Volume III
Summary of the Social Action Plan

Bangladesh Bridge Authority
Ministry of Communications, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
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<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADC</td>
<td>Additional Deputy Commissioner</td>
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<td>AH</td>
<td>Affected Households</td>
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<td>BBA</td>
<td>Bangladesh Bridge Authority</td>
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<td>BDT</td>
<td>Bangladesh Taka</td>
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<td>BIDS</td>
<td>Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies</td>
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<td>BP</td>
<td>Bank Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCL</td>
<td>Cash Compensation under Law</td>
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<td>CEGIS</td>
<td>Centre for Environmental and Geographic Information Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEMP</td>
<td>Community Environmental Management Plan</td>
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<td>CIMF</td>
<td>Charland Impact Management Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>CNGO</td>
<td>Coordinating NGO</td>
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<tr>
<td>COD</td>
<td>Cut-off date</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPR</td>
<td>Cultural and Physical Resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSC</td>
<td>Construction Supervision Consultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>Deputy Commissioner</td>
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<tr>
<td>DD</td>
<td>Detailed Design</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDC</td>
<td>Detailed Design Consultant</td>
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<td>EA</td>
<td>Executing Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>Entitlement Card</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECNEC</td>
<td>Executive Committee of the National Economic Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>ED</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMA</td>
<td>External Monitoring Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>EP</td>
<td>Entitled Person</td>
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<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focus Group Discussion</td>
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<td>FS</td>
<td>Feasibility Study</td>
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<td>GAP</td>
<td>Gender Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographic Information System</td>
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<td>GOB</td>
<td>Government of Bangladesh</td>
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<td>GRC</td>
<td>Grievances Redress Committee</td>
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<td>HH</td>
<td>Households</td>
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<td>HQ</td>
<td>Headquarters</td>
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<td>ICM</td>
<td>Information and Communication Meeting</td>
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<td>ID</td>
<td>Identity Card</td>
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<td>IDB</td>
<td>Islamic Development Bank</td>
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<td>IGS</td>
<td>Income Generation Scheme</td>
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<td>ILRP</td>
<td>Income and Livelihood Restoration Programme</td>
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<td>INGO</td>
<td>Implementing NGO</td>
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<td>IOL</td>
<td>Inventory of Losses</td>
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<td>IRG</td>
<td>Income Restoration Grant</td>
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<td>IVC</td>
<td>Inventory Verification Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>JBIC</td>
<td>Japan Bank for International Cooperation</td>
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<td>JICA</td>
<td>Japan International Cooperation Agency</td>
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<td>JMBP</td>
<td>Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge Project</td>
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<td>LAP</td>
<td>Land Acquisition Plan</td>
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<td>LGI</td>
<td>Local Government Institution</td>
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<td>MARV</td>
<td>Maximum Allowable Replacement Value</td>
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<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>MIS</td>
<td>Management Information System</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOC</td>
<td>Ministry of Communications</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOHFW</td>
<td>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non Governmental Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>O&amp;M</td>
<td>Operation and Maintenance</td>
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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Location

The Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project (PMBP) is being undertaken to construct a road and railway bridge over the River Padma, between Mawa (north side) and Janjira (south side) about 40 km south of Dhaka. The main objective of the project is to establish a reliable and safe river crossing on the highway from the capital towards the relatively isolated and under-developed Southwest Region of the country, which is home to 30% of the entire population. The bridge will include a river crossing for a future railway line to the Southwest. The project is situated in the active floodplain of the Padma River, not far from the confluence of two of the longest rivers in the world the Brahmaputra (Jamuna) and the Ganges, which, together with the Meghna River, form the largest delta in the world.

The three major rivers divide the country into four regions, the Northwest, North Central, East and the Southwest. Dhaka, the capital, is located in the North Central region. So far five major bridges (Meghna Bridge, Meghna-Gumti Bridge, Bhairab Bridge, Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge and Paksey Bridge) have been built providing good connections between Dhaka and the Northwest, North and East regions. The Southwest still depends on ferries, which are often unsafe and unreliable with long waiting times (up to 10 hours for trucks). The PMBP will replace the existing ferry connection between Mawa and Janjira with a modern highway/railway river crossing, and end the relative isolation of the Southwest.

Bangladesh is divided into 6 administrative divisions, each divided into a number of districts. The districts are subdivided into sub-districts (upazilas) consisting of several unions. A union consists of a number of mouzas, which is the revenue administrative unit in the country.

The project covers parts of three districts in Dhaka division: Munshiganj, Madaripur and Shariatpur. Together they have an estimated population of 4.2 million. These districts are predominantly rural with an average urban population of only 11%. The project is spread over 31 mouzas belonging to 4 upazilas namely: Lohajang and Srinagar (Munshiganj District), Janjira (Shariatpur District) and Shibchar (Madaripur District).

Mawa on the mainland to the north is a small town with a high population density (4900 per km²). It consists of more or less compact, mostly commercial settlements along the existing highway and linear, fairly compact village settlements along the riverbank. The residential areas include many households that were displaced by erosion, living on lands provided by relatives either on a rental basis or as “free-users” – locally known as nodibashi or uthuli.

The villages affected on the mainland on the Janjira side are relatively new settlements developed on chars (river islands formed by accretion) formed 70-80 years ago. The population density is much lower than in Mawa with an average of 1319 per km². The village settlements, locally called kandi, are mostly linear along the riverbank and are typically named after the “pioneer” settler or influential matabbar (village leader), which shows the kinship and/or patronage character of village settlements in the floodplain. There are also village settlements and commercial establishments along the bank of the south channel giving easy access to two ferry ghats, landing sites for ferries coming from Mawa.

In contrast to the north bank the area in Janjira is largely agricultural. The soils are of alluvial nature and fertile. Every year during monsoon they are inundated with silt-loaded floodwater (2-5 m deep). Farmers in the area grow two to three successive crops a year, mostly rice but also a large variety of other crops such as spices, vegetables and jute.

The floodplain is generally flat and elevated 2-8 m above sea level. People living on the charlands in the active floodplain, the islands and sandbars emerging though the process of siltation (accretion) do not usually construct permanent houses and are ready to move to safer places in the event of major floods or erosion.

1.2 Project background

The Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project (PMBP) is a priority project of the Government of Bangladesh (GOB). The project is co-financed by GOB, the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB).
The Bangladesh Bridge Authority (BBA) is the executing agency. The bridge will establish a direct connection between the Southwest and the North Central regions of the country. The bridge lies on the Dhaka-Kolkata (India) route and will also be an integral part of the Asian Highway and Euro-Asian railway network systems.

A prefeasibility study\(^1\) was carried out on the proposed bridge construction in 1999. This was followed by a JICA-funded feasibility study\(^2\) in 2005 for project preparation. In 2006 the ADB commissioned Project Preparatory Technical Assistance project preparation\(^3\). The JICA FS formed the basis for the GOB decision to proceed with the detailed design\(^4\) and construction plan for the bridge, which is funded under an ADB TA loan.

The detailed design of the project has undergone a number of changes since the feasibility study including (i) a change in length of the bridge due to riverbank erosion on the Janjira side, (ii) additional land acquisition to accommodate the railway approach viaducts and stations on both sides of the river, (iii) the inclusion of a roundabout at the junction of the approach road with Highway N8 on the Janjira side, and (iv) type and location of the river training works.

### 1.3 Past experience and expected issues

The BBA has completed a number of large bridge projects requiring land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, including the Jamuna and Mukhtarpur bridge projects. They have gained experience in compliance with the social safeguard policies of the international development financing institutions from these projects. It should be mentioned that the resettlement in the Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge Project (JMBP)\(^5\) offers many “good practices”, which include: (i) identification of all affected persons and issuance of identity cards (ID); (ii) cut-off date established by census; (iii) preparation of automated loss files of individual Entitled Persons (EP) and Entitlement Cards (EC); (iv) preparation of automated payment statements; (v) compensation for losses irrespective of titles; (vi) provision of replacement value of land and other assets; (vii) resettlement of affected households in GOB sponsored RS and host areas; (viii) special provisions for assistance to poor women and vulnerable groups; (ix) training/livelihood program for income and livelihood restoration; (x) project benefits for “host villages” receiving affected households; (xi) development of computerized management information systems for processing resettlement benefits, monitoring and evaluation; and (xii) involvement of NGOs in the implementation of Revised Resettlement Action Plans. Since the completion of the JMBP in 1998 these experiences have influenced the approach followed in many other projects in Bangladesh. Also a draft national policy on involuntary resettlement\(^6\) was developed, which is currently awaiting approval by the Government.

Major lessons have been learned from the experiences in JMBP as well. One is that income and livelihood restoration measures for affected persons, which were limited to skills training and supply of micro-credit, are not effective in the long term. Provision of bank credit without collateral for land purchase proved to be impossible during JMBP, since banks did not respond due to uncertainty of loan recovery.

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\(^3\) ADB PPTA 4652-BAN: Preparing Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project (formerly Support for Public-Private Partnership in Padma Bridge), April 2006. The PPTA built up on the JICA Feasibility Study (2005) with additional studies where required.

\(^4\) ADB Loan BAN: 35049-02 Padma Multipurpose Bridge Design (formerly Padma Multipurpose Bridge Engineering TA Loan), 2009.

\(^5\) The Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge Project was the First Project in Bangladesh where resettlement of project affected persons was considered an integral component of the project. Resettlement action plan (RAP) for resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected persons was revised substantially in 1993 by an expert team commissioned by the World Bank..

\(^6\) The Policy was drafted under ADB TA 4517-BAN: Development of a National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement in Bangladesh. The Ministry of Land (MOL) was the Executing Agency of the TA. MOL is in the process of finalizing the policy for submission to the Cabinet.
Gender issues were not particularly addressed in the JMBP. However, it proved that women could play a major role in increasing participation of affected women, giving access to project benefits, reducing social vulnerability, and providing opportunities to improve skills and employment.

Public health in JMBP was also not considered a concern. A major lesson learned was that an increased risk of occupational hazards and health problems occurs during construction due to the presence of a large workforce at site. The population of the project area has voiced its concerns for potential adverse project impacts on health in the area, particularly in respect to noise and dust pollution, reproductive health, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, and traffic accidents.

Lessons learned and good practices have been used to prepare a set of principles for the design and implementation of a safeguard policy for payment of compensation and resettlement benefits for the affected persons. BBA as executing agency of the PMBP has approved this and is fully committed to implementing the following principles and guidelines:

- Replacement value of affected land, structure, trees considering the current market price with all implications for time and land titling costs.
- Income and livelihood restoration measures designed for a 10-year period following the implementation of the resettlement plan.
- The income and livelihood restoration program should consider the needs, personal capacities and skills, existing practices, gender, market demand, future potentials and availability of resources of affected persons.
- Preparation of resettlement plans for the different phases of the project, giving priority to development of resettlement sites, so that they will be ready before relocation of households affected by other components of the project.
- A gender action plan focusing on gender-balanced project implementation and sharing of benefits.
- A public health action plan to address public health impacts under the project and benefit all stakeholders during construction.
- An institutional framework for an independent Safeguard Division within BBA with separate environmental and resettlement units.

1.4 Resettlement Planning Process

The project preparation has witnessed a continuous process of planning as part of the project design to identify and address social impacts under the project. Planning activities include socioeconomic surveys, impact census and inventory surveys, poverty and gender assessment, assessment of local public health institutions and service delivery etc. They were carried out at different times of the project preparation and updated along the engineering design progress. The planning followed a participatory process through information sharing and continuous consultation with local communities over impact identification, compensation and resettlement policies, options for relocation and resettlement, approach for livelihood development as well as their views and recommendations for the project. The studies applied a participatory approach, placing the community in the centre, and involving a collective process of reflection, discussion, and consultation with the different groups. All key stakeholders were consulted individually, in homogenous subgroups or in mixed groups to understand the local needs, priorities and demands concerning the proposed project. This program is broadly endorsed and supported by local communities.

The following methods were used to collect data:

- Field visits by field investigators to all villages/communities affected by the project, to ascertain the socio-economic profile of the area.
• Focus group discussions (FGDs) at village level with different potentially affected groups of people, more importantly, women, fishermen, cobblers and other socio-economically deprived people to ascertain the impact of the project on them.

• Meetings with the Upazila Nirbahi Officer, upazila representatives, health workers, school teachers and others were held during the course of field visits with emphasis on project impact and benefits, poverty, road safety, impact on vulnerable people, and other related issues.

• A poverty assessment was carried out through separate FGDs with groups of poor men and women and well-off men and women, to ascertain the particular project impacts on each of these groups.

• A socio-economic survey was undertaken as part of ADB PPTA Household Survey, 2006.

• A gender study was carried out to analyze the current status and needs of women and the potential impact of the project on them. Separate discussions were held to capture women’s collective perceptions on social, economic and cultural norms and their ability to access facilities. Some specific exercises such as decision making analysis were also done.

• A detailed analysis of secondary data sources was carried out to understand the social, economic and demographic situation in the project area.
2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Development objective

The main development objective of the Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project is to provide direct connections between the Central and Southwest regions of the country through a fixed river crossing over the Padma River between Mawa and Janjira. The GOB considers the project to be a national priority project stimulating both national and regional socio-economic development. The bridge together with the completion of National Highway N8 will contribute significantly towards facilitating social, economic and industrial development in the relatively underdeveloped Southwest region with a population of over 30 million. A railway river crossing is included in the project as a first step towards completing a railway connection between Dhaka and the Southwest. The bridge will further facilitate utility river crossings including utilities like a gas transmission pipeline, a power transmission line and an optic fiber cable.

The bridge lies on the route to Kolkata (India) and will form an integral part of the Asian Highway network system. It is also expected to become an important highway for trade and transportation of goods between Bangladesh and India. The project’s area of influence is thus much larger and includes the entire highway and railway corridor from Tamabil (land port to India) via Dhaka to Banapole (land port to India) serving about 29% of all Bangladesh.

2.2 Project components

The bridge is designed to be an approximately 6.15 km long fixed-crossing double-deck steel bridge with provisions for a four-lane divided motorway, a rail line, gas pipeline, optic fiber cable and power transmission lines on the bridge. The project components include (see also Figure 2.1):

- A 6.15 km long two-level steel truss main bridge (4-lane divided highway on top and single track rail on lower deck)
- Bridge end facilities: 27 ha on the Mawa side and 117 ha on the Janjira side, including toll plazas and service areas on both sides of the river for emergency services, construction management etc, and tourism in the post-construction period, particularly on the Janjira side.
- Transition structures including road and railway viaducts from the bridge to the approach roads. The road viaduct in Mawa is 1 km long, and about 900 m at Janjira. The rail viaduct is 3 km in Mawa and 4 km in Janjira with new railway stations at both ends.
- The approach road to the bridge consists of a 12.4 km 4-lane divided highway with 6 bridges (30 – 270 m) over local waterways, 9 local road underpasses and 14 drainage culverts.
- Access roads totaling about 8.9 km and 14.5 km of service roads.
- Four resettlement sites (two at Mawa and two at Janjira side) for the relocation of households and business enterprises to be resettled, including the required support infrastructure and services, such as schools, mosques, clinics, markets, utilities etc.
- River training works, including 2 km of river bank protection on the north bank near Mawa and a 12.5 km bank protection on the Janjira site along the south channel.

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7 Two road sections of N8, which are not yet up to standard, will be upgraded on priority basis.
3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

3.1 Previous studies

The socio-economic situation in the project area was assessed in a number of studies starting in 1999 (prefeasibility study). The main objective of the social studies was to identify the distinctive characteristics of the project population with respect to their socio-economic profile, specifically taking into consideration information such as literacy level, employment pattern, means of income generation, health conditions, poverty incidence etc. The studies also looked into how the proposed project could augment benefits for local population as well as minimize or mitigate potential adverse project impacts.

The process of data collection included a census and extensive socio-economic surveys in the sample villages in the project areas. The studies were conducted as part of the ADB PPTA feasibility study in 2006 and covered a variety of households belonging to different socio-economic groups. A total of 10 villages and habitations in the project area were covered for extensive household surveys. Altogether 400 sample households were interviewed.
During the course of the study, the team used multiple methods like discussions with village leaders, schoolteachers, shopkeepers, health workers, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercises, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and individual field surveys. A wide range of data was collected, including demography, social stratification, religion, education, occupation, and income and expenditure patterns.

3.2 Socio-economy

3.2.1 Population and demography

The three districts of the project are predominantly rural with an average urban population of 11%. The average household size in the district is estimated at 5.1 members on average. Single person households account for a mere 0.55%. During the last decades the urban population in the districts of Shariatpur and Madaripur has increased drastically by respectively 66% and 65% respectively, which is almost double the national rate of 37%. The urban population of Munshiganj district on the north side of the bridge has increased by 35%, which is more in line with the national rate. An estimated 30% of the households in Mawa and Janjira live under the absolute poverty line as per the 2006 data, which is only marginally lower than the average of the district at 32%.

Large parts of the districts are rural with 60 to 75% of land used for agriculture. About 60% of the residents in the three districts own agricultural land. Only 19% of the land is irrigated. Poverty incidence on the Janjira side is almost double than that on the Mawa side. An estimated 7.5% of all households in Mawa live under the hard core poverty line against 12% on Janjira side.

3.2.2 Economy and employment

Income on the Mawa side is mainly generated through retail trade, services at the ferry ghat, industries like brick kilns, transport, production of firewood etc. Mawa has a fish market, but not much land available for livestock holding, poultry or kitchen gardening. The south side of the river has a strong agricultural character and most people earn their living by growing a wide variety of agricultural and horticultural crops. Farms are small and usually consist of several plots totaling no more than 1 acre. Cropping intensity on the south side is high (210%).

Possession of entertainment and life-easing home appliances is an indicator of the quality of life and the economic status of people in Bangladesh. According to the socio-economic survey about 61% of the population in the project area sleeps in good quality beds, 35% of the households possess steel almirahs and about 12% have a TV. People on Mawa site enjoy higher standards than those on Janjira site.

3.2.3 Education

According to BIDS Census Survey (July/August 2009) 31.3% of the female population in the project area is illiterate compared to 23.5% of males. Government incentives in recent years on female education increased enrolment of girls. The RAP study among the affected households in 2005/06 showed that girls’ enrolment (52%) was higher than that of boys (48%). In Mawa relatively more girls attend school while on Janjira side more boys attend schools (Table 3.1).

| Table 3.1 Enrolment and schooling in affected areas by sex (%) |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Sex             | Munshiganj      | Shariatpur      | Madaripur       |
| Male            | 45.2            | 52.6            | 50.4            | 47.9 |
| Female          | 54.8            | 47.4            | 49.6            | 52.1 |
| Total           | 100.0           | 100.0           | 100.0           | 100.0 |

Source: Estimated from BCL/BBA RAP Study, RAP, PMBP, June 2006

The gap in education among male and female is more or less close at primary and secondary school level, but it still persists at higher secondary and tertiary level. At all secondary levels girls’ drop-out rates are higher than boys’. Gender inequalities in all areas continue, and are usually greater among the poor.
3.2.4 Health services

Health services in the project area are poor. Most people have to travel long distances to reach medical care in emergencies situations (Shibchar (30 min), Madaripur (2 hrs), or Dhaka (4 hrs). Since men are more mobile, they have better access to health care. Char inhabitants have to travel by boat to either Kathalbari to buy medicine or to Mawa to visit a health facility. In Mawa town about 85% have access to a health facility and 80% visit a physician. In Janjira about 70% seek assistance from a facility or a physician and 60% go to health services provided by NGOs. Most other people in the project area go to quacks and medicine shops for minor medical treatment.

Immunization percentages for infants have improved. Maternal deaths still account for 20% of all causes of death among women in reproductive age. An analysis by the World Bank (2008) concluded that the key determinant of women utilizing reproductive health services was not so much physical access, as education level, exposure to media and household income. This was confirmed during focus group discussions. Certainly the latter two variables are areas this project could aim to address for the project-affected people.

3.2.5 Water supply and sanitation

According to the national population census 2001, tubewells are the major source of drinking water being used by about 87% of the population. However, only 37% of the population used sanitary latrines in 2001. About 55% of the households in Munshiganj district have electricity, against 32% in Madaripur and only 14% in Shariatpur district.

There is a high concentration of religious education in Madaripur and Shariatpur districts mostly attracting students from very poor families. There are colleges for higher secondary and graduation level education in the project districts. There are also schools and colleges specifically for girls. General education is supplemented by mass education centers.

3.3 Position and role of women

3.3.1 Gender analysis

During the course of the project preparation a detailed gender analysis was undertaken to study the position of women in the project area and the potential impact of the project on them. The surveys concluded that the gender role and relations between men and women are largely comparable with Bangladesh society at large. Few gender differences were noted between the two sides of the river. Despite Mawa’s greater proximity to services and to Dhaka, men were noted to be much more mobile than women in both areas. Women on the Janjira side lead a village based existence with mobility restricted to visiting relatives or medical facilities in times of emergency. Husbands or sons do the buying and selling at markets on behalf of the village women. Many women in Mawa have husbands or sons living and working in Dhaka. As a result, women around Mawa predominantly live in rented houses or leased land much closer to each other. Women on Janjira side enjoy more space mostly on their own land.

3.3.2 Economic participation of women

Women are traditionally involved in home-based reproductive and unpaid domestic production work. Participation of women in agriculture is mostly in the form of rice husking and processing of crops at household level. Women have access to NGO-based micro-credit, but often they borrow money for investments made by their sons, husbands or fathers. Very few women have been able to invest directly in commercial operations like small shops, cattle raising, beef fattening, etc. In Mawa women and girls are often involved in sewing designs for garments, resale of fabric, home-based tailoring, or as cooks in local restaurants or migrant workers’ messes. Poor widows and divorcees normally work as domestic help in local households.

3.3.3 Women’s rights and empowerment

The status of women in the villages of the impact area is similar to that in the traditional Bangladesh society constrained by cultural and religious bindings. Women generally have no leadership in the
village or in their families. The general outlook of the women in the area is male driven and they do not dare speak out on their own. Poor women have little control over family resources unless the household is female-headed or has access to micro-credit. The gap between men and women is clearly visible with respect to health care, food intake, financial position, education, ownership of property and participation in decision-making.

Gradually, women are obtaining access to small business concerns such as poultry, duck farming, grocery, storing of seasonal goods, etc. Women are increasingly attaining access to ownership of land, business, and they are struggling to establish their rights and ensuring their role in family lives and community as well.

3.3.4 Women’s mobility patterns

Women’s mobility is limited to shopping, wage earning work, small business, attending school/college, visiting clinic and hospital for treatment, and occasionally to relatives’ homes. They are mostly confined within their home and do not move far other than for registration of deeds and undergoing major medical treatment. Women in poor households go out to earn their two square meals and maintain their families.

3.4 Charlands

3.4.1 Charlands within the project area

There are several chars within the project’s area of influence. The largest is Char Janajat, which lies between 2-15 km upstream from the bridge, along the south bank stretching from the confluence of the Arial Khan with Padma River and Janjira. It is a complex of charlands developed over the last 20 years, and attached to the mainland in recent years. Char Janajat is moderately populated with numerous small villages locally called kandi. An estimated 43% of the area is used for agriculture the rest consists of grass and reed lands and open water. Another major complex of chars (Char Teutia-Louhajong/Korhati) lies 1 km downstream of the bridge stretching from Mawa along the north bank with little or no settlement. The other chars are often small, usually not vegetated nor inhabited. The charlands within the project boundary cover 47 mouzas belonging to 16 unions in 4 upazilas of 4 districts. The mouzas cover chars, open water and parts of the mainland. According to the 2001 Census, about 93,000 people live on the chars upstream and almost 66,000 people on the chars downstream of the bridge.

