



Livelihood Restoration Plan for Proposed 600MW Combined Cycle Power Plant at Sonargaon, Narayanganj, Bangladesh

Final Draft (for Disclosure)

Unique Meghnaghat Power Limited

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Quality information

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Executive Summary

Project Background

The project, Unique Meghnaghat Power Limited (UMPL) intends to develop a 600MW (net output 588.31 MW) gas-based combined cycle power plant (CCPP) project (hereinafter referred to as 'Project') at Dudhghata mauza in Pirojpur union of Sonargaon Upazila under Narayanganj district, Bangladesh. The project proponent is receiving financial assistance from a consortium of lenders (e.g., AIB, DEG) which is led by Standard Chartered Bank (hereinafter referred to as 'Lender').

Main components of this combined Cycle power plant include one (1) GE 9HA.01 Gas Turbine Generator, one (1) Heat Recovery Steam Generator and one (1) Steam Turbine Generator from General Electric (GE). Apart from these units, water intake pump house, induced draft cooling tower, one HRSG stack, Switchyard, two temporary river jetties (for material transport during construction phase) will be constructed. One 400 kV single circuit transmission line for power evacuation and a 20-inch diameter subsurface pipeline for gas supply across the Meghna branch channel will also be constructed as associated facilities of this plant.

The project thus requires land for the construction of the power plant in Dudhghata Mouza of Pirojpur union, Sonargaon Upazila, Narayanganj district, Bangladesh. Land procurement for the has been completed. Total 21.07 acres of single crop agricultural land has been directly procured from the local villages for setting up the project. Water for the power plant operation will be sourced from Meghna branch channel. Natural gas will be supplied by Titas Gas Transmission and Distribution Company Limited, Bangladesh from nearby valve station located on the other side of Meghna branch channel. Also, power generated from the proposed power plant will be evacuated to the nearest proposed substation of Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB) on the other side Meghna Branch Channel through 400kV single circuit overhead line.

Objective and scope of the LRP

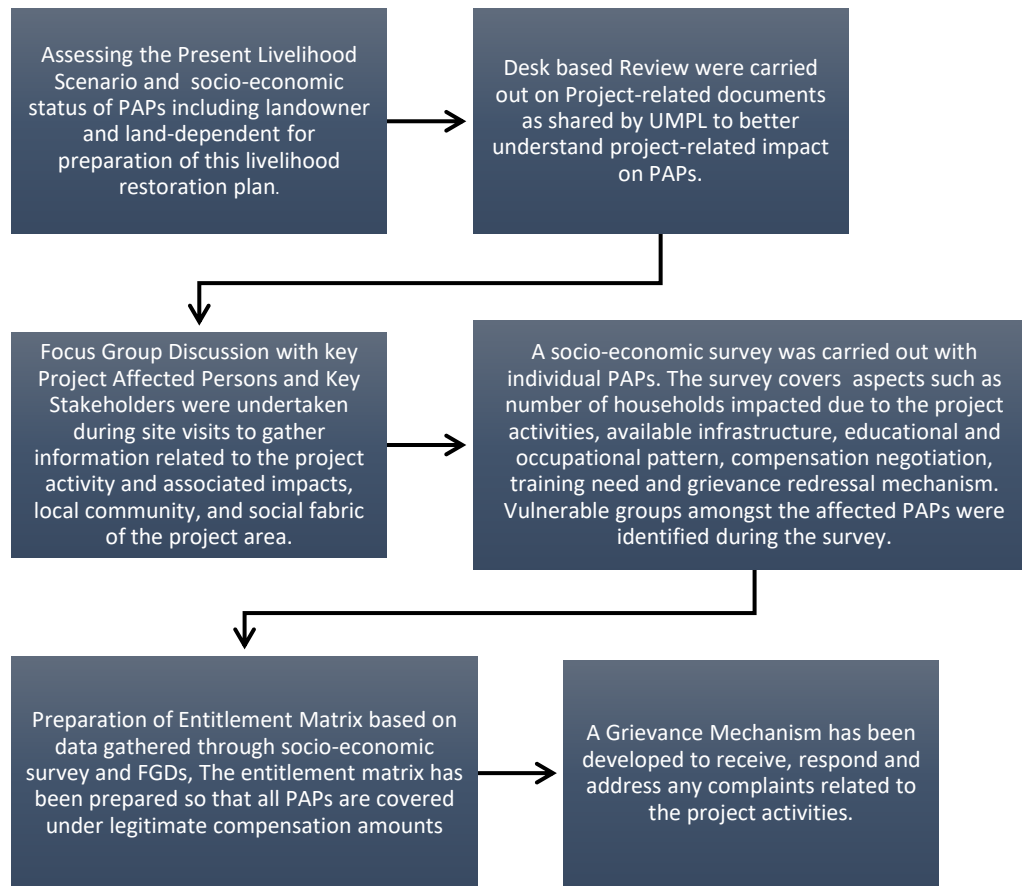
The prime objective of this study is to provide a comprehensive plan for restoration of livelihood for the people affected due to land procurement for the project. However, the scope of this Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) is prepared to ascertain that the project affected persons whose livelihood was directly and indirectly impacted due to procurement of land by UML for setting up the 600 MW Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Project Meghnaghat at Narayanganj. The scope of the LRP covers the following categories of people entitled for livelihood restoration:

- **Landowner:** All 343 landowners whose land has been procured for the project are included within the scope of the LRP. Of them 333 are surveyed landowners, 90 landowners lost all their agricultural lands, and they were mostly dependent on farm-based activity or household work.
- **Land Dependent:** There are total 18 land dependent households identified during the survey. Of this 10 are land dependent households of power plant site and 8 households usually practice agriculture on the land leased by UML for setting up of the construction camp. As these landowners do not have any legal right on land, they did not get any compensation from UML for impact on their livelihood as per the legal provisions of Bangladesh. As per the requirement of lenders' safeguard provisions, all 18 land dependents households will be included in the LRP.
- **Fisherman:** Among the fishermen community of Dudhghata village, there are 60 fisherman households who used the project site from accessing riverfront for fishing activity, and for other fishing related activity like drying of fishing nets, anchoring of fishing boats, etc. Their livelihood was also impacted due to land procurement.
- **PAPs Along the Access Road:** Total 63 persons were impacted due to widening and amongst them, 54 were private landowners and 9 were encroachers. Majorly structures of these 63 PAPs were impacted due to road widening.

The LRP sets out the action plan & responsibility for ensuring that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) whose livelihood are impacted, are fully compensated for the loss incurred and are restored to the extent possible.

Methodology

The approach and methodology for data collection for the preparation of LRP involved both qualitative and quantitative measures. The procedural steps were as follows:



Applicable Policies and Legal Framework

The LRP has been prepared taking into consideration applicable lender's requirement such as AIIB, IFC. The applicable lender's safeguards requirements aim at avoidance or minimization of physical displacement (relocation or loss of home/ shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), caused due to procurement of land for project. As per requirements, in case of landowners, though they have willingly sold out their land to UMPL but due to landlessness after selling out the land, the livelihood of those households has been negatively impacted.

In case of land dependent, UMPL with the help of land local land aggregator has procured the land directly from the landowners based on willing buyer and willing sellers process, however, there are affected people who are dependent on that land but have no legal rights over land are also indirectly impacted due to land procurement. This livelihood restoration plan will assess impact of these indirectly impacted people and suggest suitable mitigation measures.

Since the project does not involves land acquisition, the national legislation governing land acquisition is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO), 1982 is not applicable for the project. However, has been considered while developing the entitlement matrix. Other legislations concerning power are the Electricity Act, 1910 and the Bangladesh Telegraph Act, 1885 is considered while preparing this LRP.

Land Procurement for the Project

Total 21.07 acres of mostly single crop agricultural land has been directly procured from the local villages based on one-to-one negotiation for setting up the project. During initial planning stage of the project, UMPL have chosen two sites in the

Pirojpur union. However due to proximity of the gas valve station of Titas Gas and proposed grid substation of Power Grid Corporation of Bangladesh (PGCB) they have opted for this present site for setting up of the power plant.

Primarily, they have planned to procure ~18 acres of land for setting up of the power plant. Out of 18-acres, 6.79 acres (1 acre = 100 decimal) was procured from a person (Md. Nurun Nabi Bhuiya) residing in Dhaka. He is a businessman and owner of Probida Company and procured this land long back to put up his own industry. Rest of the land was procured from local landowners based on negotiated settlements.

After completion of procurement of 18 acres of land in the first phase, UMPL had received additional land requirement of 3.07 acres in April 2020 from their design consultant without which setting up power plant was not feasible. Under these circumstances, UMPL again started negotiation with the surrounding landowners whose land was identified as part of the 3.07 acres in May 2020. The private land of 3.07 acres was procured from 7 household during this time. Same land procurement process of phase 1 was followed in the second phase. Details of Land Requirement for the Project is as follows:

Sr. No.	Project Area	Land Area (in decimal)	Land Area (in Acre)	Year of Land Purchased	Village Name	No of Land Owner
1	Main Plant Area	2107	21.07	2019, 2020	Dudhghata Mouja (Dudhghata, Korbanpur, Chander chak)	343
2	Laydown Area	1200	12	2020	Dudhgata	Land has been obtained on lease from Hamdard Laboratory for three (3) years.
3	Access Road (Laydown area to plant gate)	19.38	0.19	2020	Dudhghata	51
4	Additional Laydown area	1.49	149	2021	Dudhghata	Land has been obtained on lease from local community for 15 months.

Socio-Economic Profile

To ascertain the demographic, literacy, educational, income and livelihood profile of the affected persons (APs), a socio-economic survey was conducted, covering 1357 persons. For their livelihood and income generation, the APs are engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry, daily wage labour, commercial business, trading, and government service, among others. Findings from the surveys is provided in table below.

Socio-Economic Profile Matrix	
Demographic Profile	Demographic Profile of Landowner: Total population of the surveyed household is 1357. Average household size is 4.58 which is less than the Dudhghata Mouza. Out of 1357, male population is 733 which is 54.01% of total population and female population is 624 which is 45.98% of total population. Sex ratio 85 female per 100 males, which is less than the sex ratio of Dudhghata Mouza
	Demographic Profile of Land Dependent Households: Total 78 land dependent households (including 18 land dependent and 60 fisherman) were surveyed. Total population of the surveyed households is 331. Average household size is 4.24 which is less than the Dudhghata Mouza. Out of 331, male population is 182 which is 54.98% of total population and female population is 149 which is 45.01% of total population. Sex ratio 82 which is less than the sex ratio of Dudhghata Mouza.
Educational Status	Literacy rate among the landowner household is 77.23% which is higher than the national literacy rate (61.5%) as per population and housing census 2011. Male literacy rate is 81.24% and female literacy rate is 75.26%. Among them quite a good number of people (53%) are educated till upper primary or higher.
	Literacy rate among land dependent households (75.75%) is higher than the national average. Male literacy rate is 81.86% and female literacy rate is 77.18%. Among them, about(38%) are educated till upper primary or higher and are open to alternate employment opportunities.

Socio-Economic Profile Matrix	
Livelihood	The Primary Sources of Livelihood of the Project Affected Persons are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming • Agricultural labour • Daily labour • Service • Animal husbandry
Income Pattern	<p>Among the Landowners, the survey indicated that 24% of the landowners surveyed have a monthly income below 10000 BDT, 26% below 15000 BDT, 41% within 20000-30000 BDT per month. Only 7% of the surveyed landowners have a monthly income more than 30000 BDT.</p> <p>Among the surveyed land dependent households about 12% have a monthly income of less than 10000 BDT, 46% between 15000-20000 BDT per month, 20% between 25000-30000 BDT. About 20% of the land dependent households having a monthly income of more than 30000 BDT.</p>
Fishermen Community	<p>A total of 60 fishermen family has been identified during the survey. These 60 households previously use this project land for accessing riverfront, drying fishing net, anchoring of boat. But due to land procurement and landfilling, access to this land has been restricted. It has been understood from the discussion with the fisherman community that UMPL is not putting any restriction for accessing the Meghna Branch Channel, thus, fishermen would have sufficient space for boat docking and net drying. However, as per discussion with the fishermen it has been revealed that the existing condition of the ghat is in a very poor state and remains inapproachable during rainy reason.</p>

Impacts

The UMPL project will affect private land both permanently and temporarily. Permanent impacts will be due to the land procurement for the project site. The permanent land loss is anticipated to reduced family income of those land dependent households, impacts on vulnerable women, fishing activities etc. Among 333 surveyed landowner households 90 households agricultural land and they were mostly dependent on farm-based activity. Their livelihood is mostly impacted and subsequently requires restoration support. From the land price received from UMPL, they could buy alternative land for agriculture purpose. A alternative agricultueal land was reported to be available for buying. However, their livelihood would be negatively impacted during the transition period. Hence, financial support from UMPL during transition would reduce the extent of impact on their livelihoods. The different categories of impact area as follows:

Number of Affected Persons:
Total Number of Affected Landowners: 333 Households
Total Number of Affected Land Dependent: 18 Households
Fishermen Community: 60 Households
Vulnerable Household: 26 Households
Encroachers along the access roads: 54

Stakeholder Consultations and Need Assessment

A participatory consultations process through FGDs were conducted with stakeholders (primary and secondary) around the project site. These are

- Head of households and/or other members of the family of the affected families.
- Head of households and/or other members of the families likely to be affected.
- Women and youths of the village
- Consultation with Chairman of Pirojpur Union
- Consultation with Purbapara Jame Masjid Committee
- Consultation with Madhyapara Jame Masjid Committee
- Consultation with Sub Register of Sonargaon Sub Register Land Office
- Consultation with Deed Writer Union of Sonargaon Sub Register Land office.
- Consultation with Land Aggregator and Landowner
- Consultation with Dudhghata Primary School

Additionally, a need assessment exercise was conducted with the PAPs for better understanding the key needs. Key need identified thus form the bases for preparing the entitlement and livelihood restoration element. During socio-economic

survey, AECOM survey team also collected information related to skill-oriented trainings which the surveyed population wished to undergo in order to enhance their vocational skill and improve their livelihood opportunity. Some of the key needs identified at the substation levels include

- Skill training on mixed farming and non-farm activities such as computer-based skill development such as cattle rearing or poultry farming and sewing, Aquaculture/fish farming, driving, electronics repairing, plumbing
- Women are interested to participate in tailoring training to support male counterpart in livelihood earning.
- Improved agricultural equipment for enhanced agricultural productivity through provision of higher yielding seeds.

Vulnerability Assistance

Special assistance for vulnerable groups through livelihood restoration. During survey total 26 households has been identified as vulnerable households. These are mainly woman headed households (20 household) or head of household is an aged person (6 household) and there no other family members who can earn livelihood of that family. Additional support would be required for these family during transition period or additional support to involve them in other means of livelihood. There are no differently abled persons among the PAPs.

Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

The LRP recognises both titleholder and non-titleholder eligible for compensation. An entitlement matrix (EM) has been developed which outlines the compensation and other rehabilitation assistance for livelihood restoration. The matrix typically covers the type of impact, eligibility criteria, compensation requirement, development assistance and additional benefits to PAPs/PAHs.

As mentioned earlier, the PAPs have already received monetary compensation for the loss of land assets, but to further mitigate the negative impact, reduce vulnerability and provide a sustainable growth, the PAPs will also be entitled to the following additional assistance:

- PAPs will be provided with employment opportunities as per the available skills and project limitations.
- PAPs will be given training on improving their skill and acumen for improving agriculture-based activities, the qualitative improvement of produce on lands, business skills, financial management, and so on.
- PAPs will be engaged in various awareness programs covering, agro-based industry, on functioning as cooperatives and community groups, business possibilities etc.

Sr.no	Aspect	Impact Type	Entitlement Framework	Measures	Others Benefits
Title Holders					
1	Agricultural Land	Loss of Land	Compensation for land area as per market value	Negotiated compensation paid	Willing member of the PAH will be given training for further enhancement of working skills (of members interest and UMPL suitability)
2	Household Assets	Loss of household assets	Compensation for as per market value and shifting allowance	Negotiated compensation paid	Other development benefits will be provided under CSR program
3	Vulnerable Person	Aged Population and Women headed	Covered under compensation for agricultural land	Negotiated compensation paid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial support during transition period • Willing member of the PAH will be given training for further enhancement of working skills (of members interest and UMPL suitability)
4	Loss of livelihood	Household with adversely affected livelihood	Covered under compensation for agricultural land	Negotiated compensation paid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial support during transition period • Willing member of the PAH will be given training for further enhancement of working skills (of members interest and UMPL suitability)

Sr.no	Aspect	Impact Type	Entitlement Framework	Measures	Others Benefits
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide resources as per the training to support livelihood
Non-Title holders					
5	Adverse Impact on Livelihood	Land dependent household	No compensation of land	No compensation of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willing member of the PAH will be given training for further enhancement of working skills (of members interest and UMPL suitability) Provide resources as per the training to support livelihood
		Fishermen Community	No compensation of land	No compensation of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willing member of the PAH will be given training for further enhancement of working skills (of members interest and UMPL suitability) Provide resources to reduce impact on livelihood

Livelihood Restoration

The aim of LRP is to restore livelihood conditions of the PAPs and with a focus on restoring their livelihood ensuring the PAPs are at least able to regain their living standard. The livelihood restoration options provide a wide array of activities that can restore livelihoods for short term and long term, especially for people whose livelihood depends mainly on the land produce and those who have no alternate source of income. The suggested livelihood measures have been developed in consultation with the PAPs. These includes:

- Financial Support during transition period
- Assistance for Fishing community
- Skill Training on Farm and Non-Farm Activities
- Improved agricultural equipment for enhanced agricultural productivity through provision of higher yielding seeds.
- Technical training for Youth as per context
- Explore for Job Opportunities for the vulnerable PAPs within the project

LRP Budget

The total estimated cost for implementation of Livelihood Restoration Plan is as per the following:

SN	Programs	Activities	No. of Beneficiaries	Activity Timeline	Cost per Unit	Cost in BDT
1	Financial support during transition period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide financial support to 90 agriculture landless landowners, 14 agriculture landless dependents, 26 vulnerable households 	130	1 year (During Training Period)	BDT 11580/ month (Considering average wage of 386 BDT in agriculture sector as per Agriculture and Rural Statistics-2019, Bangladesh) X 130 household for 12 months (6months of Training +6 months Transition period)	1,80,64,800
2	Additional Financial Support to Vulnerable Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide financial support to 26 vulnerable households after one year of financial support 	26	1 year	BDT 11580/ months x26 household for 12 months (Considering vulnerability they may require additional time for transition)	36,12,960

SN	Programs	Activities	No. of Beneficiaries	Activity Timeline	Cost per Unit	Cost in BDT
3	Create livelihood options for vulnerable household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UMPL need to explore livelihood options with each vulnerable household which suits them. 	26	2 years	BDT 200,000/ creation of livelihood option x 26 household	52,00,000
4	Distribution of Fishing nets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of good quality fishing nets to each fisherman household 	60	1 year	BDT 5000/fish netx60	3,00,000
5	Construction of Bamboo Structure for Fish net drying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UMPL need to explore structure style/low-cost technology and area with fisherman group which suits them and create infrastructure for fish drying 	60	1 year	BDT 1,00,000	1,00,000
6	Agricultural Assistance Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness on agriculture related government schemes Training on improving farming skill – sowing, reaping, harvesting, preservation techniques Training on crop care & protection Packaging & marketing Connecting with extension services Awareness on agriculture related best practices 	Beneficiaries would be selected through the Training Need assessment carried out by EA before selection	2 year (4 programs)	Program @ BDT 1,00,000 x 4 programs	4,00,000
7	Distribution of high yielding seeds and fertilizer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of high yielding seeds Distribution of fertilizer 	Beneficiaries who are participated in Agriculture Assistance Program will be entitled for this assistance.	1 year	BDT 20000/ Trainee x 50	10,00,000
9a	Skill Enhancement & Employment Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Employment Opportunity Resource Centres Orientation on Training Programs 	Beneficiaries would be selected through the Training Need assessment carried out	3 years (2 programs each year on each subject, Total 5 subject)	Program @ BDT 1,00,000 x 30 programs	30,00,000

SN	Programs	Activities	No. of Beneficiaries	Activity Timeline	Cost per Unit	Cost in BDT
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness on various technical & vocational courses Training on technical & vocational courses – Sewing training, Cattle rearing, Poultry Framing, Fish Framing, driving. Develop business linkages 	by EA before selection			
9b	Skill Enhancement & Employment Program (Basic Computer Training)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Computer Training Course 	Beneficiaries would be selected through the Training Need assessment carried out by EA before selection	3 Year	BDT 2,00,000/ Batch x 5 batch	10,00,000
10	Distribution of cattle, goat, Poultry bird, sewing machine and fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of Cattle to trainee who participate in training on Cattle rearing Distribution of goat to trainee who participate in training on goat rearing Distribution of poultry bird to trainee who participate in training on poultry farming Distribution of fish to trainee who participate in training on fish farming Distribution of sewing machine to trainee who participate in training on sewing training 	Beneficiaries who are participated in Skill Enhancement & Employment Program will be entitled for this as per their training program	3 years	BDT 20,000x 150 beneficiaries	30,00,000
11	Unanticipated Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolving any problem concern of local people arose due to project activity Restoration of infrastructure / amenities impacted due to project activities 	All	Occasional	Lumpsum BDT	500,000

SN	Programs	Activities	No. of Beneficiaries	Activity Timeline	Cost per Unit	Cost in BDT
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigating any negative impact on the environment in & around the project site 				
12	Budget for External Monitoring of LRP Implementation and LRP Completion Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-annual monitoring of LRP Implementation Status 	In every Six Month during entire LRP Implementation Period	Completion Audit will be carried out after completion of LRP Implementation		80,00,000
Total						BDT 5,24,84,815
Contingency 20% of total amount						BDT 10,496,963
GRAND TOTAL						BDT 62,981,778

Institutional Arrangement

The LRP provides a details institutional arrangement for implementing the plan. LRP will be implemented in two level e.g., Project Proponent which is UMPL and Third-Party Executing Agency.

