

Resettlement Plan (Draft)

Project No.: 44167-015

May 2021

BAN: Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (Project-2)

Subproject JRB-1: Embankment works site at Shahjadpur

Prepared by the Bangladesh Water Development Board for the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in September 2020 available on <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/44167/44167-015-rp-en.pdf>.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AD	-	alluvial and diluvial
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	affected households
AP	-	affected person
BWDB	-	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CCL	-	cash compensation under law
CPR	-	common property resources
CMP	-	current market price
CSC	-	construction supervision consultant
DC	-	Deputy Commissioner
DDM	-	Department of Disaster Management
EA	-	executing agency
EP	-	entitled person
FGD	-	focus group discussions
FHH	-	female-headed household
FRERMIP	-	Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program
GAP	-	gender action plan
GOB	-	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	-	grievance redress committee
HH	-	household
IA	-	implementing agency
ID	-	identity card
IGA	-	income generating activities
ILRP	-	Income and Livelihood Restoration Program
INGO	-	implementing nongovernmental organization
JMREMP	-	Jamuna-Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project
JLB	-	Jamuna left bank
JRB	-	Jamuna right bank
JVT	-	joint verification team
LAP	-	land acquisition plan
MFF	-	multi-tranche financing facility
MIS	-	management information system
MOWR	-	Ministry of Water Resources
NGO	-	nongovernmental organization
PD	-	Project Director
PLB	-	Padma Left Bank
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PPTA	-	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PWD	-	Public Works Department
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
TW	-	tubewell
UP	-	Union Parishad

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 ha (hectare)	–	2.47 acres = 10,000 m ²
1 acre	–	100 decimals
1 m (metre)	-	3.28 ft
1 m ² (square metre)	-	10.76 sq.ft

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 15 February 2021)

Currency unit	–	taka (Tk)
Tk 1.00	=	\$0.0118
\$1.00	=	Tk 84.80

GLOSSARY

Affected household: All members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit; who are adversely affected by the Project or any of its components. It may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.

Affected person (AP): All the people affected by the Project due to physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) or economic displacement ((loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. APs may be of three types (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. APs are entitled to receive compensation based on the entitlement matrix.

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

Census: A population record of all affected persons by their residence based on the census. If a census is not conducted prior to project appraisal and the resettlement plan is based on a sample survey, an updated resettlement plan will be prepared based on a census of affected persons after detailed design.

Char or Charland: Char is a Bangla word which is a tract of land surrounded by waters along the river course and can be considered as a “by-product” of the hydro-morphological dynamics of rivers. In the dynamics of erosion and accretion in the rivers of Bangladesh, the emergence of island or chars within the river channel often creates new opportunities to establish settlements and pursue agricultural activities on them. Thus, charland is defined as the river island that emerges from the riverbed as a result of accretion.

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

Cash compensation under law (CCL): CCL comprises all land acquisition compensation under the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act of 2017.

Cut-off date: The date after which persons coming into the project corridor are NOT eligible for compensation or other assistance, i.e. they are not included in the list of APs as defined by the census.

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

Head of household: One who makes major decisions within the family structure and generally lead the family as the principal provider.

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

Host population: Community residing in or near the area to which affected people are to be relocated. Host communities should also be project beneficiaries for better host- resettlers integration

Income restoration: Refers to re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.

Inventory of losses (IOL): This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way (project area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of APs are determined.

Joint verification team (JVT): In an erosion- prone area and due to piecemeal acquisition, IOL prepared for a section of project may change as people move with the erosion and acquisition. The JVT will be composed of: i) representative from BWDB - Convener (SDE/AE/Equivalent Officer); ii) representative from concerned DC - Member; and iii) Sub Assistant Engineer from BWDB - Member Secretary; and iv) Member RP-INGO and will verify the IOL established through census wherever necessary.

Land acquisition: Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.

Meaningful consultation: A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

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

Payment modality: The payment modality is an administrative manual that presents the guidelines to be followed for payment of resettlement benefits for various types of losses as provisioned in the Project's resettlement plans (RP)s, based on the ADB SPS and the

Government of Bangladesh land acquisition laws. The objectives of the payment modality are to assist concerned GOB officials and the RP Implementing NGO (RP-INGO) to identify EPs correctly; accurately calculate their entitlements, and effectively assist EPs.

Person(s) having usufruct rights: The right to use land belonging to others - for example, lease from government department or agency or individuals.

Poor women-headed household: Poor households where a woman decides on the access to and the use of the resources of the family. In resettlement context, women-headed households and/or widows also suffer from lack of labour for relocation purposes.

Project: Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program.

Public disclosure: Process of disclosing and sharing project impacts with affected people and disseminating amongst them information on their entitlements, compensation, R&R measures and project timeline etc.

Rehabilitation: This refers to additional support by means of restoration of income, livelihoods, and reestablishment of socio-cultural system provided to APs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life

Relocation: Moving and rebuilding housing, assets - including productive land, and public infrastructure, in a new location.

Replacement cost: Replacement cost is the rate of compensation for acquired housing, land, and other assets. Replacement cost is calculated based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued; (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information.

Resettlement: Resettlement is one measure to mitigate adverse impacts of a project; refers to rebuilding housing, assets, including productive land and public infrastructure in another location

Resettlement Framework (RF): For loss of land property, income generation opportunity and cultural assets as were adopted at the time of the Loan Agreement, the RF lays out the policy, principles procedures and entitlements, as well as the institutional responsibilities to be followed in preparing project/subproject Resettlement Plan (s).

Resettlement Plan (RP): A time bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement impact strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, implementation responsibilities, monitoring, and evaluation.

Right of Way: Demarcated land proposed for infrastructure development

Socially Recognized Owner: Socially recognized owner is a person who has no legal ownership to land, but he has a socially recognized claim to use/built the land, structure or property. (Non-title holders with recognized claim fall under this category).

Structures: Structure include all buildings including primary and secondary structures including houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls.

Uthuli (also called Nodibashi): People displaced by flood/erosion, who live on land provided by neighbour or relative free of cost.

Vulnerable Groups: These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) those below the poverty line; (ii) landless; (iii) the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples; and (iv) those without legal title to land.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Project Overview.** The Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (FRERMIP) is financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Government of The Netherlands (GoN), and Government of Bangladesh (GoB). The Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) is the executing agency. The investment program is to be financed through a multi-tranche financing facility (MFF). The MFF provides loan amounts of up to a maximum of \$255 million; further financing is provided by the GoB and GoN. The investment program total cost is approximately \$480 million.

2. The investment program has the following individual tranche outputs contributing to the facility's outputs: (i) flood and riverbank erosion risk mitigation functioning at priority river reaches, (ii) a strengthened institutional system for FRERM, and (iii) an operational program management system. The investment program's executing agency is the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) under the Ministry of Water Resources. The Department of Disaster Management (DDM) under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief is the implementing agency for community-based flood risk management activities. The investment project is split into Projects 1 and 2.

3. **Project 2 JRB-1 Components.** Among the priority projects planned for Project 2, the construction of the embankment in Shahajadpur from Jamuna Right Bank 1 (JRB-1) subproject is a major item in terms of land acquisition and resettlement. This draft resettlement plan (RP) will identify the impacts and the cost of Shahajadpur embankment.

Table 1 JRB-1 Scope of Work

Work Item	Scope of Works	Remarks
JRB-1 – priority subproject (Jamuna Right Bank)		
Shahjadpur embankment	approximately 7.9 km realignment along the Hurasagar and Korotoya rivers	The embankment will be completed as per the PPTA to achieve the full benefits of this subproject.
Regulator with fish passes	2 at the Baral/Hurashagar River	Proposed to build two vent regulators with fishpasses at the chainage of km 18.150 and km 24.200 tentatively.

4. **Measures to Minimize Impacts.** All necessary efforts have been made to minimize Project 2 impacts on assets and avoid disruption of livelihoods as far as possible. Consultations, focus group discussions, and information dissemination have been conducted with the affected communities and people to take their views and concerns and incorporate the same in the proposed alignment, as far as possible; this will be carried out throughout project implementation. Changes in the alignment of the embankment have been made to avoid social, religious, and academic structures. In these cases, the local people were consulted, and design changes made accordingly as well as survey done in new alignment in Ratankandi side.

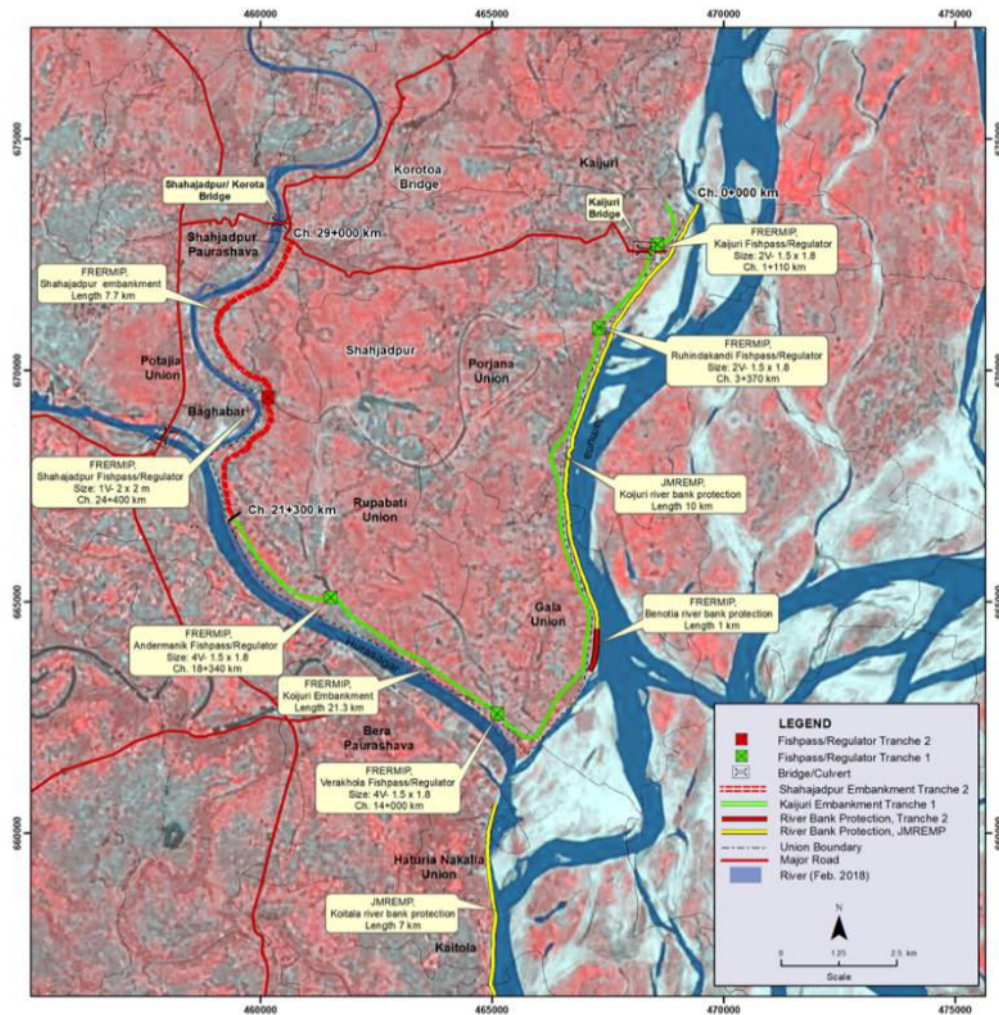


Figure 1 View of the Shahajadpur Embankment Alignment

5. The embankment will be built along the Baral/Hurasagar River and Korotoya River in Shahajadpur Upazila of Sirajganj District crossing 3 unions and 12 villages.

6. **Sector Approach:** This draft RP is being prepared under a sector approach and taking a phased approach to planning and implementation, following the resettlement framework. The project does not require river stabilization work and as such is ready to proceed to Phase 2: the final preparation, update, and implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement plan including all surveys. This will be conducted prior to contract award, beginning in June 2021.

7. **Resettlement Impacts:** The proposed construction of 7.9 km Shahajadpur embankment under JRB-1 component, results in 34.1 hectares (ha) of land acquisition affecting 366 households (AHHs) with 1,944 affected persons, 1,333 structures and 7,048 trees.

8. For the full length of embankment as per proposed design, about 34.1 ha of land will be acquired, which includes homestead, agriculture, commercial land (including some areas that overlaps with an old existing embankment). Along the new embankment and within the right of way (ROW), two regulators with fish passes are going to be built that will have marginal impacts on the land estimated for the embankment. The land to be acquired will be distributed in one district (Sirajganj), one Upazila (Shahajadpur) and three Unions (Habibuli,

Potalia, Rupabati). It will affect 366 HHs and a total population of 1,944 in the settlement areas. Average family size is 5.3.

9. Project 2 will impact 1,333 structures including different type of residences, kitchen, latrine, animal sheds, tube wells, and others. From the total structure area affected, 135 HHs will have their business structures affected.

10. The inventory of the various trees will be affected which are: total of 7,048 including 1,008 saplings, 131 small trees, 603 medium trees and 5,306 fully grown trees. From the total 2,066 are fruit trees, 2,395 are timber trees and the rest are groves, medicinal, vegetable (sajna).

11. The number of plots to be affected for each mouza maps and area affected will be provided in the land acquisition plan (LAP). The number of agricultural plots users to be affected is yet to be finalized based on the LAP submission to land registry department for identifying the plot owners. In addition, another agricultural plot user survey in the agriculture land affected will be launched and likely have a minor impact of the budget with some additional crop compensation.

12. It needs to be noted that proposed alignment of embankment has been modified several times to minimize the impacts in the settlement areas and wherever possible avoided religious/educational institutions and common properties affected. Although field enumerators visited several times during survey to make sure that all affected persons (APs) are met while some absentee landowners were not available. Therefore, in some cases partial information are recorded. Before award of civil contracts, 100% census will be done to get accurate and current (change from now if any) data and resettlement plan will be updated accordingly.

13. **Socio-economic Profile of the Affected Population.** The 366 AHHs surveyed in the embankment area comprise a population of 1,944, of which 987 (52%) are male and 957 (48%) are female. Among the 366 AHHs, 21 are female-headed households (FHHs), with 7 of them are housewives. Among the 366 AHHs, 126 are poor, and among these poor AHHs. The average size of the AHHs is 5.3 in the 12 villages surveyed.

14. The primary occupation of majority of the head of AHHs are daily wage earners for agriculture and others. The level of education is low among the head of AHHs. For male only 30 out of 366 (8%) studied above Grade 10 and only 110 (29%) studied Grade 5 and above including 2 females. The illiterate rate is about 60% and above and more for women.

15. The level of income was collected from all the AHHs of the sample survey, with yearly income below Tk 50,000 considered as poor households (HHs)¹. With all AHHs under the poverty line being considered as vulnerable. In this way 159 AHHs are vulnerable due to economic reasons and 96 AHHs are vulnerable due to multiple reasons, including being widowed, handicapped, and/or FHHs. No Indigenous People are living in the embankment area. The gender status, impacts and issues will be further specifically analyzed and documented in a Gender Action Plan (GAP).

16. **Consultations, Disclosure and Participation.** The public consultation process in the project area began in December 2017, as part of the first pre-feasibility study all along the full project. Public consultation meetings (PCMs) and focus group discussions (FGDs) were carried out to limited extent during surveys and provided the AHHs opportunities to express their concerns about land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. Further

¹ These levels were derived from the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day and vulnerability line of \$1 per day converted to BDT.

consultations were carried out in November 2020 in the form of a questionnaire (due to COVID restrictions) dispersed among a sample of APS providing and collating information on the project, and opinions and concerns. Resettlement plans for Project 2 subproject(s) will be prepared, updated and implemented in close consultation with the stakeholders and will further involve FGDs and meetings, particularly with the AHHs. The summary of the resettlement plans will be disclosed on the ADB's website, and the consultation will continue throughout the project implementation period. An information booklet in English has already been designed for approval of the government and is being distributed among the APs as the primary tool for disclosure. There is constant informal communication between stakeholders and local BWDB staff.

17. **COVID-19.** COVID-19 has impacted the Project and its stakeholders. The consultation process has been impacted e.g., project team access to the field has been affected, and vulnerabilities of APs may be impacted real-time through loss of livelihoods, health impacts, among others. Special measures can and have been taken to address such issues. The former issue has been addressed through the distribution of questionnaires and brochures for to facilitate dialogue and consultation. Enhanced surveys will be conducted to reassess vulnerabilities to understand the true impact of COVID on the APs and updated level of vulnerabilities as well as how to address those through livelihoods restoration programming. The consultation methodology will be discussed with the EA, taking into account specific requirements in times of COVID, to achieve improved outreach to affected persons of the project (APs), accuracy of inventories of loss, and other consultation and compensation measures. Depending on the status of COVID at the time of RP preparation, the EA will be requested to put in place adaptive management measures to manage relevant actions (e.g., surveys, consultations, resettlement) in alignment with WHO health and safety guidelines as well as to ensure the project best responds to their needs. The RPs will be updated as relevant to include the COVID adaptive management measures.

18. **Grievance Redress Mechanism.** A project level grievance redress committee (GRC) will be composed of two levels: SMO level and PMO level. Two representatives from BWDB, concerned Union Parishad Chairman, a representative from Aps, NGO representatives, and a resettlement specialist are all members of the GRC. The GRC will meet all APs who have grievances informally as well as formally to ensure speedy and out of court settlement as many disputes as possible. Irrespective of the GRC decisions, an aggrieved person will be free to access the country's legal system at any stage of the grievance redress mechanism.

19. **Legal and Policy Framework.** The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the "Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act of 2017" (ARIPA 2017). The government, under ARIPA 2017, has increased the compensation rate from 1.5 times to 3 times the value of the land. The philosophy underlying the newly enacted legislation is that the persons whose lands are compulsorily acquired should be compensated at "replacement value" for their loss of lands including other assets such as houses, trees, standing crops, and any other impact and damages caused by such acquisition.

20. However, ADB has its own safeguard policies to minimize displacement and require time-bound action plans with measures to restore or improve livelihood and income of those affected by development projects. The project land acquisition and resettlement policy has been harmonized with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). The government DC will assess costs based on the average of the past 12 months and in line with the ARIP Act (2017) to determine the price of compensation, while an independent team (PVAT) will also assess the market values of properties. The DC assessed price will be covered by the government and the difference between both assessments will be covered by the Project.

21. **Income and Livelihood Restoration Program.** The investment program recognizes diminishing income and dislocation of livelihoods during and after relocation of APs. As a result, in addition to providing compensation and resettlement benefits, appropriate supporting measures will be included for income and livelihood restoration of APs.

22. APs will be given preferences for project-related employment whenever possible. BWDB will make provision in the contract with the contractors for employment of APs (with identification cards [ID]) or their dependents and women on a priority basis, provided. The sub-reach resettlement plans will budget an income and livelihood restoration program (ILRP) particularly targeting the poor and the vulnerable groups, including poor FHHs. The ILRP will include human resource development and occupational skill development trainings and subsequent credit support for undertaking suitable business. The main objective of the ILRP will be to improve or, at least restore, the income and livelihood of all APs.

23. **Institutional arrangements for resettlement plan implementation.** BWDB is the owner and executing agency of Project 2. For execution of the project, a project management office (PMO) headed by a project director (PD) has been set up within BWDB. All concerned BWDB field division offices headed by executive engineer have been set up within BWDB as subproject management office (SMO); and concerned SMO has updated relevant resettlement plan before starting implementation work.

24. A resettlement unit (RU) has been established within the PMO headed by chief resettlement officer (CRO) and an implementing nongovernment organization (INGO) for resettlement work will be appointed by the PMO. The RU is responsible for the finalization and implementation of the resettlement plans that includes disbursement of compensation through the deputy commissioner (DC); and distribution of resettlement benefit through its own staff with the assistance of SMOs and INGO. All concerned BWDB field divisions will update their RP prior to award of contract. The RU is also responsible for implementation of an ILRP with the support of a nongovernment organization (NGO). This project also has a GAP and a national/local livelihood development NGO (LD-NGO) that would be recruited to help implementation of ILRP during and after resettlement of the APs.

25. **Finalization Schedule.** The finalization of the RP which will be initiated through implementation of the 100% census in June 2021 and the cut-off dates for this intervention are expected to be between September and November 2021. Based on the detailed design and with the help of DC and JVT, final impacts under the subproject will be obtained and updated resettlement survey will be conducted. This draft RP will be updated along with final impact and revised unit of entitlements measures and resettlement cost. An impact assessment on livelihood and related activities such as fishing in the river, access restriction due to embankment, impact on irrigation facilities and such others will also be conducted and the outcomes included in the final RP.

26. **Implementation Schedule.** A time-bound implementation schedule for the resettlement plan is prepared in accordance with the project construction schedule. The overall schedule of implementation is based on the principle that people affected by the project are paid their due resettlement benefits prior to displacement. The INGO will assist the APs in the process of relocation and resettlement. Individual entitlements (resettlement benefits as per ADB policy and agreed entitlement matrix outside cash compensation under law) on a household basis will be processed by the NGO. Each AP will receive an ID card and an entitlement card. The ID card will be issued by BWDB to the APs as identified during JVS with joint signature of the BWDB representative and Field Coordinator of the Implementing NGO. Photograph of the APs will be attested by the concerned Union Parishad Chairman and pasted on the ID card.

27. The total resettlement plan implementation period is estimated over a period of 3 years. The INGO contract will be awarded at least 9 months before starting construction work so that they can update RP and arrange payment of compensation/resettlement benefits phase by phase to the APs prior to displacement. Implementation of resettlement plan will continue during construction (3 years) and 3 months after construction work for entertaining claims/grievances of the APs regarding payment of compensation and other resettlement benefits. However, some of the activities for the resettlement plan implementation may extend further. The preliminary time bound implementation schedule is placed in the table below.

Table 2 Implementation schedule: (Tentative)

Sl No.	Land Acquisition & Resettlement Activities	Start Date	Completion Date
1.	Contracting & Orientation of INGO	1 Jan 2022	31 Jan 2022
2.	Information Campaign	1 Feb 2022	31 Mar 2022
3.	Consultation and focused group discussion	1 Feb 2022	31 Dec 2023
4.	Formation of Committees by MOWR	1 Mar 2022	31 Mar 2022
5.	Design/Development of RP Implementation Tools	1 Feb 2022	28 Feb 2022
6.	Joint Verification Survey by JVT	1 Feb 2022	31 Jul 2022
7.	Property Valuation Survey and determination of unit rate by PVAT	31 Mar 2022	31 Mar 2022
8.	Data Processing and Determination of Individual Entitlements	1 Oct 2022	31 Dec 2022
9.	Preparation & Submission of Resettlement Budget and individual entitlement to BWDB	1 Nov 2022	31 Dec 2022
10.	Approval of Resettlement Budget by BWDB	1 Jan 2023	15 Feb 2023
11.	Payment of compensation/resettlement benefits to APs by BWDB	1 Feb 2023	31 Dec 2023
12.	Redress of Grievances	1 Dec 2022	30 Jun 2023
13.	Payment of other Resettlement benefits based on GRC decision	1 Jan 2023	31 Dec 2024
14.	Training and Income Generation Programs	1 Apr 2022	31 Dec 2022
15.	Submission of project completion report	1 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
16.	Monitoring and Evaluation	1 Jan 2022	31 Dec 2023

28. **Resettlement and Self-relocation.** Land acquisition impacting the livelihood of APs has been avoided as much as possible and the AHHs have opted for self-relocation with the cash compensation. But there is a need of some land acquisition for access roads that will be short as possible. For self-relocation, BWDB will assist as far as feasible (depending on location and budget availability) raising individual plots with sand dredging, a common technique in Bangladesh for re-claiming, low-lying flooded lands and providing transitional support and development assistance in line with the ADB SPS 2009 and the RF, including, where relevant, assessment of land market, assistance from INGO to locate alternate lands, land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities. Assistance will be provided to affected businesses to restore their businesses and incomes. All businesspeople, including renters, will receive a cash grant for loss of access to business premises, in form of a one-time cash grant against loss of income. This assistance is intended to supplement the income loss during the transitional period to re-establish

businesses at new sites. Long-term ILRP for post-relocation activities will be designed and implemented over a period of 4 years.

29. **Land Acquisition and Resettlement Costs.** The total budget for the Project 2 JRB-1 sub-reach resettlement is Tk1,349,034,016 or about \$15,908,420 including additional 200% cost of market price for land based on current market price, determined by DC, and additional 100% cost for structures, crops and trees including resettlement benefits. In addition, the difference between the DC rate and the independently assessed PVAT rate will be paid by the project (BWDB). The total budget for land acquisition and resettlement for the Shahajadpur 7.9 km embankment has been calculated considering the new government Acts/Orders on land acquisition. There is also a 10% contingency considered for unforeseen costs. Details in Appendix 4.

30. The estimated budget of this draft RP is Tk 1,478,599,847 (\$ 17,498,223) including 10% contingency to cover any cost escalation or additional requirement during project implementation. In addition to this resettlement budget, the project will provide a livelihood restoration program under a dedicated NGO for which additional cost provisioned under the program is Tk 56,108,600 or about \$661,658.

31. **Monitoring and Evaluation.** Carrying out land acquisition and related resettlement under the project, will involve information and data including detailed information and data on land parcels, standing structures, trees, ownership (including all kind of interest), loss quantities etc. On the other hand, quite several agencies, including BWDB (PMO and SMOs), district administrations, INGOs will be involved in the implementation of the activities. Considering large quantity of data and processing needs, it is sensible to establish a computerized databank. The Institutional Strengthening and Project Management Consultant (ISPMC) team has already carried out surveys and developed a database of estimated impacts and losses. This database and information to be collected in future together will form land acquisition and resettlement databank. The databank will act as the key source of information for implementation, monitoring and evaluation purposes. An automated AP file, covering all the losses of individual HH, will be prepared for using it as an input towards preparation of entitlement cards and payment statement. These automated files will reflect all the identified losses, all the entitlement, the entitlements paid and the amount pending. There will be a computerized resettlement management information system (MIS) which will enhance the institutional capacity of both BWDB and the INGO in land acquisition and resettlement management for the project. Resettlement plan implementation will be supervised and monitored by the CRO in coordination with concerned field divisions and staff of RP-INGO. The monitoring will be done both internally and externally to provide feedback to BWDB and to assess the effectiveness of the resettlement policy and implementation. The monitoring will use appropriate indicators as developed by BWDB with assistance from the construction supervision consultant (CSC). The CSC will conduct regular monitoring of the resettlement plan implementation and submit reports to the executing agency for its required semi-annual monitoring reports to the ADB. Finally, an external monitoring will be carried out through an appropriate agency during implementation.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background and Project Description

1. The Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (FRERMIP) is financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Government of The Netherlands (GoN), and Government of Bangladesh (GoB). The Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) is the executing agency. The investment program is to be financed through a multi-tranche financing facility (MFF). The MFF provides loan amounts of up to a maximum of \$255 million; further financing is provided by the GoB and GoN. The investment program total cost is approximately \$480 million.
 2. The investment program has the following individual tranche outputs contributing to the facility's outputs: (i) flood and riverbank erosion risk mitigation functioning at priority river reaches, (ii) a strengthened institutional system for FRERM, and (iii) an operational program management system. The investment program's executing agency is the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) under the Ministry of Water Resources. The Department of Disaster Management (DDM) under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief is the implementing agency for community-based flood risk management activities.
 3. The investment program was designed to be implemented over 9 years and financed in three tranches. Project 1 was approved for a loan of \$65.0 million and a grant of \$15.3 million from the Government of the Netherlands on 3 July 2014, signed on 14 August 2014, and became effective on 17 September 2014. Due to implementation delays experienced under Project 1 and preparation of the subsequent tranches, which have been exacerbated by COVID-19 induced lockdowns, the government proposed to (i) combine the remaining tranches into a single and final tranche (hereinafter known as Project 2), and (ii) to extend the MFF availability period until 26 June 2024. Project 2 will apply the same technologies and methodologies as developed during Project 1, except for minor improvements that consider the actual site conditions, such as latest erosion and river morphology, and lessons learned from Project 1.
 4. A Resettlement Framework (RF) for FRERMIP was originally formulated and adopted in 2014 following SPS 2009 and Bangladesh legal and policy framework and subsequently in revised in 2018 for Tranche 1. That RF was updated for Project 2 in 2021 and this RP is based on the 2021 updated version and has been prepared to guide, screen, categorize, prepare and implement the respective subproject resettlement plans under Project 2 in accordance with the legal and policy framework of GoB, and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).
 5. The works under Project 2 are a continuation of those under Project 1, which will continue the actions of the road map of the Framework Financing Agreement (FFA) of the MFF by integrating the long-term stabilization approach beyond emergency response to critical erosion and introducing suitable measures for more systematic river stabilization to result in a more stable river corridor. This includes broadening the knowledge base, enlarging the suite of river training technologies with nature-based solutions, and integrating river stabilization with floodplain management.
 6. Specifically, Project 2 consists of: (i) 30 km of riverbank protection with innovative technologies, combined with nature-based solutions for channel closure; (ii) 7.9 km of climate-resilient flood embankment; (iii) a distributary off take; (iv) 2 regulators and fish passes to improve drainage and river-floodplain connectivity; and (v) 40 km of strengthening
-

of underwater riverbank protection works following the adaptive approach. Other activities include community-based flood risk management and livelihood support training, institutional strengthening, and knowledge development.

7. Table 1 outlines the civil works proposed under Project 2 and salient features at each subproject area, while Figure 1 depicts the location of the subprojects and sites.

Table 1 Scope of Works of Project 2

Subproject/Work Item	Scope of Work	Remarks
JRB-1 - subproject		
Shahjadpur flood embankment	7.9 km realignment along the Hurasagar and Korot oya Rivers	This is an extension of the flood embankment at Kajjuri built under Project 1 and will close the remaining reach to achieve full benefits of this subproject. LGED may build a road on the top of the embankment and held informal meetings with the BWDB field office on this.
Regulator with fish passes	2 nos. to the Hurashagar River.	Additional to the DMF of the MFF.
Riverbank protection	3.5 km new works at Benotia in extension of the Kojjuri revetment. 7 km new works at Enayetpur	1 km of Project 1 work was deferred to Project 2 due to char formation in this area. However, the bankline channel has returned and BWDB provided emergency protection that now needs to be upgraded to 3.5 km of full protection. Out of the 11 km initially planned for Project 2, only 7 km will be required to stabilize the river upstream of Enayetpur.
JLB-2 - subproject		
River training	15.5 km bifurcation stabilization upstream of Chauhali	This work is an extension to the 7 km Chauhali revetment built under Project 1. The works will stabilize the approach channel to the bifurcation and prevent severe bank erosion and merger of Jamuna and Dhaleswari rivers. This is an extension of the 5 km initially planned in the FAM and was adjusted due to unfavorable morphological development.
Land recovery	Updating model study for Solimabad channel closure with recent morphology Intelligent dredging of the Jamuna to overload the Solimabad channel with sediment and reclaim the Solimabad char	Works downstream of Chauhali as originally planned to recover lost floodplain from the river. This work is part of the river stabilization plan. Approximately 6,000 ha of lost floodplain to be recovered. Works will free about 15 km of bankline along the left bank channels from riverbank erosion. The approach planned in the FAM had

		to be adjusted to account for changed river situation and incorporate “building with nature” approach.
PLB-1 - subproject		
Riverbank protection	4 km upstream extension work,	Per original FAM approach, 4 km extension upstream.
Adaptation and emergency works		
Adaptation	40 km	Extended from the original approach of the FAM to incorporate previously built sites, as well as expected works at Projects 1 and 2 sites.
Emergency	6 km	To cover for unforeseen developments.

32. BWDB = Bangladesh Water Development Board, DMF = design and monitoring framework, FAM = facility administration manual, JLB = Jamuna Left Bank, JRB = Jamuna Right Bank, km = kilometer, MFF = multitranchise financing facility, PLB = Padma Left Bank.

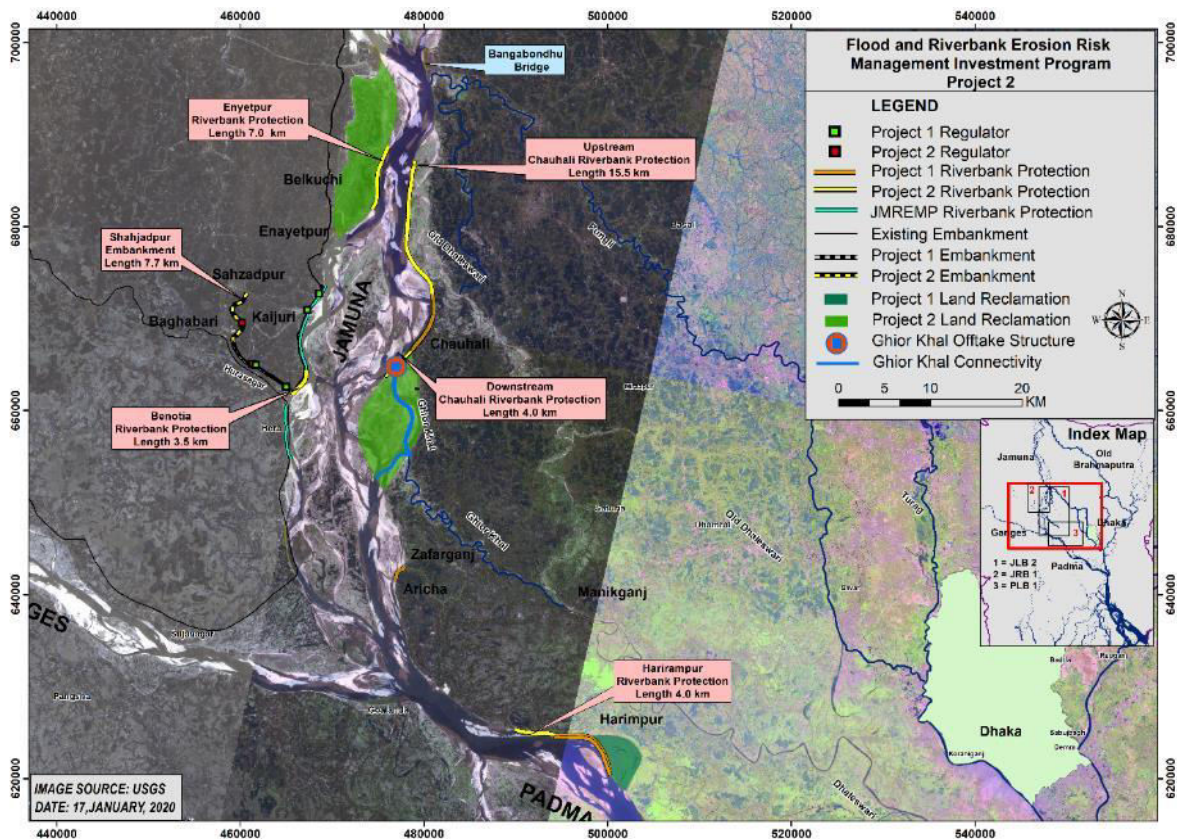


Figure 1 Project interventions

B. The Proposed Work Overview

8. The investment program is the follow-on project of the JMREMP. It aims to sustain incomes and livelihoods of people living along the three main rivers of Bangladesh—the Jamuna, the Ganges, and the Padma. It will enhance resilience to flood and riverbank erosion risks through strengthening the flood and riverbank erosion management system, including the knowledge base and underlying institutions; and by establishing integrated non-structural and structural risk management measures at priority erosion sites and

addressing their sustainability. The program takes a sector approach to applying the multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) modality, to allow for (i) the flexible, adaptive, phased interventions that are technically most appropriate given the dynamic river morphology; (ii) strategic longer-term flood and riverbank erosion risk management planning; and (iii) longer-term and more effective support for institutional capacity enhancement in the sector.

9. The works related to this resettlement plan refer to the construction of the flood embankment near Shahjadpur in subproject area JRB-1. The embankment will be built as extension of the flood embankment constructed in Project-1 of the MFF to close a remaining gap between the Project-1 embankment and existing road embankments. The work entails construction of an earthen embankment with a sand core and clay cladding, which will be planted with reeds to mitigate wave impact and surface erosion (Figure 2). To allow drainage and movement of fish through the embankment, two regulator and fish passes will be constructed in existing khals (small seasonal rivers). The embankment will be constructed along the Hurasagar and Korotoya rivers. No land will be required for borrow pits as the materials for construction will be taken from the rivers.

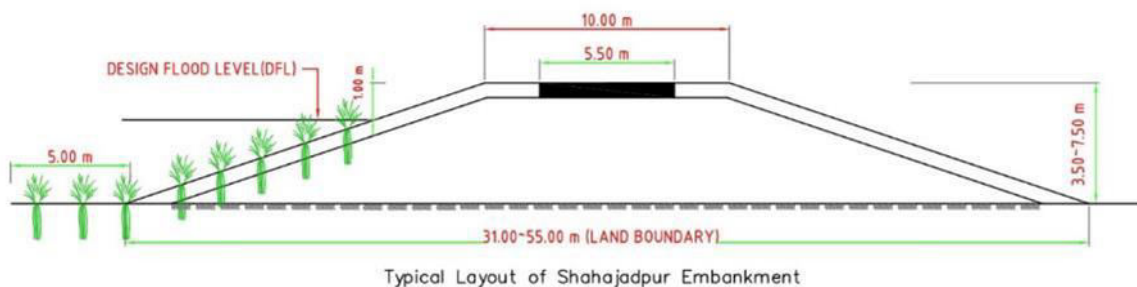


Figure 2 Sample Cross Section of the proposed embankment

C. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

10. The objective of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to identify and mitigate all such unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the project and resettle the displaced persons and restore their livelihoods. This RP has been prepared based on the project census survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders. The plan complies with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 designed by ADB to protect the rights of the displaced persons and communities.

11. This draft RP is number 1 of four RPs developed for Project 2 (Table 2). All four RPs are being prepared under a sector approach and taking a phased approach to planning and implementation as outlined in the Resettlement Framework (RF) (paras. 8-13). RP 1 does not need river stabilization work done and so will start from Phase two of the RF in June 2021. It was necessary to delay finalization of this RP due to COVID-19 which blocked the implementation of a 100% census.

12. The finalization of the RP which will be initiated through implementation of the 100% census in June 2021 and the cut-off dates for this intervention are expected to be between September and November 2021. Based on the detailed design and with the help of DC and JVT, final impacts under the subproject will be obtained and updated resettlement survey will be conducted. This draft RP will be updated along with final impact and revised unit of

entitlements measures and resettlement cost. An impact assessment on livelihood and related activities such as fishing in the river, access restriction due to embankment, impact on irrigation facilities and such others will also be conducted and the outcomes included in the final RP. The final assessment process will also include livelihood impacts post covid situation and consider related vulnerability criteria accordingly. The final preparation, update, and implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement plan including all surveys will be conducted prior to contract award.

13. A nongovernmental organization (NGO)/firm will be hired by the project management office (PMO) to assess the land requirement and resettlement impacts and prepare the necessary RP implementation activities. The NGO/firm supported by the PMO will prepare the additional required RP and assist in the implementation of the resettlement activities and develop a monitoring information system to follow and ensure the payment of compensation are duly disbursed to the affected people prior to physical or economic displacement. The process for revising and updating the RPs is provided in Section IV of the RF. An external safeguard monitor will be engaged to monitor the preparation and implementation of resettlement and land acquisition.

14. The value of land to be acquired will be determined by the DC office on basis of land value categories (homestead, agricultural land, fallow, pond, etc.) per mouza (village) affected. As per the provision of ARIPA-2017, the base cost will be determined by the Government on the basis of prevailing market rate and 200% will be added on the base cost. There is a provision of an additional 100% top-up in case of loss of livelihood or presence of any immovable properties or trees etc. Since the riverside land are mostly being cultivated by the owners, they will be eligible for 300% top-up. These will be verified by the implementing NGO through group discussions with APs. PVAT will independently assess the replacement cost of the land based on real market value. The difference between this rate and the DC rate defined as per the ARIPA Act 2017 (based on the average past 12 months rate) will paid by the project (BWDB).

Table 2: Details Resettlement Planning under Project 2

RP. No.	Resettlement Plan	Components
1	Shahjadpur Embankment under JRB-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="804 1301 1420 1406">· 7.9 km of Shahjadpur embankment realignment along the Hurasagar and Korotoya rivers <li data-bbox="804 1429 1420 1496">· Two vent regulators with fish passes at the chainage of km 18.150 and km 24.200

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

15. The impacts under the proposed embankment are based on the findings of the household survey on the alignment of the proposed embankment in December 2017. The SES was carried out to measure the impacts and the conditions of the AHHs. The sample survey covered a total of 366 AHHs (comprising all AHHs with homestead or commercial structures within the RoW), which included 21 FHH and 242 vulnerable households and the SES part included 5 FHH and 47 vulnerable households. The information collected during the survey as well as through FGDs on land rates was used for preparing the initial budget. Further detailed information about the households affected by agriculture land will be provided on completion of LAP and identification of the APs owning the agriculture land.

16. For the full length of embankment as per proposed design 43.4 ha of land will be required, which includes homestead, agricultural, commercial, orchard land, and pond area. Out of 43.4 ha of total land requirement, 9.3 ha is government owned khas land, mostly comprising of land covered by the old embankment. The settlers without titles on this government lands will be compensated for their non-land assets and will receive resettlement benefits as per the entitlement matrix. A total of 34.1 ha of private land will be acquired under the project.

D. Impact on Land

17. The land will be acquired within the settlements areas in one district (Sirajganj), one upazila (Shahajadpur) and three unions (Habibuli, Potalia, Rupabati). It will affect 366 families comprising about 1,944 persons. The alignment of the embankment goes through private cultivated land, commercial land, and pond areas and the impacts identified through the resettlement survey of the settlement area is presented in the (Table 3).