3.4.2 Socio-economic characteristics

Charlands emerge from the river as a result of accretion through sedimentation of silt and sand and they may disappear as a result of erosion. The chars in the study area undergo erosion due to the heavy flow of the river along the southwest side. Almost eight times more land was eroded along the bank lines than was accreted in the River Padma between 1984 and 1993. In the project area, there has been erosion on both banks, although the erosion rate was less. Nonetheless, if they have been silted up above the normal flood level some chars become stable and are occupied for cultivation and settlement. The charland communities live without or with only limited modern civic amenities like a good road network, health centers, cyclone shelter, schools, electricity supply or other social institutions.

The main occupation of charland dwellers is agriculture with relatively much livestock husbandry. Most of the charland is double cropped, producing rice and winter crops including pulses, wheat, and vegetables. Almost all households have cattle. However, the island and attached chars appear to be less productive than the adjacent mainland areas. The major reasons for this are the less favorable soil conditions and the uncertainties due to erosion and frequent floods. The perennial availability of river water provides many of the char communities year-round opportunities for fishing. Current livelihood sources of the char people include agriculture (80%), fishery (10%), trading (5%) and services (5%).

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8 Bangladesh Consultants Ltd., Report on PRA, FGD and Consultation, RAP Study for Padma Multipurpose Bridge, April 2006
9 FGDs conducted by the Safeguard Social Consultants in 2009
Job opportunities in the charland are much more limited than on the mainland. A sizable proportion of char people migrate to the mainland seeking wage employment.

The charlands are characterized by the near absence of roads and other infrastructure. Most transport is by boat. There are a few earthen roads, usually not connected to the mainland roads. There is very little or no electricity. Rural markets or trading hubs are lacking. There are a few government primary schools. After the completion of primary schooling, students have to move to the mainland for higher education. Hospitals or health centers are absent.

Each year a large percentage of the charlands is inundated during floods. In a normal year floods have little impact. But the high floods of 1998, 2004, and 2007 inundated most of the chars by 1.5 m of water and people became homeless and had to evacuate to safer places. Most charland dwellers have been subjected to previous evacuations due to erosion or damage by high floods. People on the chars are socially and economically very vulnerable.

3.4.3 Legal ownership of charlands

The ownership of the land between the riverbanks is determined by the Alluvion-Diluvian Land Law. Charlands are alluvion land when they are sufficiently emerged above the normal water level in the river. There is a complex joint-ownership divided between government and original owners. The land becomes diluvial, when it is eroded and disappears under water. In this event the owner is exempted from paying any further revenues and the submerged area becomes property of the government. If after re-emergence within 30 years of erosion the diluvial area becomes alluvion again, the previous owner enjoys priority in getting the land back. The revenue exemption receipt has to be submitted as a proof.

3.4.4 Social dynamics and migration pattern

Landownership is constantly changing because of erosion and accretion. Just as the areas of the chars are dynamic, so is the human population on them. Migration may be permanent or temporary. People move permanently when their homesteads are eroded to accommodate themselves on newly accreted land, or to find work in other areas. Temporary movements are made to take advantage of seasonal economic opportunities, which may be outside the chars (out-migration to work in urban areas, for example), or within when people use land that is only available in the dry season (in-migration).

Permanent out- or in-migration appears to be closely associated with past patterns of erosion and accretion. Out-migration was limited along the bank lines which are subject to bank erosion. In-migration was widespread in the new island chars and is presumed to be a response to the changing chars. Seasonal in and out-migration is very common among char dwellers. Seasonal migration often only involves some male household members leaving the others behind. Naturally at that time women take care of the family in all respects.

Many households that have been displaced by bank erosion elsewhere have taken shelter on char Janajat and char Teutia-Louhajong. Many of them are forced to find employment outside the area and many have found temporary or permanent work in the urban centers in the greater Dhaka area, which is relatively nearby.

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4 OVERVIEW OF LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

4.1 Relevant GOB legislation on land acquisition

- **The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (Ordinance II of 1982)**

This Ordinance is the basic instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh. It is restricted to legal owners of property as supported by records of ownership such as deeds, title or agreements, compensating for land as well as any business, structure, trees and crops on the land. Owners of acquired land receive cash compensation at market value with a 50% premium above the assessed price. The law specifies methods for the calculation of the market value of property based on recorded prices obtained from relevant government departments, such as the Registrar (land), the Public Works Department (structures), the Divisional Forest Offices (for trees), the Department of Agricultural Extension (for crops yield), the Department of Agricultural Marketing (for crop prices) and the Department of Fisheries (for fish stock).

The Ministry of Land deals with land acquisition and has delegated some of its authority to the Commissioner at Divisional level and to the Deputy Commissioner at District level. The Deputy Commissioners (DCs) have authority over land acquisition and payment of compensation to legal landowners (up to a maximum of 50 standard bighas or 16.7 acre)\(^\text{12}\).

The DC determines (i) a market value of acquired assets on the date of notice of acquisition (based on the registered value of similar property bought and/or sold in the area over the preceding 12 months), and (ii) 50% premium on the assessed value (other than crops) due to compulsory acquisition. The 1994 amendment provides for payment of crop compensation to tenant cultivators.

- **The East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1951**

The East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act 1951 (Section 7) defines the ownership and right of use of alluvion (payosti) and diluvial land (sikosti) in the country. This law is relevant to the project for the acquisition of lands within the bank line of the river for river training work (RTW). Legally, the GOB owns the bank line and eroded land (submerged) in the river. However, the original owner(s) may claim the land if it reemerges in a natural process within 30 years from the date of erosion.

- **The Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project (Land Acquisition) Act 2009**

The Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project (Land Acquisition) Act 2009 has been promulgated to refuse any fraudulent claim for compensation of land or structures. Video filming the right-of-way is a provision of the law to ensure compensation for genuine losses only. The law also ensures the project’s priority and indemnifies all its activities and actions beyond any question in court. The law entrusts the DCs with the task of verification on the basis of evidence (including video images) to recognize or not recognize any claim for compensation.

- **Inadequacies of GOB legislation regarding land acquisition and resettlement**

Current legislation has several inadequacies. First, 1982 Ordinance II does not cover persons without title or ownership record affected by the project, such as informal settlers/squatters, occupiers, and informal tenants and leaseholders without land registration documents. Moreover the law does not ensure a realistic replacement market value of property acquired as it is based on registered price which is lower than the actual market price (it is well known that people in Bangladesh undervalue land during transactions to pay lower registration fees. The result is that compensation for land paid by the DC, including premium still remains lower than the real market price or replacement value. The act does not have provisions for resettlement of affected households/businesses or any assistance for restoration of livelihoods of affected persons. As a result, land acquisition potentially diminishes the productive base of farm families and those affected and displaced by development projects.

\(^\text{12}\) For larger areas the DC has to get litigation of Divisional level
The National Constitution of Bangladesh mentions the fundamental rights and general guidelines for a policy on resettlement/rehabilitation of citizens adversely affected due to any activity of the State. Article 40 of the constitution states categorically that every citizen has the right to practice any lawful occupation, which implies that anything that impedes such right (a) should not be done or (b) should take supplementary measures to make good the losses incurred by the citizen. Resettlement and rehabilitation of adversely affected people due to infrastructure projects clearly fall within this requirement for supplementary measures. However, according to Article 42, no law with provision for compensation for acquisition of land can be challenged in a court on the grounds that such compensation has been inadequate.

4.2 Co-financer Safeguard Policies

4.2.1 World Bank Operational Policies

The World Bank has several operational policies that require social screening, impact assessment, and public consultation and participation to ensure that projects in which it invests are implemented in a socially responsible manner. However, OP 4.11 on Indigenous People does not apply, since there are no indigenous groups or people as defined by the policy in the project area. But OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement is clearly triggered, since PMBP involves a major land acquisition and resettlement operation. According to these policies, the social impacts of project interventions have to be assessed and the persons affected by the project (PAPs), host communities, and NGOs have to be consulted on issues relating to land acquisition and displacement of persons. PAPs also must be given the opportunity to participate in planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement programme, especially in the process of developing and implementing procedures for determining the eligibility for compensation and development assistance, and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms. Particular attention has to be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement

Operational Policy 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement deals with the Bank’s approach to mitigation of economic, social and environmental risks associated with involuntary resettlement due to projects where a Bank investment is sought or applied. In summary the policy requires that:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.

- If resettlement cannot be avoided, measures should be conceived and implemented to enable the displaced persons to share in project benefits.

- Affected persons should be meaningfully consulted and should be given opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programmes.

- Affected persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them to pre-project levels or to levels prior to the beginning of project implementation.

4.2.2 The Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policies

The safeguard policy of the ADB (2009) also stresses social screening, social and poverty impact assessment and mitigation of adverse social impacts including resettlement, public health, gender and ethnic minorities for formulation and execution of development projects compliant to social safeguards. The social safeguards policy statements 2009 include SPS-2 on Involuntary Resettlement and SPS-3 on Indigenous Peoples. For PMBP only SPS-2 applies.

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SPS-2 on Involuntary Resettlement

SPS-2 on involuntary resettlement requires that involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized wherever possible by exploring all project and design alternatives, that the livelihoods of all displaced persons are enhanced or at least restored in real terms relative to pre-project levels, and that standards of living of displaced poor and other vulnerable groups are improved.

The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

Specific principles of SPS 2 are presented in Table 4.1:

Table 4.1   Summary Safeguard Policy for Involuntary Resettlement principles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>SPS 2- Safeguard policy for involuntary resettlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement screening and social assessment</td>
<td>Social and involuntary resettlement impact and risks will be assessed from the earliest phase of project cycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation and participation</td>
<td>Affected persons and their community will be consulted and their concerns and suggestions will be considered in the project design. A grievance mechanism will be established to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons’ concerns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood restoration</td>
<td>Livelihoods of the displaced persons will be restored by adopting all viable alternative options including replacement of assets with equal or higher value or the replacement cost and additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible. Special attention will be given to the poor, women, and vulnerable groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assisted relocation</td>
<td>All relocation of displaced persons will be at project cost including subsistence for the transitional period and access to similar social and economic opportunities. Compensation and other resettlement entitlements will be provided before physical or economic displacement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land title</td>
<td>Displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement plan</td>
<td>A resettlement plan will be prepared elaborating on displaced persons’ entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure</td>
<td>Disclosure of a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclosure of the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders. Monitoring reports should also be disclosed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>Resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons and achievement of objectives of resettlement plans have to be monitored and assessed against baseline conditions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2.3   Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
JICA introduced new guidelines for environmental and social considerations on 1 April 2010, consolidating the different guidelines used by former JBIC and JICA into a single set. The guidelines are based on the following principles:

- A wide range of social impacts should be addressed.
- Measures for social consideration should be applied from an early stage until the monitoring stage.
- Accountability and transparency should be ensured during the entire process.
- Stakeholders’ opinions should play a prominent role in the decision-making process.
- Information should be disclosed in consultation with the project proponent.
- The capacity of organizations involved in environmental and social operations should be enhanced.
- Prompt implementation.

The PMBP is classified Category A, as large-scale involuntary resettlement is involved. Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) should be submitted as well as impact assessments for social and environmental impacts of the project. Impacts to be assessed and examined, termed social considerations, include impacts on human health and safety as well as involuntary resettlement. Environmental and Social assessment reports and RAPs should be published on the websites 120 days prior to final environmental and social review and board considerations.

4.2.4 Islamic Development Bank IDB

The social guidelines of the IDB are under preparation and yet to be published. IDB supports the harmonized social safeguard policies applicable to the project.

4.3 Harmonization of Co-Financiers’ policies

4.3.1 Gap analysis

The international development financing institutions, co-financing the project, have their own safeguard policies to minimize displacement and require time-bound action plans with measures to restore or improve livelihood and income of those affected by development projects. Since the 1982 Ordinance falls short of a number of safeguard requirements, the project has developed a land acquisition and resettlement policy that complies with the harmonized safeguard requirements of the co-financiers. The harmonization was carried out through a gap analysis involving the 1982 Ordinance II and the co-financiers’ safeguard policies as well as identification of gap-filling measures. The harmonization has also benefited from the good practices in resettlement of affected persons in Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge Project. The harmonized policy forms the basis for the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) for various project components.

4.4 Resettlement policy framework

4.4.1 Resettlement policy and principles

The resettlement policy framework for the PMBP has been designed to (a) cover all affected persons/households irrespective of titles to land, (b) compensate for lost assets, and (c) restore or enhance the livelihoods of all categories of affected persons. Those affected by the project will not only receive cash compensation for land and other assets at full replacement cost as per market price at the time of dispossession, but additional measures has been undertaken to ensure minimum disruption of their lives and livelihoods during project construction. Households to be displaced physically and affected economically will receive due compensation, relocation assistance and allowances in accordance with the following policy and guidelines, which are also part of the project’s Resettlement Framework.

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16 The Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project - Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Draft), 27 April 2009.
• Affected persons will receive replacement value of land and other assets before relocation. Likewise, loss of standing crops and trees will be compensated at market price.

• Owners of residential/commercial units will be compensated at replacement costs. Renters/leaseholders affected by loss of living quarters or commercial premises will receive compensation and resettlement benefits due to loss of income or dislocation.

• Affected community structures or physical cultural resources will be rebuilt or replaced at market prices under project supervision.

• Affected people will receive assistance to re-establish lost assets or livelihood.

• The needs of women and vulnerable groups will be identified and provisions made for social and economic development support, employment, and means of subsistence to improve their status/livelihoods.

• Resettlement sites will be developed by the project with civic amenities to resettle affected people, particularly those losing homesteads and business structures in the proximity of their original villages.

• BBA/resettlement implementing NGO will assist PAPs and business-owners/operators – both directly and indirectly affected – in all aspects. The EA (through resettlement unit) will involve all stakeholders in the decision-making process concerning relocation and resettlement.

• BBA will guide, supervise, and monitor land acquisition, compensation payment, and resettlement of the PAPs, including grievance redress and resolution of disputed claims for compensation/resettlement benefits.

• Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be formed to ensure participation, and speedy out-of-court settlement of as many disputes as possible.

• Independent third party monitoring by an external monitoring agency contracted to monitor resettlement operations and outcomes evaluation.

All affected households and persons will be eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance from the project. The policy framework for the PMBP has been designed to ensure that those affected are not disadvantaged, receive full support during the resettlement processes and can regain their lost income and livelihoods.

4.4.2 Eligibility criteria

Eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance will be limited by a cut-off date (COD). The COD for compensation under law (Ordinance II of 1982 with amendments) for those identified on project right-of-way land proposed for acquisition is considered to be the time of service of notice under Section 3 or joint verification by Deputy Commissioners (DCs), whichever is earlier (legal COD). The affected households and title holders have already received notice under section 3 from the concerned DCs on 16 March 2008 in Munshiganj, 7 January 2008 in Madaripur and 23 January 2008 in Shariatpur district.

The Census survey carried out by BIDS and satellite images taken by CEGIS will be considered as the cut-off date from BBA’s side. Census survey to be conducted in the RTW areas after finalization of the RTW design, or similar date as designated by BBA will be regarded as the COD for compensation eligibility. Any non-titled persons such as nodibashi or uthuli or other informal settlers living in the acquired/affected area will be identified as per BIDS census. Any persons moving into the project area after the cut-off dates will not be entitled to compensation from DC or any assistance from BBA. However, any PAPs not covered in the enumerations before the CODs can be enlisted with sufficient proof established by IVC.

BBA made video films of the right-of-way land, structures and trees during the survey conducted by JMBA in 2006 to control fraudulent claims at the implementation stage. This will be further updated
and cross-verified by satellite images of the project area provided by CEGIS\textsuperscript{17}. Meanwhile, the GOB has already taken legal measures to refuse compensation for fake structures erected on project right-of-way with the aim to claim compensation\textsuperscript{18}.

4.4.3 Valuation of assets

The Deputy Commissioner (DC) follows the rules laid down in the 1982 Ordinance to determine market prices for assets like land, structures trees and crops, with assistance from other relevant departments such as Public Works Department (PWD) for structures, Divisional Forest Office for trees, and Departments of Agricultural Extension for yields and Department of Agriculture Marketing for crop prices. The assessed value is typically lower than the replacement costs. To ensure that the project-affected persons can replace the lost property, replacement value will be provided as determined by an independent agency and recommended by the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) constituted by BBA with representatives from BBA, concerned DC office, upazila, and PWD. PVAC has already been approved by GOB and gazetted on 25 October 2009.

The detailed design team will give PVAC all technical support to assess and recommend the replacement value of acquired properties to the Bridge Division, MOC for approval. BBA will pay the difference between the replacement value and the DC payments under the 1982 Ordinance II. Furthermore, PAPs will be allowed to take back materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops without cost, despite compensation paid by the DCs. A notice will be issued by BBA/DC Office that PAPs may take away such materials.

4.5 Lessons learnt in JMBP

4.5.1 Institutional capacity and weaknesses

Resettlement in the Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge Project (JMBP) was conceived as a separate project. A Resettlement Unit (RU) headed by a project director with headquarters at Dhaka was responsible for planning, implementation and monitoring all resettlement activities under the revised RAP. Two field offices on either side of the river were set up to carry out resettlement implementation at field level. The RU was assisted by a management consultant with one expatriate and three local long-term resettlement specialists and some short-term assistance.

The Deputy Commissioners on behalf of the GOB acquired land for the project. To ease off replacement land transaction two special land registration cells were set up. A special subordinate judge was appointed in each affected district to resolve legal disputes on land. In addition, there were legally constituted Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) to settle disputes outside the purview of the law.

An NGO was hired for the implementation of the revised Resettlement Action Plan engaging about 150 staff through five field offices. The NGO computerized all land acquisition and resettlement data and developed automated information processing systems and instruments that supported the RU in their task of entitlement delivery. After withdrawal of the NGO in December 2000 the RU continued payment of entitlements up to 2003. The implementation of the revised RAP was widely viewed as a successful set-up. Nonetheless, a number of limitations were identified:

- Involuntary resettlement was a new concept. Although the entitlement delivery mechanism and relocation and resettlement of the PAPs were efficient, the utilization of compensation money and resettlement benefit and credit support were not always effective due to lack of follow up programmes by the NGO involved for income restoration.
- Lack of updated landownership records delayed payment of CCL and the resettlement exercises thereby.
- The RU suffered shortage of manpower since only 29 staff were deployed out of 69 planned.

\textsuperscript{17} Satellite imagery taken end January 2010 using WorldView-2 images will be used. The satellite images will show existing structures and physical setting affected by the Right of Way.

\textsuperscript{18} Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project (Land Acquisition) Act 2009 (Act 31 of 2009).
The special courts established by GOB were not effective.

4.5.2 Strengths of policy application

The strengths of the applied policy in JMBP were:

- The intent of the revised RAP was to facilitate “land for land” by providing additional grants to cover replacement cost of land and refund of stamp duty for registration. PAPs have been able to replace 105% of their homestead lost the project and 55% of their agricultural land.

- The replacement price of land and its enhancement after considering the price increase within three years was effective to resettle the affected persons.

- The cash assistance for dismantling, transfer and reconstruction of structures and salvageable materials given back free of cost was effective to vacate the land timely.

- The refusal of compensation for structures built with ulterior motives was a just policy that did not affect the actual structure losers.

- Information dissemination and consultation with affected persons ensured people’s participation and transparency and helped the resettlement implementation in a positive way.

- The provision of house plots in the developed RS for persons without titles to their previous homestead, proved to be effective

4.5.3 Limitations of the policy application

Limitations of the resettlement policy were:

- Bank loans facilitating timely purchase of replacement land could not be continued after only a few disbursements due to inconvenient modality for banks.

- Payment of additional grand was tied with land purchase. As a result, not all the people who lost land were able to buy replacement land and avail additional grants for replacement land purchase and reimbursement of stamp duty.

- Female-headed households of EFAP were supposed to receive house plots in resettlement sites, but that did not occur.

- Households receiving construction grants could not be entertained with house plots in resettlement sites, even if they applied because the persons who received construction grant proved that he had already settled in a place of his choice.

- Not all wage losers in the households were entitled to one time cash grant; only one member per family was entertained.

- Fifteen decimal plots as an alternative to training people with less than 15 decimals of land was not entertained.

- Surplus land after construction was not leased out to affected persons.

- Institutional assistance to support affected persons purchasing replacement land did not work.

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19 The land acquisition in Bangladesh has traditionally been associated with some degree of fraudulent claims. The generous compensation policy for JMBP led to loopholes for any subsequent acquisition after disclosure of the policy. A huge number of structures were erected in proposed acquisition sites to defraud the government. With the intervention of the media, policy attention was given to the issue and a new law was promulgated with stricter cut-off dates for eligible claims (SRO 218 of December 18, 1995). The law delegated powers to the district authority to exercise their discretion for preventing fraudulent claims.
Due to lack of employment opportunities nearby the west resettlement site, the plots were not attractive to the settlers. On the other hand, the plots were lucrative to rich people, interested to settle near the bridge, who offered high price to the PAPs. The PAPs have been able to purchase about 1 acre of agricultural land in the remote areas of Sirajgonj, selling his 2.5 decimal plot in the RS site.

Income and livelihood restoration for the vulnerable affected persons could not be achieved. However, their housing and economic position enhanced substantially as they got back their house structure free of cost in addition to the compensation and replacement value they received for their lost land which was 5-15 times higher than cash compensation under law.

Affected persons who left the area before the start of revised RAP implementation could not be notified adequately due to lack of resources.

4.5.4 Best practices

The JMBP resettlement programme established many ‘best practices’ as examples in resettlement management. These include (i) a socio-economic survey by an NGO and an effective social impact assessment; (ii) information campaigns and public consultations; (iii) minimizing resettlement effects during project implementation; (iv) entitlement policy covering all categories of PAPs; (v) comprehensive resettlement plan; (vi) special attention to women and other vulnerable groups; (vii) civic amenities in relocated sites; (viii) strong and innovative resettlement organization in collaboration with NGOs; (ix) computerized LA&R data management, use automated tools for payment processing and effective supervision and monitoring by using a computerized Management Information System (MIS) and Focus Group meetings of the PAPs; (x) market surveys in the project area to determine market price of land twice during the implementation period to ensure replacement value; and (xi) attention to mitigation of post-construction impacts.

4.5.5 Lessons learned

The practical experience in JMBP resettlement provided some vital lessons in developing future resettlement plans as well as policy revisions for the government and the international development financing institutions; including:

- The back-dated land administration and clumsy land recording system delays payment of compensation and sometimes present landowners cannot be fully compensated.
- Piece-meal acquisition tempted PAPs to abuse the policy and some benefited more than once.
- People losing negligible amounts of land (1 or 2 decimals or a fraction of it) created the problem of having to deal with unnecessarily large numbers of people with nominal entitlements. Many people did not appear to receive their too small entitlements.
- An award book for payment of compensation was a vital instrument for implementation of the resettlement action plan. However, it was difficult and time consuming to obtain an authenticated copy of the award book.
- Resettlement plots were often too small to accommodate relocated families. Large families with more than one married son faced difficulties in accommodating them.
- In a land scarce country like Bangladesh, many people could not buy replacement land and were eventually deprived of the assistance for replacement price of land.
- Erection of fake structures and compensation refusal required tremendous attention and input from the executing agency. The cutoff date for recognizing physical assets should be practical, so that no-one can defraud government.
- Host community incentives encouraged pulling in affected persons instead of not accepting them.
- Advance information to the affected persons could prevent many problems.
5 PARTICIPATORY APPROACH AND CONSULTATIONS

5.1 Public consultations and participation

Consultation and participation has been a major principle in the planning and preparation of the detailed design of the PMBP. Experience indicates that involuntary resettlement generally gives rise to severe problems for the affected population making them apprehensive towards the project. These problems can be reduced if people are properly informed and consulted during project planning and implementation and are allowed to make meaningful choices. Consultation is hence a two-way process where the executing agency, policy makers, beneficiaries and affected persons discuss and share their concerns in a project process.

