

# Resettlement Implementation Monitoring Report

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# 1 Semi-Annual Report  
(January – June 2016)  
Project Number: 44167-014  
February 2017

## Bangladesh: Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (Tranche1)

Prepared by the Bangladesh Water Development Board for the Government of Bangladesh and the Asian Development Bank.

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**Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh**

**Bangladesh Water Development Board**



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# **Flood and River Bank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program**

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**ADB Loan Number: 3138 BAN (SF)**

**Social Safeguard Report  
Period: January 2016 - June 2016**

**Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh  
Bangladesh Water Development Board**

**Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment  
Program**

**Social Safeguard Report  
Tranche 1  
Period: January 2016 - June 2016**

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
APs	:	Affected Persons
BWDB	:	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CCL	:	Cash Compensation under Law
DC	:	Deputy Commissioner
DP	:	Displaced Person
EP	:	Entitled Person
EP	:	Eligible Person
GOB	:	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	:	Grievance Redress Committee
HH	:	Household
INGO	:	Implementing Non-Government Organization
JVT	:	Joint Verification Team
LRP	:	Land Resettlement Plan
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
PD	:	Project Director
PMO	:	Project Management Office
PVAT	:	Property Valuation Advisory Team
RAC	:	Resettlement Advisory Committee
RF	:	Resettlement Framework
ROW	:	Right of Way
RB	:	Resettlement Benefit
RC	:	Resettlement Coordinator
RP	:	Resettlement Plan
SDE	:	Sub-Divisional Engineer
SMO	:	Sub-Project Management Office
TOR	:	Terms of Reference

## ***Glossary of Terms***

***Affected Person (AP):*** includes any person, affected households (AHs), firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with physical or economic displacement.

***Assistance:*** means support, rehabilitation and restoration measures extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets.

***Awardees:*** mean the person with interests in land to be acquired by the project after their ownership of said land has been confirmed by the respective Deputy Commissioner's office as well as persons with interests in other assets to be acquired by the project. Compensation for acquired assets is provided to 'awardees' through notification under Section 7 of the Land Acquisition Ordinance.

***Compensation:*** means payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost at current market value.

***Cut-off date:*** means the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will not be considered is the cut-off date. Date of service of notice under Section 3 of Land Acquisition Ordinance is considered to be the cut-off date for recognition of legal compensation and the start date of carrying out the census/inventory of losses is considered as the cut of date for eligibility of resettlement benefits.

***Displaced Person (DP):*** includes any person, households (AHs), firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with physical or economic displacement.

***Encroachers:*** mean those people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project. The term also refers to those extending attached private land into public land or constructed structure on public land for only renting out.

***Entitlement:*** means the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to AHs, depending on the type and degree /nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.

**Eminent Domain:** means the regulatory authority of the Government to obtain land for public purpose/interest or use as described in the 1982 Ordinance and Land Acquisition Law.

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

**Inventory of losses:** mean the pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.

**Non-titled:** means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or public land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied resettlement assistance.

**Project:** means resectioning work at Singia to Siddhipashasetion (11.90km) of the embankment under Narail Sub-project of Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management Project funded jointly by Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Government of Netherlands.

**Project Affected Units (PAUs):** combine residential households (HHs), commercial and business enterprises (CBEs), common property resources (CPRs) and other affected entities as a whole

**Project Affected Family:** includes residential households and commercial & business enterprises except CPRs.

**Relocation:** means displacement or physical moving of the DPs from the affected area to a new area/site and rebuilding homes, infrastructure, provision of assets, including productive land/employment and re-establishing income, livelihoods, living and social systems.

**Replacement cost:** means the value of assets to replace the loss at current market price, or its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged.

**Resettlement:** means mitigation of all the impacts associated with land acquisition including restriction of access to, or use of land, acquisition of assets, or impacts on income generation as a result of land acquisition.

**Significant impact:** means where 200 or more DPs suffer a loss of 10% or more of productive assets (income generating) or physical displacement.

**Squatters:** mean the same as non-titled and includes households, business and common establishments on land owned by the State. Under the project this includes land on part of the crest and slopes of flood control embankments, and similar areas of the drainage channels.

**Structures:** mean all buildings including primary and secondary structures including houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls, tube wells latrines etc.

**Vulnerable Households:** mean households that are (i) headed by single woman or woman with dependents and low incomes; (ii) headed by elderly/ disabled people without means of support; (iii) households that fall on or below the poverty line;<sup>1</sup>(iv) households of indigenous population or ethnic minority; and (v) households of low social group or caste.

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<sup>1</sup> The poverty lines (updated for 2008)

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## Executive Summary

This 1st Semiannual Resettlement Monitoring Report for Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (FRERMIP) has been prepared to fulfill the safeguard policy requirement of ADB. FRERMIP resettlement programme has been harmonized with ADB's Safeguard policy Statement (SPS 2009). The ADB has its own integrated safeguard policy statement (SPS) 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 of the Government falls short of the requirements of the ADB's safeguard policies on many grounds, the project land acquisition and resettlement policy has been harmonized with ADB's SPS. The harmonization was carried out a gap analysis involving the 1982 ordinance II and the ADB's safeguard policies and gap filling measures. The harmonization has also benefited from the Bangabondhu Jamuna Bridge and Jamuna-Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project (JMREMP) "best practice" in resettlement. The harmonized policy forms the basis for preparation of social safeguard plans for various components of the project. As a part of implementation of the FRERMIP a number of interventions have been planned in three (3) tranches. The Tranche-1 is already being implemented. The main components of tranche-1 are (a) Riverbank Protection work at Chauhali, Dist. Serajgonj- 7 km (b) Riverbank Protection work at Jaforgonj, Dist. Manikgonj- 2.00 km (c) Riverbank Protection work at Harirampur, Dist. Manikgonj- 8.80 km and (d) Construction and Rehabilitation of Embankment from Kaijuri to Hurasagar, Dist. Serajgonj&Pabna – 23 km.

A Resettlement Framework (FR) had been developed during PPTA study which was subsequently concurred by ADB and approved by Government of Bangladesh as well. The primary objective of the Resettlement Framework is to provide guidance in i) project resettlement planning on policy and entitlements, ii) resettlement planning for possible project impacts iii) resettlement planning for any unanticipated impacts, particularly during project construction. It sets out the policy and procedures to be adopted by Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) for revising and updating any RPs during project implementation. The RF stipulates payments of compensation as per the assessed value of the land and structure to the affected persons (APs). In addition to compensation paid by the concerned Deputy Commissioner (DC), the APs will receive additional assistance in cash or kind to match replacement cost (RC), which is the difference between the market value 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 grown up male in the household, households below poverty line, households headed by disabled, elderly people and those losing more than 10% of income from acquisition will be given additional cash assistance for relocation.

In Bangladesh's rural setting, the conditions noted above are not present. Therefore, to ensure that APs can replace the lost property, a replacement cost will be provided as determined by a Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT), which have been constituted by BWDB with (i) Representative from BWDB - Convener (SDE/AE/Equivalent officer) ii) Representative nominated by Deputy

Commissioner of concerned district - Member; iii) Sub Assistant Engineer from BWDB - Member Secretary and iv) Member, RP-INGO. The RP implementing NGO will provide all technical support to the PVAT to assess the market price through an independent agency and recommend the RC of assets to the Project Director of the PMO for approval. BWDB will pay the difference between the approved RC and the DC payments under the 1982 Ordinance II. In addition, APs will be allowed to take away reusable materials from their dismantled houses and shops which will be deducted from the RC. A local Grievance Redresses Committee has also formed constituting a) Executive Engineer, PMO, BWDB – Convenor, b) Chairman of concerned Union Parishad- Member c) Representative from APs – Member d) Sub- Assistant Engineer, PMO, BWDB – Member Secretary. The local GRC shall review and resolve grievance within one month of receiving any complaints and will maintain written records of all the appeals received.

BWDB is the project owner and executing agency (EA) of the project. A Project Management office (PMO), headed by a Project Director (PD) has been set up within BWDB for execution of the Project. A senior Executive Engineer under PMO has been given charge for Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) who will be responsible for implementation of RP- disbursement of compensation through DC and resettlement benefit through its own staff in the PMO. The concerned field division of BWDB, headed by an Executive Engineer act as field offices in favour of Project Director/CRO. The principal functions of the field offices is to facilitate land acquisition and implement the resettlement program with assistance from a resettlement plan implementing NGO (RP-INGO). Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) engaged Voluntary Rural Development Society (VRDS) in association with House of Consultants Ltd. (HCL) for implementation of Resettlement plan. An agreement was signed between the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) and the Voluntary Rural Development Society (VRDS) in association with House of Consultants (Ltd. (HCL) on March 16, 2016. VRDS in association of HCL activated the Central office and field offices for NGO services and started work from April 01, 2016.