Level 1: Project Authority- The Manager and Community Development will be the key person from UMPL in implementation of the livelihood restoration plan and he has sole responsibility to coordination with all stakeholders, UMPL Corporate and Executing Agency. Executing Agency will directly report to him.

Level 2: Executing Agency -UMPL will involve third party executing agency (EA) for implementation of the LRP. This EA will directly report to the Manager Community Development of UMPL. EA should have at least two positions Social Expert and Community Liaison Officer (CLO).

The project will converge and liaison with different training institute will be engaged by the EA for imparting different trainings to the PAPs.

The LRP is required to be approved and subsequently disclosed in local language to the project affected families and communities and made available at the project site. Upon approval, all the arrangement for disbursement needs is required to be carried out which includes initiation of livelihood restoration measures, etc.

Grievance Mechanism

For effective implementation of the LRP, a three-tier grievance redressal mechanism will be established top address complaints and grievances.

A Grievance Redressal Committee has been formed at the Site Level. It is imperative to mention here that to maintain ultimate transparency and accountability for the grievance mechanism process, third parties which are neutral and independent have also been included within the structure. To realize these criteria, member from the local administration (Chairman Pirojpur Union), Union Member of Dudhghata Village, Female member of Dudhghata Village identified by UMPL would be a part of the GRC.

The first level and the most immediate and accessible level to register the complaints/grievances will be through General Manager-Site would be the site level grievance officer. The complaints will be verbally lodged or through written applications. A grievance register (complaint log) will be kept at the site office – any verbal or written complaint/ grievance will be immediately registered in the complaint log.

The Second Level of the GRC: Complaints /grievances that cannot be resolved at Level 1 or if the aggrieved is not satisfied with the decision of the Level 1 and appeals for redressal only such cases would be taken up at 2nd Level. A Chief Grievance Officer is to be nominated at the corporate level for overseeing grievance at the second level.

The 3rd level of GRC will be at the Project Management Unit (PMU) level. Any grievances that cannot be addressed or resolved at 2nd Level may be brought up to this level. The third level comprises of Executive director of the UMPL would be chief Grievance officer at senior management level.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring: To ensure effective implementation of the project, two forms of monitoring, internal and external will be undertaken to assess the effectiveness and on-going progress of the LRP. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by LRP Executing Agency (EA). Monitoring will be a regular activity and will be the responsibility of the EA and Manager-Community Development at the project level who will see the timely implementation of the LRP activities and prepare reports on the progress.

External monitoring will be undertaken on a semiannual basis by an independent third-party monitoring agency (other than LRP Executing agency) for the implementation of the LRP. The Consultant will produce a report following its review and evaluation. This report will be accordingly submitted to the various stakeholders such as lenders, government authorities, communities, shareholders etc. for their reference and record and same has been disclosed in ADB website.

Evaluation: UMPL will use an independent consultant to conduct mid-term evaluation of the LRP implementation and compliance with objectives, procedures, policies, laws and regulations. The Evaluator will be an independent consultant with experience in conducting livelihood restoration planning and monitoring of implementation.

1. Introduction

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) is prepared to ascertain that the project affected persons whose livelihood was directly and indirectly impacted due to procurement of land by UMPL for setting up the 600 MW Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Project Meghnaghat at Narayanganj. Project setup has been well compensated and whatever adverse impacts are there has been mitigated properly. In the present context, AECOM has been commissioned by Unique Meghnaghat Power Limited (UMPL), to prepare a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) that sets out the action plan & responsibility for ensuring that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) whose livelihood is indirectly impacted due to land procurement for the project, are fully compensated for the incurred loss of livelihood, in a manner so that their living pattern is completely restored to the level not below to what they were before the land procurement.

1.1. Project Brief

Unique Meghnaghat Power Limited (UMPL) intends to develop a 600MW (net output 588.31 MW) gas-based combined cycle power plant (CCPP) project (hereinafter referred to as 'Project') at Dudhghata mauza in Pirojpur union of Sonargaon upazila under Narayanganj district, Bangladesh with the financial assistance from a consortium of lenders (e.g., AIIB, DEG) which is led by Standard Chartered Bank (hereinafter referred to as 'Lender') Main components of this combined Cycle power plant include one (1) GE 9HA.01 Gas Turbine Generator, one (1) Heat Recovery Steam Generator and one (1) Steam Turbine Generator from General Electric (GE). Apart from these units, water intake pump house, induced draft cooling tower, one HRSG stack, Switchyard, two temporary river jetties (for material transport during construction phase) will be constructed. One 400 kV single circuit transmission line for power evacuation and a 20-inch diameter subsurface pipeline for gas supply across the Meghna branch channel will also be constructed as associated facilities of this plant. Project layout is presented in **Figure 1**.

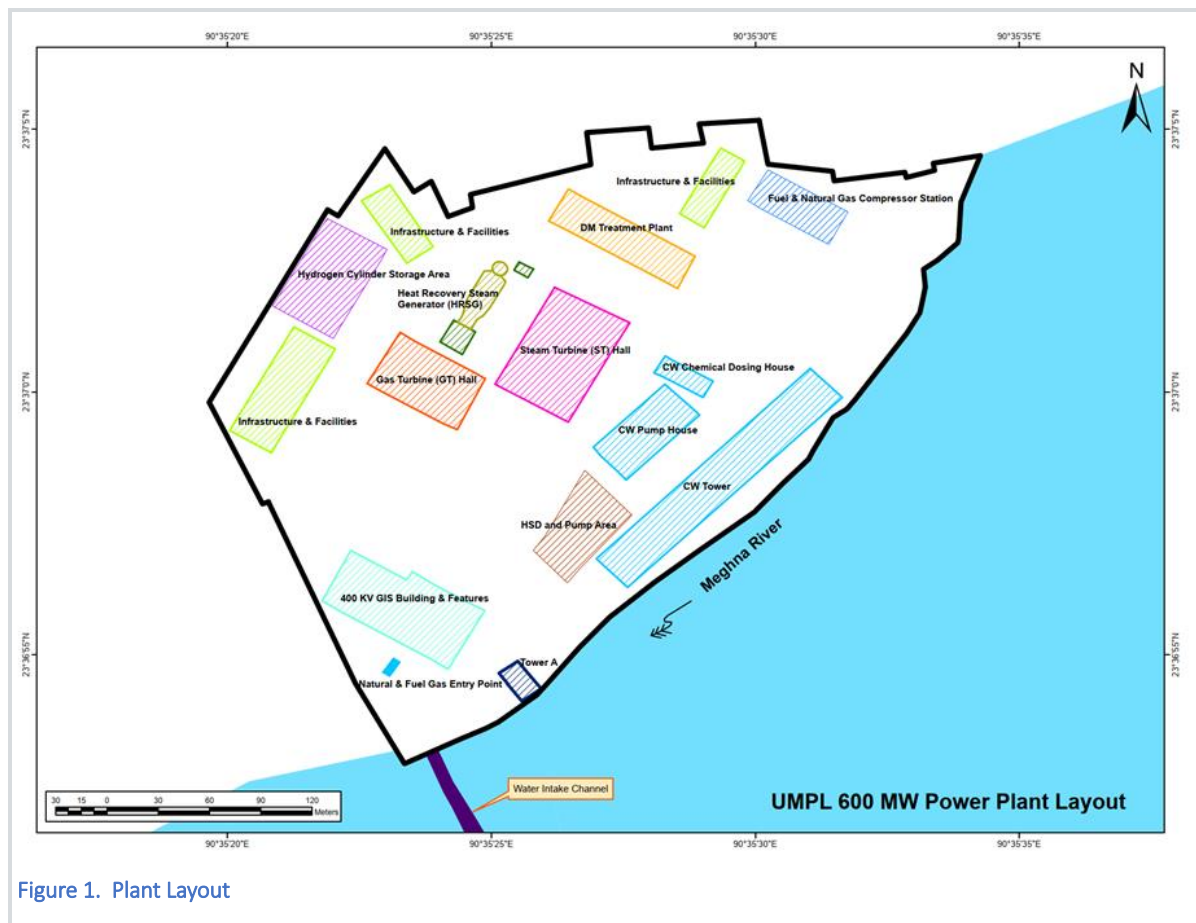


Figure 1. Plant Layout

Total 21.07 acres of single crop agricultural land has been directly procured from the local villages for setting up the project. Water for the power plant operation will be sourced from Meghna branch channel. Natural gas will be supplied by Titas Gas Transmission and Distribution Company Limited, Bangladesh from nearby valve station located on the other side of Meghna branch channel. Also, power generated from the proposed power plant will be evacuated to the nearest proposed substation of Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB) on the other side Meghna Branch Channel through 400kV single circuit overhead line.

1.2. Project Area

The proposed project site is situated in Dudhghata Mouza of Pirojpur union, Sonargaon Upazila, Narayanganj district, Bangladesh. The project site is 1.46 km away from Dhaka-Chittagong Highway, 38km away from Dhaka International Airport and on the right bank of the Channel of river Meghna. The proposed power plant is around 30 km from capital city of Dhaka. Project Location Map is presented in Figure 2.

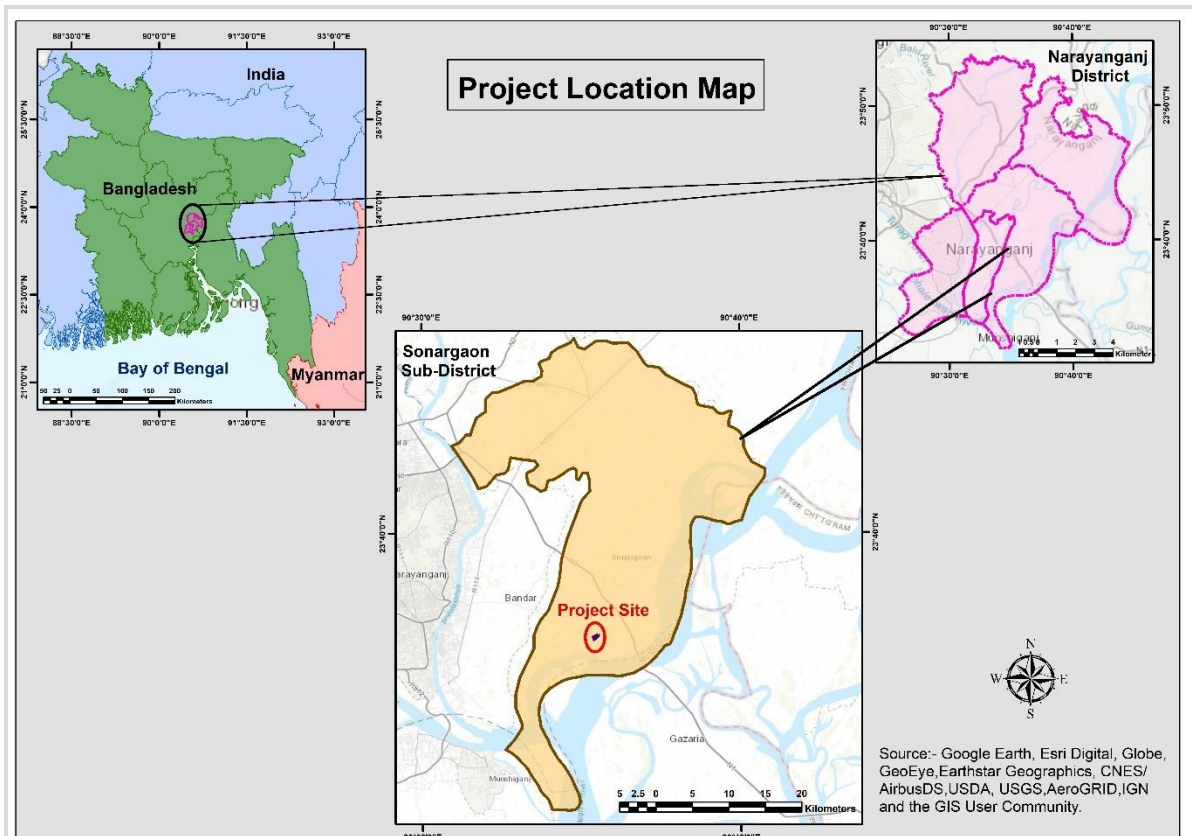


Figure 2. Project Location Map

1.3. Land Procurement for the Project

Total 21.07 acres of mostly single crop agricultural land has been directly procured from the local villages based on one-to-one negotiation for setting up the project. Details of land requirement for the project is presented below.

Table 1. Details of Land Requirement for the Project

Sr. No.	Project Area	Land Area (in decimal)	Land Area (in Acre)	Year of Land Purchased	Village Name	No of Land Owner
1	Main Plant Area	2107	21.07	2019, 2020	Dudhghata Mouja (Dudhghata, Korbanpur, Chander chak)	343

Sr. No.	Project Area	Land Area (in decimal)	Land Area (in Acre)	Year of Land Purchased	Village Name	No of Land Owner
2	Laydown Area	1200	12	2020	Dudhgata	Land has been obtained on lease from Hamdard Laboratory for three (3) years.
3	Access Road (Laydown area to plant gate)	19.38	0.19	2020	Dudhghata	51
4	Additional Laydown area	1.49	149	2021	Dudhghata	Land has been obtained on lease from local community for 15 months.

The chronological order of the land procurement is presented in table 2.

Table 2. Chronological Activity of Land Procurement for proposed power plant site

Sr. No	Activity	Timeline
Phase 1		
1.	Land Identification for Proposed Power Plant	2018
2.	Initiation of negotiation with Landowners for procuring 18 acres of land for proposed power plant	January 2019
3.	First Sale deed signed	23 March 2019
4.	Completion of Procurement of land up to ~18 acre of land	18 March 2020
Phase 2		
5.	Revised Land requirement made available by Project design team	April 2020
6.	Initiation of negotiation for procurement of additional land	May 2020
7.	Sale deed signed for additional ~ 3acres land	1 st June 2020
8.	Land Procurement completed	8 th September 2020

Discussion with UMPL personnel revealed that during initial planning stage of the project, they have chosen two sites in the Pirojpur union. However due to proximity of the gas valve station of Titas Gas and proposed grid substation of Power Grid Corporation of Bangladesh (PGCB) they have opted for this present site for setting up of the power plant. Primarily, they have planned to procure ~18 acres of land for setting up of the power plant. Out of 18-acres, 6.79 acres (1 acre = 100 decimal) was procured from a person (Md. Nurun Nabi Bhuiya) residing in Dhaka. He is a businessman and owner of Probida Company and procured this land long back to put up his own industry. Rest of the land was procured from local landowners based on negotiated settlements.

After completion of procurement of 18 acres of land in the first phase, UMPL had received additional land requirement of 3.07 acres in April 2020 from their design consultant without which setting up power plant was not feasible. Under these circumstances, UMPL again started negotiation with the surrounding landowners whose land was identified as part of the 3.07 acres in May 2020. The private land of 3.07 acres was procured from 7 household during this time. Same land procurement process of phase 1 was followed in the second phase.

1.4. Objective of the Study

The prime objective of this study is to provide a comprehensive plan for restoration of livelihood for the people affected due to land procurement for the project. The document has been prepared in line with principles and requirements reflected in the following AIIB Environment and Social Framework, 2016, IFC Performance Standards (2012).

The plan includes:

1. Present status of livelihoods in the area.
2. Key findings of FGD with PAPs.
3. Identify feasible alternative livelihood options for Project Affected Persons and associated budget provisions.
4. Specify an implementation procedure, schedule for activities and programs
5. Identifies the roles and responsibilities of implementation agency.
6. Identify key performance indicators to evaluate the successful implementation of the plan.

1.5. Scope of Livelihood Restoration Plan

As discussed above, total 21.07-acre (2107.36 decimal) land was procured by UMPL from 343 landowners through negotiated purchase with the help of local land aggregator based on willing buyer and willing sellers process for setting up of 600 MW Combine Cycle Power Plant in Dudhghata Mouja in Pirojpur union of Sonargaon Upzila, Narayanganj district. Among them 6.79-acre land has been procured from owner of Probida company. The rest of the land has been procured from 342 landowner among them 7 landowners have residential plots and 335 land landowners had mono-cropped agricultural and few double-cropped agricultural lands. Apart from that, 1200 decimal land was taken on lease for three years from Hamdard Laboratory for setting up construction Camp. Hamdard had procured this land long back, but they left it vacant. Before this land was leased out to UMPL, there were few people who usually practiced agricultural activity on that vacant land. As a result of the lease obtained by UMPL, their livelihood activities got impacted.

Apart from landowners, there are 78 project-affected people including 18 farmers (10 are leaseholders of power plant land and 8 farmers practicing agriculture in construction camp area) and 60 fisher men who are using the above mention land for livelihood related activities. Categories of people entitled for livelihood restoration would comprise of the following -

- **Landowner:** All 343 landowners are included within the scope of the LRP. However, 333 landowners were present at the site and participated in socio-economic survey. Amongst them 333 surveyed landowners, 90 landowners lost all their agricultural lands, and they were mostly dependent on farm-based activity or household work.
- **Land Dependent:** There are total 18 land dependent households identified during the survey. Of this, 10 are land dependent households of power plant site and 8 households usually practice agriculture on the land leased by UMPL for setting up of the construction camp. As these landowners do not have any legal right on land, they did not get any compensation from UMPL for impact on their livelihood as per the legal provisions of Bangladesh. As per the requirement of lenders' safeguard provisions, all 18 land dependents households will be included in the LRP.
- **Fisherman:** Among the fishermen community of Dudhghata village, there are 60 fisherman households who used the project site from accessing riverfront for fishing activity, and for other fishing related activity like drying of fishing nets, anchoring of fishing boats, etc. Their livelihood was also impacted due to land procurement.
- **PAPs Along the Access Road:** Total 63 persons were impacted due to widening and amongst them, 54 were private landowners and 9 were encroachers. Majorly structures of these 63 PAPs were impacted due to road widening.

This livelihood restoration plan has been developed to mitigate the livelihood impacts of these people suitably.

1.6. Approach and Methodology

The approach and methodology for data collection for the preparation of LRP involved both qualitative and quantitative measures. The procedural steps were as follows:

- **Assessing the Present Livelihood Scenario:** Present socio-economic status of PAPs including landowner and land-dependent were assessed through FGD and socio-economic census survey of PAPs while preparation of this livelihood restoration plan.
- **Desk based Review:** Project-related documents shared by UMPL were reviewed by the social expert to understand project-related impact on PAPs.
- **Focus Group Discussion:** FGDs were undertaken during site visits to gather information related to the project activity and associated impacts, local community, and social fabric of the project area.
- **Socio-economic Survey:** A socio-economic survey was carried out to gather data of the individual PAPs to understand the number of households impacted due to the project activities, their familial and cultural background, area being impacted upon including other facilities and available infrastructure, educational and occupational pattern, poverty level, compensation negotiation, training need for livelihood improvement and grievance redressal mechanism. Vulnerable groups amongst the affected PAPs were identified during the survey as some of the PAPs might require additional restoration and development assistance.

- **Preparation of Entitlement Matrix:** Based on data gathered through socio-economic survey and FGDs, an entitlement matrix has been prepared so that all PAPs are covered under legitimate compensation amounts.
- **Grievance Redressal Mechanism:** A Grievance Mechanism has been developed to receive, respond and address any complaints related to the project activities.