The process of public consultation and participation in the PMBP was first initiated in 2000 and has since been an integral part of all studies and assessments. During the design and preparation of the Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs I, II and III) the affected people and communities have been strongly encouraged to participate in project planning and design. Communities were consulted during public consultation meetings, which were organized at various stages. The objectives of all these consultations was to inform the communities and population about the positive and negative impacts of the project and to incorporate their views, suggestions and inputs to minimize the adverse effects as far as possible and to optimize the benefits of the resettlement operation within the limits of the harmonized safeguard policies of GOB and co-financiers.

5.2 Consultations undertaken during project preparation

The BBA conducted a number of consultation meetings during the preparation of the LAP, the RAP and the EMP in late 2005 and early 2006 including 3 workshops in three districts, 4 Focus Group Discussions (FGD), 3 Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) consultations and 3 Social Communication meetings. Prior to that, the JICA study team conducted 3 PRA consultations and 5 FGDs in the project affected areas of Munshiganj, Shariatpur and Madaripur districts in 2004.

In 2006 during ADB’s PPTA study 12 consultation meetings were conducted (7 in the project affected area and 5 FGDs on the upstream charland). In addition 8 information and communication meetings were organized as part of the poverty and social assessment in selected villages within the project affected area and one in Char Janajat.

The consultation processes were further stepped up during the detailed design through formal and informal meetings, village level workshops, and disclosures of project impacts to the affected households and communities. All concerns raised in the past studies were addressed in the detailed design stage in terms of enhanced mitigation measures and benefits.

In July 2009, BBA conducted 3 open meetings on resettlement site issues in Munshiganj, Shariatpur and Madaripur areas. In addition, the detail design environmental team conducted a total of 10 FGDs - one for each of the 5 resettlement sites, 2 service areas, 2 construction yards and one in the upstream charland - on the likely impacts of the bridge.

A summary of the consultations undertaken in the different stages of Project Preparation is given in Table 5.1.
### Table 5.1 Summary of key project consultation sessions during project preparation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>No. of sessions</th>
<th>Subject matter</th>
<th>Number of Participants&lt;sup&gt;20&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Detailed Design Stage | 4 Jan 2010   | Consultation Meeting | Kazirsura Bazar of Bandarkhola Union | Environmental issues figured prominently in the consultation. It was reported that this char has eroded twice since 1966 and accordingly resettlement took place twice in this char albeit riverbank erosion of the charland is almost a regular phenomenon at the rate of 1.5 km last year. The community was of the opinion that the proposed riverbank protection may lead to waterlogging or induced flooding upstream of the char and downstream of Arial Khan confluence. | - Consultant (4)  
- Char people (150)  
- Local elite |
|                  | 20 Dec 2009  | FGD                | 1 (Diara Narikelbaria Union) | Environmental and social impacts of the Project on the upstream chars. Charland population gave their inputs and suggestions on the Project components particularly related to RTW.                                                  | - Consultant (4)  
- Community (400)  
- Chairman of Diara Narikelbaria Union,  
- Upazila Chairman of Sadarpur |
|                  | 11 Nov 2009  | Field visit and discussions | 1 (Charlands upstream of PMBP) | Environmental and social impacts of the Project on the upstream chars. People in the locality could imagine a number of benefits accruing from the PMBP: (i) employment generation in the adjoining areas, (ii) reduction in the cost and time of transport primarily to Dhaka, (iii) induced development of physical and social infrastructure, and (iv) development of tourism. | - Consultant (2)  
- Community Leaders, &Representatives (9)  
- Other community members |
|                  | Sept 2009    | FGD                | 10              | Environmental and social impact of the project components on the upstream char                                                                                                                                 | - Consultant (2)  
- Male Community (150)  
- Female Community (40) |
|                  | July 2009    | Open Meeting       | 3               | Resettlement site design and allocation criteria                                                                                                                                                            | - BBA, Local administration, Consultant Community |

<sup>20</sup> Between brackets: number of participants
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>No. of sessions</th>
<th>Subject matter</th>
<th>Number of Participants²⁰</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ADB PPTA 4652-BAN         | Aug – Nov 2006 | ISCM and FGDs   | 12              | Critical issues like relocation of cobbler community, Mawa fish market, Kabutarakhola Bazar, resettlement sites, relocation of mosque and graveyard (Physical Cultural Resources), resettlement sites and char people. | - Consultant (2)  
- Male Community (199)  
- Female Community (33) |
|                           | Jun – Jul 2006 | ICM              | 9               | Project design, village profile including demography, occupation and income, social structure, education, health, social protection, gender, HIV, migration and social organization, poverty and social impacts, and mitigation measures. | - Consultant (3)  
- Male Community (96)  
- Female Community (28) |
| BBA                       | 4-6 Apr 2006 | Workshop         | 3               | EMP and RAP                                                                                                                                                                                                     | - BBA  
- Local administration (8)  
- Consultants (10)  
- Male Community (89)  
- Female Community (3) |
|                           | Dec 2005   | PRA/FGD/SCM     | 10              | Project design, environmental and social issues, land acquisition, resettlement, village profile, livelihood, gender, mobility of men and women, project social and environmental impacts and mitigation measures | - Consultant (7)  
- Male Community (229)  
- Female Community (23) |
| Feasibility Stage – JICA Study Team | Sep – Oct 2004 | PRA/FGD          | 7               | Project design, environmental and social issues, land acquisition, resettlement, village profile, livelihood, gender, mobility of men and women, project social and environmental impacts, priorities and mitigation measures | - JICA Study Team (4)  
- Consultant (12)  
- Male Community (244)  
- Female Community (52) |
5.3 Feedback from consultations

During the consultation meetings and FGDs the expected impacts were disclosed to the affected people. Major issues in the discussion typically included: (i) land acquisition and possible alternatives; (ii) hydrology, drainage and river erosion; (iii) fisheries, wildlife; (iv) health hazards; (v) tree cutting and impacts on local ecosystems; (vi) community severance; (vii) employment opportunities and occupational changes; (viii) traffic congestion; (ix) cultural resources and infrastructures; (x) impacts on char lands; and (xi) relocation and resettlement. Participants joined in active discussions and recommended their solutions to the problems. The recommendations were duly recorded in the minutes of the meeting for follow-up.

Some of the key recommendations from these consultations are:

- All possible alternatives should be examined to minimize land acquisition for the bridge, approach roads and river training works.
- Compensation for all losses – land, structure, trees - should be at market rate.
- Resettlement sites should have all basic civic amenities.
- New cultural resources and infrastructures should be established in consultation with local people.
- Underpasses should be constructed in case of community severance due to the approach road.
- Project impacts on chars should be considered carefully.
- Bridge construction impacts on the flood regime, drainage, erosion, water and fisheries – particularly *hilsa* migration should be considered with utmost care and attention.
- Sufficient tube wells with sufficient depth should be installed for the supply of arsenic-free drinking water.
- Local health facilities should be further developed to control water-borne diseases.

Where possible these views and suggestions have been incorporated into the design.

5.4 Feedback from women

One of the major benefits of the project expressed by women would be in terms of enhanced mobility. The bridge construction would definitely augment the frequency and quality of transport; thereby improving women’s access to social services and income opportunities. Women share many positive impacts of the bridge but gender discrimination regarding access to benefits may occur. Some village women were anxious about having to move to a new location. Older women particularly were upset and worried about the changes the project would cause to their lives, while younger women were more accepting and pragmatic.

Coping with the construction disruption will be especially challenging. Local women will see increased numbers of non-locals concentrated in the construction yards, river terminals and bridge sites. Most of the women shared the idea that the influx of project labour would be a good income generation opportunity: selling garden produce to labourers at a roadside stall. However, local women’s movement would be restricted during the construction period.

5.5 Community perceived benefits and impacts

During the consultations the following impacts were identified by the directly and indirectly affected communities and groups:

Positive impacts of the bridge on the communities would be:

- Creation of new employment and business opportunities would enhance income.
- River crossing would be easier, safer and speedier.
• Multimodal transport facilities will be effectively in operation.
• Improved connectivity will improve access to healthcare and recreational facilities.
• Women’s mobility will increase and as a result family income would be enhanced.
• Increased value of residual land.
• Protection against bank erosion.
• Opportunities for improved marketing and development of tourism.

In addition, the affected households were also of the opinion that the project would contribute to improving their living environment in the resettlement sites, since civic amenities and social infrastructure would be made available to them. Notably, poor and highly vulnerable households, who have never had a secured tenure, would for the first time have titled land (housing plots), economic stability and improved quality of life at the resettlement sites.

The impacts arising from land acquisition and displacement (both physical and economic) were perceived as major negative impacts of the project. According to most recent studies and estimates\textsuperscript{21}, a total of 13,500 households will be affected by the project which includes 8,526 households losing land, 4,975 losing structures and 2,882 individuals indirectly being affected by wage loss or other losses.

\textsuperscript{21} BIDS Census Survey, September 2009
6 INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

6.1 Measures to minimize social impacts

All necessary efforts have been made to minimize project impacts on assets and avoid disruption of livelihoods. To minimize impacts to the maximum possible extent, provisions have been incorporated into the planning and design of the project to minimize or mitigate any unavoidable impacts. The key efforts undertaken to minimize impacts are:

- Extensive consultations with the affected communities and people in the project areas to take in their views and incorporate them in the project design, as far as possible.

- The technical and social team have worked together to reduce the social project impacts by both design adaptation and innovative technical solutions. The realignment of the corridors has led to avoiding impacts on a total of seven villages on the Janjira side, which would otherwise be displaced by the project.

- Furthermore, the design of the proposed railway line has been realigned on the Mawa side, substantially reducing adverse impacts on structures (homesteads).

- The total acquisition for additional service area has also been reduced from 95 ha to 66 ha by design adaptations.

6.2 Project Impacts

The most important adverse social impact of PMBP is the land acquisition and housing demolition that affects the livelihoods of about 13,500 households. Resettlement impacts of the main bridge, bridge end facilities, approach roads, resettlement site development, and river training works are summarized below. The total land required for the various project components following the detailed design is 1185.3 ha.

Table 2.1 below details the component-wise breakup of the land requirement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Land Acquisition and Requisition (in ha) by District</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Munshiganj</td>
<td>Shariatpur</td>
<td>Madaripur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approach Road – acquisition</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>66.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Area – acquisition</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>148.5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTW – acquisition</td>
<td>114.7</td>
<td>190.5</td>
<td>203.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toll Plaza – acquisition</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement sites – acquisition</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Yard</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal – acquisition</td>
<td>301.3</td>
<td>442.7</td>
<td>294.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Yard – requisition²²</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>146.4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL Affected Land</td>
<td>301.3</td>
<td>589.1</td>
<td>294.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²² Estimated for costing purpose as part of the project design.
Besides land acquisition, a total of 81.0 ha land is estimated to be requisitioned for a 5-year period for construction yards. Once the project construction is completed, this land shall be returned to the owners.

About 13,500 households (HH) will be affected by the project. This includes 8,526 HH losing part of their agricultural land, 4,975 HH losing structures (housing and/or commercial) and 2,882 persons whose income will be affected from wages and businesses (vendors, shopkeepers, boat operators, beggars, and porters) due to closure of ferries in Mawa and Janjira. All in all, it is anticipated that 73,330 persons will be affected by the project in Munshiganj, Shariatpur and Madaripur districts, see Table 2.2 below.

Table 2.2 Summary of Project Impacts (all three RAPs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of losses</th>
<th>Affected households</th>
<th>Affected persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RAP-1</td>
<td>RAP-II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural land</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>6,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure (including housing, businesses and others)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>565</td>
<td>7,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical cultural resources</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect impacts (wage earners and others)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23 Bangladesh Bridge Authority, 2006, Resettlement Action Plan, Dhaka, April
6.3 Impacts of resettlement site development

The development of the resettlement sites was given priority to ensure relocation of affected households prior to the start of civil works. The feasibility design had provisions for 5 resettlement sites; 69 ha of land have already been acquired. The lands to be acquired belong to 475 landowners comprising 2,581 persons, 31 households (196 persons) who would require relocation. An estimated 98 wage earners (employees or wage labourers) will temporarily lose their income. Table 6.1 shows the households, businesses, common property resources and other establishments to be relocated.

Table 6.1 Relocation of households, businesses and other establishments for resettlement site development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resettlement Site</th>
<th>No. of HHs requiring relocation</th>
<th>Business enterprises</th>
<th>CPR</th>
<th>Other establishments</th>
<th>Total number of persons affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS II – Jasaldia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS III – Kumarbogh</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS IV - Paschim Naodoba</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS V – Bakhorkandi</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>196</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: BIDS Census (July 2009).*

The surveys indicate that the employment patterns in the project area are varied and household incomes diversified. Agricultural income generally represents a small proportion of total household income. Hence, the impacts of land acquisition on income are expected to be limited. About 20% of the households will lose more than 10% of their income due to land acquisition.

6.4 Impacts of main bridge and approach roads

About 255 ha of land will be affected in Munshiganj, Shariatpur and Madaripur districts as a result of the main bridge, toll plaza’s, service areas and approach road components. The majority of land affected is on Janjira side amounting to 82% of the total land to be acquired. An additional 124.5 ha of land will be acquired to accommodate rail viaduct and railway approaches on both banks.

The impacts of the main bridge and approach roads (toll plaza, service area and approach roads) have been assessed on the basis of the most recent census survey undertaken by BIDS in July-August 2009 for all type of structural losses; the agriculture land impacts have been estimated based on the LAP prepared by BBA in 2006 and the sample survey in 2006 by ADB PPTA (except areas for transition structures - additional land for rail viaduct and railway approaches). According to these surveys, 7,614 households would be affected. The adverse impacts largely include loss of land (residential and commercial); loss of structures (residential, commercial and CPR) income and livelihood (owners, wage earners). In addition, the construction of these components would also entail some indirect impacts such as loss of access to land by tenants and informal occupants; loss of access to residential and commercial structures and loss of employment and workdays (Table 6.2).
Table 6.2 Type of losses of affected households (Indirectly affected household and population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of loss</th>
<th>Affected households</th>
<th>Affected population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture land</td>
<td>6,072</td>
<td>33,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structures (homestead, commercial establishment, PCR and others)</td>
<td>1542</td>
<td>7,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect impacts (wage earners and others)</td>
<td>1007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,614</strong></td>
<td><strong>42,095</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: BBA/BCL RAP June 2006 & BIDS Census Survey July-August 2009*

About 6,070 households will be affected by the acquisition of agricultural land for the main bridge and approach roads in the three districts. About half of the affected households will be in Shariatpur district and a just over one third in Madaripur district. As the existing highway will be developed into an approach road only entailing strip acquisition on both sides, the impact on agricultural land would be limited in Munshiganj with only 17% of the households incurring impact on agricultural land in this district. Some of the households losing agricultural land in the main bridge and approach roads will also be affected by RTW.

The analysis of the impact ratio on affected households investigated during the ADB PPTA survey in 2006 shows that 22% of the affected households will lose more than 10% of their income as a result of the land acquisition thereby making them vulnerable. Amongst these severely affected households, the majority (55%) would lose 10-20% of their total income as a result of the acquisition whereas 11% would lose more than 50% of their total income. Amongst the remaining vulnerable households, 12% comprise disabled households, followed by 6% female-headed households and 5% hardcore poor households.

Apart from agricultural land, a total of 1542 households would lose structures as a result of the construction of main bridge, approach roads, toll plaza and service area. The affected households have to be relocated. Of this group 56% comprise titleholders. The relocation of households would lead to the displacement of 7,874 persons necessitating measures for their appropriate relocation and resettlement.

In addition to private structures requiring relocation, 12 physical cultural resources (PCR) would also require relocation, being 4 mosques, 3 clubs and 5 other PCR that will be in the project’s right-of-way (ROW).

A total of 1007 wage earners will be indirectly affected due to impact on commercial enterprises and agricultural land. Most of those on the Janjira side are unskilled farm labourers, whereas on the Mawa side the majority is non-farm skilled labourer.

6.5 Impacts of river training works

According to the detailed design, a total of 509 ha of land will be affected as a result of the construction of the RTW on both banks of the river. The majority of land affected lies on the Janjira side amounting to 83% of the total acquired land, whereas the remaining lies on the Mawa side. About half of the land is submerged eroded land which is mostly khas (government-owned) land.

In absence of the final RTW design, the project impacts have been estimated on the basis of data retrieved and processed from the ADB PPTA 4652-BAN Study 2006 database for all type of structural

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24 There was some uncertainty in the design of the RTW on hydro-morphological grounds, the impact on the upstream and downstream charlands and erosion of bank line, especially in the Janjira site.
losses; the agriculture land impacts have been estimated based in the LAP prepared by BBA in 2006. These surveys brought forth that a total of 7,197 households comprising of 31,437 persons would be affected.

The adverse impacts of this component mainly include loss of residential and commercial land; loss of structures (residential, commercial and PCR), loss of income and livelihood (owners, wage earners). Construction of the RTWs also entails some indirect impacts such as loss of access to land by tenants and informal occupants; loss of access to residential and commercial structures and loss of employment and workdays. Table 6.3 on next page summarizes the impacts on the affected population. In addition to private structures, a total of 63 PCR including mosques, educational institutions, social institutions, would be affected as a result of the RTW.

About 2,018 households will be affected by the acquisition of agricultural land for the RTW. About 49% of the affected households live in Munshiganj district and a little more than one third in Shariatpur district. Madaripur accounts for only 17% of the households to be affected. It is worth noting that the land for the RTW work will be taken along the bank line where agricultural land is less productive and about 50% of the land will be submerged eroded land as 50% of the revetment structure will be constructed on the slope of the bank or submerged land.

### Table 6.3 Impacts of RTW on affected population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of loss</th>
<th>No. of affected Households</th>
<th>No. of project affected persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural land</td>
<td>2,018</td>
<td>11,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structures (which include homestead, Commercial establishment, PCR and others)</td>
<td>3,402</td>
<td>18,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect impacts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Wage earners and others)</td>
<td>1,777</td>
<td>1,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,197</strong></td>
<td><strong>31,437</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The analysis of the impact ratio on affected households brought forth that 23% of the affected households will lose more than 10% of their income as a result of the land acquisition. Amongst these severely affected households, the majority (11.8 %) will lose 10- 20% of their total income whereas 2.1 % would lose more than 50% of their total income.

Apart from agricultural land, a total of 3,465 structures would also incur severe impacts due to the RTW construction. The survey data revealed that all these structures would incur impacts on their main structure leading to displacement of 3,402 households and necessitating their relocation. Of these, 42% of the displaced households comprise titleholders whereas the remaining are non-titleholders (renters, occupiers, sheltered, etc.).

In addition to private structures requiring relocation, a total of 63 PCR would also be affected including mosques, and educational and social institutions.

Apart from the households incurring direct impacts on structures and land, 1,777 wage earners will also be indirectly affected due to impacts on commercial enterprises and agricultural land. Most wage earners would be affected in Madaripur (851), followed by 509 in Munshiganj, mostly unskilled and

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25 Household size among the affected households is 5.47 on an average. This has been used to calculate PAPs with affected agricultural land owners.
skilled non-farm workers. In Madaripur, 419 wage earners would be affected the majority being farm labourers.

A little less than one-fourth (21.5 %) of the total affected households were identified as socially and economically vulnerable groups. From the 1559 vulnerable affected households, 29% will lose more than 10% of their agriculture land thereby making them vulnerable. Amongst the remaining vulnerable households, 39% comprise disabled households, followed by 18% female-headed household and 14% hardcore poor households. The studies and surveys recorded no indigenous groups in the project area.

6.6 Potential impacts on charlands

6.6.1 Impacts from flooding and bank erosion

Extensive flooding of cultivable land is normal on the island chars. Each year a large percentage of the charlands are inundated. In a normal year the floods would have little impact. However during high floods these chars are inundated with 1.5 m or more water, requiring evacuation of people to higher grounds. Currently some charlands are experiencing some heavy erosion. In particular Char Janajat is subject to heavy erosion on the unprotected north side, which according to local people caused land to be eroded away over a strip of about 2 km in the last two years. Elsewhere in the project area, there has also been some erosion of both banks, but the rate was much lower. Earlier studies of the Padma River have shown that between 1984 and 1993 almost eight times more land was eroded than accreted. Bank erosion is thus a common phenomenon even without project.

The project designers have learned from the lessons from Jamuna Bridge Project where charland erosion impact was a big issue. Instead of narrowing the river course with the bridge, the Padma bridge design follows the natural banks. A hydrological study was conducted as part of the design and it indicates that the project construction with the current design would have no erosion impacts on the communities on the charlands.

6.6.3 Need for a Charland Monitoring and Management Framework

However, there exist a strong perception amongst the communities that the construction of bridge would aggravate erosion and floods in the area. In view of the community apprehensions, the project has developed a framework to monitor for any induced erosion impacts under the project and establish a process to plan and implement any mitigation measures if they are required.

In line with the above the framework has two objectives; one is monitoring of any unanticipated impact and the other is mitigation planning if impacts are confirmed by assessment during project implementation. Broadly the framework will guide the identification and mitigation of losses of the charland people both upstream and downstream and involve the charland communities as beneficiaries of the project. The framework is a guiding document which will be used to develop the mitigation measures and action plan.
7  RESETTLEMENT AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

7.1 Mitigation of resettlement and livelihood impacts

A Social Action Plan (SAP) has been prepared to mitigate the social impacts of involuntary relocation and resettlement of affected people. The SAP consists of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that provides an overall policy and guidelines for preparing plans for resettlement, and three Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs): a special RAP for the development of resettlement sites and two RAPs to mitigate the impacts of resettlement for the two main components of the project: (i) the main bridge, approach roads and bridge end facilities, and (ii) the river training works. A special Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP) has been prepared for vulnerable groups and households losing more than 20% of their income. The RPF, RAPs and the ILRP are summarized in the following sections.

7.2 Resettlement Policy Framework

7.2.1 Background and objectives

The RPF is the primary policy document that provides the basis for preparing RAPs for various components of the project in a phased manner. It sets out the policy and procedures to be adopted by the BBA for preparation of RAPs and revision during project implementation. The RPF ensures that BBA will formulate and implement the RAPs in compliance with national laws and the policy principles and matrix derived from harmonized safeguard policies and guidelines of the co-financiers.

The RPF gives special attention to developments during the construction and post-construction period and outlines the objectives, policy, principles and procedures for acquisition and requisition of land and involuntary resettlement, payment of compensation and resettlement benefits and other assistance, and procedures for preparation of additional safeguard for issues identified during project implementation.

