

**FINAL**

**SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN**  
**FOR THE SECONDARY DEFENSE LINE OF EMBANKMENTS**  
**In the**  
**Pabna Irrigation and Rural Development Project**  
**(PIRDP)**

**JAMUNA MEGHNA RIVER EROSION MITIGATION PROJECT**

**in**

**GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH**

**PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT**  
**COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

**MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES**  
**BANGLADESH WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

**This report was prepared by the Borrower  
and is not an ADB document**

**February 2003**

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APs	Affected Persons
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CADP	Command Area Development Program
CRO	Chief Resettlement Officer
CCL	(Cash) Compensation under Law
DC	Deputy Commissioner
EA	Executing Agency
FGD	Focus Groups Discussion
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievances Redress Committee
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan
MOWR	Ministry of Water Resources
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
PIRDP	Pabna Irrigation and Rural Development Project
PVAT	Land/Property Valuation Advisory Team
PWD	Public Works Department
ROW	Right-of-Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
SDL	Second Defense Line
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
TA	Technical Assistance
TCF	Tenant/Contract Farmer

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1.	Background	1
2.	Project Description and Impacts	1
3.	RP Objectives and Policy Framework	3
4.	Consultation Meetings and Stakeholder Participation	4
5.	Implementation Framework and Cost Estimates	5
6.	RP Implementation Monitoring	6

## **LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1	Project impacts	2
Table 2	Landholding and Residual Land of the Affected Households	2
Table 3	Resettlement Matrix	4
Table 4	Cost Estimates and Budget	6

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1 Map of the Second Defense Line

## **LIST OF ANNEXES**

Annex-I	List Of Households Requiring Relocation
Annex-II	Measures Proposed to Bridge Gaps between GOB and ADB Policy
Annex-III	Consultation Meetings Summary

# **JAMUNA-MEGHNA RIVER EROSION MITIGATION PROJECT, BANGLADESH**

## **SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN FOR THE SECONDARY DEFENSE LINE**

### **I. Background**

1. The Jamuna-Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project (the Project) aims to mitigate the effects of riverbank erosion threatening two important irrigation subprojects, namely Pabna Irrigation and Rural Development Project (PIRDP) and Meghna Dhonagoda Irrigation Project (MDIP). Both the subprojects were implemented with Asian Development Bank (ADB) financing and are now being developed to their full potential under the ADB financed Command Area Development Project (CADP), which is due to be completed by June 2003. However, recent changes in the river channels in the Jamuna and Meghna have posed real threats to PIRDP and MDIP. A feasibility study was completed under ADB TA - 3659<sup>1</sup> to identify and design feasible erosion mitigation measures for an investment project for the protection of the two subprojects.

2. The Government of Bangladesh (GOB) agreed to undertake the construction of the Secondary Defense Line (SDL) in PIRDP since any erosion of the existing embankment and subsequent flood damages would significantly affect the subproject. A draft Short Resettlement Plan (RP) was prepared for SDL during the project preparation in May 2002. This Short RP, associated with the construction of the 1.2-km SDL (Figure 1- Map of the Project Area), has been updated, based on complete census of the affected households and structures, including land to be acquired for the construction of the Secondary Defense Line. The construction of SDL is considered an “emergency” work to be completed prior to the onset of the monsoon season (May-October) in 2003. The RP will serve as a “model” for any occasion that Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) has to build additional SDL during the project implementation.

### **II. Project Description and Impacts**

3. The main investment project under the loan<sup>2</sup> consists of a combination of structural and non-structural measures, including revetment and/or spurs for bank protection in PIRDP and MDIP, within the framework of an integrated riverbank management system. A total of 11.4 km of protection work (PIRDP – 6.9 km and MDIP – 4.5 km) will be carried out over a period of seven years (2002/03-2008/09). The protection work in PIRDP for 2003 includes (i) construction

---

<sup>1</sup> ADB TA No. 3659-BAN: *Jamuna-Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project (Phase II)*, approved May 2001.