Table 3 Categories of Lands Affected

Division	District	Upazila	Union	Land Use	Affected Area (Dec)	Total
Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Shahjadpur	Habibullah	Agriculture	10.88	20.87
				Commercial	0.08	
				Flower/Teak Garden	0.01	
				Homestead Land	3.58	
				Homestead Structure	6.30	
				Pond	0.02	
			Potajia	Commercial	0.49	2.65
				Agriculture	0.52	
				Homestead Land	0.89	
				Homestead Structure	0.72	
				Orchard	0.04	
			Rupbati	Homestead Structure	2.24	4.64
				Agriculture	0.70	
				Bamboo Garden	0.02	
Homestead Land	1.68					
Sub Total						28.16

*This does not include (agricultural) land of APs who are not living on the land. These will be identified and surveyed after confirming the embankment alignment and before starting of the construction phase.

18. Of the 366 households losing land and being physically displaced, 287 households out of the 297 surveyed households will be significantly impacted by losing more than 10% of their land (Table 4).

Table 4 Portion of land affected*

Percentage of land affected	MHH	FHH	Total	
0% to 9.99%	8	2	10	3%
10% to 24.99%	6	0	6	2%
25% to 49.99%	9	0	9	3%
50% to 74.99%	15	0	15	5%
75% to 100%	240	17	257	87%
Total	278	19	297	100%

*Note: Only 297 households have landholdings, the difference of 69 households are landless or unresponsive to the survey.

E. Impact on Structures

19. Based on the 366 AHH surveyed along the ROW, 1,333 structures (including different type of residences, kitchen, latrine, animal sheds, tubewell, and others) with a total floor area of 229,019 square feet will be impacted and removed. Following detailed design and during 100% census, the impacted structures will be assessed for viability in consultation with AHHs. Details are provided in Table 5.

Table 5 Total Structures Impacted

Land Use	Qty	Floor Size (square feet)		
		Total	Avg	HHs
Animal Shed; Kutcha	109	19,686	181	96
Animal Shed; Pucca	2	204	102	2
Animal Shed; Thatched	21	4,190	200	20
Kitchen; C.I Sheet & Concrete Floor	2	500	250	2
Kitchen; Kutcha	192	13,679	71	166
Kitchen; Pucca	4	335	84	4
Kitchen; Semi-Pucca	1	350	350	1
Kitchen; Thatched	48	5,493	114	48
Latrine; C.I Sheet & Concrete Floor	12	520	43	11
Latrine; Cemented	72	2,677	37	70
Latrine; Not Cemented	65	1,736	27	65
Latrine; Slab	22	563	26	21
Other	33	2,585	78	24
Residence; C.I Sheet & Concrete Floor	32	12,785	400	28
Residence; Kutcha	446	132,043	296	282
Residence; Pucca	22	9,720	442	21
Residence; Semi-Pucca	78	19,840	254	52
Residence; Thatched	1	250	250	1
Well; Tube-Well (nos.)	171	1,863	11	167
Total	1333	229019		

20. From the total structure area affected, 135 HHs will have their business structures affected and will require relocation. Details in Table 6.

Table 6 Sources of Livelihood Impacted*

Business Class	Details of affected businesses									
	Households	Size (sq ft)	Gender Business head		Ownership		No of family members involved		No of employees	
			Male	Female	Land owned	landless	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agricultural	8	2,917	8	0	8	0	9	3	0	0
Dairy-Livestock Farm	80	8,480	78	2	70	10	132	38	0	0
Fish pond	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handloom Factory	6	2,500	6	0	4	2	19	0	0	0
Other	32	2,500	31	1	25	7	44	11	30	0
Poultry Farm	3	930	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Restaurant-Tea Stall	1	150	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Shop-Store	5	1,506	5	0	3	2	11	0	0	0
Total	135	19,283	132	3	114	21	220	52	30	0

*Note: Only businesses within the right of way of the embankment are shown here. All will require to be relocated.

F. Impact on Trees

21. A total of 7,048 trees comprising of 1,008 saplings, 131 small trees, 603 medium trees and 4,871 fully grown trees will be affected. There are 2,066 fruit trees, 2,395 timber trees, and the rest are groves, medicinal, vegetable (sajna). Details are provided in Table 7.

Table 7 List of Trees Affected

Tree Class	Tree Name	Sapling	Small	Medium	Fully Growth	Total
Fruit	Amra	0	0	1	15	16
	Atta	1	0	6	17	24
	Baroi	0	0	7	68	75
	Betel-Nut	0	0	0	19	19
	Coconut	0	10	22	176	208
	Guava	0	15	36	146	197
	Jackfruit	0	21	23	347	391
	Jalpai	0	1	0	11	12
	Jam	0	4	3	16	23
	Jambura	0	0	0	2	2

Tree Class	Tree Name	Sapling	Small	Medium	Fully Growth	Total
	Jamrul	0	0	0	3	3
	Kamranga	0	0	0	12	12
	Katbel	0	1	0	2	3
	Lychee	0	2	6	10	18
	Mango	5	39	101	840	985
	Papaya	0	2	15	53	70
	Tamarind	0	0	0	1	1
	Wood Apple	0	1	0	6	7
		6	96	220	1,744	2,066
Groves	Bamboo	0	0	2	119	121
	Banana	0	0	21	316	337
		0	0	23	435	458
Medicinal	Arjun	0	0	0	4	4
	Eucalyptus	0	0	0	62	62
	Neem	0	0	8	55	63
		0	0	8	121	129
Other	Other	2	16	42	1,412	1,472
		2	16	42	1,412	1,472
Timber-Fuel	Banyan	0	0	0	4	4
	Debdaru	0	0	5	18	23
	Hijal	0	0	0	7	7
	Kadom	0	0	23	56	79
	Koroi	0	0	2	11	13
	Mahogoni	0	10	130	243	383
	Shimul	0	0	0	3	3
	Sisso	0	0	0	16	16
	Ukaliftas	1,000	9	150	1,236	2,395
		1,000	19	310	1,594	2,923
Vegetables	Sajna	0	0	0	35	35

22. The impact on affected crops will be provided after the agricultural plot user's survey has been carried out and the land acquisition plan identifying plots owners. The resettlement plan will be updated to ensure inclusion of crop loss, if any, and appropriate compensation for any loss of crops will be made.

23. During the detailed design, impacts will be minimized by modifying alignment and avoiding settlement areas and common properties.

24. The number of agricultural plots users to be affected is yet to be finalized on the basis of land acquisition plan submission to land registry department for identifying the plot owners of agri-land. In addition, another agricultural plot users' survey in the agriculture land affected will be launched and have a impact on the budget with some additional crop compensation. As such, the budget will be updated along with the updated RP.

25. Along the new embankment and within the ROW, two regulators with fish passes in Selachapri Mouza are going to be built together with the construction of a regulator with fish pass near Kaijuri. The land acquisition mainly covers the access channels for the regulator and fish passes with a total of 3.6 ha. As these largely follow existing channels (khals) the impact on actual agricultural land/ crops is expected to be low. From the overlay of the embankment alignment on the mouza maps, a LAP is prepared which comprised the list of plots to be affected in the different mouza and lay out of the embankment in maps is given in Appendix 7.

G. Impacts on Common Property Resources

26. Based on the assessment, for the section on Shahjadpur, there are no common property resources that will be impacted. Impacts on any common property resources will be avoided by changes in alignment or replaced/compensated if unavoidable.

H. Impacts on Indigenous Peoples

27. There are no indigenous peoples in the project area as defined by ADB SPS.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION

A. Area of the Shahjadpur Embankment

28. The administrative locations of Shahjadpur embankment under JRB-1 of Project 2 covers 1 Division, 1 District, 1 Upazila, 3 Unions and 12 villages. The total length is 7.9 km (initially assessed) with the alignment partially covering agricultural land and partially following the alignment of an old, eroded embankment.

B. Methodology Used for the Socio-economic Survey

29. The socioeconomic survey (SES) was conducted by a group of sociologists and junior engineers under the leadership of social development and resettlement specialist. The SES was conducted using tablets to digitally fill questionnaires, collect GPS coordinates of the location and photos of the locality (the questionnaire is included in Appendix 9). This technology furthermore allows for faster and more accurate data processing.

30. The preliminary survey was conducted and listed the probable affected items with measurements in case of structures. In addition to that some other methods combined to get accurate information; for example, social research and census survey, household survey including female-headed households (FHH) list, stakeholder consultations, public meeting, participatory rapid appraisal (PRA), and in-depth interview or key informant interview (KII).

C. Socio-economic Profile of Affected Population

31. The following section presents the key findings with regard to the socio-economic profile of the affected population in Project 2 under JRB-1 component, as derived from the SES conducted in December 2017. The SES was carried out on the ROW for the proposed embankment in the settlement areas that will be affected. The identification of the affected households (AHs) by agricultural land beyond the settlement areas is yet to be conducted through the agricultural plot owner's survey before starting the construction of the embankment and associated hydraulic structures. The number of AHHs by agricultural land only will also derive from the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) after identification of landowners by the assistant commissioner (Land) offices and carried out by DC on the basis of the LAP (Appendix 7).

i. Demographic Information

32. The affected area covers 1 district, 1 upazilas, 3 unions, and 12 villages. A total of 366 HHs with 1,944 people will be affected (loss of residential and commercial structures); out of 1,944 population, 987 are male and 957 are female. See village wise details in the Table 8.

Table 8 Area Coverage and Number of Affected Populations

District	Upazila	Union	Village	Mouza	Affected People		
					Male	Female	HH
Sirajganj	Shahjadpur	Habibull	Kumir Goalia	Ishardiya	2	2	1
			Kumir Goalia	Kumir Goalia	19	12	7
			Kumir Goalia	Nagardala	3	3	2
			Nagardala	Ishardiya	7	2	5
			Rotonkandi (Part)	Ishardiya	7	6	2
			Rotonkandi (Part)	Nundaha	1	1	1
			Rotonkandi (Part)	Rotonkandi	302	302	132
			Badalbari	Ishardiya	43	33	18
		Potajia	Nundaha	Nundaha	55	56	24
			Gangaprassad	Potajia	52	57	25
			Nundaha	Potajia	107	112	41
			Nundaha	Rotonkandi	5	6	3
			Nundaha	Sheila	3	2	1
			Potajia	Potajia	12	8	4
			Boyra	Potajia	2	2	1
		Rupabati	Selachapri	Selachapri	145	132	46
			Ahmedpur	Ahmedpur	104	98	29
			Ahmedpur	Dombaria	104	113	21
			Rupabati	Selachapri	14	10	3
		Totals					987

ii. Level of Education

33. Out of 366 HHs, only 21 HHs heads are female and 345 HH heads are male; which is very common in Bangladesh. Regarding education, only two of the FHH have education up to Grade 5 and majority of them are illiterate. For male, 132s HH heads have education while 213 HH heads are illiterate. See details in the Table 9.

Table 9 Level of Education of Household Head by Gender

	HH Heads		
	Males	Females	Total
1st grade	9	0	9
2nd grade	3	0	3
3rd grade	4	0	4
4th grade	8	0	8
5th grade	28	2	30

	HH Heads		
	Males	Females	Total
6th grade	7	0	7
7th grade	6	0	6
8th grade	11	0	11
9th grade	7	0	7
10th grade	19	0	19
Secondary level or equivalent	14	0	14
Higher Secondary Certificate	7	0	7
Graduation or equivalent	9	0	9
No grade passed	204	18	222
No Reply	9	1	10
Totals	345	21	366

iii. Occupational Profile

34. Heads of households hold varied occupations, from cultivation in own land, fisherman, rickshaw mechanic or rickshaw driver, vendor weaver, petty traders; there are also unemployed person who are actually seasonal worker in various fields. Most of the HH heads are daily wage labor in agriculture field (see Table 10).

Table 10: Primary Occupation of the Affected Households Heads

Upazila	Occupation	Household Heads		
		Male	Female	HH
Shahjadpur	Cultivation in owned land	9	0	9
	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	120	4	124
	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	48	2	50
	Fisherman	4	0	4
	Housewife	0	7	7
	Mechanic (rickshaw)	2	0	2
	Migrant Worker	7	0	7
	No Reply	16	3	19
	Other	47	1	48
	Petty trader	13	0	13
	Poultry rearing	4	0	4
	Rickshaw/Rickshaw van driver	15	0	15
	Salaried person in govt/private	5	0	5
	Unemployed	23	2	25
	Vendor	16	0	16
Weaver	16	2	18	
Totals		345	21	366

iv. Level of Income of Affected Population

35. This area is dominated by agriculture and daily wage earners-based HHs and Table 11 shows that they have varied occupations due to climate condition and frequent changes of natural disaster including floods.

Table 11: Level of Annual Income of HH Heads (Tk)

Occupation	Male Household Head							Female Household Head						
	0-	30,000-	50,000-	1,00,000	>1,80,000	No Response	Total	0-	30,000-	50,000-	1,00,000	>1,80,000	No Response	Total
	30,000	50,000	1,00,000	-1,80,000				30,000	50,000	1,00,000	-1,80,000			
Cultivation in owned land	1	5	2	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daily wage laborer (Agri)	11	50	50	3	4	2	120	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	4	17	18	6	2	1	48	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fisherman	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housewife	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	7
Mechanic (rickshaw	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Migrant Worker	0	0	1	2	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Reply	0	4	5	1	0	6	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other	3	12	8	12	8	4	47	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Petty trader	0	0	3	7	3	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry rearing	0	2	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickshaw/Rickshaw van driver	0	5	9	1	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salaried person in govt/private	0	2	2	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broker	19	1	2	0	1	0	23	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Vendor	0	3	4	4	5	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaver	0	3	11	1	1	0	16	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
	38	107	117	40	30	13	345	11	3	6	0	1	0	21

v. Poverty Status

36. This area is dominated by poor populations, with a total of 314 HH heads coming from poor, vulnerable, and low-income family. The medium and rich families are mostly dependent on agriculture product, which is also affected by natural disaster almost every year. See Table 12.

Table 12: Income Level of AHHs

Yearly Income Level	MHH	FHH	Total
No Response	13	0	13
Below Poverty Line (0-50,000)	145	14	159
Lower Medium (50,000-1,00,000)	117	6	123
Medium (1,00,000-1,80,000)	40	0	40
Rich (>1,80,000)	30	1	31
Totals	345	21	366

vi. Gender Status

37. In the below (Table 13) showed that only 5.7% (21 out of 366) HH heads are female and five villages have no FHHs.

Table 13: Numbers of Male and Female Populations

Village	Gender of household head		
	Males	Females	Total
Ahmedpur	46	4	50
Badalbari	18	0	18
Boyra	1	0	1
Gangaprassad	23	2	25
Kumir Goalia	9	1	10
Nagardala	5	0	5
Nundaha	64	5	69
Potajia	4	0	4
Rotonkandi (Part)	129	6	135
Rupbati	3	0	3
Selachapri	43	3	46
Totals	345	21	366

vii. Status of Landholding

38. Land holding in the area is generally low, with an average land holding per household of only 21 decimals (about 0.21 acres, 0.08 ha) and only 4 households owning more than one ha. The vast majority is either landless (65 out of 366 HH, 18%) or own very small plots of less than 0.22 ha (280 out of 366 HH, about 76%) as presented in the Table 14..

Table 14: Land holding of AH

Land holding (ha)	MHH	FHH	Total
Landless	63	2	65
<0.22 ha	262	18	280
0.22 - 0.5 ha	9	0	9
0.5 - 1 ha	4	0	4
>1 ha	3	1	4
No response	4	0	4
Total	345	21	366

viii. Socio-Economic Profile of Affected Households

39. In addition to the census and IoL survey, a socio-economic sample survey was conducted for 20% of the census and IoL sample. The following tables summarize the result from this SES covering 61 HHs.

40. The access to healthcare by the affected households appears to be reasonably good with almost 90% of respondents (44 of 50) name a doctor or hospital as first point of contact in the event of illness.

Table 15 Point of contact for illness

First point of contact in the event of illness	MHH	FHH	Total	
Doctor	42	1	43	70%
Hospital	0	1	1	2%
Quack	6	0	6	10%
Other	0	0	0	0%
No response	8	3	11	18%
Total	56	5	61	100.00%

41. About 52% of households have taken loans, with about one third for agriculture, business or house construction and only one household reporting to have taken a loan for food purchase. Two households took up loans for marriage. Most loans were taken from grameen bank, BRAC and other NGOs.

Table 16 Reason for taking loans

Reason for loan	MHH	FHH	Total	%
Education	0	0	0	0%
Health	0	0	0	0%
Agriculture	8	0	8	25%
Business	8	0	8	25%
House construction	6	1	7	22%
Food purchase	1	0	1	3%
Marriage	2	0	2	6%
Other	3	0	3	9%
No response	3	0	3	9%
Total	31	1	32	100%

42. Source of water for most AHHs is tube wells, which is used for 84% for cooking and 92% for drinking. About half of respondents know about the arsenic concentration of the water in the tube well.

Table 17 Source of water

Source of water	Cooking water				Drinking water			
	MHH	FHH	Total		MHH	FHH	Total	
Mud Well	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Pond	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
River/Pond	4	0	4	7%	0	0	0	0%
Tube well	47	4	51	84%	52	4	56	92%im
Other	1	0	1	2%	0	0	0	0%
No response	4	1	5	8%	4	1	5	8%
Total	56	5	61	100%	56	5	61	100%

43. About 90% of respondents have access to a latrine, but only about half to a sanitary latrine type.

Table 18 Latrine type

Latrine type	MHH	FHH	Total	
Sanitary	25	2	27	44%
Non-Sanitary (Kutcha)	25	1	26	43%
Open Land (no latrine)	0	1	1	2%
No response	6	1	7	11%

44. About 90% of respondents use electricity in their homes.

Table 19 Electricity use

Electricity use	MHH	FHH	Total	
Yes	34	4	38	62%
No	3	1	4	7%
No response	19	0	19	31%

ix. Vulnerability of the Affected Households

45. Out of 366 total HHs, 242 HHs are vulnerable with some fulfilling more than one criteria of vulnerability; for example physically disabled persons. Most common reason for vulnerability is low income followed by landlessness, with more than half of the landless (35 out of 65 HH) being poor. There are no ethnic minority AHHs in the project area. Summary is given in the Table 14 while more details of the identified as vulnerable are given in Table 22. On completion of detailed design and during the DMS and final census and socio-economic survey, adverse Covid impacts on APs will be assessed and considered as relevant and the updated numbers will be included as vulnerable households.

Table 20 Number of Vulnerable Households

Vulnerability Component	HHs
Total Vulnerable HHs	242
Landless	65
Elderly (above 60)	44
Female Household Head	21
Disabled HHs	43
Low Income Rate (Tk 0 - 50,000/yr)	159
Government Support	52

*Some HHs have more than one criteria of vulnerability, as such total will not add up. There are no tribes, minor races, or small ethnic communities in the area

x. Details of the Affected Female-headed Households

46. Table 23 provides detailed information of affected FHH only. There is a provision to provide additional grant for FHH as per entitlement matrix.

Table 21 Female-headed Households with Category of Losses*

Location	Age	Occupation	Annual Income, Tk	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Kumir Goalia	51	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	36	Unemployed/ dependent/ children	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	45	Housewife	>1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	37	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Agriculture	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	75	Housewife	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	41	Housewife	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	49	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprassad	51	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprassad	60	No Reply	0-30,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	70	Housewife	0-30,000	0-30,000	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	49	No Reply	0-30,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	53	Unemployed/ dependent/ children	0-30,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	45	Weaver	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	40	No Reply	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	48	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	0-30,000	Bamboo Garden	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	50	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	65	Housewife	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	56	Housewife	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	30	Weaver	50,000-1,00,000	Agriculture	
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	60	Housewife	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner

*Note: Names, names of father and husband as well as the National ID card number have been excluded to anonymize the APs but are known to the author of the resettlement plan.

IV. CONSULTATION, DISCLOSURE AND PARTICIPATION

A. Consultation Process

47. Initial consultation and sharing with local people in the area was done through different surveys to elicit the views and opinions about the proposed project and its ultimate objective of river corridor stabilization and reclamation of land. So this resettlement plan has been prepared based on the findings of this initial consultation and SES done by a group of staff having social and engineering background that was led by the National Social Development, Gender and Resettlement Expert of the project.

B. Embankment and the Project Stakeholders

48. The stakeholders of the embankment and project are APs, agriculture farmers, local business community, community people, fishermen, boatmen, local government institutions (LGI), BWDB, under the Ministry of Water Resources as the executing agency, DDM as the implementing agency, Department of Forest (DoF), other government agencies, and ADB. Other stakeholders include the businesspeople groups like contractors, sub-contractors, and suppliers during the construction period. The project aims to support local development and flood protection through better communication.

49. Consultation of resettlement issues was conducted with all level stakeholders to gather feedback on potential risks and probable mitigation measures to address the resettlement issues. Encouraging all level stakeholders to participate in the consultation meetings by receiving views from representatives of different groups including affected shopkeepers, residential structure owners, fishermen, local traders, women and vulnerable groups, etc.

C. Public Consultation Meetings

50. Following the survey, consultations were held in the area in March and November 2020, with the latter ones conducted through a questionnaire with support from the executing agency due to Covid-19 pandemic related restrictions. A brochure providing information on the Project, compensations, expected impacts and mechanisms began distribution in late April 2021. There is constant informal consultation happening in the Project area with interaction between the Stakeholders and BWDB. The consultation process will be further intensified during the detailed design period through formal and informal meetings, village level workshops, and disclosure of project impacts to the affected households and communities. The following sub-chapter presents a summary and overview of the consultations held over the project preparation period. Details from the consultations are included in Appendix 10.



Figure 4 Pictures of public consultations

D. Consultation Meetings At A Glance

51. The major issues and topics discussed during the consultations are presented in the Table 22.

Table 22 Topics and Discussions of the Consultation Meeting

Topics/Issues discussed	Description of discussions held
a. Attitude and perception of the community towards the project including changing/adjustment of alignment.	a. Policy for entitlements of the affected people and cut-off-date for listing of the lost properties were explained to the people.
b. Project concept, design and benefits	b. The end date of census is the cut-off-date.
c. Cut-off-date of listing the affected properties.	c. Structure price at market rates, compensation and other assistance should be paid before displacement.
d. ADB policy on involuntary resettlement.	d. Proper compensation for Structure, Business, etc. should be paid.
	e. Self-relocation of affected households is

Topics/Issues discussed	Description of discussions held
e. Procedure of determination of land price. f. Adverse effects of the project & mitigation measures. g. Compensation payment procedure and entitlements. h. Major problems relating to the projects and special attention to the vulnerable group etc. i. Relocation of common property resources.	encouraged. f. Special assistance for poor and vulnerable households. g. Preferential mode of compensation and employment for the affected vulnerable APs during the construction of the project should be ensured. h. Training on income generating activities should be provided to the poor APs and income restoration assistance should be paid. i. Assistance for CPRs to construct a new one.

xi. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

52. There were three FGDs organized in March 2020 with local people to see the differences of land price from 2017–2018 to 2020. The location of the FGDs had been selected in three different villages of different mouzas along the embankment alignment to ensure a broad coverage of the area. The FGDs were carried out to take into account recent land rates. The FGDs revealed a significant change in land prices with increases by 300% to 400%, which was mostly attributed to the better connectivity of the land due to the construction of the Tranche 1 embankment. The FGDs included people from all categories and parts of the community to allow a representative consultation. The results of the FGDs were used together with newly collected government mouza land rates to update the budget for land acquisition.

53. Some pictures of FGDs held in March 2020:





Figure 5 Pictures of public consultations

a) Socio-economic Profile

54. It is found that majority (66%) of the floodplain HHs are vulnerable, of which over 90% are landless, marginal or small farmers and about half of the total HHs previously lost land to erosion. A poverty index is 7%–10% higher among them compared to the rest of the country. Houses are mainly built with CI sheet as it allows fast movement of the structure in case of erosion or severe flooding. On the floodplain, people become landless because of the ongoing erosion and river widening. Urbanization is viewed as the most positive trend on the floodplain as it allows new opportunities for employment and access to market.

b) Impacts

55. Both negative and positive impacts through the planned interventions have been identified. Positive impacts are (i) reduced vulnerability, with more secured life by participating in ILRP, (ii) likely to invest more in livelihood improvement with secured situation, (iii) increased employment opportunities, (iv) improved transport and market access for milk and meat, and (v) potential rise of land value. However, negative impacts need to be addressed to have the positive benefits. These are (i) loss of land and livelihood due to embankment construction, (ii) potential for loss of land within river corridor, (iii) loss of social cohesion due to resettlement, (iv) potential to loss of livelihood for sharecroppers for

construction of embankment and in the river corridor, (v) less livelihood security for landless if compared with former sharecroppers for work.

xii. Information Booklets and Disclosure of the Resettlement Plan

56. It may be noted that the information brochure that has been prepared and distributed in April 2021 (Appendix 5) among the APs and non-APs as well during the forthcoming consultation meetings to be held with or without resolution.

57. The main themes and scope of the resettlement plan will be disclosed in detail to the affected community, after it has been approved and translated into Bengali. The resettlement plan's provisions will be further explained to APs in FGDs, personal contact, and community-level meetings. An English version will be uploaded on ADB's website.

58. This resettlement plan will be summarized in an information book which will be circulated among the people in local language (Bangla) and disclosed to APs during implementation of the resettlement plan after it has been reviewed and approved/endorsed.

59. The INGO engaged to assist BWDB in implementing this resettlement plan will update, publish, and distribute the booklet explaining the impact of the project, compensation policies for APs, resettlement options/strategies for HHs and shops, and tentative implementation schedule of the project. Further steps will be taken to (i) keep the affected persons informed about compensation policy and payments, and (ii) ensure that APs will be involved in making decisions concerning relocation and implementation of the resettlement plan.

E. Strategy for Community Consultation and Participation during Implementation

60. INGO will be engaged for Project 2 and will continue the consultation process during the implementation of the RP. Resettlement related brochures, leaflets, and other communications materials in the local language (Bangla) will be updated and published for distribution among the AHs. These materials will also be available in the Union Parishad, upazilas, and district offices in the sub-project area. Further steps will be taken to (i) keep the APs informed about additional land acquisition plan, compensation policies and payments, resettlement plan, schedules and process, and (ii) ensure that APs are involved in making decisions concerning their relocation and implementation of the RP. The consultation and participation will be instrumented through individual contacts, FGDs, open meetings, and workshops. The consultation meetings, issues discussed and outcomes and subsequent follow-up actions will all be recorded for future verification. Contents of the information brochure:

- (i) Project Description;
- (ii) Project Impact/Benefits;
- (iii) Details of Rehabilitation and Relocation;
- (iv) The Contents of Compensation Policy;
- (v) RP implementation by key functionaries with their responsibilities;
- (vi) Some useful information for APs as to how to prepare them for receiving compensation; and
- (vii) Procedure for filling of grievances for redress, etc.

61. Information brochure of the resettlement plan implementation in Bangla with ADB concurrence before implementation of the work will be circulated among the AHHs. The communication strategy that has been applied in Tranche 1 will be used for Project 2. This includes preparation and distribution of a brochure (in Bangla), consultation meetings, information workshops and broadcasting of information.

V. Grievance Redress Mechanism

62. BWDB will constitute necessary RP implementation committees such as Joint Verification Team (JVT),² Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) and a grievance redress committee (GRC) for the various resettlement plan implementation activities ensuring stakeholder participation. A local GRC, gazetted by the government, will be composed of: (i) representative from BWDB—Convener (Executive Engineer (Field)/Equivalent); (ii) Chairman concerned Union Parishad—Member; (iii) Representative from APs—Member; (iv) Sub Assistant Engineer from BWDB—Member Secretary; and (v) resettlement specialist. The local GRC will be meeting all the aggrieved parties informally, as well as formally, to ensure speedy and out of court settlement of as many disputes as possible.

63. The fundamental objectives of the GRC will resolve any resettlement-related grievances locally in consultation with the aggrieved party to facilitate smooth implementation of the resettlement plan. Another important objective is to democratize the development process at the local level and to establish accountability to the affected people. Grievances will be redressed within 10 days from the date of lodging the complaints. The GRC is a project level mechanism for receiving and resolving project-related grievances. The costs associated with the GRC will be appropriately budgeted in the resettlement plan. Irrespective of the GRC decisions, an aggrieved person will be free to access the country's legal system at any stage of the grievance redress mechanism.

64. The functions of the GRCs will be to:

- (i) Receive applications and hold hearings on AP's grievances concerning the Project resettlement issues.
- (ii) Refer APs to the concerned authority/Deputy Commissioner if the grievance can be dealt through conventional law or by arbitration.
- (iii) Make decisions to resolve AP grievances following resettlement plan policy if outside conventional law and if the grievance does not lend itself to arbitration.
- (iv) Prepare recommendations according to the procedure described by the GRC in resolving AP complaints.

65. The GRCs will receive AP grievances and resolve grievances in the following manner:

- (i) The GRC will meet to resolve the AP grievance within 10 days of its receipt and will preserve the records and procedure of the meeting. The GRC will mention the basis of its resolutions in the written record of its meetings.
- (ii) The GRC will publicize its decisions regarding AP grievances through local community meetings and through the distribution of leaflets to the public.
- (iii) All the GRC activities will take place in the office of the GRC chairperson.

66. The GRCs will be formed and activated during RP implementation process to allow APs sufficient time to lodge complaints and safeguard their recognized interests. Where land acquisition will not be involved but relocation of structures or vacating land from cultivation will be required, the GRCs will facilitate resolution of complaints regarding categorization of

² JVT will be constituted of: (i) Representative from BWDB—Convener (SDE/AE/Equivalent officer); (ii) Representative from concerned DC—Member; and (iii) Sub Assistant Engineer from BWDB—Member Secretary.

vulnerable affected persons, types of structures and eligibility for compensation and assistance within the set guidelines and provisions of RP. Any complaints of ownership or other suits, to be resolved by judiciaries system, will not be resolved in GRCs.

VI. Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

67. The GRC will be formed at two levels for any grievances involving resettlement benefits, relocation, and other assistance: SMO level and PMO level.

1) **SMO level:** The local GRC shall review and resolve grievances within 10 days of receiving any complaints at each level and will maintain written records of all the appeals received. The GRC at SMO level constitutes the following members:

- (i) Executive Engineer (Field/equivalent)–Convener
- (ii) Sub Assistant Engineer from BWDB–Member Secretary
- (iii) Chairman of concerned Union Parishad–Member
- (iv) Representative of DPs–Member
- (v) Representative of Implementing NGO–Member
- (vi) The committee can co-opt any members (like concerned ward members, ward women members etc.) for assisting to comply its responsibilities.

(iv)

2) **At PMO level,** the GRC will constitute the following members headed by Project Director to deal with any grievances accelerated from the SMO level.

- 1. Project Director (PD) – Convener
- 2. Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) - Member Secretary
- 3. Resettlement Specialist, Supervision Consultant–Member

xiii. Grievance Redress Steps

68. Procedures of resolving grievances are described in Table 23.

Table 23: Grievance Redress Steps

Step 1	The implementing agency informs the displaced persons (APs) about their losses and entitlements. If satisfied, the displaced person (AP) claims resettlement payments from the executing agency. If not resolved:
Step 2	The AP approaches the implementing agency field level officials for clarification. The implementing agency will clarify the APs about their losses and entitlements as per the resettlement plan. If resolved, the AP claims resettlement payments to the EA. If not resolved:
Step 3	The AP approaches the grievance redress committee (GRC). The implementing agency staff assists the APs producing the complaints and organize hearing within 21 days of receiving the complaints.
Step 4	GRC to scrutinize applications, cases referred to DC through executing agency if beyond their mandate as per scope of work
Step 5	If within the mandate, GRC sessions held with aggrieved APs, minutes recorded. If resolved, the Project Director approves. If not resolved:
Step 6	The grievances, which are not resolved at the SMO level, will be accelerated to the PMO level for resolution. APs are also free to appeal at PMO level GRC if not satisfied with the decision of SMO level GRC.
Step 7	The decision of GRC is optional to the APs to accept and he/she can have access to the court of law at any time regardless of their interaction with the GRC.

Step 7	The GRC minutes, approved by the Project Director, received at Conveners' office back. The approved verdict is communicated to the complainant AP in writing. The AP then claims resettlement payments to executing agency.
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69. APs will be able to submit their grievance/complaint about any aspects of RP implementation and compensation. Grievances can be shared with the BWDB verbally or in written form, but in case of the verbal form, the INGO representatives in the GRC will write it down in the first instance during the meeting at no cost to DPs. The APs will sign and formally produce to the GRCs at respective office of the INGO assisting BWDB implementing the resettlement plan. During consultation meetings, the INGO will disseminate information on how to access and the availability of GRM to ensure APs are aware of the GRC entry points and have ease of access thereto. Signboards with contact office details will be publicly displayed and a complaints box will be placed at each construction site to ensure accessibility to the GRM.

70. The GRCs will be activated with power to resolve resettlement and compensation issues not to be addressed under legal suit in the courts. The GRCs will receive grievance cases from the affected persons through INGO. The INGO will assist the APs in lodging their resettlement complaints in a proper format acceptable to the GRCs after they get ID cards from BWDB or informed about their entitlements and losses.

71. The appeal procedure and conflict resolution will be as follows:

- (i) All complaints from the APs will be received at the field office of INGO, the member secretary of the GRCs with a copy to the concerned Local Government Institution representatives.
 - (a) The representative of the INGO in the GRCs upon receipt of complaints will inform the convener (BWDB representative) of the GRC and the convener will organize a hearing session from the complainants in concerned UP Chairman's office from where the complaint was receipt.
 - (b) The GRC will review the proceedings and pass verdicts to convey to the concerned AP through the INGO.
 - (c) If there are such matters relating to arbitration through the courts, the matter will be referred to the court.
 - (d) The GRC will settle the disputes within maximum 10 days of receiving the complaints from the Aps at each level.
- (ii) Resolution of the GRCs will be adopted in the process of resettlement for issuance of ID cards, determination of loss and entitlements and payment.
- (iii) APs may seek grievance redress through appropriate judicial or administrative systems of the State at any stage of the GRC process. APs may also submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism after good faith effort to resolve complaints through the GRC and concerned ADB operations departments.³

VII. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. Government of Bangladesh Laws on Land Acquisition

72. The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is "Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act of 2017" (ARIPA 2017). Under this act, the government has increased the compensation rate from 1.5 times to 3 times the value

³ ADB Accountability Mechanism: <https://www.adb.org/who-we-are/accountability-mechanism/how-file-complaint>

of the land. The philosophy underlying the ARIPA 2017 is that the persons whose lands are compulsorily acquired should be compensated at “replacement value” for their loss of lands including other assets such as houses, trees, standing crops, and any other impact and damages caused by such acquisition. Here the value of land is calculated as the average of transfer deed value over last 12 months for similar land types in that particular area. This definition is the same as earlier legislation. The following are the most significant changes in ARIPA 2017:

- (i) The APs will get additional 200% compensation over and above the market value of land in case of acquiring it for any public purpose or in the public interest.
- (ii) The APs will get additional 300% compensation in case of acquiring land for any private organization.
- (iii) The lands of religious worship places such as mosque, temple, pagoda, and graveyards and crematories are located, can be acquired if necessary.
- (iv) The period for the compensation of acquisition has been extended to 120 days instead of 60 days.

73. In accordance with the present (and earlier) law, the legal process of land acquisition is initiated by an application by the requiring agency or department to the DC of the concerned districts with a detailed map of the proposed area. The DC determines the amount of cash compensation under law (CCL) of affected assets based on the approved government procedure. One important activity in the acquisition process under ARIPA 2017 is that “prior to publication of preliminary notice of acquisition, the DC shall take the measure to carry out video filming and still photographing of all the areas of the project ROW to display the existing structures, crops, trees and other physical features likely to be affected under the proposed acquisition.” Another major change is that under ARIPA 2017, there is a provision to acquire common resource properties (CRP) like mosque, school, market, etc., though it was mentioned that such acquisition should be discouraged.

74. Other land laws and administrative manuals relevant to alluvion/deluvion land, char and khas land administration in Bangladesh⁴ are also reviewed to confirm all relevant aspects. Another relevant law that applies to the Project due to acquisition of bankline for riverbank protection, is the State Acquisition and Tenancy Act 1951 (Section 7) that defines the ownership and use right of alluvion (payosti) and diluvion land (sikosti) in the country. Legally, GOB owns the bankline and eroded land in the river. However, the “original” owner(s) can claim the land if it re-emerges in a natural process within 30 years from the date of erosion.

i. Harmonization with ADB’s Policies

75. The ADB has its own safeguard policies to minimize displacement and require time-bound action plans with measures to restore or improve livelihood and income of those affected by development projects. The project land acquisition and resettlement policy has been harmonized with ADB’s safeguard policies.⁵

⁴ Alluvial, deluvial and *char* land survey and settlement (No. 2-2/87/90(1060)/1987; Settlement of char land (No. 2L-3/73/86(19)-R.L/1973; Settlement of Deluviated Lands Reformed in Situ (Memo No. 196(36)-V-177/77-L.S /1978), State Acquisition and Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1994; Transfer of *Khas* Land between GOB departments (M:/Sha-10/HUD/general-1/94/345(64)/1994 (source: Land Administration Manual, Vol. 1, Ministry of Land, GOB).

⁵ ADB. 2009. *Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009*. Manila.

76. The harmonization was carried out through analysis of the harmonized policy forms the basis for preparation of social safeguard plans for various components of the project. The harmonization with ADB SPS and GOB's ARIPA 2017 is summarised in Table 24..

Table 24. Harmonization with ADB's Policies

Aspect	ADB SPS 2009	Harmonized Policy
Objectives		
1. Avoid involuntary resettlement	Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible	Avoid involuntary resettlement and adverse impacts on people and communities, wherever feasible
2. Minimize involuntary resettlement	Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	If displacement is unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by: (i) exploring alternative project designs; (ii) Effective measures to minimize impact in consultation with the people who are affected.
3. Mitigate adverse	To enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor other vulnerable groups.	Where IR is unavoidable, effective measures to mitigate adverse social and economic impacts on affected persons by:
social		(a) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost (RC) ⁶ (b) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected
impacts		(c) improve or at least restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons, and (d) improve living conditions among displaced persons through provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.
Core Principles		
1. Identify, assess and address the potential social and economic impacts	Screen the project early on to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including gender analysis, specifically	Assess at an early stage of the project cycle the potential social and economic impacts caused by involuntary taking of land (e.g. relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected person must move to another location) or involuntary restriction of access to legally

⁶ The costs of replacing lost assets (e.g., land, houses/structures, trees and crops) and income, including cost of transaction, equivalent to ADB's SPS definition of replacement cost

Aspect	ADB SPS 2009	Harmonized Policy
	related to resettlement impacts and risks	designated parks and protected areas and to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance.
2. Prepare mitigation plans for affected persons	Develop resettlement plan on the basis of assessment during project processing, with the intent that plan will guide refinements of impact estimates and mitigating measures as project parameters are finalized.	Preparation of Resettlement Plan or Resettlement Framework (RF) during Project processing to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement. The plan will provide estimate of the extent of total population affected and establish entitlements of all categories of affected persons (including host communities), with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable.
3. Consider alternative project design	Explore viable alternative project designs to avoid and/or minimize involuntary resettlement.	Multiple alternative proposals must be examined to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and physical, or economic displacement and to choose a better project option while balancing environmental social and financial costs and benefits.
4. Involve and consult with stakeholders	Carry out meaningful consultations ⁷ with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation and M&E of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of the vulnerable groups, especially those below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children and Indigenous people, and those without title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the APs concerns. Support the social	Consult project-affected persons, host communities and local nongovernmental organizations, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a resettlement plan), and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

⁷ Meaningful consultation: A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

Aspect	ADB SPS 2009	Harmonized Policy
	and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.	
5. Disclose and inform APs of RP and mitigation measures	Disclose the resettlement plan and other relevant information in a form and language(s) accessible to key stakeholders, civil society, particularly affected groups and the general public.	Disclose the resettlement plan including documentation of the consultation process, in a form and language(s) accessible to key stakeholders, civil society, particularly affected groups and the general public in an accessible place for a reasonable minimum period.
6. Support existing social and cultural institutions of the affected persons	Ensure that the existing social and cultural institutions are supported and used to the extent possible, including legal, policy and institutional framework of the country to the extent that the intent and spirit of the IR policy is maintained.	Ensure that the existing social and cultural institutions of the resettlers and any host communities are supported and used to the extent possible, including legal, policy and institutional framework of the country to the extent that the intent and spirit of the IR policy is maintained.
		Projects must be adequately coordinated so that they are accepted in manner that is socially appropriate to the country and locality in which the Project is planned.
		The SEA should include an assessment of compliance with applicable host country laws, regulations, and permits, and relevant social and environmental impacts and risks of the project.
7. Build capacity of the borrower(s) in IR implementation	Assist in building capacity of DMCs on best practice on involuntary resettlement planning and implementation	Assist in building capacity of DMCs on best practice on involuntary resettlement planning and implementation.
		Financing of technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of agencies responsible for resettlement, or of affected people to participate more effectively in resettlement operations.
Project Processing Benchmark		
Screening	Every development intervention will be screened, as early as possible in the project cycle, to identify the people who may be beneficially and adversely affected, and to determine the scope of a social assessment to assess those affects and impacts.	Every development intervention will be screened, as early as possible in the project cycle, to identify the people who may be beneficially and adversely affected, and to determine the scope of a social assessment to assess those affects and impacts.
Categorization	The ADB IR requirements apply to full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss	Categorize impacts by “significance” and define the scale of impacts - both direct and indirect - with particular attention to economic and livelihood impacts.
		Plan mitigations for all types of losses in the RP

Aspect	ADB SPS 2009	Harmonized Policy
	of land, assets access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from (i) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.	
Social Assessment	The borrower/client will conduct socioeconomic surveys and a census, with appropriate socioeconomic baseline data to identify all persons who will be displaced by the project and to assess the project's socioeconomic impacts on them. As part of the social impact assessment, the borrower will identify individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status.	Social Assessment be conducted as early as possible and will specifically consider any impacts upon particularly poor and vulnerable Affected Persons.
Resettlement Plan	The borrower will prepare a resettlement plan, if the proposed project, will have involuntary resettlement impacts. The objective of the Resettlement plans will elaborate on displaced persons entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring & reporting framework, budget and a time-bound implementation schedule.	For all interventions that involve resettlement or physical or economic displacement, a resettlement plan will be prepared which will establish the entitlements of all categories of affected persons (including host communities), with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable. The RP will lay down appropriate time-bound actions and budgets, and the full costs of resettlement, compensation, and rehabilitation will be included in the presentation of the costs and benefits of the development intervention.
Supervision		Regular supervision on resettlement implementation to determine compliance with the resettlement instrument.
Monitoring	The borrower will monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the resettlement plan. For projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, the borrower will retain qualified and experienced external experts or qualified NGOs to verify	The borrower is responsible for adequate monitoring & evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. It is desirable that the project proponents monitor: (i) whether any situations that were unforeseeable before the project began have arisen; (ii) the implementation situation and the effectiveness of the mitigation measures prepared in advance, and that they then

Aspect	ADB SPS 2009	Harmonized Policy
	the borrowers monitoring information. The borrower will prepare semi-annual monitoring reports that describe the progress of the implementation of the resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions.	take appropriate measures based on the results of such monitoring (iii) involve external experts for resettlement monitoring (iv) monitoring reports must be made public and additional steps to be taken, if required.
Evaluation		Mid-term evaluation to assess performance of RP implementation Assess whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved, upon completion of the project, taking account of the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.