7.2.2 Policy principles

The RPF ensures that lack of legal documents for customary rights of occupancy/titles to land shall not affect eligibility for compensation of losses other than land. It stipulates payments of compensation of the assessed value of land and structures to the project affected persons (PAPs). In addition to compensation paid by the Deputy Commissioner (DC), PAPs will receive additional assistance in cash or kind to match replacement costs, which is the difference between the cash compensation under law and the assessed value for lost assets (land, houses and trees), transaction costs such as stamps/registration costs (in case of purchase of replacement land) and other cash grants and resettlement assistance such as shifting and reconstruction grant, resettlement benefit for loss of workdays/income due to dislocation. Socio-economically vulnerable households namely female-headed households without adult males, households below poverty line, households headed by disabled and elderly people will be given additional cash assistance for relocation. A large number of PAPs have indicated to prefer resettlement in neighbouring areas, the so called “host areas”, e.g. with friends or relatives. Measures to improve the infrastructure of these host areas – for example, additional class rooms in the existing educational institutions, new access roads, improved water supply and sanitation – to enhance the carrying capacity will be undertaken so that project benefits are enjoyed by both the host and resettled families, and so that host-resettlers are integrated socially and economically.

7.2.3 Disclosure, consultation and participation

Concerns raised during previous studies and detailed design have been addressed in terms of enhanced mitigation measures and benefits. Updated RAPs will be implemented in close consultation with the stakeholders and will involve disclosure, focus group discussions (FGDs) and meetings, particularly with the affected households. In addition, a resettlement information brochure containing information on compensation and resettlement benefits will be made available in Bangla and distributed among the PAPs and explained adequately. Project design, impact and policies for mitigation of adverse social and environmental impacts will be disclosed to the people in the area, particularly the affected persons and host communities. All PAPs will be provided with information regarding all their entitlements. The RPF will be made available in Bangla during public meetings at community level. A summary of RAPs will be translated into Bangla and will also be disclosed among the PAPs and made available at the upazila office and union parishad (local council). The RPF and the RAPs will be published on BBA
and co-financiers’ websites. Consultations will continue throughout the project implementation period. Each RAP will also be informed about a detailed procedure for community complaints and grievance redress.

7.2.4 Income and livelihood restoration

The project recognizes diminishing income and dislocation of livelihoods during and after relocation. As a result, in addition to providing compensation and resettlement benefits, appropriate supporting measures have been included for income and livelihood restoration. Affected persons will be given preference for employment in civil works construction, and in office and management work whenever possible. BBA will make provisions in the contractors’ contract for employment of PAPs with ID cards or their dependents/women on a priority basis. The RAP-implementing NGO will prepare lists of female workers available to work on site and hand them to the local contractors. The supervision/management consultants will monitor this through monthly statements of labour employed from affected categories.

BBA will establish a Social Development Fund (SDF) to support income-generating activities, particularly targeting the poor and vulnerable groups, including poor female-headed households. All RAPs will have provisions for income and livelihood restoration for implementation over a 10-year period from the date of displacement. SDF will support the ILRP, which will include human resource development and occupational skill development training and subsequent credit support for suitable businesses. Existing skills, resources and markets will be included in the ILRP. Besides the charland management and development plans, the GAP will also focus on income and livelihood issues, including provisions for training, credit and marketing support for income-generating activities and enhanced organizational and leadership/advocacy among poor women for sustainable social development.

Furthermore, the RAPs will have provisions to provide assistance to restore and supplement affected businesses with subsistence for loss of income during transitional period.

7.2.5 Implementation arrangements

The RAPs and the ILRP will be implemented using the services of experienced and capable NGOs. A safeguard division has been proposed within PMU in BBA and the capacity of the Resettlement Unit (RU) of the safeguard division is being enhanced through recruitment of additional staff/consultants. Budgets for implementation of RAPs and ILRP will be included in the project cost and all land acquisition and resettlement costs will be borne by the GOB.

7.3 RAP-I for resettlement site development

Project resettlement planning included a rigorous process to identify resettlement sites. Five sites have been selected among the identified site options in consultation with and with direct participation of the affected communities (RS I has now been excluded from the project scope due to reduced length of the RTW in Mawa Side. Thus 4 sites are being developed). Development of these sites requires land acquisition and house demolition. A planning process was completed to address these impacts. A RAP has been developed covering the 4 sites. Of the four sites, two are on Mawa side (RS II – Jasaldia; RS III – Kumarbhog), and two on Janjira side (RS IV – Paschim Naodoba, and RS V – Bakhorkandi).

RAP-I has been prepared to (i) address and mitigate the impacts of RS development; (ii) comply with the safeguard requirements of the co-financiers for loan processing; and (c) be able to pay compensation to the households affected by RS development in order to meet the project development schedule.

The affected households requiring relocation from the RS will have multiple options to choose between temporary relocation and on site development before they resettle permanently including:

(i) Monthly rental allowances in case of rented accommodation (homestead losers).

(ii) Cash allowance to lease land for temporary shifting until the Resettlement Site development is complete.

(iii) Provision to stay on site during staged development along with on-site moving and reconstruction grants.
In all cases, costs for temporary relocation and house reconstruction grants will be available. Once site development is complete, the affected households will be allocated plots in the RS with assistance or grant for relocation and reconstruction. All households affected by RS development are eligible for house plots in the respective sites with payment of money equivalent to compensation under law. The affected households will receive all payments for loss of land, structures, trees, and standing crops prior to site development. Additionally, they will receive cash assistance to move and reconstruct on site as required during the development of the site and services.

Recognizing that RS development will have construction-related impacts on the affected households, the following measures have been planned to facilitate the staged relocation:

(i) Provisions have been included in the tender documents that require the contractor to allow the affected households to remain temporarily at the residences/homesteads on the RS under staged relocation arrangements while civil works are being executed.

(ii) The contractor is required by the tender documents to take all reasonable steps to ensure access, safety, security, acceptable living environment for the affected resident households at the sites.

(iii) In preparing the work plan, the contractor will be required to set out specific measures in line with the above, and BBA will review the work plan for its adequacy.

(iv) BBA will monitor construction activities and the above measures through the BBA field office and the resettlement implementing NGOs. They will interact with the affected households to ensure that any concerns they have during the staged development will be addressed.

(v) A site specific Community Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been prepared to address the environmental aspects in RS development.

(vi) Affected households requiring temporary relocation from the RS will be paid a disturbance allowance.

RAP-I covers relocation, resettlement and livelihood restoration of 30 homestead-losing households (including one with a shop), 436 agricultural land-losing households26, and 98 temporary wage losers in the four resettlement sites.

7.4 RAP-II for main bridge and approach road

7.4.1 Coverage

RAP-II has been prepared to address and mitigate the impacts of a) 6.15-km long double-deck steel truss bridge (4-lane divided carriageway on the top and a single track rail on the lower deck) with two toll plazas and service areas; b) 12-km long 4-lane approach road on the Janjira side with service area near the landing point for construction management and tourism in the post-construction phase; c) 7-km of rail line (3-km in Mawa and 4-km in Janjira) and two railway stations; d) access roads of 8.86-km and service roads of 14.5-km and e) a roundabout connecting the bridge to N8.

7.4.2 Objective

The primary objective of RAP-II is to identify impacts and to plan measures to mitigate/compensate these impacts. RAP-II is based on the general findings of the census survey by BIDS during July-August 2009 (except in additional land, for which a land acquisition proposal has been prepared), field visits, meetings and consultation with various project affected persons in the project area. The RAP presents (i) type and extent of loss of assets, including land and structures; (ii) principles and legal framework applicable for mitigation of these losses; (iii) the entitlement matrix; (iv) resettlement and rehabilitation budget and (v) institutional framework for implementation of the plan including monitoring and evaluation.

26 According to the data available with the RAP implementing NGO on RAP-I implementation, total number of awardees in four resettlement sites is 649.
7.4.3 Eligibility for compensation and assistance

All affected persons will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance based on the severity of impacts and ownership status. Lack of legal documents for customary rights of occupancy/titles shall not affect eligibility for resettlement assistance. In addition to compensation paid by the concerned DC, PAPs will receive additional assistance in cash or kind to match replacement costs, which is the difference between the market value established by the DC and the assessed replacement value for lost assets (land, structures, trees and crops), transaction costs such as stamp duty and registration costs and other cash grants and resettlement assistance such as transfer and reconstruction allowance, compensation for loss of workdays/income due to dislocation.

Structures on non-titled land, if displaced but not compensated by the DCs will be entitled to resettlement benefit from the project. Socio-economically vulnerable households such as female-headed households, households below poverty line, households headed by disabled and those losing more than 10% of their total income as a result of the project will be given additional cash assistance for relocation and house reconstruction.

Affected PCR will be entitled to all compensation as above and will be rebuilt at project cost at alternative permanent sites selected by the affected community. These resources will be replaced through the concerned service providers and public authorities.

Measures such as host area benefits – for example, additional classrooms in existing schools, access roads, improved water supply and sanitation – to increase the carrying capacity of the existing facilities and areas will be undertaken so that resettled families are welcomed by the host communities.

Resettlement sites have been selected at designated locations suitable for relocation of the residence losers failing to find alternative permanent sites for relocation. The residence losers will be entitled to a plot at nearby RS on a 99 years lease basis.

Entitlements for different categories of losses and their corresponding PAPs have been given in the entitlement matrix which was developed in compliance with the Project Resettlement Policy Framework. Eligibility of PAPs will be governed by the entitlement matrix, cut-off dates and other conditions as per RAP implementation plan/guideline (Administrative Manual and Payment Modality).

7.4.4 Self-managed resettlement by affected households

Self-managed resettlement could be on own land in the same village or in nearby villages; through purchase of new land for housing and resettlement. According to the completed surveys so far, 70% of affected households prefer to relocate themselves in the same or nearby villages after receiving all eligible assistance according to the policy framework and entitlement matrix. In most cases, they would need to develop the new land by filling it with 3-4 meters of spoil as the nearby areas in most cases are predominantly low-lying. Provisions to assist families to undertake these tasks (land-filling) have already been included in resettlement assistance. It is anticipated that the self-managed relocation strategy would limit social disruption by allowing the displaced families to stay around their own social kin groups and on their own choice.

7.4.5 Small group resettlement

Households displaced in groups of 25-30 families, generally related or other social group, will be encouraged to resettle in clusters in nearby (host) villages. This form of self-relocation enables the affected families to remain together for mutual self-help. The preference for this kind of small group resettlement has been voiced by 7.5% of the displaced households.

27 The severity of impacts is based on the difference between temporary and permanent effects and minor and significant impacts as defined in the Glossary of Terms derived from co-financiers safeguard policies on involuntary resettlement.

28 An Administrative Guideline/Payment Modality has been prepared for approval by the project proponent as a guide to implement the resettlement action plans.
In keeping with this, the project will provide additional support to these families and host villages in the form of additional civic amenities (such as arsenic-free tube well and sanitation, road development, additional rooms and spaces in mosques, schools, clinics in the host area etc.) to enhance the carrying capacity of the host villages and improve settler-host relations.

7.4.6 Relocation to resettlement sites (RS)

The household surveys revealed that 22% of the displaced residence and businesses losing households prefer to be relocated in project-sponsored RS. It is important to note that these displaced households largely consist of squatters or informal settlers and members of vulnerable groups (female headed households, households with disabled family members) mainly landless, who might not succeed in resettling by themselves.

Residential and commercial plots in project-sponsored RS will be allocated to the displaced households in accordance with the entitlement matrix. Interested female entrepreneurs will be given preference in commercial plots allotment in the RS. Members of the Association of Women Entrepreneurs will be privileged in the distribution of these plots. The women will organize cottage-type industry and marketing of homemade products to generate employment and income for them as well as other women residing in the RS. A few plots will be kept for organizing community livestock-raising in large sheds.

7.4.7 Resettlement site development and participation

All four sites were identified and selected in keeping with the principle of minimization of further displacement due to site development. Issues of proximity, social networks, and employment opportunities have also been considered in site selection. The displaced households will be given the opportunity to choose the nearest site to maintain their current social ties and networks.

Site-specific plans for the four sites have been revised and finalized, based on consultations with the affected households and communities. In all, the four sites have provisions for 1,944 housing plots and 80 commercial plots for shops and small businesses. Layout and design have been disclosed to the affected communities in community consultation meetings for their inputs.

The sites are currently being developed and expected to be ready by Sept 2010 for relocation of the displaced households. All civic amenities such as access road, power line, water supply, drainage facility etc. will be provided prior to moving people there. PCR like schools, mosque/temple and community centers will also be built in each of the four sites. A sample layout and design of a RS is illustrated in Figure 7.1.
Three categories of plot sizes: (i) 2.5 decimal; (ii) 5.0 decimal, and (III) 7.5 decimal have been designed, see Table 7.1.

**Table 7.1 Principle for allotment of residential and commercial plots**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Plot Size</th>
<th>Principle for Allotment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category A</td>
<td>2.5 decimal</td>
<td>This category is for landless, squatters, and uthulis displaced from the project ROW. PAPs receiving 2.5 decimal size plots will receive them free of cost. They will only bear the cost of registration. The plots will be registered in the joint names of the husband and wife or only women in case of female headed households. On divorce/separation/death of husband the ownership will automatically be vested to the wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category B</td>
<td>5.0 decimal</td>
<td>Affected households losing their homestead and structures due to land acquisition for the project will be entitled to 5.0 decimal plots. They will pay a modest price for the plot and bear the registration cost. They will bear full stamp duty and registration fee admissible under the compensation package for the registration of the plots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category C</td>
<td>7.5 decimal</td>
<td>Affected households losing large homestead land (20 decimal or more) or who have two or more married sons living with the head of households will be entitled to 7.5 decimal plot under the same conditions explained in B above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Plots</td>
<td>0.37 decimal</td>
<td>Affected households losing businesses (poor and vulnerable) will be provided commercial plots of 345 m² to build shops on their own in the RS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each of the affected households will be allowed to build their own house rather than be supplied with pre-built shelter. Each plot will be marked and developed by BBA before handing over and reconstruction. A system of lottery will be used to distribute the plots under each category to avoid any
favor or dispute. Table 7.2 presents distribution of plots by size and site to be available once the site development is complete.

Table 7.2 Plot size distribution by site and category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resettlement Sites</th>
<th>Residential plots</th>
<th></th>
<th>Commercial plots</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Category A</td>
<td>Category B</td>
<td>Category C</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>For Shops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>101 m²</td>
<td>202 m²</td>
<td>303 m²</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS-II (Mawa Site)</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS-III (Mawa Site)</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS-IV (Janjira Site)</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS-V (Janjira Site)</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1434</strong></td>
<td><strong>150</strong></td>
<td><strong>360</strong></td>
<td><strong>1944</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DDC, PMBP, Layout Plans of Resettlement Sites, 20 January 2010

Affected businesses will receive commercial plots in the nearest RS to re-establish their businesses. Since the sites are located nearby, they may not lose their business or clients significantly. Furthermore, there will be several hundred families on the RS who will further act as “captive” customers. Like the homestead losers, no business loser will be allowed to have more than one plot irrespective of quantum of loss.

Each RS has provisions for open spaces that may be used by floating/temporary traders or to celebrate occasions such as village fairs, New Year or other seasonal or national holidays.

7.4.8 Host community facilities

The resettlement strategy in this project precludes resettlers-host conflicts since the households will largely remain within the same general area of the existing villages and thus will continue to maintain their pre-project social ties and networks. RAP I will provide infrastructure facilities to enhance the carrying capacity of the host villages where more than 25 families will resettle in small groups. It is expected that these facilities will help strengthen the mutual relations between the host villagers and the resettlers. Therefore, conflicts or tension between the host village and resettlers is not anticipated. The needs of the host villages to enhance their carrying capacity will be identified by the RU and implementing NGO in consultation with the communities and the Resettlement Advisory Committee at the time of implementation. If necessary, BBA and the INGO will conduct meetings with host communities in the post-resettlement period to establish a congenial atmosphere amongst them.

7.4.9 Gender planning and other vulnerable groups

Special attention will be given to women and vulnerable groups. Social impacts of resettlement on women are a particular concern, since they are often intensified by low levels of awareness, lack of access to information and a low level of education. There is also a risk of women being deprived of their due share of compensation for parental land being acquired under the project and of reduced access to replaced assets and regenerated livelihood resources.

The policy framework adopted in this RAP specifies that vulnerable groups will enjoy special attention in RAP planning and implementation. Vulnerable groups are those likely to be particularly disadvantaged as a consequence of acquisition and resettlement, more prominently poor female-headed households, households headed by disabled and households under the absolute poverty line. The RAP has special provisions for project-affected women and vulnerable groups to meet their needs and support their means of subsistence: for example, (i) provisions for additional shifting allowance for female-headed households; (ii) income and livelihood restoration allowance for loss of income or employment; and (iii) roadside tree plantation as an alternative income-generating programme.

Women’s interests will be further safeguarded in allocation of RS plots (residential and commercial), identification of affected persons in jointly owned plots and payment of resettlement cash entitlements.
A Gender Action Plan (GAP) has also been prepared to safeguard the interests of women in the resettlement process.

7.4.10 Physical Cultural Resources

Physical Cultural Resource are defined in WB OP 4.11 “as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic or other cultural significance”.

Following the above definition, screening of PCRs in the project areas was conducted as part of the resettlement planning process. Only one Juma mosque and one mazar (shrine) was selected as PCR in RAP II. All identified PCRs under RAP II and RAP III will be rebuilt at project cost, in consultation with the PAPs and the affected communities. Affected PCRs will be rebuilt at alternative sites selected by the community or at the resettlement sites, where the PAPs relocate (or most of them). Compensation for land and structure and additional assistance from BBA will be provided to obtain an alternative site for construction of the PCR structure. BBA will also provide necessary access roads to these facilities. While INGO will facilitate the process, BBA will coordinate site selection, design and estimate, site development and reconstruction.

Authorized representative of the PCRs, preferably the head of the management committees will be directly involved in the process in formal agreement with the community members. Compensation will be used for procurement of land at selected site and the construction will be undertaken by BBA by means of deployment of construction contractors through competitive bidding or through the community. Community members under the leadership of the head of management committee will supervise the construction of the PCRs with assistance from the BBA field engineers. Special attention will be given to selecting the re-construction area of PCRs so as to serve both the affected community as well as those resettling in the RS, as far as possible.

7.5 RAP-III for River Training Works (RTW)

7.5.1 Coverage and objective

RAP-III has been prepared to address and mitigate the impacts of RTW along 2 km on Mawa side and about 12.5 km on Janjira side. The objective of RAP-III is to plan measures to mitigate the social impacts of land acquisition and demolition of structures caused by the RTW. Given the consideration to follow the natural river banks, the embankment works will be designed on a section basis during implementation. Considering this approach and the natural continuous river bank erosion, it is agreed to use the 2006 inventory survey for cost estimate purpose. The inventory of impacts and the associated cost will be updated on a section basis following the section engineering design.

7.5.2 Eligibility for compensation and assistance

RAP-III as per the PRPF ensures that all affected persons will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance based on severity of impacts and ownership status. Lack of legal documents for customary rights of occupancy/titles shall not affect eligibility for compensation and assistance. In addition to compensation paid by the concerned DC, PAPs will receive assistance in cash or kind to match replacement costs, which is the difference between the market value established by the DC and the assessed replacement value for lost assets (land and houses), transaction costs such as stamp duty and registration costs and other cash grants and resettlement assistance such as shifting and reconstruction allowance, compensation for loss of workdays/income due to dislocation.

7.5.3 Policy Framework

In addition to usual compensation and assistance as stipulated in the RAP-II policy framework, RAP-III will also address private owners of charland and submerged eroded land to be acquired or taken over for construction of RTWs. Land acquisition and taking over land for RTW are guided by the alluvion-diluvial law when submerged charland is involved. The severity of impacts is based on the difference between temporary and permanent effects and minor and significant impacts as defined in the Glossary of Terms derived from co-financiers safeguard policies on involuntary resettlement.
Unit of entitlement will be a person or head of household as defined in RPF/RAP-II. Compensation for structures as per law is guided by land titles. However resettlement assistance and replacement value of structures will be provided irrespective of land titles. Socio-economically vulnerable households such as female-headed households, households below poverty line, households headed by disabled and those losing more than 10% of their total income, will be assisted under the same policy of RAP-II. This also applies to the policy on relocation of affected PCR. Physical improvements to infrastructure in host areas will be provided to increase the carrying capacity of existing facilities so that resettled families can be easily integrated into the host community area.

7.5.4 Relocation of households and businesses

As in RAP-II self-managed resettlement or relocation at the project-sponsored RS will be possible. This applies for affected households and businesses. Some 3,402 households will require relocation. So far only 22% of the affected households have opted for resettlement in the projects RS. Most of these families belong to the group of landless, poor and vulnerable groups. The actual requirements for resettlement in the project-sponsored sites may be higher since some households may fail to find suitable homesteads by self-managed relocation.

The provisions for resettlement and the modalities for plot allotment and distribution are similar to those under RAP II, see also Section 7.4.

7.5.5 Social and environmental management

As mentioned under RAP-II, RAP III will also apply a Community Management System in the management of the RS. For community inputs in environmental management and enhancement there is a Community Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)\(^\text{30}\) for the RS. Specific recommendations of the Public Health Action Plan\(^\text{31}\) will be implemented for both the resettlers and residents of project area.

7.6 Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP)

7.6.1 Objective

Restoration of affected people’s incomes to a pre-project level is one of the most important tasks in resettlement management. The RAPs have provisions for alternative income generating/skill development and other enabling strategies, through which PAPs can either continue their previous occupation, start new ventures or undertake an alternative occupation. The basic objective behind the income and livelihood restoration activities and schemes is to restore the economic status of the affected persons enjoyed prior to the project, which also complies with the co-financiers’ safeguard policies on involuntary resettlement.

7.6.2 Approach towards ILRP

The main objective of the ILRP is to improve or, at least restore, the livelihood of all displaced persons. The plan recognizes diminishing income and dislocation of livelihoods during and after relocation and the time needed for social absorption of the affected population in the new social and economic settings. As a result, appropriate supporting measures have been included for income and livelihood restoration in addition to providing compensation and resettlement benefits. The project will adopt a two-fold approach for ILRP. To begin with there will be short-term livelihood restoration followed by a long-term program to achieve a sustainable livelihood for affected households. Table 7.3 details various activities which may help the affected HH to either improve or at least restore their livelihood.

| Table 7.3 Income & Livelihood Restoration options for affected households |

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\(^\text{30}\) CEMP, Padma Bridge, 13\(^{th}\) October 2009

\(^\text{31}\) Public Heath Action Plan, 28\(^{th}\) October, 2009
The feasibility of these options was verified through various studies conducted during ADB PPTA 2006 and a survey undertaken by BIDS in 2009. The surveys brought forth that the above options are viable as the affected HH have the necessary skills to undertake these activities and there is an assured market for them. During implementation detailed business plans will be made for each activity to further establish its viability and sustainability.

### 7.6.3 Short-term Income and Livelihood Restoration measures

All persons losing their livelihood resources or places of generating income as a result of the project will be supported with short-term income and livelihood restoration assistance for subsistence during the transitional period. These short-term measures will be for immediate assistance and include the following:

- Compensation for land and other lost assets in full prior to relocation.
- Temporary or short-term employment in construction activities at the resettlement or project construction sites will be provided.
- Special assistance, appropriate to vulnerable groups such as women, the aged and disabled.

