

ResettlementKata KaPlan I forSubproject

March- 2012

BAN: Preparing the Participatory Small-Scale Water Resources Sector Project)

Prepared by Local Government Engineering Department.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One of the components of the Participatory Small-Scale Water Resources Sector Project (the Project) is to construct water management infrastructure. The main objective of the Project is to enhance agricultural production, poverty reduction and economic growth in subproject areas. The Project objectives will be achieved through the participation of stakeholders in identification, implementation, improvement, subsequent operation and maintenance of infrastructures and small scale water resources management systems.

The Project infrastructure is diversified, including: re-excavation and improvement of *khal* (channels, or rivulets); construction of levees on the bank of *khal*; construction and supplementary irrigation in monsoon/dry season. In addition, suitable hydraulic structures will be constructed

The Resettlement Plan (RP) for Kata Khal subproject is updated using detailed design, done in February 2012. As part of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), a census/ socioeconomic survey (SES) was undertaken upon completion of the Subproject's detailed design (DD) to identify all affected persons (APs), their socioeconomic status, and the extent to which they will be affected, including an assessment of their residual properties/assets in the locality. Based on the DMS, this finalized RP has been prepared.

The Kata Khal Subproject area is located in Mohajanpur Union, Muzibnagar Upazila, Meherpur District. The subproject is bounded by Bhairab River on north, south and east and feeder road from Meharpur to Damurhuda on the west.

The subproject as proposed has a gross benefited area of 274 ha with a net benefited area of 221 ha. The total catchment area of the *khal* is 274 ha; but the *khal* is silted to a large extent leading to extensive crop loss due to shortage of irrigation water in dry Season,s and late drainage at the end of Monsoon. Excavating the *khal* will remove the drainage congestion. Drainage improvement will also release some areas for Rabi crops and facilitates plantation of HYV Boro in timely

The subproject will not acquire any private land as all the land within the *khal* land required for the the place where the culverts regulator and improvement of the rural road along the right bank of Kata Khal are on are going to be constructed are *khas* (owned by the Government) land. Some people have grown trees on the bank of the Khal for generations. Due to the proposed re-excavation of the *khal* on the *khas* land, and it is estimated twenty that the subproject will affect 20 affected households (AHHs) with a population of 80 will lose their trees, as well as use bank of growing trees. Neither homesteads nor Commercial Business Enterprises (CBEs) will be affected by the subproject, so no relocation of residential structures or CBEs are required. There are no indigenous people (IP) in the area and no negative social impacts were indicated in Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) or from the household survey¹

¹ Resettlement required for this subproject, but according to the approved Resettlement Framework (RF), where resettlement does occur it will be implemented in all subprojects in accordance with the policy on involuntary resettlement of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and following The *Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance* (ordinance II of 1982) and its subsequent amendments in 1993 and 1994. The RF applies to all involuntary resettlement effects, including displacement of non-titled people, arising from land acquisition or conversion, or any other effects that result from project works. Those affected will be helped to maintain at least their standard of living at pre-project level. All losses, including of land, crops, trees, structures, business, employment, and workdays and wages, will be fully compensated, including those incurred by non-titled people.

The 61 twenty affected households, as per the entitlement matrix, losing will be compensated for their temporary trees use bank of growing trees and permanent access to the *khas* (Government) land and loss of trees by market value of the trees. As all of these AHHs are landless or marginal farmers, they will also receive income-generation oriented training and employment measures under the three following income-generation sub-components of the subproject.

1. *Sub-component: (a)* Community-based routine maintenance of the canal and other water management facilities. The activities under this are: (i) organizing canal maintenance groups, (ii) skills training and capacity building (iii) delivery of basic tools and equipment.(v) engaging APs as workers in the subproject.
2. *Sub-component: (b)* Social forestry, site plantation, and nursery development. The activities are: (i) organizing Community Forestry Groups (CFGs), (ii) skills training of CFGs, (iii) tree plantation for canals (iv) seeds and saplings for establishing nurseries.
3. *Sub-component: (c)* Income generation using existing water resources by implementing activities, such as, (i) strengthening self-help groups (SHGs), (ii) skills training and capacity building of groups, (iv) initial supplies and inputs of fisher-lings, and hand tools.

The twenty

As the subproject has a very *non-significant* impact on the property or livelihood of the AHHs, the APs themselves in focus group discussions have indicated that they will get more benefit from the subproject than loss. They will also be beneficiaries, having the land they use protected from flash flooding and water-logging and able to retain monsoon water within the subproject area for irrigation in the winter season. Fishing (both open water and cultured) opportunities will also be enhanced and improve their socio-economic condition.

There will not be any negative impacts on common property resources (CPRs) such as mosques, schools, or Union Parishad offices.

The subproject's policy is to minimize adverse resettlement impacts and reduce the number of affected persons (APs) by continuously reviewing the design to minimize land acquisition and resettlement requirements. All possible means have been explored to minimize or avoid resettlement and land acquisition impacts by modifying the engineering design. This has been carried out in close consultation with those affected people. No works under any contract awarded under the subproject will commence until all required compensation payments and/or other assistance have been made available to those affected.

As the subproject will have minimum resettlement effects and the scope for resettlement will not be large, establishment of a Resettlement Unit to take care of resettlement issues independently will not be necessary. Integrated Water Resources Management Unit (IWRMU), with the support of the Project Implementation Consultants (PIC), will prepare RPs during the preparation stage of candidate subprojects. The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) will appoint a Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) within the IWRMU will manage RP implementation and monitoring.

Social preparation is an essential part of the planning and implementation of the resettlement process. The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and Upazila officers will in conjunction with Water Management Cooperative Association (WMCA)/Union Parishad (UP) representative inform APs of the subproject impacts, and their entitlements and rehabilitation options under the RP. Copies of the draft RP will be distributed amongst the WMCA including APs.

A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) formed by the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRDC) in March 2011 vide gazette Notification 46.068.004.00.002.2011-161 of dated 10-03-2011. Any grievances submitted to the GRC will be resolved within stipulated period.

Internal monitoring will be carried out by IWRMU's Environment and Safeguards Section with support from the CRO, field staff at LGED district and upazila offices and PIC Resettlement Specialist will establish a monthly monitoring system and prepare a Monthly Progress Report on all aspects of RP implementation. LGED will also report to ADB on land acquisition and resettlement and social development in the Quarterly Progress Report.

This subproject does not have any budget for land acquisition as all the land is khas land, owned by the Government. *As per the Resettlement Framework the full costs of compensation will be the responsibility of the LGED. and special assistance to vulnerable AHHs Tk. 165,762.00*

RESETTLEMENT PLAN FOR KATA KHAL SUBPROJECT

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected People
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CAD	Command Area Development
CBE	Commercial and Business Enterprise
CCL	Cash Compensation under Law
CFG	Community Forestry Group
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CRO	Chief Resettlement Officer
DC	Deputy Commissioner (Chief executive officer of District)
DD	Detailed Design
DEO	District Engineers Office of LGED
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	Executing Agency
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EP	Entitled Person
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMD	Flood Management and Drainage
GRC	Grievance Review Committee
HH	Household
HHH	Household Head
IA	Implementing Agency
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IGP	Income Generating Program
INGO	Implementing NGO
IP	Indigenous People
IPSAP	Indigenous People's Specific Action Plan
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
IWRMU	Integrated Water Resource Management Unit of LGED
JVT	Joint Verification Team
LA	Land Acquisition
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAO	Land Administration Office
LAP	Land Acquisition Proposal
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LMS	Land Market Survey
MARV	Maximum Allowable Replacement Value
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals (2015)
MIS	Management Information System
MoLGRDC	Ministry of Local Government, Regional Development and Cooperatives
NPRR	<i>Draft</i> National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation
PD	Project Director
PIC	Project Implementation Consultants
PMO	Project Management Office
PRA	Participatory Rural AppraisalResources Sector
PVAT	Property Value Assessment Team
PWD	Public Works Department
O&M	Operation and Maintenance

RAC	Resettlement Advisory Committee
RF	Resettlement Framework
RC	Resettlement Coordinator
RCC	Reinforced Concrete
RCO	Resettlement Co-coordinator
RF	Resettlement Framework
RoW	Right Of Way
RRP	Report and Recommendation to the President (ADB)
SES	Socioeconomic SurveySSW-1 SSWR Development Project Phase 1 (alternative acronym for SSWRSDP)
SSW-2	SSWR Development Project Phase 2
SSWR	Small Scale Water Resources
SSWRSDP	Small Scale Water Resource Sector Development Project
WMCA	Water Management Cooperative Association

Glossary

Affected Person (AP)	Any persons, households, firms, or private institutions affected by a project financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB).
<i>Aman</i>	Wet season rice
<i>Aus</i>	Early wet season rice
<i>Beel</i>	Natural depression that may or may not retain water throughout the year
Cash Compensation under Law (CCL)	CCL comprises all land acquisition compensation under <i>The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance</i> 1982. The Project, to meet the ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, also provides Project resettlement grants in addition to CCL
<i>Char</i> Land	Accreted land by deposition of sand and silt in rivers
Decimal	100 Decimal = 1 Acre. Bangladeshi agrometrology unit of measurement, a traditional measuring unit
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income, and other assets caused by a project
Encroacher	People with legal holdings who illegally extend their holdings onto (usually) public land.
Entitled Person	An entitled person (EP) is one who has lost his/her assets or income directly/indirectly due to the Project intervention and is eligible to receive compensation from the DC office and/or cash grant from LGED
Functionally Landless Farmer Household	Farmer owning less than 0.2 ha of land A household includes all persons living and eating together (sharing the same kitchen and cooking food together as a single-family unit).
Informal Settlers	HHs living on others' land, with permission. These are <i>Uthulies</i>
<i>Khal</i>	Channel, Rivulet
<i>Khas</i> Land	In Bangladesh, Government Land
Land Acquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land he/she owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purpose in return for fair compensation.
<i>Mauza</i>	A Mauza Revenue Village is the lowest unit of land administration in Bangladesh. Alternative spellings are Mauja or Mouza.
<i>Rabi</i>	The spring harvest, in contrast to the Kharif autumn (monsoon) harvest
Rehabilitation	The process to restore income earning capacity, production levels, and living standards in a longer term. Rehabilitation measures are provided in the Entitlement Matrix as an integral part of the entitlements.
Relocation	The physical relocation of an affected person from his/her pre project place of residence.
Replacement Cost	The cost of replacing lost assets and incomes, including cost of transactions.
Resettlement Effects	All negative situations directly caused by a project, including