As per project interventions 4 (Four) nos of Resettlement Plan is required to be prepared for RP implementation of the Tranche-1 of the program. They are (i) RP for Embankment with construction of regulators- 23 Km (ii) RP for riverbank protection work at Chauhali-7 Km (iii) RP for riverbank protection work at Zaforgonj- 2 Km (iv) RP for riverbank protection work at Harirampur-8.80 Km. Voluntary Rural Development Society (VRDS) in association with House of Consultants (Ltd. (HCL), the engaged INGO for implementation of resettlement issues of the project started work including identification of the project affected people through socio-economic survey. The preparation of RP of the bank protection works are in progress based on the survey. The field division and resettlement unit in PMO is supervising and monitoring the works of the INGO and convened regular meeting with INGO and consultants. There are a few APs on the right of way of the bank protective work and were remained under serious threat of erosion. The situation compelled the APs to relocate. The assets and homestead of the ROW have been assessed and documented. The land acquisition process is being progressing which is a time-bound program in Bangladesh. After getting the assurance of receiving compensation and additional benefit from BWDB the APs voluntarily quit the ROW. Hopefully all the RPs will be prepared and the disbursement of compensation and resettlement benefits will start when second safeguard monitoring report will submit.

# 1. Project Background

## 1.1 Background

In 2001, 'Jamuna-Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project (JMREMP)' was undertaken by Government with the financial and technical assistance of ADB with dual purposes - firstly to mitigate bank erosion at PIRDP and MDIP with sustainable and cost effective protection works; secondly, to develop a framework for sustainable erosion risk management system to be applied elsewhere in the country. Over the extended implementation period from 2002 to 2011, both the MDIP and PIRDP could be provided with the sustainable erosion protection works at locations identified during project preparation. Over and above these, additional length which more than original protection length could be provided at both the project area, with original cost estimate. This is due to development of low cost protection system parallel to providing building bank protection works at affected locations. Over the period of initial 4 years, through trial, supported by laboratory tests, the project finalized a bank protection system that has proved to be cost effective and sustainable. The project has developed the concept of phased planning and implementation to adapt to changing river condition known as adaptive management. The most important development of the project is a special method of construction of underwater revetment by dumping sand filled geo-textile bags from positioned barges. All these made the JMREMP protection works low cost and sustainable.

On successful implementation of JMREMP with low cost riverbank protections ADB came forward for similar nature of bank protective projects along the main rivers Jamuna, Ganges and Padma. FRERMIP aims to modify the flood season hydrology of a very large area of floodplain by providing new and rehabilitated embankments, leaving distributaries open, along selected reaches of the Padma / Jamuna River. To protect these embankments, river banks are being progressively stabilized, starting at critically eroding reaches. Over time, this approach may lead to general river stabilization, potentially transforming the geomorphology of the Padma / Jamuna in an unprecedented manner (particularly if a single-channel solution is implemented). The anticipated benefits are considerable: (i) reduced loss of agricultural and other land to river erosion, (ii) reduced flood damage to agriculture (etc), and (iii) increased agricultural production on less-flooded agricultural land.

The structural components of riverbank protection and embankments are accompanied by non-structural components. These address institutional issues, on knowledgebase and planning level, and directly assist local communities in the sub-project areas in improving their preparedness to flood and erosion disaster.

## 1.2 Objectives:

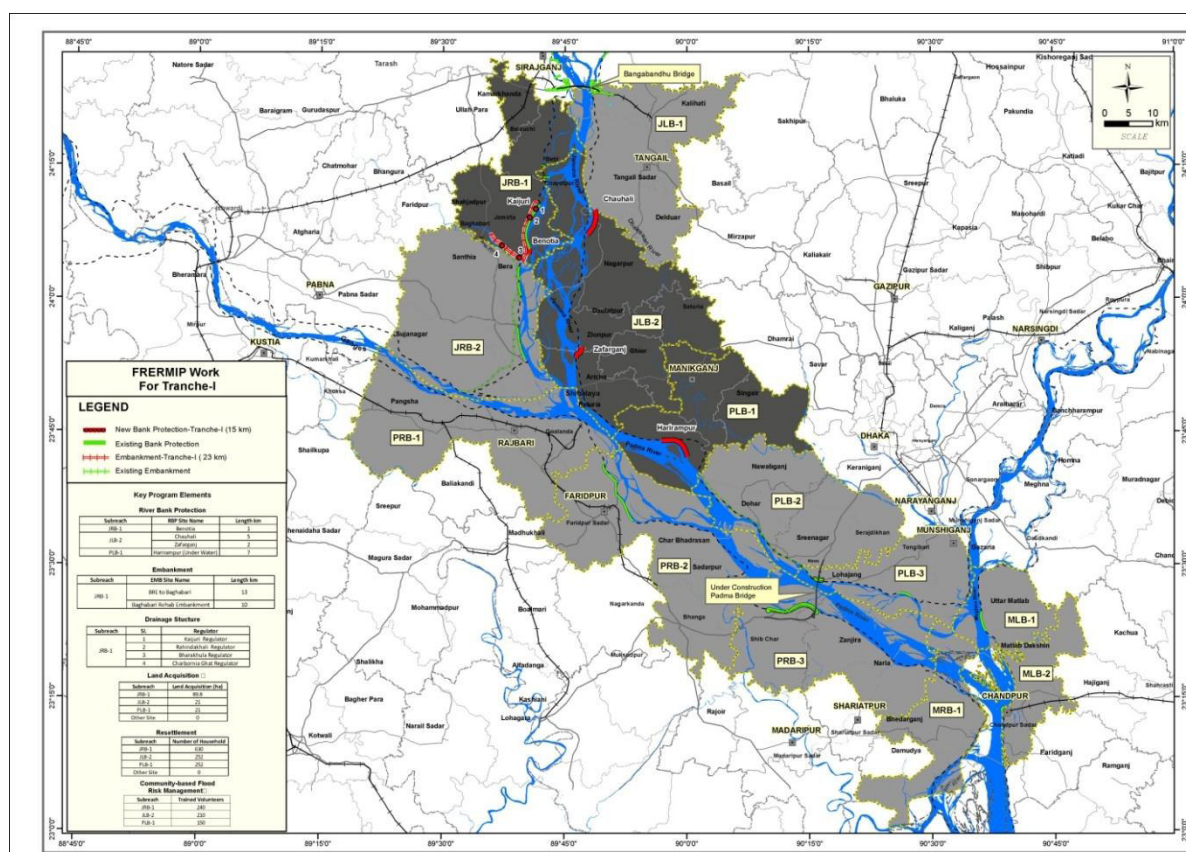
1. The objectives of the program are –
  - to sustain economic growth, poverty reduction and livelihoods of people, living in the areas threatened by riverbank erosion.
  - to enhance resilience to flood and riverbank erosion risks through strengthening the flood and riverbank erosion management system, including the knowledge base and underlying institutions;
  - to establish integrated non-structural and structural risk management measures at priority erosion sites and addressing their sustainability.

## 2. Project Description

### 2.1 FRERMIP Location and Area

The FRERMIP area encompasses the Jamuna River reach starting below the Jamuna Bridge and the proposed Ganges Barrage site, down to Chandpura the Lower Meghna. Downstream of the Jamuna Bridge and the Barrage site, the Jamuna and Ganges river courses are somewhat independent of upstream river developments. The FRERMIP area covers 9,300 km<sup>2</sup> with a total population of 10.5 million (2011 census) in 40 upazilas and 431 unions, with an average population density of nearly 1,600 persons per km<sup>2</sup> of floodplain land.

