

**Resettlement Policy Framework for  
Bangladesh Weather and Climate  
Services Regional Project**

**November 2015**

## Abbreviation

<i>AWS</i>	<i>Automated Weather Stations</i>
<i>BMD</i>	<i>Bangladesh Meteorological Department</i>
<i>BWCSRP</i>	<i>Bangladesh Weather and Climate Services Regional project</i>
<i>CBO</i>	<i>Community-Based Organization</i>
<i>CCS</i>	<i>Consultation and Communication Strategy</i>
<i>CHT</i>	<i>Chittagong Hill Tracts</i>
<i>CIF</i>	<i>Climate Investment Fund</i>
<i>CUL</i>	<i>Compensation-Under-Law</i>
<i>DAE</i>	<i>Department of Agriculture Extension</i>
<i>DC</i>	<i>Deputy Commissioner</i>
<i>DDC</i>	<i>District Development Committee</i>
<i>DDM</i>	<i>Department of Disaster Management</i>
<i>DAE</i>	<i>Department of Agricultural Extension</i>
<i>DP</i>	<i>Displaced Persons</i>
<i>EWS</i>	<i>Early Warning System</i>
<i>FGD</i>	<i>Focused Group Discussion</i>
<i>GBM</i>	<i>Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna</i>
<i>GOB</i>	<i>Government of Bangladesh</i>
<i>GRC</i>	<i>Grievance Redress Committee</i>
<i>GIF</i>	<i>Gender and Inclusion Framework</i>
<i>HCG</i>	<i>House Construction Grant</i>
<i>HMS</i>	<i>Hydro meteorological services</i>
<i>HTG</i>	<i>House Transfer Grant</i>
<i>IDA</i>	<i>International Development Association</i>
<i>IMD</i>	<i>Indian Meteorological Department</i>
<i>INGO</i>	<i>International non-government organizations</i>
<i>IP</i>	<i>Indigenous People</i>
<i>KII</i>	<i>Key Informants Interview</i>
<i>IPP</i>	<i>Indigenous Peoples Plan</i>
<i>LAP</i>	<i>Land Acquisition Proposal</i>
<i>MOD</i>	<i>Ministry of Defense</i>
<i>MODM</i>	<i>Ministry of Disaster management</i>
<i>MOF</i>	<i>Ministry of Finance</i>
<i>MoWR</i>	<i>Ministry of Water Resources</i>
<i>NGO</i>	<i>Non-Government Organization</i>
<i>NMS</i>	<i>National Meteorological service</i>
<i>OP</i>	<i>Operation Policy</i>
<i>PMU</i>	<i>Program Management Unit</i>
<i>PCMU</i>	<i>Project Coordination and Monitoring Unit</i>

<i>PPCR</i>	<i>Pilot Programme Climate Resilience</i>
<i>RAP</i>	<i>Resettlement Action Plan</i>
<i>RPF</i>	<i>Resettlement Policy Framework</i>
<i>RSMC</i>	<i>Regional Specialized Meteorological Center</i>
<i>RPF</i>	<i>Resettlement Policy Framework</i>
<i>SA</i>	<i>Social Assessment</i>
<i>SEVCDF</i>	<i>Small, Ethnic and other Vulnerable Communities Development Framework</i>
<i>SIA</i>	<i>Social Impact Assessment</i>
<i>SMF</i>	<i>Social Management Framework</i>
<i>SPCR</i>	<i>Special Program for Climate Resilience</i>
<i>TOR</i>	<i>Terms of Reference</i>
<i>VAW</i>	<i>Violence against women</i>
<i>VCDP</i>	<i>Vulnerable Community Development Plan</i>
<i>WB</i>	<i>World Bank</i>

## Glossary

<b>Compensation</b>	Payment made in cash to the project affected persons/households for the assets acquired for the program, which includes the compensation provided in the <i>Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982</i> and others stipulated in this Social Management Framework.
<b>Compensation-Under-Law (CUL)</b>	Refers to the compensation assessed for the acquired lands and other assets, such as trees, houses/structures, etc., by different government agencies as per the methods provided in the Land Acquisition Ordinance, and paid by the Deputy Commissioners.
<b>Consultation Framework</b>	In view of their stakes and interests in the program, the framework is prepared to guide the program preparation team about who are to be discussed/ consulted about the overall program and its positive and negative social impact implications and to seek their inputs and feedback in the different stages of the project cycle.
<b>Cut-off Dates</b>	These are the dates on which censuses of the affected persons and their assets are taken. Assets like houses/structures and others, which are built, and the persons or groups claiming to be affected, after the cut-off dates, become ineligible for compensation and assistance. For private lands, these dates will however not constitute 'cut-off dates', if the legal Notice 3 is already issued before the censuses are taken. In such a situation, the Notice 3 dates are considered 'cut-off dates', as the acquisition ordinance prohibits changes in the appearance of the lands after issuance of Notice 3.
<b>Entitlement:</b>	Refers to mitigation measures, which includes cash payments by DCs and IA, as well as any non-cash measures stipulated in this SMF (e.g., allowing the affected persons to keep felled trees, salvageable building materials, etc.), for which compensation is already paid.
<b>Tribal Peoples</b>	Unless they are already recognized, the tribal Peoples are identified in particular geographic areas based on these four characteristics: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.
<b>Involuntary Resettlement</b>	The situation arises where the GoB power of eminent domain requires people to acquiesce their rights to personal properties and re-build their lives and livelihood in the same or new locations. WB policy Op 4.12 is triggered here.
<b>Participation/Consultation</b>	Defined as a continuous two-way communication process consisting of: "feed-forward" the information on the program's goals, objectives, scope and social impact implications to the program beneficiaries, and

		their “feed-back” on these issues (and more) to the policymakers and program designers. In addition to seeking feedback on program specific issues, participatory planning approach also serve the following objectives in all development programs: public relations, information dissemination and conflict resolution.
<b><i>Physical Cultural Property</i></b>		Includes monuments, structures, works of art, or sites of “outstanding universal value” from the historical, aesthetic, scientific, ethnological, or anthropological point of view, including unrecorded graveyards and burial sites, and unique natural environmental features like canyons, forests and waterfalls. Within this broader definition, cultural property is defined as sites and structures having archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, or religious significance, and natural sites with cultural values.
<b><i>Project-Affected Person/Household</i></b>		Persons/households whose livelihood and living standards are adversely affected by acquisition of lands, houses and other assets, loss of income sources, and the like.
<b><i>Rehabilitation</i></b>		Refers to improving the living standards or at least re-establishing the previous living standards, which may include rebuilding the income earning capacity, physical relocation, rebuilding the social support and economic networks.
<b><i>Replacement Cost</i></b>		The World Bank’s OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement describes “replacement cost” as the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets are not taken into account. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms (e.g., access to public services, customers, and suppliers; or to fishing, grazing, or forest areas), attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities.
<b><i>Stakeholder</i></b>		Refers to recognizable persons, and formal and informal groups who have direct and indirect stakes in the program, such as affected persons/households, squatters, local communities, local governments, community-based and civil society organizations, education advocates.
<b><i>Top-Up Payment</i></b>		Refers to DP’s payment in cases where the compensation-under-law (CUL) determined and paid by DCs falls short of the replacement costs/market prices of the affected lands and other assets. Top-up payment is made by the project authorities.

## Executive Summary

### 1. Introduction:

Bangladesh Weather and Climate Services Regional Project intends to introduce a complete package of weather forecast to improve accuracy and lead time for weather forecasts and multi-hazard early warning, increased sharing of data and information for extreme regional events, increase in number of end users satisfied by hydro-meteorological services and farmers satisfaction with agro-meteorological services. The main objective of the proposed project is to strengthen the capacity of Bangladesh Government in delivering weather and climate information in priority sectors and to prepare for and respond to climate variability and hydro-meteorological disasters. Proper implementation and right communication with stakeholders will reduce the damages due to climate change and will play a major role through increasing GDP of the country.

### 2. Gaps and Needs in Weather and Climate Services in Bangladesh:

Gaps of the existing Meteorological observation network in the country have been assessed through consultation with primary stakeholders as officials of the institution as well as direct beneficiaries. To develop the network to a commercially viable organization that will forecast equivalent performance to the first world countries, it requires resources and infrastructure to produce climate products and provide better climate services like professional staff with appropriate training, computing facilities, communication facilities, financial resources, application software etc. Therefore, considering the present ability of the department and the requirements to fulfill the deviance to a modernized sustainable information system, the project is to initiate a complete weather forecast system through specific components.

### 3. Project Components, sub-Components and Activities:

The project has been described in terms of components and potential subcomponents. The project includes four components: Component A; Strengthening Meteorological Information and services, Component B; Strengthening Water and Flood Information Services, Component C; Agro-Met Information Systems Development and Use, and Component D; Contingent Emergency Response Component. Bangladesh Metrological Department will implement the project components A, Bangladesh Water Development Board will implement component B, and Department of Agricultural Extension will implement Component C. There is no particular implementing body for the component D yet but if Bangladesh Government prefers to take loan from the WB; BMD, BWDB and DAE can jointly implement Component D. The potential subcomponents and possible activities and benefits under each subcomponent are identified by reviewing the project documents, consulting with the primary and secondary stakeholders. There are about 9 subcomponents including three subcomponents in Component A, three in Component B, three in Component C.

### 4. Resettlement Policy Framework

The project's activities are primarily based on upgrading existing stations and installing new instruments and modernizing hydrological observation network. According to BMD, all the new

instruments will be installed at the upazila level and it will be installed in upazila DAE offices. It will be unlikely that these will require any land acquisition. So, social impacts of the project will be minimal. Likewise, hydrological gauging stations will be in BWDB land, on the embankment or by the embankment. Although the project will intend to avoid and minimize land acquisition impacts and the implementation of the instruments are designed at this point within public land, the final land acquisition requirements will be determined based on site selection. Nevertheless, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is needed to guide the application of World Bank social safeguards policies for all sub-projects and activities that may trigger OP 4.12. A screening of each sub-project will be conducted by all three IA's throughout project implementation by way of Social Impact Assessments.

## **5. Framework for SECVD:**

A group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance also remains eligible for coverage under World Bank's safeguard policy OP 4.10. Due to the project interventions, if the vulnerable and tribal communities affected, then proper mitigation measures have to be taken according to the World Bank policy. There are 45 small ethnic communities living in 28 districts of the country. One of the main objectives of SECVD is to ensure interventions to uphold the social and cultural norms and practices of the small ethnic community or other vulnerable communities. A detailed framework for SECVD has been provided in **a separate stand-alone document.**

## **6. Public Consultation and Participation Framework:**

Consultation is one of the best ways to relate people with the climate products. In line with the above, a detailed Public Consultation and Participation Framework (PCPF) have been prepared for the Bangladesh Weather and Climate Services Regional Project. The PCPF is intended to define objectives and establish the framework necessary to provide understandable information to all stakeholders involved. The main objective of the PCPF is to ensure timely, effective and multi-directional communications between the EA and the affected persons and communities, so that people can get the benefits of the climate products.

## **7. Purpose of CSAP Framework:**

The purpose of the Communication Strategy and Action Plan (CSAP) is a living document that will link the Bangladesh Regional Weather and Climate Services project related information with a feedback process that can be monitored, evaluated, updated and adapted. As such it will ensure that the growing knowledge and experience gained during its implementation stages will (i) be duly shared with different publics and stakeholders, and (ii) provide guidance to resolve any communication conflicts across key stakeholders. The strategy will help duty bearers/offices/authorities of Executing agencies at the delivery end to provide specific message to target audiences at the recipient end.

## 8. Institutional Arrangement, Capacity Building, Monitoring and Evaluation

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) implementation requires an organization support structure in the form of organizational requirements, training needs and plan, and information management system. The Project management Unit (PMU) is responsible for overall project management and coordination through its Ministry of Defence (MoD), Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). The purpose of project management is to ensure (i) Project Oversight and Policy Direction, (ii) Project Coordination and Management, and (iii) Project Implementation.

To carry out the above functions, (i) a Project Steering Committee (PSC) and (ii) three Project Implementation Units (PIUs) each at BMD, BWDB and DAE will be established. To facilitate coordination between the three PIUs during implementation, the PSC will set up a Project management Unit (PMU) and the PMU will have a Safeguard Specialist for the duration of the project. Therefore, will have two levels of implementation, at project and also at component level.

PMU will establish a two-tier grievance redress mechanism (GRM) with representative from BWDB, local government institutions, Affected Peoples including female. The grievance redress committee (GRC) will be formed by the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) through a notification which will be ultimately published in the Government Gazette. The first tier GRC will be at local (Union/Municipality) level (LGRC) and second tier will be at project level (PGRC) head quarter level. The convener of the local level GRC is at the rank of Executive Engineer (XEN) of the PIU field office whereas Project Director will be the convener of the Project level GRC. Participation of the affected people's representatives in the local level grievance mechanism will be ensured as per policy of the RAP.