77. The harmonization has also benefited from the Jamuna Bridge and the JMREMP “best practices” in resettlement. The best practices - for example, include photo ID cards with descriptions of losses and entitlements, geo-reference photos of affected structures on ROW to control fraudulent claims, resettlement villages (RVs) with civic amenities, multiple relocation options, including “self-managed” resettlement. There is also an option to use unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) to generate more accurate data regarding land acquisition and resettlement of structures and trees in Project 2. The harmonized policy forms the basis for preparation of social safeguard plans for various components of the project. Concrete harmonization and gap-filling measures are listed below in Table 25 and it is ensured through the Project entitlement matrix presented in this RF and will be followed in subproject RPs.

Table 25. Gaps and Gap Filling Measures to comply with ADB’s Safeguard Policies

Aspect	Harmonized Policy	GOB’s ARIPA 2017	Gaps between Harmonized Policy and GOB	Safeguard Measures Adopted in the Project
Objectives				
1. Avoid involuntary resettlement	Avoid involuntary resettlement and adverse impacts on people and communities, wherever feasible.	Avoidance of resettlement is not specifically mentioned in the ARIPA 2017 - focus on mitigation than avoidance.	Gaps with regard to this principle to avoid resettlement impact through alternative options.	RF adheres to this principle - i.e., avoid resettlement impacts where feasible
2. Minimize involuntary resettlement	If displacement is unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by - exploring	The law only implicitly discourages unnecessary and excess land acquisition, as	Section 4 of ARIPA-2017 requires notification only; no consultation is required	Minimize displacement of people as much as possible by exploring all viable design

	alternative project designs; effective measures to minimize impact in consultation with the people who are affected.	excess land remains idle and unused and lands acquired for one purpose cannot be used for a different purpose. Land that remains unused should be returned to the original owner(s).		alternatives. If unavoidable, provide for prompt payment of just compensation, replacement cost ⁸ (for lost assets and income) rehabilitation and livelihood assistance, towards better condition than before relocation for all displaced
3. Mitigate adverse social impacts	Where IR is unavoidable, effective measures to mitigate adverse social and economic impacts on affected persons by: (a) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement value (RV9); (b) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected improve or at least restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons, and improve living conditions among displaced persons	The mitigation measures are cash compensation only for lost assets. The complexities of resettlement are not addressed by the Act.	Only cash-based compensation for acquired assets. The impacts of loss of land, houses and the need for resettlement are not considered.	Provision for replacement cost (RC) for assets lost (i.e., land, structures, trees etc.) at replacement cost. Resettlement in project sponsored sites with civic amenities. Separate Livelihood and Income Restoration Plan RPs to be disclosed to the community and available in Bangla. The “good practices” are derived from the Jamuna Bridge and JMREMP resettlement “models.”

⁸ The costs of replacing lost assets (e.g., land, houses/structures, trees and crops) and income, including cost of transaction, equivalent to ADB’s SPS definition of replacement cost

	through provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.			
Core Principles				
1. Identify, assess and address the potential social and economic impacts	Assess at an early stage of the project cycle the potential social and economic impacts caused by involuntarily taking of land (e.g. relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood.	The ARIPA-2017 requires preparation of a Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) for land acquisition and compensation purposes. However, GOB environmental rules/guidelines (1997) synchronize various applicable laws and policy frameworks of the country for early identification of impacts on biophysical, Socioeconomic and cultural environment of a project intervention and their mitigation. Requires the assessment of technical alternatives, including the no action alternative to minimize adverse environmental impacts, include impact on human health and safety. EIA identifies measures to minimize the problems and recommends ways to improve	Impact assessments are typically done in the case of externally funded projects; otherwise, a land acquisition plan is prepared for acquisition purposes. Project impacts on properties, livelihoods and employment, health and environment are discussed in IEE/EIA reports, but do not provide enough information to determine losses and basis for compensation. Existing laws do not have provision for identification of indigenous people to recognize their particular problem and inconveniences due to a project.	RF requires identification of impacts caused by displacement whether or not through land acquisition (maintaining the principle that lack of formal title to land should not be a bar to compensation and resettlement assistance), including number of affected persons. The Framework also addresses both direct and indirect impacts.

		the project's sustainability.		
2. Prepare mitigation plans for affected persons	Preparation of Resettlement Plan or Resettlement Framework (RF) during Project processing to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement. The plan will provide estimate of the extent of total population affected and establish entitlements of all categories of affected persons (including host communities), with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable.	The Deputy Commissioners (DCs) have the mandate in their respective jurisdiction as per law to acquire land for any requiring person (public agency or private person). The requiring body requests the Deputy Commissioners for acquisition of land for their project/scheme. DCs investigate physically the requirement of land and carry out Joint Verifications of assets and type of land for assessing the quantity of losses (u/s 8(1) of the law). Affected titled holders receive the assessed value and 200% on that for compulsory land acquisition. Fair compensation is required for acquisition of land which is dependent on recorded data with relevant government agencies (sub registrar's office for land, PWD for structure, DAE for crops, DOF for trees	2. Prepare mitigation plans for affected persons	Preparation of Resettlement Plan or Resettlement Framework (RF) during Project processing to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement. The plan will provide estimate of the extent of total population affected and establish entitlements of all categories of affected persons (including host communities), with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable.

		Etc.). Affected owners have the right to appeal on acquisition or on the compensation amounts determined as per law.		
3. Consider alternative project design	Multiple alternative proposals must be examined to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and physical, or economic displacement and to choose a better project option while balancing environmental social and financial costs and benefits.	Feasibility studies including social, political, cultural and environmental impact assessments, detailed engineering surveys as basis for acquisition of private property or rights.	No specific laws for considering project design to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement. Feasibility study considers cost benefit more from technical than sociocultural considerations.	RF considers feasible alternative project design to avoid or at least minimize physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, technical and financial costs and benefits.
4. Involve and consult with stakeholders	Consult project affected persons, host communities and local nongovernmental organizations, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining the eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a resettlement plan), and for establishing appropriate and	The ARIPA-2017 have provisions (Section 4) to notify the owners of property to be acquired. Any party having any objections can appear to DC for a hearing with 15 days of notification.	There is no provision in the law for consulting the stakeholders but the land allocation committees at district, division and central government level. People have limited scope to negotiate with the government on the price of land but have no right to refuse acquisition.	RF has provisions for community consultation and public disclosure of impacts as well as mitigation measures, including disclosure of Resettlement Plan. Further, grievances redressal procedures involving cross-section of people, including representative of affected persons, have been established for accountability and democratization of the development process.

	<p>accessible grievance mechanisms. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.</p>			
<p>5. Disclose and inform APs of RP and Mitigation measures</p>	<p>Disclose the resettlement plan including documentation of the consultation process, in a form and language(s) accessible to key stakeholders, civil society, particularly affected groups and the general public in an accessible place for a reasonable minimum period.</p>	<p>The ARIPA-2017 requires a "notice" to be published at convenient places on or near the property in a prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired (u/section 4).</p>	<p>Disclosure takes place in case of donor-funded projects.</p>	<p>RF requires disclosure of Draft RPs to the affected communities in a form or language(s) that are understandable to key stakeholders, civil society, particularly affected groups and the general public in a national workshop. Further, updated RPs will be disclosed based on material changes as a result of the concerns of affected families.</p>
<p>6. Support existing social and cultural institutions of the affected persons</p>	<p>Ensure that the existing social and cultural institutions of the resettlers and any host communities are supported and used to the extent</p>		<p>No provision in any existing laws.</p>	<p>The Jamuna Bridge and the follow-up JMREMP established this as "good practice" in resettlement operations.</p>

	<p>possible, including legal, policy and institutional framework of the country to the extent that the intent and spirit of the IR policy is maintained. Projects must be adequately coordinated so that they are accepted in manner that is socially appropriate to the country and locality in which the Project is planned. The SEA should include an assessment of compliance with applicable host country laws, regulations, and permits, and relevant social and environmental impacts and risks of the project.</p>			<p>Affected households were given options for relocation in accordance with their choices and support available from existing social networks. Host- resettlers' relation was enhanced by providing civic amenities and infrastructure services to the host villages. The RF has similar provisions to enhance carrying capacity of the host villages in post relocation period.</p>
Supervision	<p>For all interventions that involve resettlement or physical or economic displacement, a resettlement plan will be prepared. The RP bound actions and budgets, and the full costs of resettlement, compensation, and rehabilitation will be included in the presentation of the costs and benefits of the development intervention.</p>	<p>No provision in the ARIPA-2017.</p>	<p>There is no law or directives on the supervision of the land acquisition process by Deputy Commissioner.</p>	<p>Resettlement supervision in the Project will follow the Jamuna and JMREMP models with ADB's periodic "milestone" meeting, supervision by specialist, midterm review of resettlement performance and regular supervision of resettlement operations by the Resettlement Unit of BWDB.</p>
Monitoring	<p>Regular supervision on resettlement implementation to</p>	<p>The ARIPA-2017 has provision that the DC will monitor and</p>	<p>Existing laws not have any provision for rehabilitation of</p>	<p>RF has provision for internal, external monitoring, plus</p>

	determine compliance with the resettlement instrument.	submit a statement to the Government annually about the properties acquired for different requiring bodies and mode of utilization of the land.	project affected persons and therefore, no monitoring is done.	periodic monitoring by a POE to be hired by ADB's fund. Monitoring results will be shared, and findings will be used for enhancement, if needed.
Evaluation	The borrower is responsible for adequate monitoring & evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. It is desirable that the project proponents monitor: (i) whether any situations that were unforeseeable before the project began have arisen; (ii) the implementation situation and the effectiveness of the mitigation measures prepared in advance, and that they then take appropriate measures based on the results of such monitoring (iii) involve external experts for resettlement monitoring (iv) Monitoring reports must be made public and additional steps to be taken, if required.	No provision for evaluations of the post-displaced lives of the affected households and communities		CSC Safeguard Specialist will conduct annual evaluation of the performance of resettlement operations as well as impacts of resettlement during and after implementation of resettlement plans to assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impacts, and sustainability. POE will also conduct evaluations to reflect broadly on the success or weaknesses in RP implementation and "lessons learned."

B. Policy Principles and Guidelines

78. The ADB SPS requires ADB-assisted projects to (i) avoid resettlement impacts wherever possible; (ii) minimize impacts by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons¹⁰ (DP) in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable. It covers both physical displacement and economic displacement. The key principles of the ADB safeguard policy on resettlement are as follows:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who

¹⁰ The term AP is increasingly being replaced by the term "Displaced Person (DP)" following ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 but is still in common use in the field. The terms of APs and DPs are used interchangeably in this document.

enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

79. In view of the harmonization, the project will apply the following policy guidelines and procedures to comply with ADB's safeguard compliance requirements:

- (i) Avoid or minimize impact as much as possible through alternative design options;
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultation (as defined in SPS, see glossary) with APs and their communities;
- (iii) Make resettlement plans and other related documents available at the project sites;
- (iv) full disclosure will be ensured through distribution of a summary resettlement plan in Bangla to the affected households and other stakeholders;
- (v) Determine replacement cost (RC) of assets acquired and compensate at full replacement costs determined by PVAT;
- (vi) Provide resettlement assistance to all APs, irrespective of their titles to land;
- (vii) Establish GRCs at the local level for speedy resolutions of disputes;
- (viii) Provide additional assistance to poor female-headed AHHs and vulnerable groups;
- (ix) Establish income restoration assistance for alternative income sources and restoration of livelihoods for assisting APs to restore and/or improve upon their pre-project levels or standards;
- (x) Carry out internal/external, including third party, monitoring to assess outcome of resettlement operations and evaluate outcomes; and
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.

80. All AHHs and APs, as per the above policy/principles and guidelines, will be eligible for compensation and assistance to be provided by the project. The cut-off date is the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will no longer be

considered. For legal titleholders, the date of publication of the notice by the Deputy Commissioner under Section 4 of ARIPA, 2017 will be considered as the cut-off date. While for affected non-titleholders, the date of the updated Detail Measurement Survey (DMS) will be the cut-off-date. Any persons moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled for compensation or assistance under the project. Any persons moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance.

VIII. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

A. Eligibility and Special Considerations

81. The land acquisition and resettlement policy for the project will cover all APs irrespective of their title to land. Lack of legal documents for customary rights of occupancy/titles shall not affect eligibility for compensation. The RF stipulates payments of compensation as per the assessed value of the land and structure to the APs. In addition to compensation paid by the concerned DC, the APs will receive additional assistance in cash or kind to match replacement cost (RC), which is the difference between the market value and the assessed value for lost assets (land, houses and trees), transaction costs such as stamps/registration costs (in case of purchase of replacement land) and other cash grants and resettlement assistance such as shifting and reconstruction grant, resettlement benefit for loss of workdays/income due to dislocation. Socio-economically vulnerable households namely: (i) those below the poverty line; (ii) landless; (iii) households headed by the elderly, women, and Indigenous Peoples; (iv) those without legal title to land; and (v) those losing more than 10% of income from acquisition will be given additional cash assistance for relocation. Measures such as "host" area benefits - for example, additional classrooms in the existing educational institutions, access roads, improved water supply and sanitation etc.- to enhance the carrying capacity will be undertaken so that project benefits are enjoyed both by the host and resettled families, and host-resettlers' are integrated socially and economically.

B. Entitlement Matrix

82. Entitlement matrix is a compilation of eligibility and entitlement for each type of identified loss category. The matrix describes major types of losses attached to land acquisition and resettlement. In addition to the CCL, resettlement benefits as per the entitlement matrix will be provided to the APs. The matrix also includes provisions for any unanticipated impacts arising during or post project implementation. The mitigation measures in the matrix are consistent with co-financiers' safeguard requirements. They also reflect "good practice" for examples (e.g., RC for land, dislocation allowance, transfer grant, grievance redressal, income and livelihood restoration, third party monitoring etc.) from the Jamuna Bridge Project. Compensation and other assistance will be paid to APs prior to dislocation and dispossession from acquired assets to construction activities. The eligibility for entitlement is limited by a cut-off date. The entitlement matrix for the project is given in Table 26.

Table 26 Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

General Implementation Issues and application Guidelines	
1.	<p>Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT)</p> <p>BWDB will setup a PVAT at each locality. The tasks of this PVAT are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Recommend replacement cost (RC) based on current market price (CMP) analysis for land, structures, trees and standing crops ii. Current Market Price (CMP) will be assessed for every affected mouza

- iii. The land acquisition price will be determined by the standard procedure according to the land acquisition law. Updated in September 2017.
- iv. For all private land, the market price will be enhanced by 200% for compensation under law (CCL). For *khas* land (government land, DC is the owner at respective districts on behalf of the government), CCL will be the assessed market price without enhancement.
- v. RC for structure considering the cost of materials, labour inputs and land development cost at current market rates.
- vi. RC /CMP will be approved by the Project Director.

2. **Implementing NGO (INGO)**

BWDB will engage a local NGO to support implementation of resettlement plan i.e. to support the implementation of all land acquisition and resettlement activities. The recruited NGO for implementation of RP is called Implementing NGO (INGO) which will

- i. Identify all persons who have interest in the lands that will be acquired under the project (owner, tenants, operators etc.;
- ii. Identify all informal occupier/ settler on the right of way of new embankment, rehabilitation embankment and RBP works;
- iii. Make the landowners / tenants / informal occupiers aware about details of land acquisition process, compensation entitlement, payment procedure/ mechanism, resettlement benefit offered by the project.
- iv. Legal owners will be assisted by INGO to organize legal documents in support of their ownership
- v. The INGO will identify loss and entitlement of female owners and co-sharers through share determination at the field upon receipt of payment data from the DC office
- vi. The INGO will inform the APs of the details of the land acquisition and compensation process, resettlement package and payment procedure.
- vii. The INGO shall encourage APs to consider purchasing land or investing the money in productive/income generating activities.
- viii. In addition, the INGO shall support APs in purchasing low-cost, low-lying land by bundling resettlement benefits. The land will then be filled by the project with dredged material to be built up to homestead land level.

3. **JVT**

- i. The loss inventory items and quantities as well as the displaced persons (DPs) shall be verified in the field through joint verification team (JVT) formed by DC. The members of PVAT (as outlined in section XI-E) will attend field verification by JVT.
- ii. The JVT will verify the socially recognized user as identified by the census

4. **BWDB field office (Executive Engineer) will do title updating for usufruct and other rights before issuance of notice with assistance from INGO**

5. **DC will pay CCL for the loss items. If RC is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by BWDB with assistance from INGO.**

7. **Compensation for Structures:**

- i. Joint verification (DC and BWDB) and/or census will identify (record floor areas and category) of structure
- ii. Compensation must be paid before AP dismantle and remove the structures as per civil works requirement
- iii. The date of service of notice will be recognized as the cut-off date for structures not

recognized by DC. In case of major differences identified between databases, BWDB will verify the data through the JVT.

- iv. The owner is allowed to take all salvageable material
- v. The RC will be the cost of the structures at market price without depreciation

7. In case of conflict between government rules and ADB SPS, ADB SPS will prevail.

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Applicable Laws	Additional Services
Loss Item 1: LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND			
Legal owner(s) as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC) in the process of CCL payment and non-titled holders with recognizable claims. ¹¹	1. Replacement Cost (RC) ¹ of agricultural land.	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	
Loss Item 2: LOSS OF HOMESTEAD, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL LAND AND COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES			
Legal owner(s) as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment and non-titled holders with recognizable claims.	1. Replacement Cost (RC). 2. 10% of CMP as transaction allowance such as stamp duty and registration cost, VAT etc. No matter whether she/he purchase land or not	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	BWDB will assist to purchase of above land(s) jointly with INGO on negotiated price and homestead land development (earth filling, if needed) with internal road links.
Loss Item 3: LOSS OF WATER BODIES (PONDS, BOTH CULTIVATED AND NON-CULTIVATED)			
Legal owner(s) as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment and non-titled holders with recognizable claims.	1. Replacement Cost (RC) of the water body (private land). 2. Allowance of one-year fish harvest to be recommended by PVAT.	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	.
Loss Item 4: LOSS OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES			
Legal owner(s) as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment and non-titled holders with recognizable claims.	1. Replacement Cost (RC) of residential structure 2. Transfer Grant @ Tk. 15 per sq. ft. of affected structure 3. Reconstruction and Homestead Development Grant (RHDG) Tk. 10,000.00. 4. Transitional support and development assistance, such as land	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	Non-cash assistance in relocation and reconstruction, such as consultation and facilitation of documentation.

¹¹ Recognizable claims are those having (i) customary ownership or (ii) possess any other legal document to establish ownership.

	development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities		
Loss Item 5: LOSS OF COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL/COMMON RESOURCE PROPERTY (CPR) STRUCTURES			
Legal owners as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment and non-titled holders with recognizable claims.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replacement Cost (RC) of commercial, industrial, CPR structure 2. Transfer Grant @ Tk. 15 per sft of affected structure 3. Reconstruction Grant of TK12,000.00. 4. Transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities.¹² 	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	Non-cash assistance in relocation and reconstruction, such as consultation and facilitation of documentation.
Loss Item 6: LOSS OF RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL AND OTHER PHYSICAL STRUCTURES			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-titled but with recognizable claims & 2. Non-titled without recognizable claims both built structures on the ROW	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replacement cost structures as determined by PVAT 2. Structure Transfer Grant (STG) @ Tk. 15 per sft of affected structure 3. Reconstruction and Homestead Development Grant (RHDG) Tk. 15,000.00. 4. Transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities 	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	Non-cash assistance in relocation and reconstruction, such as consultation and facilitation of documentation.
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:			
<p>1. The Non-title holder (with recognizable claims and without recognizable claim) structure losers are entitled to replacement cost of affected structure provided they are in the impact area prior to the cut of date. The Non-title holder (with recognizable claims and without recognizable claim) structure losers are entitled to replacement cost of affected structure provided they are in the impact area prior to the cut of date. A document to verify landlessness will be presented to JVT to establish vulnerability. A document to verify landlessness will be presented to JVT to establish vulnerability.</p> <p>2. The INGO will assist the APs with self-relocation by undertaking a market assessment and assisting them in identification of land, linking them with available government housing schemes and supporting them to avail of credit facilities from financial institutions.</p> <p>3. In the case of physical displacement, the DPs will be given advance notice of at least 3 months (90 days) from the date of receipt of compensation to relocate themselves.</p>			
Loss Item 7: LOSS OF TIMBER AND FRUIT BEARING TREES, BAMBOO AND BANANA GROVES			

¹² There is no physical relocation in-kind (e.g. housing) provided under the resettlement framework as in the consultation process APs expressed preference for cash compensation.

<p>1. Legal owner(s) as identified by the DC in the process of CCL payment.</p> <p>2. Socially recognized owners of trees grown on public or other land</p>	<p>1. Timber trees and bamboo: CMP of trees and bamboo.</p> <p>2. Fruit-bearing trees without timber: if the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, the estimated current market value of the fruit.</p> <p>3. Fruit-bearing trees with timber: CMP for the timber, and estimated current market value of fruit and the market value of the fruit of the remaining estimated productive life of the fruit trees.</p> <p>4. Banana groves: CMP of all trees</p> <p>5. Owners will be allowed to fell trees and take the timber, free of cost after payment of CCL or RC as applicable.</p>	<p>ARIPA 2017</p> <p>ADB SPS 2009</p>	<p>INGO to explain RP policies regarding compensation for the trees of different categories and size and make the APs aware that they could take the timber and fruits free of cost.</p>
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Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:

1. The INGO will provide guidance in plantation and post-plantation care.

Loss Item 8: LOSS OF STANDING CROPS/FISH STOCK

<p>1. Legal owners identified by the DC in progress of CCL payment</p> <p>2. Socially recognized owners</p>	<p>1. RC of standing crops/fish stock.</p> <p>2. Owners will be allowed to harvest crops and fish stock.</p>	<p>ARIPA 2017</p> <p>ADB SPS 2009</p>	<p>INGO will assist APs in the process of claiming compensation from DC offices for organizing necessary documents.</p>
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Loss Item 9: LOSS OF LEASED /MORTGAGED IN LAND/PONDS

<p>1. Leaseholder with legal papers.</p> <p>2. Socially recognized lessee or sharecropper, in case of customary informal tenancy arrangements, including socially recognized agreements.</p>	<p>1. CMP of crops/ fish stock for one year as compensation.</p> <p>2. Outstanding lease money back to the lessee by the owner as per agreement.</p> <p>3. The leaseholder will be allowed to take the crops/fishes free of cost within the date declared by BWDB</p>	<p>ARIPA 2017</p> <p>ADB SPS 2009</p>	<p>1. INGO will assist in ensuring that the lessee receives all eligible payments.</p> <p>2. INGO will mediate refund of outstanding lease money by the owner to the lessees.</p>
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Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:

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

Loss Item 10: LOSS OF INCOME FROM DISPLACED COMMERCIAL/ INDUSTRIAL PREMISES

Any proprietor or businessperson or artisan operating in premises	Employment in the Project construction work, if possible Moving assistance (one time) for tenant. Tk 5000.00	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	DPs will be brought under income and livelihood regenerating program (ILRP).
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:			
1. All the business operators will be entitled for grant against loss of wages. The one-time moving assistance will be provided to the tenants only.			
Loss Item 11: TEMPORARY LOSS OF INCOME (WAGE EARNERS IN AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE & SMALL BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY)			
Regular wage earners affected by the acquisition.	Allowance of Tk 4,000.00 Per HH Allowance of Tk 5,000.00 per FHH DPs to be included in the Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP)	ADB SPS 2009	1. APs will be brought under the ILRP.
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:			
DP must have been an employee of landowner or business located in the acquired lands for at least twelve months, as identified by Joint Verification and/or a contracted institution or a consulting company's census.			
Loss Item 12: LOSS OF INCOME FROM RENTED -OUT AND ACCESS TO RENTED IN RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL PREMISES			
1. Owner of the rented-out premises 2. AH/person rented-in any such structure	Dislocation Allowance of Tk. 5,000.00 for each unit of premises to both the renter and the rentees.	ARIPA-2017 ADB SPS 2009	DPs will be brought under the ILRP.
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines: Guidelines: In case of any conflict between Government Act/Rules & ADB SPS 2009, later will prevail.			
Loss Item 13: VULNERABLE AHs SPECIAL ASSISTANCE			
<i>Vulnerable AH Assistance</i>	One-Time Special Assistance Grant of Tk 18,000 Skill training and credit support under ILRP. No AH will get the grant if their family members do not participate to the proposed skill training	ADB SPS 2009	APs will be brought under the ILRP.
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:			
1. <u>Vulnerable AHs are those (i) below the poverty line, (ii) the landless, (iii) the elderly, (iv) women and children, (v) Indigenous Peoples, and (vi) those without legal title to land.</u>			
3. Loss of income will be assessed as per actual loss of productive resources (land and businesses) to the project and the total income of the affected households from all sources through Census of all AHs.			
4. JVT will verify the percentage of loss comparing the actual loss and the total income from all sources of the affected households.			
5. Households turning into landless due to acquisition of agricultural land will be eligible for larger credit from the ILRP for longer duration.			
Loss Item 14: ADVERSE IMPACT ON HOST POPULATION DUE TO RELOCATION OF APs			

Households self relocated to the host villages	Enhancement of carrying capacity of common civic amenities/utilities of the host communities as per assessment by BWDB.	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	1. Investment in the host area to improve health, education, and other public services. 2. Forestation in the host area.
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines: Community needs for enhancement of common facilities in host areas will be assessed through a needs assessment survey.			
Loss Item 15: LOSS OF SUBMERGED LAND (ERODED LAND)			
1. Legal owner(s) of land (DC's khas land after legally established AD Line) and non-titled holders with recognizable claims. 2. Previous private owners of land below alluvial and diluvial (AD) Line.	1. In absence of legally established AD line, all entitlements as provisioned for Loss Item 1. In case of khas land, CCL to respective DCs. RC of khas land to previous owner(s).	ARIPA-2017 ADB SPS 2009	
Loss Item 16: UNFORESEEN ADVERSE IMPACTS			
Households/persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RP implementation	Entitlements will be determined as per the resettlement policy		As appropriate
The unforeseen impacts and affected persons will be identified with due care as per policy framework and proposed to the MoWR and the ADB for approval including quantity of losses, their owners and the entitlements.			

AD = alluvial and diluvial; AHH = affected household; APs = affected persons; BWDB = Bangladesh Water Development Board; CCL = cash compensation under the law; CMP = current market price; DC = deputy commissioner; FHH = female-headed household; HH = household; ILRP = income and livelihood regenerating program; INGO = implementing nongovernment organization; JVT = Joint Verification Team; MOWR = Ministry of Water Resources; PVAT = Property Valuation Advisory Team; RP = resettlement plan; RC = replacement cost; SPS = Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009;

C. Unanticipated Impacts on Charlands

83. Although there are no anticipated negative impacts on charlands,¹³ the project will monitor the river behaviour to assess all unanticipated impacts on chars and char people through the Project's environmental assessment and review procedure (EARP).

D. Cut-off date

84. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date. The cut-off date is the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will not be considered is the cut-off date. For legal title-holders, the date of publication of the notice by the Deputy Commissioner under Section 4 of ARIPA, 2017 will be considered as the cut-off date. While for affected non-titleholders, the date of Detail Measurement Survey (DMS) will be the cut-off-date. Any persons moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled for compensation or assistance under the project.

85. All APs who are identified within the project area on the cut-off date will be entitled to receive compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures (as outlined in the entitlement matrix below) sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. BWDB will inform the APs and other stakeholders about the cut-off date. The written notices will be provided to the APs detailing information about the cut-off; eligibility for compensation, and process paying compensation.

86. These cut-off dates depend on the survey for the updated final resettlement plan, which will be initiated in June 2021 and the cut-off dates for this intervention are expected to be between September and November 2021. Based on the detailed design and with the help of DC and JVT, final impacts under the subproject will be obtained and updated resettlement survey will be conducted. This draft RP will be updated along with final impact and revised unit of entitlements measures and resettlement cost. An impact assessment on livelihood and related activities such as fishing in the river, access restriction due to embankment, impact on irrigation facilities and such others will also be conducted and the outcomes included in the final RP.

E. Valuation of Assets

87. The valuation of assets and the determination of the replacement cost will be done through a market survey in the locality of the intervention. For structures, the replacement cost will be considered, for trees, the remaining productivity (of fruits) will be considered and for crops, the market price of the typical crop grown will be considered. These will be cross checked with assistance from different agencies such as Public Works Department (PWD) for structures, DoF for trees, and Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) for crops.

88. The valuation of assets will then be reviewed by the Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT, see section XI-XVII.D Property Valuation Advisory Team) in coordination with BWDB and DC office.

89. See Appendix 3 for price valuation (current market value) collected people's view through FGD from project sites regarding market price and collected government mouza rate from concerned upazila land offices in March 2020.

¹³ The nearest char is in the Jamuna river, more than 20 km from the site of this intervention

IX. RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Displacement

90. All necessary efforts have been made so as to minimize the Project 2 impacts, particularly on the construction of the Shahjadpud embankment, and to reduce impacts on assets and disruption of livelihood. In order to minimize impacts to the maximum possible extent, adequate provisions have been incorporated into the planning and design of the project to minimize or mitigate any unavoidable impacts. Technical and social team has worked closely to reduce the social impacts of Project 2, including Shahjadpur embankment by means of both design adaptation and innovative technical solutions; for example, location of some sections of embankment had been shifted several times to avoid homestead lands with more households and religious institutions for which design of embankment had to be changed accordingly. As a result, the displacement impact has been reduced as far as possible. During the survey and focus group discussions the AHHs showed preference to opt for receiving cash as compensation and self-relocation. The AHHs did not provide options for integration with new communities or establishing a new resettlement village, rather they preferred to make the decision on a household level with their relatives.

B. Land acquisition and Relocation Impacts

91. The self-managed resettlement could be on their own land in same village or in nearby villages through purchase of new land for housing and resettlement elsewhere. Most of the affected households preferred to self-relocate themselves in the same or nearby villages after receiving all eligible benefits as per the policy framework and entitlement matrix as summarized in Table 25. This shows that 95% (333 out of 350) of respondents would prefer cash for land and 96% (335 out of 349) for structures over in-kind replacement (5% and 4% respectively). In most cases, new land will need to be developed by filling it about 3-4 meters as the nearby areas, in most cases, are predominantly low-lying. Provision to assist the families for undertaking these tasks (landfilling) is through bundling of funds from resettlement benefits through APs in combination with project assistance (such as depositing dredged material as filling). It is anticipated that the self-managed relocation strategy would limit social disruption by allowing the displaced families to stay around their own social kin groups as per their own choice. Apart from compensation and assistance planned per the project resettlement policy, the project will also assist them in the relocation process in terms of information, consultation with host communities and local government agencies, facilitation of documentation, licensing, and registration as necessary with local governments.

Table 27 Opinion of AHs regarding compensation for land and structures

Acceptable compensation for	MHH			FHH			No response
	Cash	In-Kind	None	Cash	In-Kind	None	
Land	315	16	0	18	1	0	16
Structure	317	13	0	18	1	0	17

92. For the vast majority (of about 95%) of surveyed AHs, a resettlement to the same locality or to a site with road or market access are acceptable options for resettlement (see Table 28). Out of these, about 70% wishes to relocate alone or with some project assistance, while only 25% want to relocate together with the village or neighbours.

Table 28 Resettlement options

Resettlement options		MHH	FHH
Acceptable Resettlement site	Same site	146	10
	Site with road/market access	184	9
	No response	17	
Acceptable relocation option	Free (cash only)	102	6
	Alone (with Project Assistance)	139	8
	With village/neighbours	87	5
	No response	19	

93. The option for clustered re-location of APs was evaluated during initial surveys and it was found that the vast majority of APs is interested in cash compensation and self-relocation so the implementation of resettlement villages appears not to be feasible and has been excluded from the project.

X. INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM (ILRP)

A. Income and Livelihood Restoration Strategy

94. Mitigation of loss of assets and livelihood is the main focus of the resettlement plan. Additional measures will be taken to provide appropriate support to the livelihood restoration aspects of APs as outlined in Table 27. According to the known impacts, adequate compensation/resettlement benefits will be provided to these APs before resettlement and through further assessment by the INGO additional support through trainings will be provided to enable them to develop new income generating activities. These include crop and fisheries, homestead small livestock and poultry rearing, handicrafts and tailoring and basic computer skills. In addition, vulnerable APs will receive other support and also get preference, for income restoration assistance. This will be through linking resettlement activities with gender & livelihood component of the project as the formation of community groups operating livelihood support programs. This livelihood development support will be implemented through a dedicated NGO, contracted under a separate procurement package. The TOR of this NGO will detail the envisaged collaboration between all relevant stakeholders, including Livelihood NGO, Resettlement NGO, project affected persons and executing agency. The program will target over 2,000 persons to receive on-site trainings and over 800 persons to receive residential trainings.

95. The resettlement Livelihood restoration program will target eligible persons and provide training on income generating activities (IGA) such as small business, poultry rearing, cow fattening, sewing etc. The resettlement plan implementing agency will conduct a need assessment survey among the vulnerable households and select need based training programs for the particular groups under the project policy. For this, budget provision will be kept in favor of resettlement plan implementation service procurement in the DPP for training on IGA for the FHHs and vulnerable HHs members. It is assumed that at least one

person from each household will be brought under this training program. The plan will include the following categories of Aps as eligible persons for income restoration and livelihood support:

- (i) Vulnerable HHs from the project ROW,
- (ii) HH with commercial/trading structures affected
- (iii) Workers in affected businesses
- (iv) Female-headed households or vulnerable households with no adult male members to shoulder household responsibility. The women heading the household will preferably be the eligible member.

96. For additional support to usual income restoration assistance as mentioned above, the agency involved in livelihood restoration will specifically undertake assessment of needs and skill base of vulnerable APs of age between 15 to 45 years. The agency will conduct a need-based survey and prepare a list of eligible members of affected vulnerable households with their relevant profile and the short-term livelihood regeneration assistance under the resettlement plan and long-term income generation program under the livelihood restoration program will be organized as per the options given in Table 29.

Table 29 Livelihood Restoration Options

1. Eligible members of poor households earning maximum BDT 60000 per year	1.1 Short-term: Priority in employment in construction. 1.2 Long-term: Needs and capacity identification, human development and skill training on IGA.
2. Eligible members from poor female headed households having no adult male members to shoulder household responsibility.	2.1 Short-term: In addition to support as 1.1, additional subsistence allowance as per Loss item 13 in EM. 2.2 Long-term: As 1.2 above.
3. Eligible members of poor households losing more than 10% of their income sources.	6.1 Short-term: Compensation for lost assets, payment of other resettlement benefits and employment in construction. 6.2 Long-term: as 1.2 above.

B. Employment in Construction

97. APs whose livelihood is impacted by the project will get preference in jobs associated with the project construction. Eligible APs will form labor contracting society (LCS) with the help of implementing agency and be deployed by the Contractor in any suitable works. Eligible APs will get preferential employment in project works based on their eligibility. The jobs, in the semi-skilled and unskilled category, shall be offered to the eligible APs in preference to the other. A clause should be incorporated in the contract documents requiring contractors to give employment, if available, to project APs having ID cards in preference to other persons.

C. Lessons learnt from previous projects

98. This resettlement plan has been developed on the background of similar project prepared and implemented by the BWDB in the proximity of the planned project. These are mainly the Jamuna-Meghna Riverbank Erosion Mitigation Project (JMREMP) and FRERMIP Project-1. These are summarized in Table 30.

Table 30 Lessons learnt through previous projects

Lesson learnt	Description	Project	Addressed in RP through
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Lesson learnt	Description	Project	Addressed in RP through
Timeliness of land acquisition	Untimely land acquisition can lead to significant delays resulting in reformulation and redesigning of infrastructural mitigation measures in many project implementation sites.	FRERMIP P-1	Preparation and provision of detailed land acquisition plan.
Resettlement village	Relocation and voluntary resettlement of the Affected Persons (APs), whose lands of original settlement on the Jamuna riverbanks areas were acquired for erosion mitigation measures, in two Resettlement Villages (RVs) inside the embankment on the purchased low-lying private lands, raised with earth-filling and developed with internal pedestrian narrow road constructions with brick soling, out of Entitlement Benefits (EAs) of the APs. The lands in these RVs were distributed to each AP household equally (0.3 dec.) for low-cost house constructions and other facilities, also with the remaining EAs delivered to each AP.	JMREMP	In initial surveys, the majority of APs has opted for cash compensation and self-relocation. Hence, no clustered relocation to resettlement villages is planned for the project.
Restoration of livelihood	Livelihood skills training on various trades for gainful income generation for the APs resettled in the RVs based on promotional grants under JFPR component in line with the income restoration policy ensuring better or at least pre-project level income for each PAP. In addition to supporting the APs in the RVs the above livelihood development supports were also provided to the extreme poor vulnerable households living as squatters on and around the flood embankments.	JMREMP	Dedicated livelihood development supports for the APs in the RVs as well as other extreme poor households living on and around the flood embankments under JMREMP non-structural component based on JFPR grant, and implemented by a NGO, engaged for the above entitled 'Social Development of Erosion-Affected Population in the Jamuna-Meghna Flood Plains'.

XI. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT COSTS

A. Introduction

99. The costs for land acquisition and resettlement in the resettlement plan have been estimated at current market price of land as per land rates of 2020, physical assets and businesses by enhancing 2020 from Shahjadpur area project rates, and additional assistance for loss of income and vulnerabilities as per the resettlement policy framework. This budget is indicative of outlays of different rates applied in similar ADB project in recent

years for AHHs due to acquisition of agricultural land. These costs will be updated and adjusted once the land acquisition boundaries will be finalized and the government adopts a price of land as per ARIPA 2017 and other assets based on recommendations of PVAT for replacement value. Replacement value of land and property will be updated annually if the PVAT at the district level justifies the same at the time of dispossession for any considerable price escalation.

100. All land acquisition and resettlement funds will be provided by BWDB based on the financing plan agreed by the Government of Bangladesh and the ADB. Relocation of APs, squatters, encroachers and lessees, their resettlement and rehabilitation will be considered as an integral component of the project costs.

101. The rehabilitation and training to the potential affected persons will be provided under the ILRP based on vulnerability and needs assessed based on existing skill base and available opportunities through consultation exercise.

102. BWDB will ensure that the land acquisition and resettlement budgets are delivered on time to the DCs and resettlement account of the field office of the BWDB-RU respectively. BWDB will also ensure that the RP is submitted to the ADB for concurrence, and that funds for entitlements under the RP is fully provided to APs prior to the award of the civil work contract. Compensation and resettlement funds will be provided to the APs in two separate ways:

- (i) Compensation under law for acquisition of land will be disbursed through the DCs;
- (ii) Additional assistance for resettlement of project APs will be disbursed directly by BWDB with assistance from INGO.

103. Based on the preliminary impact assessment and considering current price, the draft budget for RP implementation is estimated to be Tk 1,478,599,847 or about \$ 17,498,223 presented in Table 31. A 10% contingency amount is also considered to ensure availability of additional fund to meet any adjustment required during the implementation. In addition to the resettlement budget, the project will provide a livelihood restoration program under a dedicated NGO for which an additional budget provision is kept under the program with an estimated amount of Tk 56,108,600 or about \$ 661,658.