In addition to the above, the RAP will provide the following short-term assistance for income and livelihood restoration:

1. **Cash assistance to support lost income**

   PAPs, including those experiencing indirect impacts, will be eligible for assistance for loss of employment/workdays (wage earners) due to dislocation and relocation. One-time cash grant for a certain number of days will be paid to all such PAPs. It is expected that PAPs will be able to recover their losses and/or find alternative employment within this period.
2. Assistance to re-establish business/enterprises

All owners of affected businesses will receive cash compensation and cash grant for loss of business premises plus moving allowance. This assistance is intended to help them re-establish their enterprises in new locations. All PAPs are likely to continue their previous occupations and commercial activities in new sites. In addition, commercial plots will be allotted to business-losers in project-sponsored residential and commercial RS on lease basis to re-establish affected businesses. PAPs who need to change profession will be given skills training and assistance to establish new business or be absorbed in new trade.

3. Special assistance for vulnerable groups

Both the co-financier safeguard policies and good resettlement practices in Bangladesh stress the need for special attention to vulnerable groups during implementation of a resettlement programme so that resettlement acts as an opportunity to improve their socio-economic status. Since vulnerable groups risk becoming particularly disadvantaged as a consequence of involuntary resettlement, special assistance will be provided to assist them in their rehabilitation.

4. Employment during project construction

The project construction activities will require many unskilled labourers and skilled staff for earthworks in embankment and construction of bridge, approach road, offices and management work for a period of about 3 years. BBA will make provisions in the contract with the contractors to employ qualified PAPs and their dependents in the recruitment of local labour, including affected women. Employment in project construction will act as an added source of income in the income and livelihood restoration processes of PAPs.

The NGO implementing ILRP will prepare a list of all capable female workers among the affected households and submit it to local contractors through BBA. The supervision/management consultants shall monitor this through monthly statements of number of labour employed from the affected people.

Local people whose livelihood is impacted by the project will have preference for jobs associated with project construction. Jobs in the semi-skilled and unskilled category shall be offered to the PAPs on a preferential basis.

5. Roadside Plantation and Social Forestry

Major plantation works will be required to develop the RS, approach road sides, interior road, guide bund aprons, service areas and other facilities of the bridge infrastructure. These are activities where rural destitute women can be employed by NGOs and the Department of Forestry as has been proven in road construction projects. Affected women and other vulnerable groups will be employed for these jobs. The ILRP-implementing NGO, assisted by Gender/Community Development Specialist, will organize plantation programs. Selection of tree species, design, plan, and other technical support (e.g. training) for roadside plantation will be provided by BBA and other appropriate agencies, including the Departments of Forestry and Environment.

7.6.4 Long-term Income & Livelihood Restoration Plan (ILRP)

A long-term ILRP for post-relocation activities will be designed and implemented over a period of 10 years. Under the guidance of a national-level NGO, local NGOs will be involved to develop ILRP activities in participation with local communities. The program will be designed through identification of target group beneficiaries and assessing the needs and feasibility of potential income generating activities.

The long-term ILRP will be developed for the following categories of project-affected people, eligible as target group beneficiaries:
- Eligible members\textsuperscript{32} of poor\textsuperscript{33} and other vulnerable (female and disabled headed) households to be relocated as a result of project construction.
- Poor households or the employees and daily wage earners of the diminished businesses or their nominated representatives.
- Poor households losing access to agriculture land including sharecroppers and leaseholders.
- Poor households losing access to commercial land including business proprietorship.
- Poor households losing more than 10\% of their regular income due to acquisition and execution of the project.
- Female entrepreneurs and their association to be organized to establish cottage-type activity and marketing networks for rural products.

In order to ensure smooth implementation of the long-term ILRP, a Social Development Fund (SDF) will be created by the project. Allocations have already been included in the RAP budgets. The SDF will be used to extend the following support to the affected households:

- Working capital
- Capacity building support and human resource costs required implementing the program
- Business development services
- Market links
- Skills development
- Female entrepreneurs
- Collective enterprises
- Farm-based inputs and extension services.

### 7.6.5 Needs assessment and feasibility study for viable ILRP options

Sustainability of income and livelihood restoration activities depends on local resources, skills, needs and market opportunities. To enable viable livelihood activities, an in-depth Baseline & Needs Assessment Study was conducted to identify resources and/or opportunities available, to assess present level of occupation, income generation activities, pattern of trading, small business, and other employment opportunities, needs and aspirations of the affected person.

The main objectives of this study were to:

- Analyze the economic activities of PAPs by gender, age, education, skills, income, household size, preference, options to assess their needs, primarily from census data.
- Identify multiple income and livelihood restoration programs (both individual and group specific) through beneficiary consultation, market and financial feasibility analysis.
- Explore product-marketing opportunities within and outside the affected area.

The study made a detailed inventory of all possible options that could be developed for income and livelihood restoration:

1. **Agriculture Development Program.** Land acquisition for the project will reduce the farm size of the affected farms in the project area as replacement land will be scarce. It is further evident

\textsuperscript{32} Male or female household members between ages 18 to 45 years will be eligible for special assistance under income and livelihood restoration programme.

\textsuperscript{33} Households having income below the national property line (Tk. 4800 per household per month) in Bangladesh as on 2006 (estimate by consultant).
from the BIDS survey that the displaced persons particularly the affected households losing agricultural land in the south bank (Janjira site) will opt to retain their current occupation in agriculture. However, to cover the gap in agriculture income, the farmers will have to increase productivity. Diversification into the production of high-value horticultural and agricultural crops, improved varieties and better marketing may help to increase production. An agriculture development program will, therefore, be worked out to train affected farmers in improved farming method and enhanced production and marketing methods. Under the program, a number of agricultural extension workers in close cooperation with the Department of Agriculture Extension will be placed to guide and assist the farmers. The farmers will be provided with agriculture inputs (quality seed, fertilizer, and the like), technology support (soil testing and fertilization planning, crop selection, etc.) and finally short-term credit. Farmers will be trained how to increase their farm incomes through establishing farmers organizations and demonstration plots.

2. **Cage culture and floating ponds.** The water of the Padma River can be used for fish culture using cages and/or floating ponds. The beneficiaries of this program can breed fish as a source of income and livelihood resource. This income activity is widely practiced by the people along the river bank and has been reported very profitable.

3. **Nakshi (design in stitches).** There is a growing trend to utilize female labour in producing village handicraft items. Private entrepreneurs with sufficient skills in designing, color processing and local and international marketing are effectively tapping this potential. Women and girls can earn an average TK 1500-3000 per month. The women in the affected households can be organized by providing adequate training, technology, marketing facility, financial and organizational support.

4. **River-based activities.** There are opportunities near the landing sites of the bridge for various commercial activities connected with (on-going) local ferry operations, boat cruises, the fish market and tourism.

5. **Occupational skill training.** A survey undertaken by BIDS in areas adjoining the RTW revealed that about 25% of the affected persons have undergone occupational skills training in the past. Training for PAPs and their families may include a wide variety of subjects like cattle/goat rearing, poultry raising, beef fattening, driving, primary and other health care, plastic goods manufacturing, banana cultivation, radio/TV repairing, tailoring, sewing/embroidery, family planning, car repairing, fish cultivation, mechanics and carpentry. Such households would be provided with credit support to set up their own small enterprises.

6. **Tourism development.** The project is planning tourism development at both Mawa and Janjira side. There are also opportunities for eco-tourism in a nature reserve on the charlands. The scope of tourism will include trips to local chars up and down stream of bridge site which provides a fascinating view of the flood plain and river system.
8. MITIGATION OF OTHER SOCIAL IMPACTS

8.1 Introduction

Besides the direct impacts of resettlement there are also other social impacts. These include impacts on gender, public health and potential impacts on the charland communities. BBA has carried screening and assessment on the respective impacts and developed action plans in consultation with the local communities.

8.2 Gender Action Plan (GAP)

8.2.1 Objectives

A GAP has been prepared for the PMBP on the basis of a gender impact assessment as well as consultations with women and women groups in the project areas. The GAP translates the project gender analysis of general and specific gender concerns and social vulnerabilities into actions which will:

- Promote women’s participation in project planning and implementation.
- Maximise women’s access to project benefits.
- Provide opportunities to increase women’s skills, incomes and participation in decision-making (practical and strategic benefits to women, progress towards gender equality).
- Minimize social vulnerability.

The GAP sets out the major objectives and actions required to achieve gender development outcomes, and it provides quantifiable indicators by which these may be measured.

8.2.2 Increasing participation of women in project planning and implementation

Participation of women can be ensured during the design phase by stimulating their participation in all community meetings, but also by consulting them separately in focus group discussions to learn their preferences, experiences and needs. Another major concern is to verify that women are fully informed about entitlements and exact timetable for compensation and relocation activities and have effective access to their entitlements during the land acquisition process.

During construction the NGOs contracted for external monitoring should include a community-led monitoring component, which can be carried out by a local woman in each resettlement village. In addition there should be FGD with women each quarter in each resettlement area, including female construction workers and women living on the char.

8.2.3 Maximizing women’s access to project benefits

Local affected people, including women and those living on the char should be encouraged to take up construction employment. This will be done through raising awareness about the types of jobs available, timeframes and pay rates, how to apply for work, and issue of ID cards to give them preference for project work.

Rather than introducing quotas for female workers in the construction contracts, which often works against women indirectly, local authorities, BBA staff and NGOs hired can be assigned to monitor implementation and to assist contractors to form female work groups to take on discrete construction tasks. NGOs undertaking livelihood rehabilitation projects will be asked to formulate such project specific training in order to form and up-skill women’s work groups.

The implementation consultant and BBA may refer to the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) methodology to form labour contracting societies comprised of groups of poor women interested in undertaking construction work. The contractor will be required to monitor and report on participation in project construction employment by project affected status and gender, as well as the usual covenants on equal pay regardless of gender and prohibition of child labour.

BBA, local authorities and NGO staff should raise awareness amongst women of other ways to take advantage of the construction project to boost their incomes. This can include providing services to the
project (catering, laundry, supply of fresh produce and other consumables, office services, managing accommodation), and working for NGOs (project monitoring and evaluation, community mobilization focal points, female enterprise leaders, etc). NGOs providing livelihood development services should specifically target women for skills training which can leverage indirect employment opportunities of the project, such as setting up nurseries to provide plants for roadside environmental planting, training female drain-laying and grouting teams, etc.

The focus should be on promoting remunerated employment for women, rather than simply making them responsible for unpaid volunteer work, such as environmental management work.

8.2.4 Providing opportunities to increase women’s skills, incomes and participation in decision making

As part of the livelihood restoration program for people affected by resettlement, ‘women’s corners’ will be constructed in each RS. These women’s corners will serve as physical spaces where women can network, learn, support each other, and undertake group and individual income earning activities. In first instance, NGOs granted contracts to promote livelihood activities will be specifically instructed to target women at these centers on a number of levels.

Firstly, women’s corners will be a place where education and safeguard messages targeting women and girls will be displayed. Every women’s corner will be managed by a female manager from the resettlement village, to be selected and trained by the NGO as a mobilizer and motivator of the village women’s group. The NGO will assist in the initial establishment of a village female entrepreneur’s group and begin training and support for small income earning activities for women using the women’s corners as training location.

Initial activities will be those the women are familiar with, such as establishment of productive home gardens (incorporating value-added techniques such as vertical gardening, rainwater harvesting and alternative crops), and piecework sewing/embroidery. Gradually this can branch out into more non-traditional areas depending on the women’s interests and identification of market niches. Exposure trips to successful women’s businesses, such as some of those funded by the Department of Cooperatives, can be facilitated. Linkages with micro-credit providers and more empowering finance modalities should also be explored.

The programme can gradually be expanded to include training in business skills such as identification of markets, valuation of labour and materials for pricing products, product marketing and distribution.

8.2.5 Reducing women’s social vulnerability

Social vulnerability in the context of this project covers the following: domestic violence against women; public sexual harassment; vulnerability to sexually transmitted infections (STI) including HIV/AIDS; human trafficking; social stigma and exclusion as a result of single parenthood. In order to reduce women’s social vulnerability at the resettlement villages each ‘women’s corner’ will have a secure space where women facing violence in their homes can find a safe retreat. Provision of information, education and communication materials and capacity building can also include information about STI and HIV/AIDS, raising awareness about public health and education services in the area. Every women’s corner will be owned and operated by a women’s organization having received initial and continuous management training from NGOs in gender issues and women’s protection.

A comprehensive public health plan (see below) will be implemented in the construction sites and camps using a combination of peer education, health checks, referrals, distribution of free prophylactics and information and education materials on HIV/AIDS and STI and on human trafficking. Contractors will be asked to implement a zero tolerance policy against sexual harassment that will be externally monitored under the public health action plan, with associated awareness-raising included in the peer education program.

8.2.6 Implementation of GAP

Since GAP implementation measures are fully mainstreamed within project activities, there is no separate implementation budget. The services of the national gender adviser, to guide and provide capacity support to implementing partners with respect to GAP, are included within the budget of the
supervision consultant (safeguards unit). The GAP will be implemented by NGOs or other institutions hired for project implementation contracts. Specific actions have been built into the terms of reference of each of the implementing organizations to ensure gender mainstreaming and GAP implementation.

Provisions have been made for gender capacity building of each organization prior to implementation. The safeguards team of the design consultant will provide capacity building for BBA and any currently contracted NGOs in gender mainstreaming and the implementation of GAP. Monitoring indicators have been provided and monitoring protocol made explicit, and a budget provided for ongoing capacity development and support.

8.3 Public Health Action Plan (PHAP)

8.3.1 Introduction

A PHAP has been prepared on the basis of an overall evaluation of the public health situation and services in the project area as well as the additional requirements of health services in terms of quality and extent during project construction. The overall objective of the plan is to address the public health impacts associated with the project and contribute to the improvement of public health services in the project areas. The plan is scheduled for a period of 5 years. The main target groups under this plan are:

- The relocated households (PAPs) and their host communities
- The general public in the surroundings of the bridge and construction sites
- The construction workforce (estimated at 5000 people)

8.3.2 Activities for safeguarding health of PAPs and host communities

During the pre-construction phase public health activities will mainly focus on safeguarding the health conditions of the relocated families as well as of the host communities receiving settlers. Health facilities and services will be set up in the 4 RS and 2 service areas. This shall be done in such a way that they can later easily be integrated into the public sector health care system of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) upon completion of the project. During the first phase, activities will include a strong information, education and communication program focusing on personal health practices, in particular handling household solid and liquid waste, hand washing, a “keep village clean” campaign, a food and nutrition education campaign, vaccinations and detection of childhood illnesses, and prevention of malaria and STI/HIV/AIDS. A close link will also be established with the activities carried out under the GAP and the planned “women’s corner”. For practical and logistic reasons health centers will be established in or close to the RS as they should also serve the surrounding population across union boundaries.

8.3.3 Activities to safeguard general public health in the area

During the pre-construction phase a baseline study will be carried out on STI/HIV risks, vulnerability, capacity needs and estimated prevalence. The baseline survey will determine key criteria and characteristics of the target group (the general public in the project area). The findings will provide the starting point and lead for the design of an information, education and communication program aimed at the population in the project area who will interact with the expected influx of workers during construction.

During the construction phase activities will be expanded by setting up and operationalizing adequate and appropriate measures to minimize adverse effects on the health of people migrating to or resident in the project surroundings who are attracted by and interact with the construction related workforce. Activities will focus on reproductive health and prevention of STI and HIV/AIDS.

8.3.4 Activities to safeguard the health of the construction workforce

The activities in the plan will be focused on keeping the construction workforce safe from occupational hazards and health risks from living together in compounds. The workforce should have easy access to clinical care in order to minimize adverse effects and health risks.
On either side of the river a health facility with primary and emergency/first aid capacity will be established in the service areas. A medical facility will be set up for the construction workers and simultaneously function as one of the population service centers. The two service area facilities must also have the capacity to treat emergency cases. The centre at the south side shall particularly be enabled to manage trauma patients.

Other measures to be implemented include introduction and implementation of specific occupational health safety measures, introduction of mechanisms to prevent biological contamination of drinking water, food supplies and prepared meals; education campaigns on HIV/AIDS and STI; easy access to condoms and voluntary counseling and testing.

As far as feasible secure housing for workers encouraging them to live with their families on site will reduce the likelihood of risky behavior with multiple sex partners.

8.3.5 Activities after completion of construction

In the last year before project completion a needs assessment study should provide a base plan to turn the health clinics over to the regular public health services of MOHFW. The plan should cover the public health needs in the area and include assistance in monitoring and responding to the needs of the various target groups. It should also include a program for assistance to redundant health staff and for re-migration of construction workers.

8.4 Charland Monitoring and Management Framework

8.4.1 Mitigation of impacts on charlands

The project will monitor the river behavior to assess the unanticipated project impacts on charlands situated within the defined project boundary (15-km upstream and 7-km downstream from the bridge). In case of any impacts such as induced floods or bank erosion caused due to the construction of the bridge, the impacts will be assessed and mitigation undertaken to address the losses. Experience from the Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge Project (JMBP) will be used as guidance for the development of a policy and mitigation framework. The JMBP had adopted a policy to deal with social and environmental consequences of project-induced flood and erosion impacts during the project construction period. Due to the difficulties in making a clear distinction between induced and natural erosion and floods on chars and bank lines, the project treated equally all affected persons as eligible persons for assistance without regard to that distinction. This policy was adopted for a period of three years and provided assistance for loss of land due to erosion and crop losses due to induced flooding to families who experienced such losses. The Jamuna experience will be used to guide and deal with any induced flooding and erosion in the Padma Bridge Project.

8.4.2 Needs and objectives

Considering the past experiences of JMBP and the discussions held with communities within the boundaries of the PMBP there is a strong perception amongst the communities that the construction of the bridge could aggravate erosion and floods in the area. In view of the community’s apprehensions, the project aims to address all such project-induced impacts by means of making the community aware as well as providing appropriate assistance to those directly affected, in case such incidence takes place after project construction.

To deal with any unanticipated project impacts on the char and its population the Charland Monitoring and Management Framework (CMMF) has been prepared. The framework addresses the potential risks that are likely to take place in these physical settings. The framework will give policy guidelines to address and mitigate potential losses of the charland people both upstream and downstream of the bridge and improve the livelihood of the charland communities as beneficiaries of the project. Therefore, this framework represents a commitment of the BBA to protect and safeguard the vulnerable charland communities, in view of any unanticipated impacts and make PMBP a socially and environmentally sustainable project.

8.4.3 Anticipated risks to charland communities
The floodplains and the history of erosion and accretion make it obvious that annual erosion is a natural phenomenon. A certain periodicity in river dynamics has been established in the past, which includes a shift of the main channel in about 20 years time. Major changes in the meanders of the river usually mean increased erosion and dislocation of people living on the charlands. According to local people Char Janajat has experienced severe erosion along the river bank of the char. The attached char is the large complex of charland situated upstream of the bridge along the south bank of the Padma. An estimated 2 km land from the original bankline has disappeared during the last two years. According to river morphologists more erosion might occur associated with a changing channel pattern in the years to come. This erosion will occur with or without bridge.

8.4.4 Minimizing the impact on char land

In order to minimize the anticipated impact upstream an integrated approach combining structural interventions and safeguard measures was considered essential during the stakeholders meeting to reduce erosion risk and loss of land. Despite minimal (up to 2 km) backwater impact due to bridge construction the char communities will probably attribute flooding and erosion within the project boundary to bridge construction. As a result there will be issues for compensation from BBA to affected charland people during construction and afterwards. The construction of an additional revetment upstream of Aria Khan along the char would provide some solution to reduce erosion. However, an optimal approach would combine a structural solution with social safeguard measures involving monitoring, management and development of the charland.

8.4.5 Implementation strategy

Since the Padma morphological model suggests a 20-year timeline for channel migration in the floodplain it is necessary to develop a plan taking this timeframe into consideration. However, given the extreme uncertainty of erosion and accretion in the floodplain a 5-year development plan with a 20-year perspective, namely the Charland Monitoring and Management Framework (CMMF) will be developed for implementation purposes. The 5-year plan and experience will be reviewed for subsequent planning and development. This adaptive approach will address the changing impacts of the project and needs of the charland communities. Broadly the framework will guide the identification and mitigation of losses of the charland people both upstream and downstream and involve the charland communities as beneficiaries of the project. The framework is a guiding document which will be used to develop the mitigation measures and action plan. The framework represents a commitment of the EA to protect and safeguard the vulnerable charland communities, in view of any unanticipated impacts and make PMBP a socially and environmentally sustainable project.

A multidisciplinary team will be formed including representatives of the social safeguard team, the land survey, the district administration, and technical specialists from the Ministry of Water Resources and the Bureau of Disaster Management. The team would provide technical guidance in the identification of project impacts and development of mitigation measures. The team will develop a guideline for detailed assessment, screening and eligibility for assistance in the case of induced impact.

8.5 Public Consultation Plan

A Public Consultation and Participation Plan (PCPP) has been prepared with the framework of continued public consultation and participation during the execution of the project. The PCPP is aimed at informing the stakeholders on the project plans and activities in a manner that promotes open dialogue among all interested parties, and focuses on effecting dialogue with those who are or will be affected by the project. The plan allows directly affected parties to have meaningful input in the decision-making process in project design and the mitigation of impacts that will affect them. The plan places strong significance and emphasis on a well constructed and continuous consultation and participation process throughout the project cycle.

The major activities to be undertaken during project implementation will include the following:

8.5.1 Public Information Center

The nature and details of the project will be made available in easily understood terms and local languages to inform as many stakeholders as possible. To maintain transparency and keep the
communities informed, BBA will establish three Public Information Center’s (PIC) in the project area. One PIC will be set up in Mawa and the two others will be on Janjira side. These centers will have a key role in disseminating project-related information and will house an array of project-related documents – RAPs, land records, safeguard documents, information booklets etc. The centers will be managed by the NGO. NGO staff will be available at each of the PIC for interaction with the project communities providing them with necessary information. A register will be maintained at each of the PICs to register queries, suggestions and grievances of the project communities and PAPs. All queries, suggestions and grievances recorded at the PICs will be forwarded by the INGO to the Resettlement Unit (RU).

Furthermore, there will be continuous on-site consultation between the field offices of the RU and the INGO during the construction stage to ensure that PAPs receive their due entitlements and benefits. PAP/community leader input will also be sought in the resettlement monitoring and evaluation process through participatory rapid appraisal and community consultation meetings.

The PCPP shall ensure that the project process includes vulnerable and otherwise excluded groups, such as women, disabled and poor, and such groups shall be actively targeted, consulted and involved in the project processes.

8.5.2 Public disclosure of project-related documents

The nature and details of the project will be made available in easily understood terms and local languages to inform as many stakeholders as possible. The directly affected persons and communities will be fully made aware of the extent of project impacts on their communities and individual households. The policies for mitigation of adverse social and environmental impacts will be disclosed to the influence area peoples, particularly the affected persons and host communities. Specific provisions for public disclosure of project-related plans have also been incorporated in the specific plan documents. These documents outline the specific mechanisms that have been or will be adopted for conducting meaningful consultation with affected persons and for enabling their informed participation in preparing, implementing, and monitoring of the plans. These documents also outline the specific institutional responsibilities as well as the disclosure arrangements for the same.

A summary of these documents has already been translated into Bangla and will be made available to the affected people by BBA prior to loan appraisal. An information booklet has been designed for distribution among the affected persons as the primary tool for disclosure. For illiterate people, other suitable communication methods will be used. These materials will also be available in the union parishad, upazilas and district offices in the project area.