Institutional capacity building will include various short and long training and awareness rising to the communities about the climate services and its benefits. All such training and awareness raising program must include social development aspects such as resettlement, special assistance to small ethic and vulnerable communities and disadvantaged groups, inclusiveness, participation besides technical and environmental aspects and overall enhancement of information dissemination capacity of the concerned organizations and the project in general.

## 9. Budget

A total of 8,97,435 USD\$ has been kept in provision for implementation of the safeguard documents. The budget is subject to revision based on project requirements. Therefore, it will remain as a dynamic process for cost estimate during implementation. The summary of estimated budget is hereby presented in the table below. **Table Ex 01:** Project implementation budget.

**Table Ex 01: Project Implementation Budget**

S. No.	Activities	Cost in BDT	Cost In USD(1\$=78 BDT)
1	Capacity Building for the BWDB (training )	1,00,00,000	1,28,205
2	Capacity Building for the BMD (training )	1,00,00,000	1,28,205
3	Capacity Building for the DAE (training )	1,00,00,000	1,28,205



4	Consultation and communication with different stakeholders for four years	2,00,00,000	2,56,410
5	Preparation and implementation of safeguard documents );	2,00,00,000	2,56,410

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## 1 Background

Climate change is one of the most common issues that have raised concern over the last decade, and the anxiety gets more concentration in developing nations like Bangladesh, one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change. The Government of Bangladesh, with support from donors, implemented many projects earlier on this issue. And majority of them has concentrated on protective schemes. Bangladesh Regional Weather and Climate Services is the first project to introduce a complete package of weather forecast in targeting reduced agricultural, water resource management and forecasting of site specific weather information. It will also collaborate with the regional countries through sharing weather information. Proper implementation and right communication with stakeholders will reduce the damages due to climate change and will play a major role through increasing GDP of the country that has been lost throughout past years. This document will present the framework for RAP depending on impact severity of the project following the World Banks safeguard policies (OP4.12) and GoB's policy.

### 1.1 Disaster vulnerability of Bangladesh:

Although due to its geographical location and conical coastal shape, the country is vulnerable to tropical cyclones in addition to other natural disasters like flood, land slide, earth quake, in addition to climate change issues, Bangladesh has attained remarkable progress in disaster preparedness. But the early warning system in Bangladesh is still inadequate. Bangladesh Meteorological Department still doesn't have an accurate measurement system to disseminate the right information to the communities. The death tolls have reduced significantly due to early warning and preparedness but right information can reduce the death toll to zero and reduce social vulnerability significantly. Other than cyclones, Bangladesh is vulnerable to flood and river erosion. Bangladesh has been placed in no. 5 among 173 countries in terms of natural hazards and risks<sup>1</sup>. Around 88 million people living along four major river basins are exposed to flood and river erosion<sup>2</sup>.

As Bangladesh does not have the technical skills and equipment to measure the possible water level heights for the next 50 or 100 years, most of the flood protection embankments are low compared to the height of the water level. On top of that, 90% of the annual rainfall occurs during July-September, which causes immense pressure on the flood protection system of the country. In monsoon flood during 2014, more than two million people had been found affected according to the DDM<sup>3</sup>. Flood and river bank erosion is a major concern of people living in the neighborhood of major rivers in Bangladesh. Huge amount of rainfall during monsoon, extreme amount of sediments from the Himalayan Mountains make the large rivers of the country behave very aggressive during the rainy season. River banks of the major erosion prone rivers get eroded even more than one kilometer a year. It damages lots of plain agricultural land and homestead. Millions of crops washed away due to erosion and flood. While these natural disasters are often unavoidable, timely disasters are often unavoidable, information dissemination and accurate height of the embankment and maintenances of it can save crops

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<sup>1</sup> World Risk Report 2012

<sup>2</sup> 'Bangladesh Report 2013: Disaster Preparedness Response and Recovery'

<sup>3</sup> DDM: Department of Disaster Management (source: the Daily Star, 1<sup>st</sup> September 2014)

and give chances to the farmers to produce right crops in right season. Right area specific weather information can give the opportunity to the Agronomist to research on the weather based crops.

## **1.2 Needs in Weather and Climate Services in Bangladesh:**

There are many lacking and gaps with the weather and climate services in Bangladesh and these are given below:

- 1) Bangladesh Meteorological observation network is not modernized
- 2) Institutional capacity building for weather and climate services is urgent
- 3) Countries Hydrological Observation Network for forecasting Water and Flood information services need to be improved
- 4) It is essential to improve accurate and area specific Early Warning System
- 5) People are not aware about the benefits of meteorological services
- 6) Farmers are not known about the benefits of these services.
- 7) Need for higher visibility and recognition of this service as a climate services provider by the government authorities
- 8) Lack of understanding at the ministerial level of the socio-economic benefits from the use of climate services
- 9) Lack of policies regarding the role of service in providing climate services
- 10) Need for better administrative arrangements and coordination among different agencies like BMD, BWDB and DAE
- 11) Limited number of stations, which meet the requirements of climate reference network
- 12) Limited human, technical and financial resources
- 13) Due to limited access to global and regional data, satellite data, non availability of appropriate software's, homogenization of time series, professional staff without appropriate training for quality control limit the abilities to produce real climate products
- 14) Lack of awareness and interaction with users limit the effectiveness of the use of climate information

According to Bangladesh Development Series by World Bank, in the past decade, Bangladesh has made steady economic gains with GDP growing at a rate of more than 6 percent each year. The percentage of people living below the poverty line declined from 58.6 percent in 2000 to 43.3 percent in 2010. There have also been impressive gains in a number of social indicators including improvements in literacy, life expectancy, and per capita food consumption. To maintain and build on these development gains, leverage ongoing governance and economic reforms, and to meet its ambitious goal of becoming a middle-income country by 2021, strengthening disaster and climate change preparedness is critical.

To aid these efforts, the government is making important investments in critical infrastructure and in preparedness and response, particularly with respect to tropical cyclones. Despite these investments, the country's hydro-meteorological information infrastructure over land,

atmosphere and ocean, basic public weather services, forecasting, and multi-hazard end-to end early warning systems remain weak and need to be strengthened. Furthermore, key climate dependent sectors such as water and agriculture, need tailored weather and climate data, products, information and services to improve planning and decision-making and to mitigate the adverse effects of climate variability and change. Provision of such “climate services” at present is limited and needs to be strengthened.

While strengthening hydro-meteorological services and associated institutions in Bangladesh is an essential first step, regional collaboration is also crucial. First, climate and weather patterns such as tropical cyclones, monsoons and north-west storms impacting Bangladesh are trans-boundary and best monitored, understood and predicted by taking a regional and global perspective. Second, there is a demand in Bangladesh for regional information for weather and climate (such as tropical cyclone forecasts over the Bay of Bengal or regional drought forecasts) and a demand from regional centers--for example, from the Regional Specialized Meteorology Center (RSMC) located at the Indian Meteorology Department (IMD)--for weather and climate information (such as for atmospheric observations over Bangladesh) to enable them to make improved forecasts of regional and sub-regional weather phenomenon (such as severe thunderstorms) that can benefit all affected countries. Regional collaboration can help facilitate this exchange. Third, there are economies of scale in regional collaboration. For instance, at present, Bangladesh does not have the capacity to forecast extreme events such as cyclones, thunderstorms and flash floods with sufficient lead time and accuracy, or the capacity for long term climate monitoring and prediction. Regional collaboration can allow Bangladesh to build on information products and forecasts already being produced by regional entities rather than investing in developing capacity from the start. Finally, regional collaboration can also facilitate knowledge exchange on the delivery of climate services (in sectors such as agriculture, fisheries and water) and scale up ongoing pilot activities.

In this regard, it is vital to ensure consequential early warning system that will leave time for harvesting/ save produces from being damaged. The BWDB has suggested increasing frequency of flood forecasting to twice a day. In addition to that, they have also suggested drought and salinity forecasting and to take the advantage of thalweg in reducing riverbank erosion. It is also important to review previous best practice experiences and validate accountability of central and local practices. In addition to providing shelters from disasters and maintenance of infrastructures from flood/cyclone etc, it is also important to train farmers about short term crops, flood tolerant crops/ submergible crops and timing for plantation and harvest as well as marketing.

The Bangladesh Weather and Climate Services Regional (BWCSR) Project is conceived as part of a “series of projects” being initiated in South Asia Region. The approach is to start from the bottom up and strengthen national capacity for weather and climate services that can then allow interested countries to be better positioned to collaborate at a sub-regional and regional level.

The key objective of the BWCSR Project will be to foresee the greater picture of weather forecasting and early warning advantages in every possible sector and take it to the next level; Where weather forecasting will not only be limited to predicting rainfalls and storm warning, it



will disseminate weather information to the door steps of beneficiaries and make it more business oriented commercially rewarding. The “Bangladesh Weather and Climate Services Regional Project” can play a major role in disaster preparedness and develop the socio economic conditions of Bangladesh.

## 2.1 Project Components, sub-Components and Activities:

The project has been described in terms of components and potential subcomponents. The project includes four components: Component A, Component B, Component C, and Component D. Bangladesh Metrological Department will implement the project components A, Bangladesh Water Development Board will implement component B, and Department of Agricultural Extension will implement Component C. There is no particular implementing body for the component D yet but if Bangladesh Government prefers to take loan from the WB; BMD, BWDB and DAE can jointly implement Component D. The consultant consulted with the department to identify specific subcomponents and activities. According to the departments, specific subcomponents and detailed activities with possible locations will be identified during the project implementation phase. The potential subcomponents and possible activities under each subcomponent are identified by reviewing the project documents provided by the department. There are about 9 subcomponents including three subcomponents in Component A, three in Component B, three in Component C. Main Objectives and benefits of the components according to the consultation meetings with the primary and secondary stakeholders are given below.

### 2.2.1 Component A: Strengthening Meteorological Information and Services

#### Sub-Component A1: Strengthening Meteorological Monitoring, Forecasting and Disaster Related Early Warning Systems

Objectives of Sub-component A1	Expected climate products/benefits
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Modernization of BMD's meteorological observation network over land, air and ocean.</li> <li>2. Weather forecasting capacity and strengthening public weather and climate services.</li> <li>3. Modernization will be national including critical habitats such as the Sunderbans.</li> <li>4. Installation of new Automatic Weather Stations, real time rain gauges with telemetry, upper air soundings and strength marine meteorology.</li> <li>5. The telecommunication system at BMD and its divisional offices, database management, will be upgraded.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Historical dataset for atmospheric, oceanic and terrestrial observation</li> <li>2. Gridded/interpolated data, Satellite data, Model data</li> <li>3. Tailored products for national scale user</li> <li>4. Basic statistics on climate extremes</li> <li>5. Spatial patterns of temperature precipitation</li> <li>6. Advanced climate statistics and graphical products</li> <li>7. Application products</li> <li>8. Climate watch products</li> </ol>

Objectives of Sub-component A1	Expected climate products/benefits

The project anticipates improving the national weather forecast services to a higher standard.

**Sub-Component A2:** Institutional Capacity Strengthening, Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Objectives of Sub-component A2	Expected Benefits
1) Strategic support for enhancing institutional capacity for weather and climate service delivery at the national and divisional levels. 2) It will support strengthening policy and regulatory framework for BMD operations. 3) The capacity strengthening of BMD will be improved through modern equipment, trainings and collaboration with international meteorological institutions.	1) Right information and data dissemination to different organization 2) Education and training materials will be developed in university level 3) Policies on building human capacities will be developed 4) Regional and International training programmes to enhance technical capacities 5) Operating system, networking infrastructure, internet connections, training and education will be improved

### ***Sub-Component A3: Regional Collaboration***

This sub-component will support scaling up ongoing mechanisms of cooperation between Bangladesh and South Asia region countries with the objective of developing climate services in Bangladesh. Activities funded by the project include (i) support to scaling up ongoing regional pilot cooperation mechanisms such as Bangladesh's contribution and participation in the South Asia Climate Outlook Forum (SASCOF), (ii) twining arrangements with regional and international hydro-met agencies, (iii) establishment of climate portal for accessing and sharing regional weather and climate information ad products, (iv) support to scaling up SAARC- Severe Thunderstorm Observation and Regional Modeling (STORM) program.