Map 1 shows the locations of proposed interventions during Tranche 1. Project –Tranche 1



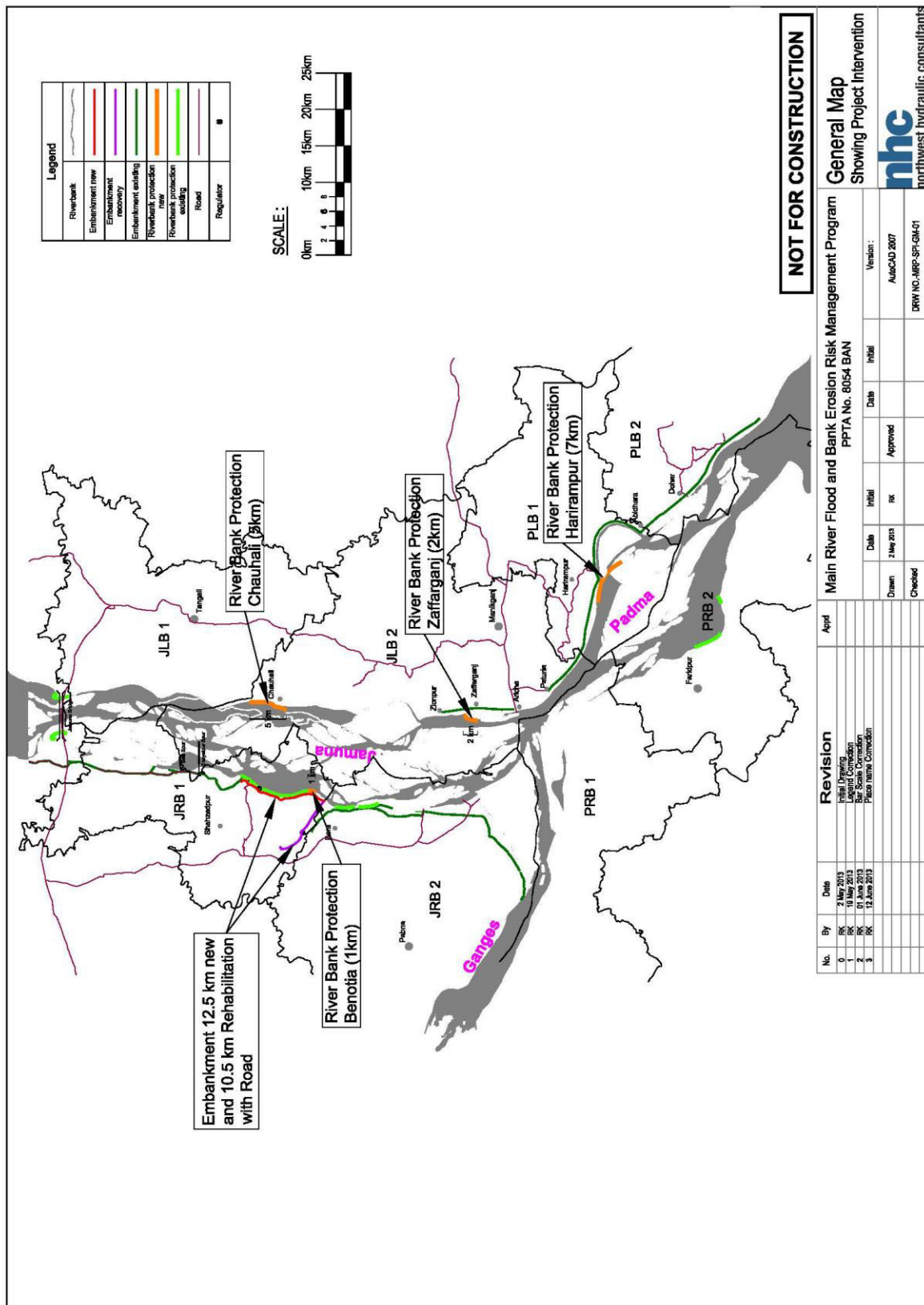
Map2.1: Location of Project area

### 2.2 Project Interventions

The major construction work of FRERMIP is located in three sites are (i) Bank protection work at Chauhali-7.00 km (ii) Bank protection work at Zafarjong- 2.00 km (iii) Bank protection work at

Horirampur- 8.80 km. The works are in progress and schedule to complete by June 2017. The adverse environmental and social impacts of FRERMIP are mostly concentrated to construction and operation of these three sites

Proposed interventions under Tranche 1 fall into four categories: (i) riverbank protection, (ii) new and rehabilitated road/flood embankments, (iii) drainage sluices



Map2-1: Tranche 1 Interventions

a) Riverbank Protection

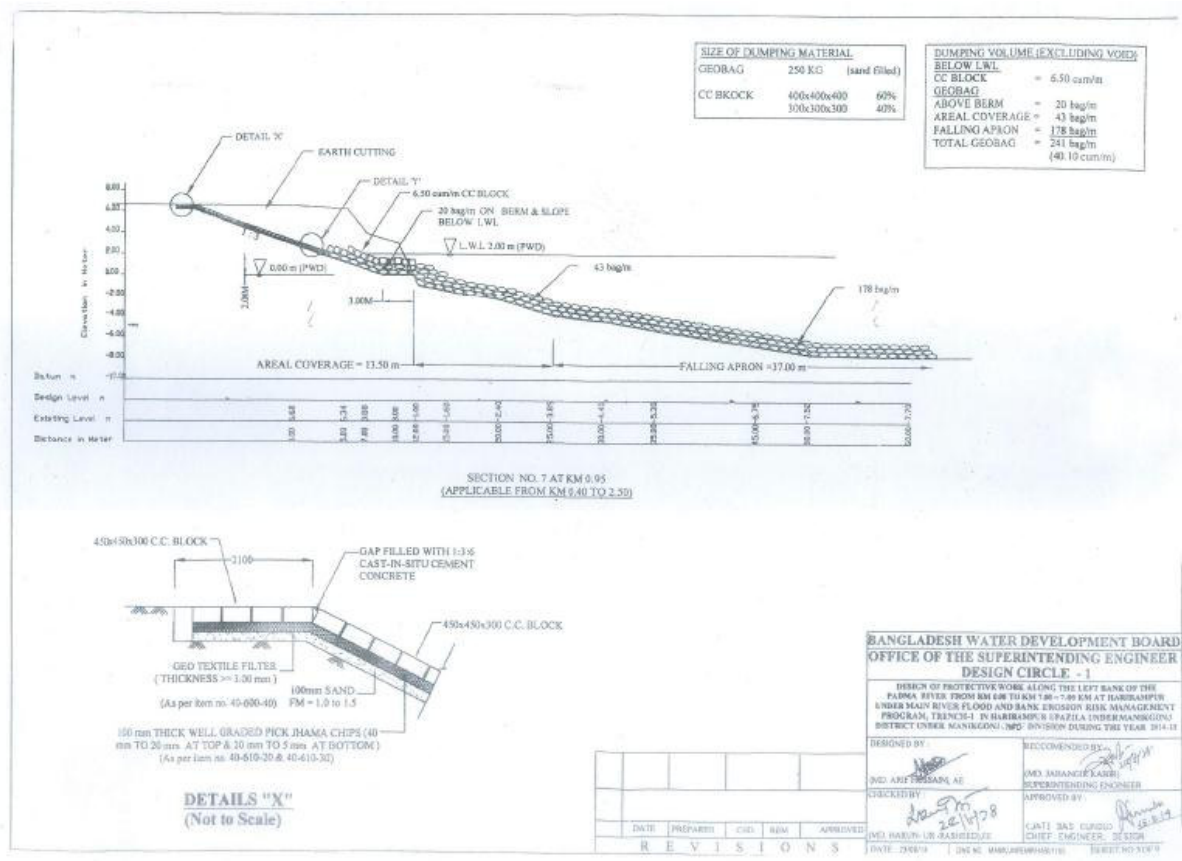
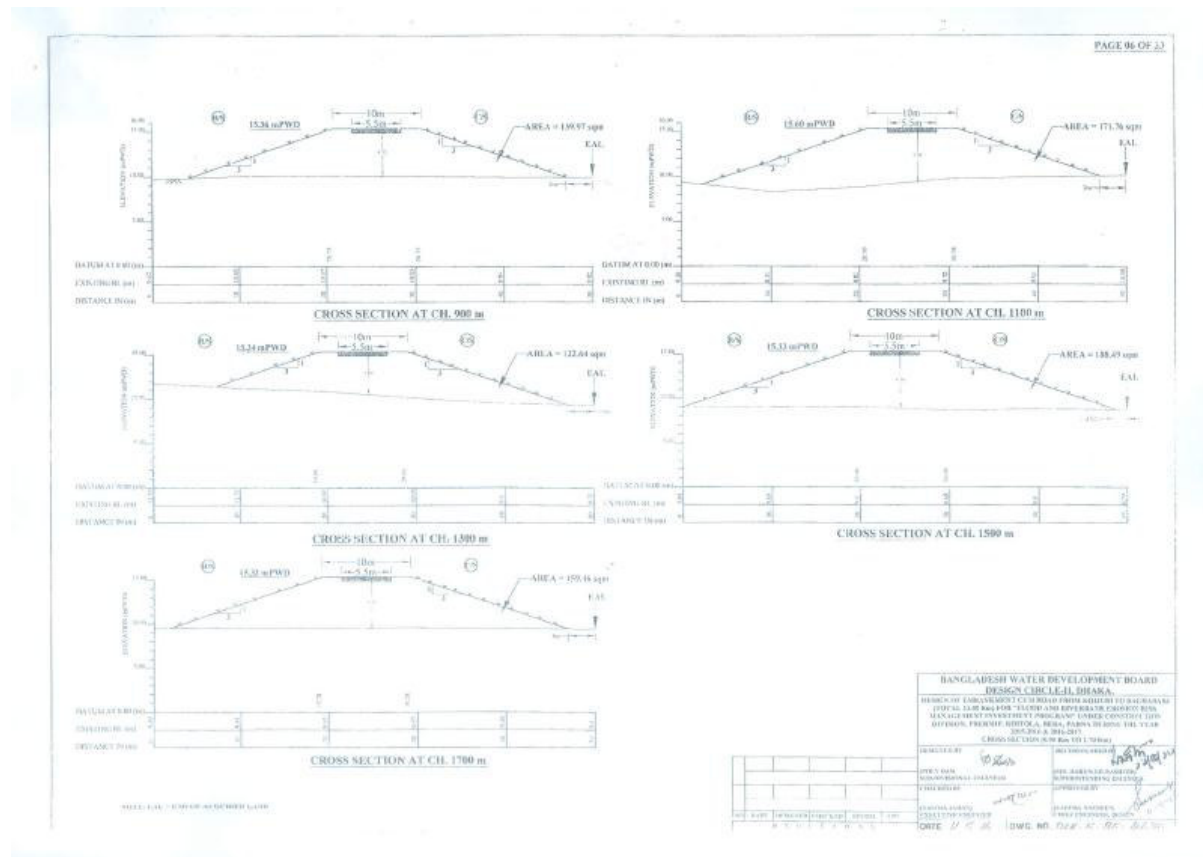