Disclosures will also be continued using the following instruments:

- Advertisements in newspapers
- Advertisements on radio and television
- Billboards and posters
- Community workshops
- Information brochures
- Information dissemination through PICs at district, upazila and union levels
- Village level meetings.

34 During the RAP implementation stage, a Resettlement Advisory Committee will be formed in each district to seek inputs from local stakeholders in the decision making and implementation of the RAP. Also, affected persons will be involved in the Grievances Redress Committees to review and resolve disputes or claims over resettlement entitlements and benefits.

35 Resettlement Planning documents (RAP I, RAP II & RAP III) and Environmental Management Plan have specific provisions for public consultation and disclosure.
Further steps will be taken (i) to keep the affected people informed about additional land acquisition plans, compensation policies and payments, resettlement plans and schedules, and (ii) to ensure that PAPs are involved in making decisions concerning their relocation and the implementation of the RAP.

8.5.3 Regularly scheduled project update workshops

During the implementation, the Safeguard Unit of BBA will organize project update workshops (one each at Mawa & Janjira side) at the end of each implementation year. These workshops will address the issues related to the progress of civil works and their impact in terms of land acquisition, resettlement and environmental impacts and the status and effectiveness of implementation of safeguards compliance plans. These workshops will include the following tentative agenda:

- Update on PMBP activities over the past period
- Environmental and Social Action Plan performance updates
- Public Health & Safety Program Performance Update
- Employment needs and hiring update in the civil works
- Plans for future activities
- Other issues and concerns

The participants in the annual workshops will be the government stakeholders including the DC office dealing with land acquisition, the upazila land offices, and union revenue office, local government institutions, INGO, local level NGOs and community based organizations, affected persons (men and women) and the host community. Media presence in these workshops will further make the implementation process transparent.

8.5.4 Special orientation and consultation sessions

The implementing agencies, monitoring agents and executing agency will identify the need for occasional consultation with beneficiaries and affected persons. With the emergence of public involvement in special issues to avoid difficulties in the implementation process, BBA will instruct the NGOs and agencies to organize need based consultation sessions. Only emergent agenda will be discussed in the special orientation and consultation sessions.
9 MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

9.1 Overview

The overall Social Action Plan (SAP) to avoid or minimize adverse social effects from the project consists of several components, which have been discussed in the previous chapters. It is the responsibility of the project executing agency, the Bangladesh Bridge Authority (BBA), to implement the SAP in a coherent manner in order to achieve the objectives. Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) aim at improving or at least restituting the social and livelihood resources of the affected persons to pre-project level. The Gender Action Plan (GAP) will mainstream gender issues in project process. The Public Health Action Plan (PHAP) will cover public health safety during and after project construction. The resettlement policy framework (RPF) will guide BBA in preparing RAPs for additional impacts in additional areas within the project boundary. The Charland Monitoring and Management Framework (CMMF) will provide guidelines to prepare mitigation measures for any identified impacts induced due to project construction. The Public Consultation and Participation Plan (PCPP) finally is intended to ensure consultation, participation and disclosure of the affected persons and their community in the project design, implementation and monitoring.

Implementation of SAP will maximize the benefits of the project to the local residents and minimize adverse social impacts including involuntary resettlement. About 74,000 people will be resettled including relocation and livelihood restoration. The 5,000 workers for project construction will receive appropriate health services and local residents will enjoy health services and be safeguarded from communicable diseases due to influx of non-local people.

The BBA will implement the SAP components. BBA will be assisted by a supervising consultant, a management consultant, NGOs and the MOHFW for implementation, management and monitoring of implementation. A Resettlement Unit (RU) as a division of the Safeguard Department of the BBA will be responsible for successful implementation of SAP on behalf of BBA. Additional staff resources will be placed within the RU to enhance its capacity and delivery skills.

The SAP component plans have been prepared with known project impacts based on previous studies and ongoing investigation. The plans will be updated with time and events in the course of project design and implementation.

9.2 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

BBA has established a PIU to execute and manage the civil works construction and has included a Resettlement Unit (social safeguard unit) in the PIU to implement SAP components and monitor the implementation process to ensure expected outputs. The process of implementation must ensure that affected persons are able to regain their pre-project socio-economic status, maintain their usual health safety and voice their choices and concerns as desired. Monitoring of the process of planning, implementation and delivery of institutional and financial assistance to the PAPs and their community has been designed as an integral part of the overall functioning and management of the project. BBA will establish a management and monitoring plan through a management set-up and a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system as a continuous process of collecting, collating and analyzing information about the progress and a tool for identifying strengths and weaknesses of the process. Also a periodic evaluation of the process and the outcomes will enable BBA to identify lapses, procedural weaknesses, policy inadequacies and institutional drawbacks to devise and implement corrective measures to achieve the desired goals and objectives of SAP.

The PIU will be assisted by external agencies and NGOs for management and monitoring of the implementation of social safeguard compliance plans including RAPs and ILRP, GAP, PCPP, PHAP and CMMF. A management consultant will be employed to assist PIU and RU in supervision, management and monitoring of the activities for implementation of the SAP component plans. The institutional structures and linkages are detailed in Chapter 10.

BBA will carry out internal M&E of RAP implementation involving the RU field offices, INGO and the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC). An independent External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will carry out independent M&E. The project supervision consultant will oversee and monitor the
safeguard compliance of the project while the Panel of Experts (POE) will conduct periodic missions for monitoring. In addition, the co-financiers will conduct their own missions within their own framework of social and environmental compliance monitoring. The PAPs, their community and local level NGOs will also participate in the M&E process (Figure 9.1).

9.2.1 Office of the Project Director

The Project Director (PD) will be responsible for overseeing proper and timely implementation of all activities in RAP. The RU within the PD office will operate and manage implementation of RAP with the assistance of an appointed INGO. Monitoring will be carried out by Head of RU with support from the field offices and the resettlement INGO. The RU will establish an M&E section at the head office headed by a Deputy Director for M&E. The M&E Section will have sufficient staff with appropriate skills and capacity, and necessary resources. The implementing NGO will collect appropriate data from the field and provide feedback to BBA on progress of RAP implementation and the day to day problems arising from the process.

The INGO will prepare monthly/quarterly reports on RAP implementation progress. The M&E Section of RU will collect and assimilate information from the project site in the form of monthly progress reports of RAP implementation and adjust the work programme where necessary, in case of delays or problems. An automated MIS will be designed and developed by the INGO to monitor the output indicators by BBA field and headquarters.

9.2.2 Independent External Monitoring Agency

An independent external monitoring agency (EMA) with experience in resettlement and rehabilitation of development induced displacements will be engaged to carry out the external M&E and reporting on RAP implementation. The EMA will carry out quarterly, annual, mid-term and final evaluation and recommend necessary changes to the Head of RU and the PD of PMBP for consideration. The scope of external monitoring will cover compliance monitoring and social impact evaluation of RAP implementation.

Figure 9.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

The EMA will cover compliance issues such as (i) compensation and entitlement policies, (ii) adequacy of the organizational mechanism to implement the RAP, (iii) restoration of PAP incomes, (iv) settling complaints and grievances, and (v) provisions for adequate budgetary support by BBA to implement the RAP. The EMA will assess if the PAPs: (i) have been provided with alternative sites for relocation; (ii)
have re-established their structures; (iii) have re-established their business; and (iii) were extended assistance to restore their incomes to pre-project levels. It will also appraise the accounting documents used to record the compensation payments to PAPs by BBA. In addition, there will be an annual impact evaluation at least once a year to assess the effectiveness of the work being undertaken and the level of results.

A comprehensive and relevant database and management information system (MIS) will be established within the RU. The automated MIS will be updated periodically to monitor various activities of SAP implementation. SAP databases generated through the LAP, census and inventory of losses, baseline socio-economic survey, land market survey and consultation, payment of compensation and resettlement cash assistance, health monitoring and gender mainstreaming will become essential MIS input. BBA will develop a monitoring program that covers all essential stages of SAP implementation including updating the plans, relocation of affected households, businesses and common property resources, providing incentives to host areas, development and allocation of resettlement site plots, consultation, disclosure and participation, gender equity in project process and public health actions. Monitoring will also cover the performance of individual staff in management and operation of SAP plans. Data will be generated through need based surveys and FGD for use in the monitoring process.

BBA will also establish an M&E system integrated with a set of automated MIS to be executed in conjunction with and assistance of external public and private agencies and NGOs.

9.2.3 Implementation and monitoring database

The DDC with the assistance of concerned agencies will establish a complete electronic databank and document archive as the key source of information on all resettlement-related data for implementation and monitoring purposes.

After the finalization of the RTW design BIDS will conduct a census survey, establishing an inventory of losses and a cut-off date (COD) for entitlement eligibility of non-titled persons. The BIDS database will assess losses and price of all types of land in all the affected mouzas. Any person moving into the project area after the COD will not be entitled to compensation from DCs or any assistance from BBA. However, any PAPs not covered in the enumerations before the CODs can be enlisted with sufficient verification by IVC.

CEGIS has been engaged to assist the DD consultants with technical services. CEGIS will collect satellite images of the affected area, digitize mouza maps, and establish a geo-referencing system to ensure that the database is accurate and that information is neither manipulated nor that the policy framework is subsequently abused. CEGIS will also prepare a program for files on entitled person (EP) in individual losses for checking and verification purposes. The Central databank will enhance the institutional capacity of BBA/Field Offices and the INGO in resettlement management and operations of the project.

9.3 Management roles and responsibilities

9.3.1 Role of the Executive Director (ED)

The ED–BBA has the overall responsibility for the project and is responsible for following:

- Overall implementation of the resettlement program as per the RAP and the agreements signed with the co-financiers.
- Effecting necessary policy, administrative and financial decisions and actions, needed for the successful implementation of the RAP, as per GOB decision.
- Timely release of necessary funds to the RU for implementation of the resettlement program, as per the approved implementation schedule.
- Delegating responsibility and powers to the Superintending Engineer (Resettlement), as required, for smooth implementation of the RAP.

9.3.2 Role of the Project Director (PD)
The PD is the chief executive of PIU-PMBP. The PD is responsible for necessary policy, administrative and financial decisions and actions for effective and timely implementation of the project as per the approved policy and implementation arrangements. PD may delegate power through the Superintending Engineer (Additional Director – Resettlement), heading RU for overall management and implementation of the RAPs, GAP, PHAP, and PCPP.

9.3.3 RU – Role of the Superintending Engineer (SE) Resettlement

The SE-Resettlement will head the RU in BBA and will work under the overall guidance and supervision of the PD/ED. The SE-Resettlement will be directly responsible for executing all tasks assigned to the RU and any other tasks assigned by the ED /PD from time to time. The SE-Resettlement will be assisted by three deputy directors and four-six assistant engineers for HQ and field level management of the resettlement operations.

The SE-Resettlement, as head of the RU, will be responsible for:

- Preparation of job descriptions for Deputy Directors/Assistant Directors (HQ and field), delegating tasks, responsibilities and powers to them, and supervising and monitoring their work.
- Planning, organizing and managing the implementation of LAP, RAP, GAP, PHAP, PCPP and ILRP in consultation with other participating agencies and in accordance with the agreed time schedule.
- Negotiations and deployment of NGOs and other participating agencies, in consultation with the PD/ED and GOB, contracting specific tasks and activities with them and ensuring that these agencies carry out and complete activities as per the agreement with BBA and within the agreed time schedule
- In consultation with the PD/ED and GOB, negotiating and finalizing contracts with banks, financing and micro-financing institutions, and operational modalities of credit schemes, and their implementation as part of the resettlement program ensuring that such arrangements and agreements work.
- Identifying and bringing to the notice of the PD/ED any policy, administrative or financial actions that are necessary at government level for smooth implementation of RAP.
- Ensuring that the funds necessary for carrying out resettlement activities in the field are released to field officers, the INGO and other agencies assigned with resettlement tasks on time and that such activities are carried out without any administrative hindrances.
- Close monitoring of the implementation of LAP, GAP, PHAP, PCPP and ILRP and proposal of modification/improvement to BBA and to the co-finance, as necessary.
- Submission of comprehensive periodic progress reports to BBA Management and through them to GOB and the co-financiers.
- The SE-RU will also have full administrative and financial powers to manage the resettlement program in all matters including the following:
  (i) Appointment of work-charged staff, up to certain levels, with prior sanction of the post. In case of recruitment, promotion, transfer and disciplinary action against staff, normal government rules will apply.
  (ii) Administrative control of all officers and staff of the RU.
  (iii) Exercising full financial powers in the following matters related to the resettlement unit, and subject to availability of funds and with PCP/PP provision, the SE-RU:
    a. As regards finalization of tenders for the resettlement program, the SE will form tender evaluation committee(s) in line with the GOB procurement policy and selection and award process.
b. All bills related to the resettlement program will be finalized and approved by the SE-RU and payments will be made through cash/check by RU Accounts Section. The Resettlement Unit Accounts section will assist SE-RU in the finalization and approval of these bills. For reconciliation of accounts, a quarterly meeting will be held with Resettlement Accounts section and BBA Accounts Dept. which will also be audited annually.

c. Salary and allowance of officers and staffs either deputed or recruited in RU will be prepared and passed by SE-RU.

9.3.4 Role of Executive Engineer-Resettlement

Executive engineers will be the field level-implementing officers of the RU responsible for field-level coordination of the resettlement operation in Mawa and Janjira. RU field offices will be located at Mawa and Janjira and shall have the responsibility for the overall implementation of all field operations related to resettlement.

The key functions of the Executive Engineer at field office level comprise the following:

- Issuance of ID cards to all eligible persons (EP).
- Provide necessary assistance for purchase of replacement land.
- Ensure that all EPs are relocated on time and are provided with the transfer grant in cash and/or in kind.
- Identify eligible EPs who need to be allotted plots at resettlement sites and commercial areas.
- Organize grievance redress committee meetings.
- In consultation with DC and local leaders, organize meetings in host villages to persuade and encourage the host population to provide replacement lands and settlement sites to PAPs.
- Sanction and provide various cash grants planned under the RAP to EPs and ensure that these grants are made available as defined in the RAP;
- Selection of homestead losing EPs for temporary settlement on khas land or surplus land (only in addition to their other entitlement).
- Provide hard copies of draft and final EP file, EC and payment statement to respective EPs.
- Liaise with the NGOs for the effective implementation of the information campaign, vocational training, income and livelihood restoration and other activities delegated to them.
- Maintain close contact with HQ and submit monthly/quarterly progress report on resettlement implementation.
- Supervise civic amenities at RS sites.
- Effective management of site offices and timely implementation of the directives.
- Develop a system of verification of all land transactions ensuring that the revenue officer follows the prescribed process in each transaction.

9.3.5 Functions and powers of Assistant Engineer - Resettlement

The main function of Assistant Engineer- Resettlement will be to:

- Maintain close contact with PAPs, informing them about their entitlements and resettlement benefits, verifying claims and grievances and accordingly take necessary action or inform the Deputy Director.
- Promptly bring urgent matters to notice of DD/SE–Resettlement.
- Closely monitor migrating PAPs to the host areas.
- Organize squatters and *uthulis* for their settlement at RS or elsewhere.
- Demarcate plots in surplus land and *khas* land with the help of Kanungos.
- Demarcate areas for plantation in consultation with the Forest Officer.
- Supervise, monitor and evaluate the training programs of NGOs.
- Demarcate plots on RS.
- Ensure that all legal and administrative formalities required for disbursement of entitlement to EPs are completed according to the Payment Modality/administrative manual.
- Submit regular progress reports to the Executive Engineer.

### 9.3.6 Functions of Sub-Assistant Engineers

The main function of the Sub-Assistant Engineers will be to:

- Liaise with the Additional Deputy Commissioner– Land and NGOs to ascertain land purchase by the EPs.
- Contact and supervise the activities of resettlement workers through the INGO.
- Monitor and resolve problems due to migration of PAPs to host areas, if any.

### 9.4 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The M&E system will serve as a tool for monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement programme ensuring timely and fair delivery of entitlements. M&E will give BBA feedback from the target population and provide field operatives to devise corrective measures to ensure achievement of targets within schedule. The objectives of M&E will enhance the delivery capacity of BBA and maximize benefits of RAP packages to the affected persons and the host communities.

M&E will be carried out by collecting, analyzing, reporting and using information on the resettlement progress as per scope of the SAP and the process adopted to achieve that progress. It will ensure that inputs are provided, procedures are followed, and outputs are monitored and verified as per approved plan and schedule of actions. On identification of any lapses and failures in the implementation process, BBA will undertake timely management actions. A benchmark database and necessary software will be developed for ongoing monitoring and periodic and ex-post evaluations of the SAP targets.

BBA field offices will conduct field level monitoring and assess the day-by-day operation of land acquisition, payment of compensation, physical identification of entitled persons, and process their entitlements, relocation and resettlement.

Monitoring will be done both internally and externally to provide feedback to BBA and to assess the effectiveness of the SAP policy and implementation. Internal monitoring will be carried out by BBA in three consecutive stages of SAP implementation: SAP apprehension or preparatory stage, relocation stage, and rehabilitation stage. Scope of M&E will be as follows:

#### 9.4.1 Preparatory Stage

During the pre-relocation phase of resettlement operation, monitoring involves administrative issues such as, establishment of resettlement unit, budget management, requirements for further land acquisition, consultation with PAPs in the preparation of resettlement plans and their participation in the implementation process, information dissemination on payments of entitlement due, grievance redress, and so on. The key issues for monitoring will be to:

- Conduct baseline surveys
- Hold consultations
- Identify PAPs and their numbers.
• Identify different categories of PAPs and entitlements of individuals.
• Collect gender disaggregated data and preferences of women.
• Establish inventory of losses.
• Ascertain entitlements.
• Valuate various assets not covered by PVAC.
• Budget delivery.
• Disseminate information.
• Assess institutional capacity.
• Implementation schedule and items of expenditure.

9.4.2 Relocation Stage

Monitoring during the relocation phase covers such issues as site selection in consultation with PAPs, development of relocation sites, assistance to PAPs (especially to vulnerable groups) in physically moving to the new site. Furthermore, aspects such as adjustment of PAPs in their new surroundings, attitude of the host population towards the newcomers and development of community life are issues to be considered at this stage. The key issue for monitoring will be:

• Payment of compensation.
• Delivery of entitlement.
• Grievance redresses
• Support in CCL collection process.
• Preparation of resettlement site, including civic amenities (water, sanitation, drainage, paved streets, electricity supply).
• Consultations.
• Relocation.
• PAPs who do not relocate.
• Payment of resettlement benefit.
• Income and livelihood restoration assistance.

9.4.3 Rehabilitation Stage

Once PAPs have settled down at the new sites, the focus of monitoring will shift to economic recovery programs issues including income generating schemes (IGSs), acceptance of these schemes by PAPs, impact of IGSs on living standards, and the sustainability of the new livelihood patterns. The key issues for monitoring will be:

• Initiation of income generation activities.
• Provision of basic civic amenities and essential facilities in the relocated area.
• Consultations.
• Assistance to enhance livelihood and quality of life.

9.4.4 M&E indicators for social impact monitoring

Compliance of the SAP policy and targets in the implementation process will be monitored by setting up indicators. The most crucial components/indicators to be monitored are the specific contents of the
activities and entitlement matrix. The SAP component plans contain indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement program. These indicators and benchmarks are judged on the implementation process, outcomes and impacts.

9.5 Monitoring levels and hierarchy

Monitoring will be carried out at three levels. The Project Director (PD) will carry out regular internal monitoring with input from the field operation. External monitoring will be commissioned by BBA employing an independent external agency. The construction supervision consultants (CSC) will also carry out supervision and monitoring to assist BBA and the co-financiers. The co-financiers’ Panel of Experts (POE) will monitor overall performance of the project including SAP implementation. The co-financiers themselves will also commission supervision missions from time to time.

9.5.1 Internal monitoring

The PD will carry out internal monitoring through the Deputy Director, M&E with the help of the INGO and the CSC. Internal monitoring will consist of monitoring the process indicators and the output indicators. The NGOs will gather information on SAP implementation covering relevant activities as per schedule. CSC social safeguard consultants (international and national) will assist the PD in monitoring the NGOs’ activities and review field progress reports regularly. NGOs will prepare monthly progress reports that will include monitoring issues. The PD will develop progress and performance monitoring software for monitoring output on a regular basis. Internal monitoring reports on SAP implementation will be included in the quarterly BBA Project Progress Report.

The internal monitoring report will contain: (i) accomplishments to-date, (ii) objectives attained and not attained during the period, (iii) problems encountered, and (iv) suggested options for corrective measures. The internal monitoring reports submitted by the NGOs will be synthesized by the CSC social safeguard consultants. The international consultant and CSC will assist PD in preparing the overall implementation status in the PPR in consultation with the national consultants. However, the national safeguard consultants will particularly monitor the activities of NGOs and report to the PD on a monthly basis under the guidance of the international safeguard specialists.

9.5.2 External Monitoring

External monitoring will be carried out periodically to review and assess resettlement implementation, verify the results of internal monitoring in the field, and make suggestions for adjustment of delivery mechanisms and procedures as required. The main objectives of external monitoring will be to review SAP implementation and assess the achievements vis-à-vis resettlement objectives; changes in living standards and livelihoods of those affected; restoration of their economic and social base; the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements, and the need for further mitigation measures. The overall aim of external monitoring will be to learn strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning. External monitoring will be independent of the BBA-RU involved in SAP implementation.

External monitoring will be carried out on a quarterly basis. Mid-term and final evaluations will be done to assess the achievement of objectives of SAP against the performance impact indicators. A database for monitoring and evaluation, building upon the project’s own M&E system will be developed for external monitoring. It will optionally include maps, charts, photographs of affected property, copies of contracts and land titles, payments, and valuation documents relating to resettlement.

9.5.3 M&E by the panel of expert (POE)

The POE with nominated members from co-financiers comprising international and national technical experts will commission periodic monitoring and evaluation of SAP implementation. The objectives of POE supervision and monitoring will be to ensure safeguard compliance with respective safeguard policies of the co-financiers. POE monitoring focuses on achievement of targets of process indicators within an agreed timeframe.
9.5.4 M&E by co-financiers

In addition to POE missions, the co-financiers will also commission progress monitoring of SAP implementation with their respective safeguard specialists. The GOB has also commissioned a special committee to monitor the timeliness of the execution of project activities.

9.5.5 Methodology and approach

The M&E approach will be to identify and select a set of appropriate indicators and gather information on them to assess changes and variations. Stakeholders’ participation, especially of affected persons, women and vulnerable groups will be ensured in the M&E process. The process will also include various formal and informal surveys for impact analysis. Assessment of resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability will be carried through the M&E process to identify lessons from the PMBP and build upon them of the affected people future policies with involuntary resettlement in the country.

Monitoring tools would include both quantitative and qualitative methods as follows:

- Sample household survey: a baseline household survey of representative sample (20% of affected households), disaggregated by gender and vulnerability to obtain information on the key indicators of entitlement delivery, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.
- Focused Group Discussions (FGD): consultation with a range of stakeholder groups (local government, resettlement field staff, NGOs, community leaders and PAPs including women and vulnerable groups).
- Key informant interviews: consultation with individuals like local leaders, village workers or persons with special knowledge or experience in resettlement activities and implementation.
- Community public meetings: open public meetings at resettlement sites to elicit information about performance of various resettlement activities.
- Structured direct observations: field observations on status of resettlement implementation, plus individual or group interviews for crosschecking purposes.
- Informal surveys/interviews: informal surveys of PAPs, host villages, workers, resettlement staff, and implementing agency personnel using non-sampled methods.
- In the case of special issues, in-depth case studies of PAPs and host populations from various social classes will be undertaken to assess the impact of resettlement.