Objectives of Sub-component A3	Expected Benefits
1) Increase the regional collaboration 2) Regional data exchange	1. Understanding of regional climate system 2. Better prediction and projection skills 3. Understanding and communicating uncertainty in climate prediction

## **2.2.2 Component B: Strengthening Water and Flood Information Services**

### ***Sub-Component B1: Strengthening Hydrological Monitoring, Forecasting***

Objectives of Sub-component B1	Expected climate products and others
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Objectives of Sub-component B1	Expected climate products and others
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Design and modernization of the country's hydrological observation network and forecasting</li> <li>2. Installation of automated hydrological stations</li> <li>3. Strengthening groundwater monitoring network, sediment monitoring and measurement of river morphology.</li> <li>4. BWDB's existing equipment repair and calibration facility will be upgraded</li> <li>5. A centralized Data Center will be established.</li> <li>6. Multipurpose communication technologies for transmission and processing data to enable higher quality forecast and increase flood warning lead times.</li> <li>7. Support acquisition of hardware, software for improving hydrological and flood (flash floods, urban, riverine, coastal floods) forecasting.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Forecasting will be accurate</li> <li>2. Products delivered from satellite data for monitoring activities</li> <li>3. Basic assessment and analysis of spatial and temporal factors for tropical cyclones, monsoon, storms etc</li> <li>4. Application products, e.g. probable maximum precipitation, floods, intensity duration facility etc.</li> <li>5. Analysis on climate extremes maps, graphs, images etc</li> <li>6. Assessment of current climate conditions in terms of averages, variance, thresholds, percentiles in weekly, 10 days, monthly, seasonal and annual time scale</li> <li>7. Review and assessment of past climate patterns</li> <li>8. Analysis and interpretation of climate statements or products for general public or specific users</li> </ol>

***Sub-Component B2: Institutional Capacity Strengthening, Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation***

Objectives of Sub-component B2	Expected Benefits
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support institutional strengthening of the Hydrology Division of the BWDB.</li> <li>2. Support M&amp;E activities to track implementation progress.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Right information and data dissemination to different organization</li> <li>2) Education and training materials on climate services will be developed in university level</li> <li>3) Policies on building human capacities will be developed</li> <li>4) Regional and International training programmes to enhance technical capacities</li> <li>5) BWDM capacity building</li> </ol>

***Sub-Component B3: Early Warning Systems and Disaster Risk Management in Priority Areas***

Objectives of Sub-component B3	Expected climate products and others
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Improve Early Warning Systems (EWS) and Disaster Risk Management in priority areas.</li> <li>2) Development of end-to end flood related early warning systems.</li> <li>3) Identification of risk through multi-hazard risk assessments leading to generation of credible</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Accurate and timely data's will be provided to the beneficiaries</li> <li>2) Accurate flood related data</li> <li>3) Risks in disaster prone areas will be easy to identified</li> <li>4) Data, maps, images, graphs, diagrams</li> </ol>

Objectives of Sub-component B3	Expected climate products and others
<p>risk information for informing mitigation actions at policy, planning and community levels;</p> <p>4) Establish decision support tools for flood risk management including software, hardware;</p> <p>5) Installations of a nowcasting system for flash floods and strengthen community based early warning systems.</p>	<p>will be provided to the beneficiaries</p> <p>5) Accurate flash flood information, thunder storm information will be provided</p>

### 2.2.3 Component C: Agro-Met Information Systems Development and Use

#### **Sub-component C1:** *Development of a Decision Support System for Agro-Meteorological Information*

Objectives of Sub-component C1	Expected climate products and others
<p>1. Provide agro-meteorological services to farmers in priority areas</p> <p>2. Support the development and operationalization of a Decision Support System for processing agro-meteorological information.</p> <p>3. Setting up a web-based portal for agro-met services</p> <p>4. Support for hardware, software, development of agricultural monitoring products, risk mapping of climate vulnerable communities</p> <p>5. Development of agricultural information products</p>	<p>1. Accurate and area specific rain information</p> <p>2. Accurate and area temperature information</p> <p>3. Accurate and area specific flood information</p> <p>4. Reducing and managing flood and drought risk through more reliable forecasts</p> <p>5. improve decision-making to build resilience of the agriculture sector to climate change</p>

#### **Sub-component C2:** *Dissemination of Agro-met advisories to farming communities in different agro-ecological zones*

Objectives of Sub-component C2	Benefits
<p>1. Outreach and dissemination of agro-met information services to farmers in priority districts</p> <p>2. Development of mobile applications and use of new technologies.</p> <p>3. Support capacity building and training at the farm level for improved use of weather and climate information.</p>	<p>6. Accurate and area specific rain, temperature and flood information</p> <p>7. Reducing and managing flood and drought risk through more reliable forecasts</p> <p>8. Improve decision-making to build resilience of the agriculture sector to climate change</p>

#### **Sub-component C3:** *Institutional Capacity Strengthening, Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation*

Objectives of Sub-component C3	Benefits
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Objectives of Sub-component C3	Benefits
1. Technical capacity strengthening of DAE staff, technical studies, project management and monitoring and evaluation. 2. The use and impact of disseminated information would be monitored and assessed at the community level through this sub-component.	6) Right information and data dissemination to different organization 7) Education and training materials on climate services will be developed in university level 8) Policies on building human capacities will be developed 9) Regional and International training programmes to enhance technical capacities 10) Operating system, networking infrastructure, internet connections, training and education will be improved 11) DAE capacity building

### 2.2.4 Component D: Contingent Emergency Response Component

Objectives of component D	Benefits
support to minimize pre disaster and post disaster effects	Reduce the post disaster effects

## 3. Objectives of RPF

This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) seeks to address the inadequacy of the existing legal provisions to meet the requirements of the project funded by the World Bank. This RPF will be applicable to World Bank funded projects. This policy is based on the philosophy that development projects must serve the needs of society and ensure that project affected persons (PAPs) are not made worse off by development projects. Thus, the project will not penalize any one person in order to benefit many other persons. Resettlement Policy Framework is supported by the detailed Implementation Guidelines<sup>4</sup> that will be prepared by the design consultants. BWCSR project will be responsible for full and proper implementation of this policy framework.

In response to above philosophy, involuntary resettlement should be an important consideration in project identification. Three important elements of involuntary resettlement are: (i) compensation for loss of assets, loss of livelihood and income, (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services, and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. This can be ensured through the following basic objectives:

<sup>4</sup> The Implementation guidelines will cover, among other things, the processes and procedures, including necessary formats & criteria, where relevant, for initial social assessment; screening of project/sub-projects; census, inventory and socio-economic baseline surveys; market studies & valuation of different types of assets; computerized data management system; format and contents of RPs; monitoring indicators and formats and contents for supervision and monitoring reports; public consultation and participation process; documentation for grievance redress mechanism; and procedures for private negotiations for acquisition of private assets.

- (i) Avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible and minimize resettlement where population displacement is unavoidable,
- (ii) Ensure that displaced people receive compensation, assistance and rehabilitation so that they would be at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the project,
- (iii) PAPs will benefit from the project, and
- (iv) Project stakeholders, including PAPs are consulted and given the opportunity to participate, as practicable, in the design, implementation, and operation of the project.
- (v) Additional assistance should be provided to vulnerable groups.

### 3.1 Scope of RPF:

The scope of this RPF includes the followings;

- 1) Assess social impact assessment of all components of the project
- 2) To find out the project impacts and benefits component wise
- 3) Review policy and acts of Bangladesh and the World Bank (OP4.10, 4.12) in order to identify applicable provisions in the proposed program/project and suggest ways to fill any gap between GOB and World Bank requirements.
- 4) Review of existing social management practices
- 5) Carry out a rapid review of social issues involved and make broad-based social assessment of the program/project (focusing on components and likely activities listed in the pre-feasibility study), highlighting potential positive and negative impacts of the program/project.
- 6) Assess the capacity of the institutions involved in the project, including the roles and responsibilities of implementing agencies, and offer guidelines for capacity development to address any gaps.
- 7) Assess gender and social inclusion considerations related to project activities. This includes: identification of key gender and inclusion related participation issues; identification of possible roles for women and disadvantage (or vulnerable groups) in project objectives and activities; examine the differences in knowledge, attitudes, practices, roles, status, wellbeing, constraints, needs and priorities related to gender and other differences; assess the potential for differentiated impact of project based on gender and exclusion and identify options to maximize benefits and minimize adverse effects;
- 8) Develop a communication and consultation strategy , in line with the overall communication and consultation strategy developed for the project to ensure that the project affected people as well as the vulnerable groups, including women, benefit from the effective and timely delivery of hydro-meteorological events and climate variability envisaged in the project;

## 4 Approach and Methodology:

This RPF has been prepared based on preliminary social assessment carried out through literature review and stakeholder consultation. Literature review includes desk review of existing project documents, government policies, World Bank policies OP 4.10, 4.12 and all available secondary documents. It also comprised collection of secondary information, field level observation and stakeholder's consultation. Activities adopted in the methodology for

preparation of RPF are given below:

Table 01: Activities adopted in the methodology

Activities	Purpose	Outcomes
<b>Review of project documents</b>	1. To know about the project and importance of the project for Bangladesh	1. Helps screening of the project components and its objectives
<b>Interaction with the project implementing agencies i.e; BWDB, BMD and DAE</b>	1. To know the project details and clarification about the project 2. To select the district for public consultation	1. Obtained key components and activities of the project 2. Discussed the possible sites of the activities 3. Assessed possible risks factors due to the proposed activities 4. Select three districts (Habigonj, Sunamgonj and Sylhet) for field visit
<b>Review the secondary documents and World bank safeguard policies</b>	1. To know the provision of legitimacy to implement the project	1. Legal frameworks regarding social issues are identified.
<b>Public consultation at district level with different groups</b>	1. To share the project with the primary stakeholders 2. Identification of possible social issues relevant to the project 3. Local level stakeholder's perception about the project 4. Identification of the issues about the existing services	1. Primary stakeholders know about the project and its benefits 2. communities want developed communication system between implementing agencies and local communities 3. people expects accurate weather information's
<b>Analysis the information and presentation of</b>	1. To know the potential risks of the subcomponent	1. People perception about the project is assessed.

#### 4.1 Consultation with the Project Implementing Agencies

During the study time a series of consultative meetings with the BMD, DAE, BWDB and World Bank (WB) officials were conducted for the better understanding of the project. One of the main purposes of those meetings was to know about the potential impacts of the key activity of the project like Automatic Weather measuring instruments.

#### 4.2 Consultation and FGD with the primary stakeholders:

A series of consultation were carried out with the farmers and vulnerable groups in Sylhet, Habigonj and Sunamgonj districts. The main purposes of the meetings were information dissemination regarding the project objectives to identify the issues and possible impacts of the activities of the project. Interactions with women and vulnerable groups were carried out at the field level. This step resulted in identification of key issues, assessment of the needs of the vulnerable communities and women. Separate



individual interviews were carried out with vulnerable members, meteorological data recorders/observers, meteorologists, hydrologists, instruments handling field based practitioners/persons, key leaders at community, farmers etc.



Pictures: FGDs with male and female focus groups

The interactions were used to share information about the project, understanding their views about the project and its potential impacts. Ideas were explored on how the project could provide assistance to targeted groups and to the local development through the planned services. Discussions were also carried out with part-time observers/gauge readers to know their experiences including problems and issues regarding existing hydro meteorological monitoring networks at field level.

#### 4.3 Outcomes of the consultation meetings with stakeholders:

- Area specific timely flood and other weather information will reduce the damages.
- Weather information needed to reach to the farmers; that's why communication between farmers and relevant agencies needs to be improve.
- Farmers need suggestions from the DAE about advance farming ideas (so that farmers can cut the crops before flooding) to reduce the damages.
- Fishermen need the weather information rightly for fishing and savings the pond farming fish.
- Training for the DAE field level is essential to know the right information about the weather.
- A framework for National Climate Services will link Bangladesh to the Regional Framework of Climate to improve the reliability and use of short- medium and long-range climate information everywhere.
- Upgrading the existing meteorological and hydrological observing networks and forecasting systems will improve the reliability, timeliness and accuracy of weather and flood forecasts and warnings resulting in better weather, climate and water services.
- Better decision-making and planning in key vulnerable water resources dependent sectors, particularly agriculture is expected. Stronger partnerships between the providers and users of weather, climate and water information through dedicated climate working groups and existing community organizations will ensure better uptake and use of weather, climate and water information.



- Improving coordination and information sharing between all of agencies responsible for the collection of climate data, analysis and decision-support will also lead to better informed decisions.
- Public education and outreach activities need be geared towards improving information access and increasing awareness of the challenges caused by climate change. Particular attention will be given to communities, which need to take preparatory action to mitigate adverse consequences of the climate and hydro-meteorological hazards. The goals are to improve community response to flood warnings, improve management of surface water resources, enhance food security, improve health outcomes, improve climate-resilient coastal zone management, and provide better rural livelihoods.
- According to the BMD, BWDB and DAE officials, major issue in all hydro-meteorological modernization programs is how to sustain the financing of operating and maintaining new equipment. Without additional support, new systems quickly fall into disrepair and disuse. Proper maintenance of the new instrument is necessary. This is a major step forward in the modernization of Bangladesh Meteorological and Hydrological Services.
- Greater equality in the workplace is a hallmark of Bangladesh weather and climate services regional project. One of the steps can be employing female technical specialists with the project implementation unit where they will be benefited from additional technical training as well as have the opportunity to make a significant contribution to the overall success of the program and to the community.
- Data sharing between government departments has been a perennial problem in Bangladesh and has slowed the development of services that depend on intra-government cooperation. However, in the earliest stages of project implementation, all of the parties need to sign a Memorandum of Understanding committing to a data sharing policy that will significantly enhance their capacity to exchange data and deliver reliable weather, climate and water services.