	loss of land, property, income generation opportunity, and cultural assets.
Resettlement Framework (RF)	Adopted at the time of the Loan Agreement, the RF lays out the policy, principles, procedures and entitlements, as well as the institutional responsibilities to be followed in preparing subproject RPs under the Loan. The RF is Supplementary Appendix K: <i>Resettlement Framework for Riverbank Protection Works</i> to the Project's RRP of October 2002. ²
Resettlement Plan (RP)	A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Severely Affected Person (SAP)	A person who will (i) lose more than 10% of total agriculture/aquaculture land holding, and/or (ii) relocate, and/or (iii) lose more than 10% of total income sources due to a project.
Squatter	One that squats: as <i>a</i> : one that settles on property without right or title or payment of rent <i>b</i> : one that settles on public land under government regulation with the purpose of acquiring title.
Union Parishad	The Union <i>Parishad</i> is one of the lowest administrative units in Bangladesh, part of a four- tier local government, namely <i>Gram</i> (Village) <i>Parishad</i> , Union <i>Parishad</i> , <i>Upazila</i> (Subdistrict) <i>Parishad</i> and <i>Zila</i> (District) <i>Parishad</i> .
Uthulies	Long Term Squatters. Also called Informal Settlers, i.e., HHs on others' land with permission.
Vita	High, raised land, often used for residential purposes
Vulnerable Households	For this Project, vulnerable groups are defined as APs who suffer more - economically and socially - from relocation than other affected population. Based on past experiences from similar Projects, the vulnerable groups include (i) women-headed HHs; (ii) landless HHs (those without agricultural land, and depend largely on day labor for survival); (iii) disabled HHs heads (iv) HHs having residual agricultural land less than 1 acre or losing more than 10% of their income from agriculture due to acquisition and (v) Those APs who have gone below the poverty line due to the subproject. ³

² http://www.adb.org/Documents/Resettlement_Plans/BAN/Jamuna_Meghna_River/default.asp

³ Poverty levels have been determined by ADB TA 7041-BAN, to be ready for use by Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS).

RESETTLEMENT PLAN FOR SWARNA KHALI KHAL SUBPROJECT

A. Project Background and Description

1. Background

a. The Project

1. The Small Scale Water Resources Sector Project (the Project) intends to increase agricultural production while reducing poverty in subproject areas through sustainable stakeholder-driven, small-scale water resources (SSWR) management systems; and to internalize and institutionalize participatory processes through strengthening of LGED's Integrated Water Resource Management Unit (IWRMU)⁴ to plan, implement, monitor and support sustainable SSWR development. LGED is the Project's Executing Agency (EA).

2. The Project objectives will be achieved through the participation of stakeholders in identification, implementation, improvement and management of water management related infrastructures. The Project infrastructure is diversified, including: re-excavation and improvement of *khal* (channels, or rivulets); construction of levees on the bank of *khal*; construction and supplementary irrigation in monsoon/dry season. In addition, suitable hydraulic structures will be constructed.

b. Kata Khal Subproject Resettlement Plan

3. The Resettlement Plan (RP) for Kata Khal Subproject is updated using Detailed Design, done in February 2012. As part of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), a census/socioeconomic survey (SES) was undertaken upon completion of the subproject's detailed design (DD) to identify all affected persons (APs), their socioeconomic status, and the extent to which they will be affected, including an assessment of their residual properties/assets in the locality. The current document have been prepared taking into account the findings of sample survey data, field visits, and meetings with different levels of stakeholders, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). The RP identifies:

- Extent of losses
- Policies and legal framework followed
- Provision for compensation and income restoration programs
- Provision for assisting vulnerable and any indirectly affected APs to re-establish their incomes
- Responsibilities of Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO), Resettlement Coordinator (RC), Community Organizer (CO) and others having a key role in delivering and monitoring the RP implementation measures

4. The Resettlement Framework (RF) provides *guidelines* for the formulation of subproject resettlement plans under the Project and is not a planning document. It is based on national land acquisition and requisition laws (specifically, *Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982*), the draft *National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation* (NPRR), 2007 and ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (1995). The RF will apply to all subprojects to be implementation under the Project. It will ensure that all APs – titled and non-titled – will be eligible for appropriate compensation packages under the Project. The RP will refer to RF for procedures to be followed.

⁴ IWRMU structure and tasks are explained in Supplementary Appendix B – Project Implementation Arrangements prepared by ADB TA 7041-BAN.

5. The ADB's *OM Section F2/BP* (29 October 2003) paras 26 and 27, specifies that a full resettlement plan will include a statement of involuntary resettlement objectives and strategy, with (i) organizational responsibilities; (ii) community participation and disclosure arrangements; (iii) findings of the socioeconomic survey and social and gender analysis; (iv) legal framework, including eligibility criteria and an entitlement matrix; (v) mechanisms for resolution of conflicts and appeals procedures; (vi) identification of alternative sites and selection; (vii) inventory, valuation of, and compensation for, lost assets; (viii) landownership, tenure, acquisition, and transfer; (ix) access to training, employment, and credit; (x) shelter, infrastructure, and social services; (xi) environmental protection and management; (xii) monitoring and evaluation; (xiii) a detailed cost estimate with budget provisions; and (xiv) an implementation schedule, showing how activities will be scheduled with time-bound actions in coordination with the civil works.

6. Note that if subproject impacts are *insignificant*, i.e., the number of people physically displaced or losing 10% or more of their income producing assets is two hundred or more a full RP is required by ADB policy, *in which case the subproject will be rejected*. If the impact is *insignificant*, less than two hundred persons, a short RP will be sufficient to meet ADB policy requirements. If no involuntary resettlement effects are foreseen, no RP will be prepared. As the subprojects will have only short resettlement plans, they will cover the same issues as that of a full resettlement plan, *as relevant*, but in less detail (OMS F2/BP, Para 27). They will also ensure that adequate compensation, rehabilitation, and relocation arrangements are planned and budgeted based on updated information from the DMS. Figure 1: Location of Sample Subprojects.

2. The Kata Khal Subproject Description

4. The Kata Khal Subproject is located in Mohajanpur Union of Muzibnagar Upazila under Meherpur District in between Latitudes 23° 40' 07" to 23° 43' 26" N and Longitudes 88° 38' E to 88° 43' E. detail map showing the Subproject in Figure-1 and Subproject in the Upazilashown Map in Figure-2

Figure 1: Location of the Subproject w the UpazilaMap

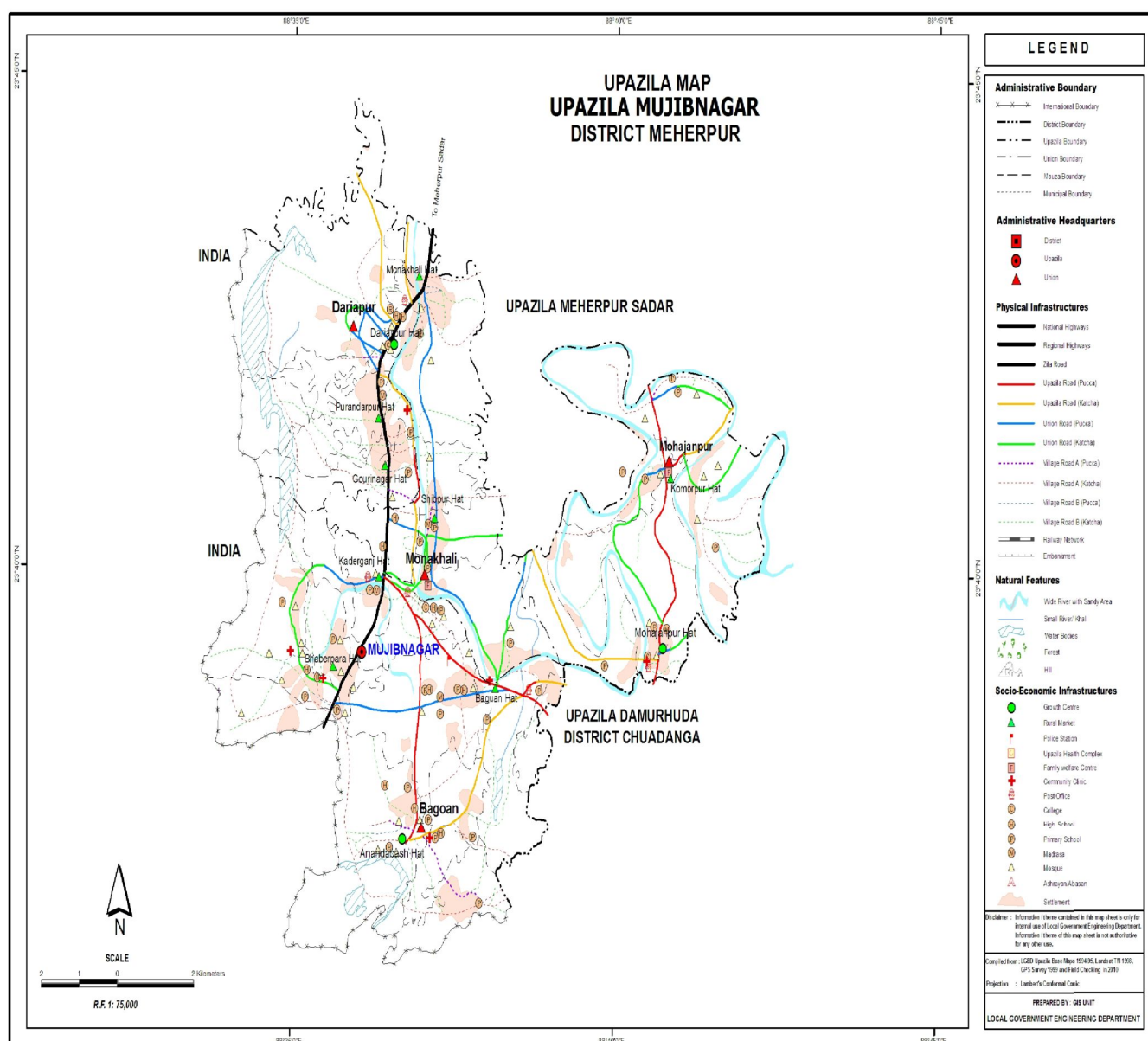
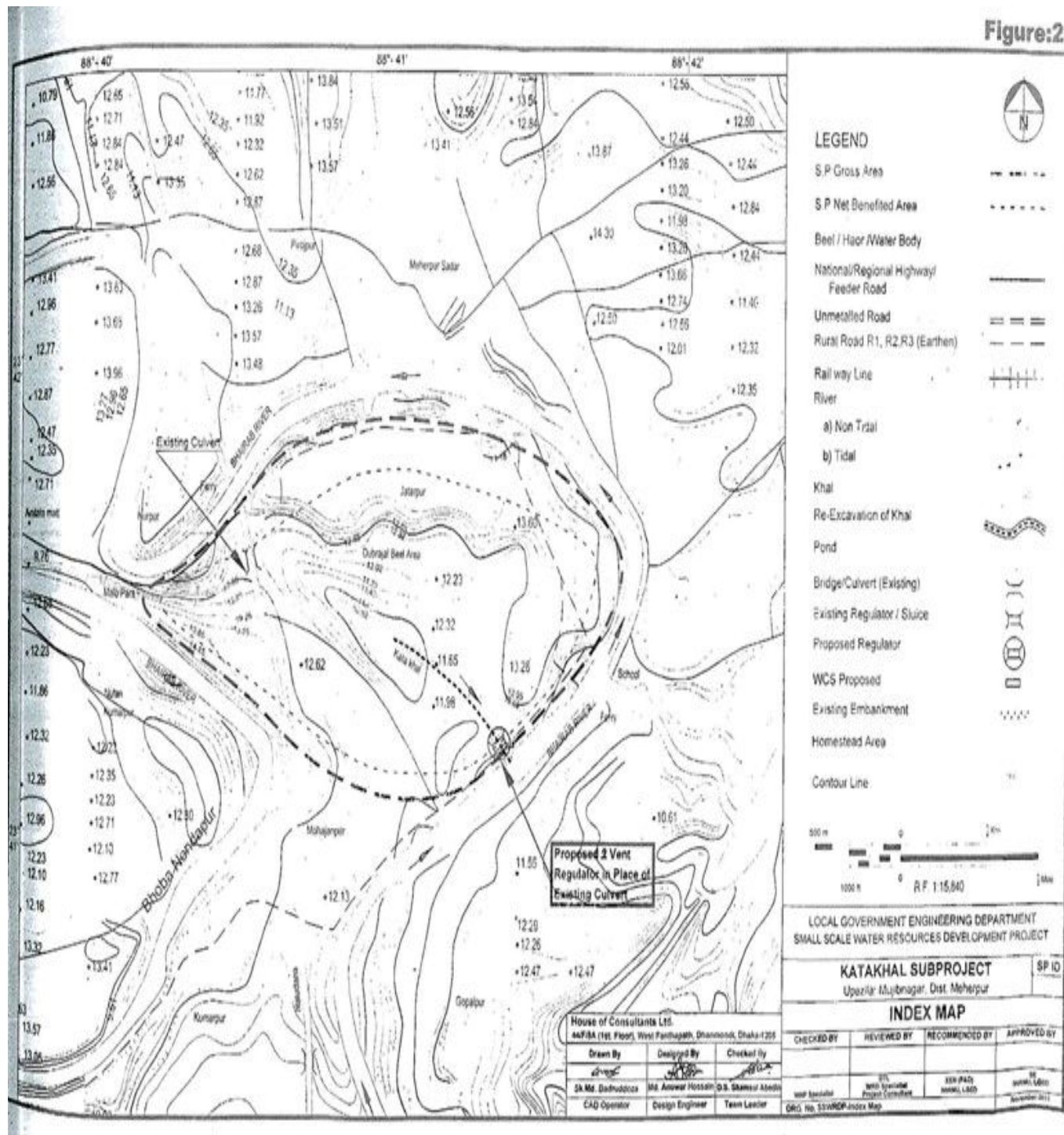