1.7. Limitations

The livelihood restoration plan has been developed primarily based on information shared by UMPL and the information gathered through the socio-economic survey and FGD carried out among PAPs.

All the attempts have been made by AECOM to cover all the PAPs in consultation process and survey. Though all PAPs had to be covered during consultation and discussion regarding compensation and disbursement amount, few PAPs were not available during site assessments.

AECOM shall not be held responsible for conditions or consequences arising out of information provided in the report. AECOM is also not responsible for any information willingly or unwillingly suppressed by any stakeholders and thus not formed a part of this assessment.

This plan has been prepared by AECOM for the benefit of its client, UMPL. AECOM's client may release the information to third parties, who may use and rely upon the information at their discretion. However, any use of or reliance upon the information by any party shall be solely at the risk of such party and without legal recourse against AECOM, its parent, its subsidiaries and affiliates; or their respective employees, officers, or directors; regardless of whether the action in which recovery of damages is sought based upon contract, tort (including the sole, concurrent, or other negligence and strict liability of AECOM), statute, or otherwise.

1.8. Report Layout

The layout of the report has been presented below,

Section 1: Introduction, brief on project location and components, objective and scope

Section 2: Lenders safeguard requirements

Section 3: Socio economic profile of PAPs

Section 4: Impacts on PAPs

Section 5: Consultation and disclosure with Stakeholders

Section 6: Vulnerability assessment and required assistance

Section 7: Entitlement matrix for PAPs

Section 8: Livelihood restoration plan for PAPs

Section 9: Grievance redressal mechanism

Section 10: Monitoring and evaluation

2. Policy Framework

LRP has been prepared based on the safeguard's requirements AIIB ESF and IFC performance standard for DEG. All lenders safeguard requirements emphasize not only on compensation for the land being procured but also on the livelihood loss and compensation to the PAPs. A special emphasize is given on the vulnerable category of PAPs.

2.1. Lenders Safeguard Requirements

The applicable lender's safeguards requirements for this project are of AIIB, IFC, refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of home/ shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), caused due to procurement of land for project.

In case of landowners, though they have willingly sold out their land to UMPL but due to landlessness after selling out the land, the livelihood of those households has been negatively impacted.

In case of land dependent, UMPL with the help of land local land aggregator has procured the land directly from the landowners based on willing buyer and willing sellers process, however, there are affected people who are dependent on that land but have no legal rights over land are also indirectly impacted due to land procurement. This livelihood restoration plan will assess impact of these indirectly impacted people and suggest suitable mitigation measures.

The requirements of the lenders apply similar principles and restoration measures, thus the relevant underlined features of all the safeguard guidelines are:

- (i) Improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of project affected persons.
- (ii) Ensuring that resettlement & rehabilitation activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of all PAPs.
- (iii) Special provisions must be made for individuals belonging to vulnerable groups to improve the standards of living of the poor PAP and other vulnerable groups.
- (iv) Long term monitoring of livelihood restoration outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of PAPs, and whether the objectives of the livelihood restoration plan have been achieved.
- (v) A specific grievance redress mechanism has to be developed in order to receive, record and resolve PAP's (3Rs) concerns.

2.2. National Legal Requirement

Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 is main act of Govt of Bangladesh for acquiring land for any kind of project. Under the provision of this act compensation amount to include 200 per centum of the market value, and 300 per centum if the land is acquired for any private party, and in case of any damage occur during acquisition additional 100 per centum compensation shall be paid. Apart from that there is no provision for additional assistance provided to PAPs in restoring their livelihood and/or living standard. Further there are no special provisions to cover vulnerable groups such as women headed households, and the elderly and disabled. Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 of Bangladesh provides compensation for lands and fixed assets, but there is no provision to assess & restore the loss of income and livelihood of PAPs.

2.3. Gap between Lender's Policies & National Laws

The National Policy unlike the lenders requirement takes into consideration only compensating for the land to be acquired, and at the present market price. Whereas the lenders emphasize on compensating for all being affected due to the project activities, they may be title holders and/or non-title holders, they may be legal settlers or encroachers. As per lender's compensation policy, PAPs in the non-title holders and encroachers category are not compensated for land they occupy but are compensated for the whatever was grown on the land during the time of acquisition, that may include standing crops, trees, livelihood measures as well. Table 3 indicates gaps in compensation policy of lenders, local administration and the company implementing the project

Table 3. Details of Land Requirement for the Project

Sr. No.	Aspect	Lenders Policy	National Policy	Company Policy
1	Socio-economic Assessment	Socio-economic assessment is required covering all PAPs	No such assessment is required	Has no specific policy, but abides by what policies of lender and local administration
2	Land value compensation to title holders	Land value calculated is three times the recent market value	Land value calculated as per the market price	
3	Land value compensation to non- title holders	No compensation for land	No compensation for land	
4	Livelihood compensation to titleholders	Livelihood if get affected, compensation is provided	Compensation only if structural loss is causing livelihood loss	
5	Livelihood compensation to non-title holders	Livelihood if get affected, compensation is provided	No compensation for non-title holders	
6	Livelihood compensation to encroachers	Livelihood compensation is provided	No compensation for Encroachers	
7	Compensation for crops/ trees for title holders	Compensation amount covers loss of crops/trees	Provision of compensation for loss of standing crops / trees	
8	Compensation for crops / trees for non- title holders	Compensation amount covers loss of crops/trees	Compensation for loss of crops and trees	
9	Shifting assistance to PAPs	Compensation amount covers shifting assistance in money, kinds or labour	Not covered as per local law	
10	Establishing dedicated grievance redressal mechanism	Often a dedicated project specific GRC is established	GRC is created, else the concerned department handles the grievance cases	
11	Monitoring	Third-party involvement in monitoring immediate compensation paid to PAPs along with monitoring ensuring status restoration and/or improvement	No third-party monitoring required. Monitoring is carried out only till compensation amount is disbursed.	

3. Socio Economic Profile of the Landowner and Land Dependent and Fisherman Household

This section presents the Socio-Economic Profile of the project affected persons which includes landowner, land dependent and fisherman household. The profile of the project affected person has been assessed based on the socio-economic survey and focus group discussion carried out amongst them in July 2020 and November 2021.

3.1. Demographic Profile

Demographic Profile of Landowner Household

Total population of the surveyed household is 1357. Average household size is 4.58 which is less than the Dudhghata Mouza. Out of 1357, male population is 733 which is 54.01% of total population and female population is 624 which is 45.98% of total population. Sex ratio 85 female per 100 males, which is less than the sex ratio of Dudhghata Mouza.

Demographic Profile of Land Dependent Household

Total 78 land dependent households (including 18 land dependent and 60 fisherman) were surveyed. Total population of the surveyed households is 331. Average household size is 4.24 which is less than the Dudhghata Mouza. Out of 331, male population is 182 which is 54.98% of total population and female population is 149 which is 45.01% of total population. Sex ratio 82 which is less than the sex ratio of Dudhghata Mouza.

3.2. Age wise Distribution

Age Wise Distribution of Landowner Household

67% of the population among the surveyed population falls under the economically active age group (15-59 years), while rest 33% of the population is understood to be dependent. There are 34% of the population which falls in the age bracket of 15 to 30 Years, which can be considered as the potential population which looks for livelihood diversification.

Age Wise Distribution of Land Dependent Household

Among the surveyed population, 63% of the population is in the economically active age group (15-59 years), while remaining 37% of the population is understood to be dependent. About 32% of the population falls in the age group of 15 to 30 Years, which can be considered as the potential population which looks for livelihood diversification.

3.3. Literacy Profile

Literacy Profile of Landowner Household

Literacy rate among the landowner household is 77.23% which is higher than the national literacy rate (61.5%) as per population and housing census 2011. Male literacy rate is 81.24% and female literacy rate is 75.26%. Among them quite a good number of people (53%) are educated till upper primary or higher.

Literacy Profile of Land Dependent Household

Literacy rate among land dependent households (75.75%) is higher than the national average. Male literacy rate is 81.86% and female literacy rate is 77.18%. Among them, about (38%) are educated till upper primary or higher and are open to alternate employment opportunities.

3.4. Economy and Employment Profile

Employment Scenario of Landowner Household

In the case of employment scenario among the landowners, only 32.86% landowner are employed, amongst which 67.23% are male population and only 32.77% are female. About 83.5% of the female population are mainly involved in household work. 14.54% population among the landowner households are looking for work¹. The project can employ them or generate some livelihood opportunity by providing skill based training and economic support.

Employment Scenario among Land Dependent Household

Among the land dependent households, 42.57% of the surveyed population are engaged in economic activities and about 40.96% population are involved in household work, amongst them 97.05% are female. The working population are mainly male counterparts. About 14.45% of the population are looking for job opportunities of which 86.11% are male population who has potential to work in the project or get involved in other livelihood options through proper training and skill development.

Economic Activity of Landowner Household

Majority of surveyed population are engaged in non-farm based economic activity like own business (9.14%) followed by service (7.43%). Apart from that few people are also involved in fishing activities, animal husbandry, daily labour in agriculture and industry etc. Few people have also migrated to other countries for job purpose. In the project area, the number of people who are solely dependent on agriculture are very less. Percentage of unemployed population is quite high (16.86%) much higher than the country rate of unemployment 5.41% for the year 2020. UMPL may employ them in the project based on their qualification and credential or provide them some training for engaging in alternate livelihood opportunities.

Economic Activity of Land Dependent Household

It can be observed from graph below that majority (58.45%) of the land dependent households are involved in farm-based livelihood. Among this majority of the people are involved in fishing (84.33%) and the remaining population are involved in agricultural activities. About 14.75% are unemployed and seeking employment opportunities. Thus, it can be inferred that, these are the category of affected person who are highly impacted due to the project. List of land dependent household is presented in appendix A.

Household with Adversely Affected Livelihood

Among the 333 surveyed landowner households 90 landowners² household mostly affected in terms of livelihood who are mostly dependent on farm-based activity or household work. As per consultations with the affected households, their livelihood is mostly impacted and need support. Among 18 land dependent households, 14 households became agriculture land less and they did not get any compensation for land loss as they do not have any legal rights on procured land. List of agricultural landless household is presented in appendix B.

3.5. Household Level Income

Landowner Household

As per socio economic data, among 90 agricultural landless households' maximum number households (24) monthly income is below 15000 BDT followed by 20 household whose monthly income is below 20000 BDT. About 22 households whose financial condition are quite poor and earns below 10000 BDT per month. Only 7 households whose family member are working outside the country are economically better and the monthly income was reported to be more than 30000 BDT.. As per survey, majority of landowner earns 1000 to 1200 BDT per decimal in paddy cultivation during summer months and 800 to 1000 BDT per decimal in vegetable and pulses cultivation in winter months. Cultivation was not possible in procured land due to water logging. The monthly income of different category of affected household is provided in Table below.

¹ Looking for work- Person who are actively looking for job.

Do not work-Persons who are engaged in education as student.

This is classification considered by Population and Housing census of Bangladesh.

² During survey these landowners informed to AECOM survey team that they do not have any other agricultural land for cultivation. AECOM could not validate land information shared by landowners.

Table 4. Household category based on Monthly Income.

Category of Monthly Earning	Number of Household
Below 10000 BDT per month	22
Below 15000 BDT per month	24
Below 20000 BDT per month	20
Below 25000 BDT per month	11
Below 30000 BDT per month	6
More than 30000 BDT per month	7

As per the socio-economic survey of landowner shows that 85% household spent less than 10% of their annual income and 15% household spent less than 20% of their annual income.

Land Dependent Household

Among land dependents, maximum number (20) of households are earned below 15000 BDT per month and about 16 household below 20000 BDT. The monthly income of about 16 households is more than 30000 BDT.

Table 5. Household category based on Monthly Income.

Category of Monthly Earning	Number of Households
Below 10000 BDT per month	10
Below 15000 BDT per month	20
Below 20000 BDT per month	16
Below 25000 BDT per month	10
Below 30000 BDT per month	6
More than 30000 BDT per month	16

3.6. Vulnerable Households

During Socio Economic survey, total 26 vulnerable households has been identified based on different vulnerability. List of vulnerable households with their reasons of vulnerability s presented in appendix C.

3.7. Fisherman Community

A total of 60 fishermen family has been identified during the survey through UMPL Social team, local community, member of Pirojpur union from Dudhghata village. These 60 households previously use this project land for accessing riverfront, drying fishing net, anchoring of boat. But due to land procurement and landfilling, access to this land has been restricted and they have to access the riverfront from the nearby Purba Para ghat located adjacent to the project boundary on the north-eastern side. It has been understood from the discussion with the fisherman community that UMPL is not putting any restriction for accessing the Meghna Branch Channel, thus, fishermen would have sufficient space for boat docking and net drying. However, as per discussion with the fishermen it has also been revealed that the existing condition of the ghat is in a very poor state and remains inapproachable during rainy reason. Other difficulties/problems faced by the fishermen includes drying the fishing nets etc. List of the fisherman is presented in appendix D.

3.8. Gender Issue

Land transaction for the project does not have a direct adverse impact on local women as in Bangladesh majority of the women members of the family are responsible for household work and family wellbeing. They are not directly involved in the family economic activities. As per the legal provision of Bangladesh woman member of the family has equal rights to private property. The socio-economic survey carry out as part of the study reveals that woman member has received the same amount of compensation as compared to male member for selling land owned by their father or mother previously.

However, about 20 households are female headed households and would be directly impacted due to land procurement as they are the breadwinner for the family. The impacted land parcel procured for project has been their main source of livelihood.. The socio economic survey also reveals that women are interested in alternative livelihood activities such as sewing/tailoring, livestock rearing etc. This will thus help them to earn livelihood for their family.

3.9. Concern for Indigenous Population

There are no indigenous population identified during assessment, hence no impact is envisaged on the indigenous population in the project area due to the land procurement.

3.10. Cultural and Heritage Sites

Survey, observations, transect walk all along the project location and consultation with local people revealed that there are no such monuments or structures of cultural, heritage and religious importance that have been affected in any way by the land purchase.

3.11. Outcome of Focus Group Discussion

As part of the study, several FGDs were carried out with the PAPs. The purpose of consultation with the PAPs was to gather more information on their requirements under Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). The consultation points discussed were general features of the village, major professions/income of local people, village set up, livelihood issues and concerns, their views on the upcoming power plant and the capacity building programs they would like to get involved in. Majority of the PAPs wanted advice & suggestions on how best they can invest the money so that they are able to earn out of it. As per discussion with PAPs provision of training for setting up small scale business and improved farming are the top training needs as expressed by the PAPs since majority of PAPs wanted to invest in poultry farming and animal husbandry. Few women PAPs and other villagers indicated interest in training in stitching & tailoring. Others expressed needs for undergoing training course on beautician and computer education.

3.12. Training Need Assessment

During socio-economic survey, AECOM survey team also collected information related to skill-oriented trainings which the surveyed population wished to undergo in order to enhance their vocational skill and improve their livelihood opportunity.

The socio-economic data shows that majority of the surveyed landowner households (214) expressed their interest to obtain training related to computer-based skill development (90), cattle rearing or poultry farming (95) and sewing (47) which would help them in earning their livelihood. Other trainings selected by surveyed household comprises of fish farming, driving, electronics repairing, plumbing etc. Women are interested to participate in sewing training and are also keen to take training to support male counterpart in livelihood earning. About seventy-seven (77) households are not interested to undertake any training.

Majority of land dependent households out of total eighteen (18) numbers selected cattle rearing/ poultry farming (8) followed by Sewing Training (5), computer training (3) and agriculture training (2).

Among sixty (60) fisherman households, majority of the households (20) expressed their interest to undertake training on fish farming followed by cattle rearing or poultry farming (11) and sewing training (12) and computer training (10).

In the project area, there are no social barriers as such. In fact, male members of the family are supportive towards women members getting such trainings and earn their livelihood independently. However, the trainings organized should be arranged separately for men and women.

4. Impact Due to Land Procurement

4.1. Impact on Landowner

Among 333 surveyed landowner households 90 households agricultural land and they were mostly dependent on farm-based activity or household work. As per discussion with them and surveyed data, their livelihood is mostly impacted and subsequently requires support. Hence impact significance is high. Though with the land price they received from UMPL, they could buy alternative land for agriculture purpose. As per discussion with landowner it has been revealed that alternative agriculture land is available for buying. However, their livelihood would be negatively impacted during the transition period. Hence, financial support from UMPL during transition would reduce the extent of impact on their livelihoods.

4.2. Impact on Land Dependent

As mentioned earlier, there are a total of 18 land-dependent household has been identified by UMPL and AECOM survey team. These 18 households include land leaseholders of power plant land and people usually practice agriculture on lease land taken by UMPL for setting up construction camp. As these landowners do not have any legal right on land, they did not get any compensation from UMPL for the impact on their livelihood.

4.3. Impact on Fisherman Community

60 families of Dudhgahta village are dependent on fishing activity in the Meghna river to earn their livelihood. They usually use project land for accessing riverfront and drying their fishing nets and anchoring their boat. Now due to UMPL land procurement fisherman community cannot use this land. Though they have alternative access to riverfront, but they are facing problems of keeping net and boat. Hence impact significance is medium. As per discussion, fisherman has alternative land for drying their fishing nets near to the riverfront however UMPL need to construct some structure that can help them to dry their net effectively.

4.4. Impact on Vulnerable Household

During the survey total of 26 households have been identified as vulnerable households. These are mainly woman-headed households or head of household is an aged person and there no other family members who can who can support the livelihood of that family. Additional support would be required for these families during the transition period or additional support to involve them in other means of livelihood.

4.5. Impact on Landowners and Encroachers Along the Access Road

As per the available information (digital topographical survey, land-related information shared by UMPL, and consultation with landowners), it was understood that the project had procured 19.38 decimal of private land for widening of the approach road which belongs to 54 PAPs. As per the government land record, the type of land procured was mainly null (Agriculture Land) or 'homestead land'. No cultivation was undertaken, however, structures and vegetation such as fruit-bearing, and timber trees were present within the affected land parcels. Adequate compensation was paid to them in terms of structures and trees present on that land.

5. Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

This section covers reviewing the consultations done by AECOM with PAPs to assess the impact and possible mitigation measures. During the assessment, consultation was held with govt officials, political leaders, influential villagers, local community etc. In addition, separate consultations and discussions were also carried out with PAPs.

5.1. Purpose of Stakeholder Consultations

Consultations and discussions are carried out with relevant stakeholders and particularly with the PAPs so that their involvement in project activities is assured. Involvement develops a sense of belongingness and thus ownership for the project outcome, and this increases the sustainability of project components. Consultations are undertaken to:

- Gather information from PAPs and significant others to assess the project's impact on them and vice versa.
- Assess need and priorities of PAPs and affected communities for effective planning of LRDP
- Prepare an effective LRP that would best support the life and livelihood of the PAPs

5.2. Consultation and Participation

AECOM has undertaken several consultations with various stakeholders such as affected communities and local administration during the LRP preparation phase.

