o <i>A DORP worker read out in the meeting a list of APs losing more than 10% of their income due to acquisition. The APs present in the meeting affirmed this information.</i> o The APs expressed their positive views towards the Project. All the APs agreed to cooperate for the smooth implementation of the Project. However, <i>the APs expected that it would be beneficial for them if the Project authority were to train the APs in income-generating activities and provide them with financial help, which would be really a welcome step.</i>

19. A *Resettlement Information Brochure* developed for the Project and approved by the PD, JMREMP, has been distributed to the APs, providing general Project background and focusing especially on the *Resettlement Entitlement Matrix* and the due process involved in receiving Resettlement Benefits.

20. The BWDB has constituted RP implementation committees like JVT, PVAT and GRC for the various RP implementation activities ensuring Stakeholder participation. For instance, Resettlement Advisory Committees (RACs) have been formed by the INGO to seek cooperation from various Stakeholders in the decision making and implementation of the RPs. AP representatives have been involved in the GRCs to review and resolve disputes concerning compensation and other resettlement benefits.

5.0 Compensation and Income Restoration

21. Compensation will be determined by the DC of Chandpur following legal procedures. But BWDB will ensure the replacement market price of land and other property as determined by the Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT), is paid to the APs as per the RF. A positive *top-up* to replacement value, in addition to CCL, will be directly paid to the APs by BWDB. The *Payment Modality* adopted by the Project will be followed for payment of all Resettlement Benefits defined in the Entitlement Matrix. Special care will be given for the 12 households losing more than 10 percent of their income. They will also be supported under JFPR.

6.0 Institutional Framework

22. The Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) through BWDB will be responsible for the RP implementation. The PD of the Project Management Office (PMO), BWDB, Dhaka will monitor the RP implementation through the Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO). The INGO (DORP) is already in place and has opened a field office at Matlab. The Sub-Divisional Engineer (SDE), Meghna-Dhanagada Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Division, BWDB, Matlab, Chandpur is acting as the Resettlement Coordinator (RC) at the field level. One International Resettlement Specialist and one domestic Resettlement Specialist attached with the CBPMC is planning, supervising and monitoring resettlement implementation.

23. The DC, Chandpur is responsible for acquisition of land for the Project and payment of CCL. The RC will ensure co-ordination between the various relevant offices particularly that of the DC at the District level, the various Committees, and the INGO.

7.0 Resettlement Budget and Financing

24. The budget includes all costs for acquisition of land and assets and cost associated with involuntary resettlement. The total estimated cost is Taka 8.68 million (USD .133 million). The entire budget for land acquisition and resettlement will be provided from GOB's funds. The detailed cost estimate for land acquisition and resettlement, including RP implementation, is given in Table 4. A contingency of 5% on total cost is kept for any unforeseen cost incidents.

8.0 Implementation Schedule

25. The Implementation Schedule (Figure 4) will be followed for implementation of this RP. Above water land has already been acquired through the DC's Office, covering the .88 km bank line required for the 2007/2008 work.

Table 4: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Quantity	Rate (Tk.)	Total (Tk.)
A	Land Acquisition Cost				
1	Cash Compensation for Land (Above LWL)	Ha	3.02	1,357,000	4,098,140
2	Cash Compensation for Land (Below LWL)	Ha	2	904,667	2,714,000
3	Compensation for Trees/Perennials	LS ⁵⁰			30,000
4	Overhead @ 2%				136,300
Sub-total					6,978,440
B	Resettlement Grants				
1	Additional Grants for Floodplain Land	Ha	3.02	57,000	172,140
2	Additional Grants for Under Water Land	Ha	2.00	40,000	120,000
3	Refund of Registration cost @ 15% (50% Probable Cases)	Ha	2	203,550	610,650
4	Cash Grant for TCF ⁵¹	Decimal ⁵²	50	200	10,000
Sub-total					912,790
C	EA Capacity Building Training	LS			30,000
D	INGO Including Overhead	LS			250,000
E	Monitoring and Evaluation	LS			100,000
Total					8,271,230
F	Contingency @ 5% on Total				413,562
Grand Total					8,684,792
US Dollar equivalent (@Tk. 65.50)					132,592.25