## 5 Policy Principles and Framework

PMU will use the following principles to minimize adverse impacts on affected persons and their community:

- Avoid or minimize acquisition of private lands and use as much public land as possible;
- Avoid or minimize displacement of people from homesteads, land valued higher in terms of productivity and uses, buildings/structures that are used for permanent business and/or commercial activities, dislocation of Avoid or minimize acquisition of private lands and use as much public land as possible;
- Avoid or minimize displacement of people from homesteads, land valued higher in terms of productivity and uses, buildings/structures that are used for permanent business and/or commercial activities, dislocation of squatters/encroachers; and impacts on community facilities, such as educational institutions, places of worship, cemeteries, etc., and buildings/structures that are socially and historically important.
- Where the portion of a plot remaining after acquisition becomes economically unviable, the landowner will have the option to offer the entire plot for acquisition.

- The policy principles adopted are inclusive and cover both titled and non-titled persons. The affected without title will also be entitled for resettlement benefits.

Where adverse impacts are found unavoidable, project will plan to mitigate them in accordance with the following principles:

- Resettlement of the project-affected persons will be planned and developed as an integral part of the project design.
- Absence of legal titles in cases of public land users will not be considered a bar to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, especially for the socio-economically vulnerable groups.
- Vulnerability, in terms of socio-economic characteristics of the project affected persons/ households, will be identified and mitigated according to the provisions of RPF.
- Homestead-losers, including the poor and vulnerable households squatting on public lands, will be compensated for their physical assets on the lands and assisted during relocation.
- People squatting on public lands under acquisition (without any legal agreement for right to use the land) will qualify for financial or any other form of assistance including relocation provided the project interventions affect significantly on their livelihood (lose more than 10% of their income) and cannot survive without income from the affected land/property.
- Assets like equipment, machinery or parts/ components thereof that can be dismantled and moved away intact will not be eligible for compensation, but the owners will be paid the actual costs of dismantling and moving them.
- Where the project activities cause community-wide impacts affecting community facilities, access to common property resources, etc., PMU will rebuild them with Project finances or provide alternatives in consultation with the user communities.

## **6. Legal and Policy Framework:**

### **6.1 Legal context of land Acquisition in Bangladesh**

The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance II of 1982 including amendments up to 1994 – ARIPO 1982) and other land laws. The 1982 Ordinance requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, and houses) and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Ordinance provides certain safeguards for the owners and has provision for payment of “fair value” for the property acquired.

Deputy Commissioners (DC) will pay compensation for the land to be acquired based on Land Acquisition Proposals to be submitted by the requiring body. DCs, in all the cases, determine market value of acquired assets on the date of notice of acquisition (notice under section 3 of the Ordinance). The DCs then adds 50% premium on the assessed value for cash

compensation under law (CCL) of all acquired assets except standing crops due to compulsory acquisition. The CCL paid for land is generally less than the “current market price” as owners customarily report undervalued land transaction prices in order to pay lower stamp duty and registration fees. If the land acquired has standing crops cultivated by tenant (bargadar) under a legally constituted agreement, the law requires that part of the compensation money be paid in cash to the tenants as per the agreement. Places of worship, graveyard and cremation grounds are not to be acquired for any purpose. The law requires that the salvaged materials upon payment of compensation will be auctioned out by the government. Under the 1982 Ordinance, the Government is obliged to pay compensation only for the assets acquired.

## **6.2 World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement**

The project interventions may not involve additional private lands and displace people from their existing residence. But if the fresh acquisition is required, WB policies have to be followed. The project therefore, will trigger the World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, which requires that the economic, social, and environmental risks out of involuntary resettlement are mitigated and livelihoods of the displaced persons are restored. Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long term hardship, impoverishment, and damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. For these reasons, the overall objectives of the policy of involuntary resettlement are the following:

- 1) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- 2) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.
- 3) Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- 4) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- 5) Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are
  - a. Offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and
  - b. Provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

The Bank policy does not bar compensation and assistance to the displaced persons under the resettlement plan in absence of their legal title to land. The non-titled rights may come from

continued possession of public land where the government has not sought eviction or from customary and traditional law and usage.

### 6.3 Social Safeguards Policy Compliance

There are some gaps between existing land acquisition law of the country and World Bank Operation Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) in terms of identification of affected persons and compensation packages. Gaps between GoB LA law and World Bank OP 4.12 and suggested mitigation measures are given below:

Table 02: Gaps between GOB LA law and World Bank OP 4.12

Sl. No	Gaps between WB OP 4.12 and GOB 1982 Ordinance II	Gap-filling measures/actions to be taken in this Project
1	Gaps with regard to avoidance and minimized project impacts	The project designs should aim to minimize impacts and adjusted tracks and station design further to reduce impacts.
2	Existing GOB laws recognize title owners only; informal settlers are not covered	All affected persons irrespective of titles will need to be identified for compensation and assistance
3	Existing laws and methods of assessments do not ensure full replacement costs	Provisions will have been adopted for additional top up payments to ensure replacement costs at current market price
4	Consultation with affected community not legally required under GOB 1982 Ordinance II	Extensive consultations will need to be carried out during the preparatory phase; similar consultations will continue during project implementation
5	The affected land owners can object to the acquisition in the beginning but once hearing is done and settled, there is no scope of further complaint during the acquisition process.	There will be a provision of two-tier grievance redress mechanism in the project. One local level GRC (LGRC) and another project level GRC (PGRC).
5	No relocation assistance or support under 1982 Ordinance II	Affected households and businesses will receive relocation assistance and support from the project
6	No support or program for income and livelihood restoration	The project benefits will include income and livelihood restoration
7	No provision for reconstruction of common property resources	The project will reconstruct all physical and cultural resources (PCRs) and common property resources if affected by the project.

## 7 Project impacts and its significance:

Due to the nature of the project, its negative impacts will be minimal. For component A, 25 square meters land is required in each upazila to set up the equipment's. But these equipment's will be set up in upazila or DAE premises which is already a government acquired land. As these are office premises, no squatters is living there. No land is required for component B and C as equipment's will be set up on the roof or under the bridge. IA's office premises roof will be used. So, project impact over land acquisition, displacement and livelihood will be insignificant. But proper implementation of the project will have a great positive impacts on the livelihood of

the people of Bangladesh. Impact (negative) of the BWCSR project will be minimal; as discussed in the following table:

Table 03: Possible Project impacts and its significance

Type of Loss	Nature and scope of impacts	Level of impacts and suggestions
Land	No land acquisition is required for the all three components.	Project impact over land is insignificant as most of the installation work will be on agencies land. Project will try to avoid new acquisition.
Displacement of Titled HH's	Title HH's might not be displaced due to project interventions'.	Impacts will be insignificant. If affected, compensation will be paid based on the RPF
Displacement of squatters	Squatters might not be affected	Impacts will be insignificant.
CPR	CPR will not be affected	Project will avoid any kind of CPR for implementation of this project.
Trees	Some trees might be affected.	Impact on trees is insignificant as well. If trees needed to be cut off, project will plant double amount of trees and proper compensation will be paid to the AP's.
Income and Livelihood	No major impacts is observed	No significant impact on income and livelihood.
Gender	No major impact on gender, but there might be less skilled female to run the new meteorological equipment.	Mainly the positive impact on the gender mainstreaming. Female mainly requested job during construction and training to get job with the project.
Vulnerable communities and tribal people	No major impacts but small ethnic communities might not be used to with the new system.	Significant positive impact will be observed. Small ethnic communities have to be involved with the project where necessary.
Farmers	No major impacts as agricultural land will be avoided.	Significant positive impact will be observed as farmers can save their agricultural land and products.

## 7.1 Impact and Screening Procedure

During project implementation, if additional land is required for the project including any other unanticipated impact the PMU will undertake assessment of impact consistent with the following steps-

- A rapid assessment of the impact
- Considerations to minimize impacts and or options to reduce impacts in consultation with the affected persons and communities.
- Conduct full assessment of impacts by involving all stakeholders, particularly the affected persons, and establish a full inventory of all assets to be acquired.

- iv. Prepare land acquisition and resettlement action plan and or update existing RPF where feasible.
- v. The entitlement matrix of the project will guide the planning and compensation for all losses incurred due to the unanticipated impacts and/ or acquisition of additional properties during project implementation.
- vi. New entitlements may be developed depending the scale of any specific impacts caused by the construction of the project.
- vii. The RPF will be updated (if required) and disclosed to the affected persons and shared with WB for concurrence and approval.

A screening procedure is attached with **Annex-1**

## **7.2 Mitigation Measures:**

**Mitigating impacts:** Though project will not cause any significant negative impacts, but if any land is required for the project, before taking possession of acquired lands, PAPs will be paid compensation and other assistance in full. Where PAPs are entitled to relocation, the relocation site will be fully developed before the PAPs are displaced. Project will ensure that the standard of living of all affected persons is restored to the level enjoyed before the commencement of the project, and, if possible, improved.

**Procedures for land acquisition:** If land is required for the project, where possible and permitted by regulations, project will acquire private land through direct purchase based on 'willing buyer willing seller' principle, as the first option. Negotiations for direct purchase will be carried in a public place and in transparent manner. All proceedings will be documented and final agreement will be signed by the negotiating parties. Under private negotiations the minimum negotiated price should not be less than replacement cost as established through the market surveys. The negotiated amounts will be paid within three month of completing the negotiations. Interest @12% will be added for the delay in payment of compensation. Where direct purchase by implementing agencies is not possible, required private land for the sub-projects will be acquired following the provisions of the **Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 and World Bank Safeguard Policies**.

**Compensation at Replacement Cost:** In case direct purchase by project is not possible (or permitted), all acquisition of land would be under Land Acquisition Act 1982 and World bank policies, and following the provisions of this policy framework which provides compensation for properties to be acquired and support to be extended for meeting replacement value of the property. Under the Land Acquisition Act compensation are assessed, and paid, by DC office to PAPs for each mouza where his/her assets are located. Such Compensation under Law (CUL) that includes 50% premium on assessed values do not fully meet replacement cost. Project will top-up these amounts to make up for the balance so that the total amounts paid to PAPs are at replacement cost. To estimate top-up amounts, Project will *engage independent institution* to carry out market studies at the time of baseline surveys to determine market rates for different types of assets. Estimated resettlement costs to be included in the Resettlement Action Plan



would be based on the market surveys. The amount of top-up due to a PAP will be calculated by comparing the total amount of CUL paid by the DCs for all acquired lands and other assets with the total replacement costs/market prices thereof. *In case of unusual delays in implementation after the market surveys are completed, there may be a need for revaluation of market rates at the time of implementation and finalization of top-up amounts.* Procedures to conduct market surveys for the valuation of affected assets will be described in the Implementation Guidelines.

**Entitlements to affected people without legal rights to land:** Lack of ownership does not imply ineligibility for compensation rights. The lack of legal tenure to land or assets will not be regarded as a criterion for withholding financial compensation or assistance in relocation in the project. Project will strive to provide suitable alternatives to resettle displaced squatter communities.

**Measures to avoid illegal occupation of cleared land.** The preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan will require that an early cut-off date, preferably at the time of the baseline survey, is established. Project will ensure that the information on cut-off date and eligibility are provided to the people with the clear understanding that anyone illegally occupying the land after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any compensation and/or assistance. Project will also take appropriate measure to ensure that all lands that is cleared for the project remains clear of squatters.

**Relocation of displaced squatters:** Project will explore all possible housing options to relocate severely affected/displaced squatters to minimize long-term social and economic impacts of displacement and to enable them to restore their livelihood and incomes levels within least possible time. In order to minimize disruption of existing social ties and sources of incomes and employment, particularly for vulnerable affected persons, the priority will be to relocate them as close as possible to the existing locations with access to facilities and services better than, or at least similar to, those lost. Affected persons/entities will be provided with viable options for relocation to choose from that may include, among others: self-relocation; special package for transfer to the place of origin; and relocation to a suitable resettlement site. Where attempts to find suitable relocation sites are not successful or the locations of identified sites are not acceptable to the PAPs, other options will be considered in consultation with the World Bank.

## 8 Eligibility for Compensation and Assistance

Regardless of their tenure status to the lands used for project component, the project affected persons/ households will be eligible for compensation and assistance. Pending further investigations to identify other impacts and impacted persons, PMU will mitigate impacts on the following:

- i. Private Landowners: Persons who have legal rights to the acquired lands and other assets, such as houses, other structures, trees, etc. built and grown on them.