Figure 2-2: Riverbank Protection at Harirampur (Representative X-section)



**b) Embankments**

**Figure 2.2: Embankment, Representative Cross-Section**

c) Regulator

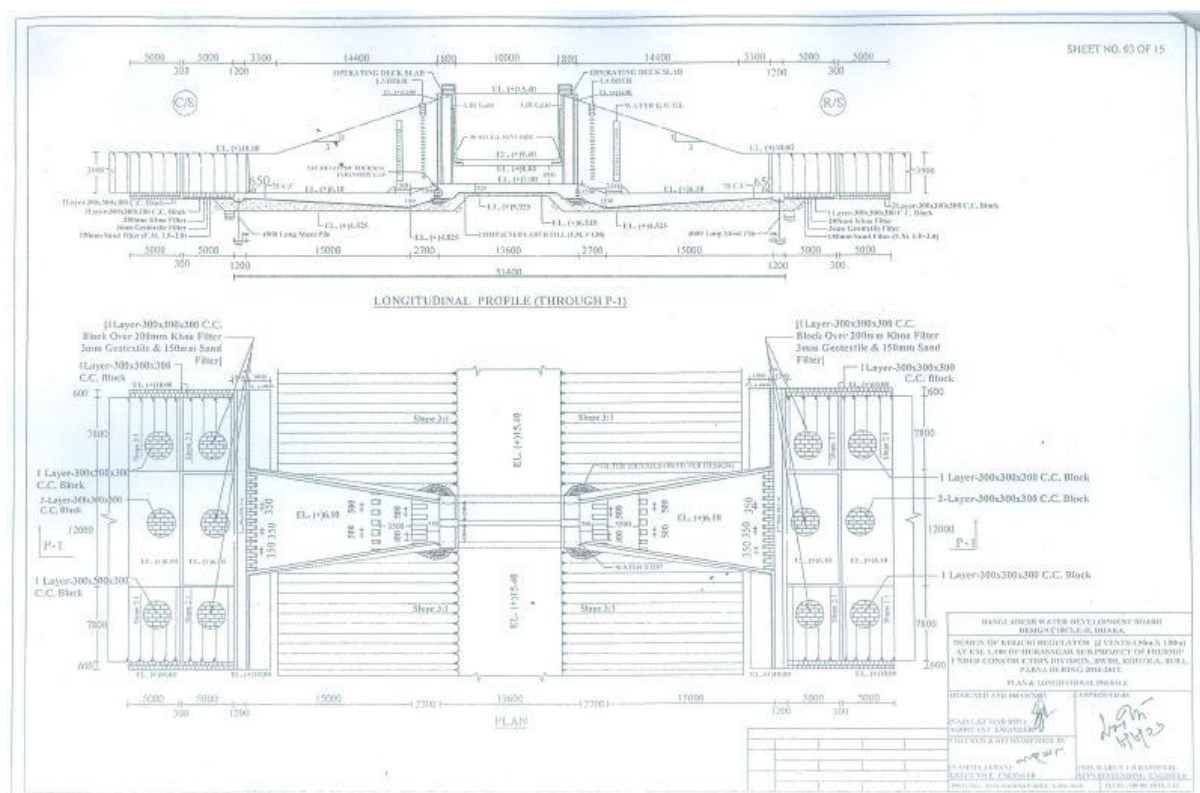


Figure 2.3: Design of Koijuri Regulator, Bera

The Progress of physical works of FRERMIP as on June 2016 is illustrated in following Table

Sl. no.	Work component as per DPP (with quantity)	Economic code/sub code	Original Estimate Cost	Revised Estimated cost	Achievement up to June 2016	
					Financial	Physical (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a) Revenue Component						
1.	ADB Interest during implementation & services charge for Netherlands grant	4826	1992.00	-	100.00	5.02
2.	BWDB Capacity Development Program	4840	1043..50	-	147.02	14.09
3.	Resettlement Support Program	4849	297.00	-		
4.	Implementation Consultant	4874	4064.00	-		
5.	River Stabilization and Land Recovery Study	4874	4840.00	-		
6.	Feasibility of Tranche-2/3 Project	4874	1780..50	-	1523.96	14.26
7.	Resettlement Implementation Support	4874	175.00	-	16.20	9.26
8.	Livelihood Support Program	4874	651.30	-	-	-

9.	Environmental Management Program	4874	597.80	-	-	-
10.	Community based Disaster Management Program (DDM)	4874	668.80	-	-	-
11.	Participatory regular O&M training support	4874	240.00	-	-	-
12.	Land/River Survey and Data Processing	4886	80.00	-	24.72	30.89
13.	Survey and Investigation/ Data Processing	4886	867.20	-	115.17	13.28
	<b>PMO operational Expenses</b>					
14.	a) Salaries and allowances	4700	836.60	-	-	-
15.	b) PMO Operational Expenses	4800	496.10	-	58.49	11.79
16.	PIU-DDM Operational Expenses	4899	120.70	-	-	-
	<b>Sub-total Revenue Component of (a)</b>		<b>18750.50</b>	-	<b>1985.56</b>	<b>10.59</b>
	<b>(b) Capital Component</b>			-	-	-
1.	Transport vehicle (Jeep 5 unit, 10 motorcycle, 1 speed boat)	6807	641.40	-	349.48	54.49
2.	Computer and Office Equipment	6819	89.40	-	43.63	48.80
3	Computer and Office Equipment (DDM)	6819	5.80	-	-	-
4.	Survey Equipment	6851	89.00	-	67.47	75.80
5.	Land acquisition (136.00 ha.)	6901	8847.88	-	6364.99	51.29
6.	Construction of Inspection banglow at Manikganj	7016	50.00	-	-	-
7.	Regulator/Sluice (new construction 4 nos and repair 3 nos) in JRB1 subproject area	7041	1406.00	-	-	-
8.	23km Embankment along the Right Bank of Jamuna and the left bank of Baral-Hurasagar with 5km crest pavement	7081	7888.28	-	-	-
9.	Protective works at right bank of Jamuna at Kajuri area, at left bank of Jamuna at Chauhali, Jafforganj, Harrirampur & others area- 15.00 km.	7081	32659.90	-	14110.07	14.00 km (55%)
10.	Land Recovery/River Training Piloting Works	7081	3798.00	-	-	-
11.	Adaptive Protection and Emergency	7081	2790.80	-	-	-
12.	CD and SD	7901	723.25	-	-	-
	<b>Sub-total Capital Component of (b)</b>		<b>58989.71</b>	-	<b>20935.64</b>	<b>37.59</b>
	<b>Sub-total (a+b)</b>		<b>77740.21</b>	-	<b>22921.20</b>	<b>35.80</b>
(c)	Physical Contingency		1522.17	-	-	-
(d)	Price Contingency		3593.62	-	-	-
	<b>Grand Total (a+b+c+d)</b>		<b>82856.00</b>	-	<b>22921.20</b>	<b>35.63</b>

## 2.3 Project Implementation Arrangements

BWDB is the executing agency, while DDM is the implementing agency for the community-based flood risk management component. As for all development projects, an inter-ministerial steering committee will review and discuss the project in annual meetings. A Panel of Experts will provide

guidance related to river morphology, flood risk management, institutional development, regional/local capacity development, and other issues emerging during implementation.