<sup>2</sup> *Jamuna-Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project* (Loan No. 1941-BAN (SF), approved October 2002.

of 2.5 km of underwater revetment, and (ii) 1.2 km secondary defense line. In MDIP the protection work is limited to 2.6 km revetment work only.

4. The 1.2-km SDL will protect the critical reaches of the PIRDP in the event of any major flood and breaches in the existing embankment section. According to the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) prepared by BWDB – the executing agency (EA) of the project – the construction of the SDL will require acquisition of 6.6 ha of land affecting fully and/or partially 80 agricultural plots. The proposed right-of-way (ROW) of the alignment largely consists of agricultural land inside the existing embankment. Only 9 households will require resettlement due to the SDL construction (Table 1). A list of the households requiring relocation is in Annex 1.

**Table 1 Project Impact**

Category	Household Head (male)	Female-headed Households	Total
<b>A. Households Requiring Relocation</b>			
Number of households affected by loss of homestead and structures	2	–	2
Number of households affected by loss of structures only (without title to land)	5	2	7
<i>Subtotal</i>			9
<b>B. Households Affected by Loss of Agricultural Land Only</b>			
Number of titled owners affected by loss of agricultural land	105	35	140
Number of tenant/contract farmers affected by loss of access to acquired land	10	-	10
<i>Subtotal</i>			150
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>159</b>

5. The types of losses include (i) loss of residential structures; (ii) partial/full loss of agricultural plots; (iii) loss of crop/tress; and (iv) loss of potential work days/income due to dislocation and relocation of the affected households. Two surveys – (i) socioeconomic survey, and (ii) agricultural land survey – were conducted in 2002 and updated in February 2003. It is estimated that about 150 households, including 10 tenant/contract farmers will experience loss of agricultural land. However, the “severity” of impact will be limited due to strip acquisition but the acquisition will affect the small farmers (up to 1 acre) both in terms of limited residual land and loss of income from agriculture. An estimated 49 titled owners (out of 140) belong to this category. Others will experience minimal or insignificant impact, given the amount of residual landholdings. Table 2 presents detailed data concerning residual land and loss of income.

**Table 2 Landholding and Residual Land of the Affected Households**

Landholding In Acre	No. Of Plot Surveyed*	Average Landholding (Acre)	Average Acquisition Of Land (Acre)	Average Amount Of Residual Land	Residual Land (%)	Loss Of Agricultural Income (%)
Up to 1 acre	12	0.822	0.1683	0.65	79.51	17.47
1-5 acre	17	3.525	0.2576	3.27	92.69	7.62
5-10 acre	3	6.553	0.2433	6.31	96.29	3.09
Over 10 acres	2	18.0	0.0275	17.97	99.85	0.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3.689</b>	<b>0.539</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>85.39</b>	<b>6.49</b>

\* Based on Agricultural Land Survey of 34 plots (43%).

6. The EA has taken measure to reduce impact and minimize land acquisition to the absolute minimum, taking into account the need for the SDL. According to scope of the LAP, no other loss of assets and/or displacement of people are anticipated. The overall impact of the project is limited, given the potential disaster in the absence of the secondary defense line. The

construction of the SDL will benefit the project area from future flooding and provide safer and sustained living for the people inside the embankment.

### **III. RP Objectives and Policy Framework**

7. This Short RP is designed to deal with the limited impacts of the SDL. The current legislation governing land acquisition for public purposes is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (Ordinance II of 1982). In accordance with the Ordinance, the legal process is initiated by an application by the requiring agency or department to the Deputy Commissioner (DC) of the District with a detailed map of the proposed area. In determining the amount of compensation, the DC takes into consideration land transaction cases for the preceding twelve months to determine the average value, plus a 50% premium for compulsory acquisition. The Ordinance, however, does not cover project-affected persons without titles or ownership records such as squatters or roadside encroachers as well as indirectly affected people.