Resettlement Budget of Shahjadpur (BDT and USD)

Table 31 Initial Draft Budget Summary

Cash compensation under law	BDT	USD
Land acquisition + 200%	1,167,332,517	13,814,586
Replacement value of structures + 100%	56,947,677	673,937
Replacement value of trees and crops + 100%	17,736,381	209,898
Subtotal	1,242,016,575	14,698,421
Resettlement Benefits & Implementation Support (NGO)		
Relocation cost	58,520,855	692,554
Rehabilitation Assistance	5,769,000	68,272
Service and Training	20,638,095	244,238
Subtotal	84,927,950	1,005,064
Implementation support	17,237,155	203,990
Total	1,344,181,679	15,907,475

Contingency (10%)	134,418,168	1,590,748
Total including contingency	1,478,599,847	17,498,223

104. The larger amount of resettlement cost is for land acquisition (68%), the replacement cost is about (26%) of the total and includes structures as well as trees, crops and perennials. The relocation cost is (4.26%) of the total budget and includes transfer grants for affected structures, reconstruction assistance, and a homestead development grant. Also, it includes the stamp duty and registration cost 10% homestead land owners cost to facilitate buying new land to relocate. The rehabilitation assistance and training for the severally affected HHs (.0.12%) of the total budget includes special assistance for vulnerable HHs, relocation assistance for owner-operated businesses and compensation of wage income losses but the major part is for implementation, Service and Training (1.7% of the total budget) that includes hiring an RP-INGO, hiring an Livelihood Development-NGO, implementing an income and livelihood restoration program (ILRP), the costs for an external monitoring agency (EMA), costs for a grievance redressal committee (GRC) and public consultation. Details of budget in Appendix 4.

B. Initial Budget

105. The resettlement plan budget for replacement value of land, structures and other assets, and special assistance will be calculated using the market rates reflecting replacement cost or updating the replacement value of assets at the time of dispossession. The costs for relocation and special assistance will be consistent with the resettlement policy framework and updated entitlement matrix. Other costs involving project disclosure, public consultations and focus group discussions, surveys, training and income and livelihood restoration, and monitoring and evaluation have been included in the resettlement plan budget. There is also a budget allocation for resettlement plan implementation. The cost estimate in this RP is based on the market price of land as of March 2020 vis-à-vis the inventory of losses as of December 2017. This estimate will be revised based on changes on any additional impacts to be considered. Therefore, the budget will remain as a dynamic process for cost estimate even during implementation. However, the government is firmly committed to mobilize additional funds, if necessary.

XII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RP IMPLEMENTATION

A. Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)

106. BWDB is the owner and executing agency of Project 2. For execution of the project, a PMO headed by a project director (PD) has been set up within BWDB that is responsible for the overall execution of the Project. All concerned BWDB field division offices headed by executive engineer have been set up within BWDB as subproject management office (SMO) and concerned SMO has updated relevant resettlement plan before starting implementation work.

107. A resettlement unit (RU) has been established within the PMO headed by chief resettlement officer (CRO) and the PD has recruited and appointed an experienced INGO as required for implementation of resettlement activities. The executing agency will implement the RP through setting a SMO headed by executive engineer under the PMO and INGO for resettlement work is playing supporting role. The RU is responsible for implementation of the RP that includes disbursement of compensation through DC; and distribution of resettlement benefit through its own staff with the assistance of SMOs and INGO. All concerned BWDB field divisions will update their RP before starting civil construction work. The RU is also responsible for implementation of an ILRP with the support of a INGO. This project has a

GAP and a national/local Livelihood Development NGO (LD-NGO) would be recruited to help implementation of ILRP during and after resettlement of APs.

108. The SMO, under the overall responsibility of the PD, will undertake day-to-day activities with the appointed implementing agency. The concerned sub-assistant engineer, SMO or his representatives are actively involved with the JVT and PVAT. The sub-divisional engineer of SMO is performing as convener of GRC. The SMO is coordinating and managing existing resettlement and rehabilitation of the APs, disburse resettlement benefits, and ensure AP access to development programs adequately. The SMO will carry out the following specific tasks relating to resettlement plan implementation;

- (i) Liaison with district administration to support resettlement plan implementation activities i.e. appoint JVT and PVAT members etc. ;
- (ii) Discharge overall responsibility of planning, management, monitoring and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation program;
- (iii) Ensure availability of budget for all activities;
- (iv) Synchronize resettlement activity and handover encumbrance free land to the contractor with construction schedule;
- (v) Develop RP implementation tools and form necessary committees;
- (vi) Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement packages and payment modality; and
- (vii) Convenor of GRC.

109. The INGO to be appointed will open field offices, carry out information campaign and involve affected persons including women in the implementation process from the very beginning of new work. The INGO will collect, collate, computerize and process data for identification of eligible persons correctly for resettlement benefits and assess their entitlements as per resettlement plan policy. However, the SMO will effect the payments after necessary scrutiny. The executive engineer of SMO in charge of the resettlement management will report to the PD. He/she will work in close coordination with the respective field-based offices and implementing agency on the day-to-day activities of the resettlement implementation

110. The SMO, Land Acquisition Office, and IA will execute joint verification of the property on the ROW by JVT, valuation of the affected property by PVAT and monitor the progress of the resettlement plan implementation work. The SMO will ensure coordination between the relevant departments, implementing agency, the GRC, PVAT and the APs. Apart from the GRC, JVT for quantification of affected properties and PVAT will be formed by the Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) for valuation of affected property and GRC for resolution redressal of disputes. The composition and formation of committees and mechanisms for quantification and valuation of properties and grievance resolution will be constituted through government order. People's participation will be ensured through recruiting their representatives in these committees. Institutional responsibilities for RP preparation and implementation activities are further shown in Table 32.

Table 32 Institutional Responsibilities in Resettlement Process

Related Activities and Responsibilities	Responsibility
A. Preparation of RP	
Recruitment of Implementing Agency	PMO
Design and reproduction of RP Information Brochures	SMO/INGO
Disclosure and public consultations	SMO/ INGO
Design and carry out joint verification survey	DC/SMO/ INGO
Market survey on prices of affected structure	INGO /PVAT
Establishment of unit prices	PVAT/PMO

Related Activities and Responsibilities	Responsibility
Processing the Joint verification survey data of APs	INGO
Assessing AHs and vulnerable APs to be relocated	INGO /SMO
Determination of entitlements and consultations with individual APs	SMO/ INGO
Disclosure of RP to BWDB, APs and stakeholders	PMO/SMO/ INGO
Review and concurrence of RP	ADB
Approval of RP	BWDB
B. RP Implementation	
Mobilization of GRC	PMO/SMO/ INGO
Establishment of internal monitoring	BWDB
Budget approval for compensation and resettlement benefits	PMO
Release of funds for payment of compensation/resettlement benefits	BWDB/PMO
Payment of compensation/resettlement benefits	SMO/ INGO
Filing and resolution of complaints of APs,	SMO/GRCs/ INGO
Confirmation of “No Objection” for the award of civil works contract	ADB
Relocation and livelihood restoration assistance	INGO /SMO/LIRP
C. Monitoring and Evaluation	
Internal monitoring and evaluation	PMO/SMO/ISPMC

111. BWDB, upon approval of the project from ADB and Government and finalization of the detailed design and the resettlement plan will engage an experienced INGO as sub-consultant either NGO or consultancy firm. They will prepare ID cards and other related documents for assisting BWDB in making payment and the BWDB will disburse account payee cheque to the entitled persons in open space or in office of the UP Chairman issuing prior notice. The INGO will assist the APs and as well as BWDB in all aspects. During determination of unit rate of the affected structure, the PVAT will collect information sources with a structured questionnaire by interviewing different categories of people such as Imam, Teacher, Community Leader, Trader, Broker, Elected Representatives of the local government, etc.

B. Institutional Capacity Strengthening

112. There is an established resettlement unit within BWDB with appropriate staffing. The PMO of BWDB already has a Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) and provides technical support in preparing and implementing the RP. As part of the institutional development program the BWDB as the executing agency for the project loan implementation will need to establish its own resettlement unit (RU) at PMO to assist PMO assigning the existing staff (CRO) with additional responsibility of managing resettlement. The Sub-Divisional Engineer, SMO will play role as convener of JVT, PVAT. The Executive Engineer of concern SMO will play role as convener of GRC. The BWDB may organize training on involuntary resettlement at the initial stage of implementation of the RP in any suitable venue within Bangladesh by hiring senior level resettlement specialist for BWDB officials involved with the project. To strengthen the capacity of BWDB in resettlement, a training course was conducted under Project-1 and another course is planned for Project-2.

Table 33 Social safeguard trainings under FRERMIP Projects 1 and 2

Project	Training	Date	Attendees
Project-1	Land Acquisition and Resettlement	January 2019	15 BWDB officers

	Management Course		
Project-2	Land acquisition and social safeguards	TBD	10 BWDB officers

C. Other Agencies Involved in the Process

ii. Deputy Commissioners

113. The DC office will appoint representatives as member(s) of the committees for quantifying losses and determining valuation of the affected properties. MOWR will constitute three committees i.e. JVT, PVAT and GRC. Among these committees, JVT and PVAT will be constituted with representatives of BWDB, resettlement plan implementing agency and DC. BWDB and INGO shall liaise with concerned DC offices to complete the tasks following the notification of the Ministry.

iii. Implementing NGO

114. BWDB will engage an INGO for support in finalization and in implementation of the RP in the field level. The INGO will be engaged to assist the BWDB for implementation of the RP. The BWDB together with the consultant will define the tasks of the INGO regarding RP implementation in detailed terms of reference such as consultation /public information campaign for rapport building, issuance of ID cards, payment of eligible benefits to affected households/ individuals, institutional development, skill training/management training, community awareness and empowerment, etc. The INGO will initially create ID number for each AP as identified during joint verification survey by JVT and prepare an ID card for each AP with photograph. Photograph of the APs will be attested by the concerned-UP Chairman and pasted on the ID card. The ID card will comprise information on name, father's/husband's name, mother's name, age, education, identifiable marks, detail address, details of quantity of losses etc. The ID card will be issued by BWDB with joint signature of the BWDB and INGO representatives and distributed among the EPs by INGO.

115. The INGO will assess what are the land requirements and impacts, support through surveys. Once the RP is finalized the INGO will assist the APs in preparing documents and opening bank account in their names to receive cheque from BWDB. They will form focus group with the affected people based on homogeneity and/or nearness and hold meetings on regular basis to let them know their right and entitlements as prescribed in the RP. The INGO will have to establish an MIS section in their central office for record keeping of the APs, creating individual ID number of the entitled persons, preparing AP's file based on quantity of losses and Entitlement Card (EC) based on loss type and budget. The INGO will submit monthly progress report to the PMO mentioning progress of activities to be carried out by INGO.

116. Upon fulfillment of criteria i.e. necessary documents to make payment/benefits to the APs the INGO will prepare payment debit voucher & other documents for payment and BWDB will disburse account payee cheque to the APs in the public place or Union Parishad (UP) office in presence of the UP Chairman issuing prior notice to the concerned EPs.

iv. Ministry of Water Resources

117. The Ministry of Water Resources through a gazette notification will form various committees for implementation of the RP at the field level. The INGO will work as member for all the committees (including member-secretary of JVT, PVAT) involving representatives

from DC, BWDB, LGI and APs. These committees/teams will ensure stakeholders' participation and uphold the interest of the vulnerable APs. The powers and jurisdictions of the committees will be clearly defined in the gazette notification.

D. Joint Verification Team

118. BWDB will form a JVT for the project through a notification to compare and review the physical verification data collected by the IA along with the DCs' assessment of losses of physical assets and their owners. JVT will conduct property assessment and evaluation and both JVT and the concerned party will sign the verification record. Disputes on property right will be recorded. The INGO will process the entitlements of the APs using the JVT data as one of the determinants. The JVT is formed as follows:

- (i) Sub-Divisional Engineer/Assistant Engineer or equivalent officer): Convener
- (ii) Representative of concerned Deputy Commissioner: Member
- (iii) Representative of INGO recruited by BWDB
- (iv) (DTL, Area Manager or equivalent Officer of INGO/Specialist) : Member-Secretary

E. Property Valuation Advisory Team

119. The PVAT will review the assessment of the implementing agency on the market price of the property affected by the project at their replacement cost. The implementing agency will process the entitlements of the project-affected persons using the PVAT data as one of the determinants. The PVAT will be formed as follows:

Table 34 Composition of PVAT

Representative of BWDB (Sub-divisional Engineer or equivalent officer)	Convener
Representative of concerned Deputy Commissioner	Member
Sub-Assistant Engineer, concerned SMO, BWDB	Member
Representative of INGO recruited by BWDB (DTL, Area Manager or equivalent Officer of INGO/Specialist)	Member-Secretary

120. Procedure of determining replacement value is described in Figure 5.

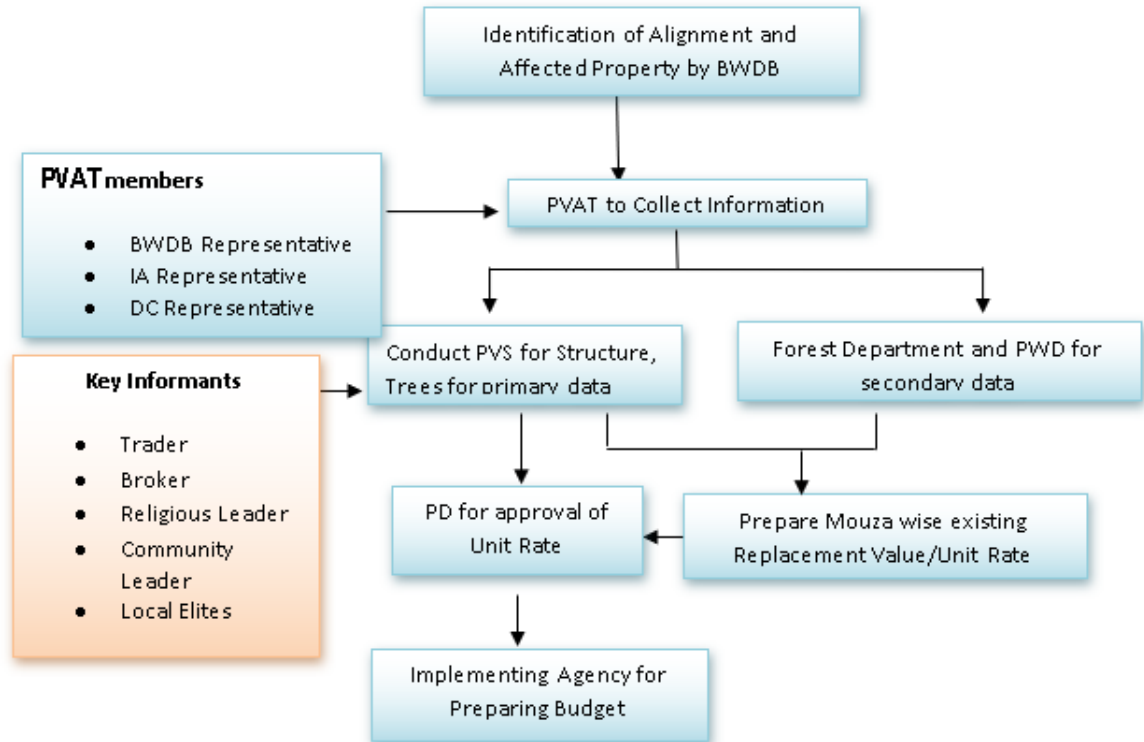


Figure 5 Procedure of Determining Valuation of Property

F. Grievance Redress Committee

121. The GRC will be formed at two levels for any grievances involving resettlement benefits, relocation, and other assistance: SMO level and PMO level.

3) **At SMO level:** The local GRC shall review and resolve grievances within 10 days of receiving any complaints at each level and will maintain written records of all the appeals received. The GRC at SMO level constitutes the following members:

1. Executive Engineer (Field/equivalent)–Convener
2. Sub Assistant Engineer from BWDB–Member Secretary
3. Chairman of concerned Union Parishad–Member
4. Representative of DPs–Member
5. Representative of Implementing NGO–Member

*The committee can co-opt any members (like concerned ward members, ward women members etc.) for assisting to comply its responsibilities.

4) **At PMO level,** the GRC will constitute the following members headed by Project Director to deal with any grievances accelerated from the SMO level.

1. Project Director (PD) – Convener
2. Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) - Member Secretary
3. Resettlement Specialist, Supervision Consultant–Member

G. Women Groups in Resettlement Process

122. The resettlement plan implementation will ensure a gender sensitive approach in planning, management and operations of resettlement. Separate groups of women affected persons will be formed and operated by the Implementing Agency. Feedback from the female APs and FHHs will be obtained through these female FGDs for planning relocation and resettlement. The female staff engaged by INGO will identify needs of female APs for income restoration approaches and implementation of the income restoration component of the RP. Women were consulted during social appraisal and will be further consulted during the process of resettlement plan implementation.

XIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

123. BWDB as the executing agency, through PMO, will establish a monitoring system involving the executive engineer, SMO for collection, analysis, reporting and use of information about the progress of resettlement, based on the RP policy. These stakeholders will be made responsible to monitor the progress of all aspects of resettlement and income generation. The executing agency will report to the ADB on resettlement and income regeneration by APs in the quarterly and semi-annual reports, including identification of significant issues. Besides, a project completion report stipulating all efforts and outcome will be sought by the ADB from the BWDB.

124. The resettlement plan implementation monitoring will be done internally to provide feedback to BWDB upon monitoring and evaluation reports and other relevant data to identify any action needed to improve resettlement performance or respond to the changing circumstances. Evaluation of the resettlement activities will be undertaken during and after implementation of the RP to assess whether the resettlement objectives were appropriate and whether they were met, specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced. An external monitor will be engaged as third-party monitor during RP implementation. An independent reviewer as external monitor will be engaged to advise on safeguard compliance issues and after implementation of the resettlement plan to review the implementation. The evaluation will also assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement planning. Budgetary provision will be kept in the DPP as well as is in this resettlement plan for external monitoring.

B. Internal Monitoring

125. The internal monitoring by BWDB will deal with all aspects of land acquisition and resettlement. The CRO, assisted by the INGO field staff, will establish a monthly monitoring system and prepare monthly progress reports on all aspects of resettlement plan. The benchmark data for project level monitoring will come from the SES database created during the planning and implementation stages. The BWDB will submit semi-annual monitoring reports (SMR), within 30 days from end of the reporting period, to ADB for review and disclosure. External monitor will review the SMR for addressing safeguard issues.

C. External Monitoring

126. The primary objective for engaging an external monitor is to review monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the resettlement plan, including compensation payment, achievement of resettlement objectives, the changes in living standards and livelihoods, restoration of the economic and social base of APs, the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements, the need for further mitigation measures if any, and to

learn strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning, as well as verify the monitoring reports submitted by BWDB. The external monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB on a semi-annual together with the SMR. Terms of reference of the external monitoring agency is in Appendix 6.

D. Supervision by ISPMC (Consultants)

127. The Resettlement Specialists of the ISPMC (Consultant) will supervise and monitor the implementation of the resettlement plan. The supervision and monitoring work shall involve review of resettlement implementation, verification of the results of internal monitoring in the field, and consultation with APs, officials and community leaders for preparing review reports. In addition to regular review missions, ADB may undertake a midterm comprehensive review of the RP implementation.

Appendix 1: Assessment of Replacement Values

Rates in BDT

mouza name	Agricultural land 2017-2018 (Decimal)	Agriculture land 2019-2020 (Decimal)	Home structure 2017-2018 (sft)	Home structure 2019-2020 (sft)
shelachapri	19,643	88,197	5,000	5,455
ishardiya	46,154	65,218	12,667	63,488
nundaha	12,604	24,738	4,000	7,693
nagardala	31,955	62,639	17,500	50,000
potajia	28,403	44,300	41,482	1,01,098
shahjadpur	30,093	63,708	7,142	66,667
ratankandi	27,109	40,390	50,000	57,115
Dombaria	21,583	23,800	3000	48,770
Kumir Goalia	32,807	46,566	16,888	1,00,000
	Average		22,668	53,325

Appendix 2: Draft Budget Calculation – Shahjadpur Embankment Extension

No.	Expenditure Item							Total BDT	Total US\$	%
A.	Land Acquisition (see sheet area-cost for explanation)							1,167,332,517	13,814,586	68.30%
		Area(Ha)	Unit Cost		BDT	BDT including 200%	USD incl. 200%			
	Land Acquisition	30.5	11,410,875		348,031,689	1,044,095,067	12,356,155			
	Regulators and Road Crossing	3.6	11,410,875		41,079,150	123,237,450	1,458,431			
B.	Replacement Cost							74,684,058	883,835	25.62%
								56,947,677	673,937	
			1 Structure							
	Structures	Units	Type	Sqft	Cost/sft	BDT	BDT incl. 100%	USD incl. 100%		
		28	Pukka	10259	145	1487355	2974710	35,204		
		79	Semi-Pukka	20190	96	1931924	3863847	45,726		
		985	Kutchra	186774	63	11795435	23590870	279,182		
		70	Thatched	9933	29	288018	576037	6,817		
		171	Tube-well	1863	3000	5589000	11178000	132,284		
	Re-usable Materials		Tin wall/roof			7382106	14764212	174,724		
			2 Trees/Crops/Perennials						17,736,381	209,898
		Units	Type		Unit Cost	BDT	BDT incl. 100%	USD incl. 100%		
		102	Fruit	Small	41	4,174				
		220		Medium	614	135,057				
		1,744		Large	1842	3,211,904				
						3,351,135	6702270.432	79,317		
		1,019	Timber	Small	61	62,556				
		310		Medium	921	285,462				
		1,594		Large	2763	4,403,476				
						4,751,493	9502986.538	112,461		
		458	Groves		295	134,959	269917.7716	3,194		

					129	Medicine		635	81,964	163928.6357	1,940			
					35	Vegetables		184	6,446	12891.81497	153			
					1,472	Other		368	542,193	1084385.807	12,833			
C.	Relocation Cost											58,520,855	692,554	4.26%
	1 Transfer Grant for Structures											4,392,000	51,976	
					Units			Unit Cost	BDT	BDT	USD			
					366	AH		12,000	4,392,000	4,392,000	51,976			
	2 Reconstruction and Homestead Development Grant											5,490,000	64,970	
					Units			Unit Cost						
					366	AH		15,000	5,490,000	5,490,000	64,970			
	3. Stamp duty and registration cost 10% land owners cost to facilitate buying new land											48,638,855	575,608	
					366	AH		13%	48,638,855					
D.	Rehabilitation Assistance for AHs											5,769,000	68,272	0.12%
	1 Vulnerable Households											4,356,000	51,550	
					Units	Type		Unit Cost	BDT					
					242	vulnerable HH		18,000	4,356,000					
	2 Moving Assistance for Owner operated Business											675,000	7,988	
					Units			Unit Cost	BDT					
					135	Business		5,000	675,000					
	3 Assistance for Affected Wage Earners											738,000	8,734	
					Units	Type		Unit Cost	BDT					
					168	MHH		4,000	672,000					
					6	FHH		5,000	30,000					
					9	Agricultural Land user		4,000	36,000					
E.	Service and Training											20,638,095	244,238	1.70%

		1 Services including assistance for relocation, documents etc				20,638,095	244,238	
		2 Implementation of ILRP				under other package		
			BDT					
		Livelihood Skills Development Training	under other package					
		Tailoring Training	under other package					
		Livelihood Development NGO	under other package					
		Inputs support for income restoration	under other package					
		Implementation support				17,237,155	203,990	
F.	TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E)					1,344,181,679	15,907,475	100.00%
	Contingencies (10%)					134,418,168	1,590,748	
	Total including contingencies					1,478,599,847	17,498,223	

Note: Exchange rate of \$ and Taka used: \$1 = 83.00

Appendix 3: Draft Resettlement Information Brochure

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Ministry of Water Resources

Bangladesh Water Development Board



**Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk
Management Investment Program (FRERMIP)
Project-2**

**Draft Resettlement Information Brochure
(English Version)**

Information on entitlement to compensation and resettlement for affected people

May 2021

Published by Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (FRERMIP),
Bangladesh Water Development Board

Abbreviations

AB	Acquiring Body (the Deputy Commissioner)
AC	Assistant Commissioner
AD	Alluvial and Diluvial
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CCL	Cash Compensation under Law
DC	Deputy Commissioner
EP	Entitled Person
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
ID	Identity
INGO	Implementing NGO
JFPR	Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction
JMREMP	Jamuna Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project
JVT	Joint Verification Team
LA	Land Acquisition
LWL	Lowest Water Level
MARV	Maximum Allowable Replacement Value
MDIP	Meghna Dhonagoda Irrigation Project
MOWR	Ministry of Water Resources
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PIRDP	Pabna Irrigation and Rural Development Project
PVAT	Property Valuation Advisory Team
RB	Requiring Body (Bangladesh Water Development Board)
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RRC	Refund of Registration Cost
SBE	Small Business Enterprise
SDE	Sub-Divisional Engineer
SES	Socio-economic Survey
UP	Union Parishad (Local Government Institution)

1. Background

1. The Asian Development Bank supports the feasibility assessment of a potential future flood and riverbank erosion risk management program covering parts of the main rivers of Bangladesh named Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (FRERMIP). The main focus is to reduce the riverbank erosion and flood risks to the adjacent floodplains while maximizing economic activities in a sustainable and environmentally acceptable manner.
2. The Project will cover the main rivers from Bhangabandhu (Jamuna) Bridge¹⁴ and the proposed Ganges Barrage to Chandpur, as such covering around 60 km of the Jamuna, around 20 km of the Ganges, and the whole around 100 km long Padma reach. Two main confluences are included: the confluence of Ganges and Jamuna and the confluence of Padma and Upper Meghna. Importantly, for flood benefits and, of course, targeting the overarching goal of poverty reduction, the floodplains on both sides of the rivers play a fundamental role as home of a largely poor population depending on agriculture and fisheries. As a consequence sub-reaches with similar river and floodplain characteristics as practical subproject areas are identified. Each sub-reach consists of several upazilas. In total 14 sub-reaches were identified for pre-feasibility assessment: two each at the Jamuna Right and Left Bank (JRB, JLB), 3 along the Padma Right and Left Bank (PRB, PLB), one at the Meghna Right Bank (MRB), and two along the Meghna Left Bank (MLB).
3. For successful implementation of the Resettlement Plan, BWDB requests the attention and support of both national and local social development organizations. An Implementing NGO (INGO) is in place to assist BWDB in the implementation of the resettlement activities.

2 Definitions of Some of the Resettlement Terms

Affected household: All members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit; who are adversely affected by the Project or any of its components. It may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.

Affected person (AP): All the people affected by the Project due to physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) or economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. APs may be of three types (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.

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

¹⁴ Presently the Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge (JMB) is known as Bhangabandhu Bridge. For an easier understanding of the location, we maintain the abbreviated form of Jamuna Bridge throughout this report.

Census: A population record of all affected persons by their residence based on the census. If a census is not conducted prior to project appraisal and the resettlement plan is based on a sample survey, an updated resettlement plan will be prepared based on a census of affected persons after detailed design.

Char or Charland: Char is a Bangla word which is a tract of land surrounded by waters along the river course and can be considered as a “by-product” of the hydro-morphological dynamics of rivers. In the dynamics of erosion and accretion in the rivers of Bangladesh, the emergence of island or chars within the river channel often creates new opportunities to establish settlements and pursue agricultural activities on them. Thus, charland is defined as the river island that emerges from the riverbed as a result of accretion.

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

Cash compensation under law (CCL): CCL comprises all land acquisition compensation under the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act of 2017.

Cut-off date: The date after which persons coming into the project corridor are NOT eligible for compensation or other assistance, i.e. they are not included in the list of APs as defined by the census.

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

Head of household: One who makes major decisions within the family structure and generally lead the family as the principal provider.

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

Host population: Community residing in or near the area to which affected people are to be relocated. Host communities should also be project beneficiaries for better host- resettlers integration

Income restoration: Refers to re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.

Inventory of losses (IOL): This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way (project area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of APs are determined.

Joint verification team (JVT): In an erosion- prone area and due to piecemeal acquisition, IOL prepared for a section of project may change as people move with the erosion and acquisition. The JVT will be composed of: i) representative from BWDB - Convener (SDE/AE/Equivalent Officer); ii) representative from concerned DC - Member; and iii) Sub

Assistant Engineer from BWDB - Member Secretary; and iv) Member RP-INGO, and will verify the IOL established through census wherever necessary.

Land acquisition: Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.

Lowest Water Level and AD Line: From a legal and revenue point of view, the line that marks the Lowest Water Level (LWL) with the Floodplain during the Dry Season is considered as the Bankline - also called the AD Line (Alluvial and Dilluvial Line) when declared formally by Assistant Commissioner of Land. Land above the LWL to the floodplain is private land unless already acquired by BWDB. For the Project purposes, the LWL will be considered as the demarcated Bankline or AD line. The eroded land beyond the AD line goes under GoB ownership through a chained procedure that ends with the declaration as Khas land by the Additional Deputy Commissioner. If Khas land, (underwater land) is acquired, the DC will be paid the CCL as required by the Land Acquisition Act 1982, but not the additional 50% as premium. In such a case, because of the Project's stabilization of the Bankline, the previous private owners will be identified and a Resettlement Benefit paid to them as APs losing their legal opportunity of regaining the land if it re-emerges within 30 years of erosion.

Meaningful consultation: A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

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

Payment modality: The payment modality is an administrative manual that presents the guidelines to be followed for payment of resettlement benefits for various types of losses as provisioned in the Project's resettlement plans (RP)s, based on the ADB SPS and the Government of Bangladesh land acquisition laws. The objectives of the payment modality are to assist concerned GOB officials and the RP Implementing NGO (RP-INGO) to identify EPs correctly; accurately calculate their entitlements, and effectively assist EPs.

Person(s) having usufruct rights: The right to use land belonging to others - for example, lease from government department or agency or individuals.

Poor women-headed household: Poor households where a woman decides on the access to and the use of the resources of the family. In resettlement context, women-headed households and/or widows also suffer from lack of labour for relocation purposes.

Public disclosure: Process of disclosing and sharing project impacts with affected people and disseminating amongst them information on their entitlements, compensation, R&R measures and project timeline etc.

Price of different types of land: The legally constituted PVAT will carry out a detailed market survey through the INGO to determine the Maximum Allowable Replacement Value (MARV) of acquired land, and APs will be entitled to the MARV according to their loss

Rehabilitation: This refers to additional support by means of restoration of income, livelihoods, and reestablishment of socio-cultural system provided to APs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life

Relocation: Moving and rebuilding housing, assets - including productive land, and public infrastructure, in a new location.

Replacement cost: Replacement cost is the rate of compensation for acquired housing, land, and other assets. Replacement cost is calculated based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued; (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information.

Resettlement: Resettlement is one measure to mitigate adverse impacts of a project; refers to rebuilding housing, assets, including productive land and public infrastructure in another location

Resettlement Framework (RF): For loss of land property, income generation opportunity and cultural assets as were adopted at the time of the Loan Agreement, the RF lays out the policy, principles procedures and entitlements, as well as the institutional responsibilities to be followed in preparing project/subproject Resettlement Plan (s).

Resettlement Plan (RP): A time bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement impact strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, implementation responsibilities, monitoring, and evaluation.

Right of Way: Demarcated land proposed for infrastructure development

Socially Recognized Owner: Socially recognized owner is a person who has no legal ownership to land, but he has socially recognize to use/built the land, structure or property. (Non-title holders with recognized claim fall under this category).

Structures: Structure include all buildings including primary and secondary structures including houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls.

Vulnerable Households: Vulnerable Households are defined as APs who suffer more - economically and socially - from relocation than other APs. Based on past experiences from similar projects, the vulnerable households include (i) women-headed households; (ii)

landless households (those without agricultural land, and depend largely on wage labor for survival); (iii) disabled households heads and (iv) households having residual agricultural land less than 1 acre or losing more than 10% of their income from agriculture due to acquisition. Such households will receive priority assistance in the Social Development Program (SDP) and employment in the Project construction work, if available.

3 Cut Off Dates

4. The cut-off date for landowners will be the date of DMS to be conducted by JVT, which is yet to be declared. This will be declared once the land acquisition process start with notification under ARIP Act- 2017. This cut-off date will be adequately shared with the affected people during acquisition process through formal notice. For non-titled APs the date of census survey conducted under the Project will be the cut-off date they will be informed during the consultation process. Further it will be disclosed to them as disclosure of RP along with the list of affected persons attached to it.
5. Only HHs having houses and establishment within the RoW at the beginning of physical works construction as identified by BWDB's Joint Verification Team (JVT).
6. *The Inventory Survey* is subject to verification by the JVT and approval by BWDB, considering not only the original Inventory but the Socio-economic Survey (SES) and JVT data collected just prior to civil works construction. In case of discrepancies, GRC will determine eligibility for individual HHs for Resettlement Benefits, such as: Replacement Value of Structure; Salvaged Material Free of Cost; Transfer Grant; Reconstruction Grant; and Homestead Development Grant.
7. *Income Losses Cut Off Date.* Among the Resettlement Benefits to be given to APs are Subsistence Grants for Loss of Income. The Census, Inventory of Losses, and Socio-economic Survey (SES), which will be conducted prior to the award of works, likely in September to November 2021, will serve as the Cut Off Date for eligibility to receive the Income subsistence Grants for: Male and Female HH Heads; Small Business Enterprise (SBE) Proprietors and Employees; and for Tenants/Sharecroppers. As with the Inventory of Losses Survey data, the SES Cut Off Date is subject to verification by BWDB's Joint Verification Team (JVT) and approval by BWDB.
8. *Land Acquisition* is not covered by these Cut Off Dates. CCL will be paid by the DC as per GoB LA Law; and the INGO, with BWDB approval, will provide Grants for Replacement Value of Land and other properties established by the PVAT and according to the Resettlement in Section 4 below.

4. The Resettlement Entitlement Matrix

9. Through the District Administration and the INGO, the BWDB will provide the CCL + 200% additional cost as premium and Resettlement Benefits respectively in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act 2017 and the Resettlement Entitlement Matrix of the RP, as legally agreed between the GoB and the ADB. The Resettlement Entitlement Matrix is shown below:

Resettlement Entitlement Matrix

General Implementation Issues and application Guidelines
2. Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT)

BWDB will setup a PVAT at each locality. The tasks of this PVAT are:

- i. Recommend replacement cost (RC) based on current market price (CMP) analysis for land, structures, trees and standing crops
- ii. Current Market Price (CMP) will be assessed for every affected mouza
- iii. The land acquisition price will be determined by the standard procedure according to the land acquisition law. Updated in September 2017.
- iv. For all private land, the market price will be enhanced by 200% for compensation under law (CCL). For *khas* land (government land, DC is the owner at respective districts on behalf of the government), CCL will be the assessed market price without enhancement.
- v. RC for structure considering the cost of materials, labour inputs and land development cost at current market rates.
- vi. RC /CMP will be approved by the Project Director.

3. **Implementing NGO (INGO)**

BWDB will engage a local NGO to support implementation of resettlement plan i.e. to support the implementation of all land acquisition and resettlement activities. The recruited NGO for implementation of RP is called Implementing NGO (INGO) which will

- i. Identify all persons who have interest in the lands that will be acquired under the project (owner, tenants, operators etc.;
- ii. Identify all informal occupier/ settler on the right of way of new embankment, rehabilitation embankment and RBP works;
- iii. Make the landowners / tenants / informal occupiers aware about details of land acquisition process, compensation entitlement, payment procedure/ mechanism, resettlement benefit offered by the project.
- iv. Legal owners will be assisted by INGO to organize legal documents in support of their ownership
- v. The INGO will identify loss and entitlement of female owners and co-sharers through share determination at the field upon receipt of payment data from the DC office
- vi. The INGO will inform the APs of the details of the land acquisition and compensation process, resettlement package and payment procedure.
- vii. The INGO shall encourage APs to consider purchasing land or investing the money in productive/income generating activities.
- viii. In addition, the INGO shall support APs in purchasing low-cost, low-lying land by bundling resettlement benefits. The land will then be filled by the project with dredged material to be built up to homestead land level.

4. **JVT**

- iii. The loss inventory items and quantities as well as the displaced persons (DPs) shall be verified in the field through joint verification team (JVT) formed by DC. The members of PVAT (as outlined in section XI-E) will attend field verification by JVT.
- iv. The JVT will verify the socially recognized user as identified by the census

5. BWDB field office (Executive Engineer) will do title updating for usufruct and other rights before issuance of notice with assistance from INGO

6. DC will pay CCL for the loss items. If RC is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by BWDB with assistance from INGO.

8. **Compensation for Structures:**

- i. Joint verification (DC and BWDB) and/or census will identify (record floor areas and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. category) of structure iii. Compensation must be paid before AP dismantle and remove the structures as per civil works requirement iv. The date of service of notice will be recognized as the cut-off date for structures not recognized by DC. In case of major differences identified between databases, BWDB will verify the data through the JVT. v. The owner is allowed to take all salvageable material v. The RC will be the cost of the structures at market price without depreciation

8. In case of conflict between government rules and ADB SPS, ADB SPS will prevail.

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Applicable Laws	Additional Services
Loss Item 1: LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND			
Legal owner(s) as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC) in the process of CCL payment and non-titled holders with recognizable claims. ¹⁵	1. Replacement Cost (RC) ¹ of agricultural land.	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	
Loss Item 2: LOSS OF HOMESTEAD, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL LAND AND COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES			
Legal owner(s) as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment and non-titled holders with recognizable claims.	1. Replacement Cost (RC). 2. 10% of CMP as transaction allowance such as stamp duty and registration cost, VAT etc. No matter whether she/he purchase land or not	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	BWDB will assist to purchase of above land(s) jointly with INGO on negotiated price and homestead land development (earth filling, if needed) with internal road links.
Loss Item 3: LOSS OF WATER BODIES (PONDS, BOTH CULTIVATED AND NON-CULTIVATED)			
Legal owner(s) as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment and non-titled holders with recognizable claims.	1. Replacement Cost (RC) of the water body (private land). 2. Allowance of one-year fish harvest to be recommended by PVAT.	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	.
Loss Item 4: LOSS OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES			
Legal owner(s) as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment and non-titled holders with recognizable claims.	1. Replacement Cost (RC) of residential structure 2. Transfer Grant @ Tk. 15 per sq. ft. of affected structure 3. Reconstruction and Homestead Development Grant (RHDG) Tk.	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	Non-cash assistance in relocation and reconstruction, such as consultation and facilitation of documentation.

¹⁵ Recognizable claims are those having (i) customary ownership or (ii) possess any other legal document to establish ownership.

	10,000.00. 4. Transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities		
Loss Item 5: LOSS OF COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL/COMMON RESOURCE PROPERTY (CPR) STRUCTURES			
Legal owners as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment and non-titled holders with recognizable claims.	1. Replacement Cost (RC) of commercial, industrial, CPR structure 2. Transfer Grant @ Tk. 15 per sft of affected structure 3. Reconstruction Grant of TK12,000.00. 4. Transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	Non-cash assistance in relocation and reconstruction, such as consultation and facilitation of documentation.
Loss Item 6: LOSS OF RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL AND OTHER PHYSICAL STRUCTURES			
1.Non-titled but with recognizable claims & 2.Non-titled without recognizable claims both built structures on the ROW	1. Replacement cost structures as determined by PVAT 2. Structure Transfer Grant (STG) @ Tk. 15 per sft of affected structure 3. Reconstruction and Homestead Development Grant (RHDG) Tk. 15,000.00. 4. Transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	Non-cash assistance in relocation and reconstruction, such as consultation and facilitation of documentation.
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:			
1. The Non-title holder (with recognizable claims and without recognizable claim) structure losers are entitled to replacement cost of affected structure provided they are in the impact area prior to the cut of date. The Non-title holder (with recognizable claims and without recognizable claim) structure losers are entitled to replacement cost of affected structure provided they are in the impact area prior to the cut of date. A document to verify landlessness will be presented to JVT to establish vulnerability. A document to verify landlessness will be presented to JVT to establish vulnerability.			
2. The INGO will assist the APs with self-relocation.			
Loss Item 7: LOSS OF TIMBER AND FRUIT BEARING TREES, BAMBOO AND BANANA GROVES			
1. Legal owner(s) as identified by the DC in the process of CCL payment. 2. Socially	1. Timber trees and bamboo: CMP of trees and bamboo. 2. Fruit-bearing trees without timber: if the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, the estimated current market value of	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	INGO to explain RP policies regarding compensation for the trees of different categories and size and make the APs aware that they could take the

recognized owners of trees grown on public or other land	<p>the fruit.</p> <p>3. Fruit-bearing trees with timber: CMP for the timber, and estimated current market value of fruit and the market value of the fruit of the remaining estimated productive life of the fruit trees.</p> <p>4. Banana groves: CMP of all trees</p> <p>5. Owners will be allowed to fell trees and take the timber, free of cost after payment of CCL or RC as applicable.</p>		timber and fruits free of cost.
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:			
1. The INGO will provide guidance in plantation and post-plantation care.			
Loss Item 8: LOSS OF STANDING CROPS/FISH STOCK			
<p>1. Legal owners identified by the DC in progress of CCL payment</p> <p>2. Socially recognized owners</p>	<p>1. RC of standing crops/fish stock.</p> <p>2. Owners will be allowed to harvest crops and fish stock.</p>	<p>ARIPA 2017</p> <p>ADB SPS 2009</p>	INGO will assist APs in the process of claiming compensation from DC offices for organizing necessary documents.
Loss Item 9: LOSS OF LEASED /MORTGAGED IN LAND/PONDS			
<p>1. Leaseholder with legal papers.</p> <p>2. Socially recognized lessee or sharecropper, in case of customary informal tenancy arrangements, including socially recognized agreements.</p>	<p>1. CMP of crops/ fish stock for one year as compensation.</p> <p>2. Outstanding lease money back to the lessee by the owner as per agreement.</p> <p>3. The leaseholder will be allowed to take the crops/fishes free of cost within the date declared by BWDB</p>	<p>ARIPA 2017</p> <p>ADB SPS 2009</p>	<p>1. INGO will assist in ensuring that the lessee receives all eligible payments.</p> <p>2. INGO will mediate refund of outstanding lease money by the owner to the lessees.</p>
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:			
1. With legal agreement: DC will pay CCL to legal owner and mortgagee/leaseholder in accordance by the law. With customary tenancy agreements, including socially-recognized verbal agreements: Legal owner will receive CCL from DC. The legal owner will pay the outstanding liabilities to the lessee/mortgagee. Under the following conditions: (i) all contractual liabilities are already paid up; (ii) if not, the legal owner will get the residual payment after all liabilities are paid up. (iii) BWDB will ensure RC of crops to the cultivator with direct payment of the difference, if CCL is less than RC, with assistance from INGO. (iv) Dislocation Allowance will be paid to the actual cultivator of the acquired land by BWDB with assistance from INGO.			
Loss Item 10: LOSS OF INCOME FROM DISPLACED COMMERCIAL/ INDUSTRIAL PREMISES			
Any proprietor or businessperson or artisan operating in premises	<p>Employment in the Project construction work, if possible</p> <p>Moving assistance (one time) for tenant. Tk 5000.00</p>	<p>ARIPA 2017</p> <p>ADB SPS 2009</p>	DPs will be brought under income and livelihood regenerating program (ILRP).
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:			

1. All the business operators will be entitled for grant against loss of wages. The one-time moving assistance will be provided to the tenants only.			
Loss Item 11: TEMPORARY LOSS OF INCOME (WAGE EARNERS IN AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE & SMALL BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY)			
Regular wage earners affected by the acquisition.	Allowance of Tk 4,000.00 Per HH Allowance of Tk 5,000.00 per FHH DPs to be included in the Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP)	ADB SPS 2009	1. APs will be brought under the ILRP.
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:			
DP must have been an employee of landowner or business located in the acquired lands for at least twelve months, as identified by Joint Verification and/or a contracted institution or a consulting company's census.			
Loss Item 12: LOSS OF INCOME FROM RENTED -OUT AND ACCESS TO RENTED IN RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL PREMISES			
1. Owner of the rented-out premises 2. AH/person rented-in any such structure	Dislocation Allowance of Tk. 5,000.00 for each unit of premises to both the renter and the rentees.	ARIPA-2017 ADB SPS 2009	DPs will be brought under the ILRP.
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines: Guidelines: In case of any conflict between Government Act/Rules & ADB SPS 2009, later will prevail.			
Loss Item 13: VULNERABLE AHs SPECIAL ASSISTANCE			
<i>Vulnerable AH Assistance</i>	One-Time Special Assistance Grant of Tk 18,000 Skill training and credit support under ILRP. No AH will get the grant if their family members do not participate to the proposed skill training	ADB SPS 2009	APs will be brought under the ILRP.
Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines:			
2. <u>Vulnerable AHs are those (i) below the poverty line, (ii) the landless, (iii) the elderly, (iv) women and children, (v) Indigenous Peoples, and (vi) those without legal title to land.</u>			
3. Loss of income will be assessed as per actual loss of productive resources (land and businesses) to the project and the total income of the affected households from all sources through Census of all AHs.			
4. JVT will verify the percentage of loss comparing the actual loss and the total income from all sources of the affected households.			
5. Households turning into landless due to acquisition of agricultural land will be eligible for larger credit from the ILRP for longer duration.			
Loss Item 14: ADVERSE IMPACT ON HOST POPULATION DUE TO RELOCATION OF APs			
Households self relocated to the host villages	Enhancement of carrying capacity of common civic amenities/utilities of the host communities as per assessment by BWDB.	ARIPA 2017 ADB SPS 2009	1. Investment in the host area to improve health, education, and other public services. 2. Forestation in the host area.