A Project Management Office (PMO) integrated into BWDB administration will be set up, headed by a Project Director who will be a senior Superintending Engineer or an Additional Chief Engineer (with powers similar to the zonal Chief Engineer), supported by two Superintending Engineers. The PMO might be converted to proposed office of the Chief Engineer River Management and River Management Wing, once these posts are approved and staffed. The River Management Wing will be responsible for national river management activities such as char reclamation and materials procurement and strategic stockpiling, and for implementing works through existing zonal divisions (whose staff levels will be increased) that already construct embankments and revetments. In addition to the PMO in Dhaka, sub-project management offices (SMO) will be established in the divisional offices located in the project sites areas of Koitola, Tangail, and Manikgonj. In addition to the Project Director and the two Superintending Engineers, the PMO will be staffed with four Executive Engineer, two Sub-Divisional Engineer and two Assistant Engineer. All PMO staffs will work full time on the project. One Executive Engineer named as Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) supported by an Assistant Director (land) is responsible for resettlement issues of the Project. Three SMOs, each headed by an Executive Engineer is supported by one Sub-Divisional engineer, one Assistant Engineer, and three Sub-assistant Engineers are to assist PMO in implementing resettlement activities of the Project. An INGO has been engaged for implementing resettlement activities.

An Institutional Strengthening and Project Management Consultant (ISPMC) is providing consultancy services to support project implementation in a variety of ways, including the services of a specialist to conduct resettlement monitoring, planning and management to support the PMO

### **3. Social Safeguard**

A resettlement framework (RF) had been prepared during PPTA study including an “Entitlement Matrix” (Annex-I) complying the requirements stated in Facility Administration Manual (FAM) of ADB. The said resettlement framework was concurred by ADB and approved by GoB as well. This ensured the resettlement needs of the project following the procedures for involuntary resettlement in compliance with GOB applicable laws and regulations and existing ADB Safeguard policies Statement (SPS 2009). Resettlement plans is being prepared on the basis of the approved RF and socio-economic survey of the engaged INGO. The identification of the affected populations and consultations with them have been conducted as a routine activity of local people consultation process, mainly by the engaged INGO in cooperation with the officials of BWDB and other relevant government agencies. The Resettlement Specialist of the ISPMC team assisted systematically in all cases (but are obviously not entitled to do any negotiations with the local people).

The deputy commissioner (DC) will pay compensation of the affected people under CCL following Land Acquisition Act 1982. The ADB has its own integrated safeguard policy statement (SPS) to minimize displacement and require time-bound action plans with measures to restore or improve livelihood and income of those affected people by development projects. Since the LA ordinance 1982 falls short of the requirements of the ADB’s safeguard policies on many ground, the project land acquisition and resettlement policy has been hamonised with ADB’s SPS. To do so Government of Bangladesh approved the resettlement framework harmonized with ADB’s safeguard policies and also approved three different committees and issued office order for formation of these committees containing their composition tasks for implementing resettlement plans of the interventions fasilitating payment of additional compensation (resettlement benefits) and resettlement of EPs are as follows **(Annex-II)**

1. Joint Verification Team (JVT)
2. Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT)
3. Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

#### **Joint Verification Team (JVT)**

BWDB will form a Joint Verification Team (JVT) for the FRERMIP project through a notification to compare and review the physical verification data collected by the Project Implementing Agency along with the DCs' assessment of losses of physical assets and their owners. JVT will conduct property assessment and evaluation and both JVT and the concerned party will sign the verification record. Disputes on properly right will be recorded. The implementing NGO will process the entitlements of the project-affected persons using the JVT data as one of the determinants. The JVT has been formed as.

- Sub-Divisional Engineer/Assistant Engineer, SMO, BWDB - Convener
- Representative of Deputy Commissioner – Member
- Area Manager, RP Implementing Agency – Member Secretary

#### Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT)

The PVAT will review the assessment of the Implementing Agency on the market price of the property affected by the project at their replacement cost. The Implementing Agency will process the entitlements of the project-affected persons using the PVAT data as one of the determinants. The PVAT have been formed as:

- Sub-Divisional Engineer/Assistant Engineer, SMO, BWDB - Convener
- Representative of Deputy Commissioner – Member
- Sub-Assistant Engineer/S.O, SMO, BWDB - Member
- Area Manager, RP Implementing Agency – Member Secretary.

#### Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

GRCs will be formed at union level for any grievances involving resettlement benefits, relocation, and other assistance. The local GRC shall review and resolve grievances within one month of receiving any complaints and will maintain written records of all the appeals received. The GRC have been formed as:

- Executive Engineer, PMO, BWDB - Convener
- Chairman of the concerned U. P- Member.
- One representative of EPs – Member
- Sub-Divisional; Engineer, SMO, BWDB - Member Secretary.

## 4. Implementation of Resettlement Plan

### 4.1 Engagement of INGO

Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) engaged Voluntary Rural Development Society (VRDS) in association with House of Consultants Ltd. (HCL) for implementation of Resettlement plan. An agreement was signed between the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) and the Voluntary Rural Development Society (VRDS) in association with House of Consultants (Ltd. (HCL) on March 16, 2016. A letter issued by the Project Director A Letter issued by the Project Director, FRERIMP for Notice to proceed vide Memo No.: PMO-FRERMIP/T-1/270 dated Contract Signing Ceremony 16.03.2016 in connection with commencement of the NGO services. Accordingly, VRDS in association of HCL activated the Central office and field offices for NGO services since April 01, 2016.

### 4.2 Project Interventions and Land Requirement

The Project envisages intervention of 17.80 km of riverbank protection, 23 km of embankment and 4 number of regulator. About 134.51 ha of land will be required to implement the said work. The detail sub reach wise location with land requirement is shown in Table-1

Sl.No	Location of Intervention with sub-reaches	Length ( km)	Land (ha)
1	Embankment (Kojuri to Hurasagor) including 4 regulators in JRB-1	23	98.00
2	Riverbank protection work at Chauhali JLB-2	7	14.10
3	Riverbank protection work at Zaforgonj JLB-2	2	4.44
4	Riverbank protection work at Harirampur PLB-1	8.80	15.00
	Total	40.80	131.54

**Table 1: Project Location and Land requirement**

### 4.3 Resettlement implementation

It is evident from the above table that four nos of resettlement plan is require for implementation of resettlement issues of the project. They are (i) RP for Embankment with construction of regulators- 23 Km (ii) RP for riverbank protection work at Chauhali-7 Km (iii) RP for riverbank protection work at Zaforgonj- 2 Km (iv) RP for riverbank protection work at Harirampur-8.80 Km. Voluntary Rural Development Society (VRDS) in association with House of Consultants (Ltd. (HCL), the engaged INGO for implementation of resettlement issues of the project

started work including identification of the project affected people through socio-economic survey. The preparation of RP of the bank protection works are in progress based on the survey. Though the RPs have not been approved, the project affect people have been identified and draft estimate for cost of the resettlement compensation and benefit have been assessed. Land acquisition proposal have been prepared and submitted to Deputy Commissioners of the concern Districts. The overall physical progress of resettlement is shown in Table-2

Sl. No.	Activities	Item weightage in %	Achievement in %		
			Cumulative	Till Last Semi annual report	During this semi annual report
1.	Recruitment and Engagement of INGO	5	5	-	5
2.	Reconnaissance and field survey	2	2	-	2
3.	Assist in Land Acquisition Activities	3	2	-	2
4.	Preparation and Updating of RPs	20	5		5
5.	Participation in Joint Verification Team(JVT)	10	-	-	-
6.	Participation in Property Valuation Advisory Team Team(PVTA)	10	-	-	-
7.	Information Campaign	3	1.5	-	1.5
8.	Assist APs in Relocation	5	-	-	-
9.	Identification of EPs and issuance of ID card	10	3	-	3
10.	Participation in Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	10	-	-	-
11.	Assist EPs in the process of Resettlement	20	-	-	-
12.	Training, supervision and monitoring	2	0.5	-	0.5
	Total	100	19	-	19

**Table 2: Physical progress of Resettlement**



## 5. Conclusion and Recommendation

The resettlement process of FRERMIP covers compensation and resettlement assistance for the Project affected people of their households, business structures and other lost assets in connection with the river bank protection works under three nos of RPs and construction/rehabilitation of embankment under one no. of RPs. The RPs also included woman headed and vulnerable household allowance for resettlement assistance. Mitigation of loss of assets and livelihood is the main focus of the Resettlement Plan. A livelihood program is included in the project aiming enhancement of livelihood of the project affected people. Resettlement Plan would be implemented as per resettlement frame work and compensation policy so that the project affected persons must not be worse off than his present social & economic status due to the project because of shifting to other places and relocation. In this project, the design, compensation, relocation options, benefits and adverse social impacts were discussed with the affected persons and their community. Stakeholders were asked for their views on the project overall as well as more specific discussion about occupying the government land, compensation process, relocation requirements, and views on alternative options. Women and other vulnerable groups were also consulted concerning the specific project impacts and their livelihood aspects. The Project further provides several 'best practice' examples in resettlement management by encouraging community consultation and participation of Affected Persons (APs) in decision making process. Mitigation of loss of Assets and Restoration of Livelihood are the main focus of the Resettlement Plan. Social Development Program was there in LRP as an innovative experiment to restore livelihood of APs. Hence it deserves to be implemented. These best practices need to be strongly emphasized and mandated in any future policy development.