- ii. Squatters: Socio-economically vulnerable persons / households including informal settlers, who do not have legal rights to the lands, but use them for residential, commercial or livelihood purposes. They will not be compensated for land, but for the assets built and grown on the land.
- iii. Owners of Displaced Businesses: Compensation for income loss from businesses that are: (i) displaced from private lands and those belonging to requiring body and other public agencies and (ii) required to close down temporarily during implementation of the civil works. In both cases, compensation/assistance will apply to the actual owners of the affected businesses.
- iv. Women headed and other vulnerable households: Women heading the households and the households having income level up to area specific poverty line per year<sup>5</sup>, physically challenged, elderly members, etc. will be eligible for a special assistance of one-time cash grants.
- v. Employees of Affected Businesses. Persons who are employed in the affected businesses enterprises being operated on private or public lands.
- vi. Rental Income Earners. Rental income from built premises situated on private lands by any displaced persons and on public/IA and by vulnerable displaced persons<sup>6</sup>.
- vii. Communities and Groups. Where local communities and groups are likely to lose income earning opportunities or access to crucial common property resources used for livelihood purposes.

## 8.1 Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

### 8.1.1 Eligibility Criteria

All PAPs irrespective of their title will be entitled to compensation and assistance based on loss and impact categories identified through census and IOL survey in respect of the policy guidelines adopted for the project. Nevertheless, eligibility to receive compensation and other assistance will be limited by the cut-off date. The absence of legal title will not bar PAPs from compensation and assistance, as specified in the entitlement matrices.

PAPs with titles will receive compensation under law and those without title will receive cash entitlements under the RPF policy. Title owners will receive additional compensation on top of DC's payment dispossession. Vulnerable PAPs will qualify for additional assistance to facilitate their relocation and restore their livelihood status. Non-vulnerable households with structures affected will be entitled to compensation for structures and assistance for shifting and reconstruction of the same.

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<sup>5</sup> According to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS,) the consumption expenditure for upper poverty line used in HIES 2010 that considered the minimum size of upper poverty line of BDT 1311 in rural and maximum size of upper poverty line of BDT 2038 in urban area. Acknowledging this, specific poverty lines will be derived according to HH size in particular area with rationales to inflation rates.



### 8.1.2 Compensation and Entitlements

An Entitlement Matrix has been prepared for the project on the basis of field study and consultation with government officials as a part of preparing the resettlement policy framework. A person could be eligible for compensation/entitlement in more than one category of losses and in more than one mouza. DCs will pay CCL for each mauza separately for one person whose lands/assets have been acquired in more than one mauza<sup>7</sup>. The RPF after review and approval by the World Bank will be disclosed in public and websites. Entitle matrix has been given below:

Table 4: Entitle matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation
Arable land	Less than 20 percent of land holding <sup>8</sup> lost, the remaining land economically viable	Title holder	-Cash compensation for lost land at replacement cost.
	More than 20 percent of land holding lost OR where less than 20% holding lost but the remaining land becomes economically unviable	Title holder	-Land for land or compensation in cash. Compensation by receiving a new parcel of land of equivalent size and crop productivity and free of taxes, registration and transfer cost; at location acceptable to PAP; and with long-term security of tenure of better or equivalent nature to that affected.  -Compensation for preparation of replacement land  -Transition allowance for three months  -Transfer/shifting allowance  -PAPs will be entitled to income rehabilitation assistance
		Tenant/lease holder	-Cash compensation equivalent to the replacement value of gross harvest for one year or for the remaining period of tenancy agreement, whichever is greater.
		Agricultural labor	-Cash compensation equivalent to 6 months salary

<sup>7</sup> The awards or CCLs are determined under units of Mauza (minimum boundary under land administration system in Bangladesh). As a result, a person becomes entitled to as many awards or CCLs as the number of mauzas where his/her property is acquired. The awards are paid separately for each mauza and each category of losses i.e. land, structure, trees, etc.

<sup>8</sup> Land holding refers to the land plot directly impacted by the project and does not include any other land holdings that a PAP may own at other locations.

			and assistance in getting alternative employment.
		<i>Squatters</i>	Any squatters/encroachers affected by taking of agricultural land will not be entitled to compensation for land. Affected squatters will however, be provided with relocation assistance.
Residential / commercial land	Less than 20% of land holding lost and remaining land viable for present use	Title holder	-Compensation in cash at market value.  Any squatters/encroachers affected by taking of residential land will not be entitled to compensation for land. For squatters see entitlements for affected structures.
	More than 20% holding affected OR where less than 20% holding affected but the remaining area becomes smaller than minimally accepted under the zoning laws and unviable for continued use	Title holder	-Land for land or cash compensation. Replacement land of minimum plot of acceptable size under the zoning laws or a plot of equivalent size, whichever is larger, in an area with adequate physical and social infrastructure. In the case of loss of commercial land the replacement land of sufficient size for business continuation in market are or at location comparable to previous site.  -Replacement land to be free from taxes, registration and transfer costs.  -Transition Allowance for three months  -Transfer/shifting allowance.  Any squatters/encroachers affected by taking of residential land will not be entitled to compensation for land. Squatters will however, be provided with relocation assistance.
		Tenant/Leaseholders	-Cash compensation equivalent to the three months of rent or for the remaining period of tenancy/lease agreement, whichever is greater.

Structures	Structures partially affected but the remaining structure viable for continued use.	<b>Owner with valid title to land</b>  <b>Squatters</b>  <b>Tenants</b>  <b>Encroachers</b>	<p>Compensation in cash for affected portion of the structure and other fixed assets at replacement cost, and</p> <p>-Assistance in restoration of the remaining structure</p> <p>(Repair Allowance, minimum 20% of compensation)</p> <p>-Compensation in cash for affected portion of the structure</p> <p>- Transfer/shifting allowance.</p> <p>-Transition allowance for three months.</p> <p>-Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months' rental allowance</p> <p>-Transfer/shifting allowance</p> <p>-Assistance in alternate rental accommodation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Early notice on the demolition</li> <li>- Technical advice in demolition, relocation and repairing of affected structure</li> <li>- Payment for repairing only those damages to structure resulting from demolition, if required</li> <li>- Transfer/shifting allowances, if required</li> <li>- Transitional allowance</li> </ul>
	Entire structure affected OR where structures partially affected such that the remaining structure is unviable for continued use.	Owner with valid title to land	<p>Compensation in cash for entire affected structure and other fixed assets (wells, electric and water connections etc.) at replacement cost, without depreciation.</p> <p>-Transfer/shifting allowance.</p> <p>-Transition allowance for three months.</p>
		Tenant	<p>-Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months' rental allowance</p> <p>-Transfer/shifting allowance</p>

			-Assistance in alternate rental accommodation.
		Squatters	<p>All affected squatters will be entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Compensation in cash for affected structure</li> <li>-Transfer/Shifting allowance</li> <li>-Transition allowance for three months</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, squatters will be <i>provided with relocation assistance and offered viable options to choose from.</i></p>
		Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Early notice on the demolition</li> <li>- Technical advice in demolition, relocation and repairing of affected structure</li> <li>- Payment for repairing only those damages to structure resulting from demolition, if required</li> <li>- Transfer/shifting allowances</li> <li>- Transitional allowance</li> </ul>
Loss of business / incomes or employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business/ incomes/ employment	Affected individuals (titled/non-titled)	<p>-Employment in reconstructed enterprise or package for re-employment or starting a business</p> <p>-Transition allowance for the permanent loss of business, incomes &amp; wages equivalent to the loss of income/wages for a period of 6 months for each affected members of households.</p> <p>-In case of temporary loss of business of incomes / businesses, compensation will be wages equivalent to closure period. Compensation rates will be agreed with the business owners and daily laborers and calculated on the basis of local surveys.</p> <p>-Priority will be given to PAPs when staff would be hired for the project</p>
Standing crops	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition/easement	<i>Owner of affected crops</i> (titled/non-titled)	-Compensation in cash at market value.
Trees	Trees lost	<i>Owner of affected trees</i> (titled/non-titled)	-Compensation in cash calculated on the basis of type, age and productive value of affected trees.
Loss of public infrastructure	Infrastructure (electric water supply, sewerage & telephone lines; public health center; public water tanks)	Relevant agencies.	-Compensation in cash at replacement cost to respective agencies <i>or restoration of affected assets.</i>

Unforeseen Losses	As identified	As identified	Appropriate mitigation measures as determined to meet the objectives of this policy framework
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## 8.2 Compensation Payment Procedure

PMU will ensure that the properties (land, structure, and non-structured assets) to be affected by the project will be compensated at their full replacement cost determined by a legally constituted Resettlement Sub-committee (RSC) as per structure and mandated outlined in the RAP. The payment of compensation and other assistance, target replacement of productive assets and restoration of loss of income and workdays by the relocated households, especially the vulnerable households will be ensured by this committee. Compensation and other cash assistance will be paid through bank bills (cheques) payable to Bank accounts opened by the affected persons eligible for compensation and assistance under RAP. The Bank account will be in the joint name of husband and wife as the case may be.

Compensation under law (CUL) will be paid through two different channels as per provision of RAP. CUL will be paid by Deputy Commissioner mandated for acquisition of land for the PMU while PMU will directly pay the remaining as per requirement of the RAPs directly to the project affected persons. PMU with the help of the project consultants will advise, assist, and monitor the affected persons receiving compensation and other cash assistance for better use of the money.

## 8.3 Eligibility and cut-off date

The cut-off date of compensation eligibility for title holders is decided according to the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 and for non-titleholders; it is the start date of the census survey. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation or any other assistance for relocation and resettlement.

# 9 Methodology for Preparation of Safeguard Documents

## 9.1 Preliminary Screening

During the identification and preliminary stages of project preparation, PMU will undertake a preliminary Land Acquisition Assessment to identify the types, degree, and scale of potential social impacts of the project. To correctly identify the relevant social issues and to assess the type and level of information required during subsequent field investigations, particular attention will be paid to adverse impacts to the affected community, such as loss of land and other fixed assets and the number of persons marginally or severely affected and the types of vulnerable groups affected.

## 9.2 Project Preparation

PMU with the help of consultants will be responsible for carrying out all necessary surveys, field studies and investigations, as identified during the screening. Prior to undertaking the survey

PMU will conduct a public consultation campaign to describe the project components, types of impacts, content and schedule for the census and inventory or other background surveys to the key stakeholders.

At least three basic types of surveys will be needed: a census; an inventory of affected assets and other losses; and a socio-economic baseline survey. The census and the inventory of affected assets will cover all PAPs, regardless of entitlement or land ownership. Criteria for vulnerability of PAPs should be paid particular attention in order to provide additional assistance.

### **9.3 Public Consultation and Participation**

PMU will employ numerous consultation and communication methodologies during the preparation and implementation of the project. Participatory workshops, household surveys, focus groups, etc. will be used to inform communities about possible project impacts, proposed mitigation measures, and to receive their feedback on their priorities and concerns, which in turn, will be used as key inputs for the preparation of the RAPs. Focus groups will discuss gender issues, children and schooling, health, land and security, access to places of employment, livelihood generation issues, among others.

PMU will carry out consultations at various stages of the preparation of the RAPs and the key stakeholders will be invited to participate in the deliberations for the formulation of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) plans. The consultations will start with the reconnaissance level surveys followed by scoping workshops, focus group meetings, and follow up consultations. The opinions of stakeholders will be documented and incorporated in the R&R planning as well as in designing socially acceptable mitigation measures.

The public consultation exercises undertaken during the preparation of RAPs involve information dissemination – i.e., informing the target audience about the details of the project intervention in question and inviting their comments before finalizing the R&R design. The consultations will be carried out with individuals during the screening survey stage and with both individuals and groups during the detailed social impact surveys. Based on preliminary social assessments, scoping and initial field appraisals, participatory strategies will be devised to ensure the participation of the affected populations in the RAP preparation. This approach will help identifying social sensitivities and concerns so as to suitably modify the design and planning of the project intervention; review measures to avoid, reduce or mitigate adverse impacts and minimize displacement; explain principles and procedures and significance of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation compensations and assistance to PAPs. Public participation is performed and information will be made available during preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan and will include, at a minimum, community meetings and focus-group discussions.

### **9.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism**

Grievances are issues, concerns, problems, or claims (perceived or actual) that individuals or community groups want to address and be resolved by the Project. The grievance mechanism is a locally based, project-specific extra-legal way to deal with and resolve complaints and

grievances faster and thus enhance project performance standards in terms of social and resettlement management.

World Bank has specific clauses/guidelines requiring the borrower/client to set up and maintain a grievance redress mechanism at the Project level. This mechanism does not replace donors' accountability mechanism, but is intended to solve grievances at the local level. If aggrieved, it is expected that affected people will first approach the local grievance mechanism before taking the issue to other forum. The GRC system established in this project is expected to be effective in resolving grievances related to compensation and relocation aspects. All affected persons will have full and free access to GRCs.

### **9.5 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)**

A two-tier bottom up GRC system will be established in this Project. First, there will be GRCs at the local level, hereafter called Local GRC (union/municipality level); and second, GRC at the project level to give room for grievances to be fairly reviewed. These GRCs will be established through gazette notifications from the Ministry. The APs will be informed through public consultation that they have a right to have their grievances redressed by the local committees as well as by the project management. The APs can also call upon the support of the implementing NGO (INGO) engaged to implement the RAP to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC. Other than disputes relating to ownership right under the court of law, the GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement assistance, relocation and other support. The local GRCs (at the union/municipal level) will hear the grievances first. Only unresolved cases will be forwarded to the next tier – Project level GRC for further review and resolution. Grievances will be redressed within a month from the date of lodging the complaints. GRC decisions will be on a majority basis and will be disclosed and available for review by the stakeholders. If any disputant is unhappy or unsatisfied with the outcome of the Project level GRC, he/she may file cases in the court.