Special Implementation Issues and application Guidelines: Community needs for enhancement of common facilities in host areas will be assessed through a needs assessment survey.

Loss Item 15: LOSS OF SUBMERGED LAND (ERODED LAND)

<p>1. Legal owner(s) of land (DC's khas land after legally established AD Line) and non-titled holders with recognizable claims.</p> <p>2. Previous private owners of land below alluvial and diluvial (AD) Line.</p>	<p>1. In absence of legally established AD line, all entitlements as provisioned for Loss Item 1.</p> <p>In case of khas land, CCL to respective DCs.</p> <p>RC of khas land to previous owner(s).</p>	<p>ARIPA-2017</p> <p>ADB SPS 2009</p>	
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Loss Item 16: UNFORESEEN ADVERSE IMPACTS

<p>Households/persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RP implementation</p>	<p>Entitlements will be determined as per the resettlement policy</p>		<p>As appropriate</p>
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The unforeseen impacts and affected persons will be identified with due care as per policy framework and proposed to the MoWR and the ADB for approval including quantity of losses, their owners and the entitlements.

AD = alluvial and diluvial; AHH = affected household; APs = affected persons; BWDB = Bangladesh Water Development Board; CCL = cash compensation under the law; CMP = current market price; DC = deputy commissioner; FHH = female-headed household; HH = household; ILRP = income and livelihood regenerating program; INGO = implementing nongovernment organization; JVT = Joint Verification Team; MOWR = Ministry of Water Resources; PVAT = Property Valuation Advisory Team; RP = resettlement plan; RC = replacement cost; SPS = Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009;

5 Procedures for Receiving Resettlement and Other Grants

(a) Identity (ID) Card

10. APs that get paid CCL by the District Administration and/or Resettlement Benefits from the BWDB will be termed as Entitled Persons (EPs). Each AP household head or EP will be given an Identity (ID) Card.

(b) Entitled Person's File (EP File) & Entitlement Card

11. All the losses of an EP will be computerized to an electronic EP File that can then, based on the Resettlement Entitlement Matrix, automatically summarize the EP's total losses and benefits at any point in time. This will be produced into a standardized report, the

Entitlement Card; and the EP will be provided with all the benefits according to his/her loss as shown in the Entitlement Card. The INGO will distribute one (1) copy of their final Entitlement Card to each EP.

(c) Purchase of Replacement Land

12. If an EP chooses replacement land, the EP will, with the assistance of the INGO, scrutinize the replacement landowner's relevant documents. If the EP is satisfied, he/she will fix the price and register it. The EP then has to submit the relevant documents to BWDB for receiving the Resettlement Benefit.
13. All influential persons are requested to persuade owners of landed property in their own areas to sell their land to the EPs for the area's greater good.

(d) Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)

14. The FERMIP will have one Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The GRC have been constituted, and will be gazetted, to assist the resettlement activities. The GRC will consist of Sub-Divisional Engineer (SDE)/Assistant Engineer or any official with the same status from BWDB; the Area Manager/Deputy Team leader or equivalent officer/specialist of the INGO; the UP Chairman or a member of the concerned local government; a representative of the Aps, and a resettlement specialist. The BWDB representative will chair the GRC, and the INGO representative will act as Member Secretary.
15. The functions of the GRC will be to:
 - Receive applications and hold hearings on AP grievances concerning the Project, in particular regarding resettlement issues.
 - Refer APs to the concerned authority/Deputy Commissioner if the grievance can be dealt with through conventional law or by arbitration.
 - Make decisions to resolve AP grievances following RP policy if outside conventional law and if the grievance does not lend itself to arbitration.
 - Prepare recommendations according to the procedure described by the GRC in resolving AP complaints.
16. The GRCs will receive AP grievances and resolve them in the following manner:
 - The written AP grievance will be lodged with the GRC within a month of the receipt of ID Card or from when the AP is informed of their entitlement.
 - The GRC will meet to resolve the AP grievance within 10 days of its receipt and will preserve the records and procedure of the meeting. The GRC will mention the basis of its resolutions in the written record of its meetings.
 - The GRC will publicize its decisions regarding AP grievances through local community meetings and through the distribution of leaflets to the public.
 - All the GRC activities will take place in the office of the GRC Chairman.

(e) Joint Verification Team (JVT):

17. Joint Verification Team (JVT) will also be constituted at the FERMIP. The JVT members will include the SDE/Assistant Engineer or any official with the same status from BWDB; a representative of the concerned Deputy Commissioner; and Area Manager/Deputy Team Leader or equivalent officer/specialist of the INGO. The BWDB representative will chair the JVT, and the INGO representative will act as Member Secretary.
 18. The JVT will:
 - Reconcile data after scrutinizing the AP lists and affected physical asset quantities, as prepared, with assistance from consultants, by the BWDB.
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- Confirm the list of long-term residents on BWDB or GoB land within the Project ROW, submitting the list to the Project Director, BWDB
- Assess and finalize the AP lists and affected physical asset quantities, through joint verification as per GoB law.
- Sign all documents relevant to the above and submit them to the Project Director, BWDB
- Submit all necessary documents/reports to the concerned officials, as per the Project's construction schedule

f) Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT)

19. A Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) will be constituted by BWDB for FERMIP to determine the current market price and replacement cost of acquired land, physical structures, trees and other property. The PVAT is comprised of the SDE)/Assistant Engineer or any official with the same status from BWDB; a representative of the Deputy Commissioner concerned; and the Area Manager/Deputy Team Leader or equivalent officer/specialist of the INGO. The BWDB representative chairs the PVAT, and the INGO representative acts as Member Secretary.

20. The PVAT will:

- Assist the relevant legal authority to determine the Replacement Cost of affected land and other physical property under acquisition, at the Market Price.
- Assist the relevant legal authority to determine Replacement Cost of property of the APs on the BWDB or other GoB land, at Market Price.
- Submit necessary documents/reports to the Project Director, BWDB and to the Deputy Commissioner concerned, following the Project's construction schedule.

g) Other Information/Procedures for Entitled Persons (EPs)

- In order to receive their CCL, EPs must produce at the DC's office their ownership deed, record, rent receipt, mutation document, share document, or other relevant proof of ownership.
- Until and unless the legal owners receive the CCL from the Deputy Commissioner, BWDB cannot provide the Resettlement Benefit grants through the INGO for the relevant plot.
- If replacement land is purchased within the period of RP implementation, and the evidence of properly used stamp duty and other relevant documents is produced in the INGO's field office, the stamp duty and registration cost will be refundable at the rate provisioned in the RP.
- The EPs will receive an ID Card bearing ID number and photograph of the EP, signed by BWDB's and the INGO's assigned representatives. The EP will need to produce their ID Card to receive Resettlement Benefits.
- The entitlement determined by BWDB through the INGO as per RP provision will be disbursed through a 'Crossed Bank Cheque'¹⁶ on the date declared earlier and in the presence of local UP chairman/member. For this purpose, the EP must open a bank account.
- The BWDB or INGO field offices at FERMIP may be contacted for any additional information regarding acquisition and resettlement. The INGO will provide necessary assistance to all EP.
- Affected tenants/sharecroppers will be identified by the JVT and certified by the relevant landowner and the UP chairman/member.

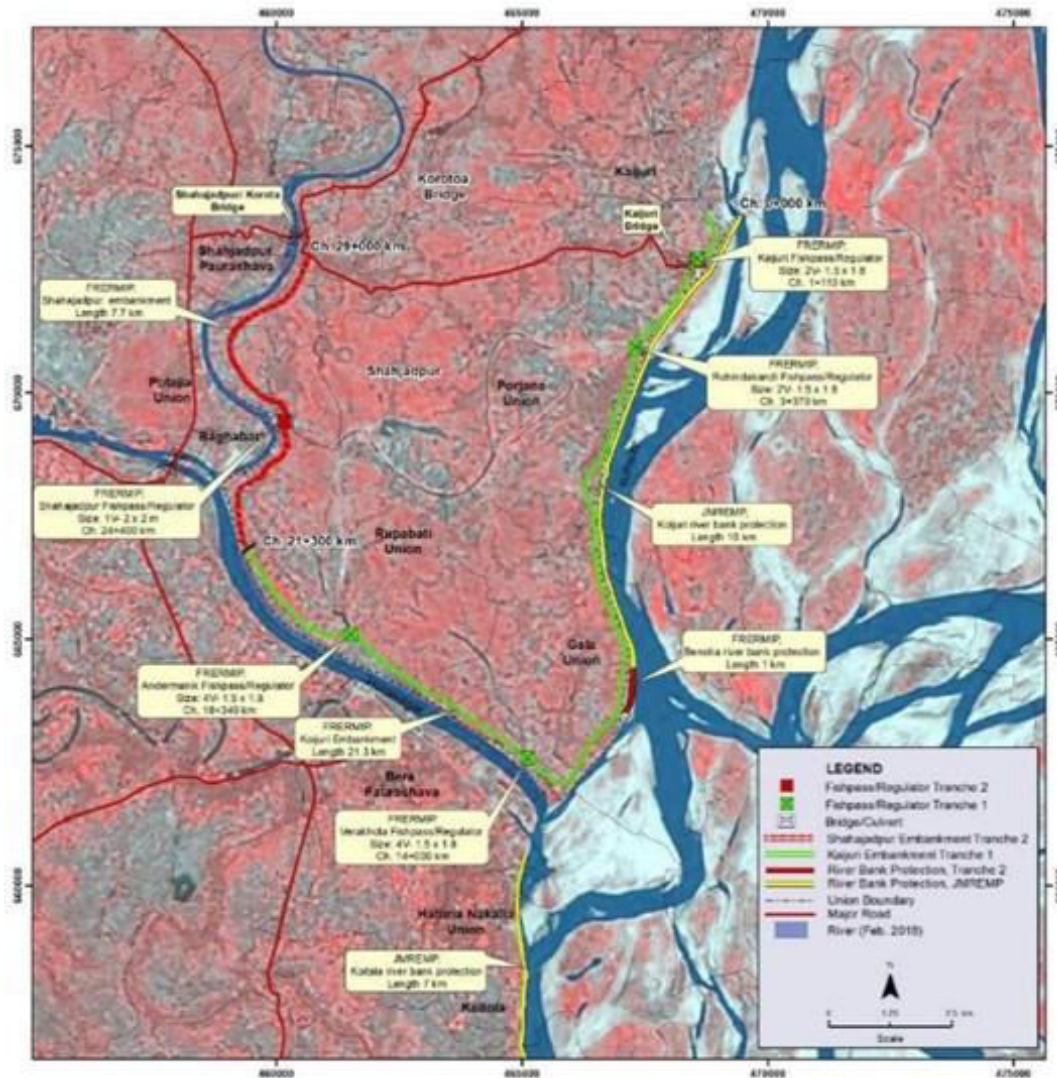
¹⁶A 'Crossed Bank Cheque' can only be cashed through being deposited in the EP's account first.

- The major responsibility for RP implementation rests with BWDB. The INGO will, on BWDB's behalf, actually carry out the RP implementation activities as per BWDB's instruction. If there is any change suggested by GoB and/or the Donors, the APs will duly be informed.
 - Note: APs will get compensation as per 1982 Act and resettlement benefit according to the Resettlement Entitlement Matrix shown above in Section 3. This Resettlement Information Brochure is amendable as per requirement and approval of BWDB and the ADB.
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Appendix 6: Terms of Reference for External Monitor

BACKGROUND

1. The Asian Development Bank supports the feasibility assessment of a potential future flood and riverbank erosion risk management program covering parts of the main rivers of Bangladesh named Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (FRERMIP). The main focus is to reduce the riverbank erosion and flood risks to the adjacent floodplains while maximizing economic activities in a sustainable and environmentally acceptable manner. Existing flood embankments dominantly fail from riverbank erosion, and as such the stabilization of the river pattern is a cornerstone of reducing the flood risk.
 2. Two main confluences are included: the confluence of Ganges and Jamuna and the confluence of Padma and Upper Meghna. Importantly, for flood benefits and, of course, targeting the overarching goal of poverty reduction, the floodplains on both sides of the rivers play a fundamental role as home of a largely poor population depending on agriculture and fisheries.
 3. A Resettlement Plan for Project-2, Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (FRERMIP), December 2017 has been prepared and updated in September 2020. The RP is only for Project-2 7.9 km Embankment of Jamuna Right Bank-1 (JRB-1) sub-project area:
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Sub-Reach Area - Proposed Component

4. In Tranche-2, there is construction of 2 embankments and other proposed Riverbank Protection (RBP) interventions on the Jamuna’s left and right bank:

Proposed Interventions

KM

1. Kojuri - Bagabari embankment extension (JRB) 7.9

5. BWDB will have mobilised a resettlement plan implementing NGO (INGO) to implement the FRERMIP Tranche-2 RP for phase-wise components. The INGO will implement the RPs as per the resettlement policy, ensure stakeholders participation as per the project need, and provide technical assistance for compensation and assistance to the APs. A monitoring mechanism has also been framed and adopted in the RPs involving the BWDB, the RP-INGO, consultants and the ADB.

6. BWDB seeks to engage an independent External Monitoring Agency (EMA) to review the internal monitoring and undertake third party monitoring & evaluation of the RP implementation process for the Government of Bangladesh and the ADB.

KEY OBJECTIVE OF EXTERNAL MONITORING

7. The primary objective for engaging an external monitor is to review monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the resettlement plan. In addition to recording the progress in compensation payment and other resettlement activities, the External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will verify the semi annual monitoring reports prepared by BWDB. The (EMA) will review implementation process as per set policies in the RPs and assess the achievement of resettlement objectives, the changes in living standards and livelihoods, restoration of the economic and social base of the affected people, the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements, the need for further mitigation measures if any, and to learn strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning.

8. The EM will review the semi-annual monitoring reports that describe the progress of the implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions. These reports will closely follow the involuntary resettlement monitoring indicators agreed at the time of resettlement plan approval. The costs of external resettlement monitoring requirements will be included in the DPP.

SCOPE OF WORK

9. The scope of work of the External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will include the following tasks:

- (1) To develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring for Resettlement Plans (RPs), Gender Action Plan (GAP) and the Income & Livelihood Restoration Plan (ILRP).
 - (2) To review and verify the progress in land acquisition/resettlement implementation of the Project.
 - (3) Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the land acquisition/resettlement objectives and approaches, implementation strategies.
 - (4) Evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation given to the APs and the livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of APs of project-induced changes.
 - (5) Identification of the categories of impacts and evaluation of the quality and timeliness of delivering entitlements (compensation and rehabilitation measures) for each category and how the entitlements were used and their impact and adequacy to meet the specified objectives of the Plans. The quality and timeliness of delivering entitlements, and the sufficiency of entitlements as per approved policy.
 - (6) To analyze the pre-and post-project socio-economic conditions of the affected people. In the absence of baseline socio-economic data on income and living standards, and given the difficulty of APs having accurate recollection of their pre-project income and living standards, develop some quality checks on the information to be obtained from the APs.
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Such quality checks could include verification by neighbors and local village leaders. The methodology for assessment should be very explicit, noting any qualifications.

- (7) Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through sampling check at the field level to assess whether land acquisition/resettlement objectives have been generally met. Involve the affected people and community groups in assessing the impact of land acquisition for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
- (8) To monitor and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultative process with affected APs, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the affected parties, and dissemination of information about these.
- (9) Identify, quantify, and qualify the types of conflicts and grievances reported and resolved and the consultation and participation procedures.
- (10) Provide a summary of whether involuntary resettlement was implemented (a) in accordance with the RPs, and (b) in accordance with the stated policy.
- (11) To review the quality and suitability of the relocation sites from the perspective of the both affected and host communities (if any).
- (12) Verify expenditure & adequacy of budget for resettlement activities.
- (13) Describe any outstanding actions that are required to bring the resettlement activities in line with the policy and the RP. Describe further mitigation measures needed to meet the needs of any affected person or families judged and/or perceiving themselves to be worse off as a result of the Project. Provide a timetable and define budget requirements for these supplementary mitigation measures.
- (14) Describe any lessons learned that might be useful in developing the new national resettlement policy and legal/institutional framework for involuntary resettlement.

D. Methodology and Approach

10. The general approach to be used is to monitor activities and evaluate impacts ensuring participation of all stakeholders especially women and vulnerable groups. Monitoring tools should include both quantitative and qualitative methods. The external monitor should reach out to cover:

- x 100% APs who had property, assets, incomes and activities severely affected by Project works and had to relocate either to resettlement sites or who chose to self-relocate, or whose source of income was severely affected.
 - x % of persons who had property, assets, incomes and activities marginally affected by Project works and did not have to relocate;
 - x 10% of those affected by off-site project activities by contractors and sub-contractors, including employment, use of land for contractor's camps, pollution, public health etc.;
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11. Supplemented by Focused Group Discussions (FGD) which would allow the monitors to consult a range of stakeholders (local government, resettlement field staff, NGOs, community leaders, and, most importantly, APs), community public meetings: Open public meetings at resettlement sites to elicit information about performance of various resettlement activities.

E. Other Stakeholders and their Responsibility

1. Responsibility of BWDB

12. The Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) through its Project Management Office (PMO) at headquarters and in the RU-field offices will ensure timely supply of background references, data and project options to the independent monitor. It will ensure uninterrupted access to work sites, relevant offices of the GOB and BWDB in particular. The independent external monitor will sit in quarterly coordination meetings with the BWDB in presence of the supervision consultant and the BWDB should organize that at PMO or Field level as appropriate.

13. Recommendation based on the result of the monitoring should be offered to BWDB to cover up the deficiencies identified by the external monitor. BWDB will accept the recommendations of the external monitor if it is within the scope of work and there is nothing incorrect in the report.

2. Responsibility of Supervision Consultant

14. The supervision consultant will provide appropriate protocol at site or at its Project Office for the mission of the EMA. It will on behalf of BWDB ensure free access to work sites, impact areas and the database on resettlement and civil works. The supervision consultant will ensure timely intimation of its civil works planning as and when made or updated during the construction period and keep the external monitoring and evaluation consultant informed.

3. Responsibility of the RP Implementing NGO

15. The RP Implementing NGO will assist and cooperate the external monitor through providing free access to its database and the automated management information system (MIS). It will provide copies of the progress reports and other reports as requested by the external monitor. The RP-INGO may have to carry out surveys as well for fulfilment of the requirements of the external monitoring.

TEAM COMPOSITION OF THE EXTERNAL MONITORING AGENCY

16. The EMA should focus on field based research on institutional arrangement, implementation strategy, policy objectives, and the targets. Data collection, processing and analysis to pin point problem areas and weaknesses, and to light on deserving measures to achieve the objectives on schedule are the special interest of the subject. Thus, there is a need for a dedicated monitoring team with adequate gender representation. Further, it is essential that the central team or field level coordinators responsible for monitoring, are skilled and trained in data base management, interview

technique, and social and economic/finance. Keeping in mind these criteria, the team should ideally include:

Position/expertise	Qualification and experience
1. Team Leader/Implementation Specialist	Master's in social science with 15 years working background in planning, implementation and monitoring of involuntary resettlement for infrastructure projects. Experience in institutional capacity analysis and implementation arrangement for preparation and implementation of resettlement plans, and knowledge in latest social safeguard policies of the international development financing in situations in Bangladesh are preferred.
2. Social Impact Specialist	Masters in social science with 15 years working experience in social impact assessment including census and socioeconomic surveys, stakeholders' consultation, and analyzing social impacts to identify mitigation measures in compliance with social safeguard policies of the international development financing institutions and national legislations. Experience of preparing resettlement framework and action plans and implementation of plans for externally financed projects is essential.
3. Gender Specialist	Masters in social science with 15 years working experience in relevant field; Thorough knowledge of gender issues and their implications in development projects; research and work experience relating to gender issues; and knowledge of techniques and their applications in mobilizing community participation in development programs.
Data Analyst	Graduate with working experience and knowledge of software, preferably relational, those are most commonly used in Bangladesh; demonstrated ability to design and implement automated MIS(s) for monitoring progress, comparing targets with achieved progress and the procedural steps.

TIME FRAME AND REPORTING

17. The EMA will be employed over a period of 4 years with intermittent inputs from the professional team to continue one year after completion of the RP implementation.

18. Quarterly and annual monitoring reports should be submitted to the BWDB with copies to the international co-financiers. An evaluation report at the end of the project should be submitted to the BWDB and concerned parties with critical analysis of the achievement of the program and performance of BWDB and RP-INGO.

19. The external monitors will provide monitoring and evaluation report covering the following aspects:

- a. Whether the resettlement activities have been completed as planned and budgeted;
 - b. The extent to which the specific objectives and the expected outcomes/results have been achieved and the factors affecting their achievement or non-achievement;
 - c. The extent to which the overall objective of the Resettlement Plan, pre project or improved social and economic status, livelihood status, have been achieved and the reasons for achievement / non achievement;
 - d. Major areas of improvement and key risk factors;
 - e. Major lessons learnt; and
 - f. Recommendations.
20. Formats for collection and presentation of monitoring data will be designed in consultation with
21. BWDB, and consultants

QUALIFICATION OF THE EXTERNAL MONITORING AGENCY

22. The EMA will have at least 10 years of experience in resettlement planning and implementation of resettlement plans. Further, work experience and familiarity with all aspects of resettlement operations would be desirable. NGOs, Consulting Firms or University Departments (consultant organization) having requisite capacity and experience as follows can qualify for services of and external monitor for the project.
- a. NGOs registered with the Social Welfare Department of the GOB, Consulting Firms registered with the Joint Stock Company or Departments of any recognized university.
 - b. The applicant should have prior experience in social surveys in land based infrastructure projects and preparation of resettlement plans (RPs) as per guidelines on involuntary resettlement of the ADB.
 - c. The applicant should have extensive experience in implementation and monitoring of resettlement plans, preparation of implementation tools, and development and operation of automated MIS for monitoring.
 - d. The applicant should be able to produce evidences of monitoring using structured instruments and computerized MIS with set criteria for measuring achievement.
 - e. The applicant should have adequate manpower with capacity and expertise in the field of planning, implementation and monitoring of involuntary resettlement projects as per donor's guidelines.
23. Interested agencies should submit proposal for the work with a brief statement of the approach, methodology, and relevant information concerning previous experience on monitoring of resettlement implementation and preparation of reports.
24. The profile of consultant agency, along with full CVs of the team to be engaged, must be submitted along with the proposal.

BUDGET AND LOGISTICS

25. The budget should include all expenses such as staff salary, office accommodation, training, computer/software, transport, field expenses and other
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logistics necessary for field activities, data collection, processing and analysis for monitoring and evaluation work. Additional expense claims whatsoever outside the proposed and negotiated budget will not be entertained. VAT, Income Tax and other charges admissible will be deducted at source as per GOB laws.

Project Director

FRERMIP

Project Management Office
PMO), BWDB, Dhaka

Appendix 7: Land Acquisition Plan (Plots and Maps)

Maps showing the alignment of the plots to be affected by the embankment areas.





Superimpose of Shahjadpur embankment (7.7 km) on mouza map

Shahjadpur Embankment (Part-2)

Index Map



LEGEND

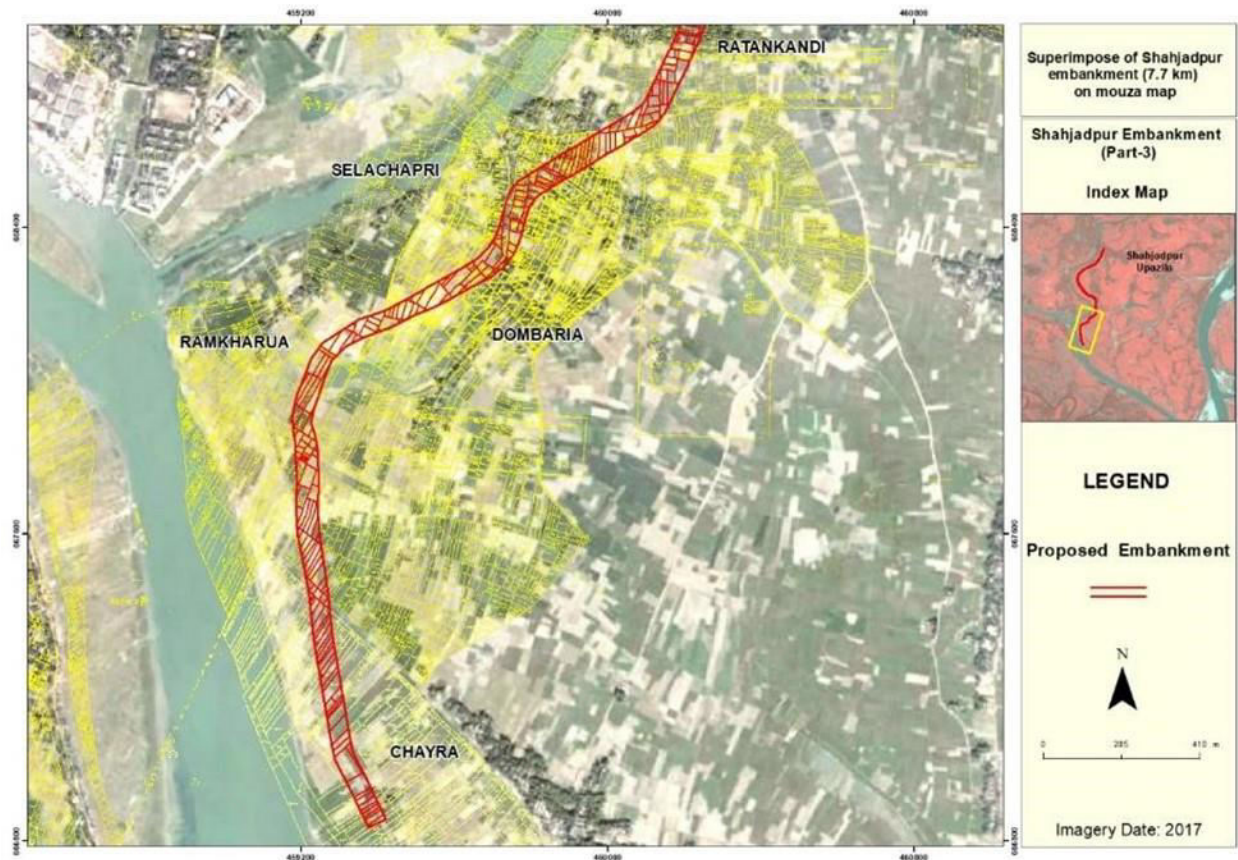
Proposed Embankment



N



Imagery Date: 2017



Mouza plot wise area of Shahjadpur embankment (7.9 km)

Upazila	Union/Pouroshova	Mouza	Plot number	Plot area ha	Affected plot area ha
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	403	0.05	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	405	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	426	0.20	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	431	0.06	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	432	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	433	0.18	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	434	0.36	0.05

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	436	0.45	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	437	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	438	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	439	0.46	0.12
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	440	0.25	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	444	0.23	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	445	0.11	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	446	0.38	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	447	0.10	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	448	0.13	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	449	0.13	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	455	0.14	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	456	0.20	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	459	0.08	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	460	0.14	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	463	0.37	0.11
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	464	0.28	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	468	0.78	0.19
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	470	0.11	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	471	0.17	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	475	0.17	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	476	0.16	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	478	0.71	0.17
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	482	0.89	0.19

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	489	0.30	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	492	0.20	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	500	0.69	0.22
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	501	0.45	0.34
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	502	0.61	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	564	0.17	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	565	0.19	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	567	0.22	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	568	0.14	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	569	0.16	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	570	0.09	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	571	0.23	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	572	0.16	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	585	0.21	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	16	0.14	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	18	0.05	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	19	0.11	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	20	0.09	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	21	0.07	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	22	0.09	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	23	0.06	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	24	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	25	0.14	0.10
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	26	0.13	0.08

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	27	0.13	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	28	0.15	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	29	0.28	0.13
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	30	0.27	0.12
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	31	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	32	0.07	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	33	0.09	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	64	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	65	0.12	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	66	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	67	0.04	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	68	0.04	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	70	0.07	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	71	0.08	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	72	0.09	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	262	0.05	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	263	0.01	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	264	0.03	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	265	0.01	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	266	0.11	0.11
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	267	0.10	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	268	0.06	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	278	0.13	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	279	0.60	0.34

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	280	0.08	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	281	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	282	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	283	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	284	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	285	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	286	0.09	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	287	0.11	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	288	0.12	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	289	0.08	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	290	0.10	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	303	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	304	0.10	0.10
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	305	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	306	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	307	0.10	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	308	0.05	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	317	0.07	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	318	0.10	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	319	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	320	0.03	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	321	0.02	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	322	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	323	0.14	0.14

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	324	0.16	0.11
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	325	0.10	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	329	0.19	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	330	0.08	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	331	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	333	0.01	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	334	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	335	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	336	0.12	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	339	0.07	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	340	0.14	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	341	0.17	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	342	0.15	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	343	0.27	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	344	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	345	0.13	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	417	0.07	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	418	0.07	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	419	0.20	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	420	0.21	0.18
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	653	0.19	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	666	0.10	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	667	0.20	0.17
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	709	0.44	0.01

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	710	0.10	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	711	0.07	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	712	0.09	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	713	0.09	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	714	0.09	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	715	0.18	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	716	0.07	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	717	0.21	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	718	0.17	0.12
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	720	0.14	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	741	0.09	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	742	0.10	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	743	0.44	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	744	0.18	0.18
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	745	0.06	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	746	0.07	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	747	0.14	0.10
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	750	0.16	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	751	0.17	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	752	0.10	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	753	0.09	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	754	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	755	0.09	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	756	0.14	0.13

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	757	0.05	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	759	0.10	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	762	0.15	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	763	0.13	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	764	0.12	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	765	0.09	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	766	0.09	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	767	0.11	0.10
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	768	0.09	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	769	0.12	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	773	0.24	0.12
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	774	0.13	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	775	0.09	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	776	0.10	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	777	0.09	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	878	0.10	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	879	0.09	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	880	0.21	0.20
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	463	0.37	0.11
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	464	0.28	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	468	0.78	0.19
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	470	0.11	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	471	0.17	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	475	0.17	0.04

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	476	0.16	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	478	0.71	0.17
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	482	0.89	0.19
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	489	0.30	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	492	0.20	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	500	0.69	0.22
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	501	0.45	0.34
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	502	0.61	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	564	0.17	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	565	0.19	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	567	0.22	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	568	0.14	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	569	0.16	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	570	0.09	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	571	0.23	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	572	0.16	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	585	0.21	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	16	0.14	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	18	0.05	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	19	0.11	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	20	0.09	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	21	0.07	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	22	0.09	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	23	0.06	0.03

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	24	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	25	0.14	0.10
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	26	0.13	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	27	0.13	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	28	0.15	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	29	0.28	0.13
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	30	0.27	0.12
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	31	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	32	0.07	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	33	0.09	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	64	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	65	0.12	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	66	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	67	0.04	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	68	0.04	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	70	0.07	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	71	0.08	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	72	0.09	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	262	0.05	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	263	0.01	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	264	0.03	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	265	0.01	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	266	0.11	0.11
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	267	0.10	0.06

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	268	0.06	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	278	0.13	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	279	0.60	0.34
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	280	0.08	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	281	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	282	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	283	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	284	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	285	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	286	0.09	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	287	0.11	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	288	0.12	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	289	0.08	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	290	0.10	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	303	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	304	0.10	0.10
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	305	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	306	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	307	0.10	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	308	0.05	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	317	0.07	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	318	0.10	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	319	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	320	0.03	0.00

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	321	0.02	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	322	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	323	0.14	0.14
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	324	0.16	0.11
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	325	0.10	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	329	0.19	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	330	0.08	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	331	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	333	0.01	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	334	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	335	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	336	0.12	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	339	0.07	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	340	0.14	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	341	0.17	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	342	0.15	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	343	0.27	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	344	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	345	0.13	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	417	0.07	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	418	0.07	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	419	0.20	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	420	0.21	0.18
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	653	0.19	0.00

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	666	0.10	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	667	0.20	0.17
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	709	0.44	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	710	0.10	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	711	0.07	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	712	0.09	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	713	0.09	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	714	0.09	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	715	0.18	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	716	0.07	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	717	0.21	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	718	0.17	0.12
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	720	0.14	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	741	0.09	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	742	0.10	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	743	0.44	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	744	0.18	0.18
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	745	0.06	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	746	0.07	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	747	0.14	0.10
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	750	0.16	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	751	0.17	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	752	0.10	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	753	0.09	0.09

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	754	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	755	0.09	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	756	0.14	0.13
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	757	0.05	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	759	0.10	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	762	0.15	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	763	0.13	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	764	0.12	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	765	0.09	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	766	0.09	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	767	0.11	0.10
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	768	0.09	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	769	0.12	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	773	0.24	0.12
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	774	0.13	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	775	0.09	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	776	0.10	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	777	0.09	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	878	0.10	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	879	0.09	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	880	0.21	0.20
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	0	0.09	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	725	0.03	0.01

Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	726	0.16	0.16
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	727	0.19	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	729	0.03	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	730	0.05	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	732	0.10	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	733	0.16	0.11
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	734	0.07	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	735	0.24	0.24
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	736	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	737	0.07	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	738	0.05	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	739	0.04	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	743	0.06	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	744	0.04	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	804	0.10	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ratankandi	805	0.05	0.01

	Paurashava				
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	806	0.06	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	807	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	808	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	809	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	810	0.10	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	813	0.06	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1403	0.08	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1637	0.29	0.10
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1638	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1639	0.05	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1640	0.05	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1641	0.03	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1642	0.03	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1643	0.03	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1644	0.08	0.01

Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1661	0.05	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1662	0.07	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1663	0.03	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1664	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1665	0.06	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1666	0.11	0.10
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1667	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1668	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1669	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1670	0.27	0.22
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1672	0.14	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1673	0.11	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1674	0.12	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1675	0.04	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1683	0.02	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ratankandi	1684	0.02	0.00

	Paurashava				
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1685	0.04	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1686	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1687	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1688	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1689	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1690	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1691	0.08	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1692	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1693	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1719	0.16	0.10
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1720	0.05	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1721	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1722	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1723	0.19	0.06
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1763	0.05	0.00

Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1764	0.08	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1765	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1766	0.08	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1767	0.03	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1768	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1769	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1770	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1771	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1772	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1773	0.07	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1785	0.03	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1786	0.03	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1787	0.05	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1791	0.04	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1792	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ratankandi	1793	0.03	0.03

	Paurashava				
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1794	0.02	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1796	0.03	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1797	0.03	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1798	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1799	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1800	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1801	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1802	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1803	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1804	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1805	0.04	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1806	0.05	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1807	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1808	0.05	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1809	0.12	0.01

Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1810	0.03	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1811	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1812	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1813	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1814	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1815	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1816	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1817	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1818	0.07	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1819	0.09	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1820	0.18	0.13
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1821	0.11	0.06
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1822	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1823	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1824	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ratankandi	1825	0.04	0.04

	Paurashava				
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1826	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1828	0.02	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1861	0.03	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1960	0.12	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1961	0.23	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1964	0.14	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1965	0.10	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1966	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1967	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1968	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1969	0.03	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1971	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1972	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1973	0.12	0.11
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1974	0.13	0.10

Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1975	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1976	0.07	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1977	0.09	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1978	0.22	0.17
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1979	0.06	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2053	0.13	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2054	0.08	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2060	0.06	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2061	0.23	0.13
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2062	0.04	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2063	0.05	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2064	0.19	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2112	0.17	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2113	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2114	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ratankandi	2115	0.09	0.05

	Paurashava				
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2117	0.05	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2122	0.10	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2123	0.10	0.10
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2124	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2125	0.09	0.09
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2126	0.09	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2127	0.09	0.09
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2128	0.07	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2129	0.09	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2130	0.12	0.12
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2131	0.17	0.12
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2132	0.11	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2138	0.07	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2633	0.08	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2634	0.07	0.04

Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2636	0.13	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2637	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2638	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2639	0.14	0.12
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2640	0.09	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2644	0.10	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2646	0.13	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2647	0.14	0.14
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2648	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2649	0.05	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2650	0.05	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2651	0.07	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2652	0.14	0.12
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2653	0.15	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2795	0.02	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ratankandi	2796	0.17	0.02

	Paurashava				
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2797	0.08	0.06
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2798	0.07	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2799	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2800	0.15	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2801	0.49	0.12
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2803	0.18	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2816	0.04	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2817	0.05	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2818	0.15	0.13
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2819	0.08	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2822	0.05	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2823	0.07	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2824	0.38	0.29
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2825	0.10	0.09
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	3995	0.10	0.00

Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	4763	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6181	0.36	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6182	0.08	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6183	0.09	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6185	0.16	0.09
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6186	0.06	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6187	0.08	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6188	0.06	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6189	0.16	0.06
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6190	0.15	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6191	0.30	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6192	0.52	0.11
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6195	0.12	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6196	0.13	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6197	0.40	0.30
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ratankandi	6198	0.08	0.07

	Paurashava				
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6199	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6200	0.07	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6201	0.08	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6223	0.05	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6224	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6225	0.14	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6241	0.11	0.09
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6242	0.07	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6243	0.19	0.11
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6246	0.14	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6247	0.16	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6248	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6249	0.07	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6250	0.09	0.09
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6252	0.06	0.06

Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6253	0.05	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6254	0.13	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6255	0.13	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7453	0.03	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7455	0.08	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7456	0.06	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7457	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7458	0.05	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7459	0.02	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7460	0.04	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7461	0.09	0.09
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7462	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7464	0.09	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7465	0.05	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7466	0.06	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ratankandi	7467	0.06	0.02

	Paurashava				
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7468	0.20	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7469	0.29	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7470	0.21	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7471	0.09	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7474	0.16	0.14
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7475	0.35	0.20
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7476	0.03	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	9999	0.22	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	99999	0.11	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1638	0.01	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	858	0.10	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1115	0.04	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1116	0.04	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1117	0.05	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1118	0.14	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1119	0.18	0.16
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1120	0.25	0.25
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1121	0.04	0.04

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1122	0.21	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1136	0.11	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1137	0.11	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1138	0.13	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1139	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1140	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1141	0.05	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1142	0.13	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1143	0.11	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1144	0.17	0.17
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1145	0.11	0.11
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1146	0.09	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1147	0.14	0.10
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1148	0.16	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1201	0.03	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1210	1.07	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1212	0.14	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1213	0.28	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1214	0.14	0.14
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1215	0.11	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1244	0.56	0.43
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1245	0.20	0.15
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1246	0.04	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1247	0.05	0.05

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1248	0.09	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1249	0.31	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1250	0.04	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1251	0.09	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1252	0.13	0.13
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1253	0.10	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1254	0.06	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1265	0.19	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1266	0.14	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1267	0.12	0.12
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1268	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1269	0.06	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1270	0.06	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1286	0.18	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1287	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1288	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1289	0.19	0.10
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1290	0.11	0.11
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1291	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1292	0.07	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1293	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1294	0.07	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1305	0.30	0.18
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1306	0.07	0.07

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1307	0.08	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1309	0.10	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1310	0.09	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1311	0.10	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1397	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1408	0.18	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1409	0.18	0.18
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1410	0.14	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1411	0.30	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1412	0.09	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1413	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1414	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1415	0.12	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1416	0.10	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1417	0.05	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1418	0.17	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1421	0.25	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1618	0.11	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1624	0.05	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1625	0.08	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1626	0.11	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1627	0.10	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1628	0.14	0.10
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1630	0.07	0.02

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1631	0.06	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1632	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1633	0.07	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1634	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1635	0.07	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1636	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1637	0.07	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1639	0.06	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1642	0.07	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1644	0.07	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1645	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1646	0.91	0.12
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1649	0.07	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1650	0.10	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1651	0.09	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1652	0.16	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1658	0.27	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1659	0.10	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1660	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1661	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1662	0.07	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1663	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1664	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1665	0.06	0.06

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1666	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1667	0.07	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1668	0.23	0.10
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1669	0.08	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1671	0.23	0.15
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1698	0.19	0.19
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1699	0.17	0.17
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1700	0.10	0.01

2. The mouza map showing the plots affected and over layed on the satellite map, the name of the mouza and the plot Number is listed with the area affected for each plot.