Some strengths that are core elements of planning and the weaknesses which were badly experienced during implementation deserve to be noted as 'Lessons Learned' for future and Recommendations there under require to be followed. All these are made to provide feedback into the formulation of new direction and procedures in future resettlement Policy development in Bangladesh. Approval of Resettlement Plan (RP), Land Acquisition (LA) Plan, and constitution of different Committee / Teams, approval of Compensation Budget and release of compensation fund should take place well before the physical work of the project starts so that disbursement and payment of CCL and RB could be made before displacement from right of way. Land acquisition schedule should synchronize with the resettlement program so as to ensure disbursement of compensation both CCL and Resettlement Benefit almost simultaneously for enabling EPs utilize the total compensation money prudently for replacement of lost assets. All stipulations i.e., Tree Plantation, Social Development, Income Generation, etc Programs need to be clearly and fully expressed, their implementation emphasized and mandated in the Plan. Dispute resolution mechanism through the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) should be adopted in any future policy guideline to make the implementation of RP transparent and accountable. Formation of Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC) during implementation stage to involve APs and various stakeholders in decision making process should also be mandated in the Plan.

## 6. Annex I: Project Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix describes major types of losses attached to land acquisition and resettlement. The Project will assist the APs in clustered relocations with community facilities or, alternatively, in self-relocation. APs may be relocated to BWDB land (if available) or to plots purchased (by the APs) for which assistance is provided in the form of homestead land development. In addition to the CCL, Resettlement Benefits as per the entitlement matrix will be provided to the APs.

General Implementation Issues and application Guidelines	
<b>1. PVAT</b>	<p>BWDB will setup a Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) at the BWDB Division level. The tasks of this PVAT are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Recommend Resettlement Cost (RC) based on Current Market price (CMP) analysis for Land, Structures, Trees and standing Crops</li> <li>b) CMP will be assessed for every affected mauza</li> <li>c) In case of Land averaging (i) minimum approved price of land available at respective Sub-registrars' offices, (ii) reported price, and (iii) transacted price of land at those <i>mouzas</i> (CMP should not be less than minimum approved price of land). RC will be obtained by adding the titling cost prorated on the CMP thus obtained (<math>RC = CMP + CMP \times a\%</math>, where 'a' is the rate of applicable registration cost for purchasing the land for CMP equivalent amount of money).</li> <li>d) For all private land, the market price<sup>2</sup> will be enhanced by 50% for compensation under law (CCL). For <i>khas</i> land (DC is the owner at respective districts on behalf of the government), CCL will be the assessed market price without 50% enhancement.</li> <li>e) RC for structure considering the cost of materials, labor inputs and land development cost at current market rates.</li> <li>f) RC will be approved by the Project Director.</li> </ul>
<b>2. INGO</b>	<p>BWDB will engage a NGO to support implementation of resettlement plan i.e. to support the implementation of all land acquisition and resettlement activities. The NGO (INGO) will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Identify all persons who have interest in the lands that will be acquired under the project (owner, tenants, operators etc.;</li> <li>b) identify all informal occupier/ settler on the right of way of new embankment, rehabilitation embankment and RBP works;</li> <li>c) Make the landowners / tenant/ informal occupier aware about details of land acquisition process, compensation entitlement, payment procedure/ mechanism, resettlement benefit offered by the project.</li> <li>d) Legal owners will be assisted by INGO to organize legal documents in support of their ownership</li> <li>e) INGO will identify loss and entitlement of female owners and co-sharers through share determination at the field upon receipt of payment data from the DC office</li> <li>f) The INGO will inform the APs of the details of the land acquisition and compensation process, resettlement package and payment procedure.</li> <li>g) The INGO shall encourage Entitled Persons (EPs) to consider purchasing land or investing the money in productive/income generating activities.</li> </ul>
<b>3. JVT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The loss inventory items and quantities as well as the Entitled Persons (EP) shall be verified in</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> The price as recorded of recent land sale transactions in government documents.

<p>the field through Joint Verification Team (JVT) formed by DC. The members of PVAT will attend field verification by JVT.</p> <p>b) The JVT will verify the socially recognized User as identified by the Census</p> <p>4. BWDB field office (Executive Engineer) will do Title updating for usufruct and other rights before issuance of notice with assistance from INGO</p> <p>5. DC will pay CCL for the Loss Items. If RC is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by BWDB with assistance from INGO.</p> <p>6. Compensation for Structures:</p> <p>a) Joint Verification (DC and BWDB) and/or Census will identify (record floor areas and category) of structure</p> <p>b) Compensation must be paid before AP dismantle and remove the structures as per civil works requirement</p> <p>c) The date of service of notice will be recognized as the cut-off date for structures not recognized by DC. In case of major differences identified between databases, BWDB will verify the data through the Joint Verification Team (JVT).</p> <p>d) The owner is allowed to take all salvageable material</p> <p>e) The RC will be paid minus the Cost for reusable material</p>
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Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Applicable Law	Additional Services
<b>Loss Item 1: LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND</b>			
Legal owner(s) as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC) in the process of CCL payment.	1. Replacement Cost (RC) <sup>3</sup> of agricultural land.	LA Act 1982 Sec 8(1)(a), Sec 8(2)	
<b>Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines: None</b>			

<b>Loss Item 2: LOSS OF HOMESTEAD, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL LAND AND COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES</b>			
Legal owner(s) as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment.	1. RC of land.  2. A plot in the residential or commercial area of the resettlement village (RV), if required, for the homestead or commercial land losers respectively.	LA Act 1982 Sec 8(1)(a), Sec 8(2)	1. RVs for the APs of entitled land-owners will be developed on privately-owned purchased land(s) inside the embankment in close proximity to AH population.  2. BWDB will assist purchase of above land(s) jointly with INGO on negotiated price and homestead land development (earth filling, if needed.) with internal road links.

<sup>3</sup>The costs of replacing lost assets (e.g., land, houses/structures, trees and crops) and income, including cost of transaction.

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Applicable Law	Additional Services
<b>Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines: None</b>			

<b>Loss Item 3: LOSS OF WATER BODIES (PONDS, BOTH CULTIVATED AND NON-CULTIVATED)</b>			
Legal owner(s) as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment.	1. RC of the water body (private land).	LA Act 1982 Sec 8(1)(a), Sec 8(2)	.
<b>Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines: None</b>			

<b>Loss Item 4: LOSS OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES WITH TITLE TO LAND</b>			
Legal owner(s) as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment.	1. RC of residential structure 2. Transfer Grant @ Tk. 10 per sft of affected structure but not exceeding Tk. 3,000. 3. Reconstruction and Homestead Development Grant (RHDG) of Tk. 8,000.	LA Act1982 Sec 8(1)(d) Sec 8(2)	Assistance in relocation and reconstruction.
<b>Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:</b>			

<b>Loss Item 5: LOSS OF COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL/COMMON RESOURCE PROPERTY (CPR) STRUCTURES WITH TITLE TO LAND</b>			
Legal owners as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment.	1. RC of commercial, industrial, CPR structure 2. Transfer Grant @ Tk. 10 per sft of affected structure but not exceeding Tk. 3,000. 3. Reconstruction Grant of TK10,000.	LA Act1982 Sec 8(1)(d) Sec 8(2)	Assistance in relocation and reconstruction.
<b>Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines: None</b>			

<b>Loss Item 6: LOSS OF RESIDENTIAL AND OTHER PHYSICAL STRUCTURES (WITHOUT TITLE TO LAND)</b>			
Socially recognized owners of structures built on the ROW	1. RC of structure 2. Transfer Grant @ Tk. 10 (ten) per sft of affected structure but not exceeding Tk. 3,000	LA Act1982 Sec 8(1)(d) Sec 8(2)	

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Applicable Law	Additional Services
	3. Reconstruction and Homestead Development Grant (RHDG) of Tk. 8,000  plus a provisional option of obtaining a free land from BWDB in an RV on the ROW with community facilities.		
<b>Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines: None</b>			
1. The homestead losers will produce documentary evidence and the BWDB through JVT will cross verify the landlessness of the homestead losers for allocation of an RV plot for free.  2. The RP-INGO will assist the APs to move to clustered relocations (resettlement villages) with community facilities or, alternatively, in self-relocation. The APs may be relocated to BWDB land (if available) or plots purchased (by the APs) for which assistance will be provided in the form of homestead land development.			