8. The gaps between GOB and ADB policy requirements have been identified and measures adopted to bridge the gaps in terms of (i) assessment of loss and identification of affected persons (APs); (ii) assessment of compensation and valuation; and (iii) compensation entitlements (Annex 2). Thus, the project land acquisition and resettlement framework complies with ADB policy on *Involuntary Resettlement* (November 1995) and standards. The framework covers compensation for lost assets and restoration and/or enhancement of livelihoods for all categories of affected people – direct, indirect, titleholders, tenants, and non-titleholders.

9. The APs will not only receive cash for land and other assets at the market/replacement price, but also other assistance like shifting or moving allowance, assistance to businesses/shops, income restoration allowance, and assistance to female-headed households to help the project-affected persons regain or improve their lives in post-resettlement period. The entitlement matrix recognizes seven types of losses to cover all potential losses, including loss of access by tenants/sharecroppers due to acquisition of agricultural land (Table 3). The mitigation measures adopted are considered adequate for replacing lost assets and restoration of income and livelihoods of the affected people.

**Table 3 Resettlement Matrix**

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of APs	Entitlement	Expected Results
1. Loss of agricultural/ or any other type of land such as fishponds.	Land on the SDL right-of-way	Legal owners of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cash compensation under GOB law by D.C.</li> <li>○ Additional cash grant to match market/replacement value to be determined by BWDB through independent valuation committee</li> <li>○ Refund of registration cost incurred for replacement land purchase</li> </ul>	Replacement of agricultural land or the value to the APs
2. Loss of homestead land	Land on the SDL right-of-way	Legal owners of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cash compensation under GOB law by D.C.</li> <li>○ Replacement value of land.</li> <li>○ Refund of registration cost incurred for replacement land</li> </ul>	Replacement of homestead/ commercial land
3. Loss of residential structure by owners	Structure on the SDL right-of-way	Owner(s) of structures identified by DC and the SES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cash compensation under GOB law by D.C.</li> <li>○ Additional cash grant to match replacement costs</li> <li>○ ✓Taka 2,000 as transfer grant for relocation</li> <li>○ ✓Taka 7,500 for homestead/land development and reconstruction cost</li> </ul>	Reconstruction of structure at a new site
4. Loss of trees, crops, perennials	Standing crops, trees on SDL RoW	Owners of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Compensation at the rate estimated by the Forest Department and the Agriculture Extension Department</li> </ul>	Compensation of standing crops and trees
5. Loss of access by tenants/ sharecroppers	Agricultural plots on the SDL RoW	Tenants of the land as identified by the SES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Taka 200 per decimal of agricultural land under tenant/sharecropping contract farming</li> </ul>	Compensation for loss of access to farm land
6. Loss of income and work days due to displacement	Households affected by SDL RoW	Head of households identified by the SES and affected agri-land owners losing more than 10% of their income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Taka 2000 per household</li> <li>○ Taka 3000 for households headed by women</li> <li>○ Employment in the project construction work</li> </ul>	Subsistence and income in post-displaced period
7. Additional assistance to the poor and vulnerable	Vulnerable households on the SDL RoW	Households relocated to new site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lump sum poverty reduction assistance of Taka 5,000 per households with incomes under the poverty line</li> </ul>	Poverty reduction measures and development



#### **IV Consultation Meetings and Stakeholder Participation**

10. During the project preparation, a series of consultative meetings were conducted with various stakeholders through Focused Group Discussion (FGD) in PIRDP and MDIP.<sup>3</sup> The consultative process aimed at obtaining from the stakeholders their (i) perceptions about risks and consequences of river erosion; (ii) views on alternative options for protection work; (iii) socio-economic needs; and (iv) potential beneficiary participation in project implementation. Women and other vulnerable groups were also consulted on site concerning the project impact and their livelihood aspects. The feedback and observations made at the stakeholders' meetings have been used in preparing the entitlement matrix and project benefits for the affected people.