Mouza plot wise area of Shahjadpur embankment (7.9 km)

Upazila	Union	Mouza	Plot number	Plot area ha	Affected plot area ha
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	403	0.05	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	405	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	426	0.20	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	431	0.06	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	432	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	433	0.18	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	434	0.36	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	436	0.45	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	437	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	438	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	439	0.46	0.12

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	440	0.25	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	444	0.23	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	445	0.11	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	446	0.38	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	447	0.10	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	448	0.13	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	449	0.13	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	455	0.14	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	456	0.20	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	459	0.08	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	460	0.14	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	463	0.37	0.11
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	464	0.28	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	468	0.78	0.19
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	470	0.11	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	471	0.17	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	475	0.17	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	476	0.16	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	478	0.71	0.17
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	482	0.89	0.19
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	489	0.30	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	492	0.20	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	500	0.69	0.22
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	501	0.45	0.34

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	502	0.61	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	564	0.17	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	565	0.19	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	567	0.22	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	568	0.14	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	569	0.16	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	570	0.09	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	571	0.23	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	572	0.16	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Chayra	585	0.21	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	16	0.14	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	18	0.05	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	19	0.11	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	20	0.09	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	21	0.07	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	22	0.09	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	23	0.06	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	24	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	25	0.14	0.10
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	26	0.13	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	27	0.13	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	28	0.15	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	29	0.28	0.13
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	30	0.27	0.12

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	31	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	32	0.07	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	33	0.09	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	64	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	65	0.12	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	66	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	67	0.04	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	68	0.04	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	70	0.07	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	71	0.08	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	72	0.09	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	262	0.05	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	263	0.01	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	264	0.03	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	265	0.01	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	266	0.11	0.11
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	267	0.10	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	268	0.06	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	278	0.13	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	279	0.60	0.34
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	280	0.08	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	281	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	282	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	283	0.04	0.04

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	284	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	285	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	286	0.09	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	287	0.11	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	288	0.12	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	289	0.08	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	290	0.10	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	303	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	304	0.10	0.10
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	305	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	306	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	307	0.10	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	308	0.05	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	317	0.07	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	318	0.10	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	319	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	320	0.03	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	321	0.02	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	322	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	323	0.14	0.14
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	324	0.16	0.11
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	325	0.10	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	329	0.19	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	330	0.08	0.04

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	331	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	333	0.01	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	334	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	335	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	336	0.12	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	339	0.07	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	340	0.14	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	341	0.17	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	342	0.15	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	343	0.27	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	344	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	345	0.13	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	417	0.07	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	418	0.07	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	419	0.20	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	420	0.21	0.18
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	653	0.19	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	666	0.10	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	667	0.20	0.17
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	709	0.44	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	710	0.10	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	711	0.07	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	712	0.09	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	713	0.09	0.08

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	714	0.09	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	715	0.18	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	716	0.07	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	717	0.21	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	718	0.17	0.12
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	720	0.14	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	741	0.09	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	742	0.10	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	743	0.44	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	744	0.18	0.18
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	745	0.06	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	746	0.07	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	747	0.14	0.10
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	750	0.16	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	751	0.17	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	752	0.10	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	753	0.09	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	754	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	755	0.09	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	756	0.14	0.13
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	757	0.05	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	759	0.10	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	762	0.15	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	763	0.13	0.06

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	764	0.12	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	765	0.09	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	766	0.09	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	767	0.11	0.10
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	768	0.09	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	769	0.12	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	773	0.24	0.12
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	774	0.13	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	775	0.09	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	776	0.10	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	777	0.09	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	878	0.10	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	879	0.09	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	880	0.21	0.20
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Dombaria	99999	0.15	0.06
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	31	0.17	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	32	0.15	0.15
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	33	0.07	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	34	0.17	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	39	0.08	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	40	0.08	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	41	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	42	0.13	0.12
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	43	0.03	0.03

Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	44	0.08	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	45	0.04	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	100	0.09	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	117	0.20	0.16
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	118	0.34	0.26
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	119	0.24	0.06
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	120	0.34	0.10
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	123	0.21	0.14
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	124	0.14	0.14
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	125	0.17	0.15
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	126	0.07	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	129	0.18	0.14
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	141	0.24	0.20
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	142	0.29	0.18
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	144	0.07	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	148	0.16	0.09
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	149	0.19	0.15
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	150	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	151	0.09	0.09
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	152	0.09	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	153	0.15	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	158	0.08	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	159	0.13	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	160	0.17	0.01

Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	173	0.16	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ishwardia	213	0.16	0.16
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Nagardala	75	0.07	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Nagardala	76	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Nagardala	77	0.24	0.22
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Nagardala	78	0.15	0.10
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Nagardala	92	0.06	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Nagardala	94	0.14	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Nagardala	95	0.14	0.14
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Nagardala	96	0.07	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Nagardala	97	0.09	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Nagardala	98	0.16	0.13
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Nagardala	99	0.17	0.12
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Nagardala	100	0.19	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Nagardala	103	0.31	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Nagardala	135	0.14	0.08
Shahjadpur	Potajia	Nundaha	3	0.07	0.01
Shahjadpur	Potajia	Nundaha	55	0.14	0.13
Shahjadpur	Potajia	Nundaha	57	0.08	0.02
Shahjadpur	Potajia	Nundaha	58	0.05	0.03
Shahjadpur	Potajia	Nundaha	59	0.06	0.04
Shahjadpur	Potajia	Nundaha	60	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Potajia	Nundaha	61	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Potajia	Nundaha	62	0.07	0.07

Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	72	0.16	0.00
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	85	0.34	0.17
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	90	0.06	0.02
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	91	0.19	0.06
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	93	0.08	0.01
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	94	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	95	0.10	0.10
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	96	0.07	0.01
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	97	0.08	0.03
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	98	0.09	0.09
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	99	0.11	0.07
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	100	0.12	0.10
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	101	0.10	0.10
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	102	0.12	0.03
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	103	0.09	0.00
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	104	0.13	0.13
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	105	0.11	0.09
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	108	0.20	0.07
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	110	0.12	0.03
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	111	0.12	0.03
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	112	0.06	0.05
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	115	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	116	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	117	0.03	0.03

Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	118	0.04	0.00
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	119	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	120	0.05	0.01
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	135	0.12	0.00
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	136	0.24	0.03
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	137	0.16	0.02
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	138	0.26	0.07
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	139	0.11	0.04
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	140	0.11	0.05
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	141	0.16	0.11
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	142	0.16	0.13
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	252	0.05	0.00
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	253	0.07	0.00
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	254	0.14	0.04
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	255	0.10	0.10
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	256	0.13	0.04
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	257	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	259	0.10	0.07
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	260	0.02	0.01
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	261	0.02	0.01
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	262	0.09	0.03
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	263	0.11	0.09
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	264	0.13	0.02
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Nundaha	9999	0.08	0.06

Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	9999	0.14	0.05
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14443	0.51	0.00
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14444	0.92	0.40
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14445	0.37	0.33
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14446	0.17	0.16
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14447	0.09	0.08
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14448	0.05	0.04
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14449	0.39	0.00
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14454	0.08	0.05
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14455	0.38	0.21
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14483	0.37	0.16
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14484	0.11	0.05
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14485	0.13	0.07
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14486	0.16	0.01
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14487	0.28	0.11
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14488	0.20	0.06
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14489	0.11	0.05
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14494	0.08	0.01
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14495	0.30	0.18
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14880	0.23	0.00
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14881	0.24	0.04
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14882	0.28	0.14
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14883	0.24	0.18
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14884	0.10	0.07

Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14885	0.10	0.04
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14886	0.12	0.05
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14897	0.08	0.00
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14898	0.68	0.51
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14899	0.06	0.05
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14900	0.07	0.01
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14901	0.59	0.28
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14904	0.24	0.00
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14905	0.09	0.05
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14906	0.15	0.00
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14966	0.11	0.11
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14967	0.18	0.06
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	14968	0.26	0.06
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15001	0.10	0.02
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15003	0.14	0.06
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15004	0.27	0.23
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15005	0.22	0.15
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15006	0.35	0.00
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15008	0.22	0.09
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15009	0.14	0.14
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15010	0.03	0.02
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15011	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15012	0.08	0.05
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15013	0.40	0.01

Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15041	0.09	0.00
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15042	0.15	0.04
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15063	0.03	0.00
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15066	0.11	0.04
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15067	0.30	0.23
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15068	0.25	0.19
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15069	0.09	0.03
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15070	0.07	0.01
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15071	0.16	0.00
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15099	0.25	0.00
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15100	0.26	0.12
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15108	0.34	0.22
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15110	0.09	0.00
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15111	0.12	0.12
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15112	0.08	0.07
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15113	0.58	0.13
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15114	0.36	0.18
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15116	1.09	0.21
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15117	1.50	0.23
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15118	0.28	0.12
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15123	0.13	0.01
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15124	0.22	0.09
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15125	0.25	0.22
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15126	0.15	0.13

Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15127	0.27	0.01
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15136	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15139	0.06	0.04
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15140	0.11	0.07
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15142	0.10	0.07
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15143	0.05	0.03
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15144	0.13	0.12
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	15153	0.15	0.02
Shahjadpur	Potajja	Potazia	99999	0.09	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	859	0.16	0.14
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	866	0.11	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	867	0.11	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	868	0.10	0.10
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	869	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	870	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	871	0.12	0.12
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	872	0.28	0.16
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	873	0.12	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	877	0.08	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	878	0.11	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	879	0.12	0.12
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	880	0.13	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	881	0.15	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	901	0.04	0.00

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	904	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	905	0.12	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	906	0.03	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	907	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	908	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	909	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	910	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	911	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	912	0.01	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	913	0.01	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	914	0.01	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	915	0.01	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	916	0.19	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Ramkharua	917	0.19	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	0	0.09	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	725	0.03	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	726	0.16	0.16
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	727	0.19	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	729	0.03	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	730	0.05	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ratankandi	732	0.10	0.05

	Paurashava				
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	733	0.16	0.11
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	734	0.07	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	735	0.24	0.24
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	736	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	737	0.07	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	738	0.05	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	739	0.04	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	743	0.06	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	744	0.04	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	804	0.10	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	805	0.05	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	806	0.06	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	807	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	808	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	809	0.06	0.06

Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	810	0.10	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	813	0.06	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1403	0.08	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1637	0.29	0.10
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1638	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1639	0.05	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1640	0.05	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1641	0.03	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1642	0.03	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1643	0.03	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1644	0.08	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1661	0.05	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1662	0.07	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1663	0.03	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1664	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ratankandi	1665	0.06	0.04

	Paurashava				
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1666	0.11	0.10
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1667	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1668	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1669	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1670	0.27	0.22
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1672	0.14	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1673	0.11	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1674	0.12	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1675	0.04	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1683	0.02	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1684	0.02	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1685	0.04	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1686	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1687	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1688	0.08	0.08

Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1689	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1690	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1691	0.08	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1692	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1693	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1719	0.16	0.10
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1720	0.05	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1721	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1722	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1723	0.19	0.06
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1763	0.05	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1764	0.08	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1765	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1766	0.08	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1767	0.03	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ratankandi	1768	0.03	0.03

	Paurashava				
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1769	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1770	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1771	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1772	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1773	0.07	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1785	0.03	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1786	0.03	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1787	0.05	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1791	0.04	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1792	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1793	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1794	0.02	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1796	0.03	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1797	0.03	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1798	0.03	0.03

Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1799	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1800	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1801	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1802	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1803	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1804	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1805	0.04	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1806	0.05	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1807	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1808	0.05	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1809	0.12	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1810	0.03	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1811	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1812	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1813	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ratankandi	1814	0.03	0.03

	Paurashava				
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1815	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1816	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1817	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1818	0.07	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1819	0.09	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1820	0.18	0.13
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1821	0.11	0.06
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1822	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1823	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1824	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1825	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1826	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1828	0.02	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1861	0.03	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1960	0.12	0.01

Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1961	0.23	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1964	0.14	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1965	0.10	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1966	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1967	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1968	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1969	0.03	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1971	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1972	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1973	0.12	0.11
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1974	0.13	0.10
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1975	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1976	0.07	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1977	0.09	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1978	0.22	0.17
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ratankandi	1979	0.06	0.00

	Paurashava				
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2053	0.13	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2054	0.08	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2060	0.06	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2061	0.23	0.13
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2062	0.04	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2063	0.05	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2064	0.19	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2112	0.17	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2113	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2114	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2115	0.09	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2117	0.05	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2122	0.10	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2123	0.10	0.10
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2124	0.08	0.08

Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2125	0.09	0.09
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2126	0.09	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2127	0.09	0.09
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2128	0.07	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2129	0.09	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2130	0.12	0.12
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2131	0.17	0.12
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2132	0.11	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2138	0.07	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2633	0.08	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2634	0.07	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2636	0.13	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2637	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2638	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2639	0.14	0.12
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ratankandi	2640	0.09	0.00

	Paurashava				
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2644	0.10	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2646	0.13	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2647	0.14	0.14
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2648	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2649	0.05	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2650	0.05	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2651	0.07	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2652	0.14	0.12
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2653	0.15	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2795	0.02	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2796	0.17	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2797	0.08	0.06
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2798	0.07	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2799	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2800	0.15	0.07

Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2801	0.49	0.12
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2803	0.18	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2816	0.04	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2817	0.05	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2818	0.15	0.13
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2819	0.08	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2822	0.05	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2823	0.07	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2824	0.38	0.29
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	2825	0.10	0.09
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	3995	0.10	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	4763	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6181	0.36	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6182	0.08	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6183	0.09	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ratankandi	6185	0.16	0.09

	Paurashava				
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6186	0.06	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6187	0.08	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6188	0.06	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6189	0.16	0.06
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6190	0.15	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6191	0.30	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6192	0.52	0.11
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6195	0.12	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6196	0.13	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6197	0.40	0.30
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6198	0.08	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6199	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6200	0.07	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6201	0.08	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6223	0.05	0.04

Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6224	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6225	0.14	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6241	0.11	0.09
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6242	0.07	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6243	0.19	0.11
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6246	0.14	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6247	0.16	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6248	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6249	0.07	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6250	0.09	0.09
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6252	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6253	0.05	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6254	0.13	0.08
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	6255	0.13	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7453	0.03	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur	Ratankandi	7455	0.08	0.01

	Paurashava				
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7456	0.06	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7457	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7458	0.05	0.04
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7459	0.02	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7460	0.04	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7461	0.09	0.09
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7462	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7464	0.09	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7465	0.05	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7466	0.06	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7467	0.06	0.02
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7468	0.20	0.05
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7469	0.29	0.03
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7470	0.21	0.01
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7471	0.09	0.00

Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7474	0.16	0.14
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7475	0.35	0.20
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	7476	0.03	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	9999	0.22	0.07
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	99999	0.11	0.00
Shahjadpur	Shahjadpur Paurashava	Ratankandi	1638	0.01	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	858	0.10	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1115	0.04	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1116	0.04	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1117	0.05	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1118	0.14	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1119	0.18	0.16
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1120	0.25	0.25
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1121	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1122	0.21	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1136	0.11	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1137	0.11	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1138	0.13	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1139	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1140	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1141	0.05	0.04

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1142	0.13	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1143	0.11	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1144	0.17	0.17
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1145	0.11	0.11
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1146	0.09	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1147	0.14	0.10
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1148	0.16	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1201	0.03	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1210	1.07	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1212	0.14	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1213	0.28	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1214	0.14	0.14
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1215	0.11	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1244	0.56	0.43
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1245	0.20	0.15
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1246	0.04	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1247	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1248	0.09	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1249	0.31	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1250	0.04	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1251	0.09	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1252	0.13	0.13
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1253	0.10	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1254	0.06	0.01

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1265	0.19	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1266	0.14	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1267	0.12	0.12
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1268	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1269	0.06	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1270	0.06	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1286	0.18	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1287	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1288	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1289	0.19	0.10
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1290	0.11	0.11
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1291	0.04	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1292	0.07	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1293	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1294	0.07	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1305	0.30	0.18
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1306	0.07	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1307	0.08	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1309	0.10	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1310	0.09	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1311	0.10	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1397	0.03	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1408	0.18	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1409	0.18	0.18

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1410	0.14	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1411	0.30	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1412	0.09	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1413	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1414	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1415	0.12	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1416	0.10	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1417	0.05	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1418	0.17	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1421	0.25	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1618	0.11	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1624	0.05	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1625	0.08	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1626	0.11	0.09
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1627	0.10	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1628	0.14	0.10
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1630	0.07	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1631	0.06	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1632	0.04	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1633	0.07	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1634	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1635	0.07	0.07
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1636	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1637	0.07	0.07

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1639	0.06	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1642	0.07	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1644	0.07	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1645	0.02	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1646	0.91	0.12
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1649	0.07	0.02
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1650	0.10	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1651	0.09	0.04
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1652	0.16	0.03
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1658	0.27	0.01
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1659	0.10	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1660	0.08	0.08
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1661	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1662	0.07	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1663	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1664	0.05	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1665	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1666	0.06	0.06
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1667	0.07	0.05
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1668	0.23	0.10
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1669	0.08	0.00
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1671	0.23	0.15
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1698	0.19	0.19
Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1699	0.17	0.17

Shahjadpur	Rupabati	Selachapri	1700	0.10	0.01
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Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Badalbari	Abdul kuddus	Mohammad kismet ali	Male			Petty trader	1,00,000-1,80,000	Homestead Land	Owner
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Badalbari	Abdur Rashid	Alhaz kismet ali	Male	70		Petty trader	1,00,000-1,80,000	Commercial	Owner
								Homestead Structure	Owner
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Badalbari	Abu saeed	Keshmote hazi	Male	40		Petty trader	>1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Badalbari	Afsar ali	Hamid ali sarker	Male	67	8816787427490	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	>1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur;	Goutam	Gopinath	Male			Petty	>1,80,000	Homestead	Owner

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Habibullah Nagar; Badalbari	ray	ray				trader	00	Land	
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Badalbari	Haroonur rashid	Full Chand sarkar	Male	58	8816787427503	Unemployed/dependent/children	0-30,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Badalbari	Ibne sawad	Mohammad afjal hossain	Male	40	8816787427472	Vendor	>1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Badalbari	Ismail Hazi and Icha Haque hazi		Male				>1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Badalbari	Md. samim sorkar	Noushad Ali	Male	31	8816787427475	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Badalbari	Mohammad ibrahim	Alhaj Mohammad keshmot Ali munshi	Male	45		Vendor	1,00,000-1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner

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The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Badalbari	Mukul hossain	Sunbathin g ali	Male	30	88167 87427 224	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Badalbari	Rayan ali	Hamid sharkar	Male	55	88167 87427 491	Unemployed/dependent/children	0-30,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Badalbari	Saiful islam	Abdul Hamid sarkar	Male	47	88167 87427 485	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Badalbari	Shahjahan Ali	Fulchan sarkar	Male	60		Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Badalbari	Sree choitonn o ray	Gopalchandra ray	Male	60		Painter		Homestead Structure	Owner
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur;	Hafizur	Md Abdul	Male	45	88167 87425	Teacher	>1,80,0	Agricultural	Business

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The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Habibullah Nagar; Kumir Goalia	Rahman	Aziz			515		00		
								Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Kumir Goalia	Hafizur Rahman	Md Abdul Aziz	Male	45	88167 87425 515	Teacher	>1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
								Shop-Store	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Kumir Goalia	Haran kumar madak	Sree shubol chandra madak	Male	32	88167 87427 118	Vendor	>1,80,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Kumir Goalia	Joybanu	Kashem ali akondo	Female	51	88167 87427 502	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Kumir Goalia	Saherul islam	Fulchan sharkar	Male	26	88167 87427 500	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	1,00,000-1,80,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur;	Shuvas h	Shadhu chandra	Male	43		Barber	30,000-	Dairy-Livestock	Business

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The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Habibullah Nagar; Kumir Goalia	chandra shil	shil					50,000	Farm	
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Kumir Goalia	Spree suvas chandra mooak	Sree subal chandra mooak	Male	41	88167 87427 121	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Kumir Goalia	Sree susen chandra ray	Ram mohan ray	Male	44	88167 87427 171	Vendor	>1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Kumir Goalia	Sumon chondro modok	Shubol chondro modok	Male	30	19928 81678 70000 62	Migrant Worker	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Kumir Goalia	Udaychandra shutradhat	Genis Chandra sutradhar	Male	40		Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	1,00,000-1,80,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar;	Abdul motin	Moniruddin	Male	47		Petty trader	1,00,000-1,80,000	Commercial	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Nagardala							0		
								Shop-Store	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Nagardala	Abdurrazzak	Riazuddin	Male	65		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Nagardala	Guljarhossain	Harunsheikh	Male	27		Aluminium shop		Shop-Store	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Nagardala	Rofikulislam	Mohammad khobiruddin	Male	49		Cycle repair shop	0-30,000	Shop-Store	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)			Male			Daily wage laborer (Agri)		Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)			Male			No Reply		Agricultural	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)			Male			No Reply		Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur;	Matin	Late lalchaf	Male	47	8816787599	Rickshaw/Rickshaw	50,000-1,00,000	Agriculture	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	ali	mia			401	van driver	0		
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	abdul bari	Sohrab Uddin Sarket	Male	57	8816787438592	Teacher	1,00,000-1,80,000	Agricultural	Business
								Agriculture	Owner
								Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Fish Pond	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Abdul Hamid	Lal chad mia	Male	55		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi	Abdul hamid	Abdul jabbar	Male	37			>1,80,000	Agriculture	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
di (Part)									
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Abdul jabbar	Chanporamank	Male	55		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	>1,80,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Abdul Jalil	Amjad	Male	45		Rickshaw/Rickshaw van driver	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Abdul latif	Ismail hossain	Male	40	8816787420465	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Abdul Majid	Nobu porayon	Male	60		Cultivation in owned land	30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar;	Abdul majid	Mofiz uddin	Male	42	8816787420429	Daily wage laborer	30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business

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The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Rotonkandi (Part)						(Agri)			
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Abdul malek	Gaher Ali	Male	34	8816787421139	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Abdul Matin	Mofuz Uddin	Male	62	8816787420427	Unemployed/dependent/children	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Abdul rashid	Kosimuddin sarkar	Male	50	8816787420699	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Abdur gafur	Iman ali	Male	51	8816787421173	Unemployed/dependent/children	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
								Other	Business

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Abdussattar	Safazuddin	Male	43	88167 87420 647	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Abu hanif mia	Kakil vokto	Male	63	88167 87420 486	Gowala	>1,80,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Abu sayeed	Safazuddin	Male	65	88167 87420 687	Petty trader	50,000-1,00,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Homestead Land	Owner
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Abu taleb	Sheikhen poramank	Male	50		Cultivation in owned land	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Abusayed	Foyzoloramank	Male			Daily wage laborer (Agri)		Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Aksed molla	Shahid molla late	Male	39	88167 87421 187	Variety	30,000- 50,000	Agricultural	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Aksed molla	Shahid molla late	Male	39	88167 87421 187	Variety	30,000- 50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
								Poultry Farm	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Almas sarkar	Labu sarkar	Male	40		Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	30,000- 50,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Amir praamanik	Mohammad tausir paramanik	Male			Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	30,000- 50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Amirul		Male	22		Weaver	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Ansarali	Mogrebali	Male	58	8816787420469	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Aualmolla		Male	55		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Aynalmolla	Lalumolla	Male			Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar;	Azad	Shahid Molla	Male	28		Carpenter	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Rotonkandi (Part)									
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Azad fokir	Joni uddin fakir	Male	35		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Azimuddin	Shahid Ali	Male	36		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Babu Hossen	Md Afaz	Male	43	8816787420343	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Ershad	Aynal mollah	Male			Weaver	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi	Fatema khatun	Mritomromjan ali	Female	36	8816787420448	Unemployed/dependent/children	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
di (Part)									
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Fazlul karim Chowdhury	Mrito abdul jabbar sarkar	Male	70		No Reply	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Fozlal haque	Bosir poramank	Male	48	8816787420457	Rickshaw/Rickshaw van driver	1,00,000-1,80,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Habibur rahman	Umid ali poramank	Male	70	8816787439628	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	0-30,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Hamid sarker	Khadem	Male	69	8816787599407	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Homestead Structure	Owner
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur;	Hasan	Bosir Uddin	Male				1,00,000-	Homestead	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	ali	sarkar					1,80,000	Land	
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Helal	Bosir	Male	38		Weaver	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Hijat	Bosirporamank	Male	30		Rickshaw/Rickshaw van driver	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Hobibarsharkar	Komiruddinsharkar	Male	70		Poultry rearing	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	HobiborRahmanSarker	LateSamedAliSarker	Male	83	8816773312744	Unemployed/dependent/children	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Islam	Enayet ali	Male	30		Rickshaw/Rickshaw van driver	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Jahangir		Male	36		Rickshaw/ Rickshaw van driver	50,000- 1,00,00 0	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Jalal molla	Shamsod molla	Male	48	88167 84204 4	Petty trader	1,00,00 0- 1,80,00 0	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Journal abedin	Sham at ali molla	Male		88167 87420 441	Unemploy ed/depen dent/child ren	0- 30,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Joynul hoque	Foyjal mollah	Male	50	88167 87420 584	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	1,00,00 0- 1,80,00 0	Dairy- Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	liton	Mofiz uddin	Male	45		Vendor	50,000- 1,00,00 0	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur;	Lokman	Iman ali	Male	40	88167 87421	Daily wage	30,000-	Homestead	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	hossain				206	laborer (Agri)	50,000	Structure	
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Majeda	Late abulhossain	Female	45		Housewife	>1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Md abdulalim	Shonamolla	Male	59	8816787439531	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Md Alhaz	Md labu Sarker	Male	39	8816787439663	Weaver	50,000-1,00,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Md Azad	Abdur Rashid	Male	24	19938816787000041	Fisherman	30,000-50,000	Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar;	Md bablu	Md abdurotahir	Male	33	8816787420493	Daily wage laborer	1,00,000-1,80,000	Agricultural	Business

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Rotonkandi (Part)						(Non-agri)	0		
								Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Land	Owner
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Md Juel	Md Shahadat	Male	32	8816787439761	Migrant Worker	>1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Md moktar	Abdur rashid	Male	35	8816787439535	Fisherman	30,000-50,000	Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Md mozammel	Enayet paramanik	Male	55		Migrant Worker	>1,80,000	Agricultural	Business
								Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
								Structure	
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Md Sanoar	Abdur rashid	Male	32	88167 87439 539	Fisherman	30,000- 50,000	Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Md. abdur rajjak	Mohammad khورشed ali	Male	50	88167 87439 525	Dairy livestock	0- 30,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Md. fazlul karim	Aynal pramanik	Male	51	88167 87420 477	Puri bikreta	0- 30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Md. fokrul	Mritobagan molla	Male	47	88167 87599 397	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	30,000- 50,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur;	Md. joynal	Mohammad labu	Male	47	88167 87439	Daily wage	50,000- 1,00,00	Agriculture	Owner

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	sharkar	sarkar			660	laborer (Non-agri)	0		
								Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Md. lalchand	Mohammad akkel ali	Male	26	19918 81678 70002 01	Salaried person in govt/private	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Md. manik molla	Hazrat ali	Male	29	8816	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	0-30,000	Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Md. nurhossain	Mohammad akkel Ali pramanik	Male	32	88167 87420 451	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar;	Md. nur Islam	Sona Ullah	Male	40	88167 87439 592	Migrant Worker	>1,80,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Rotonkandi (Part)									
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Md. nuruzamal	Mohammad akkeli pramanik	Male	46	8816787420450	Rickshaw/Rickshaw van driver	50,000-1,00,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
								Restaurant-Tea Stall	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Md. saiful islam	Ainal pramanik	Male	41	8816787420479	Salaried person in govt/private	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
								Pond	Owner
								Shop-Store	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Md. ujjal Hossain	Akkeli pramanik	Male	41	8816787420432	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner

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The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Md. yunus ali	Aynal pramanik	Male	50	88167 87420 478	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Mohammad abdur rashid	nobu porayon	Male	55		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Mohammad Abu daut	Nefaz molla	Male	45		Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Agriculture	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Mohammad Afzal	Lobu sarker	Female	37	88167 87439 662	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Mohammad ali	Sera bepari	Male	45		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Mohammad babul akhter	Jiman molla	Male	36		Salaried person in govt/private	>1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Mohammad chan	Began molla	Male	53	8816787599396	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Flower/Teak Garden	Owner
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Mohammad fulchand	Akkel pramanik	Male	26	19918816787000080	Vendor	>1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
								Restaurant-Tea Stall	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi	Mohammad helal molla	Latu molla	Male	39	8816787421176	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Agricultural	Business

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
di (Part)									
								Agriculture	Owner
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Mohammad menaj ali	Mohammad khorshed ali	Male	45	88167 87439 529	Vendor	30,000- 50,000	Dairy- Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Mohammad nur islam	Mohammad Hossain ali	Male			Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	50,000- 1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
								Homestead Structure	Owner
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Mohammad Rasel	Mohammad Giashuddin	Male	35		Business person	1,00,000- 1,80,000	Agricultural	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Mohammad tarab ali	Bagan molla	Male	50		No Reply	30,000-50,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Mojibor sarkar	Hossain sarkar	Male	50	88167 87439 519	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Mojnu mia	Yousuf ali	Male	30	88167 87439 624	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	>1,80,000	Handloom Factory	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Monirul Sarker	Palan sarker	Male	28	18818 81678 70001 82	Weaver	30,000-50,000	Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Moslem		Male	40		Migrant Worker	>1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur;	Motin	Md. abdul	Male	45	88167 87430	Daily wage	50,000-1,00,000	Dairy-Livestock	Business

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Molla	malek			752	laborer (Non-agri)	0	Farm	
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Motiur rahman	Kosim sarkar	Male	53	88167 87420 697	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000- 1,00,00 0	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Mrs. Salima begum	Asiruddin ahmed	Fem ale	75		Housewif e	50,000- 1,00,00 0	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	MST. Sufia khatun	Mohamm ad abdur rouf	Fem ale	41	88167 87425 030	Housewif e	0- 30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Mukul Hossain	Bagan molla	Male	42		Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	50,000- 1,00,00 0	Agriculture	Owner
								Homestead	Owner

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
								Structure	
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Nannu	Akhmot	Male	55		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Nur mohammad	Chanporamani k	Male	50		Petty trader	1,00,000-1,80,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Polan	Mohammad khadem ali sarker	Male	55		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Rafiqul islam	Hobibor sharkar	Male	32	11508 13010 21001 1	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Ramjan	Jodu Sheikh	Male	30		Rickshaw/Rickshaw van driver	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah	Razu ahmad Chowdh	Chattar Chowdhur	Male	50	88167 87420	Member	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
h Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	ury	y			612				
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Riponahmed	Mofiz Uddin	Male	35	8816787420431	Clerk	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Rohizpramanik	Amjatpramanik	Male	50	8826701213662	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Saidulpramanik	Azullopramanik	Male	26		Rickshaw/Rickshaw van driver	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Saiodabdulkarim	Kalimuddin	Male	28	19898816787000047	Immam	30,000-50,000	Agricultural	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur;	Sajahan	Yousuf	Male	55	8816787439	Petty	1,00,000-	Dairy-Livestock	Business

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	mollah	mollah			670	trader	1,80,000	Farm	
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Salam sarkar	Surhab sarkar	Male	55		Unemployed/dependent/children	0-30,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Selim	Shona.molla	Male	65	19758 81678 70000 14	Mechanic (rickshaw van/rickshaw)	1,00,000-1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Shafiqul islam	Hobibor sharkar	Male			Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Shaheb Ali	Ismail pramanik	Male			Soil cropper	50,000-1,00,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Shahin	Sonamolla	Male	30		Rickshaw/ Rickshaw van driver	50,000- 1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Shamim	Sohrab Uddin sarkar	Male			Petty trader	50,000- 1,00,000		Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Shamim Ahmed	Late Akat Fakir	Male	34	88167 87420 468	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000- 1,00,000	Dairy- Livestock Farm	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Shamim Ahmed	Late Akat Fakir	Male	34	88167 87420 468	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000- 1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	shamsul		Male			No Reply		Agricultural	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi	Shofet ali	Shafazud din	Male	50	88167 42067 3	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	1,00,000- 1,80,000	Agriculture	Owner

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Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
di (Part)									
								Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Shonamolla	Shamumolla	Male	65		Mechanic (rickshaw van/rickshaw)	1,00,000-1,80,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Shonamollah	Nozieparamanik	Male	59	8816787439531	No Reply	30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Sobahannollah	Faizalmollah	Male	40		Vendor	1,00,000-1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Sobujmolla	Heyalmolla	Male	26		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Agriculture	Owner

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Sonaullah	Omed ali pramanik	Male	78	88167 87439 589	Unemployed/dependent/children	0-30,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Homestead Structure	Owner
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Taher vokto	Kakil vokto	Male	70		Cultivation in owned land	>1,80,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Umar		Male			Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)		Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Usuf ali	Lalu molla	Male	56		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	1,00,000-1,80,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Homestead Land	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Yasin molla	Fayjal molla	Female	49	88167 87420 621	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Zamat ali	Shonamaji	Male	47		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Boyra	Abdul latif sarkar	Abujol Sarkar	Male	35	88167 73323 550	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Abdul Rahamat ali	Ashon sardar	Male	29		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Ajmot pramanik	Mrito sekendar pramanik	Male	40		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia;	Anchar sarkar		Male	64		Vendor	30,000-50,000	Agriculture	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Gangaprasad									
								Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Anchar sarker		Male	64		Vendor	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Babu Sarker	Anjad Sarker	Male	33	8816773323323568	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Bacchu	Shahid mollah	Male	45		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Gulzar sarker		Male	30		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Kuddus Sarker	Anjad Sarker	Male	52	8816773323672	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Liton Sarker		Male	35		Unemployed/dependent/children	30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Malek pramanik	Khalil pramanik	Male	40		Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Md abdul matin	Mr bakkar molla	Female	51	8816773312855	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Minhaz porama	Jabbar pora	Male	32	8816773323598	Weaver	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Monsur pramanik	Late ebadillah pramanik	Male	45	8816773312878	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
								Orchard	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Rahom molla	Abed molla	Male	61	88167 73323 572	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	0-30,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Roizul sarker		Male	42		Driver	50,000-1,00,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Ronju sarker	Jolil sarker	Male	50		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Salam Sarker	Abujol Sarker	Male	55		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Agricultural	Business
								Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Shamokhatoon	Sattarsardar	Female	60	88167 73323 542	No Reply	0-30,000	Homestead Land	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
ssad									
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangapra ssad	Tarek	Amir Ali	Male	28	8816787422347	Weaver	50,000-1,00,000	Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Abdul kader sheikh	Bahor ali sheikh	Male	70		Unemployed/dependent/children	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Abdul Salam sarkar	Nuro bepari	Male	50	8816773312356	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Abdul Salam seikh	Shahid alis	Male	60	8816773312360	Weaver	>1,80,000	Handloom Factory	Business
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Abdul Salam seikh	Shahid alis	Male	60	8816773312360	Weaver	>1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Abdul Wahab	Late md shahajah an ali	Male	55	8816773312757	Poultry rearing	30,000-50,000	Poultry Farm	Business
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Almach bapari	Moylal bapari	Male	33		Truck driver	30,000-50,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Homestead	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
								Structure	
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Anisur Rahman	Joynal sarkar	Male	60	88167 87421 902	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	0-30,000	Agricultural	Business
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Azgar pramanik	Fayzal pramanik	Male	53	88167 73312 851	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Delwar ali	Late fayzal pramanik	Male	36	88167 73312 887	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Golam hoain	Abdur Rashid sarkar	Male	75		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	0-30,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Hasen Ali	Anichur Rahman	Male	34	88167 87421 904	Rickshaw/Rickshaw van driver	30,000-50,000	Agricultural	Business
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Helal Pramanik	Fayzal pramanik	Male	36	88167 73312 889	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Lutfor Rahman	Md Jafar Ali Sheikh	Male	61		Poultry rearing	1,00,000-1,80,000	Poultry Farm	Business
Shahjadpur; Potajia;	Md ansar ali	Abul kashem	Male	60	88167 73312	Daily wage laborer	50,000-1,00,000	Dairy-Livestock	Business

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The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Nundaha		pramanik			824	(Agri)	0	Farm	
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Md younus ali	Md mazir pramanik	Male	43	88167 73312 805	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Md. Abdul alim sarkar	Mohammad golam Hossain sarkar	Male	41	88167 73312 721	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Land	Owner
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Md. abdur razzak pramanik	Jenat pramanik	Male	53	88167 73312 818	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Md. abul Hossain	Lokman pramanik	Male	34	88167 73312 804	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Agriculture	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Md. abul kashem pramanik	Ebadullah pramanik	Male	82	88167 73312 820	Unemployed/dependent/child ren	0-30,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
Shahjadpur; Potajia;	Md. azam pramani	Mrito yachin	Male	38	88167 73312	Daily wage laborer	30,000-50,000	Handloom Factory	Business

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Nundaha	k	pramanik			882	(Non-agri)			
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Md. chad mia sarker	Mrito abdul kader	Male	53	88167 73312 354	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Md. joynal sheikh	Abdul kader sheikh	Male	46	88167 73312 864	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Md. mostafa pramanik	Khalil pramanik	Male	41	88167 73312 816	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Md. nazim uddin	Lokman pramanik	Male	36	88167 73312 800	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	30,000-50,000	Agriculture	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Md. rowshan sarker	Mrito Abdul kader	Male	30	88167 73312 353	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Md. shamsul pramanik	Md. abul kashem pramanik	Male	48	88167 73312 822	Dairy-livestock	30,000-50,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
Shahjadpur;	Md. wajed	Mrito	Male	64	88167 73312	Cultivation in	30,000-	Agriculture	Owner

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The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Potajja; Nundaha	ali	yusub ali			873	owned land	50,000		
Shahjadpur; Potajja; Nundaha	Md. yeasin shaikh	Abdul kader sheikh	Male	41	19748 81677 30000 05	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajja; Nundaha	Mohammad forid	Munnatporamank	Male	18	88167 73312 789	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajja; Nundaha	Monirul		Male	30		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
Shahjadpur; Potajja; Nundaha	MST. Lailee khatun	Mritobdul kader	Female	53	88167 73312 352	Unemployed/dependent/children	0-30,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajja; Nundaha	nekbar ali	Fayzal pramanik	Male	39	88167 73312 884	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	1,00,000-1,80,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
Shahjadpur; Potajja; Nundaha	Nizamuddin sheikh	Abdul kader sheikh	Male	32	88167 73312 871	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajja;	Rafiqul islam	Sayeed ali seikh	Male	35	88167 73312 794	Petty trader	50,000-1,00,000	Handloom Factory	Business

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Nundaha									
								Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Reta	Ajger bepari	Female	45		Weaver	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Rofikul islam	Muzaffar ali seikh	Male	38		Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Rojob Ali		Male	50		Vendor	50,000-1,00,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Selim		Male	35		Service	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Shamim sheikh	Md lutfar sheikh	Male	32	8816773312755	No Reply	50,000-1,00,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia;	Shamsu lalam	Abul kashem	Male		8816773312822	No Reply		Commercial	Owner

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Nundaha									
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Shobuj	Zelhak sheikh	Male	22		Weaver	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Siddique Ali	Lokman Pramanik	Male	38	8816773312798	Builder	50,000-1,00,000	Agriculture	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Suzam sheikh	Md. abdul kader sheikh	Male	39	8816773312868	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Potajia	Bacchubepari	Fotik bepari	Male	34	8816773323628	Weaver	50,000-1,00,000	Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Potajia	Saidul Sarker		Male	46		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Potajia	Sanoar Pramani k	Late Raju Pramanik	Male	57	8816773323564	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpu	Abdul motin	Wahab poramanik	Male	47		Petty trader	>1,80,000	Homestead Land	Owner

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The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
r									
								Shop-Store	Business
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Abdur sattar molla	Mritanowar Hossain	Male	60		Unemployed/dependent/children	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Abu Hossain molla	Rahman molla	Male	70		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Arif hossen	Md jalal uddin	Male	35	19828816780335962		30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Atahar sarkar	Rohom sarkar	Male	35		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Aynal haque	Rohmot ali	Male	80	8816780335790	Unemployed/dependent/children	0-30,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Aynal haque	Fakir chan bepari	Male	73		Job holder	>1,80,000	Homestead Land	Owner