Figure 2: Index Map of Kata Khal SP Map



5. The subproject is bounded by Bhairab River on north, south and east and feeder road from Meharpur to Damurhuda on the west. The Kata Khal is the main drainage channel of the

whole subproject area. The excess rain fall drain out through Kata Khal and finally falls to Bhairab River. It is 12 Km far from Meherpur District head quarter.

6. Some 6,762 people live in 13251,465 households (HHs) in the subproject area. The average number of people per household in the subproject area is 4.4.

7. During early Monsoon excess rainfall runoff in the subproject area causes flooding in and damages Boro crops at the harvesting stage. The rain fall water cannot drain out to the Bhairab River due to siltation of Kata Khal. Monsoon flood water comes in to the subproject area through the *Khal* causing inundation for prolonged periods. The *Khal* becomes dry during the dry season and there is scarcity of surface water for irrigation

8. The situation may improve by constructing a Regulator at the outfall of the Kata Khal to prevent entering flood water and also to conserve water in the Khal. of the Chalk Gobindapur – Aldadpur khal . The re -excavation of Kata khal will remove the drainage congestion and increase the capacity of the Khal to conserve more water for irrigation. Re-sectioning of the existing road cum embankment along the right bank of kata Khal will improve the rural communication.

9. Proposed interventions in this subproject will not directly cause any adverse impact, neither on the fisheries resource base or production, but they will create added fisheries habitat in the re-excavated canal, supported by the water retaining structures. Added fisheries development measures proposed for the subproject will significantly increase the fisheries production potential. Increased fish production and increased access of the poor to the fisheries income will contribute to poverty alleviation.

10. The sub project cover one village namely: Jatarpur. Out of the total 1,465 HHs, landless and functionally landless and marginal HHs make up the largest segment, viz: 48% landless, 26% marginal, 16% small, 8% medium, and 2% large land-holding HHs. This area is represented by 74% landless and marginal farm households together (Table 1).

Table 1: Subproject Beneficiary Households by Landholding Category

Category	Number	Percent
Landless 0.0 to 0.2 ha	703	48%
Marginal 0.21 to 0.61 ha	381	26%
Subtotal	1084	74%
Small 0.62 to 1.0 ha	234	16%
Medium 1.01 to 2.0 ha	118	8%
Large 2.01+ha	29	2%
Total	1465	100%

11. There are no indigenous people (IP) in the area and no negative social impacts were indicated in focus group discussions or from the household survey. Focus group discussions indicated willingness to support for establishment of Water Management Cooperative Association's (WMCA's) and to contribute for Operation and Maintenance of (O&M) costs.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Displacement

1. Subproject Objectives

12. Local people have requested the re-excavation of the Kata Khal to increase its water storage capacity and facilitate storing useful amount of water even in the dry season from waste and seepage from fields irrigated with ground water. The subproject objective is to improve monsoon and post-monsoon farming conditions with supplementary surface water irrigation as a result of water conservation in the *khal*.

2. Construction Activities

13. The main elements of construction activity for the subproject are:

- Re-excavation of 700 m Kata Khall
- Construction of Regulator at the outfall of Kata Khal
- Improvement of rural roads cum embankment along the right bank of Kata khal.

3. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

14. The subproject will not acquire any private land as all the land within the *Khal* land where the the place where the culverts regulator and improved rural road along the right bank of Kata Khal are located are going to be constructed are on *Khas* land, i.e, owned by the Government. However, aton, the Khal cannot adequately drain out water and needs excavation; some people have grown trees on the bank of the Khal for generations.and it isA estimated twentythat the subproject will affect 20 affected households (AHHs) with a population of 80will lose their trees. No homestead or CBEs will be affected by the subproject, so no relocation of residential structures or CBEs are required.no There are no indigenous people (IP) in the area and no negative social impacts were indicated in FGDs or from the household survey

C. Review and Analysis of Socioeconomic Survey Data

15. The subproject area covers one village namely: Jatrapur under Meherpur District. The extent of impact varies by location. The village is located along the *Khals* to be re-excavated. APs of the village will lose access to grow trees along the bank of Kata khal

16. The proposed subproject area comprises agricultural land. The subproject area is characterized by siltation of the *khals* and by flooding of the low land from the surrounding agricultural land.

4. Land Use and Settlement Pattern

17. At present the entire subproject affected area is being used as agriculture land. It is a rural area with the primary economy based on agriculture. The agriculture land is double cropped. The field survey could not identify any negative impacts on any CPRs, such as mosques, schools, or Union Parishad offices.

18. The current land use pattern is mixed. Major agricultural production is from *Aman* and *Boro* paddy as well as potato, spices and oil seeds. Potato, spices and other *Rabi* crops are grown in the dry areas of the *khals*. However, these crops are at risk from flash flooding. Crops are also damaged due to drainage congestion and winter drought. There are many people involved in fisheries activities, mainly open water seasonal fishing. However, no fisherman was found during the field survey that would be negatively affected by the subproject; rather most will be benefited.

5. Methodology and Data Collection

19. In the absence of an Implementing NGO (INGO),⁵ the Project Management Office (PMO) staff, with help of the WMCA and the Union Parishad (UP) representative, carried out the DMS and carried out stakeholder meetings with farmers, when necessary in agriculture fields. The DMS shows limited negative impact on the affected people as no private land acquisition is required in the subproject area. All 20 APs were selected for the socioeconomic survey (SES).

20. A total of twenty HH will be affected from one village, with a population of 80. The sex ratio in percentage is 53.06% for male and 46.94% for female, the percentage of female shows much lower than male compared to our national census. The HH size is 4 which seem lower than national average of 4.9, the range of HH size is 2 to 6. There are some thirty percent (6 out of 20) extended families, the remaining families are nuclear. It seems that in the rural area, extended families are still practiced. Among this affected families there are no woman headed household

21. FGDs were conducted in two locations, one in the playground of the primary school, the other on a bridge. Social groups included in the FGDs represented a wide variety of socioeconomic status, both genders, and directly affected people.

6. Socioeconomic Profile of APs

22. The socioeconomic profile of all APs is based on a 100% SES from the all 20 AHH with a population of 80 people. These APs were using the bank of the canal for growing trees.

⁵ An INGO is expected to be contracted by the Project in Nov-Dec 2011.

Table 2: Subproject APs Occupation status by gender perspective

Primary Occupation	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Agriculture	27	61.36%			27	33.75%
Housewife			24	66.67%	24	30.00%
Service	1	2.27%			1	1.25%
Expatriate	2	4.55%			2	2.50%
Student/Unemployed	14	31.82%	12	33.33%	26	32.50%
Grand Total	44	100.00%	36	100.00%	80	100.00%

23. The above mentioned table shows that the traditional occupation agriculture is the major primary occupation. Female household members are not engaged in agricultural activities. Only one person out of 44 male household members is involved in the service sector while two people work abroad. Women are mostly involved in domestic work. It is evident from the table that occupation diversity is low in the area.