GRCs at the union/municipality level (community level) will be formed with representatives from BWDB/DAE/BMD, local elected representatives from the Local Government Institutions (LGI), representatives of the affected persons (preferably women representative in case of women APs), and RAP implementing NGO. There will be one GRC at local (union/municipality) level by the project to make it accessible to affected people both in terms of distance and time.

The Project-Level GRC will review all unresolved cases forwarded to by Local GRCs. It will be headed by the Project Director (PD). The Project-level GRC with representation of senior elected Upazila official and civil society member will further establish fairness and transparency in the resolution of disputes or grievances. In specific cases, Project-level GRC may seek legal advice from the INGO Legal Advisor or any external legal advisor, if required.

### **9.6 GRM Documentation and Monitoring**

To ensure impartiality and transparency, hearings on complaints at the GRC level will remain open to the public. The GRC will record the details of the complaints and their resolution in a register, including intake details, resolution process, and the closing procedures. PMU consultant will maintain the following three GRM Books:

**Opening Book:** (1) Case no., (2) Date and channel of receipt, (3) Name of complainant, (4) Gender, (5) Father or husband, (6) Complete address, (7) Main objection (loss of land/property or entitlements), (8) Complainants' story and expectation with evidence, and (8) Previous records of similar grievances.

**Resolution Book:** (1) Serial no., (2) Case no., (3) Name of complainant, (4) Complainant's story and expectation, (5) Date of hearing, (6) Date of field investigation (if any), (7) Results of hearing and field investigation, (8) Decision of GRC, (9) Progress (pending, solved), and (10) Agreements or commitments.

**Closing Book:** (1) Serial no. (2) Case no., (3) Name of complainant, (4) Decisions and response to complainants, (5) Mode and medium of communication, (6) Date of closing, (7) Confirmation of complainants' satisfaction, and (8) Management actions to avoid recurrence.

Grievance resolution will be a continuous process during subproject implementation. The GRC and PMU will keep records of all resolved and unresolved complaints and grievances (one file for each case record) and make them available for review. The GRC will also prepare periodic reports on the grievance resolution process and publish these on their websites. PMU will consolidate reports from the GRCs on GRM and post in their website. A grievance Redress flowchart is given below.



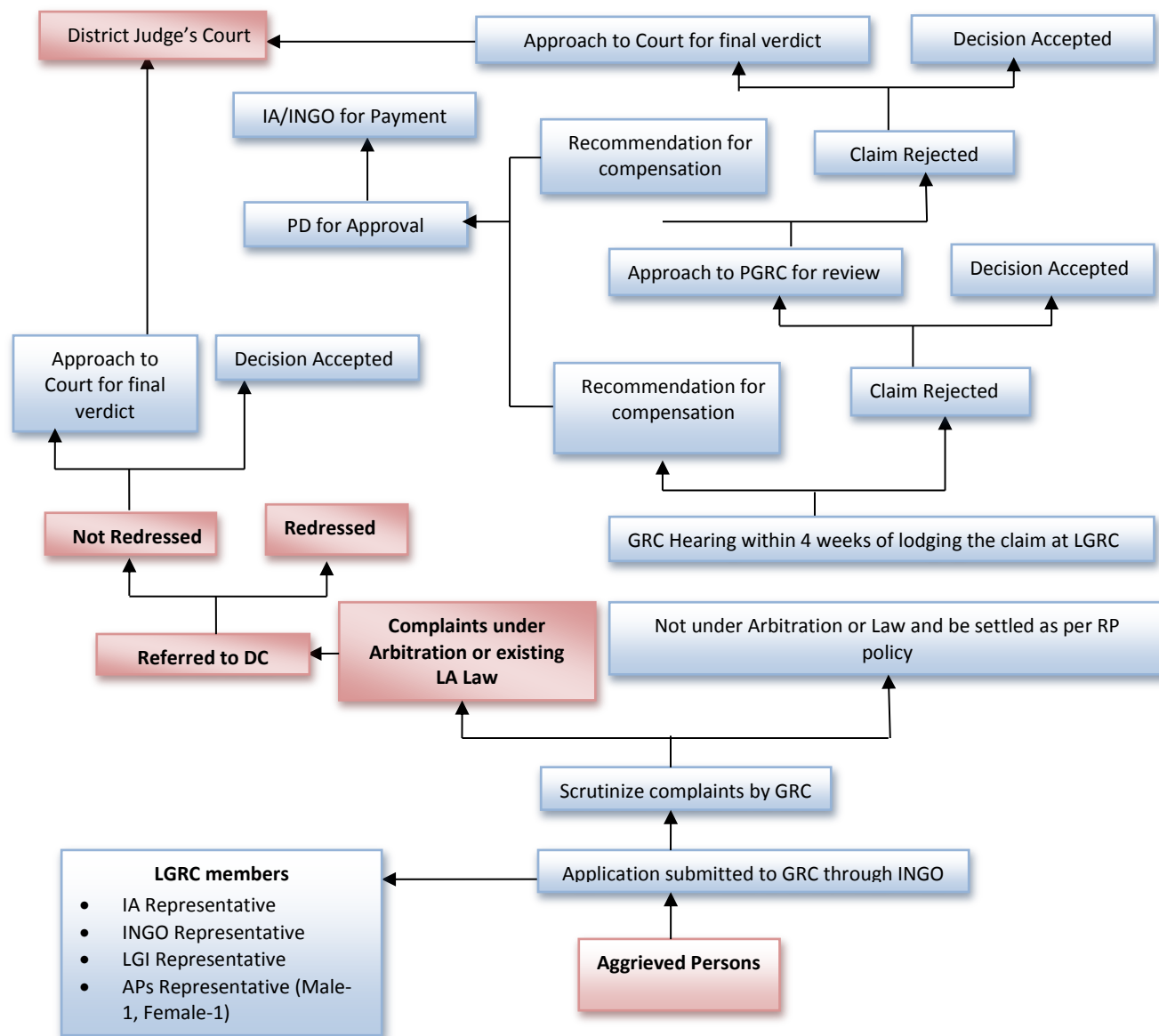


Figure 01: A Grievance Redress Flowchart

## 10 Surveys and Documentation:

### 10.1 Preliminary Screening:

During the identification and preliminary stages of any sub-project preparation, PMU will undertake a preliminary Social / Land Acquisition Assessment to identify the types, degree and

scale of potential social impacts of the sub-components. To correctly identify the relevant social issues and to assess the type and level of information required during subsequent field investigations, particular attention will be paid to adverse impacts to the affected community, such as loss of land and other fixed assets and the number of persons marginally or severely affected and the types of vulnerable groups affected. The information collected during the preliminary social / land acquisition assessment will provide the basis for determining severity of impacts and the level and depth of subsequent field surveys, investigations and documentation. In cases, where the preliminary assessment indicates that the potential impact of the proposed project will be significant, appropriate preparation will be done for extensive field surveys and consultation with key stakeholders and appropriate mitigation will be provided.

### **10.2 RAP Preparation:**

It is most likely a RAP will not be required to prepare for this project. But if it is required, based on the census and inventory of data and field investigations, RAP would be prepared in sufficient details depending upon the degree and scale of impacts in the project. For the RAP preparation process to begin, the exact ground locations of the required lands and other structures are to be identified first and demarcated. The LAPs will be prepared for each scheme and will include plot schedules, (with dag or plot numbers), the amount of land to be acquisitioned from each plot, and the ownership status, such as private and public lands. Land acquisition Proposals together with information on affected plot schedules and ownership status will be used as the basis by the DC office to determine CUL. Where surplus or other public land parcels can be identified these can be considered for relocation of displaced squatters. With the acquisition locations demarcated on the ground, work on the major process tasks, such as social screening and PAP census, will begin to generate the RAP inputs.

### **10.3 Abbreviated (Summary) Resettlement Action Plan:**

In cases where the impacts of the project are marginal such that less than 200 persons (about 40-50 families) are affected without any large scale displacement, or where the impacts are minor, although more than 200 persons may be affected, a simple abbreviated RAP should be prepared. It should provide general information on the project, social impacts and the number of people affected, entitlements for compensation and other assistance for each category of PAPs, estimated cost, and implementation schedule.

### **10.4 Detailed RAP:**

In cases where the project affects and/or displaces more than 200 people (40-50 families), a time-bound Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the project will be prepared in accordance with the provisions of this Framework. The threshold of 200 PAPs should apply to all sub-projects put together for which one single standalone RAP would be required. Resettlement plans should be built around development strategy, and compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation packages should be designed to improve or at least restore the social and economic base of those severely affected. Preference should be given to resettling vulnerable people dislocated from their existing settings by providing opportunities for sustainable income generation in similar settings. Where a project is likely to adversely affect poor

households the resettlement plans should specify measures additional to the compensation entitlements, aimed to improve status of the poor to bring them up to an acceptable level above the poverty line.

The RAP will include: (i) project description and brief description of impacts; (ii) specific measures taken to minimize adverse impacts; (iii) socio-economic survey; (iv) detailed description of impacts and category of PAPs; (v) entitlement for different types of losses; (vi) specific measures provided to vulnerable groups and for income rehabilitation assistance; (vii) public consultation and participation; (viii) estimated resettlement cost; (ix) monitoring and evaluation procedures; (x) organizational responsibilities and implementation procedures including valuation of lost assets; identification of alternative relocation sites; provisions for shelter, infrastructure and social services; and procedures for landownership, acquisition and transfer; and (xi) implementation schedule (xii) grievance redress mechanism.

The PMU will share the RAP with the World Bank for review and approval, before the civil works packages are accepted for Bank financing. During implementation, PMU will ensure that all compensations/entitlements due to the PAPs are paid in full, before the civil works begin on the acquired lands, including the public lands repossessed from private uses.

## **11 Public Consultation and Participation**

Bangladesh Weather and Climate Services Regional Project will provide direct connectivity between the project beneficiaries and the project. Consultation and Participation (C&P) is a process through which stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives, and the decisions and resources that affect them. It is a two way process wherein the EA, policy makers, beneficiaries and affected persons listen to each other and discuss their views and concerns in a project process. C&P increases the level of support for the Project and related activities from a range of stakeholders, which can speed up processing and reduce challenges during implementation. C&P hence improves the effectiveness, relevance, and sustainability of development activities in the long run. People of Bangladesh are not well known about the benefits of climate services. Consultation is one of the best ways to relate people with the climate products. In line with the above, a detailed Public Consultation and Participation framework (PCPF) have been prepared for the Bangladesh Weather and Climate Services Regional Project.

### **11.1 Key Objectives of the PCPF**

The PCPF is to design to ensure that adequate and timely information is made available to the project affected people and communities and sufficient opportunities are provided to them to voice their opinions and participate in influencing the upcoming project decisions and processes. The PCPF is intended to define objectives and establish the framework necessary to provide understandable information to all stakeholders involved. The main objective of the PCPF is to ensure timely, effective and multi-directional communications between the EA and

the affected persons and communities. So that people can get the benefits of the climate products.

## 11.2 Guiding Principles of the PCPF

The PCPF is guided by the World Bank's safeguard policies OP 4.12. The policies give high priority to public consultation and participation and encourage incorporation of community's views in design and implementation of a socially and environmentally compliant project. These policies stress on ensuring that the affected persons and beneficiaries have not only been consulted but that their opinion are acknowledged and accounted for in project designs. The Government of Bangladesh (GOB) also has some acts and policies in line with this requiring consultation with project affected people. The relevant GOB and World Bank's requirements with regard to C&P have been duly incorporated in the PCPF.

## 11.3 Key Stakeholders in the Project

A stakeholder is any person, group or institution that has an interest in an activity, plan or program. This includes intended beneficiaries and intermediaries, winners and losers, and those involved or excluded from decision-making processes.

Table 07 below presents the classification of the key stakeholders of Bangladesh Weather and Climate Services Regional Project.

Table 04: Classification of the Stakeholders	
Type of Stakeholder	Stakeholder Profile
Primary stakeholders (those ultimately affected, either positively or negatively)	Project beneficiaries (Government, Non-government organizations, farmers, fishermen, tourists, and all climate products users) Persons affected due to involuntary displacement and resettlement in the project area.
Secondary stakeholders (those with some intermediary role)	Project owner and EA, Deputy Commissioners (DCs) and their supporting agencies, Local government, Design and Management Consultants, Implementing Non-Government Organization (NGOs) and Independent External Monitor

## 11.4 Consultation & Participation from Feasibility to Detailed Design Stage

The public consultation processes in the project area was initiated in 2015 and have to continue until people started getting the benefits. The consultation and participation process undertaken so far has adopted a highly "participatory methodology" fully involving all the stakeholders (both primary and secondary stakeholders). The project-affected persons, particularly those in the corridor of impact, were consulted in designing the resettlement policy framework and entitlements. The consultation process is also necessary during the detailed design period through formal and informal meetings, village level workshops, and disclosure of project impacts to the affected households and communities.