9.6 Capacity Building and Training

There is a need for an efficient organizational set-up for involuntary resettlement management. The key organizations/agencies responsible for implementation of the three RAPs involve:

- BBA as the Executing Agency (EA) for the project
- Deputy Commissioner(s) of the concerned districts
- Department of Fisheries, Forestry, Agricultural Extension, Cooperative, Upazila administration and banks
- Local government institutions like Upazila Parishad and Union Parishad which represent the PAPs in all forums regarding land acquisition, resettlement, and income and livelihood restoration
- Experienced NGOs/Institutions/Consultants to assist BBA for RAP implementation, income and livelihood restoration, need-based surveys and services, and internal monitoring
- BBA is in the process of establishing a Safeguard Division within the permanent structure of the organization with separate environmental and resettlement units.
Participation of these organizations/agencies is important to implement a time-bound (i) Land Acquisition Plan, (ii) Resettlement Plan (iii) Gender Action Plan, (iv) Public Health Action Plan, (v) Public Consultation and Participation Plan and (vi) Income and Livelihood Restoration Programme. In order to build the capacity of these bodies, specific terms of reference, legal/administrative authority, intensive training/orientation focusing on the tasks and responsibilities, are considered imperative.

The DDC will conduct training on resettlement management to strengthen the capacity of the agencies (RU, DC/Local administration, and RAC and GRC members) for effective implementation of RAPs. The DDC will also conduct briefings on RAPs and implementation issues with INGO prior to mobilization and implementation of resettlement.

At the BBA level, some capacity building initiatives – for example, analysis of existing capacity, staff skills, staff development and training needs – have already been taken by the Social/Resettlement Advisor to BBA. DDC will conduct short-term resettlement management training and workshops involving related agencies and field staff dedicated to implementation of RAPs. In addition, a set of operational guidelines and a handbook will be prepared to guide the field staff in consistent application of the policies and practices.

In order to build capacity of key BBA staff, including field staff involved in RAP implementation, an overseas training cum exposure on involuntary resettlement management will be organized. This overseas training cum exposure trip will likely involve visits to People’s Republic of China, India and Sri Lanka and shall focus on sharing resettlement management experiences with similar types of projects. The DDC will design an overseas training cum exposure programme for interaction with the infrastructure agencies of those countries managing involuntary resettlement as per international development financing institutions relevant policies.

Recently, BBA has recruited new staff/consultants for the safeguard department including a Safeguard Manager (environmental and resettlement) and three senior resettlement specialists for five years.

9.7 Reporting requirements

The Head of RU responsible for supervision and implementation of each SAP component will prepare monthly progress reports on safeguard actions to the PD. The PD will submit quarterly reports to the co-financiers. The external monitoring agency (EMA) will submit bi-annual reviews directly to co-financiers and determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/enhanced, and suggest recommendations for improvement. Monitoring reports will be submitted at regular intervals as specified. Both monitoring and evaluation will be part of regular activities and reporting on this will be extremely important to undertake mid-way corrective steps.

Table 9.1 provides details on the content and timing for various reports associated with M&E.

36 The advisor was hired under the World Bank Project Preparation Facility and services of the advisor concluded by the end of third week of January 2010.
Table 9.1 Reporting cycle/frequency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Progress Report</td>
<td>Narrative as per Monitoring Plan format giving details on activity, results, issues affecting performance and variance if any and reason for same and corrections recommended</td>
<td>Submitted within 10 days of the next month</td>
<td>Implementing NGO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly Financial Reports</td>
<td>Expenditure vs. budgeted amount by budget heads and sub-heads</td>
<td>Submitted within 30 days of end of financial quarter</td>
<td>BBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly Project Progress Report</td>
<td>Narrative as per monitoring program on Relocation &amp; Resettlement issues</td>
<td>Submitted within 20 days of the end of quarter</td>
<td>BBA/CSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly, Mid-term (half yearly) and Annual Reports</td>
<td>Narrative as per reporting format giving details on activity, results, issues affecting performance and variance if any and reason for same and corrections recommended</td>
<td>Submitted within 30 days after the mid and year end</td>
<td>EMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Financial Audit</td>
<td>Professional audit of accounts prepared by a qualified Chartered Accountant</td>
<td>Within 90 days of the end of fiscal year</td>
<td>BBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Report</td>
<td>Project achievements, failures and impacts</td>
<td>Submitted within 90 days of end of the project</td>
<td>EMA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

10.1 Introduction

The Bangladesh Bridge Authority (BBA)\(^{37}\) under the Bridge Division of the Ministry of Communications (MOC) represents the Government of Bangladesh as the Executing Agency of the Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project. BBA is responsible for undertaking all studies, design, and construction of the bridge. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU), headed by a Project Director (PD), has already been set up within BBA to execute the PMBP. BBA is also responsible for operation and maintenance (O&M) of the bridge after its opening. BBA is mandated to undertake steps, as per guidelines of the MOC and advice of the GOB, to secure required funds from both external and internal sources for the implementation of the project. The WB, ADB, JICA and the IDB have agreed to co-finance the project along with the GOB.

A detail design consultant (DDC) is assisting BBA in scheme design, detailed engineering design of the approved scheme design and safeguard plans. DDC is also preparing procurement documents to employ a construction supervision consultant, civil works contractors, NGOs and other agencies to assist BBA. The Deputy Commissioners (DCs) of Munshiganj, Shariatpur and Madaripur have been assisting BBA in acquiring land.

Besides engineering construction contractors, BBA will also engage NGOs and agencies for implementation and monitoring environmental and social safeguard plans. The social safeguard plans

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\(^{37}\) Bangladesh Bridge Authority (BBA) (formerly Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge Authority) was created by Ordinance No XXXIV of 1985 on 4 July, 1985. The objective of Ordinance was to construct a Multipurpose Bridge over the Jamuna River. It was further amended in November 23, 1998 (Act. XXI of 1998)]. To keep consistency of its works the government has changed it’s name into Bangladesh Bridge Authority (BBA).
include RAPs, PCPP, GAP, PHAP, and CMIF. These plans will be implemented under full responsibility of BBA with the assistance of experienced national NGOs and agencies. An NGO for implementation of the three RAPs has already been engaged by BBA.

Public health safeguards will be ensured through implementation of the public health action plan (PHAP), which will be implemented in cooperation with the MOHFW in the project districts. Gender issues will be addressed by implementation GAP.

10.2 Implementation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs)

10.2.1 Resettlement Unit (RU)

A (RU) has been established within the PIU, which is responsible for the implementation of the RAPs, including disbursement entitlements and resettlement of the project affected peoples (PAPs). The RU is headed by a Superintending Engineer (Additional Director – Resettlement) and has field offices at both Mawa and Janjira sites each headed by an Executive Engineer (Deputy Director – Resettlement). A Deputy Director has also been put in place for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the implementation of the safeguard plans as the Deputy Director – M&E at the headquarters of BBA (Figure 10.1).

BBA is assisted in its task by the DCs of Munshiganj, Shariatpur and Madaripur districts for acquisition of land for the project. The Centre for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS) has been engaged to computerize land acquisition data with GPS reference. The Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) has been engaged to undertake surveys and verify field data for preparation of RAPs. An experienced NGO (Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh) has already been mobilized for implementation of the three RAPs at field level.
The services of national and local level experienced NGOs will also be utilized by BBA for design and implementation of the income and livelihood restoration plan (ILRP). A national level NGO will be employed as coordinating NGO (CNGO) to implement the ILRP engaging the local level NGOs. The DDC/CSC and the construction contractors will cooperate in respective areas for effective implementation of the RAPs. In the RS, special arrangements will be made by BBA to operate schools and health centers. Experienced NGOs with necessary skills and resources will be engaged to provide these services.

10.2.2 Safeguard Department

BBA is in the process of establishing a Safeguard Department (Figure 10.2) with separate environmental and resettlement units. The Safeguard Division will be permanent and remain part of BBA administration in the post-construction period. The institutional study has recommended a reformed BBA with a new organigram. An action plan to set up the permanent Safeguard Department within BBA has been recommended in this study. The recruitment of new staff/consultants is being done in accordance with the plan. Three senior resettlement specialists have been recruited by BBA for five years.

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The Resettlement Unit (RU) is stationed at BBA headquarters in Dhaka. A total of three field offices have been opened – one in Mawa and two in Janjira with respective desks to handle cases of Janjira and Shibchar thanas separately. The main task of the RU, under the SE-Resettlement, shall be:

- Overall planning, management and monitoring of the LAP, RAPs, GAP, PHAP, PCPP and ILRP.
- Synchronization of resettlement activities with the construction schedule of the project.
- With the help of consultant/INGO design and set up necessary computer and software facilities for preparation of ID cards, and computerized loss, entitlement and payment files of individual EPs in order to effectively monitor and evaluate RAP implementation.
- Ensure that all eligible persons are identified, provided with their respective entitlements (as per the resettlement policy/package) and relocated/resettled as per the implementation schedule, in time, with minimum hardships.
- Liaison with the DCs’ offices for the timely acquisition of land required for Padma Multipurpose Bridge, payment of compensation, and assurance that these activities are completed according to the planned schedule.
- Ensure that all PAPs are informed of their entitlements and provided with ID cards as a proof of their eligibility for resettlement benefits.
- Form Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) and ensure their smooth functioning, including disposal of grievances.
Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement packages and delivery mechanism and, if necessary, propose modifications to BBA management.

Prepare Terms of Reference for resettlement INGO/Agencies and other agencies that are to execute specific components of resettlement implementation on behalf of the BBA–RU.

Select and appoint such agencies to implement and monitor progress and take remedial action against slippages.

Prepare monthly and quarterly progress reports for BBA management and co-financiers.

Prepare Terms of Reference for a Post Resettlement Survey as well as select and appoint an appropriate agency to execute these survey(s).

Propose any remedial action needed to BBA, based on the Post Resettlement Survey results.

Payment of additional grants for replacement land purchase, house/business reconstruction grant, and dismantling and removal assistance and all other assistances in cash or kind, as stipulated under the resettlement policy, to all the eligible PAPs.

Develop the proposed RS for housing and businesses in Mawa and Janjira sides with civic amenities and services (in line with Jamuna Model).

Devise procedures to allot housing and commercial plots through SE Resettlement/ EE Resettlement/Deputy Directors, Consultants and INGO.

Propose establishment of PVAC to determine realistic replacement costs of land, structure, trees and crops and recommend prices/rates for all types of losses incurred by PAPs.

Update, if required, the land market survey to determine the replacement cost of land in and around the project area and accordingly recommend the maximum allowable replacement value (MARV) for replacement land.

Identify and plan resettlement measures for EPs who have already vacated their lands.

Co-ordinate with related agencies regarding possible adverse impacts on the population as a result of changed river regime and where necessary assist BBA to design and carry out mitigation measures.

Arrange afforestation programs on BBA surplus land, RS, roadsides and embankments, and in host areas, with the help of Forest Department and /or NGOs, involving poor and vulnerable PAPs.

Negotiate with contractors to provide preferential employment to PAPs in the construction activities

Prepare area development programs including expansion of community facilities like education, sanitation, health, drinking water supply etc. in the RS and host villages in consultation with host population.

Study and monitor unforeseen adverse affects during and after construction and take necessary mitigation measures.

Liaise with other government and non government agencies in the country, on matters of mutual interest, related to resettlement.

10.2.3 Deputy Commissioners (DC)

The DCs play a key role in the land acquisition (LA) and assist in the R&R process. The DC has the legal responsibility of acquiring land and paying compensation directly to the PAPs as per the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 and subsequent amendments. Furthermore, the DC has access to official records and the Legal/Administrative authority for title of
land and eligibility of PAPs for Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for land as well as for other assets covered by the law.

Taking into account the additional land acquisition requirements of the project, there is a definite need to enhance the capacity of the LA section of the concerned DCs, by engaging additional senior LA staff, for efficient processing of LA requests. It is also necessary for other DCs to initiate their own website for disclosure of necessary information relating to LA cases as done by DC Munshiganj.

The BBA and INGOs, will work with representatives of the DCs during the joint verification of affected properties and the market survey of the properties, to ascertain the current replacement value, before budgeting the total compensation payable to the PAPs.

The DC offices will receive funds for CCL payment from BBA and effect payment of CCL to the directly affected persons immediately following issuance of notice under section 7. The CCL payment receipts will be given to BBA to facilitate quick disbursement of differentials, if any, by the BBA. Participation of the DC will be necessary in the host area meetings. Similarly DC’s intervention/assistance will be required in matters such as land requisition, disposal of land ownership disputes, allotment of khas land and other surplus land.

10.2.4 Implementing NGO (INGO)

It is now generally recognized that the task of successfully implementing a RAP requires the special attitude and skills in dealing with people at grassroots level. This experience is available among some reputed NGOs in the country. Therefore, government has adopted the policy to commission the services of such an NGO to assist in the implementation of the RAPs. An experienced NGO has already been engaged. The principal task of the INGO would be to identify the project affected households/business enterprises and persons relating to the enterprises, estimating their losses and dislocations, and processing their entitlement as per the packages. The next main task would be to assist BBA in disbursing entitlements, which are outside the purview of CCL.

The INGO would also play an important role in addressing legitimate grievances of PAPs and vulnerable groups and undertake income and livelihood restoration activities.

10.2.5 Project consultants

Resettlement specialists of the DDC and CSC team, acting on behalf of the project and BBA, will ensure that sound methodologies and practices are followed in the implementation of RAP. The consultants will advise on any changes in the modalities of the implementation work, participate in meetings with the contracted agency/NGO and BBA, and monitor the work of the INGO/agency in the field. The consultants will also review, on behalf of SE-RU, the implementation progress report, submitted by the contracted NGO/agency, on a regular basis.

10.2.6 External monitoring

Except internal monitoring and evaluation by the EA for land acquisition and resettlement, an independent monitoring agency (EMA) will be engaged through competitive bidding to undertake resettlement supervision, and monitoring and evaluation of land acquisition and resettlement implementation. The EMA will evaluate the implementation of the resettlement program and submit an independent monitoring and appraisal report on RAP implementation to the PMO, BBA and the co-financiers.

The overall institutional structure for implementation of the RAPs is shown in Figure 10.3.

10.2.7 Resettlement management committees

The process for RAP implementation will be participatory with representatives from the government, local elected representatives, community and affected persons. Selected representatives from appropriate stakeholders will be included in the resettlement management committees. A PVAC at upazila level will be formed to determine the replacement market value of land and assets for compensation. A GRC for each union will be formed to address affected persons’ grievances in the
resettlement process, and a RAC will be formed to facilitate BBA for timely relocation of PAPs from the required land and assist delivery of project sponsored resettlement benefits as designed in RAP. Furthermore, in case of any confusion, an Inventory Verification Committee (IVC) will be formed to identify the quantity and quality of affected properties concretely.

In order to ensure collective sharing of responsibilities, PVAC, GRC, RAC and IVC will be formed with representatives from the BBA, consultant and representatives of the Local Government Institutions through administrative order of the Ministry of Communications with appropriate legal authority through gazette notification. Formation, roles and responsibilities and the mandates of the committees proposed are presented below.
Figure 10.3 - RAP implementation arrangements

Coordination
- Line of Authority
- GOB (BBA/DCs)
- NGO/Consultants
- Stakeholders’ committees - RAP

Executive Director

Project Director

Superintending Engineer [Resettlement (R)]

Construction Supervision Consultants

Deputy Commissioner

LA Officer

Deputy TL

Area Manager

Supervisors

Resettlement Workers

Support Services

Resettlement Management Committees (GRC, PVAC, IVC)

Dy. Director (LA-BBA)

Team Leader (INGO)

Exec Engr (R) Mawa

Dy. Director (M&E)

Exec Engr (R) Janjira

Sr. Asst. Engr (R)

Asst. Engr (R)

Sub-Asst. Engr (2)

Kanungo

Accountant

Data Entry Operator

Computer Operator

Support Services

Support Services
A) Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC)

Given that compensation levels are often inadequate in reflecting replacement value (RV), it is necessary to form PVACs to (i) provide guidance for the valuation of properties at replacement cost, and (ii) recommend the RV to the GOB for approval. The Executive Director (ED), BBA/Secretary, Bridges Division, Ministry of Communications, will authorize the formation of PVACs in each of the upazilas covered by the project. The PVACs, which should record proceedings of all their deliberations, shall consist of the following:

- Superintending Engineer (Resettlement), Convener
- Chairman, Upazila Parishad (Member)
- LA Officer, DC Office (Member)
- Sub-Divisional Engineer, District PWD (Member)
- Deputy Director (Resettlement), PMBP (Member-Secretary)

The DDC will assist the PVACs by providing technical expertise to assess RVs for properties (land by type and mouza, structure by basic construction type, trees by broad species-type, and crops by type). As needed, DDC will consult with affected persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about property values, and review past reports on replacement value. For land, DDC will seek to reconcile the values with the land market survey data obtained under the census surveys conducted by BIDS.

The PVACs will review and verify as needed the replacement values assessed by type in all three districts and submit them to MOC for approval. The difference between CCL and RV will be paid by BBA to the eligible persons (EPs) with the assistance of the RAP-INGO.

B) Inventory Verification Committee (IVC)

Inventory of losses (IOL) has been established at different stages of the project feasibility study and preparation starting from JICA feasibility study (2003-05) through BBA RAP study (2005-06), ADB PPTA study (2006) and DD census by BIDS (July 2009). The DCs have also conducted joint verification of physical properties and usage of land under acquisition for the project. During the implementation stage, identification of affected persons and determination of their losses will be based on IOL data consistent with present conditions and project implementation status. Data has to be verified and confirmed against COD and legitimate impact following the IOL at various stages. The IVC will therefore be formed with particular responsibilities for data validation through gazette notification by the MOC.

Formation of the IVC will be as follows:

- Executive Engineer-Resettlement, RU : Chairman
- Resettlement Specialist/BBA, DDC/MC : Member
- Representative of DC office : Member
- Local Government Institution Representative : Member

The IVC will compare the IOL with that from different sources and verify cases where variations more than 10% on either side are found. Depending on the volume of work, IVC may use services of an NGO/consultant with computerized data processing and programming capacity at the field level.

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39 In particular, BCL (2006) and ADB PPTA (2007).
C) Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC)

At the implementation stage, BBA will form a RAC in each union with the approval of the head of BBA-RU 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. This committee shall consist of the following:

- Executive Engineer-Resettlement: Convener
- Area Manager of INGO: Member-Secretary
- LGI representative: Member
- Representative of Female PAPs: Member

10.3 Implementation of PCPP

BBA, as the project proponent, will have overall responsibility for consultation with stakeholders and ensuring their participation in the project process. BBA will design the structure of all consultation activities with assistance of the consultants. BBA will take responsibility for the organization of all aspects of consultation meetings and workshops excepting minute taking and recording of issues raised and commitments made with the help of INGOs and agencies. The INGOs and agencies will be responsible for distribution of disclosures instruments among the various stakeholders including the affected persons and the host community. In addition, the INGO will be responsible for managing and running the Public Information Center (PIC).

BBA will respond to concerns and ideas raised through public consultation through the Safeguard Unit\(^{40}\) with the assistance of respective advisors. The PD will ensure that all public consultation and information disclosure requirements of the international co-financiers have been met, including documentation of results.

The INGOs will assist in the execution of the consultation and participation process at field level and also assist BBA in designing and implementation. The NGOs will report to the SE–Resettlement. Specific responsibilities of the INGO with regard to consultation and participation shall include the following:

- Continued public consultation with local communities affected by the project, using appropriate communication processes taking gender and cultural issues into consideration.
- Provide local communities with project information and related issues.
- Monitor employment of local labourers, affected persons and members of vulnerable groups in civil works construction and other project related work.
- Identify any significant new issues that may arise during the construction period.
- Work with the EA, local communities, INGOs and civil works contractors to resolve any disputes between parties.
- Coordinate with and mobilize stakeholders for effective PCPP processes (organization of annual workshops), by providing adequate support to BBA.
- Maintain records of public disclosure and information dissemination, document all consultations, and the queries/suggestions/grievances of the project communities received in PIC and include the same in periodic reports submitted to BBA.

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\(^{40}\) The Safeguard Unit comprises of the Superintending Engineer (Resettlement) and Additional Director (Environment)
- Ensure that the project process is inclusive and includes vulnerable and excluded groups, such as women, disabled and poor. Such groups shall be actively targeted, consulted and involved in the project processes.

The INGOs will assist BBA in executing the PCP process and producing the report and recommendations. Based on the review of recommendations by the INGO and the external monitoring agency, BBA will identify corrective measures for implementation in the field upon approval from the MOC.

**Figure 10.4 Organizational Structure for PCPP**
10.4 Implementation of Public Health Action Plan (PHAP)

10.4.1 Institutional arrangements

To implement the PHAP, BBA will contract a private health care provider for primary health care, including preventive health care, information, education and communication services and capacitating public sector facilities in the area. The health facilities will serve as primary health care facilities for the construction workforce as well as the population of the project area. Secondary health care and the implementation of occupational health measures for the workforce remain the responsibility of the contractor(s). However, the health care provider should oversee contractors’ compliance with occupational health safeguard measures and identify possible gaps. Furthermore, close cooperation should be established between the private health care provider and the MOHFW health care unit in the unions, as well as with the Zila physicians in order to design a common strategy and set priorities as well as effectively coordinate implementation. A detailed plan for the integration of health services into the regular health infrastructure for the post construction period should be designed.

10.4.2 Institutional requirements of the health care provider

The health care provider or NGO to be contracted should have wide experience and capacity in designing and implementing preventive health care campaigns and activities. They should also have sufficient skills and qualified staff to provide practical training for local health workers to upgrade their skills in prevention and awareness of waterborne and STI and HIV/AIDS. Also important is that the organization has previous experience in community engagement and a thorough understanding of gender and social development. There should be sufficient capacity to oversee and control the application of occupational health measures. For primary health care there should be sufficient capacity to provide care in emergencies.

10.4.3 Monitoring

It remains the responsibility of BBA, in cooperation with MOHFW to monitor the performance of the private health care provider, assuring the quality of delivery, technical and financial accountability. This implies a contractual relation with BBA, a formalized four-partite understanding between the BBA, MOHFW, the construction company and the private health care provider, outlining the respective responsibilities and tasks.

10.5 Implementation of GAP

10.5.1 Implementing organizations

In order to ensure gender considerations are mainstreamed in the project and not marginalised the implementation of the GAP is mainly to be carried out by the following organizations:

- NGOs contracted for implementation of the RAP.
- NGO contracted for the external monitoring of the RAP (EMA).
- Upazila government staff, particularly those representing female constituents.
- Local authorities, livelihood NGOs, BBA and contractors regarding project employment.
- Livelihood development program NGOs for skill development and non-project employment.
- Women’s corner managers.
- Women’s entrepreneur groups.
- NGO contracted for raising public health awareness.
- The organization charged with the implementation of the Charland Impact Management Framework.
Monitoring NGO for the Community Environmental Management Plan.

Since GAP implementation measures are fully mainstreamed within the project activities, there is no separate implementation budget. The services of the national gender adviser, to guide and provide capacity support to implementing partners with respect to GAP implementation, are included within the budget of the supervision consultant (safeguards unit).