The key stakeholders involved in consultation and discussions were-





- Head of households and/or other members of the family of the affected families.
- Head of households and/or other members of the families likely to be affected.
- Women and youths of the village
- Consultation with Chairman of Pirojpur Union
- Consultation with Purbapara Jame Masjid Committee
- Consultation with Madhyapara Jame Masjid Committee
- Consultation with Sub Register of Sonargaon Sub Register Land Office
- Consultation with Deed Writer Union of Sonargaon Sub Register Land office.
- Consultation with Land Aggregator and Landowner
- Consultation with Dudhghata Primary School

The following techniques & instruments were used to undertake consultations and participation of different stakeholders during assessment and plan preparation:

5.3. Stakeholders Consultations and Focus Group Discussion

Consultations were held with various stakeholders during the site visit by the AECOM Experts. The stakeholders comprised of a representative of landowners, local community, committee of local Mosque and opinion leaders. The details of the consultations held with various stakeholders have been provided in Table 14 and the attendance sheet of the consultation is presented in appendix E

Table 6. Details of Stakeholder Consultation

Sr. No.	Date of Consultation	Stakeholder Consulted	Broad Area of Discussion	Outcome of discussion	Photo
1.	6 th March 2020	Member of Parliament of Narayanganj and Charman of Pirojpur Union	<p>Following points were discussed during the meeting –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Procurement Process • Negotiation with land owner before land procurement • Land use of the project area • Perception of the local people regarding land procurement • Grievances raised by titleholders and non-titleholders and its resolution • Payment of land price to land owners 	<p>Outcome of the discussion-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local people were consulted in group meeting before land procurement. UMPL has shared their plan to establish power plant in the area in this group meeting. • UMPL has requested interested land owners to contact with them for land sale. • Local people were also interested to sell their land for the power plant as this land was mostly submerged during monsoon period and agricultural production was also very less from this land due to submergence. • Land price has been agreed with each land owner in one-to-one negotiation meeting. • Land price was also paid to each land owner before signing of sale deed. • No grievance was raised by landowner to them regarding land procurement. 	
2.	5 & 6 th March 2020 and 12 th August 2020	Land owners	<p>Following points were discussed during the meeting –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Procurement Process • Negotiation with landowner before land procurement • Land use of the project area • Perception of the local people regarding land procurement • Grievances raised by titleholders and non-titleholders and its resolution • Payment of land price to land owner • Investment of land price by land owner • Market price of the land 	<p>Outcome of the discussion-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have informed that public meeting and one to one meeting with land owner was organized during land procurement. They do not have any complaint about it. • After negotiation meeting, UMPL has given token amount in to each land owner as booking amount. • Agreed land price (balance amount) was paid to each land owner in cash before signing of sale deed. No payment is pending in this regard. • The proposed site for the power plant was previously majorly used for agriculture. Apart from that few residential plots were also involved. • The major crops grown are Paddy, Potato, Mustard, Wheat, Jute, green chilis, Nut etc. • The majority of the landowners were completely dependent on their land for their livelihood. • Most of the landowners are now buying land with the compensation amount 	  

Sr. No.	Date of Consultation	Stakeholder Consulted	Broad Area of Discussion	Outcome of discussion	Photo
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average landholding size was lowest 2/3 decimal to 5 acres per family. They are satisfied with the compensation they have received. However, initially they were dissatisfied with higher land price offered to land owners who had sold out their land at the latter stage or second phase of land procurement. But after discussion with UMPL personnel, they expressed their satisfaction in this regard. During landfilling, sand flying from the project site was a problem but now this problem has been resolved. They have agreed to support if this project goes in favour of their local development without any disturbances. Most of them believe that direct and indirect employment opportunities will be created, and they also demanded to give them priority in employment based on their qualification, skill and experiences. As the project site is close to residential dwellings, air, noise, and sound impact will be another concern as raised by landowner. They usually use this land for accessing the river front but now they have to access the riverfront through the river ghat which is not in good condition. They have demanded to renovate the existing ghat by the project proponent for their easy access. During filling sand flying from the project site was a problem but now this problem has been resolved. They don't know about GRC but if they have any complaints they will directly raise them to the UMPL person present onsite. UMPL site personnel are in regular contact with the community. The market value of land in this area varied between 200000 BDT-250000 BDT / decimal 	
3.	6 th March 2020	Sub Register of Sonargaon Sub	Following points were discussed during the meeting –	The meeting was organized with the Sub Register of Sonargaon Sub Register office. He is a Govt	Photo is not available as Govt officials are not allowed to take photograph



Sr. No.	Date of Consultation	Stakeholder Consulted	Broad Area of Discussion	Outcome of discussion	Photo
		Register Land Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signing of Sale deed • Any grievance received by them on land sale process or land price 	official responsible for the registration of land which has been procured by UMPL. He confirmed that he had spoken to every landowner about the fair transaction of the land and the full final payment of the land price before land registration. He had also provided govt land price of Dudhghata Mouza and no land can be procured less than the government land rate. He also confirmed that all the land procured by UMPL has been a fair transaction and no grievance has been recorded to date.	
4.	5 th March 2020	Land Aggregator and Land owners	<p>Following points were discussed during the meeting –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Procurement Process • Market price of the land 	Consultation was held with Mr. Rashid during the site visit. He is a land aggregator and he is also having land at the proposed site. He informed that as he is involved in land transaction business (buying and selling) in Dudhghata and other surrounding mouza. UMPL has contacted him during January 2019 to find out suitable land for their power plant on bank of Meghna river. Mr. Rashid had identified the land parcel (currently identified as project site) and assisted UMPL in land negotiation with the landowners. He also confirmed that UMPL has provided land value as per the negotiated land price which is higher than the govt land price and equivalent or higher than the present market price of land. Market value of land in this area in 2019 varied between 200000 BDT-250000 BDT / decimal	
5.	6 th March 2020	Deed Writer of Sonargaon Sub Register Land office.	<p>Following points were discussed during the meeting –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Procurement Process • Market price of the land 	A consultation was carried out with the sale deed writer of Sonargaon Land registry office. Since they are involved in the writing of the land deed of Sonargaon Sub Register Land office, hence they have a reasonable idea about the actual land price of the Dudhghata mouza. They confirmed the actual market price of the land is higher than the govt. stipulated rate. Market value of land in this area varied between 200000 BDT-250000 BDT / decimal in year 2019	

Figure 3. Photograph of FGD Carried out by AECOM





FGD with Women Folks and River Water User



FGD with Youth Group



Meeting with Dudhghata School Teacher

Meeting with Purbapara Jame Masjid Committee



Meeting with Madhyapara Jame Masjid Committee and Landowners

5.4. Socio economic Survey of Landowners Carried out by AECOM

Socio economic survey of landowners were carried out by AECOM. During survey out of 343 landowners, 333 landowners were present at site and participated in socio economic survey. Detail socio economic data was collected through structured questionnaire and consultation was also carried out with landowners during the survey. Sample questioner of Socio-Economic survey was presented in appendix F.

Figure 4. Photograph of Socio-economic survey carried Out By AECOM





5.5. Disclosure Requirement

In accordance with the lender's guidelines, to maintain clarity and transparency in all project activities consultations and disclosures of project activities and plan documents at regular intervals become essential. The communication process needs to be done in the following manner –

- Circulation of the Final LRP to the lenders for comments and approval.
- Disclosure of the LRP content & mitigation measures to the PAPs, for their suggestions & query/clarifications through public meetings organized by UMPL at the Union level.
- LRP is to be sent to Union Chairman and member for comments
- Final discussion with UNIQUE on the LRP and incorporation of their suggestions & advice.
- Presentation of the final version of LRP to the PAPs & local administration.

6. Vulnerability Assessment and Assistance

Vulnerable category of PAPs includes women, the very poor, further classified under special categories such as indigenous populations, the socially marginalised, differently abled physically and/or mentally, who may be limited in their understanding and capability to claim or take benefits from the resettlement assistance being provided by the project proponent.

6.1. Vulnerability Assistance of PAPs

During survey total 26 households has been identified as vulnerable households. These are mainly woman headed households (20 household) or head of household is an aged person (6 household) and there no other family members who can earn livelihood of that family. Additional support would be required for these family during transition period or additional support to involve them in other means of livelihood. There are no differently abled persons among the PAPs.

The vulnerable PAPs will be provided with the following assistance:

- Relevant training programs to be planed and conducted for PAPs, particularly unemployed youths covering both men and women. Training programs to be planned should be as per the local requirement and as suggested by the PAPs and their representatives. Some of the PAPs, particularly women will need to be motivated to undertake relevant skill improvement / capacity building programs.
- During consultation, it was pointed out that some of the PAPs are widow, senior citizens where some are very old with little or no capacity to earn their livelihood and they need livelihood support. For this category of PAPs, an assistance in terms of disbursement of special allowance as a Pension Fund, Widow Fund may be planned to be provided to the respective PAPs, for a fixed period of time, during the project tenure, as part of community welfare program from a dedicated kitty fund. The aged category may include men above 60 years and women who have crossed 55 years also to be included in the assistance plan.
- PAPs to be provided with job opportunities to the extent possible. It was observed that majority of PAPs are not educated enough to be offered jobs other than of security guards, helpers, cleaners, house maids etc. They need to be covered in the awareness and skill improvement training programs in the areas of their interest and capability.

7. Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

As per Bangladesh National law and lender's policy, only registered landowners are entitled for compensation for the land that has been purchased for the project purpose. The non-title holders only get compensation for the loss of livelihood. This means that all PAPs affected by land purchase are eligible to be covered in the LRP. Eligibility is extended to each member of the PAHs, for obvious reason that it is not only the owner, but the entire family gets affected by land acquisition.

7.1. Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix becomes the base document to plan and structure distribution of compensation amount to the PAPs for the loss of land and livelihood due to the project activities. It underlines prioritized involvement of PAPs as per the impact of land acquisition on their life and livelihood. The process begins by assessing project impact on assets and economic activities based on the assets and corresponding impact on the individual owner of the asset who then becomes the potential affected person and is entitled to an appropriate compensation package. The matrix typically covers the type of impact, eligibility criteria, compensation requirement, development assistance and additional benefits to PAPs/PAHHs.

As mentioned earlier, the PAPs have already received monetary compensation for the loss of land assets, but to further mitigate the negative impact, reduce vulnerability and provide a sustainable growth, the PAPs will also be entitled to the following additional assistance:

- PAPs will be provided with employment opportunities as per the available skills and project limitations.
- PAPs will be given training on improving their skill and acumen for improving agriculture-based activities, the qualitative improvement of produce on lands, business skills, financial management, and so on.
- PAPs will be engaged in various awareness programs covering, agro-based industry, on functioning as cooperatives and community groups, business possibilities etc.

Sr.no	Aspect	Impact Type	Entitlement Framework	Measures	Others Benefits
Title Holders					
1	Agricultural Land	Loss of Land	Compensation for land area as per market value	Negotiated compensation paid	Willing member of the PAH will be given training for further enhancement of working skills (of members interest and UMPL suitability)
2	Household Assets	Loss of household assets	Compensation for as per market value and shifting allowance	Negotiated compensation paid	Other development benefits will be provided under CSR program
3	Vulnerable Person	Aged Population and Women headed	Covered under compensation for agricultural land	Negotiated compensation paid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial support during transition period Willing member of the PAH will be given training for further enhancement of working skills (of members interest and UMPL suitability)
4	Loss of livelihood	Household with adversely affected livelihood	Covered under compensation for agricultural land	Negotiated compensation paid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial support during transition period Willing member of the PAH will be given training for further enhancement of working skills (of members interest and UMPL suitability) Provide resources as per the training to support livelihood
Non-Title holders					
5	Adverse Impact on Livelihood	Land dependent household	No compensation of land	No compensation of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willing member of the PAH will be given training for further enhancement of working skills (of members interest and UMPL suitability) Provide resources as per the training to support livelihood
		Fishermen Community	No compensation of land	No compensation of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willing member of the PAH will be given training for further enhancement of working skills (of members interest and UMPL suitability) Provide resources to reduce impact on livelihood

8. Livelihood Restoration Plan

The section here outlines options to improve livelihood of the PAPs. Discussions & consultations were carried out with PAPs for identifying livelihood improvement activities, as per thoughts, suggestions and requirement of PAPs. As discussed, most of the people suggested that they need computer training, training on cattle or poultry rearing followed by fish farming, sewing training etc. Based on survey data analysis, identified impacts and points discussed in FGD following livelihood restoration plan has been prepared.

8.1. Components of LRP

The various components of livelihood restoration plan are as follows:

- Identifying livelihood impacts/risks following discussions and consultations with identified PAPs.
- Detail out livelihood restoration measures for the affected families including special measures to support vulnerable groups with budgetary allocation for plans development, implementation and impact monitoring.
- Describe training programs, training delivery modalities and budgetary allocation.
- Preparation of monitoring and reporting parameters to assess efficacy of livelihood restoration programs.
- Development of policy for employing PAPs in the project operation phase.
- Collaborating with other relevant departments/institutions/organization in implementing LRDP.

8.2. Livelihood Improvement Options

. The table below presents option as suggested by PAPs/villagers following discussion with project implementers. The livelihood restoration options provide a wide array of activities that can restore livelihoods for short term and long term, especially for people whose livelihood depends mainly on the land produce and those who have no alternate source of income. Anyhow the long-term livelihood restoration options are to be prioritized.

The program purpose, each program components, their Procedures, along with beneficiaries and who will be the responsible authorities are presented in Table 3.

Table 7. Livelihood Restoration Plan

SN	Programs	Purpose	Components	Procedure	Beneficiaries	Implementers	Expected Outcome	Cumulative Outcome
1	Financial support during transition period ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support basic requirements of everyday life of agriculture landless household 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly financial support of BDT 11580/ month (Considering average daily wage of BDT 386 in agriculture sector as per Agriculture and Rural Statistics-2019, Bangladesh) to every land less household for one year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through bank transfer to beneficiary bank account 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90 Agriculture Landless Households among landowners, 14 Land Dependent Households and 26 Vulnerable Households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UMPL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fulfilment of basic requirement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fulfilment of every day basic requirement Landowners can invest the land price they have received from UMPL in purchasing alternative agricultural land parcel or invest in another livelihood option Land dependent household would get financial support during transition period Land dependent can obtain training organized by

³ Transition Period means the period in between land sell by owner to UMPL and buy another agriculture land or successfully shifted to other livelihood option.

SN	Programs	Purpose	Components	Procedure	Beneficiaries	Implementers	Expected Outcome	Cumulative Outcome
								UMPL and diversify their livelihood activities such as animal husbandry, tailoring, small business etc.
2	Additional Financial support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support basic requirements of everyday life of vulnerable household 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly financial support of BDT 11580 BDT to every vulnerable household for another one year considering vulnerable household would require more transition time to restore their livelihood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through bank transfer to beneficiary bank account 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26 Vulnerable Households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UMPL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fulfilment of basic requirement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households can get additional time to restore their livelihood earning at pre-project level.
3	Create livelihood options for vulnerable household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help restore or exceed the pre-project phase levels of livelihood earning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executing Agency employed by UMPL for LRP implementation need to explore livelihood options with each vulnerable household which suits them based on one to one discussion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active participation of family member of vulnerable households and UMPL team Financial support from UMPL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26 Vulnerable Households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UMPL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore or exceed the pre-project phase levels economic condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigate additional impacts on livelihood due to vulnerability.
4	Distribution of Fishing net to Fisherman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the livelihood of the fisherman's household 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of fishing nets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of fishing nets through local nongovernment organization (NGO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 fishermen household 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UMPL Executing Agency engaged by UMPL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishermen will get good quality fishing nets. Enhanced fishing activity thus improve in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishermen will get support for the sustenance of their livelihood.

SN	Programs	Purpose	Components	Procedure	Beneficiaries	Implementers	Expected Outcome	Cumulative Outcome
							household income • Enhance in nutritional intake	
5	Construction of Bamboo Structure for drying of Fishing net.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the livelihood of the fisherman's household 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of Bamboo Structure for Fishnet Drying in place suggested by fisherman near to the riverfront. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through active participation of UMPL and fishermen community, UMPL would construct bamboo structure for drying of fishing net 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 fisherman household 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UMPL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisherman can dry more fishing net easily in a small area. Improved fishing handling facilities. Reduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishing net will last longer which will help the fisherman community.
6	Agricultural Assistance Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve agricultural skills of farmers Assist farmers to have better yields To help restore or enhance pre-project phase levels of crop productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training programs for farmers suggested by PAPs and training institute engaged by UMPL for provide training Awareness on agriculture-related government schemes as per National Agriculture Policy, 2018 Scope of improvement in agri-business as per National Agriculture Policy 2018 Improvement in Agri- based value chain through proper packaging & marketing of products Connecting with Agri-extension services that will benefit agri-sector Bringing in best practices in agri-sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify interested & eligible candidates Prioritise batch of trainees (most needy) Prioritising training requirements Undertaking training programs Monitoring the scope, curriculum & implementation of the training program Evaluating the appropriateness & benefits from the program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project affected persons – titleholder, non-title holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UMPL District Agricultural Development Office Micro-credit Finance Institutions Agri-farming Resource Centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agri-farming capacity improved Improvement in quality and quantity of produce Improvement in livelihood of PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement in standards of living of the PAPs Livelihood security through improved farming

SN	Programs	Purpose	Components	Procedure	Beneficiaries	Implementers	Expected Outcome	Cumulative Outcome
7	Distribution of high yielding variety (HYV) seeds to Trained household as part of Agriculture Assistance Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support agriculture productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of high yielding variety seeds of paddy, pulses, vegetable and fertilizer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After getting training through agriculture assistance program, trainee would get this support to start the agriculture activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group of Trainee who would receive training in agriculture assistance program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGO employed by UMPL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agri-farming capacity improved Improvement in quality and quantity of agri-produce Improvement in livelihood of PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood security through improved farming
8	Skill Enhancement & Employment Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the employability of PAPs To provide adequate training in market related skills Providing employment opportunities to PAPs at relevant level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing Employment Opportunity Resource Centres Awareness on various technical & vocational courses Training on technical & vocational courses like computer training, sewing training, cattle rearing, poultry farming, fish farming, Driving Monitoring training & placement services Registration of skilled & unskilled workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify interested and eligible candidates from PAPHs Orientation on Training Programs Undertaking training programs Maintaining database of skilled & unskilled workers Access to micro-credit finance facilities & other scheme provisions Develop business linkages for interested entrepreneurs. Monitoring the scope, curriculum & implementation of the training program Evaluating the appropriateness & benefits from the program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project affected persons – titleholder, non-title holders Other employed / unemployed youths in village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UMPL Other Technical & Vocational Institutes Small and Cottage Industry Resource Centres Youth Development Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More employment opportunities would open to villager Available database of trained individuals Entrepreneurship would develop amongst the local population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More employment opportunities would open to villagers
9	Distribution of Cattle, goat, Poultry bird, sewing machine and fish fingerling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extending support to start the livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One cow will be distributed among the trainee who gets training on cattle rearing Two pair of goats will be distributed among the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement and distribution after successful completion of training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project affected persons – titleholder, non-title holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UMPL through local nongovernment organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrepreneurship development amongst the local population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restored Livelihood at pre project condition

SN	Programs	Purpose	Components	Procedure	Beneficiaries	Implementers	Expected Outcome	Cumulative Outcome
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- | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>trainee post training on goat rearing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 Poultry bird will be distributed among the trainee who gets training on poultry framing • Distribution of Sewing machine among the trainee who gets sewing training | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other employed / unemployed youths in village | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|

8.3. Budget of Livelihood Plan

This section presents the budget for implementation of LRP Plan which is indicative with outlays for the different expenditure categories. The details of the budget are presented below:

Table 8. Budget for LRP

SN	Programs	Activities	No. of Beneficiaries	Activity Timeline	Cost per Unit	Cost in BDT
1	Financial support during transition period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide financial support to 90 agriculture landless landowners, 14 agriculture landless dependents, 26 vulnerable households 	130	1 year (During Training Period)	BDT 11580/month (Considering average wage of 386 BDT in agriculture sector as per Agriculture and Rural Statistics-2019, Bangladesh) X 130 household for 12 months (6months of Training +6 months Transition period)	1,80,64,800
2	Additional Financial Support to Vulnerable Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide financial support to 26 vulnerable households after one year of financial support 	26	1 year	BDT 11580/months x26 household for 12 months (Considering vulnerability they may require additional time for transition)	36,12,960
3	Create livelihood options for vulnerable household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UMPL need to explore livelihood options with each vulnerable household which suits them. 	26	2 years	BDT 200,000/creation of livelihood option x 26 household	52,00,000
4	Distribution of Fishing nets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of good quality fishing nets to each fisherman household 	60	1 year	BDT 5000/fish netx60	3,00,000
5	Construction of Bamboo Structure for Fish net drying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UMPL need to explore structure style/low-cost technology and area with fisherman group which 	60	1 year	BDT 1,00,000	1,00,000

SN	Programs	Activities	No. of Beneficiaries	Activity Timeline	Cost per Unit	Cost in BDT
		suits them and create infrastructure for fish drying				
6	Agricultural Assistance Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness on agriculture related government schemes Training on improving farming skill – sowing, reaping, harvesting, preservation techniques Training on crop care & protection Packaging & marketing Connecting with extension services Awareness on agriculture related best practices 	Beneficiaries would be selected through the Training Need assessment carried out by EA before selection	2 year (4 programs)	Program @ BDT 1,00,000 x 4 programs	4,00,000
7	Distribution of high yielding seeds and fertilizer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of high yielding seeds Distribution of fertilizer 	Beneficiaries who are participated in Agriculture Assistance Program will be entitled for this assistance.	1 year	BDT 20000/ Trainee x 50	10,00,000
9a	Skill Enhancement & Employment Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Employment Opportunity Resource Centres Orientation on Training Programs Awareness on various technical & vocational courses Training on technical & vocational courses – Sewing training, 	Beneficiaries would be selected through the Training Need assessment carried out by EA before selection	3 years (2 programs each year on each subject, Total 5 subject)	Program @ BDT 1,00,000 x 30 programs	30,00,000

SN	Programs	Activities	No. of Beneficiaries	Activity Timeline	Cost per Unit	Cost in BDT
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cattle rearing, Poultry Framing, Fish Framing, driving. Develop business linkages 				
9b	Skill Enhancement & Employment Program (Basic Computer Training)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Computer Training Course 	Beneficiaries would be selected through the Training Need assessment carried out by EA before selection	3 Year	BDT 2,00,000/ Batch x 5 batch	10,00,000
10	Distribution of cattle, goat, Poultry bird, sewing machine and fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of Cattle to trainee who participate in training on Cattle rearing Distribution of goat to trainee who participate in training on goat rearing Distribution of poultry bird to trainee who participate in training on poultry farming Distribution of fish to trainee who participate in training on fish farming Distribution of sewing machine to trainee who participate in training on sewing training 	Beneficiaries who are participated in Skill Enhancement & Employment Program will be entitled for this as per their training program	3 years	BDT 20,000x 150 beneficiaries	30,00,000
11	Unanticipated Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolving any problem concern of local people arose due to project activity Restoration of infrastructure / amenities 	All	Occasional	Lumpsum BDT	500,000

SN	Programs	Activities	No. of Beneficiaries	Activity Timeline	Cost per Unit	Cost in BDT
		impacted due to project activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigating any negative impact on the environment in & around the project site 				
12	Budget for External Monitoring of LRP Implementation and LRP Completion Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-annual monitoring of LRP Implementation Status 		In every Six Month during entire LRP Implementation Period Completion Audit will be carried out after completion of LRP Implementation		80,00,000
Total						BDT 5,24,84,815
Contingency 20% of total amount						BDT 10,496,963
GRAND TOTAL						BDT 62,981,778

Note: One PAP can participate one single program and avail associated benefit. PAPs are not allowed to participate in multiple program and avail associated benefit.