## **11.5 Public Consultation & Participation Processes in Project Implementation**

The major C&P process that will be undertaken during the Project implementation will include the following:

### **11.5.1 Information Dissemination through Upazila:**

To maintain transparency and keep the communities informed, project information will be disseminated to the public from upazila BWDB, DAE offices. These offices will have a key role in disseminating project-related information and will be managed by the implementing organization.

### **11.5.2 Public disclosure of Project-related documents:**

Project design, impact and policies for mitigation of adverse social and environmental impacts will be disclosed in local language (Bangla) to the influence area people 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 these plans. These documents also outline the specific institutional responsibilities as well as the disclosure arrangements for the same.

The RPF and all safeguard documents will be translated into Bangla (local language) and disclosed locally and the English versions will be disclosed through the Bank's Infoshop. PMU will upload the above documents in their official websites along with a Bangla translation. RAP in Bangla will be available at accessible public places identified during RAP preparation for public review and comment. PMU will announce the disclosure in a Bangla and an English Daily with wide circulation.

### **11.5.3 One-day National Seminar on Social and Environmental Safeguards:**

A one-day national seminar on social/resettlement and environment safeguards, following the submission of the safeguard documents will be organized. Objectives of the seminar include consultation with key stakeholders, dissemination of the policy adopted in the project, share details of implementation/institutional arrangements, mechanism for safeguarding the project affected people particularly the vulnerable groups, and the opportunities for local stakeholders to be involved in the project monitoring and implementation.

### **11.5.4 Special Orientation and Consultation Sessions:**

The implementing agencies, monitoring agents and the executing agency will identify need for occasional consultations with the beneficiaries and affected persons. With the emergence of public involvement in special issues to avoid difficulty in the implementation process, EA will conduct the meetings.

## **11.6 Stakeholder engagement in Committees:**

In order to further facilitate participation and consultation with communities, participation of key stakeholders has also been integrated in key Committees and Forums related to the Project

namely - Grievance Redress Committee, Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) and the Resettlement Advisory Committee: During the implementation stage, a Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC) will be formed in each district to seek inputs from local stakeholders in the decision making and implementation of the RAP if needed.

## **12 Purpose of the CSAPF:**

The purpose of the Communication Strategy and Action Plan (CSAP) framework is a living document that will link the Bangladesh Weather and Climate Services Regional project related information with a feedback process that can be monitored, evaluated, updated and adapted. As such it will ensure that the growing knowledge and experience gained during its implementation stages will (i) be duly shared with different publics and stakeholders, and (ii) provide guidance to resolve any communication conflicts across key stakeholders. The strategy will help duty bearers/offices/authorities of Executing agencies at the delivery end to provide specific message to target audiences at the recipient end.

### **12.1 Objectives:**

The objective of the project-centered CSAP is to help the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Bangladesh Meteorological Department and Department of Agricultural Extension:

- To keep the population in the project area as well as all critical stakeholders and the wider external publics informed and up-to-date on program activities and progress;
- To communicate the program benefits to relevant stakeholder through appropriate media to gain visibility and gather support for the project
- Respond appropriately to media coverage – issue management
- To provide guidelines to BWDB, BMD and DAE for developing a sustainable mechanism for dealing with information flow and establishing feedback mechanism internally and externally

### **12.2 Targeted populations for CSAP**

The stakeholders and target population will be identified in detail through stakeholder mapping but will include:

- People in the program area, that are directly or indirectly affected
- Stakeholders influencing the development in the project area
- Media outlets and partners on local and national level
- Farmers who are dependent on the weather information for their agricultural productivity
- Organizations/public who are dependent for the climate products

### **12.3 Scope of work**

- Conduct stakeholder mapping and assessing their roles at different stages of the project implementation
- Identify appropriate channels of communication for information sharing and feedback, and assessing information needs of different publics on the project

As part of the social assessment, the communication-relevant parameters will be analyzed; a strategy will be formulated and presented in the proposed CSAP, which will have the following deliverables:

- Audience Analysis will include the state of peoples' media and communication access in the project areas, identify information needs, preferred channels of communication and describe the segmentation of the various publics.
- Stakeholder Analysis will include mapping of stakeholder, and identification and analysis of their roles
- Communication Capacity will provide an overall assessment of institutional capacities of BWDB/DAE/BMD (in relation to dealing with media, communication and information) in operating an information dissemination and feedback management system which may go beyond the project phase
- Information sharing – strategic activities/tactics & channels,
- Message development
- Guidelines for monitoring and evaluation,
- Budget and implementation timeline

## 12.4 Approach

Qualitative methods will be used in collecting data for preparing the Communication Strategy and Action Plan. The techniques would include focus group discussion (FGD), Key Informant Interviews (KII), in-depth interview (IDI) and Community Consultation (CC). Primary qualitative data will be collected from the priority target groups as mentioned above Interviews with key informants; among others will include project personnel and key decision makers.

As preparing a CSAP for the project will depend on the outputs of other studies, results of questionnaire survey of those components will provide crucial information for the strategy as well. Participants of KII, IDI and FGD will be selected based on their availability and willingness to participate.

The FGD group would be homogeneous in terms of socio-economic condition, sex and age. On average, 8-10 participants will be invited to participate in the FGD. One moderator and one note taker will conduct the sessions. However, since the ground level work of the strategy will commence after studies of other components have taken place to some extents, at the moment the number of FGD, KII and community interview/consultations are not concretely calculated here.

Primary information (such as access to media; and preferable channel of communication to receive riverbank improvement project related information) needed in formulating the communication strategy will also be collected from the surveys conducted for livelihood, social assessment, health, and gender studies. These components will include questions on communities' access to information, preferences in selecting media and channel of communication for receiving information (as well giving feedback) on the climate products and project. It is also important to know how and through which channel(s) they would like to receive and impart information on health, livelihood and gender, for example.



Information derived from the overall social assessment consultations will also contribute in understanding peoples' communication needs at different levels and identifying the effective communication channels for external publics and stakeholders. Moreover, project documents along with communication reports of similar nature will be most useful in getting secondary information.

#### **12.4.1 Key questions to be discussed**

- State of communities'/peoples' access to media (Television, Radio, Newspapers, Mobile Phone etc.) in regards of receiving weather information
- If currently people can listen to programs broadcast by Bangladesh Betar, private FM channel(s) or any community radio station(s) and can listen the weather information
- What kinds/types/categories of information do the people expect from the Govt./BWDB/DAE/BMD/Project office(s)?
- Most preferred channel of communication and media choice/option to access project related information, including weather related issues) in the pre, during and post stages of implementation
- Peoples' views on the role of community leaders, local government, NGOs and elected peoples' representatives etc. in proving information and solving issues/problems (if there is any) locally that in one way or another may affect implementation of the project.

#### **12.4.2 Supplementary questions to be discussed**

- Availability and/or access to electricity
- Access to the Internet to receive weather information
- Mobile phone use by the male and female (particularly whether women have access to/or ownership of mobile phone).
- If there is are local newspapers published from upazilas with the updated weather forecast.
- Availability and readership of newspapers
- Most preferred channel of communication (both media and non-media) for receiving weather information's.
- Most preferred channel of communication and media to receive information on project update.

### **13 Implementation Arrangements**

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) implementation requires an organization support structure in the form of organizational requirements, training needs and plan, and information management system. The Project management Unit (PMU) is responsible for overall project management and coordination through its Ministry of Defense (MoD), Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). The purpose of project management is to ensure (i) Project Oversight and Policy Direction, (ii) Project Coordination and Management, and (iii) Project Implementation.

To carry out the above functions, (i) a Project Steering Committee (PSC) and (ii) three Project Implementation Units (PIUs) each at BMD, BWDB and DAE will be established. To facilitate coordination between the three PIUs during implementation, the PSC will set up a Project management Unit (PMU) and the PMU will have a Safeguard Specialist for the duration of the



project. Therefore, will have two levels of implementation, at project and also at component level.

### 13.1 Project Level

A central Project Steering Committee (PSC) will take the lead in overseeing and monitoring of the implementation of components and this unit will periodically supervise and monitor the safeguard implementation performance and include the progress/results in the Project Progress Report. The PSC will provide an apex platform/forum for overall guidance, policy advice/decision, and coordination of project activities addressing inter-agency issues that may arise during project implementation.

The PSC will be convened by the Secretary of the MoWR. The PSC will include the Secretaries, or their representatives from the Finance Divisions, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Agriculture, & Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and any relevant Government Stakeholders. Secretariat support will be provided by the PMU office at BWDB. The PSC will oversee,

- (a) Compliance with measures agreed with the World Bank on the basis of the findings and results of the Screening, as set out in the project documents;
- (b) The status of mitigation measures; and
- (c) The findings of monitoring programs.

The Safeguard Specialist will provide support to the PIUs throughout the EA process with advice, training, dissemination of good practice, and operational support.

### 13.2 Component Level

During project implementation, the component owner or Project Implementation Units (PIU) responsible for each Component will be responsible for ensuring effective implementation of safeguard measures in close consultation with local authorities and local communities. This means there will be three PIUs associated with each implementing agency. The PIU will assign at least one full time staff as the safeguard focal person to be responsible for forging effective implementation of safeguard activities in each of the project locations. PIU-BMD and PIU-DAE will assign one additional staff each for training purposes and to ensure continuity in case of transfer of assigned focal person. The PIU will be responsible for incorporating social considerations in bidding and contractual documents. During implementation, the PIU will assign local officials to be responsible to monitor safeguard issues. The results will be part of the component progress report and the safeguard focal point will be responsible for ensuring proper documentation of safeguard activities.

PIUs will be actively involved in disseminating information on to beneficiaries about the key project components, subcomponents, activities, stakeholder involvement, contribution of the project and project implementation process. Professional support will be provided to PIU through BMD, BWDB and DAE.

The organizational flowchart is shown in Figure 2,

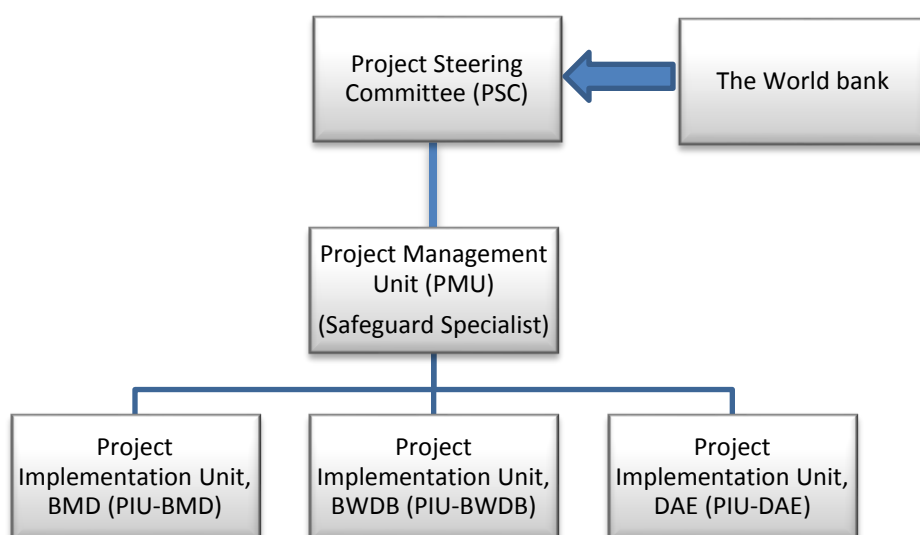


Figure 2: Implementation Arrangement

The number of professionals responsible for successful implementation of EA will be,

**Project level:** A Safeguard Specialist, part of the PCU will be responsible for effective and timely implementation of safeguard activities, monitoring of the impacts of components throughout the project period and social enhancement of project activities.

**Component level:** A safeguard Focal Point in each of the PIU, that is total three Focal Points in each of the PIU who will be responsible for forging effective implementation of safeguard activities in each of the project locations.