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The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Chad mia	Mrito azhar	Male	40		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Firoz ahamad mukul	Mrito jajal uddin	Male	40		No Reply	1,00,000-1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Golam mostofa	Nauru molla	Male	65		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Habibur rahman	Hydar pramanik	Male	50		Unemployed/dependent/children	0-30,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Ibrahim mondol	Mahi mondol	Male	75	8816780336569	Unemployed/dependent/children	0-30,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Imarot mondol	Shaheb ali mondol	Male	35		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Owner

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Julekha khatun	Alim uddin molla	Female	48		Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Ketu chandra shill	Haran chandra shill	Male	38		Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Liakot ali	Hoydar poramank	Male			Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Md Abdul Kafer	Late Iman molla	Male	71	8816780335980	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	>1,80,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Md Aiyub Ali Mondal	Md Shaheb Ali	Male	48	8816780334899	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Md Alam Molla	Late Wased Molla	Male	50	8816780336421	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Md Aualmondal	Late Habibmondal	Male	60	8816780336618	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Md Bablu	Md jelenpramanik	Male	30	8816780336243	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	1,00,000-1,80,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Md mofizmondal	Late habilmondal	Male	50	8816780336629	Fish businessperson	>1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Md mofizmondal	Late habilmondal	Male	50	8816780336629	Fish businessperson	>1,80,000	Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Md moniruz zaman molla	Late shakim molla	Male	46	8816780335966	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Md Saddam Hossain	Md Samad Pramanik	Male	25		Medical	1,00,000-1,80,000	Agriculture	Owner

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
r							0		
								Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Md. abdul quddus pramanik	Mrito Mohammad keshmot pramanik	Male	62	8816780336274	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Md. arju sheikh	Anchar sheikh	Male	39	8816780336660	Vendor	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Md. bachumia	Mrito Mohammad alimuddin molla	Male	57	8816780336112	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Md. lebu	Mohammad shamchul haque	Male	32	8816780336675	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Md. monnaf pramani	Shahid pramanik	Male	42		Daily wage laborer	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Owner

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The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
r	k					(Agri)			
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Mohammad abdur razzak	Mohammad joynal mondol	Male	40		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000- 50,000	Dairy- Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Mohammad Billal Molla	LateChad Ullah	Male	65		Unemploy ed/depen dent/child ren	>1,80,0 00	Dairy- Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Mohammad insab mollah	Mritomokched molla	Male	55	88167 80335 976	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000- 50,000	Dairy- Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Mohammad roich uddin mondol	Mritomenaj mondol	Male	53	88167 80335 826	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	0- 30,000	Dairy- Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
								Structure	
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Mojid molla	Jilhak molla	Male	45		Business man	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Mojir pramanik	Yakub pramanik	Female	50	8816780336565	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Bamboo Garden	Owner
								Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Land	Owner
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Monjir pramanik	Shahid pramanik	Male	45		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Monnaf fa,ir	Romjan hazi	Male	50		Rickshaw/Rickshaw van driver	50,000-1,00,000	Agriculture	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

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Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Mozammel haque	Abulkashem molla	Male	70		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Mrs Salma Kbatun		Female	65	8816780335698	Housewife	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Mst hasina khatun	Mritomofizmondol	Female	56	8816780335762	Housewife	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Nikbaralichowdhury	Romjanalichowdhury	Male	43		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Ramjan Ali mondal	Habilmondal	Male	62	8816780336617	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Rana	Shohicporamank	Male			Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Rezaul mandal	Joynal mondal	Male	42	88167 80334 193	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Sajahan molla	Boyatulla	Male	70		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Saroar Mondal	Late Sorman Mondal	Male	40	88167 80336 624	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Shah alam bapari	Monsur ali bapari	Male	50		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Shahidu I Islam	Md Shaheb Ali	Male	37	88167 80334 904	Driver	>1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur;	Shahjah	Kobad	Male	55		Daily wage	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Rupabati; Ahmedpur	an molla	molla				laborer (Agri)	0	Land	
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Shukur Mondal	Sohrab mondal	Male	35		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Rupabati	Bikom ali	Shahid fakir	Male	35	8816780335260	Migrant Worker	1,00,000-1,80,000	Agriculture	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Rupabati	Kader molla	Logor molla	Male	74	8816780335154	Unemployed/dependent/child ren	0-30,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Abdul Salam poramanik	Abdul hamid	Male	60	8816780335211	Village leader	1,00,000-1,80,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Abdur rahim	Wahab poramanik	Male		8816780333033	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Anisur		Male	22		Rickshaw/Rickshaw van driver	50,000-1,00,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

The detailed information for each affected household is to be further reviewed during implementation

Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
								Structure	
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Anwar	Shukur ali	Female	30		Weaver	50,000-1,00,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Del mamood	Azhar bepari	Male	35		Ghat shordar	1,00,000-1,80,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Fotik mollah	Bokkar molla	Male			Daily wage laborer (Agri)	>1,80,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Hashor Fakir	Ramjan ali fakir	Male	31	8816780335138	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Lokman hossain	Hozrot mollah	Male	47		Petty trader	1,00,000-1,80,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur;	Md jalal uddin	Late	Male	62	8816780332	Vendor	30,000-	Dairy-Livestock	Business

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Rupabati; Selachapri	prang	hazrat ali			866		50,000	Farm	
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Md sattu fakir	Shukur ali sheikh	Male	25	19928 81678 00000 81	Port worker	30,000- 50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Md Tahaz Ali	Md samad pramanik	Male	41	88167 80332 827	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000- 1,00,000	Dairy- Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Md yakub Sheikh	Abu Shoummo Sheikh	Male	33	88167 03330 18	Lorry Driver	1,00,000- 1,80,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Md. abdur razzak	Mohamm ad oyajed ali pramanik	Male	40	88167 80332 860	Vendor	>1,80,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Homestead Structure	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Md. ali molla	Mohammad kala chad molla	Male	33	8816780333510	Cultivation in owned land	30,000-50,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Md. anawar hossen	Mohammad ajhar sarker	Male	48	8816780332837	Owner of tat mil	1,00,000-1,80,000	Handloom Factory	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Md. asraf ali	Mrito hazrat ali sheikh	Male	34	8816780333933	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Md. dulal sheikh	Mrito hazrat sheikh	Male	60	8816780333927	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Md. mahtab bepari	Roimuddin bepari	Male	60	8816780333471	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Md. razaul sarker	Iman sarker	Male	40	8816780332846	Salaried person in govt/private	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner

Appendix 8: Details of the Project-Affected Households

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Md. sabuj bepari	Mohammad mahatab bepari	Male	33	8816780333474	Owner of powerloom factory	1,00,000-1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Md. sarapat ali	Mohammad abdul latif	Male	38	8816780332833	Boatman	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Md. shahdad hossain	Hazi Mohammad kalchad molla	Male	35	1983881678000003	Cultivation in owned land	0-30,000		Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Md. shahdat hossain	Mr. Itazot sheikh	Male	56	8816780333935	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	0-30,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Mohammad abdul nomin bepari	Mohammad mahtab bepari	Male	35	8816780333473	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur;	Mohammad ali	Bokkar	Male	46	8816780335	Daily wage	50,000-1,00,000	Agriculture	Owner

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Rupabati; Selachapri	molla	Molla			176	laborer (Agri)	0		
								Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Mohammad alomgir	Mohammad kalachad molla	Male	41	8816780333513	Cultivation in owned land	50,000-1,00,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Mohammad barkat ali	Mohammad abdul latif	Male	46	8816780332831	Vendor	1,00,000-1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Mohammad Delwar hossain	Kosergayan	Male	55		Weaver	50,000-1,00,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Mohammad lokman sharker	Mritiman sarker	Male	51	8816780332844	Cultivation in owned land	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Mohammad shamchul haq	Mohammad kala chad molla	Male	52	8816780333507	Cultivation in owned land	30,000-50,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Mohon molla	Aual molla	Male	40	8816780333527	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	1,00,000-1,80,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Mojammel	Hasan ali	Male	30	8816765389748	Street food seller	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Moktom drivet	Ramjan Hazi	Male	36	8816780335227	Migrant Worker	1,00,000-1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Owner

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Table 1: List of Household heads with category of losses (Owners and Business)

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Montu Driver	Ramjan hazi	Male	50		No Reply	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Mrs moniza khatun mazida		Female	60	8816780333531	Housewife	0-30,000	Dairy-Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Munzer Molla	Abdurrahim molla	Male	38	8816780333561	Weaver	1,00,000-1,80,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Homestead Structure	Owner
								Other	Business
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Nazma	Tofiz paramanik	Female	35		House maid	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Nikhat sarkar	Ajhar sarkar	Male	47		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur;	Saddam	Bablu	Male		1994881678	Daily wage	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead	Owner

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Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National / Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Rupabati; Selachapri	seikh	seikh			00000 036	laborer (Agri)	0	Land	
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Safikul Islam	Tafiz pramanik	Male	28	88167 80332 877	Weaver	50,000- 1,00,00 0	Dairy- Livestock Farm	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Sazzak pramanik	Mrito majed ali pramanik	Male	37	88167 80332 863	Weaver	30,000- 50,000	Agriculture	Owner
								Handloom Factory	Business
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Shahjahan ali	Suleman seikh	Male	28	88167 80332 873	Service holder	30,000- 50,000	Homestead Land	Owner

Table 2: List of household heads with category of losses

Location	HH Head Name	Father//Husband Name	Gender	Age	National/Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Kumir Goalia	Jayden Chandra modok	Panu Chandra modok	Male			Unemployed/dependent/ children	0- 30,000	Homestead Land	Lessee
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Nagardala	Guljar hossain	Harun sheikh	Male	27		Aluminium shop			Lessee
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Nagardala	Malek fokir	Dulal fakir	Male	35		Furniture shop			Lessee
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Nagardala	Rofikul islam	Mohammad khobir uddin	Male	49		Cycle repair shop	0- 30,000		Lessee
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Matin ali	Late lalchaf mia	Male	47	881678759940	Rickshaw/Rickshaw van driver	50,000- 1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Abdul Hamid	Lal chad mia	Male	55		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000- 50,000		Khas
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Abdul khalek	Fakir chan mollah	Male	59		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000- 50,000		Khas

Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Abdul Malek	yousuf ali	Male	32	8816787439548	Fish business	1,00,000- 1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Abdul malek	Fakir chan	Male	57		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000- 1,00,000	Homestead Land	Khas
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Abdul rahman	Khajem ali sarkar	Male	43	16787599405	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000- 1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Abdur Radhid	Late Jochon	Male	68	8816787439534	Unemployed/dependent/ children	0- 30,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Chan mia	Sahjaha	Male	30		Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	30,000- 50,000	Homestead Land	Khas
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Josna	Osman poramanik	Male	45	8816780338669	Weaver	50,000- 1,00,000		Khas
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Khaleq		Male	37		Fish business	50,000- 1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur;	Md	Abdur	Male	24	199388167870	Fisherman	30,000-	Homestead	Khas

Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Azad	Rashid			00041		50,000	Structure	
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Md moktar	Abdur rashid	Male	35	881678743953	Fisherman	30,000- 50,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Md Sanoar	Abdur rashid	Male	32	881678743953	Fisherman	30,000- 50,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Md. manik molla	Hazrat ali	Male	29	8816	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	0- 30,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Mojnu mia	Yousuf ali	Male	30	881678743962	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	>1,80,0 00		Khas
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Monirul Sarker	Palan sarker	Male	28	188188167870 00182	Weaver	30,000- 50,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Polan	Mohamm ad khadem ali sarker	Male	55		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000- 50,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar;	Ron Jan	Kashem	Male	60		Job holder	>1,80,0 00	Homestead Land	Khas

Rotonkandi (Part)									
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Sajahan mollah	Yousuf mollah	Male	55	8816787439670	Petty trader	1,00,000-1,80,000	Homestead Land	Khas
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Shahadat Molla	Late md yousuf molla	Male	59	8816787599450	Poultry rearing	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad			Male	30		No Reply	30,000-50,000		Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Joynal abedin	Shomaj poramanik	Male	72		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Md Mahmud Ali Pramanik	Noker Ali Pramanik	Male	39	8816773323675	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Md. arshad ali sarkar	Mrito echak ali sarkar	Male	63	8816773323613	Unemployed/dependent/children	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Rahom molla	Abed molla	Male	61	8816773323572	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Rejaul karim	Waijal fakir	Male	35		Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Shahdot	Kuddus fakir	Male	25		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	0-30,000		Khas

sad									
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Tarek	Amir Ali	Male	28	8816787422347	Weaver	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Abdulmannan	Mojirporamanik	Male	56	8816773312668	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000		Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Abdul Wahab	Late md shahajahan ali	Male	55	8816773312757	Poultry rearing	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Akbar ali	Foyzalporamanik	Male		8816773312849	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Aladdin bepari	Mola bepari	Male			Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000		Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Alal Uddin pramanik	Late fayjal pramanik	Male	31	1986881677300007	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	30,000-50,000		Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Almas	Usufporamanik	Male		8816773312839	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Amir hamza	Abdul kha	Male	37	881677331792	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Anis		Male	35		No Reply	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Anisur Rahman	Joynal sarkar	Male	60	8816787421902	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia;	Anwar		Male	45		No Reply	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Khas

Nundaha							0	e	
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Azgar pramanik	Fayzal pramanik	Male	53	8816773312851	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000		Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Darog Ali	Rahima khatun	Male	57	8816773312765	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Fazlul haque	Mozaffar ali sheikh	Male	65	19598816773312768	Laboratory assistant	1,00,000-1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Fullchad	Wazed	Male	35	8816773312875	Weaver	50,000-1,00,000		Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Hanif Sheikh	Mozafar Sheikh	Male	52	8816773312774	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Hasen Ali	Anichur Rahman	Male	34	8816787421904	Rickshaw/Rickshaw van driver	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Jolil poramanik	Saber	Male			Unemployed/dependent/children	0-30,000	Homestead Land	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Liton molla	Somir molla	Male		88167599115	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000		Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Lokman pramanik	Loba pramanik	Male	78	8816773312796	Unemployed/dependent/children	0-30,000		Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Majed	Joyan munshi	Male	45	16773312839	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000		Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Md ansar ali	Abul kashem pramanik	Male	60	8816773312824	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000		Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Md younus	Md mazir	Male	43	881677331280	Daily wage laborer	30,000-	Homestead	Khas

Nundaha	ali	pramanik		5		(Agri)	50,000	Structure	
Shahjadpur; Potajja; Nundaha	Md. abdurazzak pramanik	Jenat pramanik	Male	53	8816773312818	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000		Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajja; Nundaha	Md. abul Hossain	Lokman pramanik	Male	34	8816773312804	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	50,000-1,00,000		Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajja; Nundaha	Md. abul kashem pramanik	Ebadullah pramanik	Male	82	8816773312820	Unemployed/dependent/children	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajja; Nundaha	Md. azam pramanik	Mrito yachin pramanik	Male	38	8816773312882	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	30,000-50,000		Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajja; Nundaha	Md. mostafa pramanik	Khalil pramanik	Male	41	8816773312816	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	30,000-50,000		Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajja; Nundaha	Md. nazim uddin	Lokman pramanik	Male	36	8816773312800	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajja; Nundaha	Md. shamsul pramanik	Md. abul kashem pramanik	Male	48	8816773312822	Dairy-livestock	30,000-50,000		Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajja; Nundaha	Md. wajid ali	Mrito yusub ali	Male	64	8816773312873	Cultivation in owned land	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajja; Nundaha	Mojam pramanik	Hajrat ali pramanik	Male	48	8816773312829	Rickshaw/Rickshaw van driver	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Khas

Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Mojibar pramanik	Hazrat ali pramanik	Male	40		Salaried person in govt/private	30,000-50,000		Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Moksed ali	Ibadullah poramanik	Male	45		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Land	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Monirul		Male	30		Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	MST moriam khatun	Mrito Hossain pramanik	Female	49	881677331284	No Reply	0-30,000		Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	nekbar ali	Fayzal pramanik	Male	39	881677331288	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	1,00,000-1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Rezia		Female	40		No Reply	0-30,000	Homestead Land	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Sharif mollah	Rohom mollah	Male	40		Fisherman	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Siddique Ali	Lokman Pramanik	Male	38	881677331279	Builder	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Potajia	Bacchubepari	Fotik bepari	Male	34	881677332362	Weaver	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Rupabati	Mizan Sarker	Azad Sarker	Male	46		Milkman	1,00,000-1,80,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Md Shahadat Hossen	Chamu prang	Male	44	881678033282	No Reply	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Khas

Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Sohrab porama nik	Sanauallah poramanik	Male	45	881678033285	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000- 1,00,00 0	Homest ead Land	Khas
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Page Break **Table 3: List of household heads with category of losses
(Female Headed Households)**

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National /Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Kumir Goalia	Joybanu	Kashem ali akondo	Female	51	8816787427 502	Daily wage laborer (Non- agri)	0- 30,000	Homest ead Structur e	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Fatema khatun	Mrito romjan ali	Female	36	8816787420 448	Unemployed/dependent/c hildren	30,000- 50,000	Homest ead Land	Owner
								Homest ead Structur e	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Majeda	Late abul hossain	Female	45		Housewife	>1,80,0 00	Homest ead Structur e	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Moham mad Afzal	Lobu sarker	Female	37	8816787439 662	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000- 1,00,00 0	Agricultu re	Owner
								Homest ead Structur e	Owner

Shahjadpur ; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Mrs. Salima begum	Asiruddin ahmed	Female	75		Housewife	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur ; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	MST. Sufia khatun	Mohammad abdurouf	Female	41	8816787425030	Housewife	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur ; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Yasin molla	Fayjal molla	Female	49	8816787420621	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur ; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Md abdul matin	Mr bakkar molla	Female	51	8816773312855	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	30,000-50,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur ; Potajia; Gangaprasad	Shamokhatun	Sattarsordar	Female	60	8816773323542	No Reply	0-30,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur ; Potajia; Nundaha	Anwarakhatun	Nosherparamanik	Female	70		Housewife	0-30,000		
Shahjadpur ; Potajia; Nundaha	MST moriam khatun	Mrito Hossain pramanik	Female	49	8816773312848	No Reply	0-30,000		Khas
Shahjadpur ; Potajia; Nundaha	MST. Laileekhatun	Mrito abdul kader	Female	53	8816773312352	Unemployed/dependent/children	0-30,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur ; Potajia; Nundaha	Reta	Ajger bepari	Female	45		Weaver	30,000-50,000	Homestead Land	Owner
Shahjadpur ; Potajia;	Rezia		Female	40		No Reply	0-30,000	Homestead	Khas

Nundaha							Land		
Shahjadpur ; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Julekha khatun	Alim uddin molla	Female	48		Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur ; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Mojir pramanik	Yakub pramanik	Female	50	8816780336565	Daily wage laborer (Agri)	50,000-1,00,000	Bamboo Garden	Owner
								Homestead Land	Owner
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur ; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Mrs Salma Kbatun		Female	65	8816780335698	Housewife	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur ; Rupabati; Ahmedpur	Mst hasina khatun	Mritomofizmondol	Female	56	8816780335762	Housewife	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur ; Rupabati; Selachapri	Anwar	Shukur ali	Female	30		Weaver	50,000-1,00,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur ; Rupabati; Selachapri	Mrs moniza khatun mazi da		Female	60	8816780333531	Housewife	0-30,000	Agriculture	
								Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur ; Rupabati; Selachapri	Nazma	Tofizparamanik	Female	35		House maid	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner

Page Break **Table 4: List of household heads with category of losses (Vulnerable; Households with Tk 0-30,000 Annual)**

Location	HH Head Name	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Age	National/ Card No.	Occupation	Annual Income	Land Use	Ownership
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Kumir Goalia	Joybanu	Kashem ali akondo	Female	51	8816787427502	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Kumir Goalia	Spreechandra mooak	Sree subal chandra mooak	Male	41	8816787427121	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Owner
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Abdur Radhid	Late Jochon	Male	68	8816787439534	Unemployed/dependent/children	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Habibullah Nagar; Rotonkandi (Part)	Lobu sarkar		Male	75		Unemployed/dependent/children	0-30,000		
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Gangaprassad	Md. arshad ali sarkar	Mrito echak ali sarkar	Male	63	8816773323613	Unemployed/dependent/children	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Anisur Rahman	Joynal sarkar	Male	60	8816787421902	Daily wage laborer (Non-agri)	0-30,000	Homestead Structure	Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	Anwara khatun	Nosher paramanik	Female	70		Housewife	0-30,000		
Shahjadpur; Potajia; Nundaha	MST moriam khatun	Mrito Hossain pramanik	Female	49	8816773312848	No Reply	0-30,000		Khas
Shahjadpur; Potajia;	MST. Lailee khatun	Mrito abdul	Female	53	8816773312352	Unemployed/dependent/children	0-30,000	Homestead Land	Owner

Nundaha		kader				0			
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Mrs moniza khatun mazida		Female	60	8816780333 531	Housewife	0- 30,00 0	Agriculture	
							Homestead Structure	Owner	
Shahjadpur; Rupabati; Selachapri	Nazma	Tofiz paramanik	Female	35		House maid	0- 30,00 0	Homestead Structure	Owner

Appendix 9: Initial survey questionnaire

The sample Census, IoL and SES were conducted using tablets. Following are screenshots of the entry forms as used in the field.

Questionnaire Entry Upazila Union Village Unique ID Code 00-001

Mouza

General Data

1. Subproject
2. Component
3. SES_Surveyed Random No.
4. Location Lat Long Accur(m) Get
5. FRERMIP Structure No.

6. Date (dd-mm-yyyy) Time Start Finish Go to Rec << >> Delete

Key Questions

7. Are you being Affected by Subproject?
8. Are your Structures being Affected?
9. Selected for Market Price Survey?

Forms

Respondent Photo

Respondent Signature

Mouza_Label

Respondent

10. Name
11. Father Name
12. Occupation Other
13. National ID
14. DAG No.
15. Mobile No.
16. Is Respondent Household Head?

Household Head

17. Name
18. Father/Husband
19. Occupation Other
20. National ID
21. Mother
22. Gender
23. Age

Survey Finished Go to Form < >

Questionnaire Entry Upazila Union Village Unique ID Code

I. Census

Mouza

1. General Household Data **Vulnerability**

1. General Household Data

1.1 Household Head Marital Status?	<input type="text"/>	1.5 Number of Household Members Working for Money?	Males <input type="text"/>	Females <input type="text"/>
1.2 Household Head Educational Level?	<input type="text"/>	1.6 Household Head Income (Tk/Year)?	<input type="text"/>	
1.3 Household Head Hereditary Home?	<input type="text"/>	1.7 Household Income without Head (Tk/Year)?	<input type="text"/>	
1.4 How long have you lived on land?	<input type="text"/>	1.8 Household Expenditure Total (Tk/Month)?	<input type="text"/>	
		1.9 Would you rate your Household as:	<input type="text"/>	
		1.10 Number of Household Families:	<input type="text"/>	

Go to Form

Questionnaire Entry Upazila Union Village Unique ID Code

I. Census

Mouza

1. General Household Data **Vulnerability**

Vulnerability

1. Are you an erosion refugee?

2. How many times have you been forced to move due to erosion?

3. Number of Household Members Disabled:

Males	<input type="text"/>
Females	<input type="text"/>

Household Head

4. Religion

Hindu Caste

5. Ethnic_Group

6. Receives Government Support?

7. Number of Household Members by Age Group:

Years:	0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 45	46 - 59	>60
Males:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Females:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

8. Total Number of Household Members:

Males:	<input type="text"/>
Females:	<input type="text"/>
Total:	<input type="text"/>

9. Household Total Annual Income

10. Is the Household a Vulnerable Household?

Go to Form

Questionnaire Entry Upazila Union Village Unique ID Code

II. IOL Form

Mouza

Land Use or Ownership 2.3 2.5 3. Affected Structures 4. Other Livelihood Impacts 4.3 5. Resettlement Options

Land Use or Ownership

Khatian	Mauza No.	DAG No.	Coordinates			Ownership			Land Use Class	Land Area (Dec)		Normal Flood Land Elevation	Land Rate (Tk Lac/Dec)
			Lat	Long	Coord	Type	Who Owner	Duration		Total	Affected		

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2.1 Household in Possession of Legal Title Documents?

2.2 Do you Need Assistance to Organize new Legal Documents?

Go to Form

Questionnaire Entry Upazila Union Village Unique ID Code

II. IOL Form

Mouza

Land Use or Ownership 2.3 2.5 3. Affected Structures 4. Other Livelihood Impacts 4.3 5. Resettlement Options

2.3 Affected Crops/Garden

2.4 Affected Trees

Crop/Garden Type	Area (Dec)
------------------	------------

Tree Type	Tree Type	No.
-----------	-----------	-----

--	--

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Go to Form

Questionnaire Entry Upazila [] Union [] Village [] Unique ID Code []

II. IOL Form

Mouza []

Land Use or Ownership 2.3 2.5 3. Affected Structures 4. Other Livelihood Impacts 4.3 5. Resettlement Options

2.5 Do you Rent or Lease Out the Affected Land? []

2.6 Rented or Leased Land Details [Insert]

DAG No.	Renter Name	Father-Husband Name	Address

Go to Form [] []

Questionnaire Entry Upazila [] Union [] Village [] Unique ID Code []

II. IOL Form

Mouza []

Land Use or Ownership 2.3 2.5 3. Affected Structures 4. Other Livelihood Impacts 4.3 5. Resettlement Options

3.1 Affected Structures [Insert]

Structure Class Type	Other Structure & Size Unit	Structure Size		Can Structure be Rebuilt on Same Land?	Days to Rebuild Structure
		Total	Affected		

Go to Form [] []

Questionnaire Entry Upazila Union Village Unique ID Code

II. IOL Form

Mouza

Land Use or Ownership 2.3 2.5 3. Affected Structures 4. Other Livelihood Impacts 4.3 5. Resettlement Options

4.1 Household Businesses Affected by Project?

4.2 Affected Businesses

Business Class	Other Business Class	Business Type	Area (sqft)

Questionnaire Entry Upazila Union Village Unique ID Code

II. IOL Form

Mouza

Land Use or Ownership 2.3 2.5 3. Affected Structures 4. Other Livelihood Impacts 4.3 5. Resettlement Options

4.3 Gender of Business Head?

4.9 Average Monthly Earnings from Business (Tk)?

4.4 Household Members Involved in Business? Male
Female

4.10 Is Business Registered?

4.5 Does Business Employ People Outside Household?

4.11 Business Hours of Operation? Hours/Day
Days/Week

4.6 People Outside Household Involved in Business? Male
Female

4.7 Do People Working in Business Earn Wages?

4.8 Total Average Monthly Wages Paid (Tk)?

Go to Form

Go to Form

Questionnaire Entry Upazila Union Village Unique ID Code

II. IOL Form

Mouza

Land Use or Ownership 2.3 2.5 3. Affected Structures 4. Other Livelihood Impacts 4.3 5. Resettlement Options

- 5.1 If Household Land affected, what Type of Compensation Acceptable?
- 5.2 If Household Structure affected, what Type of Compensation Acceptable?
- 5.3 Most acceptable Resettlement Site?
- 5.4 Most acceptable Relocation Option?

Go to Form < >

Questionnaire Entry Upazila Union Village Unique ID Code

III. SES Form

Mouza

6. Detailed Household Data 6.7 6.9 6.20 6.28

- 6.1 Respondent Born in Village?
- 6.2 When did Respondent Move to Village?
- 6.3 Where Respondent lived before?
- 6.4 Household Head Literate?
- 6.5 Household Head Spouse Literate?

6.6 Household Education

Insert

Education Level	Gender	Nos.

Go to Form < >

III. SES Form

6. Detailed Household Data 6.7 6.9 6.20 6.28

6.7 Household Occupation <input type="button" value="Insert"/>			6.8 Household Income <input type="button" value="Insert"/>		
Occupation	Gender	Nos.	Income Sector	Household Member	Annual Income (Tk)

III. SES Form

6. Detailed Household Data 6.7 6.9 6.20 6.28

6.9 Household Member taken a Loan? <input type="text"/>	6.16 Most Suitable Occupation for Women?
6.10 How many Loans have they taken? <input type="text"/>	1st <input type="text"/>
6.11 What is the Loan Interest Rate? <input type="text"/>	2nd <input type="text"/>
6.12 Where did you get the Loan? <input type="text"/>	3rd <input type="text"/>
6.13 In what Sector did you use the Loan? <input type="text"/>	6.17 Most Suitable Occupation for Men?
6.14 Total Value of all current Loans (Tk)? <input type="text"/>	1st <input type="text"/>
6.15 Household Food Consumption? <input type="text"/>	2nd <input type="text"/>
6.15 Most Profitable Occupation?	3rd <input type="text"/>
1st <input type="text"/>	6.18 Most Common Illness?
2nd <input type="text"/>	1st <input type="text"/>
3rd <input type="text"/>	2nd <input type="text"/>
	3rd <input type="text"/>
	4th <input type="text"/>
	6.19 If Sick who Contact First? <input type="text"/>

Go to Form < >

III. SES Form

6. Detailed Household Data 6.7 6.9 6.20 6.28

6.20 What is your source of Water for?

Cooking []
Drinking []
Bathing []

6.21 Who is the Owner of source of Water for?

Cooking []
Drinking []
Bathing []

6.22 If water source is a Tubewell, do you know the quality in respect of Arsenic? []

6.23 Latrine Type? []

6.24 Latrine Owner? []

6.25 What are the three biggest NGOs working in the area?

	Name	Work Area	Activity	Other
1st	[]	[]	[]	[]
2nd	[]	[]	[]	[]
3rd	[]	[]	[]	[]

6.26 Are you a NGO Member? []

6.27 NGO Name and Activity

NGO	Activity
[]	

Go to Form < >

III. SES Form

6. Detailed Household Data 6.7 6.9 6.20 6.28

6.28 NGO Assistance Required

Assistance Type	Other
[]	

6.29 Govt Assistance Required

Assistance Type	Other
[]	

6.30 Does your Household use Electricity? []

6.31 What is the source of Electricity? []

Go to Form < >

Appendix 10: Details of public consultation and FGDs

Consultation held in March 2020:

Date: 23 March 2020

At Sahzadpur area along the proposed embankment alignment, ISPMC team conducted three focus group discussions. The team was led by Begum Samsun Nahar, Resettlement Specialist and accompanied by Mr Mahboob, Social Advisor, Tahsin Ahmed, Junior Engineer, Saleh Adib Turash, Junior Engineer and Mr Sahanoor, Sectional Officer from Koitola BWDB. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the team avoided mass gatherings. At each site, 14 person participated. Few women also participated and shared their view.

FGD Location Information

SI No	Administrative information				No of Participants
	Village	Union	Upazila	District	
Location 1	Badolbari	7 No Sah Habibullah Nagar	Sahzadpur	Sirajganj	14
Location 2	Uttarpara	Ratankandi			14
Location 3	Selachapri	Ratankandi			14

FGD summary

1. Do you know that, Bangladesh Water Development Board has planned to build here an embankment?

We know about the embankment proposal. We have seen, BWDB has started building the Kojjuri embankment and our embankment will be the continuation of that. This embankment is necessary to prevent the flooding.

2. Do any BWDB team visited this site and what kind of information they have provided you??

Yes. In the year 2017, some engineers and social people come here. They told us they came here for socio economic survey. Also they told us, BWDB wants to build an embankment here which will connect the ongoing Kojjuri embankment. After that, roads will be built over the embankment. Width of the embankment will be same as Kojjuri embankment. There will be one fish friendly regulator built. This will help the fish to migrate. We can use this regulator for water conservation during dry season and also use that for preventing flood. Embankments height will be sufficient to avoid the flood.

3. What kind of information you have provided them?

Survey team took pictures and measures our houses and tress. We have given them NID number. They asked few questions like our name, no of family members, our livelihood status, earning source, our residential status, land ownership etc.

4. What do you think about the project?

We will lose a lot of land but still this project is necessary to get the proper benefit of the Kojjuri embankment. We have seen that after building the Kojjuri embankment land price has changed significantly. We believe this embankment will reduce flood damage and we could retain water through the regulator for the dry season. Our dry season water problem will reduce. Still, if BWDB can make a pump house at Sahzadpur, we believe it could help us in the dry season.

5. Do you have any suggestions regarding this project?

When BWDB did the socio economic survey our land price was lower than now. After the socio economic survey already two years has passed. And normally any government project takes time to implement. Within that time our land price will be much higher. We are afraid, if we get compensation according to the old survey then we will be economically looser. Now at the market place 1 decimal land selling price is close to 5 lac taka. At Badolbri 1 decimal land price is 5lac taka. At Uttatpara 1 decimal land's selling price is 2 lac and at Selchapri land's selling price is 1.2 lac. Also government's recorded selling price is much lower than the actual. We want development, but we do not want to be economically loser. Some of us will lose homestead, livestock farmland, agricultural land, shops due to the embankment alignment. If we do not get proper compensation, it will be difficult for us to relocate and survive. So land acquisition price should be revised. Some of us are living in the BWDB old embankment site. We know those are govt property but we are very poor and homeless. This abundant embankment is high enough to avoid flooding. We know new embankment alignment follows this old embankment. We request the project, to do something for us so that we can survive.

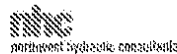
Focus Group DiscussionLocation: *Saha jopati, Rajan Kanoli*Date: *20.03.2020**Sela Chapri, Rajan Kanoli* List of participants

Sl No	Name	Mobile No	Occupation	Signature
1	Mad Sahil	01725744819	Business	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Mad Sabir Alam	01729313791	Business	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Mad Abdur Rahim	01768628481	Farmer	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Nargis Begum		House wife	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Tahas Pramanik	01746245944	Farmer	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Nasima Pramanik		House wife	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Mst Tanta Begum		Student	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Mst Rakha Khadun		House wife	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Abdute Razaque	01710611591	Business	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Mad Shopan Ali	01736407489	Truck Driver	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Mst Shapna Khadun		House wife	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Abdul Alim	01798456099	Business	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Mad. Sidatjue Pramanik	01737430020	Business	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Mad Shabirun Islam		SC, B.W.B, Kaitola, Bara	<i>[Signature]</i>

ISPNC

Institutional strengthening and
project management consultant

Joint Venture:

Project Officer:
152/3/B (7th Floor)
Bir Uttam Kazi Nuruzaman
Green Road,
Dhaka, Bangladesh

Focus Group Discussion

Location: *Rafanpandi, Uttarpara*

Date: *20.03.2020*

List of participants

Sl No	Name	Mobile No	Occupation	Signature
1	<i>Md Helal Mia</i>		<i>Weaver</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
2	<i>Abdur Salam</i>		<i>Farmer</i>	
3	<i>Fazlul Karim</i>	<i>01753625163</i>	<i>Retired Army</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
4	<i>Nur Mahammad</i>	<i>01718945238</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
5	<i>Mst Nadia Khatun</i>	<i>01780674319</i>	<i>House wife</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
6	<i>Abdul Mazid</i>	<i>01869935214</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
7	<i>Mowbra Tamon Hossain</i>	<i>01744 01741250057</i>	<i>Teacher</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
8	<i>Md Mazammel Hoque</i>		<i>Retired Teacher</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
9	<i>Md Hafizur Rahman</i>	<i>01716493175</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
10	<i>Masum Sarkar</i>	<i>01762673234</i>	<i> Carpenter</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
11	<i>Abdur Rashid</i>		<i>Farmer</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
12	<i>Madowara Begum</i>		<i>House wife</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
13	<i>Md Masud</i>	<i>01710797579</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
14	<i>Mala Khatun</i>		<i>House wife</i>	

Focus Group Discussion

Location: *Badolbari, Sak Halibullah Nagar* Date: *20.03.2020*
Union 7

List of participants

Sl No	Name	Mobile No	Occupation	Signature
1.	<i>Afzal Hussain</i>		<i>Business</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	<i>Saharul Islam</i>	<i>01770923526</i>	<i>Weaver</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	<i>Md. Shahzhan Ali</i> <i>Sarkar</i>	<i>01714924482</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	<i>Md. Aminul Islam</i>	<i>01744560505</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	<i>Md. Rasel Rana</i>	<i>01735125828</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	<i>Md. Abdeur Rahman</i>	<i>01738396234</i>	<i>Weaver</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	<i>Chabi Pami Ray</i>	<i>01705544614</i>	<i>Weaver</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	<i>Sadhona Rani Das</i>	"	<i>Weaver</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	<i>Sree Sabol Kumar Das</i>	<i>01757001819</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	<i>Md. Afsar Ali</i>	<i>01737103014</i>	<i>Weaver</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	<i>Razia Begum</i>	<i>01734799041</i>	<i>Home wife</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	<i>Md. Abdeur Rashid Ki.</i>	<i>01712187612</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	<i>Abu Sayed</i>	<i>01710553736</i>	<i>Service</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	<i>Md. Samsud Sarkar</i>	<i>01723524751</i>	<i>Service</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>

Consultation held in November 2020:

These consultations were held in bangla. Following is the translation of the questionnaires with the scanned sheets attached after.

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

Md. Zoban Ali, Member of Ward No. 02, Mobile: 01742563506. We will benefit a lot, if this embankment. If the embankment is built, crops can be harvested three times from the land. Our homes will be protected from flooding and communication systems will improve.

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (*currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected*)

Yes, the survey for the proposed embankment here has been done before. If embankment is built here, a small amount people will be damaged

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

It would be better to build the paved road over the embankment and use block or jute mats in some small places of the embankment

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what I your opinion? *Most sites are near/at interventions from tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)*

Rehabilitation for the people in the JMREMP project has benefited the people a lot and it would be much better to do the same here.

5. Do you have any other comments?

Here in a part of the embankment, connecting a swamp to the embankment benefits many people and the place is located next to Sagh Bazar swamp.

Md. Zaban Ali

Page Break

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

I am Md. Harunur Rashid (01703059787). The embankment over my place will benefit the people of the area even if I am harmed. Agricultural production will increase and socio-economic development of the people will improve.

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention *(currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)*

Yes, I know that there have been surveys for embankment here before. I would be directly harmed if the embankment. Because the embankment will be over my house. I think half the amount of people would be harmed if the embankment.

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

In my opinion, it would be better to have a paved road over the embankment and to arrange seating system on the side of the embankment.

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what is your opinion? *Most sites are near/at interventions from tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)*

That resettlement under Tranche-1 has benefited the people a lot and It would be much better if it happened here.

5. Do you have any other comments?

If our embankment here is faster, if it would have been much better and It would be much better if the bank of the embankment is strong and durable.

Md. Harunur Rashid

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

I am Md. Ibne Shaud (01727867057). I know there will be a new embankment here. There will be an embankment over my place. I will be harmed a lot. But Other people will benefit a lot.

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

I know that a survey has been done for the new embankment. My house has fallen into the embankment and I will be harmed a lot. But I will benefit a lot in the future. Although, my temporary loss will be huge improvement for other people but The standard of living will increase.

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

It would be better to take the new embankment over the old embankment and not through the village. If not, we want fair compensation.

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what I your opinion? *Most sites are near/at interventions from tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)*

Yes, I know that settlements have been arranged for the poor before. Resettlement arrangements have to be made for those who are live in government places and who will fall into the embankment.

5. Do you have any other comments?

The embankment needs to be speeded up.

Md. Ibne Shaud

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection tb be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

I am Md. Afser Ali (01737103014). I know there will be a new embankment here. There will be the embankment over my place. I will be harmed temporarily a lot. But our village people will benefit a lot. we want fair compensation for our harm.

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention *(currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)*

I know that a survey has been done for the new embankment. My house has fallen into the embankment and I will be harmed temporary a lot. But I will benefit a lot in the future. If the dam, Roads will be improved, farmers' crops will increase, factories will be set up and quality of life will be improved.

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

If the new embankment goes along the river bank, the amount of crop land will increase and shrines, mosques and cemeteries will be protected.

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what I your opinion? *Most sites are near/at interventions from tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)*

No, I don't know what happened before. However, the poor people are living here in government places, there have to be made resettlement for them

5. Do you have any other comments?

The work is obliged to implement quickly

Md. Afser Ali

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

I'm Md. Shamim Sarkar (01737652850). Yes, I know that, there will be an embankment here. The dam is going on over my place. Although, I will be detriment but other people will benefit.

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (*currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected*)

I know that a survey has been done for the new embankment. The new embankment will be caused a lot of harm for our house fall into the embankment. We can no longer build such a house. But other people will benefit. Plantation will increase and quality of life will improve.

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

There will be many houses near the embankment need to make a side road to get on the road and the road needs to be paved.

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what is your opinion? *Most sites are near/at interventions from tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program*

I know that resettlements have been arranged for the poor before. We need to bring those who are living in government places here under resettlement.

5. Do you have any other comments?

The work needs to be done quickly

Md. Shamim Sarkar

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

I am Md. Abdul Kuddus (01877064722). I know there will be a embankment over my place here and it will be a long term benefit for me and my family even if it is a temporary loss.

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

Yes, I know a survey has already been done for the proposed embankment here. And I would be directly damaged if this embankment. And I think more than half the people would be affected if this embankment.

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

In my opinion the embankment will pass over the old embankment Adjacent to Main Road at a place called Badal Bari. The cultivation of more agricultural land will increase and mosques, shrines and cemeteries will benefit.

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what is your opinion? Most sites are near/at interventions from tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)

Yes, the resettlement has already been explained due to the dam built by JMREMP, that has been good and It would be much better to arrange such a resettlement here. And Those who will be directly damage homes like ours need to adequate compensation arrangements.

5. Do you have any other comments?

In my opinion, since there are many factories and houses here, it would be much better to arrange for a gas line

Md. Abdul Kuddus

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

I am Md. Arab Ali, Mobile: 01746479350

I know, river training will be done along the banks of the river. We will be greatly benefited of river training.

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention *(currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)*

I know there have been surveys here. Those whose houses will fall will not be harmed. Because the river is breaking and the houses are disappearing. Our house will survive if river training works.