Table 3: Subproject APs Level of education (percentage) by gender

Level of Education	Male	Female	Total
primary level	31.82%	25.00%	28.75%
secondary Level	45.45%	41.67%	43.75%
SSC	15.91%		8.75%
HSC or equivalent		2.78%	1.25%
BA or equivalent	2.27%		1.25%
Children		5.56%	2.50%
Unknown status/ Illiterate	4.55%	25.00%	13.75%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

24. Level of education is low; even 80% people do not cross the SSC level. Well over 13% of the respondents were reluctant to reply. Most of them might be illiterate. Ample two percent is educated above HSC level. There is significant difference in educational status among male and female.

25. Annual income of the AHHs ranges from Tk 80,000 to 300,000 per year, with 20.% in the lowest range, 80000 taka. The estimated average annual income is Tk 120,000. Most of the active male members have some kind of income; very few women mentioned that they had any income. However, women participate intensively in post-harvesting activities.

Table 4: Subproject APs yearly Income (Taka), by AHH

Level of Yearly Income	Male Headed	%	Female Headed
80000- 100000	5	20.0%	0
110000-150000	10	50.0%	0
1600000- 200000	4	16.	0
200010-3000000	1	4	0
Total	20	100%	0

26. The subproject has *non-significant* impact on the livelihood of the AHHs. According to the local people they will get more benefit from the subproject compared to their losses.

27. All of the 20 AHHs cultivating *khas* land within the *khal* are landless or marginal farmers. Special attention need to be given to all the AHHs who will become vulnerable due to implementation of the subproject. Livelihood enhancement will be provided through employment and income generating activities for vulnerable AHHs. The related sub-components shown below, and the activities of employment and income generation, will be undertaken by the WMCA.

- *Sub-component: (a)* Community-based routine maintenance of the canal and other water management facilities. The activities under this are: (i) organizing canal maintenance groups, (ii) skills training and capacity building (iii) delivery of basic tools and equipment.(v) engaging APs as workers in the subproject.
- *Sub-component: (b)* Social forestry, site plantation, and nursery development. The activities are: (i) organizing Community Forestry Groups (CFGs), (ii) skills training of CFGs, (iii) tree plantation for canals (iv) seeds and saplings for establishing nurseries.
- *Sub-component: (c)* Income generation using existing water resources by implementing activities, such as, (i) strengthening self-help groups (SHGs), (ii) skills training and capacity building of groups, (iv) initial supplies and inputs of fisher-lings, and hand tools.

28. The number of indirectly AHHs is nil. Agricultural lands are mainly cultivated by the farmers with help of some hired labors when required; and these laborers also work in other fields in the locality. So they will not remain jobless.

29. The majority of the APs who participated in the group discussions and stakeholders meetings have expressed their high expectation for social and economic benefits from the subproject. Local administration and peoples' representatives such as Chairmen and Members of the UPs have assured the Project authority they will extend cooperation. APs also expected that the subproject will protect their land from water logging and that it will be possible to retain some monsoon water within the subproject area for irrigation in the winter season. They also expect that fishing (open water and cultured) opportunities will be enhanced, which will help in improving their socioeconomic conditions.

30. In general, the community responded positively to the subproject. However, some concerns were raised and most of these related to proper and timely compensation payments for their lost assets and income. Their concerns were over delays in compensation payment and harassment in receiving compensation payment from the Government

- During meetings it was indicated that the implementation of the subproject will be beneficial to all the people of the locality. However, according to the subproject feasibility study and present survey, there is no land to be acquired in which case Government payment should not be a big issue. During group discussion participants desired help and assistance from the Project to simplify the compensation payments.
- For security reasons and for ease of payments to APs camps may be set up locally in the vicinity of the affected areas
- People losing livelihood from the cultivated *khas* land in *khal* are very much concerned and skeptical about their compensation as they do not have any legal right to the land but have been using it for generations

C. Objectives, Resettlement Policy Framework and Entitlements

1. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Principles

31. Land acquisition and resettlement of the APs, and providing special assistance to vulnerable and indirectly impacted APs in re-establishing their livelihood and income will be conducted in accordance with the GoB's *Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Properties Act* of 1982; the *Draft National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation (NPRR)*; and the Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (1995)*⁶ as well as by following 'best practice' followed in Bangladesh, viz: (i) avoiding involuntary resettlement where feasible, (ii) minimizing displacement by considering all alternatives where population displacement is unavoidable, and (iii) ensuring that displaced people receive assistance so that they would be at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the project. The following are major elements of the policies/practices to be adopted by the Project:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement and loss of livelihood will be avoided where feasible;
- (ii) Where population displacement is unavoidable, it will be minimized by exploring all viable project options;
- (iii) People unavoidably displaced will be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future will be generally as favorable as it would have been without the Project;
- (iv) Vulnerable APs will be provided with resettlement facilities or support to resettle in proximity to their social groups and good communication network with employment opportunities;
- (v) People affected will be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation options;
- (vi) Gender equity will be maintained in resettlement planning and implementation 14
- (vii) Existing social and cultural institutions of resettles' and their hosts will be supported and used to the greatest extent possible, and resettles' will be integrated economically and socially into host communities;
- (viii) The absence of a formal title to land by some effected groups will not be a bar for compensation, particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous people and ethnic minorities, elderly and disable persons and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status;
- (ix) As far as possible involuntary resettlement will be conceived and executed as part of the project;
- (x) People who will be affected indirectly will be facilitated to regain their livelihood and socio-economic status
- (xi) Participation of the local community will be ensured through incorporating them in different committees involved in planning through implementation process of RP
- (xii) The full cost of resettlement will be included in the presentation of Project costs and benefits.

32. The subproject resettlement activities will be carried out in consultation with the APs, and all efforts will be made to minimize disruption during the Project implementation. A Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), including a full census will be conducted once the detailed design

⁶ The SPS supersedes ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (1995), Policy on Indigenous Peoples (1998), and Environment Policy (2002). In accordance with the SPS, these previous policies apply to all projects and tranches of multitranche financing facility projects that were reviewed by ADB's management before 20 January 2010 (<http://www.adb.org/safeguards/default.asp>). As the Report and Recommendation to the President (RRP) is dated August 2009, the PSSWRP will be under the ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (1995).

has been approved. The date of the census will be the cut-off date for resettlement benefits; and any encroachers/informal settlers after that date will not be entitled to resettlement benefits. For land title-holders, notification under Section 3 by the DC under the LAA will constitute the cut-off date.

2. Entitlement Matrix

33. An entitlement matrix has been prepared on the basis of currently known impacts (Table 5). It identifies the categories of impact based on surveys carried out in the subproject area and shows the entitlements for each type of loss. The entitlement matrix will also incorporate potential impacts which will be confirmed by the DMS (census and SES) after finalization and approval of the DD. If new impacts are identified later during preparation of final RP, based on the DMS, then such losses will be included in the entitlement matrix and the final RP will be revised accordingly.

Table5 : Entitlement Matrix and Responsible Implementation Agencies

SI No	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
1	Loss of Land (Agriculture, Commercial, Homestead, Pond, <i>Gher</i> (Shrimp Ponds) <i>Boroj</i> (Betel Leaf Production Land)	Legal owner of the land at the time of serving notice under Section 3 of LA Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Replacement land or CCL (Market value assessed by DC plus premium as per Law) i. Additional grant to cover Maximum Allowable Replacement Value (MARV) of land. i. Stamp duty to facilitate land purchase /. Compensation for standing crops assessed by DC/PVAT /. Land development cost for homestead loser (if applicable) assessed by PVAT 	The Acquisition and Requisition Of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance No. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assessment of quantity and quality of land b. Assessment of Market Value c. Assessment of MARV by Land Market Survey (LMS) d. Title updating e. Payment of CCL f. APs will be fully informed of the entitlements and procedures regarding payment g. Additional cash grant to cover the replacement value of land. h. Stamp duty will be due to an EP in case of land purchase within one year of receiving CCL from DCs i. Compensation for standing crop crops from DC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. DC, LGED b. DC, LGED c. EA/WMCA/UP d. DC e. DC f. EA/WMCA/UP, LGED g. EA, CRO h. LGED-CRO/EA i. DC
2	Loss of Under Water Land (<i>Char</i> land) ^{Error!} Bookmark not defined.	Legal owner(s) of land (DCs in case of <i>khas</i> land after	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. As 1 if DC cannot declare the land <i>khas</i>, ii. Case of <i>Khas</i> - cash 	The Acquisition and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assessment of quantity and quality of land b. Assessment of Market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. DC, LGED b. DC, LGED

SI No	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
		legally established AD ⁷ line), the previous private owners of <i>khas</i> land identified at the time of eroding the land into river/ <i>khal</i> below the AD line as per land rent record	compensation under CCL to respective DCs without 50% Premium iii. Value of eroded <i>khas</i> land assessed by PVAT - to the previous owners whose land was eroded iv. Stamp Duty to facilitate land purchase	Requisition Of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993	Value c. Assessment of MARV by LMS d. Title verification e. Payment of CCL f. APs will be fully informed of the entitlements and procedures regarding payment g. Additional cash grant to cover the Replacement Value of land. h. Stamp duty will be due to an EP in case of land purchase within one year of receiving CCL from DCs	c. EA/WMCA/UP d. DC e. DC f. EA/WMCA/UP, LGED-CRO g. LGED CRO/EA h. LGED CRO/EA
3	Loss of Homestead/ Commercial and Other Infrastructure by Owner	Legal owner of the land at the time of serving LA notice Section 3 as recorded in the LA award Book	i. CCL (Market value plus 50% premium as per Law) ii. Additional grant to cover market value of the structure iii. Transfer grant(TG) @ 12.5% of the value of non-masonry (<i>kutchra</i>) and semi-pucca and 5% for masonry (<i>pucca</i>) structure assessed	The Acquisition and Requisition Of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982	a. Assessment of no. and quality of structure b. Assessment of market value c. Assessment of MARV by LMS d. Title updating e. Payment of CCL, plus 50% premium	a. DC, LGED b. DC, LGED c. IA/WMCA/UP d. DC e. DC

⁷ Alluvial and Diluvial Line, generally the lowest water level on a river bank slope.