### 13.3 Institutional Mechanism for Cooperation between Implementing Agencies

The PSC will ensure coordination between the three implementing agencies. Inter-agency co-ordination mechanism can be institutionalized as follows:

- Forming coordination committee and regular review meeting
- Making Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or contract among stakeholders, if needed for particular information sharing or for implementing particular tasks specified in the RPF
- Involvement of stakeholders in the implementation and O&M of the sub-projects
- Regular capacity building programme for stakeholders through training/ seminar/ workshop

During implementation, the institutional mechanism for inter-agency co-ordination can be assessed by the following criteria:

- Co-ordination committee formed
- MoU or contract signed among stakeholder for involvement in project
- Stakeholders consultation workshops held

Table 4: Roles and responsibilities of project implementation team

Responsible Unit	Major Activities	Output	Action Time Frame
Project Steering Committee (PSC)	Guide overall Safeguard Performance of the project	Oversight and monitoring Obtain safeguard Clearance from World Bank	Throughout project life cycle
Safeguard Specialist, PMU	Monitor key activities and track performance. Identify and correct problems. Keep adequate records of performance. Conduct periodic safeguard management system audits Capacity development of PIU and professionals of implementing agencies	Instructions to PIU	Throughout project life cycle
Safeguard Focal Person, Project Implementation Units (PIU)	Community relations Implementation of mitigation measures Support implementation of safeguard documents	Compliances with the safeguard issues	Once a month but responsibility runs throughout the project life cycle

## 14 Institutional Capacity Building

The project has strong social development focus and the implementation of the project interventions with social compliance requires institutional capacity building in this area. It is therefore proposed to include Social Development Specialist in each Project Management Unit within the Implementing Agencies initially under the project which should later be institutionalized in the organizational setup of these agencies.

Institutional capacity building will also include various short and long training and awareness raising program. All such training and awareness raising program must include social development aspects such as resettlement, special assistance to small ethnic and vulnerable communities and disadvantaged groups, inclusiveness, participation besides technical and environmental aspects and overall enhancement of disaster management capacity of the concerned organizations and the project in general.

## 15 Monitoring and Evaluation

### 15.1 Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation:

Impacts of the proposed subcomponents on physical, socioeconomic and cultural environment will be monitored on the basis of a scheduled plan. Frequency of monitoring will depend on size,

location and magnitude of the project parameters. The PMU is responsible to adhere with monitoring parameters, locations, schedule and responsibilities. Impact monitoring will be carried out through internal monitoring system. Likewise, two time impact evaluation will be carried out: mid-term evaluation in two years; and final evaluation in four years.

### **15.2 Stages of Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monitoring and evaluation process will be focused on indicators specific to process by PIU and outcomes at three consecutive stages of RAP implementation (if required): RAP preparatory stage, relocation stage and rehabilitation stage. Viewpoint of M&E at these stages will be as follows: M&E at Preparatory Stage.

#### **15.3 M&E at Preparatory Stage**

Monitoring is concerned with administrative issues for the period of the pre-relocation phase of the resettlement process such as, establishment of resettlement unit, budget management, and requirement for further land acquisition, consultation with DPs in the preparation of resettlement plan and their participation in the implementation process, information dissemination on payments of entitlement due, grievance redress, and so on. The major issues for monitoring will be to:

- Conduct additional baseline survey, if required;
- Consultations;
- Identify DPs and their numbers;
- Identification of different categories of DPs and entitlements of individuals;
- Collection of gender disaggregated data and preferences of women;
- Establish Inventory of losses;
- Ascertain Entitlements;
- Valuation of different assets not covered by PAVC;
- Budget delivery;
- Information dissemination;
- Institutional capacity assessment;

#### **15.4 M&E at Rehabilitation Stage**

Once the DPs have resettled at new self-relocated sites, the focus of monitoring will shift to issues of livelihood restoration. The key issue of monitoring will be:

- Initiation of livelihood restoration activities;
- Consultations;
- Assistance to enhance the livelihood and quality of life

#### **15.5 M&E Indicators**

According to the compliance with the RAP policy and targets the implementation process will monitor through setting up indicators. The most vital mechanism/indicators will be monitored specific contents of the activities and entitlement matrix. The RAP contains indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement program. These indicators and benchmarks will be reviewed for implementation process, outcomes and impacts.

### 15.6 Process Indicators

- Project input, public participation and monitoring
- Setting up an RAP implementation organization
- Deployment of implementing agencies
- Training of resettlement staff
- Census, inventory of losses, baseline socioeconomic survey
- Placement of funds for land acquisition and resettlement
- Expenditure of implementing agencies
- Procedure of identification of eligible affected persons
- Procedure of determining loss and entitlements
- Development of livelihood and income restoration program
- Preparation of disclosure instruments
- Disclosure and consultation events
- Formation of GRC, PAVC and RAC
- Grievance redresses procedures in-place and functioning
- Level of public awareness on RAP policy and provisions
- Cost of compensation collection by DPs
- Monitoring reports submitted

### 15.7 Output Indicators

- Delivery of entitlements,
- Relocation and rehabilitation
- Number of households relocated by areas
- Number of households compensated and assisted
- Number of businesses relocated by areas
- Number of affected persons purchased replacement agricultural land
- Amount of compensation disbursed
- Amount of resettlement benefits disbursed
- Number of eligible persons identified for training

### 15.8 Impact Indicators

- Longer term impacts
- Changes in housing
- Changes in drinking water and sanitation
- Changes in land holding
- Changes in occupation
- Changes in income and expenditure
- Pace of income against change in expenditure
- Changes in attending health problems
- Nutrition of women and children
- Gender balance and women empowerment
- Changes in vulnerable households and women headed households

## 16 Budget

To comply with the social safeguard policies, adequate financial resources will be required. A total of 8,97,435 USD\$ has been kept in provision for the implementation of the safeguard documents. The budget is subject to revision based on project requirements during the implementation stage. Although it is expected that land acquisition will not be required for implementation of the project, but squatters, encroachers, lessees, might need to be resettled and rehabilitated before implementation of the project. Financial resources will have to be allocated for such activities when a site specific RAP is prepared and implemented. The executing agency will have to undergo capacity building trainings as well as trainings for the project beneficiaries to be able to have the understanding to be in the information loop. The budget should address it as an integrated component within cost of the project. Resettlement and rehabilitation will be a primary concern of project budgetary affairs. A particular section of the budget will include other costs involved with project implementation including project disclosure, public consultations and focus group discussions, surveys, training, and monitoring and evaluation. This approximation may be revised based on changes on any additional impacts to be considered during implementation. Therefore, the budget will remain as a dynamic process for cost estimate during implementation.

Table 05: Social Safeguard implementation budget

S. No.	Activities	Cost in BDT	Cost In USD(1\$=78 BDT
1	Capacity Building for the BWDB (training )	1,00,00,000	1,28,205
2	Capacity Building for the BMD (training )	1,00,00,000	1,28,205
3	Capacity Building for the DAE (training )	1,00,00,000	1,28,205
4	Consultation and communication with different stakeholders for four years	2,00,00,000	2,56,410
5	Preparing safeguard documents if needed;	2,00,00,000	2,56,410
Total		7,00,00,000	8,97,435

## Annex-1: Social Safeguard Screening for BWCSR Project

[To be filled in for each community jointly by Project Proponent(s) and consultants. Where private lands are to be acquired or public lands are to be resumed from authorized and unauthorized private users, census of affected persons and inventory of losses to be carried out.]

### A. Identification

1. Name of Area: ..... Ward No/Union name :  
.....  
District/Upozila/City Name:  
.....
2. Project component: .....
3. Brief description of the physical works: .....  
.....  
.....
4. Screening Date(s): .....

### B. Participation in Screening

5. Names of consultants' representatives who screened the subproject :
6. Names of DAE/BWDB/BMD officials participated in screening:
7. Local Government representatives and community members & organizations participated in screening:  
List them in separate pages with names and addresses, in terms of community selection and any other information to identify them during preparation of impact mitigation plans.
8. Would-be affected/benefited persons participated in screening: List them in separate pages with names, addresses in terms of community selection where they would be affected, and any other information to identify them during preparation of impact mitigation plans.

### C. Land Requirements & Ownership

9. Will there be a need for additional lands\* to carry out the intended works under this contract?  
☐ Yes ☐ No (\* 'Additional lands' mean lands beyond the existing available land)
10. If 'Yes', the required lands presently belong to (Indicate all that apply):  
☐ Private citizens ☐ Government – khas & other GoB agencies  
☐ Others (Mention): .....

### D. Current Land Use & Potential Impacts

11. If the required lands belong to Private Citizens, they are currently used for (Indicate all that apply):
- |  |  |                   |
|--|--|-------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture                 | # of households using the lands: ..... |                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Residential purposes        | # of households living on them: .....  |                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial purposes         | # of persons using them: .....         | # of shops: ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Uses (Mention): ..... | # of users: ...                        |                   |
12. If the required lands belong to Government agencies, they are currently used for (Indicate all that apply):
- |  |  |                   |
|--|--|-------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture                 | # of persons/households using the lands: ..... |                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Residential purposes        | # of households living on them: .....          |                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial purposes         | # of persons using them: .....                 | # of shops: ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Uses (Mention): ..... | # of users: .....                              |                   |

13. How many of the present users have lease agreements with the concerned government agencies?  
.....

14. Number of private homesteads that would be affected on private lands:  
Entirely, requiring relocation: ..... Partially, but can still live on present homestead: .....

15. Number of business premises/buildings that would be affected on private lands: .....  
Entirely and will require relocation: ..... # of businesses housed in them: .....  
Partially, but can still use the premises: ..... # of businesses housed in them: .....

16. Residential households will be affected on public lands: .....  
Entirely affected and will require relocation: ..... # of these structures: .....  
# of structures built with brick, RCC, & other expensive and durable materials: .....  
# of structures built with inexpensive salvageable materials (bamboo, GI sheets, etc.): ....  
  
Partially affected, but can still live on the present homestead: ..... # of structures: .....  
# of structures built with brick, RCC, & other expensive and durable materials: .....  
# of structures built with inexpensive salvageable materials (bamboo, GI sheets, etc.): ....

17. # of business premises that would be affected on public lands:  
  
Entirely affected and will require relocation:  
# of these structures: .....  
# of businesses housed in these structures: .....  
# of persons presently employed in the above businesses: .....  
# of these structures built with brick, RCC, & other durable materials: .....  
# of structure built with inexpensive salvageable materials (bamboo, GI sheets, etc.): .....  
  
Partially affected, but can still stay in the present premises:  
# of these structures: .....  
# of businesses housed in these structures: .....  
# of persons presently employed in these businesses: .....  
# of these structures built with brick, RCC, & other durable materials: .....  
# of structure built with inexpensive salvageable materials (bamboo, GI sheets, etc.): .....

18. # of businesses/trading activities that would be displaced from make-shift structures on the project area: .....

19. Do the proposed project works affect any community groups' access to any resources that are used for livelihood purposes?

[ ] Yes [ ] No

20. If 'Yes', description of the resources:

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

21. Do the proposed works affect community facilities like school, cemetery, mosque, temple, or others that are of religious, cultural and historical significance?

[ ] Yes [ ] No



22. If 'Yes', description of the facilities: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

23. Describe any other impacts that have not been covered in this questionnaire?

.....

.....

.....

.....

24. Describe alternatives, if any, to avoid or minimize use of additional lands:

.....

.....

.....

.....

#### **E. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON SMALL ETHNIC COMMUNITY PEOPLES**

(This section must be filled in if sites are located in areas that are also inhabited by small ethnic community peoples.)

25. Is the subproject site located in an area inhabited by small ethnic community peoples?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If the answer is no, skip this section of the form.

26. If the answer is Yes, is there any TPs Impacted by the land acquisition or any other interventions of the project?

☐ Yes ☐ No

27. If the answer is Yes to question no. 26, is there any TPs also likely to be benefited from the subproject?

☐ Yes ☐ No

28. If the answer is Yes to question no. 26, is there any TPs likely to be affected by the subproject?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If the answers to questions 26, 27 and/or 28 are no, skip the following sections of the form.

29. Have the TP community and the potential affected TPs been made aware of the potential positive and negative impacts and consulted for their feedback and inputs?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Has there been a broad-based community consensus on the proposed works?

☐ Yes ☐ No

30. Total number of would-be affected TP households: .....

31. The potential affected TP households have the following forms of rights to the required lands:

☐ Legal: # of households: .....

☐ Customary: # of households: .....

☐ Lease agreements with any GoB agencies: # of households: .....

☐ Others (Mention): ..... # of households: .....

32. Does the project affect any objects that are of religious and cultural significance to the TPs?

☐ Yes ☐ No

33. If 'Yes', description of the objects:

.....  
.....

34. The following are the three main economic activities of the potential affected TP households:

- a. ....  
b. ....  
c. ....

35. Social concerns expressed by TP communities/organizations about the works proposed under the subproject: .....

.....  
.....

36. The TP community and organizations perceive the social outcomes of the subproject:

☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ Neither positive nor negative

37. Names of TP community members and organizations who participated in screening:

.....

38. Apart from TP, Are the PAP otherwise vulnerable?

- |                     |                    |   |
|---------------------|--------------------|---|
| a. Female headed HH | Affected persons F | M |
| b. Other Female PAP | Affected persons F | M |
| c. Disabled PAP     | Affected persons F | M |
| d. Tribal PAP       | Affected persons F | M |
| e. Hijra PAP        |                    |   |

=====

39. Probable rehabilitation/ development assistance

What	Quantity	Likely Cost
------	----------	-------------

**On behalf of the project consultant, this Screening Form has been filled in by:**

Name: .....	Designation: .....
Signature: .....	Date: .....