<b>Loss Item 7: LOSS OF TIMBER AND FRUIT BEARING TREES, BAMBOO AND BANANA GROVES</b>			
1. Legal owner(s) as identified by the DC in the process of CCL payment.  2. Socially recognized owners of trees grown on public or other land	1. Timber trees and bamboo: RC of trees and bamboo.  2. Fruit-bearing trees without timber: if the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, the estimated current market value of the fruit.  3. Fruit-bearing trees with timber: RC for the timber, and estimated current market value of fruit.  4. Banana groves: RC of all trees  5. Owners will be allowed to fell trees and take the timber, free of cost after payment of CCL or RC as applicable.	LA Act1982  Sec 8(1)(b)  Sec 8(2)	INGO to explain RP policies regarding compensation for the trees of different categories and size and make the EPs aware that they could take the timber and fruits free of cost.
<b>Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:</b>			
1. The INGO will provide guidance in plantation and post-plantation care.			

<b>Loss Item 8: LOSS OF STANDING CROPS/FISH STOCK</b>			
1. Legal owners identified by the DC in progress of CCL payment  2. Socially recognized owners	1. RC of standing crops/fish stock.  2. Owners will be allowed to harvest crops and fish stock.	LA Act1982  Sec 8(1)(b)  Sec 8(2)	INGO will assist APs in the process of claiming compensation from DC offices for organizing necessary documents.
<b>Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines: None</b>			

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Applicable Law	Additional Services
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**Loss Item 9: LOSS OF LEASED /MORTGAGED IN LAND/PONDS**

1. Leaseholder with legal papers. 2. Socially recognized lessee or sharecropper, in case of customary informal tenancy arrangements, including socially recognized agreements.	1. RC of crops/fish stock. 2. Outstanding lease money back to the lessee by the owner as per agreement.		1. INGO will assist in ensuring that the lessee receives all eligible payments. 2. INGO will mediate refund of outstanding lease money by the owner to the lessees.
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**Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:**

1. With legal agreement: legal owner and mortgagee/leaseholder will be paid CCL by DC in accordance by the law 2. With customary tenancy agreements, including socially-recognized verbal agreements: Legal owner will receive CCL from DC. The legal owner will pay the outstanding liabilities to the lessee/mortgagee. Under the following conditions: (i) all contractual liabilities are already paid up; (ii) if not, the legal owner will get the residual payment after all liabilities are paid up. 3. BWDB will ensure RC of crops to the cultivator with direct payment of the difference, if CCL is less than RC, with assistance from INGO. 4. Dislocation Allowance will be paid to the actual cultivator of the acquired land by BWDB with assistance from INGO.

**Loss Item 10: LOSS OF INCOME FROM DISPLACED COMMERCIAL/ INDUSTRIAL PREMISES (OWNER OPERATED)**

Any proprietor or businessman or artisan operating in premises	1. Grant for Loss of Business @ 5% of DC's payment for the structure. 2. One time Moving Assistance of Tk. 5,000 for tenants. 3. Option to purchase a plot in the RV, with the assistance of the INGO	LA Act1982 Sec 8(1)(d) Sec 8(2)	EPs will be brought under income and livelihood regenerating program (ILRP).
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**Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:**

1. All the business operators will be entitled for grant against loss of The onetime moving assistance will be provided to only the tenants.

**Loss Item 11: TEMPORARY LOSS OF INCOME (WAGE EARNERS IN AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE & SMALL BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY)**

Regular wage earners affected by the acquisition.	1. Tk. 2,500 per affected household (AH) 2. Or Tk. 3,500 for AH headed by women		1. EPs will be brought under the ILRP.
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Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Applicable Law	Additional Services
	3. Employment in the Project construction work, if possible		
<b>Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:</b>			
EP must have been an employee of landowner or business located in the acquired lands for at least twelve months, as identified by Joint Verification and/or a contracted institution or a consulting company's census.			

<b>Loss Item 12: LOSS OF INCOME FROM RENTED -OUT AND ACCESS TO RENTED-IN RESIDENTIAL/ COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b>			
1. Owner of the rented-out premises 2. AH/person rented-in any such structure	Dislocation Allowance of Tk. 4,000 for each unit of premises to both the renter and the rentees.	LA Act1982 Sec 8(1)(d) Sec 8(2)	EPs will be brought under the ILRP.
<b>Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines: None</b>			

<b>Loss Item 13: ADVERSE IMPACT ON HOST POPULATION DUE TO RELOCATION OF APs</b>			
Households self-relocated to the host villages	Enhancement of carrying capacity of common civic amenities/utilities of the host communities as per assessment by BWDB.		1. Investment in the host area to improve health, education, and other public services.  2. Forestation in the host area.
<b>Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:</b>			
Community needs for enhancement of common facilities in host areas will be assessed through a needs assessment survey.			

<b>Loss Item 14: VULNERABLE AHs SPECIAL ASSISTANCE</b>			
<i>Vulnerable AH Assistance:</i> Female-headed households, disabled, elderly, extremely poor and those losing more than 10% of their income to acquisition of land or business.	One-Time Special Assistance Grant of Tk 5,000  Skill training and credit support under ILRP.		EPs will be brought under the ILRP.
<b>Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:</b>			
1. Loss of income will be assessed as per actual loss of productive resources (land and businesses) to the project and the total income of the affected households from all sources through Census of all AHs.			

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Applicable Law	Additional Services
<p>2. JVT will verify the percentage of loss comparing the actual loss and the total income from all sources of the affected households.</p> <p>3. Households turning into landless due to acquisition of agricultural land will be eligible for larger credit from the ILRP for longer duration.</p>			

Loss Item 15: LOSS OF SUBMERGED LAND (ERODED LAND)			
<p>1. Legal owner(s) of land (DC's khas land after legally established AD Line).</p> <p>2. Previous private owners of land below AD Line.</p>	<p>1. In absence of legally established AD line, all entitlements as provisioned for Loss Item 1.</p> <p>2. In case of <i>khas</i> land, CCL to respective DCs.</p> <p>3. RC of <i>khas</i> land to previous owner(s).</p>	<p>LA Act 1982</p> <p>Sec 8(1)(a),</p> <p>Sec 8(2)</p>	
<b>Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines: None</b>			

Loss Item 16: UNFORESEEN ADVERSE IMPACTS			
Households/persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RP implementation	Entitlements will be determined as per the resettlement policy framework		As appropriate
<b>Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:</b>			
The unforeseen impacts and affected persons will be identified with due care as per policy framework and proposed to the MoWR and the ADB for approval including quantity of losses, their owners and the entitlements.			



## 7. Annex-II- Government Order for JVT, PVAT & GRC

১৯৮৬ ৭/৫/১৪

**FREERMIP**

প্রদ্রাপন

শ্রীমান উন্নয়ন ব্যাংক (এডিবি) এর আর্থিক সহায়তায় বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ড (বাপাউবো) কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নাবীন "Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program Project-1" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের আওতায় তিনটি সহযোগী দপ্তর (SMO) যথাক্রমেঃ (১) নির্মাণ বিভাগ, কৈতলা, বেড়া, বাপাউবো, পাবনা (২) টাঙ্গাইল পওর বিভাগ, বাপাউবো, টাঙ্গাইল (৩) মানিকগঞ্জ পানি উন্নয়ন বিভাগ, বাপাউবো, মানিকগঞ্জ এর মাধ্যমে প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নের নিমিত্ত ভূমি অধিগ্রহণের ফলে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত লোকজনকে প্রচলিত আইনের অধীনে এবং উন্নয়ন সহযোগীর সাথে সম্মত পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনা (Resettlement Plan) অনুযায়ী পুনর্বাসন বিষয়ে প্রত্যাশী সংস্থা বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ডকে সহায়তা প্রদানের জন্য নিম্নোক্ত সদস্যগণের সমন্বয়ে তিনটি সহযোগী দপ্তর (SMO) এর জন্য তিনটি করে মোট ৯(নয়)টি কমিটি গঠন করা হলো :

(১) **Joint Verification Team (JVT) : গঠন ও কার্যপরিধি**  
 Joint Verification Team (JVT) for SMO, Construction Division, Koitala, BWDB, Pabna.  
 Joint Verification Team (JVT) for SMO, Tangail O&M Division, BWDB, Tangail.  
 Joint Verification Team (JVT) for SMO, Manikgonj WD Division, BWDB, Manikgonj.