11. In addition to field level consultation meetings, separate workshops were held at the local and national levels to further elicit views from local and regional officials, union council chairmen, leaders of water users' association, civil societies representatives. For SDL, further consultation meetings were held in the project site in February 2003 (Annex 3). There is a strong support and positive public responses towards the SDL and other protection work from riverbank erosion, because it will ensure safety and security of the people, and bring significant economic benefits to the local communities. This interactive approach and processes will continue during the implementation of the project. The EA will undertake information campaign and will publish brochures summarizing the project resettlement policy, entitlement matrix, and implementation schedule. During the SDL implementation, the RP shall be made available to the affected people and NGOs/community groups. A summary of the RP will be disclosed on the ADB website.

#### **V Implementation Framework and Cost Estimates**

12. The Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) through BWDB will be responsible for implementing this RP. The LAP has already been submitted to DC Pabna. The DC/EA office has already completed video filming of the ROW and affected structure. Since the amount of land acquisition is only 6.6 ha, the DC can acquire the land without requiring any approval from the Ministry of Land and other related agencies. This will minimize the timeframe for land acquisition significantly. To expedite the process further, the RP sub-consultant will assist the DC office and EA in the process of land acquisition and payments of compensation. In accordance with the Resettlement Framework adopted for the project, an implementing NGO will be hired for project resettlement management, including SDL.

13. A senior BWDB staff at the rank of executive engineer has been appointed as the Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) to supervise the implementation work. Grievances Redress

---

<sup>3</sup> For details, see *Draft Interim Report Vol. 4 People's Participation, Initial Social Assessment and Resettlement Issues*, Halcrow Group, 29 January 2002.

Committee (GRC) will be formed with representatives from the EA, APs, women/vulnerable groups, local government and NGOs. Resettlement Officer responsible for the subproject will chair the GRC. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation, and other assistance. Any grievances submitted to the GRC shall be resolved within a period of 2 to 3 weeks.

14. EA will further ensure that resettlement budgets are delivered on time to the DC office and the implementing NGOs for timely RP implementation. The appointed NGO will open field offices to implement the RP and will involve affected persons, including women, in the implementation process. The estimated land acquisition and resettlement cost for SDL is Taka 7.03 million or 117 thousand US dollar (Table 4). The Government will provide the entire fund for land acquisition and resettlement. The affected people, particularly households to be displaced, will receive compensation and other assistance prior to relocation. The fund will be released through the DC office for acquired properties, whereas all other additional benefits will be paid by the executing agency through the implementing NGOs.

**Table 4 Cost Estimate and Budget**

Sl. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate (Tk.)	Amount (Tk.)	Sub-total (Tk.)
A.	Land Acquisition					
1	CCL for acquired land	ha	6.6	455,750	3,007,950	
2	CCL for structure	sft	2155.5	50.00	107,775	
3	CCL for trees, crops, perennials	LS			400,000	
4	Overhead cost for DCs	%		7%	246,101	3,761,826
B.	Resettlement					
1	Additional Grant for replacement land	ha	6.6	100,000	660,000	
2	Refund of registration cost for replacement land purchase (20% will be able to buy land)	%		15%	110,039	
3	Additional Grant for structure	sft	2155.5	18.70	40,308	
4	Transfer Grant	Nos.	9	2,000	18,000	
5	Land Development and Reconstruction Grant	Nos.	9	7,500	67,500	
6	Cash grant to TCF	Dec	110	200	22,000	
7	Cash grant for income substitution for lost work days	Nos.	9	2,000	18,000	
8	Cash grant for vulnerable households for income loss*	Nos.	51	3,000	153,000	
9	Poverty reduction assistance	Nos.	9	5,000	45,000	1,133,846
C.	Implementing NGO ( 6 months)	LS				1,200,000
D.	Administrative Cost	LS				600,000
E.	Contingency @5%					334,784
F.	Total cost (Bangladesh Taka)					7,030,456

\* Includes 49 persons affected with agricultural land incurring more than 10% of their income and the 2 female headed project affected households in the ROW.