SI No	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
			<p>by PVAT</p> <p>iv. Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials (free of cost) without delaying the project work</p> <p>v. Re-construction grant (CG) @ 12.5% of the value of all structures assessed by the PVAT for titled owners</p> <p>vi. Special assistance for Female Headed/Vulnerable Households @ Tk 2000, Tk 3000 and Tk 5000 for kutcha, semi-pucca and pucca structure</p> <p>vii. Land/Homestead Development Grant assessed by PVAT</p> <p>viii. Special Assistance of Tk 5000/ for Vulnerable Households having disabled member in the family</p>	<p>(Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993</p>	<p>f. APs will be fully informed of the entitlements and procedures for getting those</p> <p>g. Additional grant to cover the MARV of the structure land</p> <p>h. Allowed to take away the salvageable</p> <p>i. Transfer grant @ 12.5% of the assessed value of the structure</p> <p>j. Construction Grants @ 12.5% of the assessed value of the structure</p> <p>k. Special Assistance to Female Headed Households by category of the structure</p> <p>l. Homestead loser will be eligible to get Homestead Development And Reconstruction Grant</p> <p>m. Special assistance to Vulnerable Households with</p>	<p>f. EA/WMCA/UP, LGED CRO</p> <p>g. LGED CRO/EA</p> <p>h. LGED CRO/EA</p> <p>i. LGED CRO/EA</p> <p>j. LGED CRO/EA</p> <p>k. LGED CRO/EA</p> <p>l. LGED CRO/EA</p> <p>m. LGED CRO/EA</p>

SI No	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
					disabled family member	
4	Loss of Access to Cultivable Land By Farmers, Tenant/ Sharecroppers including cultivators of Khas land	Farmers, tenants and sharecroppers of the land under contract as identified by the SES to be conducted during implementation of RP	i. Transition Allowance equivalent to one year's net income from the cultivable land to farmer, tenant/ sharecropper, based on Market Value of the crops/fish	The Acquisition and Requisition Of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Act XX of 1994	a. Individuals identified by the census/SES as farmer , tenant or sharecropper of land b. Cash grant as determined by assessment will be paid after taking possession of the land c. The legal owner certifies the tenancy d. SES will identify the farmer (cultivator of khas land), tenant /share cropper and endorsed	a. EA/WMCA/UP, LGED b. LGED CRO/EA c. LGED d. LGED
5	Loss of Trees/Perennials	Persons with legal ownership of the land where the trees are located and crops are grown at the time of serving notice u/3 or as recorded in the LA award book	i. Compensation at the market value, based on productivity and age of trees and value of the fruit assessed by Property Valuation Assessment Team (PVAT) ii. Additional 30% of assessed value as compensation for fruit bearing trees with timber iii. One time crop of each	The Acquisition and Requisition Of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of	a. Assessment of loss and market value of the loss b. Payment of Cash Compensation for the losses c. Additional cash grant to cover the replacement value of the lost tree/perennials (if necessary) d. Owner will be allowed	a. DC, LGED b. DC c. LGED

SI No	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
			grown up tree (like banana tree) iv. Tree losers will be encouraged to plant more trees by providing 5 saplings free of cost to each affected households.	1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993	to fell and take the tree and fruits, after payment of compensation	
6	Loss of Residence/Commercial Structures by Owner or Squatters	Owner of the structure identified by SES	i. Cash compensation for the structure at market value ii. Transfer grant(TG) @ 12.5% of the value of <i>kutcha</i> and semi- <i>pucca</i> and 5% for <i>pucca</i> structure assessed by PVAT iii. Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials (free of cost) without delaying the project work iv. Re-construction grant (CG) @ 12.5% of the value of all structures assessed by the PVAT for titled owners v. One time special assistance for female headed, vulnerable households @ Tk 2000, Tk 3000 and Tk 5000 for <i>kutcha</i> , semi- <i>pucca</i>	Measures in RP as per ADB guidelines	a. Payment of structure cost b. Verification of SES and other records c. APs will be fully informed about their entitlement and assisted in obtaining it d. A Transfer Grant to each household will be paid before/during vacating the project sites e. Removal cost for commercial structure at the same rate to the owners of structures f. Reconstruction Grant for each structure (household/commercial) will be paid	a. LGED-CRO/IADC b. LGED c. LGED d. LGED-CRO/EA e. LGED-CRO/EA f. LGED-CRO/EA

SI No	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
			and <i>pucca</i> structure		before/during vacating the Project site g. Special assistance to Female Headed/Vulnerable Household	g. LGED-CRO/EA
7	Loss of access to house/commercial structure (rented or leased)	Tenants renting/leasing the property as identified by the socio-economic survey	i. One-time cash grant for facilitating alternative housing /structure assessed by PVAT	Measures in RP as per ADB guidelines	a. Verification of SES Records and other Records b. A Shifting Allowance per unit will be paid before relocation from project sites	a. LGED b. LGED-CRO
8.	Loss of residence by informal settlers/encroachers or unauthorized occupants	Heads of Household occupying homestead land illegally or squatting on RoW as identified by SES	i. Compensation for the lost structure (if owner) as per assessed values/price by DC provided certified by the land owner ii. The owner's income is under the poverty line will get grant /training from the Social Development Grant iii. Cash grant for shifting of the house from RoW	Measures in RP as per ADB guidelines	a. CCL for structure if recognized by DCs b. Verification of SES data and the Award Book c. Compensation for loss of structure (as mentioned in SI No. 6) d. Transfer or shifting cost per household (as mentioned in SI NO. 6)	a. DC b. LGED c. LGED-CRO d. LGED-CRO/EA
9	Loss of Business by shops/business owners due to dislocation	Owner/Operator of the business as recorded by the Socio-economic Survey	i. Business Restoration Grant to owners, renters and leaseholders assessed by PVAT ii. Non tilted shop owners	Measures in RP as per ADB guidelines	a. All persons recorded by the SES b. Cash grant to be paid before leaving the project land	a. LGED b. LGED-CRO/EA

SI No	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
			above the poverty line will not be eligible for business restoration grant			
10	Loss Of Income, Employment/ Work Opportunity Of Full-Time /Part Time Workers	Workers of affected business as recorded in the SES	i. One time cash grant for 30/90 days at the rate of local wage rate (30 days in commercial area and 90 days in agriculture area)	Measures in RP as per ADB guidelines	a. All persons recorded by the SES b. Cash grant to be paid before taking possession of land c. Involvement of the EP in Project civil works	a. EA/LGED-CRO c. LGED-CRO/EA d. c. EA/LGED-CRO
11	Loss Of Access To Utility Services Such As Piped Water Supply, Gas, Electricity, Sewerage Line, or Telephone.	Legal owner of the structure with utility services at the time of serving LA notice Section 3 as recorded in the LA Award Book. Or only the legal owner of the Utility Service as identified by SES	i. Cash compensation for the utility facilities at Market Value ii. One time Cash grant to transfer/re-installment the utility service to new location	The Acquisition and Requisition Of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993	a. Payment of CCL for the losses b. Verification of SES and other records c. APs will be fully informed about their entitlement and assisted in obtaining it d. A transfer/ re-installment grant for identified utilities to each household/ structure owner (renter) will be paid during or after vacating the project sites	a. DC b. EA/LGED c. EA/LGED d. LGED-CRO
12	Loss of community	Community as a	i. CCL for structure	The	a. CCL	a. DC

SI No	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
	facilities/common property resources by APs	whole where the APs will relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Transfer Grant iii. Reconstruction/Improvement of The Community Facilities/Common Property Resources 	Acquisition and Requisition Of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Cash grant for transfer /reconstruction of structure 	b. LGED-CRO/IA
13	Adverse impact on the Host Communities due to relocation of APs during and after Project implementation	Affected or host area /village where the APs will relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provision for additional civic amenities (roads, tube well for drinking water, community slab latrines, to community facilities) 	N/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assessment of community needs b. Consult the host population and provision for common property resources c. Implement the mitigation programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. LGED b. LGED c. LGED-CRO/EA

D. Consultation and Disclosure

1. Consultation and Stakeholders' Participation

34. Consultation and communication with APs and other stakeholders during the preparation stage of the subprojects will be an integral part of gathering relevant data for impact assessment, and facilities and development of appropriate options for resettlement of APs. The RP will be disclosed to the affected community in *Bangla* in FGDs to obtain the views of APs and other stakeholders on the compensation and resettlement provisions as per Government laws and ADB guidelines. As appropriate, the contribution of APs and beneficiary groups will be included in the subproject RP.

2. Grievance Redress Mechanism

35. The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRDC) through a gazette notification formed two committees namely Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) vide No 40.068.004.00.00.002.2011-161 dated 10-03-2011 for implementation of the Project's subproject RPs. The GRC was formed for resolving any grievances involving resettlement benefits, relocation and other assistance. The scope and responsibility of the Grievance redress committee clearly defined in the gazette.

36. The GRC consists of one local Representative from LGED who will chair the GRC. Members will include AP representatives, including one male and one female; representatives of the UP; and one member from the INGO, who will act as member secretary. The GRC will be formed immediately after LAP/RP is approved; and the PIC Resettlement Specialist or INGO Area Manager will facilitate and coordinate the GRC activities.

37. The GRC will have the power to resolve resettlement and compensation issues preemptive to their being addressed through the legal system.

The functions of the GRC will be to:

1. Receive application of APs grievances within one month of the receipt of ID card or from when APs are informed of their entitlements.
2. Hold open hearings in the office of the Chairperson and resolve the grievance within 15 days of receiving complaints from APs.
3. Inform aggrieved persons about GRC meetings and give them an opportunity to place their grievance before the GRC.
4. Keep meeting minutes and records of grievances.
5. Refer the APs' grievances to the DC or the concerned legal authority, if the grievance relates to land acquisition or conventional law.
6. Make decisions to resolve APs' grievances following RP policy, if outside conventional law and the grievance does not lend itself to arbitration
7. Amicably resolve issues quickly without resorting to expensive, time consuming legal actions.
8. Ensure participation of concerned local people and be an advocate for the interests of vulnerable APs

38. Prior to using the GRC, all efforts will be made at the Subproject level to reach informal resolution of AP grievances. Only then will the GRC be approached by APs having grievances. Grievance cases from the APs will be received in the office of the GRC Chairperson. Upon receipt of complaints, the GRC will organize hearings and pass verdicts, which will be formally conveyed to the concerned APs. The GRC will settle the disputes within 15 days of receiving the complaints from APs. If not resolved at the GRC or Project level, the matter may be referred to a court of law.