8.4. Institutional Arrangement and Implementation

Timely identification and involvement of relevant institutions will facilitate smooth implementation and achievements of the objectives of the LRP Program. This section presents the institutional arrangements and reflects the implementation procedures for LRDP.

Implementation Level

LRP will be implemented in two level e.g. Project Proponent which is UMPL and Third-Party Executing Agency.

Project Authority

Manager and Community Development will be the key person from UMPL in implementation of the livelihood restoration plan and he has sole responsibility to coordination with all stakeholders, UMPL Corporate and Executing Agency. Executing Agency will directly report to him.

Executing Agency

UMPL will involve third party executing agency (EA) for implementation of the LRP. This EA will directly report to the Manager Community Development of UMPL. EA should have at least two positions Social Expert and Community Liaison Officer (CLO).

Social Expert should have sufficient experience in implementation of LRP and RAP in Bangladesh. His overall responsibility is successful implementation of LRP through proposer planning and close coordination with UMPL representative, CLO and other stakeholders like training agency, union level administration. He will directly report to Manager Community Development of UMPL

Responsibility of the CLO is to conduct a comprehensive Training Need Assessment among the PAPs and direct communication with PAPs regarding any financial assistance, training schedule etc. He will be responsible for recording grievances at community level.

Apart from that different training institute will be engaged by the EA for imparting different trainings to the PAPs and aware them where they can utilise their skillsets obtained from the training.

8.5. Implementation Schedule of LRP

This section of the report elaborates the implementation process and the time schedule required to complete the different activities under the proposed LRP. The project is in the construction phase and the LRP implementation activity will be coordinated with the on-going works to achieve income levels similar or higher to the pre-project level, provide food security, employability and enhancing the sustainability of livelihood options provided.

The LRP is required to be approved and subsequently disclosed in local language to the project affected families and communities and made available at the project site. Upon approval, all the arrangement for disbursement needs are required to be carried out which includes initiation of livelihood restoration measures, etc.

The disbursement of funds and implementation of different activities will be initiated as per the project schedule. The LRP will be implemented in close collaboration with community members, and other Stakeholders as mentioned in above section. The indicative timeline for the LRP implementation is presented in below Table 5:

Table 9. Implementation Schedule

SN	Activity	Implementers/ Approving Agency	Completion Period	Proposed Completion Date
1	Approval of Final LRP	Lender	Within 1 month	April 2022
2	Hiring of EA, CLO and External Monitoring agency	UMPL	Within 1 Month	May 2022
3	Employment of Executing Agency (EA)	UMPL	Within 2 Month following approval of LRP	June 2022
4	Finalization of PAPs for LRP implementation	UMPL & EA	Within 1 month of involvement of EA	June 2022
5	Establishing GRM	UMPL & EA	Within 1 month of involvement of EA	June 2022
6	Financial support during transition period (agriculture landless/vulnerable household)	UMPL & EA	Within 1 month of involvement of EA	June 2022- May 2023
7	Additional financial support to vulnerable households for to give them additional time to settle down in new livelihood option.	UMPL & EA	After Completion of Sr. 3 Activity	June 2023-May2024
8	Training need Assessment	UMPL &EA	Within 1 month of involvement of EA	June 2022
9	Identification & discussion with training agencies & other resource persons	UMPL & EA	Within 1 month of completion of Training Need Assessment	June 2022
10	Allocating & facilitating required funds	UMPL	Within 1 months following finalization of training needs	June 2022
11	Communicating training schedules with the interested PAPs/ local community	CLO of EA	Within 1 month of finalization of Training agency.	July 2022
12	Program 1 - Vulnerable Assistance Programme	UMPL &EA	Within 1 month of allocating fund	From August 2022- July 2024
13	Program 2- Agricultural Assistance Program	EA and Selected Resource Institute	Within 2 month following fund allocation	August 2022-July 2025 (1 program in a year)
14	Distribution of high yielding seeds and fertilizer	EA and UMPL	After Completion of Training	Within July 2025
15	Program 3 - Skill Enhancement & Employment Program	EA and Selected Resource Institute	Within 2 month following fund allocation	August 2022- July 2025
16	Distribution of female calf, goat, poultry bird, sewing machine and fish	EA and UMPL	After Completion of Training	Within July 2025

SN	Activity	Implementers/ Approving Agency	Completion Period	Proposed Completion Date
17	Distribution of fishnets and construction of bamboo structure for fish net drying	EA and UMPL	Within 2 month following fund allocation	August 2022-July 2025
18	Unanticipated Impact	UMPL and EA	Any time, with immediate effect, on priority depending on its urgency	In case of delay, a reporting mechanism has to be developed justifying non-compliance & forthcoming action plan
19	Program Implementation Monitoring- Quarterly	EA	Continuous Process, to be carried out all through the activity period	
20	Program Implementation Monitoring- Semi Annually	External Monitoring Agency	Continuous Process, to be carried out all through the activity period	
21	Evaluation of each Training Program	UMPL, EA and PAPs / Trainees	Continuous Process, to be carried out after completion of each activity and efficacy of the various Programs imparted has to be evaluated by continuous engagement with the PAPs and reported to the Apex management of UMPL at quarterly intervals for any intervention or enhancement required.	
22	Follow up of activities	UMPL supported by EA	Continuous Process, to be carried out after completion of each activity	
23	Mid Term Evaluation and Socio-Economic Survey	External Monitoring Agency	December 2023- March 2024	
24	Preparation of Completion Report	EA and UMPL	October 2025 to January 2026	
25	End Term Evaluation and Socio-Economic Survey	External Monitoring Agency	February 2026 to March 2026	

8.6. Training Need Assessment BY EA before Implementation of LRP

Executing agency engaged by UMPL for implementation of LRP will also be responsible for undertaking a details training need assessment among the PAP through questionnaire survey. Based on this assessment EA need to select beneficiary for each training program based on their willingness, educational qualification, skill set, availability of resource e.g. availability of agriculture land for getting training on agricultural assistance program, availability of land area for building cattle shed for getting training on cattle rearing, basic education for computer training etc.

8.7. Engagement Plan with Beneficiaries and Other Stakeholder

UMPL and EA will be responsible for regular meeting with all the beneficiaries' group and other stakeholder like Union Parishad, resource institute responsible for training and understand the effectiveness of the LRP implementation and any constraint faced by beneficiaries to avail the benefit of LRP.

9. Grievance Redressal

The GRM prepared by AECOM has been developed with an intention of it being an effective tool for early identification, assessment and resolution of complaints during project implementation. It is a means through which acceptance, assessment and resolution of community and workers' complaints concerning the performance or behaviour of the project proponent, its contractors and employees are ascertained and addressed. The GRM prepared would be implemented to the entire life cycle of the project prior to the construction phase.

9.1. Grievance Mechanism Principal

Grievance Mechanisms will respond to the project needs if they are developed early in the project cycle as a measure to anticipate rather than respond to the rise of apprehension with surrounding communities. As per WBG's Good Practice Note on Addressing Grievances from Project-Affected Communities, September 2009, five principles have been recommended to ensure that the mechanism becomes acceptable to the communities. The five principles relate to:

- **Proportionality:** Scaled to risk and adverse impact on affected communities
- **Cultural Appropriateness:** Designed considering culturally appropriate ways of handling community concerns
- **Accessibility:** Clear and understandable mechanism that is accessible to all segments of the affected communities at no cost
- **Transparency and Accountability:** To all stakeholders
- **Appropriate Protection:** A mechanism that prevents retribution and does not impede access to other remedies

9.2. Approach to Grievance Redressal

Grievance Redressal have three interlinked steps. The steps are provided in the following:

- A risk-based assessment of potential grievances, disputes or conflicts that may arise during project conceptualisation and implementation
- Identification of the client's existing capacity for grievance redress
- An Action Plan that identifies priority area for strengthening grievance capacity, or if necessary, establishing new mechanisms at the project level.

9.3. Process involved in an Effective Grievance Management

An effective grievance management encompasses a step by step process which is necessary along with competent personnel for proper completion of grievances handled. WBG's Good Practice Note on 'Addressing Grievances from Project Affected Communities' highlights five steps which would be considered in implementing an effective grievance mechanism. The five process steps have been detailed in the following,

- **Publicizing Grievance Management Procedures:** An effective grievance mechanism can be determined by how popular and accessible it is to the stakeholders. By publicising the grievance mechanism in line with the cultural characteristics and accessibility factor, the success of its acceptability can be determined among the stakeholders.
- **Receiving and Keeping Track of Grievances:** Once publicising of the grievance mechanism is undertaken the project proponent would have the capacity of collecting grievances, recording, registering and tracking them throughout the processing cycle to reflect their status and important details.
- **Reviewing and Investigating Grievances:** A successful grievance mechanism reflects the transparency and speed by which it records, registers and addresses the grievances.
- **Developing Resolution Options and Preparing a Response:** Once acknowledgment and understanding of the grievances is done, resolution options to commensurate with the nature of grievances by considering community preferences, project policy, past experiences, current issues and potential outcomes is to be developed.

- **Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluating a Grievance Mechanism:** The tools of monitoring and reporting are important components for measuring the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism. Monitoring helps identify common or recurrent claims that may require structural solutions or a policy change, and it enables the project proponent to capture any lessons learned in the resolution of grievances

9.4. Steps for Developing a Grievance Mechanism

UMPL while developing the Grievance Mechanism is required to adhere to the following steps:

Steps 1: Development of Procedures: UMPL would ensure that procedures for lodging and registering of grievances are in place before the plan is implemented at the site level. The procedures of Grievance Mechanism would comprise of identifying the personnel (Chief Grievance Officer at Corporate level and Grievance Officer at Site level) who will be responsible for receiving and addressing the grievances at the site level and handle the cases at the escalation level. The procedures to be developed would include assessment procedures, procedure to determine the appropriate resolution process, procedures for making decisions on proposed settlements, appropriate time frames for each step in the grievance resolution process and notification procedure to the complainant about eligibility, assessment results, proposed settlements and the like.

Step 2: Develop Resolution Options and Response: Once UMPL has developed procedures, formal and informal resolution options would be developed along with preparation of formulating a response. General approaches to grievance resolution many include proposing a solution, reaching a resolution through discussion or negotiation, using a third party to either informally or formally resolve the matter through mediation and through traditional and customary practices.

Step 3: Publicise the Grievance Mechanism: Once the procedures for Grievance Mechanism has been developed by UMPL, it has to be publicised through various stakeholder engagement activities as detailed out in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan present in ESIA. UMPL would inform the local community in the first instance and there on remind them of this mechanism on a regular basis during the project construction and operation phases. In addition, information on the GRM would also be disseminated to the direct and indirect workers on a regular basis. Various communicative methods can be adopted in disseminating the information like printed materials, displays, face to face meetings and updating website.

Step 4: Awareness Campaign on Grievance Redressal Mechanism: A separate awareness campaign would be carried out by UMPL at the community and worker level to discuss the process of how a grievance gets registered, the local contact person's/grievance officer details of receiving grievances, the significance of grievance boxes, the timelines for addressing the grievances and the personnel involved in the redressal process. These awareness campaign would be held every half yearly and feedback/suggestions from the community and workers would be acknowledged and changes to the GRM would accordingly be undertaken to make it more user friendly.

Step 5: Recording of Grievances: Once the stakeholders are aware of the mechanism and can access it to raise their grievances, UMPL is required to acknowledge the same and keep the complainant's identity anonymous. Consequently, UMPL is required to collect grievances by checking the grievance boxes once every fifteen days, record and register the grievances that have come in as per the identified formats and track them throughout the redressal process to reflect on their status and important details. A grievance log or database emphasising the records and status of the grievance is to be maintained by the identified Grievance Officer at the site level. Grievance log can be used to analyse information about grievance and conflict trends, community issues and project operations to anticipate the kinds of conflicts that the project proponents might expect in the future both to ensure that the grievance mechanism is set up to handle such issues and to propose organizational or operational changes.⁴

Step 6: Appeal: If the grievance redressal solution is not acceptable or agreed by the project proponent, the complainant would be offered to an appeal process. Circumstance revolving around when an appeal can be made would be set by UMPL so that social accountability and transparency is promoted by them in every step. National Court or convening of a senior and independent panel of individuals to seek appropriate resolution of the case with representation from both government and civil society is often encouraged. This panel may also play the role of providing strategic oversight and assurance of the mechanism through review monitoring and tracking data.

Step 7: Resolve and Follow Up: Once the corrective action has been agreed upon, a good practice is to collect proof of those actions in terms of taking photographs, documentary evidence, getting confirmation from the complainant and filing the same within the case documentation. In addition, monitoring and follow up on the resolution agreed upon would be conducted once to close the case accordingly. UMPL is required to provide regular (quarterly) reports to the public and workers that track the number of complaints received, resolved, not resolved and referred to a third party. In addition, the

⁴ A Guide to Designing and Implementing Grievance Mechanisms for Development Projects by The Office of the Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman for IFC and MIGA, 2008.

funding agencies also need to be constantly apprised of the quarterly reports in order to support UMPL in early identification of developing risks.

9.5. Proposed Grievance Redressal Mechanism for UMPL

UMPL, in order to implement the Grievance Redressal Mechanism, is required to identify the contact person/ grievance officer involved at the site level for registering the grievances, the process of registering and action taken thereon for the resolution of the grievance, the timeline required in each step and criteria in escalation of the case to the higher level. A two-level approach is proposed to be developed for all cases of grievances. As per the severity of each case, resolution of the grievances can be undertaken at each level. The steps of grievance redressal for UMPL have been provided below:

Receive and Register a Complaint

- Secured grievance boxes shall be placed at various identified location within the site area, site office and community level.
- If the complainant wishes to remain anonymous, he/she can write down the grievances and drop in the available complaint boxes.
- Once a complaint has been received it shall be recorded in the grievance log register or data system and an acknowledgement slip is provided to the complainant.

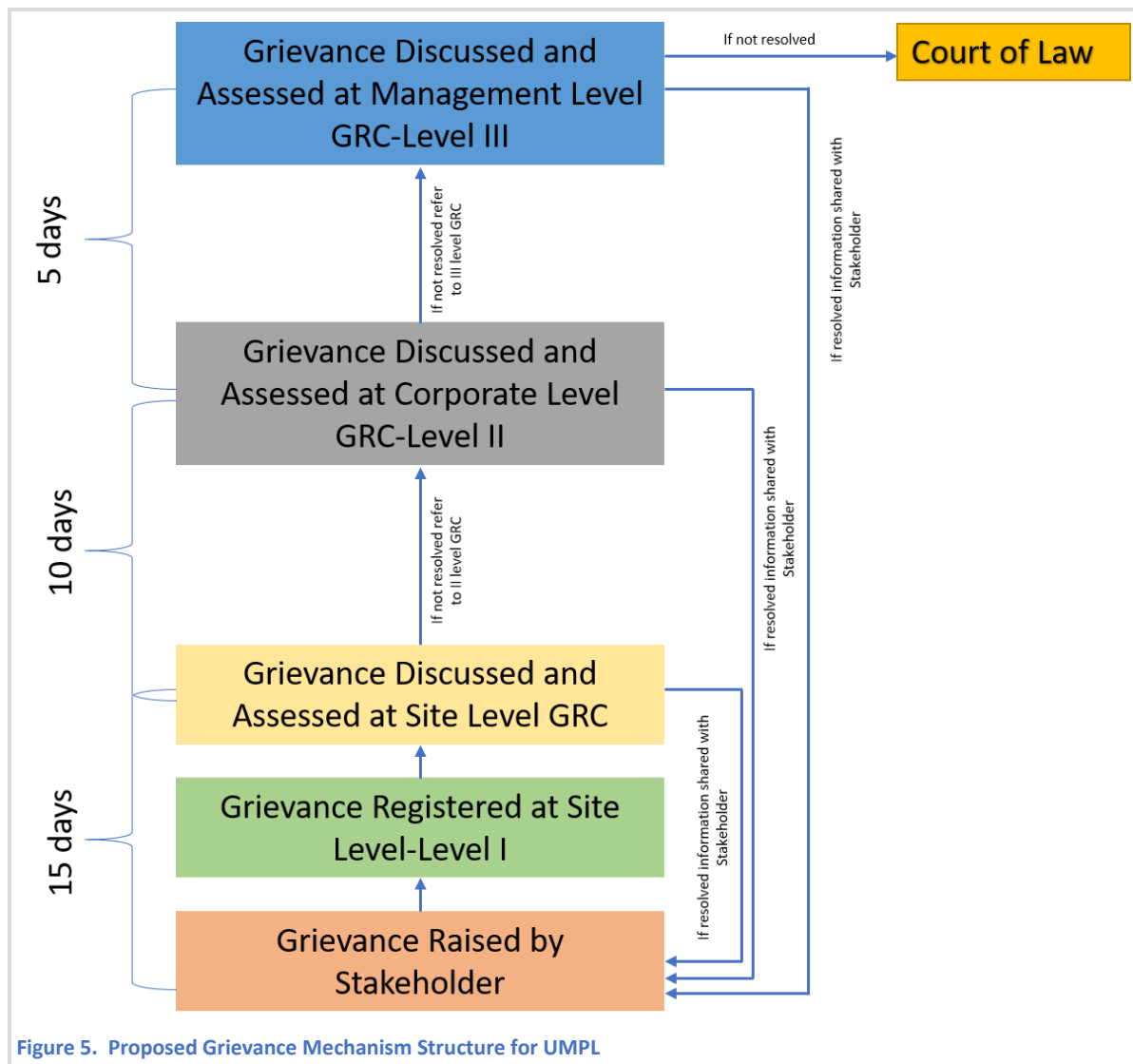
Assessment and Addressal of Complaint

The identified Grievance Officer at Level I will open the complaint boxes every fifteen (15) days and forward the grievances to the Plant Manager for further action. In addition, in turn of physical receipt of complaint, the same will be forwarded to the Plant Manager.

The grievance will be assessed to determine if the issues raised by the complaint fall within the mandate of the grievance mechanism or not.

- During the assessment of complaints, the team at Level I comprise the Grievance Redressal Committee (in cases concerning Contract Workers then Contractor Site Supervisor would also be involved) will gather information about the key issues and concerns and helps determine whether and how the complaint might be resolved. The GRC will comprise of the Chairman of Pirojpur Union Parishad, General Manager Site, Deputy Manager Site, Deputy Manager Admin, Deputy Manager-EHS, Manager- Community Development, Pirojpur Union Member of Dudhghata Village, Female Member of Dudhghata Village
- If no decision is made within 2 days by the Committee at Level I, the issue will be forwarded to the Chief Grievance Officer based at the Corporate Office (Level II) to screen and assess the grievance. If the complaint seems to require intervention, then it will be considered for further action, otherwise it will be considered as invalid and the same will be communicated to the concerned complainant by the Grievance Officer based at the site level within 2 working days.
- The grievances will be addressed at the Level-I by the GRC and Contractor Supervisor (in cases involving contract workers) within 15 working days.
- If the grievance is failed to be addressed at Level-I within stipulated time period or to the satisfaction of complainant, the grievance will be referred to the Chief Grievance Officer (Level – II) to take the final decision pertaining to the complaint.
- At this level, the Chief Grievance Officer (identified by the Company) will discuss the issue with the Director (Human Resource & Administration) and Director (Operation) and try to address the grievance. The Chief Grievance Officer shall provide support in terms of decision making. If necessary, meetings will be conducted with the complainant and evidence will be examined. The grievance will be closed within 5 working days of referral.
- The complainant will have the opportunity to be present at the committee meetings and discuss the grievance at both the levels if the grievance remains unresolved even after going through both the levels, the complainant will have the option to approach the appropriate court of laws for redress.
- Anonymous Complain will be registered at site level and discussed in the GRC committee at site level and appropriate measures would be taken if found valid.