⁵⁰ Lump Sum

⁵¹ Tenant Contract Farmer

⁵² 100 Decimal = 1 Acre

Figure 4: RP Implementation Schedule in Bar Chart

LA& R Activities		T I M E I N M O N T H O F 2 0 0 7						Remarks
		Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	
1.	Mobilization of INGO							
2.	Information Campaign							
3.	Households Surveys and Verifications							
4.	Identification of Entitled Persons							
5.	Data Processing and Determination Of Individual Entitlements							
6.	Payment of Resettlement Grants							
7.	Resettlement Of Households							
8.	Monitoring and Evaluation							

26. The overall Implementation Schedule is based on the principle that APs will be paid their resettlement benefits *prior* to displacement. The implementation of this RP will be completed in six (6) months from the date of the DC's serving notice under Section 3 of the 1982 LA Act.

9.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

27. Land acquisition and resettlement implementation is supervised and monitored by the PD through the CRO, BWDB field staff, SC and the INGO. The RP implementation monitoring is done both internally and externally to provide feedback to BWDB and to assess the effectiveness. The internal monitoring by BWDB deals with all aspects of LA&R. The CRO, assisted by INGO's field staff, have established a monthly monitoring system and prepare monthly progress reports on all aspects of the RP, following approved procedure.

The BWDB upon consent by the ADB has recruited an Independent Monitor (IM) for monitoring the performance of RP implementation.⁵³ The main task of the IM is to monitor and evaluate all of the activities relating to resettlement following a methodology approved in the RF to measure the progress and the degree and level of targeted achievement. The specific tasks and methodology for this external monitoring include: (i) review of pre-Project baseline data; (ii) identification and selection of an appropriate set of indicators for gathering and analyzing information on resettlement impacts; (iii) use of various formal and informal surveys for impact analysis; and (iv) an assessment of the RP strategy, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future Project

⁵³ The Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh (CCDB).

preparation work. The IM is monitoring activities throughout the Project period and will submit half yearly reports and a final evaluation report after completion of the RP implementation. The IM reports to the ADB through the BWDB within the stipulated time.

28. The Resettlement Specialists directly supervise and monitor the implementation of the RP. The supervision and monitoring work involves review of resettlement implementation, verification of the results of internal monitoring in the field, and consultation with APs, officials and community leaders for preparing review reports.

29. In addition to regular review missions, ADB in September 2006 undertook a Mid-Term comprehensive review of the RP implementation.

Annex 1

List of Agricultural Land Owners Losing More Than 10% of Their income due to Acquisition, all Dashani Village

Sl.No.	Name	Sex	Father/Husband	Land (Decimal)		
				Total ⁵⁴	Acquired	%
1	A. Rob (Doctor)	Male	Abid Ali Pradhan	93	84	90
2	Bilkis Begum	Female	Jamal Choibal	8	7	88
3	Ali Mollah	Male	Idris Ali Bepari	20	17	85
4	Sowam Ali	Male	A. Salam Dewan	20	17	85
5	Razia Begum	Female	Wahab Ali Bepari	6.5	5.5	85
6	Bacchu Choibal	Male	Chebot Choibal	32	26	84
7	Monowara Begum	Female	Wahab Ali Bepari	7	5.5	78
8	A. Mannan Bepari	Male	Mafiz Uddin Bepari	13	10	77
9	Kala Choibal	Male	Mansur Choibal	36	26	72
10	A. Karim Mollah	Male	Amzad Ali Mollah	18	7	39
11	Amanullah Sarker	Male	Sujab Uddin Sarker	40	15.5	39
12	Mozammel Huq Bepari	Male	A. Jalil Bepari	57	13	23

⁵⁴ This is the total of the affected plot only. Status of these HHs as SAPs, as well as other vulnerable APs, will be confirmed by INGO, expected to be contracted in June 2007, by the SDEAP, for identifying the JFPR project's beneficiaries. This will require a Social Consensus Survey with regards to the status of these and other land losers identified as SAPs. This will be necessary, as much of the agricultural land has been leased for construction purposes, so that verification using *mauza* maps and local informants will be necessary to understand the actual tenancy and agricultural usage. This cross checking of vulnerable AP status will use a Plane Table Survey, integrated with existing *mouza* maps. Therefore, the final determination of eligibility for the SDP will be made by the INGO carrying out the program through JFPR funding.