E. Compensation and Resettlement Budget and Financing

39. Based on the background of this subproject the entire amount for resettlement and rehabilitation and training for this subproject is estimated to be Tk 717000 seven lacs seventeen thousand three fifty . This subproject does not have any budget for land acquisition as all the land is khas land, owned by the Government. *As per Resettlement Framework the full costs of compensation will be the responsibility of the LGED. and special assistance to vulnerable AHHs165762*

Table 6: Budget for Compensation and Special Assistance to APs

No.	Description	Quantity of Trees	Rate (Tk)	Amount (Tk)
A	Compensation for Loss of Trees of different types for 20 AHHs	839`	As per PVAT	147,449
B	A	Considering compensation of 13 for fruit bearing trees Valuing Tk 1400	30%	420
C	One time	-----		
D.	20	20x5 each=100 saplings	100	10,000
	Subtotal			157,869
F	5 % Implementing Agency Operation & Contingency Cost.			7,893
G.	Training and Social Development Activities – From Cooperatives Budge – No Cost			
	Total Cost			165,762

40. The cost of cash grants, training and social development cost will be provided by the Project. The benefit will be paid directly to eligible persons (EPs). The rehabilitation and training for APs will be provided through WMCA for skills and livelihood support including agriculture and fisheries and livestock's activities. The training program will be based on the vulnerability and needs assessment carried out through the census, SES and consultation exercise.

F. RP Implementation

1. Implementation Schedule

41. The Project's Institutional strengthening and capacity building activities will commence in the first year of the Project; these activities will taper off towards Project completion. Subproject implementation will be conducted following a rolling program over the 8 year life of the Project. RPs will be implemented before the award of civil award contracts. However, the implementation schedule for subprojects will be prepared considering any possible changes from the Detailed Design and DMS. Time schedule for RP implementation for the first batch of subprojects is presented in Figure 3.

Figure 3: RP Implementation Schedule of Kata Khal Subproject, 2011-2012

Activities	2011				2012					
	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June
Feasibility survey done by firms	x									
PMO Consulting WMCA/APs/Beneficiaries on DD										
Draft DD Completed				xx						
Overlay DD & Mauja Maps					xxx					
DMS Census/SES (DMS) Done by PMO/WMCA		xxx								
PMO/WMCA Video Filming of ROW						xx				
Finalizing DD						xx				
PMO/WMCA Census/SES (DMS) Analysis by PIC						xx				
Revision of RP based on DMS by PMO					xxx					
Prepare RP						xxxx				
ADB Clearance of Revised RP							xxxx			
Disclosure of Revised RP with WMCA/APs/Beneficiaries							xxxx			
Compensation EPs by PMO/PIC								xxxxx		
Construction (12 Month) 2011/12										xxx

2. Monitoring and Evaluation

42 LGED, through the ESS, will establish a monitoring system involving the Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO), District and Upazila officers of LGED and the PIC for collecting, analyzing and preparing Quarterly Progress Reports on the progress of RP implementation. LGED will also provide an Annual Report to ADB.

43 The RP monitoring will be conducted to provide feedback to LGED and to assess implementation effectiveness. A Mid-term Review drawing upon monitoring and evaluation reports and other relevant data will identify any action needed to improve resettlement performance. Evaluation of RP implementation will assess whether the resettlement objectives were appropriate and whether they were met, specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards were restored or enhanced. The evaluation will also assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing upon lessons learned as a guide to future resettlement planning.

a Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ESS with support from the CRO, field staff at LGED District and Upazila offices; and the PIC Resettlement Specialist will establish a monthly monitoring system and prepare a Monthly Progress Report on all aspects of RP implementation. The initial Census and SES of this RP will provide the benchmark data; and periodic surveys will be carried out to measure changes against this baseline data. Assisted by District and Upazila Engineers, and PIC Resettlement Specialist and the Project Director (PD) will monitor land acquisition and resettlement. The existing LGED Management Information System (MIS) can be updated accordingly to incorporate the necessary data and Environment and Safeguard Section (ESS) of IWRMU will tabulate quantitative information obtained through monitoring.

44. The Resettlement Specialist with the PIC team will be supervising and monitoring the RP implementation for LGED. The PIC will sub-contract an external independent monitoring and evaluation agency to an experienced person/firm or institution (External Monitor) that has sufficient experience and understanding of resettlement. The tasks of the external monitor will be to: (i) verify results of internal monitoring; (ii) assess whether resettlement objectives have been met, especially whether livelihoods and

living standards have been restored or enhanced; (iii) assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement policy making and planning; and (iv) ascertain whether the objectives were suited to AP conditions. The External Monitor will design and adopt methods and tools for data collection facilitating a comparable database of "before" and "after" resettlement conditions.

45. In addition to regular review missions, ADB will undertake a comprehensive Mid-Term Review of the RP implementation. A post evaluation of RP implementation will be carried out by the ADB to assess the resettlement impact in terms of adequacy and deficiency in planning and implementation of resettlement activities.

G. Implementation Arrangements

1. Ministry of Local Government, Regional Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRDC)

46. The MoLGRDC, through LGED, has overall coordination, planning, implementation and financing responsibilities. LGED fully recognizes the importance of the Project's resettlement programs. Therefore, the PIC will include an international Safeguards Specialist and a national Resettlement Specialist with clearly defined tasks, including establishing an income restoration program. The Senior Sociologist of IWRMU has been appointed as Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) to supervise and District Socio Economist will act as Resettlement Co-coordinator (RCO) with the help of existing LGED Community Organizers (COs) and engineers at the Upazila level.

2. Water Management Cooperative Association (WMCA)

47. The WMCA is central to the subproject development process including subsequent system operation and maintenance activities. As a registered cooperative the fully inclusive, community based organization is a member-based, member-owned and member-managed institution. Project based links between WMCA and UP were formed early in the subproject development process, with UP involved in identification and approval process for commencing interventions, conflict resolution and potential sharing of office facilities. Resettlement Plan implementation will be undertaken by the WMCA with representation from UP (Chairman or Member), as a locally based civil society group fully capable of responding to its required role. Ongoing support and institutional strengthening of WMCA through overall Project activities will better position the organization as a suitable entity for RP implementation.

48. Targeted training for the WMCA Management Committee (and relevant subcommittee members) in the main principles of involuntary resettlement (IR) and their subproject specific role and responsibilities and procedures for implementation will be provided by the Project under its capacity building plan. Close facilitation and monitoring will also be provided by the PIC Resettlement Specialist. Implementation will be in coordination with the DC, LGED and the PIC (Resettlement Specialist).

3. Resettlement Processing Committees/Teams

49. LGED will form various committees/teams for implementation of the RP at the field level. The PMO representative⁸ will work as member secretary for all the committees/teams involving representatives of the DC, LGED, local government institutes and APs, as the case may be. These committees/teams will ensure stakeholders' participation and uphold the interest of the vulnerable APs. The power and jurisdictions of the committees are clearly defined in their Government notifications. The committees were formed in the subproject level.

a. Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT)

50. A PVAT has been formed by MoLGRDC through a gazette notification vide No 40.068.004.00.00.002.2011-161 dated 10-03-2011 for implementation of the RP. The PVAT will determine the current Market price and replacement cost of Acquired land Physical structure, trees and other properties. The PVAT is comprised of the 'not below the rank' of Sr. Assistant Engineer from LGED; a

⁸ The Recruitment of INGO is under process, expected to be completed by December 2011. Once the INGO is in place, its representative will take the place of that of the PMO.

representative of the concerned DC; and the area manager of INGO once appointed. The LGED representative chairs the PVAT, and the INGO representative will act as member secretary.

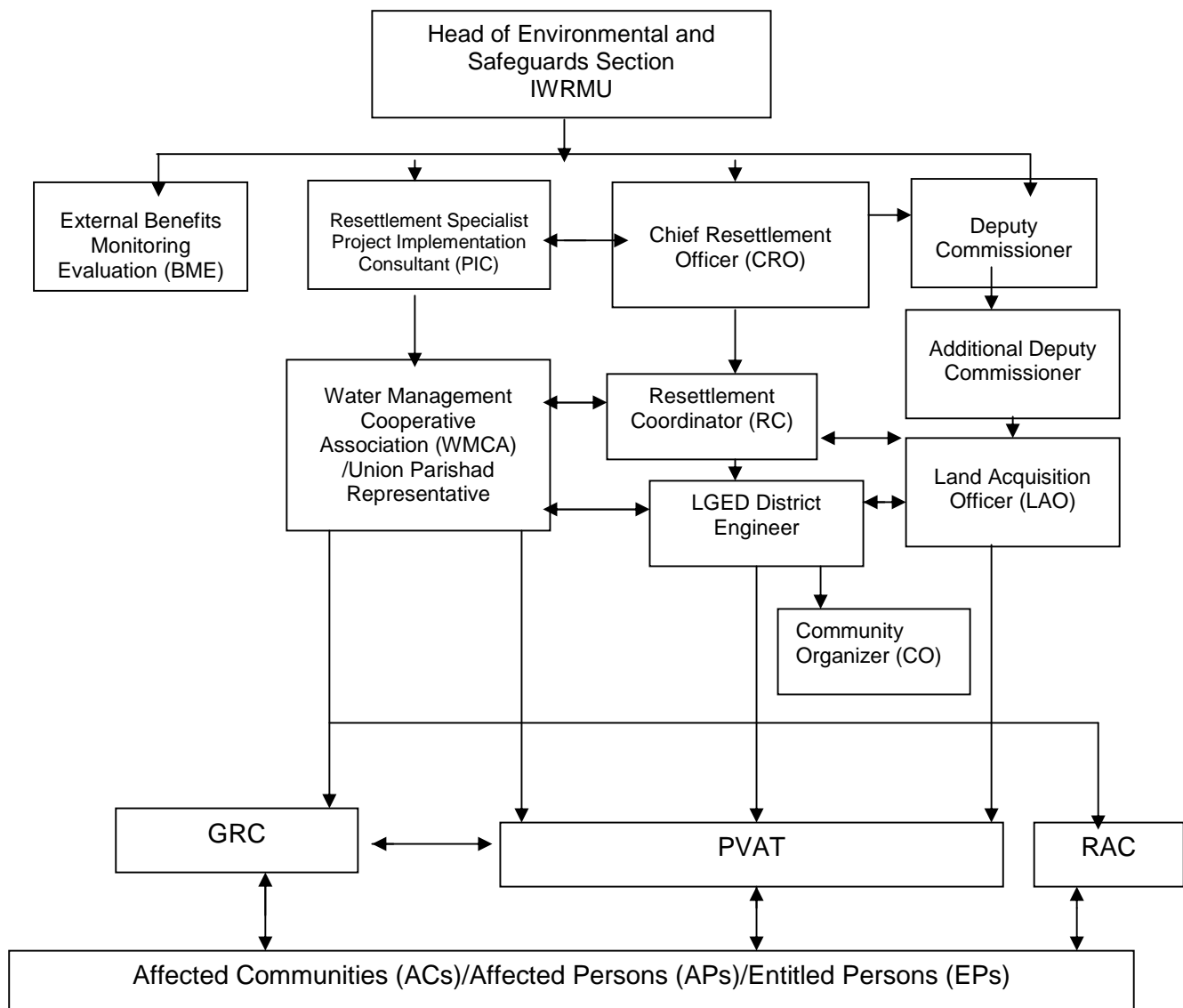
b. Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC)

51 The INGO, once appointed, will form RAC to involve the local communities and APs in the implementation process. The RAC will consist of a representative from APs; women and vulnerable groups; and the UP Chairman or member. LGED will chair the RAC, and a representative of the INGO will act as member secretary. RAC will get inputs from the APs and community, ensuring local participation; and the RAC will assist the INGO in RP implementation.

c. Implementation Guidelines

52 The LGED does not have any set of codified rules for payment of grants to the Entitled Persons (EPs). Under these circumstances, a detailed RP implementation guideline (Payment Modality) has been prepared and duly approved by the IWRMU to implement the RP at the field level. The LGED and the INGO will follow the Payment Modality for payment of compensation to the EPs/APs.

Figure 4: Resettlement Organization Chart



CRO	-	Chief Resettlement Officer
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
PVAT	-	Property Valuation Advisory Team
RAC	-	Resettlement Advisory Committee

ANNEX: 01 List of APs Losing Number of Trees of different size

					Big	Medium	small	
1	Ramjan Ali Biswash	Mafez Uddin Biswash	Bamboo	Timber		80	20	
			Karoi	Timber		1		
			Epil-epil	Timber			3	
			Kadom	Timber			1	
			Babla	Timber			3	
2	Md. Alamin	L. Ziarat	Karoi	Timber		2		
			Pakor	Timber		1		
			Neem	Timber		2		
			shimul	Timber		1		
3	Kalu Mandol	Moktar Mandol	Pakor	Timber		1	1	
4	Abu Saed	Eqtar	Karoi	Timber		1		
			Neem	Timber		2		
			Epil-epil	Timber		2		
			shishu	Timber		1		
5	Haqibur Rahman	Eqtar Mandol	Karoi	Timber		1		
			Teak	Timber		2		
			Neem	Timber		1		
			Mehogoni	Timber		3		
6	Mokhlechur Rahman	Eqtar Mandol	Karoi	Timber		1		
			Neem	Timber		2		
			Epil-epil	Timber		1		
			shishu	Timber		2		
			Mehogoni	Timber		1		
7	Khalafath Hossain	Ektar Mandol	Bamboo	Timber	70	20	10	
			Neem	Timber		1		
			shishu	Timber		1		
8	Sirajul Islam	L. Ektar Mandol	Bamboo	Timber		120		
			Pakor	Timber		3		
			Jaam (Blackberry)	fruit tree		3		
			Neem	Timber		8		
			Epil-epil	Timber		1		
			shishu	Timber		6		
9	Deloar Hoshen	L. Samsuddin Mandol	Karoi	Timber		2		
			Pakor	Timber		1		
			Neem	Timber		6		
			Epil-epil	Timber		1		
			Babla	Timber		1		
10	Munnaf Sarder	L. Fate Ali Sarder	Pakor	Timber		3		
			Epil-epil	Timber		2	3	
			Babla	Timber		4	4	

11	Md. Tahaz Uddin	Md. Eaquab Mandol	Karoi	Timber		1	
			Pakor	Timber		1	
			Epil-epil	Timber		2	
			Mehogoni	Timber		5	
12	Md.Sahidul Islam	L. Azim Uddin	Bamboo	Timber		100	
			Pakor	Timber		3	
			Jaam (Blackberry)	fruit tree			
			Neem	Timber		6	
			Epil-epil	Timber		25	
			shishu	Timber		7	
13	Md. Esrafil	L. Meser Dandol	Neem	Timber		2	
			Mehogoni	Timber		4	
14	Md.Rayhan Ali	L. Gahor Ali	Jackfruit	fruit tree			
			Jaam (Blackberry)	fruit tree		3	
			Neem	Timber		4	
15	Samjan Mandol	Mofez Uddin	Bamboo	Timber		100	
			Karoi	Timber		1	
			Pakor	Timber			
			Teak	Timber			
			Jackfruit	fruit tree			
16	Md. Tahaz Uddin	L. Chinibash Mandol	Pakor	Timber	1		
			Neem	Timber		1	
			Babla	Timber	2	2	
			shimul	Timber		1	
17	Md. Moazzem	Ean Uddin Mandol	Neem	Timber		1	
			Epil-epil	Timber		1	
18	Md.Kalu Mandol	L. Abu Mandol	Epil-epil	Timber		7	
			Shimul	Timber		1	
19	Md. Sahidul Islam	L. Nozim Uddin Mandol	Neem	Timber		1	
			Epil-epil	Timber		2	
20	Md. Alamin Biswash	L. Baich Uddin Biswas	Bambo	Timber	36	40	
			Teak	Timber		4	
			Mehogoni	Timber		3	
	Total Number of Trees						839 of which 13 are fruit bearing

ANNEX: 02 List of APs by Village & Yearly Income

SI #	Name of HH	Father's Name	Village	occupation	Yearly income
1	Ramjan Ali Biswash	Mafez Uddin Biswash	Jatarpur	Agriculture	80000
2	Md. Alamin	L. Ziarat	Jatarpur	Agriculture	200000
3	Kalu Mandol	Moktar Mandol	Jatarpur	Agriculture	300000
4	Abu Saed	Eqtar	Jatarpur	Agriculture	150000
5	Haqibur Rahman	Eqtar Mandol	Jatarpur	Agriculture	150000
6	Mokhlechur Rahman	Eqtar Mandol	Jatarpur	Agriculture	100000
7	Khalafath Hossain	Ektar Mandol	Jatarpur	Agriculture	100000
8	Sirajul Islam	L. Ektar Mandol	Jatarpur	Agriculture	200000
9	Deloar Hoshen	L. Samsuddin Mandol	Jatarpur	Agriculture	200000
10	Munnaf Sarder	L. Fate Ali Sarder	Jatarpur	Agriculture	150000
11	Md. Tahaz Uddin	Md. Eaquib Mandol	Jatarpur	Agriculture	200000
12	Md.Sahidul Islam	L. Azim Uddin	Jatarpur	Agriculture	144000
13	Md. Esrafil	L. Meser Dandol	Jatarpur	Agriculture	100000
14	Md.Rayhan Ali	L. Gahor Ali	Jatarpur	Agriculture	140000
15	Samjan Mandol	Mofez Uddin	Jatarpur	Agriculture	150000
16	Md. Tahaz Uddin	L. Chinibash Mandol	Jatarpur	Agriculture	120000
17	Md. Moazzem	Ean Uddin Mandol	Jatarpur	Agriculture	150000
18	Md.Kalu Mandol	L. Abu Mandol	Jatarpur	Agriculture	100000
19	Md. Sahidul Islam	L. Nozim Uddin Mandol	Jatarpur	Agriculture	150000
20	Md. Alamin Biswash	L. Baich Uddin Biswas	Jatarpur	Agriculture	150000

ANNEX: 03 Certification of PVAT

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর
নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলীর কার্যালয়
জেলা: মেহেরপুর।

স্মারক নং: এলজিইডি/নিঃস্রঃ/মেহের/ ২০২

প্রতি,

প্রকল্প পরিচালক

অংশগ্রহণমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেটের প্রকল্প
স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর
এলজিইডি সদর দপ্তর, অরুণিহাট কলন (দেউল-০৭),
আগারগাঁও, শেরে-বাংলানগর, ঢাকা-১২০৭।

বিষয়: অংশগ্রহণমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেটের প্রকল্পের আওতায় মেহেরপুর জেলার মুন্সিবনগর উপজেলাধীন "কাটাখাল" উপ-প্রকল্পের ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জনগোষ্ঠীর সম্পদের মূল্য নির্ধারণের তালিকা প্রেরণ প্রসংগে।

সূত্র: ১। এলজিইডি/নিঃস্রঃ/মেহের/১১৪
২। পত্র নং-২৫/মেহের-১৭

তারিখ: ২৬/০১/২০১২ ইং।
তারিখ: ১২/০২/২০১২ ইং।

উপরোক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রের প্রেক্ষিতে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, অত্র মেহেরপুর জেলার অংশগ্রহণমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেটের প্রকল্পের আওতায় মুন্সিবনগর উপজেলার "কাটাখাল" উপ-প্রকল্পের ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জনগোষ্ঠীর পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়নের লক্ষ্যে প্রকল্প এলাকায় অবস্থিত পাঁচের মূল্য নির্ধারণের জন্য সূত্রস্থ ১ নং স্মারক পত্রের মাধ্যমে ভারপ্রাপ্ত কর্মকর্তা, সামাজিক বনায়ন নার্সারী ও প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্র মেহেরপুরকে অনুরোধ করা হয়। বনবিভাগ প্রকল্প এলাকা পরিদর্শন করে সূত্রস্থ ২নং স্মারক পত্রের মাধ্যমে অবস্থিত পাঁচের মূল্য নির্ধারণ করে অত্র দপ্তরকে অবহিত করে। সম্পদের মূল্য নির্ধারণ পরামর্শক দল প্রাপ্ত মূল্যের সাথে একমত গোষন করে প্রত্যয়ন করেন। প্রাপ্ত মূল্য তালিকা ও "সম্পদের মূল্য নির্ধারণ পরামর্শক দলের" প্রত্যয়ন পত্র সদয় অবগতি ও পরবর্তী প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য অত্রসার্ব প্রেরণ করা হলো।

সংযুক্তিঃ-

১। বনবিভাগের মূল্য তালিকা = ০১ (এক) খণ্ড।
২। মূল্য নির্ধারণ পরামর্শক দলের প্রত্যয়ন পত্র = ০১ (এক) খণ্ড।