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

river training will save crop lands, houses, markets, schools, mosques, cemeteries with new embankments. So it is very important to work on river training. At the same time, we need to paved the embankment that has been built here.

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what I your opinion? *Most sites are near/at interventions from tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)*

I know, those who were in government places had their rehabilitation arrangements on the Tranche-1 and JMREMP projects. Here also those who are living in government places need to be rehabilitated.

5. Do you have any other comments?

The work of river governance has to be done very seriously so that the river does not break anymore. After the training of the river, it is necessary to build a road along the river. And dredging the river to change the course of the river so that the river flows towards the main river

Md. Arab Ali

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

I am Md. Babul Hossain, Member of Ward No. 06, Mobile: 01720619592

I know, there will be a new river training from Binotia to Char Pechakola. If the work is done, my area will be protected from River erosion. As a result, we will be protected from River erosion of agricultural land, houses, schools and mosques.

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

I know the survey was done here for river training work. In the alignment of river training, those whose houses, plants and lands will be affected will suffer temporary loss. But in the long run they will enjoy the opportunity.

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

It is very emergency to river training work from Binotia to Char Pechakola. Every year many houses are being destroyed away by the river and agricultural land is being destroyed. So the work needs to be done quickly to protect our village from river erosion very soon.

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what I your opinion? *Most sites are near/at interventions from tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)*

Yes, I know that poor people have received rehabilitation benefits while implementing the work of tranche-1 and JMREMP and they have benefited. Therefore, it is necessary to bring the helpless poor people in government places under resettlement during the work of new river training.

5. Do you have any other comments?

We need to implement the task of protecting the banks of the river quickly

Md. Babul Hossain

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection tb be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

Md. Sihab Uddin (LMF Dr.), Mobile: 01714504666

Yes, I would benefit a lot if the river protection work and I know about this matter from before. If this do, our Benotia Bazar will be protected from river erosion, agricultural land will be protected, houses will be protected from river erosion.

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention *(currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)*

Yes, I know there have been surveys before and for a River bank protection work people would be harmed. And in most areas the houses have to be left for this work.

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

Since it was previously embankment with blocks here. Sustainable dams have to be built here too, it is better to do it with blocks and it is better to arrange to sit by the river.

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what is your opinion? *Most sites are near/at interventions from tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)*

No, I don't know, such resettlement work has been done under the JMREMP Project. But of course, people will benefit a lot if it is resettlement here and if the people in the area are very poor, resettlement benefits need to be given.

5. Do you have any other comments?

I have no new comments.

Md. Sihab Uddin

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

I am Md. Ronzu Sarder, President of Ward Awami League, Mobile: 01752749216

I know about river work. This work will benefit us a lot. Schools, colleges, madrasas, agricultural lands and hospitals will be protected from river erosion.

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

Yes, People have already been surveyed for the proposed bank protection. If the river bank protection works, people will be temporarily affected due to the presence of houses in most places.

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

Most of our houses have been destroyed away by river erosion. As a result, it is very important to implement the protection of the river quickly to protect a small amount of land and houses.

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what I your opinion? *Most sites are near/at interventions from tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)*

I know that the resettlement under Tranche-1 and JMREMP projects has benefited me and the people a lot. And here too it would be much better to arrange such resettlement benefits and accommodation.

5. Do you have any other comments?

This work should be done in a strong and durable way and it is very good to do it with blocks and the sooner the better.

Md. Ronzu Sarder,

President of Ward Awami League

6. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection tb be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

I am Md. Toyzal Sarder, Mobile: 01761104668

I know that river bank protection work will be done here. If this embankment is built, houses, mosques, agricultural lands will be protected from river erosion.

7. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention *(currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)*

People have already come here for this work and conducted survey work. I have personally been a victim of river erosion and live in someone else's place. People will suffer as there are houses in most parts of the river protection work.

8. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

It would be better to do the river protection work in a strong and durable way and it would be much better to have a ghat for bathing in the river.

9. Do you know about other interventions where resettlement took place? If yes, what is your opinion? *Most sites are near/at interventions from tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)*

I know that the Tranche-1 project has greatly benefited the resettlement beneficiaries and arranging such resettlement benefits and accommodation in the future will greatly benefit people like me in river erosion.

10. Do you have any other comments?

In addition to protecting the river from erosion, it would be much better to have walking and seating arrangements on the banks of the river

Md. Toyzal

6. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

I am Md. Salam, 05 No. UP Member, Mobile: 01745934033

I know there will be block work on the river from Binetia to Charpechakola. It is very important to do the work of river training work. If the work is done, our houses and lands will be protected from river erosion and we will benefit.

7. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

I know there has been a survey for this work. Those whose houses fall into the river training work alignment will suffer temporary damage. But if it doesn't the river training work, it will do more harm than good. We will benefit in the long run if the work is do.

8. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

The work of protecting the banks of the river must be done in a very strong way with blocks and sacks so that our river no longer river erosion. And need to make a walking route along the river bank. Most importantly we need to change the course of the river by dredging the river.

9. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what I your opinion? *Most sites are near/at interventions from tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)*

I know before that there was a resettlement arrangement while working on the Tranche-1 and JMREMP. Resettlement arrangements must be made in this work.

10. Do you have any other comments?

This work needs to be done quickly. There is Banshinathpur railway line in Pabna district. We need to a train line beside the embankment till Sirajganj.

Md. A. Salam

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection tb be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

I am Md. Lalan, Mobile: 01753627672

I know, there will river training work from Binotia to Char Pechakola. If the work of river training work, then our homes, lands and important installations will be protected from erosion.

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention *(currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)*

I know the survey has been done for river training work. Those whose houses will fall in the alignment of river management work will not suffer any loss. but if river training work is not done, they will be severely damaged.

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

The work of river training work has to start soon so that our houses, lands are protected from severe erosion of the river.

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what I your opinion? *Most sites are near/at interventions from tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)*

I know that under the Tranche-1 and JMREMP projects, helpless poor people have received resettlement benefits and they have benefited greatly. This benefit needs to be provided to those who will be harmed in this new work.

5. Do you have any other comments?

I have no comments.

Md. Lalan

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

Md. Ali Ahmmad, Mobile: 01740007694

I know there will be a river bank protection on the river bank here. As a result, Houses and agricultural lands located on the banks of the river will be protected from river erosion.

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

Yes, Survey work has been completed for the river bank protection work here. I know people who live by the river and they will be temporarily harmed and will benefit in the long run. They will be damaged due to having of people's houses in most of the areas along the river banks

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

The river bank protection work needs to be completed expeditiously and the river bank protection work will greatly improve the area and the embankment built a few days ago will prevent river erosion.

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what is your opinion? *Most sites are near/at interventions from tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program*

Settlement work has already been done under JMREMP project and people have benefited a lot and if it is done here too, people will benefit a lot.

5. Do you have any other comments?

Here the river bank protection work must be done with blocks to make it strong and durable enough and stairs for bathing in the river

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

Md. Monzu Mia, Mobile: 01319306157

I know that river bank protection work will here. I have a shop in the market by the river. My shop and market will be protected. Houses and cultivable land will be protected from river erosion.

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

The People have come here and done survey work before. Many of my acquaintances will be harmed in this work. As far as I know, most of the people are affected due to the presence of houses in most of the places of the work.

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

The area is more prone to erosion so it is better for me to do the work as soon as possible. And I think the work will not be sustainable if it's not done with block.

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what I your opinion? Most sites are near/at interventions from tranche 1 or

JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)

I know that river bank protection work has been resettled under JMREMP Project before and it has benefited a lot of people and it is much better to arrange such a resettlement here.

5. Do you have any other comments?

We will benefit a lot if the river bank protection work is solved quickly

Md. Monzu Mia

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

Md. Abdul Kuddus, Mobile: 01761-714325

I know the river training work will be done from Jin to Charpechakola. My house is by the river. My house will be protected from river erosion and our standard of living will improve.

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention *(currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)*

I know that survey work has been done from Binteia to Charpechakola for river training work. In the alignment of river training work, our houses will fall, we will suffer temporary losses but we will benefit in the long run.

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

There is a market and a mosque on the river bank in our area and there is a new embankment by the market. River training work needs to be done to protect embankments, markets and our homes from river erosion.

4. Do you know about other interventions where resettlement took place? If yes, what is your opinion? *Most sites are near/at interventions from tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)*

I know that those who used to live on government land have got resettlement facility and they have benefited. To the new river bank protection work needs to bring the poorest and poorest people under resettlement benefits.

5. Do you have any other comments?

The work of protecting the banks of the river needs to be quickly and if there is a railway line through here, there will be a lot of development in our village.

Abdul Kuddus

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

I am Md. Mizanur Rahman Bacchu, Chairman of 07 no. Habibullahnagar Union Parishad. I know that, there will be an Embankment from Ahammadpur to Nagardala. Due to lack of Embankment from Ahmadpur to Nagardala, the paddy of the farmer's land was submerged. As a result, it is difficult to produce two crops a year. If the Embankment, farmers will be able to grow three crops. My mobile number: 01772813728

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

I am Md. Mizanur Rahman Bacchu, Chairman of 07 no. Habibullahnagar Union Parishad. I know that a survey has been done to build a new Embankment from Ahmadpur to Nagardala. The Survey has been more than once but not once. Those who fall into the alignment of the new embankment will suffer temporary embankmentage but will benefit later. The amount of embankmentage will not be too much.

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

I am Md. Mizanur Rahman Bacchu, Chairman of 07 no. Habibullahnagar Union Parishad. The whole embankment needs to be paved that embankment has been built from Hatpachil to Ahmadpur and that embankment will be from Ahmedpur to Nagardala and they need to have seating arrangements in some places. Need to be done of the Block work from Ratankandi to Nagardala beside the river of embankment

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what is your opinion? Most sites are near/at interventions from tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)

I am Md. Mizanur Rahman Bacchu, Chairman of 07 no. Habibullahnagar Union Parishad. I have heard that the Water Development Board has earlier worked on the construction of the embankment to accommodate those who used to live in government places. Similarly, those who are living in government places or next to the embankment need to be given the opportunity to live in clusters.

5. Do you have any other comments?

I am Md. Mizanur Rahman Bacchu, Chairman of 07 no. Habibullahnagar Union Parishad. The embankment from Ahmedpur to Nagardala needs to be implemented quickly. The sooner will be embankment, the sooner everyone will be benefit.

Md. Mizanur Rahman Bacchu,

Chairman of 07 no. Habibullahnagar Union Parishad

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion ?

Md. Rezaul Karim (017480573548), I know there will be an embankment here. If the embankment, we will be many benefits. This will make our fish grow again, vegetables will grow again, can be used for quick treatment. Water can be used for cultivation as a result of using controlled methods. So I would be very much benefited if the embankment.

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

The survey work has been done before and this proposed embankment will be a temporary inconvenience to the affected person but I think his future will benefit more than that. More than half of the people will be temporarily affected if this embankment.

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

There are many houses near the embankment, it would be better for me to make a ramp to get to the embankment. And it would be much better to have water in and out with a regulator with an embankment.

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what is your opinion? *Most sites are near/at interventions from tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program*

Yes, I know that resettlement has been arranged in Tranche-1 and people have benefited a lot from it. It would be very good to arrange resettlement through such purpose here too and it is very necessary here.

5. Do you have any other comments?

In my opinion, if any mill factory is built here by the government, the poor people in our area will benefit a lot.

Md. Rezaul Karim

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

I am Md. Abdul Rajjak Member of 07 no Ward, 4 no Rupbati Union. I know that, there will be an Embankment from Ahammadpur to Nagardala. The embankment will improve the quality of life of the people of the area. There will be massive development of social, medical and transportation systems.

My mobile number: 01712669113

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

I know that there have been repeated surveys for new embankment. The embankment will be through that place those whose houses and lands will fall into it will be temporarily embankment. But it will be benefited permanently next.

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

The embankment needs to be paved and if some government mills are set up next to the embankment, it will provide employment to the people of the area and will be to massive development of the area.

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what I your opinion? Most sites are near/at interventions from tranche 1 or

JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)

I know that it has been arrangement to rehabilitate the poorest of the poor who used to live in government places. As a result, none of them left the village. Therefore, while implementing this embankment, it is necessary to rehabilitate those living in government places

5. Do you have any other comments?

The embankment needs to be implemented quickly. A bridge needs to be built over the Baral river. If the bridge is built, the communication system with the people of Char will be greatly improved.

Md. Abdul Rajjak

Member of 07 no Ward,

4 no Rupbati Union

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

I'm speaking Mr. Md. Abdul Alim (01772938316), The farmers benefit a lot if there is a new dam or protective work and the communication system will be improved a lot. So that we will have socio-economic development.

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

I know the survey for the proposed embankment has been done before. In my opinion more than half of the people would be harmed if the embankment here and I am one of the affected people. It may be directly damaged me

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

Many poor people like me live near the new embankment. If some government mills are set up next to the embankment for them, then we will benefit a lot. It would be much better to have the required number of connecting roads to climb the embankment.

4. Do you know about other interventions where resettlement took place? If yes, what is your opinion? *Most sites are near/at interventions from tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program*

Yes, I know that resettlement has been arranged in JMREMP and people have benefited a lot from it. It would be very good to arrange resettlement through such purpose here too.

5. Do you have any other comments?

It would be better for us to have a paved road over the embankment and to have seating system on both sides of the embankment. I think the embankment will be more durable if block or jute mats are used in some parts of the embankment.

Md. Abdul Alim

Following are the scanned questionnaires:



1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

ଆମି ଯୋ: ସିଙ୍ଗାପୁର ବନ୍ଧନ ସାହୁ ୦୭ ନଂ, ହାସିବୁଲ୍ଲାହନଗର ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ । ଆଉ ଆମି ମୁକ୍ତ ହାତ ନଗରର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରୁନା କିନ୍ତୁ କିଛି ଶ୍ରମିକ ହେଉ ଯା ଆମି ଜାଣି, ଆଉ ଆମି ମୁକ୍ତ ହାତ ନଗରର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରୁନା କିନ୍ତୁ କିଛି ଶ୍ରମିକ ହେଉ ବୁଧବେଳେ ଆମିର ସମସ୍ତ ଲୋକେ କାମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ମୁକ୍ତ ହାତ ନଗରର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରୁନା କିନ୍ତୁ କିଛି ଶ୍ରମିକ ହେଉ ବୁଧବେଳେ ଆମିର ସମସ୍ତ ଲୋକେ କାମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ।
 ଫୋନ୍ ନମ୍ବର:- ୦୧୭୨୧-୨୧୩୭୨୮

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of BRP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

ଆମି ଯୋ: ସିଙ୍ଗାପୁର ବନ୍ଧନ ସାହୁ ୦୭ ନଂ, ହାସିବୁଲ୍ଲାହନଗର ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ । ଆଉ ଆମି ମୁକ୍ତ ହାତ ନଗରର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରୁନା କିନ୍ତୁ କିଛି ଶ୍ରମିକ ହେଉ ଯା ଆମି ଜାଣି, ଆଉ ଆମି ମୁକ୍ତ ହାତ ନଗରର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରୁନା କିନ୍ତୁ କିଛି ଶ୍ରମିକ ହେଉ ବୁଧବେଳେ ଆମିର ସମସ୍ତ ଲୋକେ କାମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ମୁକ୍ତ ହାତ ନଗରର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରୁନା କିନ୍ତୁ କିଛି ଶ୍ରମିକ ହେଉ ବୁଧବେଳେ ଆମିର ସମସ୍ତ ଲୋକେ କାମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ।
 ଫୋନ୍ ନମ୍ବର:- ୦୧୭୨୧-୨୧୩୭୨୮

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

ଆମି ଯୋ: ସିଙ୍ଗାପୁର ବନ୍ଧନ ସାହୁ ୦୭ ନଂ, ହାସିବୁଲ୍ଲାହନଗର ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ । ଆଉ ଆମି ମୁକ୍ତ ହାତ ନଗରର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରୁନା କିନ୍ତୁ କିଛି ଶ୍ରମିକ ହେଉ ଯା ଆମି ଜାଣି, ଆଉ ଆମି ମୁକ୍ତ ହାତ ନଗରର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରୁନା କିନ୍ତୁ କିଛି ଶ୍ରମିକ ହେଉ ବୁଧବେଳେ ଆମିର ସମସ୍ତ ଲୋକେ କାମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ମୁକ୍ତ ହାତ ନଗରର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରୁନା କିନ୍ତୁ କିଛି ଶ୍ରମିକ ହେଉ ବୁଧବେଳେ ଆମିର ସମସ୍ତ ଲୋକେ କାମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ।
 ଫୋନ୍ ନମ୍ବର:- ୦୧୭୨୧-୨୧୩୭୨୮

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what is your opinion? (most sites are near/at interventions from Tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)

ଆମି ଯୋ: ସିଙ୍ଗାପୁର ବନ୍ଧନ ସାହୁ ୦୭ ନଂ, ହାସିବୁଲ୍ଲାହନଗର ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ । ଆଉ ଆମି ମୁକ୍ତ ହାତ ନଗରର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରୁନା କିନ୍ତୁ କିଛି ଶ୍ରମିକ ହେଉ ଯା ଆମି ଜାଣି, ଆଉ ଆମି ମୁକ୍ତ ହାତ ନଗରର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରୁନା କିନ୍ତୁ କିଛି ଶ୍ରମିକ ହେଉ ବୁଧବେଳେ ଆମିର ସମସ୍ତ ଲୋକେ କାମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ମୁକ୍ତ ହାତ ନଗରର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରୁନା କିନ୍ତୁ କିଛି ଶ୍ରମିକ ହେଉ ବୁଧବେଳେ ଆମିର ସମସ୍ତ ଲୋକେ କାମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ।
 ଫୋନ୍ ନମ୍ବର:- ୦୧୭୨୧-୨୧୩୭୨୮

5. Do you have any other comments?

ଆମି ଯୋ: ସିଙ୍ଗାପୁର ବନ୍ଧନ ସାହୁ ୦୭ ନଂ, ହାସିବୁଲ୍ଲାହନଗର ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ । ଆଉ ଆମି ମୁକ୍ତ ହାତ ନଗରର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରୁନା କିନ୍ତୁ କିଛି ଶ୍ରମିକ ହେଉ ଯା ଆମି ଜାଣି, ଆଉ ଆମି ମୁକ୍ତ ହାତ ନଗରର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରୁନା କିନ୍ତୁ କିଛି ଶ୍ରମିକ ହେଉ ବୁଧବେଳେ ଆମିର ସମସ୍ତ ଲୋକେ କାମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ମୁକ୍ତ ହାତ ନଗରର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରୁନା କିନ୍ତୁ କିଛି ଶ୍ରମିକ ହେଉ ବୁଧବେଳେ ଆମିର ସମସ୍ତ ଲୋକେ କାମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ।
 ଫୋନ୍ ନମ୍ବର:- ୦୧୭୨୧-୨୧୩୭୨୮

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? if yes, what is your opinion?

ହୋଇ ଏ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ଦାକ୍ଷିଣ୍ୟ - 01761-719 325 ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରାଯିବ ହିସାବ 201
ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରାଯାଉ ଅଟେ 201 । ଭଲ ଭାବେ କହି
ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରାଯାଉ ଉପରେ କରାଯାଉ ଯାଉ ଅଟେ ଅଧିକ ସମ୍ପର୍କ
କରାଯାଉ ହିସାବ ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରା ଯିବାର 1001

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected),

କମ୍ପାନୀ କମ୍ପାନୀ କମ୍ପାନୀ 201 ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରାଯାଉ
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କରାଯାଉ ହିସାବ ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରା ଯିବାର 1001

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

କମ୍ପାନୀ କମ୍ପାନୀ କମ୍ପାନୀ 201 ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରାଯାଉ
ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରାଯାଉ ଅଟେ 201 । ଭଲ ଭାବେ କହି
ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରାଯାଉ ଉପରେ କରାଯାଉ ଯାଉ ଅଟେ ଅଧିକ ସମ୍ପର୍କ
କରାଯାଉ ହିସାବ ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରା ଯିବାର 1001

4. Do you know about other interventions where resettlement took place? if yes, what is your opinion? (most sites are near/at interventions from Tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)

କମ୍ପାନୀ କମ୍ପାନୀ କମ୍ପାନୀ 201 ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରାଯାଉ
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ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରାଯାଉ ଉପରେ କରାଯାଉ ଯାଉ ଅଟେ ଅଧିକ ସମ୍ପର୍କ
କରାଯାଉ ହିସାବ ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରା ଯିବାର 1001

5. Do you have any other comments?

କମ୍ପାନୀ କମ୍ପାନୀ କମ୍ପାନୀ 201 ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରାଯାଉ
ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରାଯାଉ ଅଟେ 201 । ଭଲ ଭାବେ କହି
ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରାଯାଉ ଉପରେ କରାଯାଉ ଯାଉ ଅଟେ ଅଧିକ ସମ୍ପର୍କ
କରାଯାଉ ହିସାବ ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରା ଯିବାର 1001

1. Do you know about a new embankment/sea bank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

ହୋଇଛି କିମ୍ବା (ବାଡ଼ା ଉପରେ) ଏହି ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ମୋର ମତ ହେଉଛି ଚାଲିଛି । ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ । ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ । ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ ।

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected by this intervention (currently living on the bank in case of RDP, for the embankment, we can maybe just reassurance about half of them might be affected)

ହଁ, ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ । ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ । ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ । ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ ।

3. Do you have any issues to mention regarding this intervention?

ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ । ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ । ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ । ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ ।

4. Do you know about other interventions were restoration took place? If yes, what is your opinion? (most sites are near/er interventions from Tringene 1 or MAREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)

ହଁ, ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ । ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ । ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ । ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ ।

5. Do you have any other comments?

ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ । ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ । ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ । ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ ।

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

ହୋ: ଡାକ୍ତରୀ କମ୍ପ୍ଲକ୍ସ (୦୧୨୯୦୦୦୭୬୩) ଜାଗା ଓ ଏହା ନିକଟ
କାମ୍ପ୍ଲେକ୍ସ ଓକାଟି ଡାକ୍ତରୀ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେବ । ଏହା ନିକଟ ଡାକ୍ତରୀ
କମ୍ପ୍ଲକ୍ସ ଓକାଟି ହିଁ କିମ୍ପାନି ନଦୀ କାନ୍ଥର ହେବ ହୋ
ପାଏ ।

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank. In case of SBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

କି, ଏହାମାନ ଅନାମିତ ଡାକ୍ତରୀ କମ୍ପ୍ଲକ୍ସ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ
ହେବୁ ନାହିଁ । କି ନଦୀର ଡାକ୍ତରୀ କମ୍ପ୍ଲକ୍ସ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ (ନୋଡ୍
କାମ୍ପ୍ଲେକ୍ସ କିମ୍ପାନି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଓକା କାମ୍ପ୍ଲେକ୍ସ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେବ ହେବ
ନିକଟରେ ଡାକ୍ତରୀ କମ୍ପ୍ଲକ୍ସ ହେବ । ନଦୀର ଡାକ୍ତରୀ କମ୍ପ୍ଲକ୍ସ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କମ୍ପ୍ଲେକ୍ସ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନୋଡ୍ କମ୍ପ୍ଲେକ୍ସ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କମ୍ପ୍ଲେକ୍ସ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention? ହେ ।

ନଦୀର ଡାକ୍ତରୀ କମ୍ପ୍ଲେକ୍ସ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେବ ହେବ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନଦୀର ଡାକ୍ତରୀ କମ୍ପ୍ଲେକ୍ସ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେବ ହେବ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେବ ହେବ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what is your opinion? (most sites are near/at interventions from Tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)

କି ଜାଗା ଜାଗା JMREMP କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେବ ହେବ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ

5. Do you have any other comments?

ଏହାମାନ ନଦୀର ଡାକ୍ତରୀ କମ୍ପ୍ଲେକ୍ସ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ

ହୋ: ଡାକ୍ତରୀ କମ୍ପ୍ଲେକ୍ସ

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

ଆମି ଏକ ନାମକ ସ୍ଥାନ (ନଂ- ୦୧୨୫୩.୬୨ ୨୬୭୯) ଉପରେ ଗାମି ବିଲ୍ଡିଂ
ହେଉ ଉପକ୍ରମଣର ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵେ ନିମ୍ନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରୁ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦ । ନିମ୍ନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରୁ ରକ୍ଷା
ହେଉ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରୁ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦, କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରୁ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦, ଉପକ୍ରମଣରୁ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦
୧୦ ହେଉ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦ ।

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

ଆମି ଗାମି ନିମ୍ନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରୁ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରୁ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦ । ନିମ୍ନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରୁ
ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦
ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

ନିମ୍ନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରୁ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦
ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦ ରକ୍ଷା ୧୦

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what is your opinion? (most sites are near/at interventions from Tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)

ଆମି ଗାମି ବିଲ୍ଡିଂ Tranche - 1 ଏବଂ JMREMP ସମ୍ପର୍କ
ଆମି ଗାମି ବିଲ୍ଡିଂ Resettlement ଯୋଜନା ଉପରେ ଜଣାପଡ଼ି
ଆମି ଗାମି ବିଲ୍ଡିଂ Resettlement ଯୋଜନା ଉପରେ ଜଣାପଡ଼ି
ଆମି ଗାମି ବିଲ୍ଡିଂ Resettlement ଯୋଜନା ଉପରେ ଜଣାପଡ଼ି

5. Do you have any other comments?

ନାହିଁ
ଆମି ଗାମି ବିଲ୍ଡିଂ

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

ଆମି ଜାଣି ଏକା ନିରାମୟ-ସୁଖି (ମାମୁ) ଦେଇ ମନେ ନା। ୧୫-୧୩-୧୦୧୩
ଆମି ଜାଣି ବିନାଶିତ ହେଉ ପାରେ। ଆମେ ନିଜେ ନିଜେ କାମ କରାଯାଏ।
ମୁଁ ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ କିଏ କିଏ କାମ କରାଯାଏ। ଆମେ ନିଜେ ନିଜେ କାମ କରାଯାଏ।
ନିଜେ ନିଜେ କାମ କରାଯାଏ। ଆମେ ନିଜେ ନିଜେ କାମ କରାଯାଏ।

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of REP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

ହଁ କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ।
କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ।
କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ।
କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ।

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ।
କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ।
କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ।
କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ।

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what is your opinion? (most sites are near/at interventions from Tranche 1 or JMREM 2. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)

ଆମି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ।
ଆମି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ।
ଆମି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ।
ଆମି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ।

5. Do you have any other comments?

କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ।
କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ।
କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ।
କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ।

ଆମି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ।

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

ଆମେ (ସା.ଉ.ସ.ପା.ସ. ଡାକ୍ତର (୦୮୭୬-୧୦୫୯୯୫) କମିଟି ପ୍ରା. ୧୨.୩.୧୮
 ନଦୀର ଶୀର୍ଷ ଉପରେ ନିଉଁ ଡାମ୍ ଗଠନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ହୋଇ ଯାଉଛି
 ଯାହାକି ଉଚିତ୍ତମ ନଦୀ ଡାମ୍ ଗଠନ ହେବ ବୋଲି ମନେ ହୁଏ ।

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

ସିଦ୍ଧିପୁର ଓ ଲୋକାଂ କ୍ରମେ ସେବାକର୍ମାଣ୍ଡଳରେ ଅଧ୍ୟାୟକ୍ରମିତ ଭାବେ
 ଉପକ୍ରମଣ ହେଉଛି । ଆମେ ଆଗରୁ ଉପକ୍ରମଣ କରୁଥିବା ସମୟରେ
 ଉପକ୍ରମଣ ହେଉଛି ତଥ୍ୟ ଆମେ ଦାଖଲ କରାଯାଇ ଥିବୁ ।
 ନଦୀର ଶୀର୍ଷ ଉପରେ ନିଉଁ ଡାମ୍ ଗଠନ କରାଯାଇ ଥିବୁ
 ଯାହାକି ଉଚିତ୍ତମ ସେବାକର୍ମାଣ୍ଡଳରେ ହେବ ।

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

କିଛି ସମସ୍ୟା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଉପରେ କିଛି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଆମେ
 ଭାବି ଥିବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଉପରେ କିଛି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଆମେ
 ଭାବି ଥିବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଉପରେ କିଛି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଆମେ

4. Do you know about other interventions where resettlement took place? if yes, what is your opinion? (most sites are near/at interventions from Tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)

କିଛି ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଉପରେ କିଛି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଆମେ
 କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଉପରେ କିଛି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଆମେ
 କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଉପରେ କିଛି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଆମେ
 କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଉପରେ କିଛି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଆମେ

5. Do you have any other comments?

ନଦୀ ଡାମ୍ ଗଠନ ହେବ ଯାହାକି ଉଚିତ୍ତମ ନଦୀ ଡାମ୍ ଗଠନ ହେବ
 ଯାହାକି ଉଚିତ୍ତମ ନଦୀ ଡାମ୍ ଗଠନ ହେବ ଯାହାକି ଉଚିତ୍ତମ ନଦୀ ଡାମ୍ ଗଠନ ହେବ

ଉପକ୍ରମଣ

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

ଆମାଧାରଣ କମ୍ୟୁନିଟିର ଉପାଦାନ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ନିଉ ଇମ୍ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କମେଣ୍ଟ (କମ୍ପାଉଣ୍ଡ ନମ୍ବର ୨୭୨୨୫୫) ନିକଟରେ ନିଉ ଇମ୍ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କମେଣ୍ଟ ଗଠନ କରାଯାଉଛି । ଏହା ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ । କିନ୍ତୁ, ଉପାଦାନ, ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଉପାଦାନ ଓ ଉପାଦାନର ନିମ୍ନ ଉପାଦାନ ଉପରେ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦେବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ ।

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

କିଛି ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କର ନିକଟରେ ଉପାଦାନ ଗଠନ ହେବ । ଏହା ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ । କିନ୍ତୁ, ଉପାଦାନ ଓ ଉପାଦାନର ନିମ୍ନ ଉପାଦାନ ଉପରେ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦେବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ ।

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

ଆମାଧାରଣ କମ୍ୟୁନିଟିର ଉପାଦାନ ଗଠନ କରାଯାଉଛି । ଏହା ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ । କିନ୍ତୁ, ଉପାଦାନ ଓ ଉପାଦାନର ନିମ୍ନ ଉପାଦାନ ଉପରେ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦେବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ ।

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what is your opinion? (most sites are near/at interventions from Tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)

କିଛି ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କର ନିକଟରେ ଉପାଦାନ ଗଠନ ହେବ । ଏହା ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ । କିନ୍ତୁ, ଉପାଦାନ ଓ ଉପାଦାନର ନିମ୍ନ ଉପାଦାନ ଉପରେ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦେବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ ।

5. Do you have any other comments?

ଏହି ଉପାଦାନ ଗଠନ କରାଯାଉଛି । ଏହା ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବ । କିନ୍ତୁ, ଉପାଦାନ ଓ ଉପାଦାନର ନିମ୍ନ ଉପାଦାନ ଉପରେ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦେବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ ।

କମ୍ୟୁନିଟିର ଉପାଦାନ
୦୨/୦୮/୨୦୨୦

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

হ্যাঁ, নীলগঞ্জ জেলা (প্রশাসনিক অঞ্চল) (০১৩৭-১০৫৬৬৬) জি
ওই জিও প্রকল্পের অধীনে আর্থিক আয়কর উপস্থাপন ২৪ ৩৩৬২
ওই বিকল্পটি আশ্রয় প্রদান করি। - অর্থাৎ এতে অসম্পন্ন
সংস্কার কাজের নদী তীরের দু'দে একটা পাথর স্থাপন
করা যায়, আর বাকী নদী তীরের দু'দে একটা পাথর।

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of RSP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

হ্যাঁ, ইতি পূর্বে জরিপ হয়েছে আর্থিক আয়কর ওই জিও প্রকল্পের
অধীনে জমি দখল করা হয়েছে। অর্থাৎ এতে অসম্পন্ন
কাজের নদী তীরের দু'দে একটা পাথর স্থাপন করা
হবে। অর্থাৎ অসম্পন্ন কাজের আয়কর হবে।

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

এখানে পানির ওয়ান স্লট দিয়ে বর্ষা জমা হয়েছিল ওই
স্লট ওয়ান স্লট দিয়ে বর্ষা জমা হবে স্লট দিয়ে জমা
হবে ওই নদীর পাথর বর্ষা জমা হবে।

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what is your opinion? (most sites are near/at interventions from Tranche 1 of JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)

না, আর্থিক আয়কর ওই জিও প্রকল্পের অধীনে
আর্থিক আয়কর ওই জিও প্রকল্পের অধীনে
আর্থিক আয়কর ওই জিও প্রকল্পের অধীনে
আর্থিক আয়কর ওই জিও প্রকল্পের অধীনে

5. Do you have any other comments?

আমাদের আর নতুন কোন প্রকল্প নেই।

স্বাক্ষর
০১/১১/২০২০

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

ହୋଇଛି କିମ୍ବା ନାହିଁ ତାହା ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । ଏହା ନିର୍ମାଣ ହେବା ପାଇଁ (୦୨୩୫-୩୨୧୨) ଉପରେ
 ଉପାଦାନମାନଙ୍କୁ
 ଉପରେ ଉପାଦାନମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପରେ ଉପାଦାନମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପରେ ଉପାଦାନମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପରେ
 ଉପରେ ଉପାଦାନମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପରେ ଉପାଦାନମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପରେ ଉପାଦାନମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପରେ
 ଉପରେ ଉପାଦାନମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପରେ ଉପାଦାନମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପରେ ଉପାଦାନମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପରେ

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)?

କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ ।
 କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ ।
 କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ ।
 କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ ।

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ ।
 କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ ।
 କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ ।
 କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ ।

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what is your opinion? (most sites are near/at interventions from Tranche 1 or MIREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)

ହୋଇଛି କିମ୍ବା ନାହିଁ ତାହା ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । ଏହା ନିର୍ମାଣ ହେବା ପାଇଁ (୦୨୩୫-୩୨୧୨) ଉପରେ
 ଉପାଦାନମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପରେ ଉପାଦାନମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପରେ ଉପାଦାନମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପରେ
 ଉପାଦାନମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପରେ ଉପାଦାନମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପରେ ଉପାଦାନମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପରେ
 ଉପାଦାନମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପରେ ଉପାଦାନମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପରେ ଉପାଦାନମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପରେ

5. Do you have any other comments?

କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ ।
 କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ ।

କିଛି ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ ।

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

କେଉଁଠି ନୂଆ ବାନ୍ଧାଟିଏ ଗଢ଼ାଯିବ । ୦୮୮୭୮-୧୦୩୦୧୩ ଏହିଠି କେଉଁଠି ଗଢ଼ାଯିବ ତାହା ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହା ଗଢ଼ାଯିବା ପରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦେବ । ଏହା ଗଢ଼ାଯିବା ପରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦେବ । ଏହା ଗଢ଼ାଯିବା ପରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦେବ ।

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

କେଉଁଠି ଏହି ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ହେବ ତାହା ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହା ଗଢ଼ାଯିବା ପରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦେବ । ଏହା ଗଢ଼ାଯିବା ପରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦେବ । ଏହା ଗଢ଼ାଯିବା ପରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦେବ ।

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

କେଉଁଠି ଏହି ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ହେବ ତାହା ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହା ଗଢ଼ାଯିବା ପରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦେବ । ଏହା ଗଢ଼ାଯିବା ପରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦେବ । ଏହା ଗଢ଼ାଯିବା ପରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦେବ ।

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what is your opinion? (most sites are near/at interventions from Tranche I or IMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)

କେଉଁଠି ଏହି ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ହେବ ତାହା ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହା ଗଢ଼ାଯିବା ପରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦେବ । ଏହା ଗଢ଼ାଯିବା ପରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦେବ । ଏହା ଗଢ଼ାଯିବା ପରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦେବ ।

5. Do you have any other comments?

କେଉଁଠି ଏହି ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ହେବ ତାହା ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହା ଗଢ଼ାଯିବା ପରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦେବ । ଏହା ଗଢ଼ାଯିବା ପରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦେବ । ଏହା ଗଢ଼ାଯିବା ପରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦେବ ।

କେଉଁଠି ଏହି ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ହେବ ତାହା ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହା ଗଢ଼ାଯିବା ପରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦେବ । ଏହା ଗଢ଼ାଯିବା ପରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦେବ । ଏହା ଗଢ଼ାଯିବା ପରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦେବ ।

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

ହେଁନି (କା, ମିଶ୍ର ଶେଖର (ମ-୦୮୨୨୭ ୨୫୭୦୫୭) କୁହନ୍ତି ଉପର ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ସ୍ଥାନ ନିକଟରେ ନୂଆ ବନ୍ଧ ହେବ । ଏହାଦ୍ୱାରା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ହେବ ଯଦି ସମସ୍ତ ଉପାଦାନ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ ହୁଏ ।

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

ହଁ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହା କେବଳ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ପାଇଁ ହେବ । ଏହାଦ୍ୱାରା କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ଲୋକ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ହେବେ ତାହା କହିବା କଷ୍ଟ । କିନ୍ତୁ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ପାଇଁ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ସମ୍ବେଦନଶୀଳ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ।

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

କୌଣସି ସମସ୍ୟା ନାହିଁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ସମ୍ବେଦନଶୀଳ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି । ଏହାଦ୍ୱାରା କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ଲୋକ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ହେବେ ତାହା କହିବା କଷ୍ଟ ।

4. Do you know about other interventions where resettlement took place? If yes, what is your opinion? (most sites are near/at interventions from Tranche 1 or JMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)

ହଁ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହା କେବଳ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ପାଇଁ ହେବ । ଏହାଦ୍ୱାରା କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ଲୋକ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ହେବେ ତାହା କହିବା କଷ୍ଟ । କିନ୍ତୁ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ପାଇଁ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ସମ୍ବେଦନଶୀଳ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ।

5. Do you have any other comments?

କୌଣସି ଅନ୍ୟ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧନୀୟ କଥା ନାହିଁ ।

(Handwritten signature)

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

আমারি (প্রঃ) হাবিবুল্লাহ রশিদ (০১৭০৩০৫৯৭৪৭) আমারি জায়গার
বিলম্ব দিয়ে কার্বইনে আমারি কাজি প্রকল্প হলেও স্থানীয়দের হুমকি
স্বপ্নাকার হল : ইতি উপাদান যদি পারে তবে জানুয়ারি সামগ্রিক
আমারি সামগ্রিক বিক্রি হবে)

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of RBP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

জি আমারি ইতিপূর্বে উপস্থাপিত করি আমারি উপস্থাপন হলেও আমারি
আমারি প্রঃ কার্বইনে আমারি স্থানীয়দের হুমকি প্রকল্প হলেও
আমারি উপস্থাপিত আমারি কার্বইনে আমারি প্রঃ কার্বইনে
আমারি উপস্থাপিত আমারি কার্বইনে আমারি প্রঃ কার্বইনে

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

আমারি প্রঃ কার্বইনে আমারি উপস্থাপিত আমারি প্রঃ কার্বইনে
আমারি উপস্থাপিত আমারি প্রঃ কার্বইনে

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what is your opinion? (most sites are near/at interventions from Tranche 1 or MREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)

জি আমারি উপস্থাপিত আমারি প্রঃ কার্বইনে আমারি উপস্থাপিত
আমারি উপস্থাপিত আমারি প্রঃ কার্বইনে আমারি উপস্থাপিত
আমারি উপস্থাপিত আমারি প্রঃ কার্বইনে আমারি উপস্থাপিত

5. Do you have any other comments?

আমারি উপস্থাপিত আমারি প্রঃ কার্বইনে আমারি উপস্থাপিত
আমারি উপস্থাপিত আমারি প্রঃ কার্বইনে আমারি উপস্থাপিত
আমারি উপস্থাপিত আমারি প্রঃ কার্বইনে আমারি উপস্থাপিত

হাবিবুল্লাহ রশিদ

1. Do you know about a new embankment/riverbank protection to be building near this place? If yes, what is your opinion?

ହମ୍ଭାଙ୍କ ଜାଣିବା ଅନୁସାରେ (କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ ନଦୀ କୂଳ ସୁରକ୍ଷା) ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ନାହିଁ ।
୧। ୮୫୨.୫୬୬୦୬ କିମି ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟର ଆଗରା ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ
ଅଛି । ଏହି ସ୍ଥାନରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ - କିମ୍ପା ନଦୀର କୂଳର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରଦାନ
କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏକ ନିୟମିତ ଉପକ୍ରମ (ପାଳିଆ ଉପକ୍ରମ) ଚଳାଇ
ପାରିବ ଏବଂ ଉପକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଚଳୁଛି ହେବ ।

2. Do you know that a survey will be held near proposed embankment site and any of you are directly affected for this intervention (currently living on riverbank in case of RAP, for the embankment, we can maybe just assume that about half of them might be affected)

କି ଉପକ୍ରମ କି ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ଜଣାଇ ଦିଆଯାଇ
ଅଛି । ଏହାକୁ ଠିକ୍ ହୋଇ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ
ଅନୁସାରେ ହେବ ।

3. Do you have any issue to mention regarding this intervention?

କୌଣସି ପ୍ରକାର ନିକଟ ପାଖରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ
ହେଉ ଏବଂ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ କିଛି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ହେବ
କିମ୍ପା ନଦୀର କୂଳର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବ ।

4. Do you know about other interventions were resettlement took place? If yes, what is your opinion? (most sites are near/at interventions from Tranche 1 or IMREMP. So people are probably aware of this. Anyway, the people should get explained roughly what is the procedure and that there is a compensation program)

କି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର IMREMP ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ
ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ
ଅଛି ଏବଂ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ

5. Do you have any other comments?

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ