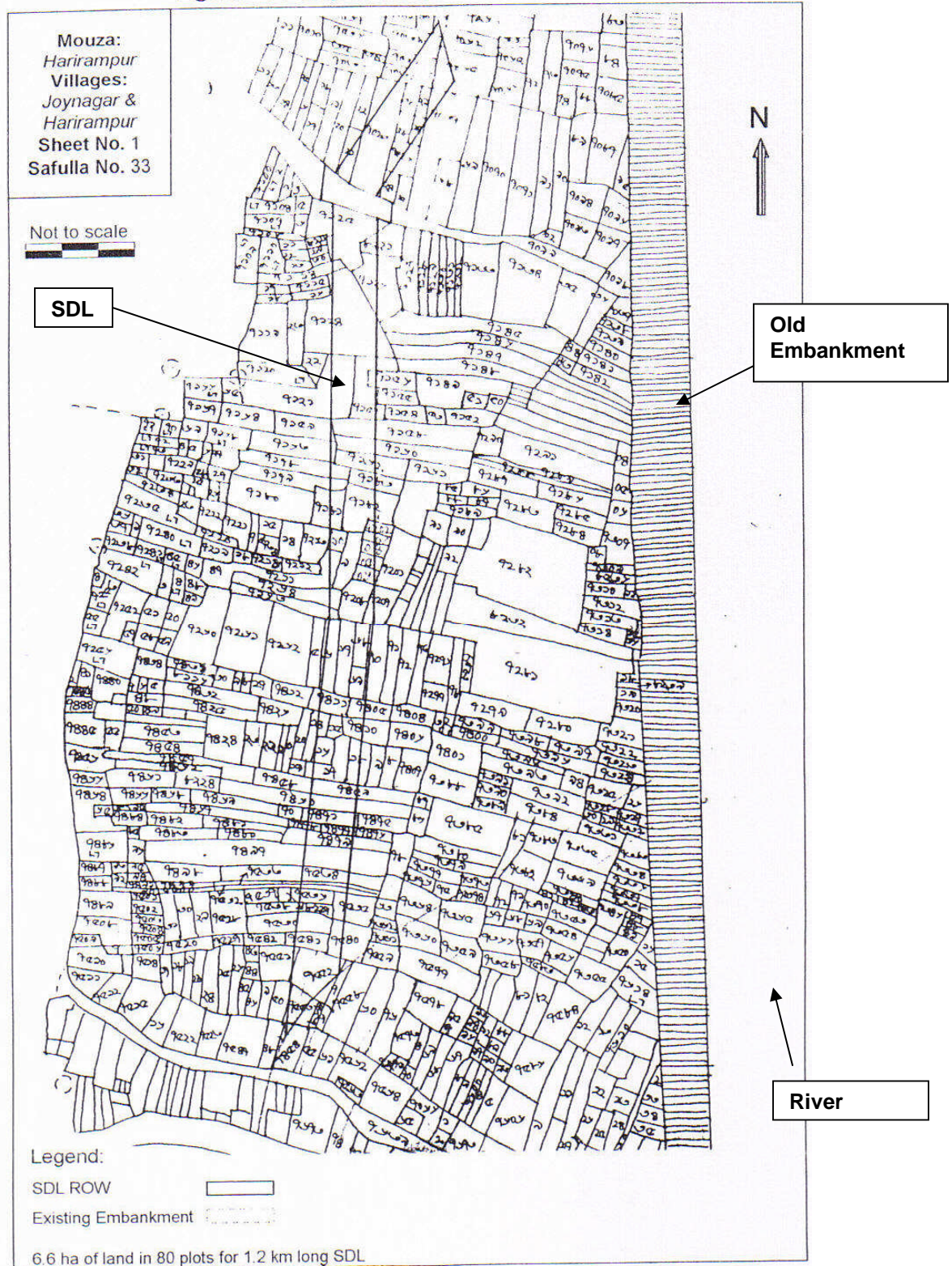
Exchange rate - Taka 60 to 1US

## **VI RP Implementation Monitoring**

15. During the project implementation, EA will establish a monthly monitoring system involving BWDB staff and implementing NGO, and prepare monthly progress reports on all aspects of land acquisition/resettlement operations. The monthly reports shall reflect the progress in RP implementation with particular attention to compensation payments, consultation, participation of APs in RP implementation, livelihood/income-generation activities, grievances resolution, and budget and implementation. The international consultant hired by BWDB with ADB concurrence for Phase A of the project, which includes SDL, will carry out external monitoring. The EA will report to ADB on land acquisition and resettlement through a quarterly progress report.