The Grievance Mechanism proposed for UMPL to consider, and implement have been provided in Figure 13 below.



9.6. Resource Required for Grievance Mechanism Implementation

A Grievance Mechanism becomes successful if adequate resources are assigned in its implementation. Adequate resources here refer to people, systems and processes and associated financial resources. In order to incorporate the responsibility of designing, implementing and monitoring the grievance mechanism, the senior management at the corporate level of UMPL would be involved in executing the various tasks.

Responsibility

For a grievance mechanism to function effectively, it is important to establish a governance structure and assign responsibilities for the mechanism's implementation. The following roles and responsibilities have been identified for grievance mechanism implementation:

Chief Grievance Officer (Senior Management Level-Level III)-Executive director of the UMPL would be chief Grievance officer at senior management level. He would directly report to UMPL board through Managing director.

Chief Grievance Officer (Corporate Level/ Level II): A Chief Grievance Officer is to be nominated at the corporate level. The incumbent has more than 13-15 years of experience working including possessing prior knowledge of Grievance Redressal Mechanism and its Management. He is to report directly to the Executive Director of UMPL and work in tandem with Site/ Plant Manager & Sr. Manager Technical.

Grievance Officer (Site Level/ Level I): General Manager-Site would be the site level grievance officer. He is to report directly to the Chief Grievance Officer based at the Corporate Level as well as the Site/Plant Manager at the Site Level. The Grievance Officer is to work in tandem with the Manager- Community Development, Deputy Manager-EHS.

A Grievance Redressal Committee has been formed at the Site Level. It is imperative to mention here that to maintain ultimate transparency and accountability for the grievance mechanism process, third parties which are neutral and independent have also been included within the structure. To realize these criteria, member from the local administration (Chairman Pirojpur Union), Pirojpur Union Member of Dudhghata Village, Female member of Dudhghata Village identified by UMPL would be a part of the GRC. This will no doubt, help build the trust of the community members and the effectiveness of the project proponent's grievance mechanism will be strengthened.

The list of members to be included within the GRC has been provided in table 6 below.

Table 10. List of Members of Grievance Redressal Committee

Sr. No.	Member	Role	Contact Number
Permanent Committee			
1.	General Manager Site	Chairperson & Head of the Grievance Redressal Committee	01787690851
3.	Deputy Manager Site	Chief Grievance Officer of UMPL	01713205320
4.	Deputy Manager Admin	Member	01713205315
5.	Manager-EHS	Member	01713205295
6.	Manager-Community Development	Member	01717146558
Additional Member for Community Grievance			
1	Chairman Pirojpur union	Community Representative	01682806020
2	Pirojpur Union Member of Dudhghata Village	Community Representative	01836853006
3	Female Member of Dudhghata Village	Community Representative	01814074010

9.7. Discloser of the Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Following aspects would be considered in discloser of the GRM.

- GRM would be disclosed, and the procedures mentioned therein shall be properly disseminated to all the stakeholders identified in ESIA report or identified in the latter stage.
- Name and contact of the Chief Grievance officer at site level would be mentioned in the GRM discloser document
- GRM would be included in the induction training program of UMPL employees and contractual employees.

9.8. Grievance Reporting Procedure

UMPL would ensure any person /group can file grievances without any intimidation. Grievances would be submitted in either in writing or may be submitted verbally to the GRC. The decision made by GRC would be communicated to the concerned person or group in writing.

GRC would maintain records of any grievance received at their end in written or verbal or whatsapp. This record would include the details of the complainant, the subject of the grievance, the appropriate department, and the status of the grievance. A sample recording format is provided in the Table 7 below.

Table 11 Sample Grievance Recording Format

Sr. No.	Date of Grievance Received	Department/ Village	Name of the Complainant	Details of Grievance	Concerned Department	Status	Status As of	Remarks

9.9. Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring and reporting are requisite tools of measuring the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism, the efficient use of resources, determining broad trends and acknowledging recurring problems so that they can be resolved before they reach

a higher level of contention. They also create a base level of information that can be used by the project proponent to report back to the stakeholders.

Monitoring: Depending on the extent of project impacts and the volume of grievances, monitoring measures like internal and external audits for every six-months based on the complexity of the nature of grievances can be adopted by UMPL. Grievance records maintained would provide the background information for these regular monitoring exercises. Through the review of each grievance and analysis of its effectiveness and efficiency, UMPL can draw on the complaints to evaluate systematic deficiencies. In addition, monitoring of the grievance mechanism helps to ensure that the design and implementation of the mechanism is adequately responding to stakeholder's comments in a cost-effective manner.

Reporting: All grievances registered has to be recorded and regularly updated. The site management or Grievance Officer is responsible in discharging this responsibility and he would be able to produce this document whenever any audits take place. In addition, a monthly reporting system would be introduced wherein the Grievance Officer is required to submit a Grievance Report to the Chief Grievance Officer even if 'nil' grievances are recorded at the site level. All minutes of meetings with stakeholders, complainants and Grievance Redressal Committee are to be recorded and documented regularly for reference purposes. In addition, through the process of monitoring and the reports produced thereafter, assurance of continual improvement of the company's operations is guaranteed. The company can also use these monitoring reports to report back to the community on its implementation of the mechanism and the modification/ changes proposed to make it more user-friendly.

9.10. Budget

The UMPL administration shall ensure adequate yearly budgeting and resource allocation for implementing the grievance redress mechanism.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation of LRP

Monitoring and Evaluation are the critical activities in assessing the extent of achievements of livelihood restoration objectives. It is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing inputs facilitating changes, feedbacks and directions to activities. On the other hand, evaluation is an activity aimed at assessing whether the activities implemented have actually achieved their intended goals and purposes. This section delineates the monitoring and evaluation arrangements under the project for the LRP implementation.

On completion of LRP implementation, a completion report will be submitted to the Lender by UMPL.

10.1. Monitoring

Two forms of monitoring, internal and external will be undertaken to assess the effectiveness and on-going progress of the LRP. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by LRP Executing Agency (EA) as prescribed in the implementation schedule. The activities to be monitored & the responsible agency for monitoring is presented in LRP plan. One of the major roles of EA will be to conduct monitoring of activities & evaluating the outcome at regular intervals. Monitoring will be a regular activity and will be the responsibility of the EA and Manager-Community Development at the project level who will see the timely implementation of the LRP activities and prepare reports on the progress.

The report will be submitted to UMPL site manager at the project level, the same will be incorporated in the Quarterly Report to assess the progress and results of LRP implementation. The monitoring will include planning, implementation, feedback, problem issues, grievances, maintenance of individual PAP files, community relationships, minutes of consultations etc. After reviewing, the same will be submitted to the Lender and external auditors (when engaged) for review.

External monitoring will be undertaken on a semiannual basis by an independent third-party monitoring agency (other than LRP Executing agency) for the implementation of the LRP. The Consultant will produce a report following its review and evaluation. This report will be accordingly submitted to the various stakeholders such as lenders, government authorities, communities, shareholders etc. for their reference and record and same has been disclosed in ADB website.

10.2. Role of Executing Agency in Internal Monitoring of LRP Implementation

Executing agency of LRP implementation will monitor the implementation status of LRP under the direct supervision of the Manager-Community Development of UMPL. EA has the responsibility to prepare quarterly report on LRP implementation status and submit the report to UMPL site manager. Quarterly Meeting will also be organized between EA and UMPL site team on LRP implementation.

10.3. Role of External Third-Party Agency in Semi Annual Monitoring of LRP

External Third-Party Agency would be engaged by UMPL for semi-annual monitoring of LRP implementation. They will independently monitor the LRP implementation status and effectiveness, role of EA in LRP implementation. Semi-annual monitoring audit report will be prepared and submitted to UMPL site management with recommendation for improvement.

Apart from that after completion of LRP implementation, immediately Third-Party Audit will be conducted to assess the successful implementation of LRP by monitoring the indicator describe in section 7.6.

10.4. Evaluation

Evaluation is a continuous process and generally carried out mid-term and after the implementation of LRP. Thus, it is suggested, that a midterm as well as end term evaluation of LRP implementation be carried out. The focus of evaluation would be on desired achievements of the project goals and objectives, the performance of the institutional arrangements, process of LRP and finally extant of PAP benefits

Internally the process of evaluation will be undertaken by UMPL team at both the corporate and project level. Externally the evaluation will be carried out by reputed consultants.

10.5. Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation

The progress, monitoring and evaluation indicators of the LRP implementation will include the process adopted, physical and financial progress achieved, social well-being and economic improvement. The monitoring and evaluation of LRP implementation will be undertaken through consultations, review of grievance appeals, interviews and formal and informal discussions with the stakeholders on the process adopted and change in the standard of living of affected persons and communities before and after LRP implementation. The indicators for monitoring and evaluation is presented below:

10.6. Monitoring Indicators

The following indicators will be monitored to track the progress of LRP implementation,

- Process Indicators: This will indicate project inputs, expenditures, staff deployment etc.
- Output Indicators: This will indicate results in terms of number of affected persons participated in training held, etc.
- Outcome Indicators: This will measure the level of achievement of the immediate project objective, the overall observable changes in performance, behaviour or resource status that would occur as a result of LRP implementation.
- Impact Indicators: This will relate to the long-term effect, change of state or improved living conditions of PAPs towards which the project is making a contribution.
- Assumption Indicators: This will measure the fundamental circumstances which may counteract, or at least delay the attainment of results.

Data collected from the socio-economic baseline survey will serve as the benchmark for measuring and evaluating the success of LRP implementation. UMPL will undertake monitoring of LRP implementation. Regular progress reports will be prepared and submitted to UMPL management by site personnel. The internal monitoring will look at inputs, processes and outcomes of compensation/ other impact mitigation measures.

Input Monitoring will establish staff, organization, finance, equipment, supplies and other inputs that are on schedule in the requisite quantity and quality.

Process Monitoring will assess the program implementation strategies and methodologies and the capacity of program management personnel to effectively implement and manage the programs and document lessons learnt and best practices and provide recommendations to strengthen the design and implementation of LRP.

Output Monitoring will establish if agreed outputs are realized on time for,

- Communication with the affected communities.
- Livelihood program delivery and uptake.
- Grievance resolution; and
- Attention to vulnerable people.

Outcome Monitoring will determine the degree to which the programme objectives and performance targets have been achieved.

10.7. Evaluation Process

UMPL will use an independent consultant to conduct mid-term evaluation of the LRP implementation and compliance with objectives, procedures, policies, laws and regulations. The Evaluator will be an independent consultant with experience in conducting livelihood restoration planning and monitoring of implementation.

The LRP implementation activity outcomes to be evaluated are presented in Table 3

These criteria will include access to employment, livelihood restoration and enterprise, health and nutrition, infrastructural development and socio-economic upliftment. Vulnerable persons will be particularly focussed upon and the methods for assisting them will be assessed. The grievance mechanism will be evaluated as per the directives mentioned in the Environment and Social Management System.

10.8. Evaluation Schedule

The schedule for independent evaluation of LRP implementation will take place six months following completion of LRP implementation.

Appendix A-List of Land Dependent

Sr. No.	Name of the Pap	Sr. No.	Name of the Pap
List of Land Dependent in Power Plant Land			
1.	Md. Fozlul Haque Sarkar	2.	Somor Ali Bhuiya
3.	Md. Ali Akber	4.	Rafiqul Islam
5.	Tariqul	6.	Jamal Haque Bhuiyan
7.	Abul Kalam Bhuiya	8.	Ashek Ali
9.	Md. Alom	10.	Mostofa
List of Land Dependent on Construction Camp Area			
11.	Md. Noor Islam	12.	Solaiman
13.	Md. Josim Uddin	14.	Md. Anowar Ali
15.	Md. Afzal	16.	Md. Khairuddin
17.	Md. Ali Rahman	18.	Md. Fonir

Appendix B-List of Owners with Adversely Affected Livelihood

Sr. No	Name of the PAP	Sr. No	Name of the PAP
Agriculture Landless Household Among Landowner			
1.	Chali Mollah	2.	Jahanara Begum
3.	Ali Mollaha	4.	Md. Arafat Ali Sardar
5.	Md. Tarikul Islam	6.	Md. Abdul Jalil Mollah
7.	Mst. Ambiya Begum	8.	Moktar Hossain
9.	Md. Anawar Ali	10.	Ruma Begum
11.	Md. Hajrat Ali	12.	Khorsheda Begum
13.	Md. Manjul Bhuiya	14.	Silpi Akter
15.	Md. Rahat Hossen	16.	Rifat
17.	Jayedda Begum	18.	Mst. Runa Akter
19.	Md. Manir Hossain	20.	Sirina Begum
21.	Jahidul Islam	22.	Hakim Ali
23.	Afchar Uddin	24.	Bilkis Begum
25.	Jasim Uddin	26.	Shopna
27.	Amena Begum	28.	Md. Fazlul Haque Bhuiya
29.	Rasida Begum	30.	Mst. Majeda Begum
31.	Hasnara Begum	32.	Mst. Mafiya Begum
33.	Mst. Chamirun Necha	34.	Mst. Sufia Begum
35.	Abdul Barek	36.	Mst. Sis Mahal
37.	Md. Amin Bhuiya	38.	Mst. Amena Khatun
39.	Md. Montaj Bhuiyan	40.	Mst. Nurjahan
41.	Manikara Begum	42.	Mst. Nachima Begum
43.	Billich	44.	Md. Rasedul Islam Ujjal
45.	Abdul Karim	46.	Most. Fozila Khatun
47.	Md. Babul Hossain	48.	Ayesa Akter
49.	Kauchar Molla	50.	Rosna
51.	Sahina Akther	52.	Md. Al-Amin
53.	Nurul Haq Bhuiyan	54.	Ripon Miya
55.	Md. Majibur	56.	Md. Al Amin
57.	Usuf Ali	58.	Most. Rokeya Begum
59.	Most. Faletun Necha	60.	Anowar Hossain
61.	Most. Jahanara Begum	62.	Hatem Ali
63.	Most. Mariam	64.	Masum Miya
65.	Md. Humaun Kabir Bhuiya	66.	Sajeda Begum
67.	Nur Nahar	68.	Nurul Islam
69.	Md. Nure Alam Bhuiya	70.	Farjana Begum
71.	Haji Abdul Khalek Bhuiya	72.	Nachima Begum
73.	Md. Jashim Uddin	74.	Hajera Khatun
75.	Toriqul Islam	76.	Suraiya Begum
77.	Mamun Miah	78.	Kamina Begum
79.	Rony	80.	Rehena Begum
81.	Amirul Islam	82.	Abu Chalek
83.	Alkach Ali	84.	Md. Aynul Hauqe
85.	Ohab Ali	86.	Hazart Ali Bhuiya
87.	Jahanara	88.	Rokeya Begum
89.	Porob Aliu Sikdar	90.	Jalal Uddin
Agriculture Landless Household Among Land Dependent			
91.	Tariqul	92.	Jamal Haque Bhuiyan

Sr. No	Name of the PAP	Sr. No	Name of the PAP
93.	Md. Ali Rahaman	94.	Rofiq
95.	Abul Kalam Bhuiya	96.	Abdur Rob Bhuiya
97.	Solaiman	98.	Ashek Ali
99.	Somor Ali Bhuiya	100.	Md. Fonir
101.	Md. Khairuddin	102.	Mostofa
103.	Rafiqul Islam	104.	Md. Alom

Appendix C: List of Vulnerable Household

Sr. No	Name of PAP	Reason of vulnerability
List of Vulnerable Household among Landowner		
1.	Asmaul Husna	Woman Headed Household with disability in all family member
2.	Nurtaj	Woman Headed Household
3.	Abdul Karim	Woman Headed Household
4.	Most. Faletun Necha	Woman Headed Household
5.	Most. Akhtar Banu	Woman Headed Household
6.	Most. Marium Akhtar Piuka	Woman Headed Household
7.	Nur Nahar	Woman Headed Household
8.	Haji Abdul Khalek Bhuiya	Woman Headed Household
9.	Rony	Woman Headed Household
10.	Ambia Khatun	Woman Headed Household
11.	Bilkis Begum	Woman Headed Household
12.	Md. Ujjal	Woman Headed Household
13.	Md. Hujaira	Woman Headed Household
14.	Most. Fozila Khatun	Woman Headed Household
15.	Runa Akter	Woman Headed Household
16.	Kamina Begum	Woman Headed Household
17.	Rehena Begum	Woman Headed Household
18.	Amela Khatun	Woman Headed Household
19.	Bilkis Akhtar Nipa	Woman Headed Household
20.	Lipi Begum	Woman Headed Household
21.	Nur Islam Molla	Aged Head of Household without any other earning family member
22.	Nurul Haq Bhuiyan	Aged Head of Household without any other earning family member
23.	Md. Nurul Islam Mondol	Aged Head of Household without any other earning family member
24.	Khalilur Rahman	Aged Head of Household without any other earning family member
25.	Hatem Ali	Aged Head of Household without any other earning family member
List of Vulnerable Household Among Land Dependent		
26.	Md. Noor Islam	Aged Head of Household without any other earning family member

Appendix D: List of Fisherman Household

Sr. No	Name of the PAP	Sr. No	Name of the PAP
1.	Harun	2.	Md. Akter Hossain
3.	Md. Ahamad Ali	4.	Samim Miah
5.	Monir Hosen Bhuiyan	6.	Md. Ratan
7.	Md. Samim	8.	Md. Jaj Mia
9.	Md. Jaynal Hossin	10.	Md. Mostofa
11.	Raza Miya	12.	Abdul Motaleb
13.	Iman Ali	14.	Ali Hosean
15.	Hakim Ali	16.	Hafij
17.	Md. Saju Mia	18.	Kalam
19.	Habibur Rahman	20.	Roson Ali
21.	Md. Sha Jalal	22.	Jahangir
23.	Ponir Sarkar	24.	Robeullha
25.	Sukkur Ali	26.	Din Islam
27.	Jamal Hossain	28.	Abdur Rofe
29.	Shafiul Islam	30.	Alamin
31.	Md. Samar Ali	32.	Abul Kalam
33.	Ismail Mia	34.	Almach Ali
35.	Md. Usuf	36.	Md. Sogir
37.	Md. Shajahan	38.	Rejaul
39.	Khokon	40.	Mohammad Ali
41.	Moti Miya	42.	Ali Nur
43.	Alis Islam	44.	Hanifa
45.	Md. Suruz Mia	46.	Kabir Hossain
47.	Joj Miya	48.	Masum
49.	Majaharul Islam	50.	Abul Sikdar
51.	Md. Tarikul Islam	52.	Nurul Haque
53.	Md. Shalam	54.	Ali Akbar
55.	Md. Shrafat Ali	56.	Humayun Kabir
57.	Md. Ibrahim	58.	Nur Mohammad
59.	Md. Hussain Ali	60.	Mukther

Appendix E: Focus Group Discussion Transcript

Group: Village Community	
Discussion Points	Notes
1. What is the gender profile of your area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender profile in Dudhghata village is 60% male and 40% female.
2. What are the facilities available in your area (for example hospitals, primary, secondary schools and others)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dudhghata Primary School is present within the village Community Health Clinic is present with the village to provide primary health care service to the local community Hospital is present in Sonargaon village
3. For which all facilities, you have to travel outside the village? Where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student goes to high school which is located 3 kilometres away from the village. For any kind of emergency, local people need to go Sonargaon Upazila Health complex which is about 10-15 km away from the village. Additionally, for the privet treatment they need to go Mograpara Chawrasta.
4. What are the problems that the community faces (for example infrastructure, job, education)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing river ghat is in dilapidated condition village road from Battala bazar to Purba para is kutcha which create problem during monsoon Drainage is also a problem in the village Access road for Dudhghata Primary school is not is good condition.
5. What is your expectation from this project (both positive and negative impacts)? What will be the impacts of the project on the community's livelihood and culture?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many of the landowners are now unemployed. Most of them expected a job opportunity based on their educational qualification and skill. Project should organize skill training and financial support for local people specially for youth for create livelihood option Improvement of road and drainage facility is also expected. Improvement of Madhyapara Jame Masjid is required.
6. Is there any particular sector which you think is a strength of the community (for example handicraft industry)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture is the major livelihood for all local people. People are also involved in animal husbandry.
7. Is there any grievance related to this project? Do you know how to raise a complaint?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project already started and they are expecting the development of the village by the project. If required they talk to the project officials directly who are present on site. Don't know about the grievance redressal committee or where to raise complaint formally.
8. Do you think you were informed and consulted sufficiently by the project officials?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UMPL personnel has organised meeting with during land procurement and after that also they are consulted with the villagers on regular basis.