Annex 2

List of Landowners in MDIP Above LWL

SI No	Name Of Land Owner	Fathers Name	Plot No	Khatian ⁵⁵ No	Qty (Acre)
1	Kalu Mollah,	Asgar Niayazi	1234, 790	945	0.15
2	Box Ali	Newaj Ali			
3	Altaf Uddin	Newaj Ali			
		Village Nilerchar			
4	Sayed Ali	Nawaj Ali	789	29	0.1
5	A. Kadir	Jabbar Ali			
6	Gol Bahar	Rowshan Ali			
7	Golapjan	Rowshan Ali			
8	A. Jalil	Haikar Ali	1233,1072	1284	0.170
9	Foyjot Ali	Haikar Ali			
10	Hashem Ali Mizi	Mohor Ali	1232	1273	0.055
11	Khaleque Gong	Mohor Ali			
12	Mozom Miah	Sayizuddin	787	1207	0165
13	Mowlana Md. Akram	Ismail Sarkar			
14	Sekandar Ali	Seraj Ali	5123	726	0.115
15	Shamsul Haque	Osman Ali			
16	Jalal Gong	Osman Ali			
	Village -				
17	Serajullah	Babar Ali	1073	718	0.01
	Village -				
18	A. Jalil	Ali Mollah	1204	650	0.12
19	A. Jabbar	Omar Ali	1110,1108	379/380	1.38
			11,091,223		
20	A. Rab	Lalu Saiel	1106		
21	A. Sattar	Lalu Saiel			
22	Eyajuddin	Sangsar Ali			
23	Mnnar Ali	Dunmuddin			
24	Montajuddin	Sabir Akaul			
25	Adam Ali	Cherag Ali			
26	Sekandar Ali	Cherag Ali			
27	Jabbar Ali	Charu Miah	813	409	0.20
28	Arab Ali	Hasan Ali	1111	396	0.20
29	Mamun Chand	Omar Ali			
30	Firoza Khatun	Omar Ali			
31	Sayed Ali	A. Karim	816	331	0.12
32	Rostam Ali	A. Karim			
33	Osman Mafi	A. Karim			
34	Anjama Khatun	A. Karim			
35	Yearun Nessa	A. Karim			
36	Nafiya Nessa Gong	A. Karim			
37	Janab Ali Gong	A. Karim			
38	Sagarjan	Mafizuddin	814	559	0.70
39	Jamila Khatun	Kadut Ali			

⁵⁵ Land Record

SI No	Name Of Land Owner	Fathers Name	Plot No	Khatian ⁵⁵ No	Qty (Acre)
40	Younus Ali	Kadut Ali			
41	Golam Box	Ismail	785	107	0.60
42	Dur Midha	Ismail			
43	Afjal	Ismail			
44	Taiyaber Nessa	Ismail			
45	Dil Mohammad	Monibuddin	1107	156	0.30
46	Kashem Ali	Umed Ali			
47	Sayed Ali	Nazim Mahmud			
	Village -				
48	Skendar Ali	Abid Ali	1112,1229	32	0.25
49	Tajbanu	Hafej Ali			
50	Idris Ali	Mozu Saiyel	1222,1205	601,1061	0.33
51	Ayeb Ali	Mozu Saiyel			
52	Abbas Ali	Mozu Saiyel			
53	Nur Box Gong	Somiruddin	809,810	310	0.265
	Village -				
54	Shamsul Haque	Yousub Ali	1197	664	0.9
55	Yeakub Ali	Akram Ali			
56	Ayeb Ali	Akram Ali			
57	Ajit Kumar Dash	Basanto Kumar Dash	812,1195	1134	0.27
			1196		
	Village -				
58	Misir Ali	Monsur Ali	1219,1078	602	0.67
			811		
59	A. Rahman Gong	Hafej Ali			
60	Ali Mollah		1220	681	0.17
61	Bacchu Saiyel		1228	408	0.26
62	Khatian not found		1231,1227,1100, 1098,1099		0.216
63	Khatian not found		785,791,792,798, 1097		0.94