**Fig-1 Map of the Second Defense Line**

**Figure - 1 : Map of the Second Defense Line**



### Annex 1 – List of Households Requiring Relocation

Sl. No.	Name	Father/Husband	Family Size	Number Of Structure Affected	Village
1.	Md. Raham Ali	Late Ardosh Pramanik	6	1	Joynagar
2.	Abdul Baten	Late Noor Mohammad Mollah	11	2	Harirampur
3.	Md. Khaleq Sheikh	Late Abdul Gafur	4	1	Joynagar
4.	Hefaz Uddin	Late Nefaz Uddin	12	2	Joynagar
5.	Abdul Baten	Ahmed Ali	5	4	Joynagar
6.	Abdur Rouf Mollah	Late Khayer Ali Mollah	8	3	Harirampur
7.	Rahima Khatun	Rowshan	4	1	Harirampur
8.	Abdul Matin Fakir	Late Abul Khayer Fakir	5	2	Harirampur
9.	Hawa Bibi	Abdul Mannan	5	3	Harirampur
Average			6.67	2.11	

**Note:** Households from 3 to 9 are squatters, two of those are female headed.

## Annex 2- Measures Proposed to Bridge the Gaps Between GOB and ADB Policy

LAR Issues	GOB Policy	SDL as per ADB Policy
<b>A. Assessment of losses and identification of owner(s)</b>		
1. Land and physical property on the acquired property	The DC conducts joint verification with the requiring body and categorizes land by types, any assets thereon as well as identifies the owners of physical assets.	In addition to DC, the requiring body conducts census and SES to assess the losses and identifies owner(s) of acquired assets. In addition, implementing NGO as a member of Joint Verification Team confirms the joint verification data of physical property for implementation adequacies.
2. Livelihood and income opportunities	GOB laws of acquisition of land and property do not count loss of income and employment.	Recognizes the loss of income and employment through census and socio-economic survey conducted by independent agency.
3. Squatters/ Illegal occupants	Joint verification team assesses and recognizes the squatters as owners of structures they live in.	Recognizes loss of structure, place of residence through census and socio-economic survey conducted by independent agency.
<b>B. Assessment of compensation and valuation</b>		
4. Land (agricultural and homestead)	Deputy Commissioners consider recorded price for the preceding one-year period and average the sales prices for compensation. The award includes an additional 50% as solatium on the assessed price due to compulsory acquisition.	A land market survey was conducted by independent agency through structured survey and consultation for assessing the current market price of land.  A Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) recommended a replacement value as additional payments paid directly to owner(s) of acquired land.
5. Tree, crops, perennials	Prices from the Forest Department and Agricultural Extension are used for affected trees and standing crops.	The DC price is reviewed and additional value is added to ensure the market price. The PVAT recommends the replacement price of trees and crops.
6. Structure & non-structure assets, etc.	PWD price is considered to assess the price of structure of different types.	The PWD price for different types of structures is reviewed. The PVAT also conducts valuation to recommend market price of structure at replacement cost.
<b>C. Compensation Entitlements</b>		
7. Loss of land, structure, tree, crops, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Assessed market price of land and other immovable property and a 50% premium on that to legal owners.</li> <li>▫ Removal cost @12.5% of the assessed value</li> <li>▫ Auctions out the salvaged materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Market price at replacement cost assessed by PVAT</li> <li>▫ Stamp duty/registrations cost is reimbursed for purchase of replacement land.</li> <li>▫ Shifting and reconstruction assistance to facilitate relocation and reconstruction of structure at a new site.</li> <li>▫ Allowed to take salvaged materials free of cost.</li> </ul>
8. Livelihood and income opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ No provisions for loss of income and employment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Cash assistance for income restoration</li> <li>▫ Priority assistance in the social development programme and employment in civil works.</li> </ul>
9. Informal settlers/ squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Assessed market value of structure including 50% premium on that or removal cost for moveable structures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Replacement price of structure, and alternative house plot</li> <li>▫ Shifting and reconstruction assistance to facilitate relocation and reconstruction of structure at a new site.</li> <li>▫ Priority assistance in the social development programme and employment to civil works</li> </ul>

### Annex 3 – Consultation Meetings Summary

Place And Date	Persons Present At The Meeting	Issues Discussed	Comments And Feedback
<b>Meeting #1</b> Koitola Harirampur 15 February 2003 Presided by <b>Mirza A. Based</b>	Mirza Based; Obaidullah; Mirza Malek; Mirza Mannan; Nuruzzaman; Mirza Shahadat; Mirza Karim; Raqib Sarker; Abdul Alim; and Mirza Ishtiaq  (Total 10 – All Males)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ River erosion and impacts</li> <li>○ SDL and ROW land acquisition</li> <li>○ Potential impacts and resettlement</li> <li>○ Compensation package Replacement value of assets and additional assistance for income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ SDL is necessary to protect the embankment and communities</li> <li>○ Resettlement of the displaced households should be a priority</li> <li>○ People affected by loss of land should receive market value for their lost assets</li> </ul>
<b>Meeting #2</b> Joynagar 16 February 2003 Presided by Hefazuddin	Mrs. Rahima Khatun, Mrs. Helena Khatun; Rajem Ali; Mrs. Jayeda khatun; Abdul Quader Bepari; Md. Hefazuddin; Mrs. Jamila Begum; Mrs. Hajera Begum; and Mrs. Lilia khatun  (Total 10: Males – 4; Females - 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ River training and proposed protection work</li> <li>○ Land acquisition for SDL and potential impacts</li> <li>○ Resettlement policy and compensation packages</li> <li>○ Fair compensation and assistance to the poor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Project should acquire absolute minimum land for SDL</li> <li>○ Affected families should receive market value for their land and other losses</li> <li>○ Trees and other crops be compensated</li> <li>○ The project should help the poor in relocation and provide additional assistance</li> </ul>
<b>Meeting#3</b> Koitola Harirampur 17 February 2003 Presided by Mrs. Raushan Ara Khatun	Mrs. Raushan Ara Khatun; Mrs. Monowara Khatun; Mrs. Ruby; Mrs. Sufia Khatun; Mrs. Mazedha Khatun; Mrs. Ila Begum; Ms. Asma Begum; Ms. Rahima Khatun; Mrs. Bedena Begum; and Mrs. Arzoo  (Total 10: all females)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ SDL and need for land acquisition for flood protection</li> <li>○ Impact of dislocation on women</li> <li>○ Fair compensation for land and structure</li> <li>○ Poor women, poverty and lack of employment opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Women should get employment in the project</li> <li>○ Poor women should be assisted in the resettlement</li> <li>○ Permanent solution to river erosion must be found</li> <li>○ ➤ Difficult to buy land in the project area</li> </ul>
<b>Meeting#4</b> Joynagar 17 February 2003 Presided by Mrs. Ashrafunnahar	Mrs. Sufia Bengum; Mrs. Yasmin Banu; Mrs. Ashrafunnahar; Mrs. Rowshanara Begum; and Samorto Banu  (Total 5: All Females)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Participation of women in project implementation</li> <li>○ Impact of dislocation on women</li> <li>○ Compensation and resettlement assistance</li> <li>○ Poor women and unemployment s</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Women should be involved in the project implementation</li> <li>○ Special attention to poor women, particularly widows and other vulnerable families</li> <li>○ BWDB should control the river permanently</li> <li>○ Women should be employed in the project construction work</li> </ul>