Group: Landowners	
Discussion Points	Notes
1. What is the land related activities (residential, commercial, barren, agriculture related farming, grazing, plantation and others, given on lease for any activity such as storage)? What is the pattern of dependency on land for livelihood? Is it changing and people are moving to other occupations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed site for power plant was previously majorly used for agriculture. Apart from that few residential plots were also involved. The major crops grown are Paddy, Potato, Mustard, Wheat, Jute, green chilis, Nut etc. The major livestock reared by the community are cow, goat, duck and poultry. Majority of the landowners were completely dependent on their land for their livelihood. Most of the land owners are now buying land with the compensation amount.
2. An idea of range of sizes of land and average size of land?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average landholding size was lowest 2/3 decimal to 5 acres per family.
3. Are you satisfied with the compensation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are satisfied with the compensation they have received. However, they are dissatisfied with higher land price offered to land owners who have sell their land latter stage.
4. What all can be impacts of this project (both positive and negative impacts)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are agreed to support if this project goes in favour of their local development without disturbances. Most of them believe that direct and indirect employment opportunity will be created and they also demanded to give them priority based on their qualification, skill and experiences. Though the project site is close to residential dwellings, air, noise and sound impact will be another concerned issue raised by land owner. They usually use this land for accessing river front but now they have accessed the river front through the river ghat which is not in good condition. They have demanded to renovate the existing ghat by the project for their easy access.
5. Is there any grievance related to this project? Do you know how to raise a complaint?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During filling sand flying from project site was a problem but now this problem has been resolved. They don't know about GRC but if they have any complain they will directly raise to the UMPL person present onsite. UMPL site personnel are regular in contact with community.
6. Do you think you were informed and consulted sufficiently by the project officials?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They have informed that public meeting and one to one meeting with land owner was organized during land procurement. They do not have any complain about it.

Group: Mosque Committee	
Discussion Points	Notes
1. Details about the Mosques.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purba Para Mosque adjacent to the project site was constructed in the year 2005. The mosque is located in the north side of the project boundary. Initially it was kutcha structure in 16 decimal area and 3 decimals for proposed Madrasa building. In 2010, concrete building was constructed with the help of local people. The committee comprises of 17 members committee and all are resident of Dudhghata village. The committee comprises of President, Secretary, Treasurer, Imam, and other members. The Mosques is being used mainly for praying and conducting religious meetings as well. The resident from Purbapara those living near the UMPL project boundary are only accessing the mosque for praying. Madhya para mosque is located near about 500 meters away from the project site. It was constructed about 90 years ago. Area of the mosque is 7.5 decimal and mosque committee are planning to purchase more land for its extension.
2. What are the expectations of the community from the projects?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are expecting filling of mosque land of the Purbapara Jame Masjid and drainage system as there is existing water logging issues during monsoon. Besides this they also requested project personnel to build Mosque Varanda, Washing place. Moddhopara Jame Masjid do not have proposer access road they have requested UMPL to build a 250 ft connecting road for mosque which is emergency need. The number of people using this mosque has increased so that they are planning to reconstruct the mosque building. They have fund of 50 Lac and expecting donation from UMPL.
3. What are the worries of the community regarding this project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are worried about air and noise pollution during operational phase and requested UMPL take necessary action on this point.
4. What are the complaints regarding this project? Were they addressed properly? Do the community know about the grievance redressal mechanism?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand flying is very common complaint for the community people during sand filling. But now this problem has resolved. They are not aware about the GRM.

Group: Land Dependents	
Discussion Points	Notes
1. What are the uses of the land acquired (sharecropper, agricultural labourers)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the proposed project land, few people have taken some land on lease for doing agriculture. Apart from that fisherman used use this land for accessing river front and drying their net. But land procurement lease holder needs to find other land for taking lease for agriculture and fisherman now accessing river front through existing ghat and drying their net near ghat.
2. On an average for how long you have been using this land?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost 10-15 years they have been using this land as lease holder.
3. Do you earn from this land? If yes, for which activities (for example agriculture or any other) and how much?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major crops grown on this land are Potato. Wheat, Tomato, Green chilis Eri and Amon paddy.
4. What are your secondary sources of income?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rearing cattle, Fishing, small business, auto driving are the secondary sources of income.
5. How do you Impacted due to procurement of this land?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges faced to take other land to be taken on lease for agriculture and due to this their income becomes less. Fisher man is facing problem related to accessing river front as existing river ghat is not in good condition.
6. What are your expectations from the project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UMPL should offer employment opportunity to the impacted people. UMPL should not create environmental pollution in the local area.
7. Were you adequately informed about the process of land procurement? If yes, then by whom?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UMPL has informed all the villagers of Dudhghata village about that they want by land for setting power plant through public meeting in union parishad office. Apart from that project personnel present onsite is regularly in contact with villagers.
8. Do you have any complaints regarding this process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They have no complain regarding this process. They welcome the project and expects job opportunity and development of village infrastructure.

Group: Farmers	
Discussion Points	Notes
1. What are the common secondary occupation options (for example grazing, plantation) for the farmers?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers usually involved in agriculture as primary occupation. Apart from that they are also earn their livelihood through fishing, working as agricultural labour. small business, cattle rearing.
2. What is the shared mechanism of agricultural labourers/sharecroppers with the landowners? Who takes the decisions regarding type of crop and cultivation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lease holder shares their crop or profit with the landowners on the basis of a predetermined contract. They reported that landowners did not share the cost of production, thus, received one third of output. Lease holder take the decision that what type of crop they will produce.
3. What are the sources of water for irrigation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the farmers used river water for the irrigation. Other than that, there is no irrigation facility like bore well.
4. What is the current trend of investing in land (hybrid seeds, technology, irrigation measures)? On an average how much people invest in their land?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of land owners cultivate his own land and all of them investing on new technology and seeds to get more production.
5. Have you suffered any loss recently? If yes, then why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No
6. Is there flooding/submergence? What is the frequency? Are you impacted by this?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The flood happens every year and the entire filed are flooded with river water for most part of the monsoon as a result they are unable do agriculture during monsoon.
7. What are the impacts of this project (both positive and negative impacts)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initially during filling sand flying from .project site was a problem for local resident. But, now this problem has been resolved. They expected UMPL will take proposer measure to stop air and noise pollution.
8. Is there a growing rate of migration of farmers in this village? If yes, then why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no migrant labour present in this village. only the villagers who are involved in agriculture.
9. Is there any grievance related to this project? Do you know how to raise a complaint?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They did not know any of the GRC member and where to complaint. But UMPL personnel on site are in regular contact with them. If they have any complain they used raised this to them only.
10. Do you think you were informed and consulted sufficiently by the project officials?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UMPL has organised public meeting and one to one negotiation meeting with land owner during land procurement. Apart from that they are regularly in contact with local villagers.

Group: River water user	
Discussion Points	Notes
1. For which purpose you use the river water?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the community peoples use river water for bathing and washing clothes every day.
2. How do you access the river (for example access road or house next to river)? Are there alternative routes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before procurement of land community used to access river front through land as existing ghat is not in good condition. But after procurement and filling they need to go to river through existing ghat. But they are facing problem due bad condition of the ghat.
3. If you cannot access the river water, are there alternative sources of water?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Though every household have hand pump to extract ground water, but it is used only for drinking and cooking purposes and most of the other purposes they are dependent on river water.
4. Were you adequately informed about the impact of the land procurement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public meeting was organized by UMPL during land procurement bus access restriction use was not raised by villagers.
5. Do you have any complaints regarding this process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are facing problem to access the river front due to bad condition of existing ghat. Project should renovate the ghat as soon as possible to resolve their problem.
6. How do you think the project will impact you in the future? What can be a solution?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nearest industries located other side of the river are polluting river water by discharging chemicals to the water. If UMPL do so then it will be a big problem for them. Repairing/constructing a <i>Ghat</i> is very important for the women who uses mostly.

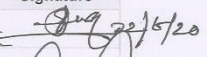
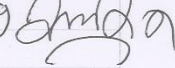
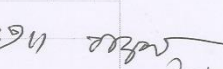
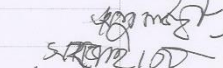
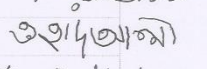
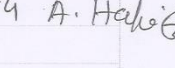
Group: Women group	
Discussion Points	Notes
1. What is the general role of women in the village (for example working, helping in agriculture/fishing, handicraft or household work)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in Dudhghata area are mostly involved in household work • Their daily activities start from 6.00 to 7.00 am in the morning, involves in cooking and cleaning, collection of firewood, taking care of children, feeding the cattle and other livestock etc. • Some of the women reported they assisted men in agriculture. • Women mostly do not go out for work outside their village.
2. What is the level of education women in the village?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 70-80% of the female passed their primary level of education.
3. What are the problems women face in the village (for example school-drop out, early marriage)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major reason for girl's dropout is poor economic condition and high cost of education. • Girls drop-out mostly after higher secondary level and get married the age of 19 to 20. • There are no cases of domestic violence and rape has been found in this area.
4. Do women in this village take part in any community level decision making activity (for example panchayat)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They do not take part in the community level decision making activity.
5. Do women own land here? What are the uses of the land?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of them reported that they don't have own the land. But they get land ownership through their family.
6. What all can be seen as potential employment opportunities for women? What kind of support (in the form for training, skill development activities, infrastructure) can help?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the participants opined that work opportunities for male family members would be a plus point if UMPL recruited them. • They have interests on different trainings like Sewing, Boutique, animal husbandry.
7. What all are the impacts of the project on women community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They don't know anything about the project and what will be the positive or negative impacts.
8. Are there existing self-help groups? If yes, what all are the activities of those groups? What are the challenges faced?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No.
11. Is there any grievance related to this project? Do you know how to raise a complaint?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are very used to bath in the river. But due to the project activity and boundary they are facing problem to reach the river. Project should renovate the ghat for their easy access. • They don't know where to raise complaint if faces any problems.
12. Do you think you were informed and consulted sufficiently by the project officials?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UMPL consulted with villagers during land procurement.

Group: Fisherman	
Discussion Points	Notes
1. How many people in the village are directly or indirectly involved in fishing or fishing related activities? For how many fishing is the primary occupation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Dudhghata village, about 100 family in the area who are directly or indirectly involved in fishing or fishing related activities. There are 50 to 60 family who used use this land to access the river front for fishing.
2. For how many months do you fish?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the fisherman are engaged in fishing for entire year and few people are involved in fishing during off season of agriculture.
3. How far do you go for fishing?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fisherman would travel up to 5 km downstream for fishing. "Faisha Jal" is reported to be the most commonly used nets for fishing.
4. Is fishing a profitable currently? Or do you face losses? If yes then why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most common fish found <i>Rohu, Chingri, Shing, Baim, Aair, Lida, Gojar</i>. But most of time they catch shrimp amount of 2 to 2.5 KG in season. During off season the amount of fish is 1 to 1.5kg. Average income during good catch is 2000-2500 BDT per day. The average income from fishing reported to be very low during off season. Fish production is reducing day by day to water pollution created the industry located in Meghnaghat area.
5. Have you taken any loan for fishing (buying boats, equipment and maintaining boat)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost everyone has taken loan for different fishing purposes. Mostly expenses their loan money for repairing boat, net, buying new boat if needed. There are available NGO named Asa, Grameen Bank, Sajida Foundation, Burro Bangladesh, Usha who provide loan based on one-year easy instalment. Loan amount started from 20,000BDT to 1.5 Lac BDT.
6. What is the proportion of motorized and non-motorized boats used for fishing?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two members used to go the fishing in a one boat. About 250 fishing boat is present in entire Dughghata Mouja and among them approximately 70% boat is motorized, and rest are non-motorized. Total 20 boat anchored in Purbapara ghat Average price of large motorized boat is about 70-80 thousand BDT.
7. Where do they sell the fish? Is there any large-scale commercial fishing activity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They used to sell their fish in two locations named Chawrasta and Bottola. But most of them sell in Chawrasta market because it is one of the largest commercial fish buy and selling market place in this area.
8. How do you think project may impact fishing activities? What are solutions you suggest?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surrounding industries are discharging the chemicals, hot water and waste which pollutes river water badly and due to the fish production is reducing day by day. If UMPL will do so then it will become a big problem for them.
9. What are the alternative employment opportunities available for you?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cattle farming, auto rickshaw driving, small scale business can be an alternative source of income.
9. Is there any grievance related to this project? Do you know how to raise a complaint?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presently they do not have any grievance. They do not know about GRC, but UMPL site personnel are regularly in contact with them.

Group: Fisherman	
Discussion Points	Notes
10. Do you think you were informed and consulted sufficiently by the project officials?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public meeting was organized by UMPL, but no separate meeting was organized with fisherman community. A separate meeting should be organized for fisherman community where they can express their need to UMPL.

Group: Youth group	
Discussion Points	Notes
1. What is the proportion of youth population to the total population?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 600 to 800 youth are living in Dudhghata village.
2. What is the average education of the youth group?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost 100% youth passed primary level. About 60% has complete their secondary and higher secondary education level. 20% of total youth population are pursuing graduation degree. An insignificant 0.2% of girls perusing higher education.
3. What are the common occupations of the youth? What percentage of the youth is unemployed? Why do you think they are unemployed (lack of education, lack of training or lack of job opportunity)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the youth are students. An average of 30-40% of total youth are now unemployed. Student drop out from school and college level due to poor socio-economic condition of the family and need to contribute in livelihood activities. Girls got married when they reach at the age of 18 or above.
4. What are the trainings or additional support which might be helpful in finding work?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training like Electrical work, Plumbing, Welding, computer, animal husbandry would be helpful for the young population to find job.
5. What are the problems that the youth face?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to Covid-19 many of youth lost their job. There are also few people reported that having training on driving and electrical works they unable to find job. if UMPL provide job opportunity then it will be great help for them.
6. Do the youth regularly migrate for work?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many youths are working outside of country liked Saudi Arabia, Dubai, Qatar, Malaysia, Lebanon, Iraq, Kuwait. In terms of decision-making, boys have the advantage to decide on any matters associated with their career, migration to other cities for work etc. while girls are not allowed to move out of their home for pursuing higher education and work.
7. What are the expectations from this project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local youth should be given priority in job opportunity in UMPL Village development work like improvement of road condition, improvement of drainage should be carried out by UMPL Environmental pollutions will be a major concern for the community during operation. So UMPL should take necessary action on that regard.
8. Were you informed about this project? Were you explained about the grievance redressal mechanism?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the youth were informed about the project from local people. They do not know about the grievance redressal mechanism however UMPL site personnel are regularly in contact with local people.
9. Are there complaints regarding this project? Were they raised and solved?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no complaint regarding this project except sand flying towards community during filling. But now this problem has been resolved.

Attendance Sheet

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION ATTENDANCE SHEET					
Location: <u>Dudhgata</u>		Date: <u>12-08-2020</u>		Time: <u>10:30</u>	
Group: <u>Village Community</u>					
Sl.	Name of Participant	Age	Occupation	Phone Number	Signature
1	মুহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর			01819144772	
2	মঃ মাহিদুল-নব্বীন			01917639	
3	মঃ মাহিদুল			888	
4	মঃ মাহিদুল			0181942394	
5					
6	মঃ মাহিদুল			01870-90320	
7	মাহিদুল ইসলাম			01820045294	
8	মঃ মাহিদুল			01837199715	
9	মঃ মাহিদুল		মহা	01831482984	A. Hakeg.
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FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION ATTENDANCE SHEET					
Location: <u>Project Site</u> <u>Dunghata</u>		Date: <u>12-08-2020</u>		Time: <u>11:30 AM</u>	
Group: <u>Land Owners</u>					
Sl.	Name of Participant	Age	Occupation	Phone Number	Signature
1	<u>শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ আলী</u>		<u>ফার্মার</u>	<u>01717316775</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
2	<u>শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ আলী</u>				
3	<u>শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ আলী</u>		<u>ফার্মার</u>	<u>01836859066</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
4	<u>শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ আলী</u>		<u>ফার্মার</u>		
5	<u>শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ আলী</u>		<u>ফার্মার</u>	<u>01836953529</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
6	<u>শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ আলী</u>			<u>0186539207</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
7	<u>শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ আলী</u>			<u>01911506011</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
8	<u>শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ আলী</u>			<u>01913-295042</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
9	<u>শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ আলী</u>			<u>01858124666</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
10	<u>শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ আলী</u>			<u>01822-987967</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
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FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION ATTENDANCE SHEET					
Location: Dudhghata		Date: 12-08-2020		Time: 9:00 AM	
Group: Mosque Committee					
Sl.	Name of Participant	Age	Occupation	Phone Number	Signature
1	Mr. Md. Arifur Rahman		✓	01717316775	[Signature]
2	Mr. Md. Arifur Rahman		✓		[Signature]
3	Mr. Md. Arifur Rahman		✓	01311506016	[Signature]
4	Mr. Md. Arifur Rahman		✓	01819144772	[Signature]
5	Mr. Md. Arifur Rahman		✓	0181482984	[Signature]
6	Mr. Md. Arifur Rahman		✓	01820045294	[Signature]
7	Mr. Md. Arifur Rahman		✓		[Signature]
8	Mr. Md. Arifur Rahman		✓		[Signature]
9	Mr. Md. Arifur Rahman		✓	01323455748	[Signature]
10	Mr. Md. Arifur Rahman		✓	01879-903020	[Signature]
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FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION ATTENDANCE SHEET					
Location: <u>Dudhghata</u>		Date: <u>12-08-2020</u>		Time: <u>4:30 PM</u>	
Group: <u>Farmers</u>					
Sl.	Name of Participant	Age	Occupation	Phone Number	Signature
1	শ্রী. রশিদুল হক	৫০	রপ্তানিকার	০১৪২৪২৪৬০০৫	শ্রী. রশিদুল হক
2	শ্রী. আমলী চাকর		রপ্তানিকার	০১৪০১৬৪৯০৪	শ্রী. আমলী চাকর
3	শ্রী. রশিদুল হক		রপ্তানিকার	০১৪৯৩৭৫৬৩৯৯	শ্রী. রশিদুল হক
4	শ্রী. আমলী চাকর		রপ্তানিকার	০১৪৩২২৩৬৭১৭	শ্রী. আমলী চাকর
5	শ্রী. রশিদুল হক		রপ্তানিকার	০১৪১১১১১১১	শ্রী. রশিদুল হক
6	শ্রী. আমলী চাকর		রপ্তানিকার	০১৪১১১১১১১	শ্রী. আমলী চাকর
7	শ্রী. রশিদুল হক		রপ্তানিকার	০১৪১১১১১১১	শ্রী. রশিদুল হক
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FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION ATTENDANCE SHEET					
Location: <u>Dudhghata</u>		Date: <u>12-08-2020</u>		Time: <u>2:30 PM</u>	
Group: <u>River Water User and Female</u>					
Sl.	Name of Participant	Age	Occupation	Phone Number	Signature
1	সম্ম. শাহজাদা (ব্রজ)		ঘরোয়া		১০/১১/১৮
2	সম্ম. মাহিনা (ব্রজ)		১১		১০/১১/১৮
3	সম্ম. রিফা (ব্রজ)		১১		১০/১১/১৮
4	সম্ম. মাহিনা (ব্রজ)		১১		১০/১১/১৮
5	সম্ম. ফাতেমা (ব্রজ)		১১		১০/১১/১৮
6	সম্ম. মনজার (ব্রজ)		১১		১০/১১/১৮
7	সম্ম. রিমঝিম (ব্রজ)		১১		১০/১১/১৮
8	সম্ম. আমমা (ব্রজ)		১১		১০/১১/১৮
9	সম্ম. আশীনা (ব্রজ)		১১		১০/১১/১৮
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FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION ATTENDANCE SHEET					
Location: <u>Dudhghata</u>		Date: <u>09.08.2020</u>		Time: <u>1:40 PM</u>	
Group: <u>Fisherman</u>					
Sl.	Name of Participant	Age	Occupation	Phone Number	Signature
1	প্রদীপ চন্দ্র	60	ফ্রিল	01875859925	
2	সাহা চন্দ্র	60	ফ্রিল	01829012899	
3	জাহান্না	40	ফ্রিল	01813349500	
4	আব্দুল্লাহ	65	ফ্রিল	01843939096	
5	লোকেশ	60	ফ্রিল	01853349078	
6	চান্দা চন্দ্র	80	ফ্রিল	01893752586	
7	মাসুদ	60	ফ্রিল	01609214412	
8	মোহাম্মদ চন্দ্র	80	ফ্রিল	01890954265	
9	জাহান্না	82	ফ্রিল	-	-
10	আব্দুল্লাহ চন্দ্র	80	ফ্রিল	01816788635	
11	আব্দুল্লাহ চন্দ্র	26	ফ্রিল	01860126278	
12	ইমদাদ চন্দ্র	82	ফ্রিল	01846848582	
13	মোহাম্মদ আব্দুল্লাহ	40	ফ্রিল	01837291824	
14	চান্দা চন্দ্র	46	ফ্রিল	01863545862	
15	আব্দুল্লাহ চন্দ্র	50	ফ্রিল	01835205414	
16	ইমদাদ চন্দ্র	68	ফ্রিল	01827940692	
17	আতিয়া	60	ফ্রিল	018551145300	
18					
19					