অনুলিপি অবগতির জন্য :-

০১। আইসারক, মূল্য নির্ধারণ পরামর্শক দল।
০২। উপজেলা প্রকৌশলী, এলজিইডি মুন্সিবনগর, মেহেরপুর।
০৩। সভাপতি, কাটাখাল পাবসাস লিঃ, মুন্সিবনগর মেহেরপুর।

Mu A. C. Barman, M. A. S.
H. G. Nazim, S. E.
P. I. P. U. S. E.
30.2.12
তারিখ: ০২.০২.২০১২


(মোঃ আব্দুল সাদ্দাম)
নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী।

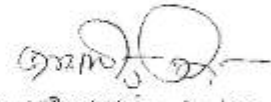
30/02/2012

ANNEX: 03 Certification of PVAT

মূল্য নির্ধারক পরামর্শক দলের প্রত্যয়ন পত্র

স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তরের অধীন অংশগ্রহণমূলক ক্ষেত্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেটের প্রকল্পের আওতায় মেহেরপুর জেলার মুন্সিবনগর উপজেলাধীন কাটাখাল উপ-প্রকল্পের ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জনগোষ্ঠীর ক্ষতিপূরণ নির্ধারণের জন্য প্রকল্প এলাকায় অবস্থিত যে সকল বনজ বৃক্ষ রয়েছে তার মূল্য বাবদ জেলা বনবিভাগ সরেজমিনে পরিদর্শন করে যে মূল্য নির্ধারণ করেছে সেই মূল্যের সাথে একমত পোষণ করছি।


(মোঃ আবু মাসুদ উদ্দিন)
সদস্য
মূল্য নির্ধারক পরামর্শক দল
ও
সহকারী কমিশনার (ভূমি)
মেহেরপুর সদর

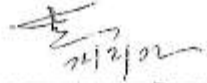

(মোঃ আবু মাসুদ আলম)
আইনগণ
মূল্য নির্ধারক পরামর্শক দল
ও
সিনিয়র সহকারী প্রকৌশলী
এলজিইডি, মেহেরপুর।

ANNEX: 04 List of APs & Valuation of Trees

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
ভারপ্রাপ্ত কর্মকর্তার কার্যালয়
সামাজিক বনায়ন নার্সারী ও প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্র, মেহেরপুর।

পত্র নং - ২৫/মেহের - ১৭ তারিখঃ ১২/১০/১২
প্রাপক : নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী
স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর, মেহেরপুর।
বিষয় : বনজ প্রকল্পের মূল্য নির্ধারণ প্রসঙ্গে।
স্মারক নং- এমজিইডি/নিঃপ্রঃ/১১৪ তারিখঃ ২৩/১০/১২

উপর্যুক্ত সূত্র ও বিষয়ের প্রেক্ষিতে সম্মান সহকারে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, অংশগ্রহনমূলক কুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্পের আওতার মুজিবনগর উপজেলার মহাজনপুর ইউনিয়নে অবস্থিত কাটাখাল উপ প্রকল্পের এলাকাটি সরে জমিদার পরিদর্শন করে সূত্র বর্ণিত পত্র মূলে সরবরাহকৃত তালিকা এবং বাস্তবে প্রাপ্ত বনজপ্রকল্পের ক্ষরীণ শেষে প্রাপ্ত বনজ প্রকল্পের মূল্য নির্ধারণ করে প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য এতদসঙ্গে সংযুক্ত করা হইল। উল্লেখ্য যে গাছ কাটার পূর্বে দেশে প্রচলিত আইন ও বিধি বিধান অনুসরণ করার জন্য অনুরোধ করা হইল।


(স্বঃ কামালুদ্দীন খান, ফরেট রেজার)
ভারপ্রাপ্ত কর্মকর্তা,
সামাজিক বনায়ন নার্সারী ও প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্র, মেহেরপুর।

- ০১। আইবায়ক, মূল্য নির্ধারণ পরামর্শক দপ্তর
০২। উপজেলা প্রকৌশলী, এমজিইডি মুজিবনগর, মেহেরপুর।
০৩। সভাপতি, কাটাখাল পাবসস লিঃ, মুজিবনগর মেহেরপুর।

ANNEX: 04 List of APs & Valuation of Trees

৯	দেলোয়ার হোসেন	মৃত শামসুদ্দিন মন্ডল	যতনপুর	কড়ই মাঝারী-২ নিম্ন মাঝারী-৬ পাকড় মাঝারী-১ ইপিল মাঝারী-১ বাবলা মাঝারী-১	৫০০/=	৩৭০০/=	৪,৪০০/=
১০	মোঃ মুন্নাফ সর্দার	ফতে আলী সর্দার	যতনপুর	পাকড় মাঝারী-৩ বাবলা ছোট-৪ ইপিল মাঝারী-২ ইপিল ছোট-৩	১০০০/=	১৭০০/=	৩,২০০/=
১১	আব্দুল উদ্দিন	ইয়াকুব মন্ডল	যতনপুর	মেহগনি মাঝারী-৫ পাকড় মাঝারী-১ ইপিল মাঝারী-২ কড়ই মাঝারী-১	২০০০/=	৩০০/=	৩,০০০/=
১২	মোঃ শহিদুল ইসলাম	মৃত আজিম উদ্দিন	যতনপুর	বাঁশ মাঝারী-১০০ বাঁশ ছোট- ২০ শিঙ মাঝারী-৭ পাকড় মাঝারী-৩ জাম ছোট-৫ নিম্ন মাঝারী-৫ ইপিল মাঝারী-২৫ ইপিল ছোট-১০	১০০০০/=	১৬০০/=	১৯,১৫০/=
১৩	মোঃ ইল্লাফিল	মৃত বেদের মন্ডল	যতনপুর	মেহগনি মাঝারী-৪ নিম্ন মাঝারী-২	৮০০/=	৩১৭০/=	৩,৯৭০/=
১৪	মোঃ নায়হান আলী	মৃত পহর আলী	যতনপুর	জাম মাঝারী-৩ নিম্ন মাঝারী-৪ কাঠাল ছোট-১	১৭৬৫/=	২০০/=	২,০১৫/=
১৫	সমজান মন্ডল	মফিজ উদ্দিন	যতনপুর	বাঁশ মাঝারী-১০০ বাঁশ ছোট- ৫০ কড়ই মাঝারী-১ পাকড় ছোট-১ পেচন ছোট-১ কাঠাল ছোট-১	১০,০০০/=	৪০০০/=	১৪,৪০০/=
১৬	আব্দুল উদ্দিন	মৃত চিনিরাস মন্ডল	যতনপুর	বাবলা বড়-২ বাবলা মাঝারী-২ নিম্ন মাঝারী-১ পাকড় বড়-১ শিমুল মাঝারী-১	৩০০/=	২০০/=	১,০০০/=
১৭	মোঃ মোজাম্মেদ হোসেন	ইয়ান উদ্দিন	যতনপুর	ইপিল মাঝারী-১ নিম্ন মাঝারী-১	১০০/=	৭৩০/=	৮৩০/=
১৮	বালু মন্ডল	মৃত আবু মন্ডল	যতনপুর	শিমুল মাঝারী-১ ইপিল মাঝারী-৭	১০০/=	৫০০/=	৬০০/=

১২/১১/১৮

স্বাক্ষরিত

১২/১১/১৮

ANNEX: 04 List of APs & Valuation of Trees

১৯	মোঃ শহিদুল ইসলাম	মৃত নজিম উদ্দিন	যতারপুর	নিম্ন মাঝারী-১ নিম্ন ছোট-১ ইপিএল মাঝারী-২	৯০০/=	১,৫০০/=
২০	মোঃ আলমিন বিহার	মৃত রইচ উদ্দিন বিঃ	যতারপুর	সেগুন মাঝারী-৪ মেহগনি মাঝারী-৩ বাঁশ বড়-৩৬ বাঁশ মাঝারী-৪০	৩২০০/=	১৪,৪০০/=
সর্বমোট					১,৪৭,৪৪৯/=	

(কপায় এক হাব সাতচল্লিশ হাজার চারশত ঊনপঞ্চাশ টাকা মাত্র)


 সিনিয়র সহকারী মন্ত্রী, যশোর জেলা প্রশাসন
 যশোর জেলা প্রশাসন, যশোর-৮০০
 ১৯/০৬/২০১৮

ANNEX: 05 List of APs who will get folowing compensation and benefit as per entitlemant Matrix

			Marketvalue of trees	Additional 30% for fruit bearing trees	Total compens ation	Number of saplings for each HH
1	Ramjan Ali Biswash	Mafez Uddin Biswash	16,260	----	16,260	5
2	Md. Alamin	L. Ziarat	2,600	--	2,600	5
3	Kalu Mandol	Moktar Mandol	400	--	400	5
4	Abu Saed	Eqtar	6,238	--	6,238	5
5	Haqibur Rahman	Eqtar Mandol	11,586	--	11,586	5
6	Mokhlechur Rahman	Eqtar Mandol	8,590	---	8,590	5
7	Khalafath Hossain	Ektar Mandol	13,410	--	13,410	5
8	Sirajul Islam	L. Ektar Mandol	19,500	90	19,590	5
9	Deloar Hoshen	L. Samsuddin Mandol	4,400	-----	4,400	5
10	Munnaf Sarder	L. Fate Ali Sarder	3,200	-----	3,200	5
11	Md. Tahaz Uddin	Md. Eaqub Mandol	3,000	-----	3,000	5
12	Md.Sahidul Islam	L. Azim Uddin	19,150	225	19,375	5
13	Md. Esrafil	L. Meser Dandol	3,970	-----	3,970	5
14	Md.Rayhan Ali	L. Gahor Ali	2,015	15	2,030	5
15	Samjan Mandol	Mofez Uddin	14,800	90	14,890	5
16	Md. Tahaz Uddin	L. Chinibash Mandol	1,000		1,000	5
17	Md. Moazzem	Ean Uddin Mandol	830		830	5
18	Md.Kalu Mandol	L. Abu Mandol	600		600	5
19	Md. Sahidul Islam	L. Nozim Uddin Mandol	1,500		1,500	5
20	Md. Alamin Biswash	L. Baich Uddin Biswas	14,400		14,400	5
Total Fruit Bearing trees		13		420		
Total wood bearing trees		826				
Grand Total of trees		839	147,449	420	147,869	