**গঠন :**

(ক)	বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ডের প্রতিনিধি (উপ-বিভাগীয় প্রকৌশলী/সহকারী প্রকৌশলী/সমপর্যায়ের কর্মকর্তা)	-	আস্থায়ক
(খ)	সংশ্লিষ্ট জেলা প্রশাসক এর মনোনীত প্রতিনিধি	-	সদস্য
(গ)	পাউবো-কে সহায়তা প্রদানকারী এনজিও এর প্রতিনিধি (ডেপুটি টিম লিডার, এরিয়াম ম্যানাজার অথবা সমপর্যায়ের কর্মকর্তা/বিশেষজ্ঞ)	-	সদস্য সচিব

**কার্যপরিধি :**

- পুনর্বাসন কর্মসূচী প্রণয়নকালে বাপাউবো তার পরামর্শকের সহায়তায় আর্থ-সামাজিক জরিপের মাধ্যমে প্রস্তুতকৃত ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিগণের তালিকা ও ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত সম্পদের পরিমাণ এবং অধিগ্রহণ আইনের আওতায় যৌথ জরিপের মাধ্যমে প্রস্তুতকৃত ক্ষতিগ্রস্তদের তালিকা ও ক্ষতির পরিমাণ যাচাইপূর্বক সমন্বয় করে পুনর্বাসনের জন্য চূড়ান্ত তালিকা প্রণয়ন, সংশ্লিষ্ট রেকর্ডপত্রে স্বাক্ষরকরণ ও প্রকল্প পরিচালকের নিকট পেশকরণ;
- বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ড কর্তৃক প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্প সীমানায় অবস্থিত বাপাউবোর নিজস্ব বা সরকারের জমিতে দীর্ঘদিন যাবৎ বসবাসকারীদের সনাক্তকরণসহ প্রকল্প পরিচালকের নিকট পেশকরণ;
- প্রকল্পের সময়সীমা (বাস্তবায়নকাল) অনুসরণে উপরোক্ত কার্যাদি সম্পাদন করে প্রয়োজনীয় কাজপত্র/প্রতিবেদন সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্মকর্তাগণের নিকট পেশকরণ।

(২) **Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) : গঠন ও কার্যপরিধি**  
 Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) for SMO, Construction Division, Koitala, Bera, BWDB, Pabna  
 Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) for SMO, Tangail O&M Division, BWDB, Tangail  
 Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) for SMO, Manikgonj WD Division, BWDB, Manikgonj.

৩.৩.৩

বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ডের প্রতিনিধি

উপ-নির্দেশনাপ্রকৌশলী/সহকারী প্রকৌশলী/সমপর্যায়ের কর্মকর্তা	-	আহ্বায়ক
(খ) সংশ্লিষ্ট জেলা প্রশাসক এর মনোনীত প্রতিনিধি	-	সদস্য
(গ) উপ-সহকারী প্রকৌশলী, পাউবো (সংশ্লিষ্ট শাখা)	-	সদস্য
(ঘ) পাউবো-কে সহায়তা প্রদানকারী এনজিও এর প্রতিনিধি	-	সদস্য সচিব
(ভেপুটি টিম লিডার, এরিয়া ম্যানেজার অথবা সমপর্যায়ের কর্মকর্তা/বিশেষজ্ঞ)	-	সদস্য সচিব

কার্যপরিধি :

- অধিগ্রহণের ফলে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ভূমি ও অন্যান্য সম্পদের বাজার মূল্য এবং ভূমি ও অন্যান্য সম্পদের বদলী মূল্য নিরূপনে আইনানুগভাবে নির্ধারিত কর্তৃপক্ষকে সহায়তাকরণ;
- বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ড ও অন্যান্য সরকারী জমিতে অবস্থানরত ব্যক্তিদের ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত সম্পদের বাজার মূল্য এবং সম্পদের বদলী মূল্য নিরূপনে আইনানুগভাবে নির্ধারিত কর্তৃপক্ষকে সহায়তাকরণ;
- ক্ষতিপূরণের চেক বিতরণে সঠিকতা নিরূপনে সহায়তাকরণ;
- ঘরবাড়ি/অবকাঠামো/গৃহপালা/ফসল ইত্যাদির ক্ষতিপূরণ মূল্য নিরূপনে সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগকে সহায়তাকরণ;
- প্রকল্পের সময়সীমা (বাস্তবায়নকাল) অনুসরণে উপরোক্ত কার্যাদি সম্পাদন করে প্রয়োজনীয় কাগজপত্র/প্রতিবেদন বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ডের সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রকল্প পরিচালক ও জেলা প্রশাসকের কাছে পেশকরণ।

### (৩) Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) : গঠন ও কার্যপরিধি

Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for SMO, Construction Division, Kaitala, Bera, BWDB, Pabna

Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for SMO, Tangail O&M Division, BWDB, Tangail

Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for SMO, Manikgonj WD Division, BWDB, Manikgonj.

গঠন :

(ক) বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ডের প্রতিনিধি	-	আহ্বায়ক
(নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী/সমপর্যায়ের কর্মকর্তা)	-	
(খ) ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ চেয়ারম্যান	-	সদস্য
(ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি যে ইউনিয়নে নালিশ লিপিবদ্ধ করবেন)	-	সদস্য
(গ) ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিদের প্রতিনিধি	-	সদস্য
(ঘ) উপ-সহকারী প্রকৌশলী, পাউবো (সংশ্লিষ্ট শাখা)	-	সদস্য সচিব

কার্যপরিধি :

- প্রকল্প গ্রহণের কারণে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিদের নালিশ এবং শুনানী গ্রহণ;
- ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিদের নালিশ যদি ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ অধ্যাদেশ এর সালিশ (Arbitration) পদ্ধতি অথবা প্রচলিত আইনের আওতাভুক্ত কোন বিষয় হয়, তবে এ কমিটি উক্ত নালিশ সংশ্লিষ্ট জেলা প্রশাসক/কর্তৃপক্ষের নিকট পেশ করার পরামর্শ দিবে। নালিশ যদি প্রচলিত আইনের আওতাভুক্ত না হয় সেক্ষেত্রে প্রকল্পের পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনা (Resettlement Plan) এর নীতিমালার আলোকে বিষয়সমূহ নিষ্পত্তির ব্যাপারে কমিটি কর্তৃক সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ;
- ভূমিহীন ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিদের নালিশ কার্যে এই কমিটি কর্তৃক বর্ণিত পদ্ধতি অবলম্বনপূর্বক সিদ্ধান্ত প্রদান।

নালিশ গ্রহণ ও নিষ্পত্তি করার পদ্ধতি :

- ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি পরিচয়পত্র প্রাপ্তির ১ মাসের মধ্যে অথবা প্রাপ্য ক্ষতিপূরণ সলুদে তাহাকে অবহিত করার ১ মাসের মধ্যে লিখিতভাবে আহ্বায়কের কার্যালয়ে আবেদন করতে পারবেন;
- এই কমিটি নালিশ প্রাপ্তির ১০ দিনের মধ্যে বিষয়টি নিষ্পত্তির জন্য বসবেন এবং এ সংক্রান্ত যাবতীয় রেকর্ড ও সভার কার্যবিবরণী সরংরক্ষণ করবেন;
- আহ্বায়কের কার্যালয়ে এই কমিটির যাবতীয় কাজ অনুষ্ঠিত হবে;
- কমিটি সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণের ভিত্তি অবশ্যই উল্লেখ করবে;

স্মারক

(মোঃ মিজানুর রহমান)  
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নং-৪২.০৩৫.০২৪.০১.০২.০০২.২০১৪-১৬৩ (১৮)

১৮ জ্যৈষ্ঠ, ১৪২২ বঃ  
তারিখ : ০১ জুন, ২০১৫ খ্রিঃ

বিতরণ :

- ১। মন্ত্রিপরিষদ সচিব, মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ২। সিনিয়র সচিব, জনপ্রশাসন মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৩। সিনিয়র সচিব, স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৪। সিনিয়র সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ৫। সিনিয়র সচিব, ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৬। সচিব, আইন, বিচার ও সংসদ বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৭। সচিব, পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৮। সচিব, গৃহায়ন ও গনপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৯। সচিব, কৃষি মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১০। সচিব, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ১১। সচিব, আইএমইডি, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ১২। মহাপরিচালক, এনজিও বিষয়ক ব্যুরো, মৎস্য ভবন, রমনা, ঢাকা।
- ১৩। মহাপরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ড, ওয়াপদা ভবন, মতিঝিল বা/এ, ঢাকা।
- ১৪। বিভাগীয় কমিশনার, ঢাকা বিভাগ, ঢাকা।
- ১৫। বিভাগীয় কমিশনার, রাজশাহী বিভাগ, রাজশাহী।
- ১৬। উপ-নিয়ন্ত্রক, বাংলাদেশ সরকারী মুদ্রণালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা (তাকে উক্ত প্রজ্ঞাপন বাংলাদেশ গেজেট এর পরবর্তী সংখ্যার প্রকাশের প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য নির্দেশক্রমে অনুরোধ করা হলো)।
- ১৭। জেলা প্রশাসক, পাবনা/মানিকগঞ্জ/টাঙ্গাইল।
- ১৮। প্রকল্প পরিচালক, Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (FRERMIP) প্রকল্প, ২৮ টয়েনবি সার্কুলার রোড, মতিঝিল, ঢাকা।

অনুলিপি :

- ১। সচিব মহোদয়ের একান্ত সচিব, পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ২। অফিস কপি/মাস্টার কপি।

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