youth

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION ATTENDANCE SHEET					
Location: Dushghata		Date: 09-08-2020		Time: 9:50 AM	
Group: Youth					
Sl.	Name of Participant	Age	Occupation	Phone Number	Signature
1	১৭. মনোজ	17	ছাত্র	01835286849	সাব্বির
2	২৩. মনোজ	19	ছাত্র	01682055047	সাব্বির
3	২৫. মনোজ	25	ছাত্র	01893751049	সাব্বির
4	২৬. মনোজ	26	ছাত্র	01853966539	সাব্বির
5	২৭. মনোজ	19	ছাত্র	01318849866	সাব্বির
6	২৮. মনোজ	18	ছাত্র	01830532489	সাব্বির
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Primary Occupation of Working Members of the Family													
Primary Occupation													Codes: 1-Farmer, 2- Agricultural Labour, 3- Daily Labour, 4 –Fishing, 5-Rural Artisan, 6- Service (Govt.), 7 – Service (Private), 8- Industrial Worker, 9-Unemployed Seeking Employment, 10– Trading, 11 – Commercial business, shops etc., 12 – Sharecropper/ Leasee, 13 – Animal Husbandry, 14 – Small-scale Household Industry, 15 – Unpaid Family Work, 16-Others Specify
If Other, Please Specify													
Location													Location Code: 1-Within Village, 2-within Communicable distance from Village, 3- Other Union Parishad, 4- within District (Narayanganj), 5-Other Upazilas and District, 6- Other International Cities
Approximate Income (BDT in pm/pa)													
Secondary Occupation of Working Members of the Family													
Secondary Occupation													Codes: 1-Farmer, 2- Agricultural Labour, 3- Daily Labour, 4 –Fishing, 5-Rural Artisan, 6- Service (Govt.), 7 – Service (Private), 8- Industrial Worker, 9-Unemployed Seeking Employment, 10– Trading, 11 – Commercial business, shops etc., 12 – Sharecropper/ Leasee, 13 – Animal Husbandry, 14 – Small-scale Household Industry, 15 – Unpaid Family Work, 16-Others Specify
If Other, Please Specify													
Location													Location Code: 1-Within Village, 2-within Communicable distance from Village, 3- Other Union Parishad, 4- within District (Narayanganj), 5-Other Upazilas and District, 6- Other International Cities
Approximate Income (BDT in pm/pa)													
General Details													
Religion												Codes: 1-Muslim, 2-Hindu, 3-Other specify	
Status of accommodation												Codes: 1-Owned, 2-Rented, 3-Other specify	
Quality of Life													
Electricity	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>		Any other light source, specify: Solar <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene <input type="checkbox"/> Bio-gas <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input type="checkbox"/>								
Source of Drinking Water	Pond <input type="checkbox"/>		Tap Water <input type="checkbox"/>		Tube Well/Deep Tube Well <input type="checkbox"/>		River/Khal (Canal) <input type="checkbox"/>		Other <input type="checkbox"/> Specify-				
Drinking water source	Own <input type="checkbox"/>		Shared <input type="checkbox"/>										
Source of Water for Domestic purpose (cleaning Utensil/ washing/ bathing)	Pond <input type="checkbox"/>		Tap Water <input type="checkbox"/>		Tube Well/ Deep Tube Well <input type="checkbox"/>		Khal (Canal) <input type="checkbox"/>		Other Specify <input type="checkbox"/>				
Sanitation Arrangement			Open defecation <input type="checkbox"/>		Non-sanitary/ Kutch <input type="checkbox"/>		Sanitary non-water sealed <input type="checkbox"/>		Sanitary with water sealed <input type="checkbox"/>				
Fuel for cooking/heating	Coal <input type="checkbox"/>	Gul <input type="checkbox"/>	Firewood <input type="checkbox"/>		LPG <input type="checkbox"/>		Kerosene <input type="checkbox"/>		Other Specify <input type="checkbox"/>				
	Bio-gas <input type="checkbox"/>		Dried Cow dung with straw, leafs <input type="checkbox"/>										
Fuel Source (specifically for Firewood)													

Residence details					
Size of the residence (In Decimal/ Satak)					
Whether the residential land was procured for the Project?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>	
If yes how much cash price you have received for land					
If yes how much cash price you have received for assets on land					
Any other compensation has been received					
If no, distance of the residence from the nearest land being acquired. (In meters)					
Typology of Housing/Accommodation Structure (Residing housing structure only)	Roof	Wall		Floor	Boundary
	RCC <input type="checkbox"/>	Brick/ Cement <input type="checkbox"/>	Tin (GI Sheet) <input type="checkbox"/>	Mud/ cow dung <input type="checkbox"/>	Bricks/cement <input type="checkbox"/>
	Straw/ bamboo/ polythene/plastic / canvas <input type="checkbox"/>	Mud/ un--burnt Bricks <input type="checkbox"/>		Wood /bamboo <input type="checkbox"/>	Barbed Wire <input type="checkbox"/> Mud wall <input type="checkbox"/>
	Tin (GI Sheet) <input type="checkbox"/>	Straw/ bamboo/ polythene/plastic / canvas <input type="checkbox"/>		Brick /Cement <input type="checkbox"/>	Vegetation <input type="checkbox"/>
	Tally <input type="checkbox"/>	Wood <input type="checkbox"/>		Floor Tiles <input type="checkbox"/>	Dry Wood <input type="checkbox"/>
	Others, specify	Others, specify		Other, specify	No Boundary <input type="checkbox"/>
What are the movable assets that you own? (tick all applicable)	Refrigerator <input type="checkbox"/>	Television <input type="checkbox"/>	Cable TV/DTH connection <input type="checkbox"/>	Cycle <input type="checkbox"/>	Three-Wheeler <input type="checkbox"/>
	Bike/Two-wheeler <input type="checkbox"/>	Mobile/Telephone <input type="checkbox"/>	Computer <input type="checkbox"/>	Sewing Machine <input type="checkbox"/>	Ceiling Fan <input type="checkbox"/>
	Water Pump Set <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixer/Grinder <input type="checkbox"/>	Radio <input type="checkbox"/>	Others <input type="checkbox"/> Specify-	
Land ownership	Private land	Govt land	Others		
Total Land Details					
What is the total size of land you cultivate?		Own Land (In Decimal/ Satak):		Lease Land (In Decimal/ Satak):	
Type of Land		Single Crop <input type="checkbox"/> Area- Double Crop <input type="checkbox"/> Area- Multi Crop <input type="checkbox"/> Area-		Single Crop <input type="checkbox"/> Area- Double Crop <input type="checkbox"/> Area- Multi Crop <input type="checkbox"/> Area-	
What is the remaining size of land you cultivate presently after procurement?		Own Land (In Decimal/ Satak):		Lease Land (In Decimal/ Satak):	
Income from this land (In BDT)					
Details of Land Procured by UMPL					
What is the land size that has been procured by the UMPL? (Decimal/Satak)					
How much cash price you have been received for land					
Any other compensation you have received other than land price					
What is the type of land?		Single Crop <input type="checkbox"/>	Double Crop <input type="checkbox"/>	Multi Crop <input type="checkbox"/>	
Was cultivation done by you and your family members?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Did you also hire agri. labours for cultivation?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
If yes, how many?			Male:	Female:	
What was average daily wage paid to the workers? (In Taka)			Male:	Female:	
In which season you hired workers? (Aush/Amon/Boro)					
Where did the Agri. Labours come from? (within Dudhghata/outside)					
Was your land parcel given on lease / rent/ under share cropping before procurement by UMPL?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Please specify the type:
If yes, how many (i.e. no. of lease/ tenants/ sharecroppers)					
How are you going to compensate their losses?			Cash compensation/ Can lease/ rent my other land parcel/ No compensation		
How many crops did you cultivate in a year before land procurement?	Crops	Summer (1)	Rainy (2)	Winter (3)	
	Paddy				
	Grains/ Pulses				
	Vegetables				
Was harvest crop sold: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (If yes % of Total Crop Production)	Summer	Rainy		Winter	
	Self-Consumption <input type="checkbox"/>	Self-Consumption <input type="checkbox"/>		Self-Consumption <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Market Sale <input type="checkbox"/>	Market Sale <input type="checkbox"/>		Market Sale <input type="checkbox"/>	
What was the approximate annual income from the land to be acquired? (In taka)					
Any assets were present within the acquired land?	Shallow pump	Dug-well	Hand pump	Granary	Others, Specify
Number of asset					

How many Timber, Fruit bearing and Bamboo trees you have on the that land before procurement?	Timber:	Fruit bearing:	Bamboo:
Have you received any compensation of the tree			
Household Expenditure			
What is the average monthly expenditure of the family (In BDT):			
PAP's Training Need Assessment			
What are your interest areas to undertake skill improvement training program?			
Grievance Redressal Mechanism During Land Purchase			
Do you know about the project's Grievance Redressal Mechanism? (yes-1, no-2)	Do you have contact details of the members of the GRC? (yes-1, no-2)	Any complaint / grievance issues, you had during land procurement? (Regarding payment, disturbances due to project activities, transfer of land, livelihood compensation, any other	Was that resolved to your satisfaction? (yes/on)
			Any other grievance/ suggestions you want to inform us?
Vulnerability of the Land Parcels to be Acquired due to Climatic Factors			
Has the land procured by UMPL been affected by recent flooding?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, how many times has it happened in the past 10 years?			
If Yes, what has been the impact of the recent flooding on the land procured by UMPL?		Codes: 1 – Submergence, 2 – Crop Loss, 3 – Loss of Fertility, 4 – Land Rendered Uncultivable, 5 – Loss of Trees, 6 – Livestock, 7 – Loss of housing structure, 8 -Other Specify.	

Survey Questionnaire for Land Dependent

Household Socio-Economic Survey for Land Dependent													
Date											Name of Respondent		Photograph
Name of Investigator													
Name of Village/Para													
Ward No.											Relationship with PAP		
Union Parishad													
Name of the PAP (Land Lease/Sharecropper/ Agricultural Worker/ Fisher Man)													
Family Member Details (Details of All Family Members)													
Name of the Household members	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	Mention Relationship of PAP with HOH
Relationship with Head of Household	HOH												Codes: 1-HOH, 2-Mother, 3-Father, 4- Wife, 5 – Husband, 6-Daughter, 7-Son, 8-Brother, 9-Sister, 10-Son-in-Law, 11-Daughter -in-Law, 12-Grandson, 13-Grand-daughter, 14- Brother-in-Law, 15-Sister-in-Law, 16-Niece, 17-Nephew, 18 – Other specify
Age													
Sex													Code: 1-Male, 2-Female, 3-Transgender
Marital Status													Codes: 1-Married, 2- Unmarried, 3- Divorced/Separated, 4-Widowed
Highest Level of Education													Codes: 1-Illiterate, 2-Functionally Literate, 3- Primary, 4-Upper Primary, 5-Secondary, 6-Higher Secondary, 7-Graduation, 8-Post Graduation
Continuing Education (Yes/No)													1-Yes, 2-No
Does the member suffer from any Disability?													Codes: 1-No Disability, 2-Mental, 3-Visual, 4-Speech, 5-Locomotor, 6-Hearing, 7-Multiple

Primary Occupation of Working Members of the Family													
Primary Occupation													Codes: 1-Farmer, 2- Agricultural Labour, 3- Daily Labour, 4 -Fishing, 5-Rural Artisan, 6-Service (Govt.), 7 - Service (Private), 8- Industrial Worker, 9-Unemployed Seeking Employment, 10- Trading, 11 - Commercial business, shops etc., 12 - Sharecropper/ Leasee, 13 - Animal Husbandry, 14 - Small-scale Household Industry, 15 - Unpaid Family Work, 16-Others Specify
If Other, Please Specify													
Location													Location Code: 1-Within Village, 2-within Communicable distance from Village, 3- Other Union Parishad, 4- within District (Narayanganj), 5-Other Upazilas and District, 6- Other International Cities
Approximate Income (BDT in pm/pa)													
Secondary Occupation of Working Members of the Family													
Secondary Occupation													Codes: 1-Farmer, 2- Agricultural Labour, 3- Daily Labour, 4 -Fishing, 5-Rural Artisan, 6-Service (Govt.), 7 - Service (Private), 8- Industrial Worker, 9-Unemployed Seeking Employment, 10- Trading, 11 - Commercial business, shops etc., 12 - Sharecropper/ Leasee, 13 - Animal Husbandry, 14 - Small-scale Household Industry, 15 - Unpaid Family Work, 16-Others Specify
If Other, Please Specify													
Location													Location Code: 1-Within Village, 2-within Communicable distance from Village, 3- Other Union Parishad, 4- within District (Narayanganj), 5-Other Upazilas and District, 6- Other International Cities
Approximate Income (BDT in pm/pa)													
General Details													
Religion												Codes: 1-Muslim, 2-Hindu, 3-Other specify	
Status of accommodation												Codes: 1-Owned, 2-Rented, 3-Other specify	
Quality of Life													
Electricity	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>		Any other light source, specify: Solar <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene <input type="checkbox"/> Bio-gas <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input type="checkbox"/>								
Source of Drinking Water	Pond <input type="checkbox"/>		Tap Water <input type="checkbox"/>		Tube Well/Deep Tube Well <input type="checkbox"/>		River/Khal (Canal) <input type="checkbox"/>		Other <input type="checkbox"/> Specify-				
Drinking water source	Own <input type="checkbox"/>		Shared <input type="checkbox"/>										
Source of Water for Domestic purpose (cleaning Utensil/ washing/ bathing)	Pond <input type="checkbox"/>		Tap Water <input type="checkbox"/>		Tube Well/ Deep Tube Well <input type="checkbox"/>		Khal (Canal) <input type="checkbox"/>		Other Specify <input type="checkbox"/>				
Sanitation Arrangement			Open defecation <input type="checkbox"/>		Non-sanitary/ Kutcha <input type="checkbox"/>		Sanitary non-water sealed <input type="checkbox"/>		Sanitary with water sealed <input type="checkbox"/>				
Fuel for cooking/heating	Coal <input type="checkbox"/>	Gul <input type="checkbox"/>	Firewood <input type="checkbox"/>		LPG <input type="checkbox"/>		Kerosene <input type="checkbox"/>		Other Specify <input type="checkbox"/>				
	Bio-gas <input type="checkbox"/>		Dried Cow dung with straw, leafs <input type="checkbox"/>										
Fuel Source (specifically for Firewood)													
Residence details													
Typology of Housing/Accommodation Structure (Residing housing structure only)	Roof		Wall		Floor		Boundary						
	RCC <input type="checkbox"/>		Brick/ Cement <input type="checkbox"/>		Tin (GI Sheet) <input type="checkbox"/>		Mud/ cow dung <input type="checkbox"/>		Bricks/cement <input type="checkbox"/>				
	Straw/ bamboo/ polythene/plastic / canvas <input type="checkbox"/>		Mud/ un--burnt Bricks <input type="checkbox"/>		Wood /bamboo <input type="checkbox"/>				Barbed Wire <input type="checkbox"/> Mud wall <input type="checkbox"/>				

	Tin (GI Sheet) <input type="checkbox"/>	Straw/ bamboo/ polythene/plastic / canvas <input type="checkbox"/>	Brick /Cement <input type="checkbox"/>	Vegetation <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Tally <input type="checkbox"/>	Wood <input type="checkbox"/>	Floor Tiles <input type="checkbox"/>	Dry Wood <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Others, specify	Others, specify	Other, specify	No Boundary <input type="checkbox"/>	
What are the movable assets that you own? (tick all applicable)	Refrigerator <input type="checkbox"/>	Television <input type="checkbox"/>	Cable TV/DTH connection <input type="checkbox"/>	Cycle <input type="checkbox"/>	Three-Wheeler <input type="checkbox"/>
	Bike/Two-wheeler <input type="checkbox"/>	Mobile/Telephone <input type="checkbox"/>	Computer <input type="checkbox"/>	Sewing Machine <input type="checkbox"/>	Ceiling Fan <input type="checkbox"/>
	Water Pump Set <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixer/Grinder <input type="checkbox"/>	Radio <input type="checkbox"/>	Others <input type="checkbox"/>	Specify-
Land Dependency on Land Procured by UMPL					
Type dependency on the land acquired for UMPL	Land Lease		Sharecropper		Agriculture Labour
Engagement in a year					
What is the land size that has been acquired for the UMPL Project you were dependent on? (Decimal/Satak)					
Have you received any compensation from the landowner?					
What is the type of land?	Single Crop <input type="checkbox"/>	Double Crop <input type="checkbox"/>	Multi Crop <input type="checkbox"/>		
Was cultivation done by you and your family members?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Did you also hire agri. labours for cultivation?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>		
If yes, how many?	Male:		Female:		
What was average daily wage paid to the workers? (in Taka)	Male:		Female:		
In which season you hired workers? (Aush/Amon/Boro)					
Where did the Agri. Labours come from? (within Dudhghata/outside)					
How many crops did you cultivate in a year before land procurement?	Crops	Summer (1)	Rainy (2)	Winter (3)	
	Paddy				
	Grains/ Pulses				
	Vegetables				
Was harvest crop sold: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (If yes % of Total Crop Production)	Summer	Rainy		Winter	
	Self-Consumption <input type="checkbox"/>	Self-Consumption <input type="checkbox"/>		Self-Consumption <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Market Sale <input type="checkbox"/>	Market Sale <input type="checkbox"/>		Market Sale <input type="checkbox"/>	
What was the approximate annual income from the land has been procured? (in BDT)					
Any assets were present within the procured land before procurement?	Shallow pump	Dug-well	Hand pump	Granary	Others, Specify
Number of assets					
Details of Land Presently Available with PAP other than land procured by UMPL					
What is the remaining size of land you cultivate presently?	Own Land (In Decimal/ Satak):		Lease Land (In Decimal/ Satak):		
Income from this land (In BDT)					
Fisher Man (Please fill if Primary or Secondary Occupation is Fishing)					
Please specify your dependency on the land for fishing before procurement by UMPL					
Please specify the problem you are facing due to land procurement?					
Household Expenditure					
What is the average monthly expenditure of the family (in Taka):					
PAP's Training Need Assessment					
What are your interest areas to undertake skill improvement training program?					

Grievance Redressal Mechanism During Land Purchase				
Do you know about the project's Grievance Redressal Mechanism? (yes-1, no-2)	Do you have contact details of the members of the GRC? (yes-1, no-2)	Any complaint / grievance issues, you had during land procurement? (Regarding payment, disturbances due to project activities, transfer of land, livelihood compensation, any other	Was that resolved to your satisfaction? (yes/on)	Any other grievance/ suggestions you want to inform us?
Vulnerability of the Land Parcels to be Acquired due to Climatic Factors				
Has the land procured by UMPL been affected by recent flooding?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, how many times has it happened in the past 10 years?				
If Yes, what has been the impact of the recent flooding on the land procured by UMPL?			Codes: 1 – Submergence, 2 – Crop Loss, 3 – Loss of Fertility, 4 – Land Rendered Uncultivable, 5 - Loss of Trees, 6 – Livestock, 7 – Loss of housing structure, 8 -Other Specify.	

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