10.5.2 Gender activities implemented in other programs/plans

The programs implied by the various GAP methodologies above will be implemented by NGOs or other institutions hired for one of the following project implementation contracts:

- The design consultant’s safeguards team will ensure maximum participation of women in socio-economic surveys, and inform them through additional focus groups of safeguards design, livelihood rehabilitation measures and project infrastructure.
- The LIRP will include all the specific measures described above for activities taking place in or centered at women’s corners in resettlement villages.
- The PHAP will include all activities described in the public health plan, and associated advocacy activities aimed at prevention of sexual harassment. All monitoring data will be disaggregated by sex, plus age group where possible.
- External monitoring of resettlement implementation will include community-led monitoring as undertaken by women for a stipend payment. All monitoring data will be disaggregated by sex, plus age group where possible.
- Works contractors will provide information on level of engagement of affected persons in project employment, disaggregated by sex. They will also report on incidence of sexual harassment and actions taken to mitigate the same; and incidence of noticeable disease as per the requirements of the PHAP.
- All monitoring reports on project impacts from design phase onwards should present sex-disaggregated socio-economic information where relevant and specifically analyze impacts on men and women separately, with comparisons, including such areas as participation, income earning, access to project benefits, negative impacts, migration, education, health, public opinion, etc.
- Capacity building: the design consultant’s safeguards team will provide capacity building for BBA and any currently contracted NGOs in gender mainstreaming and the implementation of the GAP to ensure understanding, support and sustainability of gendered outcomes. The supervision consultant’s contract includes provision for a national gender adviser over a period of 5 years to provide follow-up training and support in the area of gender.

Specific actions have been built into the TOR of each of the implementing organizations to ensure gender mainstreaming and GAP implementation. As noted above, provisions have been made for gender capacity building of each organization prior to implementation by the design consultant, and ongoing capacity building and support during the construction phase.

10.6 Implementation of CMMF

BBA will hire a local NGO to implement the Charland Monitoring and Management Framework under the umbrella of the coordinating NGO (CNGO). CNGO will guide and facilitate the functioning of various local NGOs, who will work as INGO. The INGO will be responsible for direct implementation of all activities planned under CMMF. There may be more than one INGO for the total area. Local level NGOs working in the area will be encouraged to participate in this program. The TOR requires the INGO (i) to undertake activities involving identification of project-induced disaster (flood, erosion) affected people and payments of compensation; (ii) to develop sustainable income-generating activities based on a
needs assessment survey consistent with NGO’s census and socio-economic survey conducted during the design phase; and (iii) to draft overall development strategies.

In the third quarter of 2010, the INGO will open its CMMF Project Offices in Mawa and Janjira. The entire CMMF operation will be supervised by BBA through the CNGO Project Manager, Mawa and Janjira Offices, assisted by technical staff for project administration and monitoring: 2 GRC members, 1 computer operator, 1 Kanungo (land expert) and 3 accountants.

The INGO census shall be considered a cut-off survey; however, BBA will review claims of individuals who may have been left out through locally constituted GRCs.

Based on the census, the INGO will develop a comprehensive database of the potentially affected charland people both on attached and island charlands, up and downstream of the bridge. The INGO census database should provide detailed information on household characteristics, occupation, settlement history, landholding, ownership/occupancy, land value in individual chars/villages, and losses incurred by project-induced disasters such as major floods and subsequent erosion in the recent past. The INGO will distribute resident registration cards to all households listed in the census. It is expected that the same NGO will implement the CMMF.

All these NGOs have their own development programs for the ultra poor population as well as relief programs for disaster-affected people at the time of emergency. Their development programs mostly cover micro-credit supply to develop small-scale enterprises, trading, enhancement of economic conditions by investing more input into their own occupation and many other fields. These activities have already proven to enhance the socio-economic conditions of the people by promoting more than one occupation for active members and involving all family members in their respective position. Women’s empowerment is one of the principal achievements of this micro-credit/development program. The awareness programs in addition to the credit programs have contributed greatly towards social development, like improving education levels of subsequent generations, health and sanitation, human rights and others. Thus, even after completion of the CMMF these vulnerable people can be part of the regular programs of the respective INGOs sustaining their development.

The BBA will maintain liaison with DC and District Disaster Management Committees as well as a committee of varying hierarchy in the government and local political arena to coordinate participation in any relief or rescue operation at the time of emergency induced by the project.
11 Grievance Redress

11.1 Grievance Redress Committees (GRC)

To deal with resettlement related disputes and to make the project accountable to the affected people, a two-tier GRC will be established. First, GRC at the local level consisting of local representatives of the affected people, project staff, and local government representatives and INGO will receive cases and will resolve locally within a defined timeline. Cases which are not satisfactorily resolved or affected persons have grievances, will be forwarded to a project level “independent” GRC. The decision by the independent GRC will be binding on the project.

Local level GRCs have already been established in the project area in each Union Parishad and gazette by the Government of Bangladesh. Thus the GRCs are officially recognized community based body to resolve disputes arising out of various matters related to SAP and EAP. The fundamental objectives of GRCs are to resolve any resettlement-related grievances locally in consultation with the aggrieved party to facilitate smooth implementation of the social and environmental action plans. Another important objective is to democratize the development process at the local level and to establish accountability to the affected people.

Composition of local GRC

The following GRC composition has been gazetted for the entire project area with representations from BBA, INGO, local elected officials, representatives of affected people and women in the project area to ensure participatory process and to allow voices of the affected communities in the grievance procedures.

Executive Engineer – PMBP: Convener
1 representative of INGO: Member Secretary
Chairman – concerned Union Parishad: Member
Female member of concerned ward of the UP: Member
Representative of Women APs: Member
One (1) representative of APs (based on the recommendation of INGO and approved by Convener)

This structure of GRC has worked in the past projects – for example, Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge Project, Bhairab Bridge Construction Project, Pakshey Bridge Project and Southwest Road Network Development Project. The post-project evaluations indicate that GRCs have worked well and was successful in resolving disputes in a participatory manner and with fairness in the decision making process. Unresolved cases will be forwarded to the project level independent GRC. The GRC is empowered to take a decision which is binding on BBA. In RAP I, the GRC processes under the above format is functioning well in resolving dispute quickly.

TOR for local GRC

The scope of work and the Terms of Reference (TOR) for GRC are:
The GRC shall review, consider and resolve grievances related to social/resettlement and environmental mitigations during implementation received by the RU Field Office.

Any grievances presented to the GRC should ideally be resolved on the first day of hearing or within a period of three weeks, in cases of complicated cases requiring additional investigations. Grievances of indirectly affected persons and/or persons affected during project implementation will also be reviewed by GRC.

The GRC will not engage in any review of the legal standing of an “awardee” other than in the distribution of shares of acquired property among the legal owners and associated compensation or entitlement issues.

GRC decisions should ideally be arrived at through consensus, failing which resolution will be based on majority vote. Any decision made by the GRC must be within the purview of RAP policy framework and entitlements.

The GRC will not deal with any matters pending in the court of law.

A minimum three (3) members shall form the quorum for the meeting of the GRC.

GRC meetings will be held in the respective RU Field Office in the project area or other location(s) as agreed by the Committee. If needed, GRC members may undertake field visits to verify and review the issues at dispute, including titles/shares, reason for any delay in payments or other relevant matters.

**Project level Independent GRC**

The project level independent GRC will review all unresolved cases involving SAP and EAP. The project level GRC is headed by a retired District Judge/Professor. The composition of the Independent GRC will be as follows:

**Chair Person** – Retired District Judge (nominated by the Bangladesh Judicial Association)/Senior Professor of Law (nominated by the Law Department of a Public University)

**Member Secretary** – Head of RU, BBA

**Member** – Representative of Civil Society (nominated by NGO Forum/Public universities)

The provision of Independent GRC will further establish fairness and transparency in the resolution of grievances by project affected persons. In case of technical nature of environmental issues, or any legal matters, CSC environmental and social development specialists will advise the Independent GRC. In specific cases, external legal advisors may be sought, if required. The Member Secretary will facilitate the process with project policy and background information. All decisions at this GRC will be by a two-third majority.

**TOR for Independent GRC**

The scope of work and the Terms of Reference (TOR) for Independent GRC are:

(i) Review, consider and settle unresolved grievances forwarded by local GRCs related to social/resettlement and environmental issues.

(ii) Any grievances presented to the independent GRC should ideally be resolved within three months from the date of receiving the complaints.

(iii) In case of complicated cases, the GRC members can request additional information or carry out field level verifications.

(iv) Resolutions should be based on consensus among members, failing which the decision may be taken on majority vote.
Any decision made by the GRC must be within the purview of RAP policy framework and entitlements.

The GRC will not deal with any matters pending in the court of law.

All three (3) members are required to form the quorum for the meeting of the GRC.

11.2 Procedures for Filing GRC Cases and Documentation

APs will be able to file their grievances without any fear and intimidation. Where required, the implementing NGO will assist the APs in drafting the grievances. All grievances must be submitted in writing to the Chair, GRC. The complainant may be represented by the AP him/herself or appointed agent such as locally elected officials/legal advisors. The judgment made by GRC will be communicated to the concerned AP in writing. If dissatisfied, and with the agreement of the GRC, the AP may request a further review of the judgment of local GRC by the Project level Independent GRC. In such cases, the case will be forwarded to the Independent GRC with all documentations. If the disputant still remain unsatisfied, he/she can go to the formal court of law. Therefore, in this project the affected persons have multiple options to deal with grievances regarding resettlement issues.

GRC procedures and operational rules will be publicized widely through community meetings and pamphlets in the local language (Bangla) so that APs are aware of their rights and obligations, and procedure of grievance redress.

All local GRC documents will be maintained by INGO for review and verification by CSC/MC, Co-financiers and Panel of Experts. The BBA Field Office(s) will act as the Secretariat to the local GRCs. As a result, the records will be up to date and easily accessible on-site.

The local GRCs will forward the unresolved cases to the project level independent GRC. Member secretary of independent GRC will be responsible for maintaining the case records and will act as the secretariat of the independent GRC. The GRC proceedings will be available for review by co-financiers’ missions, members of POE and external monitors.

11.3 Approval of GRCs and Entitlements of GRC Members

All GRC members (both local and independent) will attend a training and orientation meeting prior to commencement of their work. The training will be conducted by Project staff and consultants/resettlement experts.

Local GRC members (except for BBA and NGO representatives) will be entitled to Tk. 300/- (three hundred) per day as honorarium from the implementing NGO budget (i.e., reimbursable head). Light snacks/refreshments will be provided during the meetings under the NGO budget. In case of day-long meeting, GRC members may also be served lunch. Necessary stationery and other logistics will be made available by the NGO.

Independent GRC will be housed at the PMO office in Dhaka. Members of Independent GRC (except for member secretary) with receive a sum of Tk. 3000 (three thousand) per sitting from the project resettlement budget as fees and local travel expenses. There will be at least one session every three months to review cases received by independent GRC. The Independent GRC will be provided with all documentations from the field offices for review purposes. If required, they will request the presence of the complainants and may undertake field visit for verification purposes.

12 COSTS

12.1 Introduction
The social action plan (SAP) for the construction of the Padma Multipurpose Bridge includes land acquisition and resettlement of project-affected persons, including restoration of their livelihoods, public consultation and participation, public health, and gender equity in project planning, implementation and monitoring. Addressing potential impacts on the charlands within a specific radius of the project site has been a special safeguard issue for construction. SAP includes resettlement action plans (RAPs) for various project components, public consultation and participation plan (PCPP), gender action plan (GAP), charland management framework (CMF) and institutional and implementation arrangements. All these components of the SAP have administrative, management and financial implications for the project-executing agency. The cost of the plan includes financial assistance to the affected persons for mitigation of adverse social and economic consequences of the project components as well as institutional support, monitoring and capacity building of the executing agency.

12.2 SAP Implementation Schedule

The project involves many social development and mitigation plans beyond RAP implementation. Each individual RAP has a defined implementation schedule. In addition, Table 11.1 provides an overall view of the SAP implementation during and beyond the project construction period. This further illustrates commitments of the Project in short, medium and long-term approaches to mitigation of project impacts and social development activities beyond the project period. In sum, SAP activities will continue for 10 years or more in the project.

Table 11.1 - SAP Implementation – Overall Schedule

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<tr>
<td>Public Consultation and Participation Plan</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charland Monitoring and Management Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.3 Cost of SAP

According to the plans (per 22 April 2010) implementation of SAP will involve a total cost of BDT 19,133.53 million (USD 279.33 million). It is proposed to implement the GAP under the RAPs and therefore no separate budget has been allocated. The budget for CMF will be proposed once the impacts and mitigations have been identified. The cost of institutional and implementation arrangements to implement non-RAP plans have not been included since these will largely depend on the budgets of the respective non-RAP plans (Table 11.2).
Table 11.2 Summary Budget of SAP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Amount (million BDT)</th>
<th>Amount (million USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RAP-I</td>
<td>2,100.00</td>
<td>30.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>RAP-II</td>
<td>6,464.57</td>
<td>94.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>RAP-III</td>
<td>9,956.58</td>
<td>145.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gender Action Plan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Public Health Action Plan</td>
<td>607.38</td>
<td>8.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Public Consultation and Participation Plan</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Charland Monitoring and Management Framework</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Institutional and Implementation Arrangements</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>19,133.53</strong></td>
<td><strong>279.33</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SAP as of 22 April 2010

12.4 Cost of Resettlement Action Plans (RAP)

12.4.1 RAP implementation budgets

RAP budgets cover the cost of mitigation measures to cover resettlement costs due to (i) Development of resettlement sites (RAP-I), (ii) Construction of the main bridge and approach roads (RAP-II) and (iii) the river training works (RAP-III). Except for RAP-I, the RAPs are based on provisional and estimated inventory of losses and are subject to updating after finalization of detailed design and subsequent land acquisition. Furthermore, there are additional areas to be acquired or leased for the establishment of construction yards. Additional RAPs will be required to mitigate the additional impacts. As of 22 April 2010, total cost of the three RAPs is estimated at BDT 18,535.14 million (USD 270.59 million), see also Table 11.3, next page.

12.4.2 Provisions for RAPs

RAP provisions include compensation and resettlement provided to PAPs in two separate forms:

- Compensation under law for acquisition of land that will be disbursed through the Deputy Commissioners.
- Additional assistance for resettlement of project-affected persons that will be disbursed directly by BBA.

The additional assistance for resettlement of PAPs is defined below:

Replacement Value Provisions for additional assistance (difference between replacement costs and compensation under law) will be assessed on the basis of the actual compensation paid by the DCs. The amount obtained from DC offices will be deducted from the replacement value of land, structures and trees to calculate a balance for ensuring replacement value of land and property. The balance will be paid to the owners of land and property directly by BBA with assistance from the INGO.
Dislocation Allowance for loss of land will be provided to all affected persons losing land. The allowance will be BDT 100 for one decimal of acquired agricultural land, water body and fallow land, and BDT 200 for homesteads and commercial land. The maximum amount of dislocation allowance will be BDT 20,000 for all types of land. Lessees of land will be given a dislocation allowance of BDT 100 for one decimal of land up to BDT 5,000.

Allowance for Loss of Access to Eroded Land is an allowance for loss of access to eroded land if it reappears by a natural process within 30 years after erosion. The allowance will be BDT 200 for one decimal of acquired eroded land. The maximum amount of dislocation allowance will be BDT 20,000 for any type of land per owner. Any lessees of eroded land will be entitled for this seizure allowance if there is sufficient proof and the owner certifies. This allowance is well accumulated in the land replacement cost and does not appear as item in the budget.

Transfer Grant All displaced households, businesses and physical cultural resources will have to move their belongings and salvaged materials for which a transfer grant will be provided at the rate of BDT 07 per sqft for residential structures, and BDT 10 per sq.ft for commercial and physical cultural resource structures.

Reconstruction Grant All displaced households, businesses and physical cultural resources (community premises) will have to reconstruct their homes, business and community premises at permanent alternative sites. A reconstruction grant will be provided to the affected persons at the rate of BDT 10 per sqft for residential structures, and BDT 15 per sq.ft for commercial and physical cultural resource structures.

One Time Special Assistance Affected female-headed households, disabled-headed households and owners of self-operated commercial premises will be granted One Time Special Assistance at the rate of BDT 5,000 each. The entitlement will be paid directly to the head of households and actual owners of the commercial premises.

Income and Livelihood Restoration Grant Owners of affected self-operated commercial premises, affected agricultural and commercial/ industrial wage labourers, renters and lessees of residential and

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost heads</th>
<th>RAP Costs (million BDT)</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RAP-I</td>
<td>RAP-II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement Cost</td>
<td>192.48</td>
<td>5,632.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relocation Cost</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>21.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation Assistance</td>
<td>8.75</td>
<td>62.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Action Plan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS/ Host Area Development</td>
<td>1,724.10</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration &amp; Management</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>157.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>1,930.00</td>
<td>5,876.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>179.00</td>
<td>587.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,100.00</td>
<td>6,464.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SAP as of 22 April 2010

Table 11.3 Cost of implementation of Resettlement Plans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost heads</th>
<th>RAP Costs (million BDT)</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,100.00</td>
<td>6,464.57</td>
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</table>

Source: SAP as of 22 April 2010

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One Time Special Assistance Affected female-headed households, disabled-headed households and owners of self-operated commercial premises will be granted One Time Special Assistance at the rate of BDT 5,000 each. The entitlement will be paid directly to the head of households and actual owners of the commercial premises.

Income and Livelihood Restoration Grant Owners of affected self-operated commercial premises, affected agricultural and commercial/industrial wage labourers, renters and lessees of residential and...
commercial premises and affected households losing more than 10% of their income due to acquisition of land will be provided with income restoration grants (IRGs). The rates of the IRGs as per type of affected persons will be as follows:

- Owners of affected self-operated commercial premises will receive a sum equivalent to 5% of the cash compensation under law received from DC offices for the affected commercial structure.
- Affected unskilled farm labourers will receive BDT 19,800 calculated on the basis of 90 days wage at the rate of BDT 220.
- Affected unskilled non-farm labourers will receive BDT 13,200 calculated on the basis of 60 days wage at the rate of BDT 220.
- Affected skilled non-farm labourers will receive BDT 18,000 calculated on the basis of 60 days wage at the rate of BDT 300.
- Affected renters and lessees of residential and commercial premises and persons losing more than 10% of their family income due to acquisition of land will be entitled to a one-time lump sum of BDT 4,000.

Livelihood Regeneration and Social Risks Management

The project will develop four resettlement sites for permanent relocation of willing households and businesses covered in RAP-I. It is expected that the self-relocated households will be absorbed individually or in groups in the neighboring villages to share existing civic facilities. To accommodate them socially, improvement and extension of existing civic facilities such as religious and educational institutions, access roads, water supply and drainage systems, and power transmission lines will be supported by the project. The host villages absorbing the displaced families in their vicinity will be provided with additional facilities or support to improve existing facilities.

Affected physical cultural resources will also be supported for reconstruction and operation. A social development fund (SDF) will be in place to provide long-term livelihood restoration support to the affected wage earners and peasant families losing more than 10% of their productive asset to the project. An STI-management program (under the PHAP) will be implemented during the construction period to safeguard public health in the project-affected areas. The RAPs have budgetary provisions for (i) host area development, (ii) re-establishment of CRPs, (iii) SDF, (iv) STI program, and (v) host area facilities.

Capacity Building of Executing Agency

BBA has experience in handling the first and largest ever implemented resettlement program in Bangladesh with the implementation of the Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge Project. The Resettlement Unit (RU) of the BBA for the Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project has been manned with personnel having that vast experience at the head of RU. The RU contingent will undergo extensive training and orientation through interaction with the DCs, the DD Safeguard Team, the INGO and the co-financiers safeguard officers. An overseas tour has been provisioned for the BBA-RU staff in the second year of implementation. However, the complex project context and the multi-source data management under a harmonized safeguard policy requires continued refreshing of the process and strategies for the RU staff. To this end the project will design and organize refreshers for both the RU staff and the INGO once every year. A lump sum amount has been included under each RAP for capacity building of RU staff.

12.4.3 Adjustments of the resettlement budget

The rates for cash entitlements for rehabilitation as well as allowances payable to affected households will be adjusted annually, based on the actual annual inflation rate. BBA will determine the annual inflation rates to be applied to all cash entitlements when the RAP is updated on the basis of the final inventory verification after completion of the detailed engineering design and confirmation of the acquisition boundary of the bridge end facilities and approach roads.
The INGO will assist BBA in preparing resettlement budgets for RAPs covering all eligible loss and entitlements confirmed through joint verification and determination of replacement market price of land and property by PVAC. This budget will be approved by BBA through appropriate authorities and made available for placement with the RU account of the BBA as per requisition from the Superintending Engineer heading the RU.

12.5 Cost of Non-RAP Plans

12.5.1 Gender Action Plan
Since GAP implementation measures are fully mainstreamed within project activities, there is no separate implementation budget. The services of the national gender adviser, to guide and provide capacity support to implementing partners with respect to GAP implementation, are included in the budget of the supervision consultant (safeguards unit).

12.5.2 Public Health Action Plan
The budget for implementation of PHAP includes all expenses such as capital and running costs, staff salary, office accommodation, services and activities, training, computer/software, transport, field expenses and other logistics necessary for field activities, data collection, processing and analysis for monitoring and evaluation work etc. The proposed PHAP resource requirement amounts to BDT 607.38 million (USD 8.68 million), see Table 11.4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>BDT</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevention and Promotion</td>
<td>15% 88,583,778</td>
<td>1,265,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curative Care</td>
<td>14% 82,467,227</td>
<td>1,178,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training, skills upgrading and refresher</td>
<td>4% 26,191,243</td>
<td>374,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>29% 178,200,543</td>
<td>2,545,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital costs - works</td>
<td>5% 33,040,000</td>
<td>472,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital costs - equipment and material</td>
<td>9% 53,379,389</td>
<td>762,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management/meetings and administration</td>
<td>6% 34,300,840</td>
<td>490,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studies and operational research</td>
<td>5% 31,996,520</td>
<td>457,093</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td></td>
<td>528,159,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E and Auditing</td>
<td>13% 79,223,931</td>
<td>1,131,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong> 607,383,470</td>
<td><strong>8,676,907</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.5.3 Public Consultation and Participation Plan
The budget for implementation of the consultation and participation processes under the PCPP has been included in the SAP. In addition, a total of BDT 5,000,000 will be allocated to organize Annual Project Update Workshops and any special orientation and consultations sessions as mentioned in the PCPP.

12.5.4 Charland Monitoring and Management Framework (CMMF)
The CMMF is a guide for identifying impacts and risks induced by the implementation of the project. The framework provides guidelines for implementation of mitigation measures to reduce future compensation.
claims from the charland communities. Given the extreme uncertainty of erosion and accretion in the flood plan, a 5-year development plan will be developed within a 20-year perspective for implementation purposes. The 5-year plan and experience will be reviewed for subsequent planning and development. This 5-year adaptive approach will address the changing impacts of the project and needs of the charland communities. A budget covering the mitigation measures cannot be developed without understanding the impacts and risks. According to the hydrological model, there will be no project impact on the charlands.

12.5.5 Institutional and implementation arrangements

Institutional and implementation arrangements cover the cost of institutional arrangements for implementation of RAP plans and for capacity building of the executing agency including recruitment of consultants to strengthen the safeguard staff. Recruitment of a national safeguard manager and senior resettlement specialists to strengthen the capacity of the safeguard division of the BBA is well underway.