

Resettlement Plan for Purba Sarail-Madai Subproject  
Project Number: 39432  
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## BAN: Preparing the Participatory Small-Scale Water Resources Project

Prepared by  
Local Government Engineering Department.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One of the components of the Participatory Small-Scale Water Resources Project (the Project) is to construct water management infrastructure. 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

The main objective of the Project is to enhance agricultural production, poverty reduction and economic growth in subproject areas. Project objectives will be achieved through the participation of stakeholders in identification, implementation, improvement and subsequent operation and maintenance of small scale water resources management systems.

The Resettlement<sup>1</sup> Plan (RP) for Purba Sarail-Madai subproject is updated using detailed design, done in February 2011. 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.<sup>1</sup>

The Purba Sarail-Madai Subproject area is in Punat Union, Kalai Upazila, Joypurhat District and is bounded by the Joypurhat - Bogra National Highway in the North and by the Nungolar Nadi on the South - the eastern and western boundaries being the rural roads and lines of higher grounds (*vita*) containing homesteads and villages. The subproject site can be approached from Joypurhat by the Joypurhat-Bogra Highway. Some 5,819 people live in 1,142 households in six villages, namely: (i) Dogan; (ii) Madai; (iii) Punat; (iv) Tishrapara; (v) Kharpa; and (vi) Bafalari, in the subproject area. Of these a total of 3,154 people in 618 households are considered to be subproject beneficiaries

The subproject as proposed has a gross area of 763 ha with a net benefited area of 520 ha. The Purba Sarail-Madai *Khal* (drainage channel), the principal drainage channel of the subproject, originates from Udaypur Union of Kalai Upazila by collecting surface runoff from agricultural fields. The total length of the *khal* is 13 km of which about 4 km is outside the subproject area on the North and the remaining 9 km is within the proposed subproject. The total catchment area of the *khal* at the lower end of the subproject is 1,744 ha; but the *khal* is silted to a large extent leading to extensive crop loss due to flash flooding and water logging. Excavating the *khal* will release water and protect the *Boro* and *Aman* crops.

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<sup>1</sup> As the Project is just starting, no design consulting firm or INGO has as yet been engaged; therefore, the DD and DMS were done by the PMO, in-house.

The main elements of construction activity for the subproject are:

- Re-excavation of 8.80 km Purba Sarail–Madai khal
- Construction of two water retaining structures (WRS) in the *khal* facilitating and retaining water for irrigation and

The subproject will not acquire any private land as all the land within the *khal* and the place where the WRSs are going to be constructed are *khas* land, i.e., owned by the Government. However, people have been cultivating these lands for generations, and it is estimated that the subproject will affect 71 affected Households (AHHs), with a population of 1,208, who will lose some portion of their livelihood for a time, including agriculture and fisheries by temporarily shifting them from the fields they cultivate. No homestead or commercial enterprises (CBEs) will be affected by the subproject, so no relocation of residential structures or CBEs are required.<sup>2</sup>

The 71 affected households, as per the entitlement matrix, will be compensated for their temporary loss of access to the *khas* (Government) land by a transition allowance equivalent to one year's net income from the cultivable land based on market value of the crops. There will also be an income restoration strategy for vulnerable APs irrespective of legal titles to affected property.

As the subproject has a very *insignificant* 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 (open water and cultured) opportunities will also be enhanced and improve their socioeconomic 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. 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.

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<sup>2</sup> 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 work-days and wages, will be fully compensated, including those incurred by non-titled people.

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 Social and Gender Development Section who with the Safeguards Officer of the Environment and Safeguards Section 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) 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.

Based on the background of this subproject the entire amount for resettlement and rehabilitation and training for this subproject is estimated to be Tk- 358260/- Three Lac fatty eight Thousand tow hundred sixty. This subproject does not have any budget for land acquisition as all the land is khas land, owned by the government, but it makes provision for social development and training of APs. *As per Resettlement Framework* the full costs of compensation will be the responsibility of the LGED.

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## RESETTLEMENT PLAN FOR PURBA SARAIL-MADAI SUBPROJECT

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## Abbreviations

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| AP      | Affected People   |
| BWDB    | Bangladesh Water Development Board                                  |
| CAD     | Command Area Development  |
| CBE     | Commercial and Business Enterprise                                  |
| CCL     | Cash Compensation under Law   |
| CHT     | Chittagong Hill Tracts  |
| CRO     | Chief Resettlement Officer  |
| DC      | Deputy Commissioner (CEO 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 discussions   |
| 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 Peoples Specific Action Plan                             |
| IWRM    | Integrated Water Resource Management                                |
| IWRMU   | Integrated Water Resource Management Unit of LGED                   |
| 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)                                 |
| MoLGRDC | Ministry of Local Government, Regional Development and Cooperatives |
| NPRR    | <i>Draft</i> National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation     |
| PIC     | Project Implementation Consultants                                  |
| PRA     | Participatory Rural Appraisal                                       |
| 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   |
| RF      | Resettlement Framework  |
| RoW     | right of way  |
| SES     | Socioeconomic Survey  |
| SSW-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

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Affected Person (AP)</b>                   | Any persons, households, firms, or private institutions affected by a project financed by ADB.   |
| <b>Aman</b>                                   | Wet season rice  |
| <b>Aus</b>                                    | Early wet season rice  |
| <b>Beel</b>                                   | Natural depression that may or may not retain water throughout the year  |
| <b>Cash Compensation under Law (CCL)</b>      | 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   |
| <b>Char Land</b>                              | Accreted land by deposition of sand and silt in rivers   |
| <b>Decimal</b>                                | 100 Decimal = 1 Acre. Bangladeshi agrometrology unit of measurement, a traditional measuring unit  |
| <b>Compensation</b>                           | Payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income, and other assets caused by a project  |
| <b>Encroacher</b>                             | People with legal holdings who illegally extend their holdings onto (usually) public land.   |
| <b>Entitled Person</b>                        | 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  |
| <b>Functionally Landless Farmer Household</b> | Farmer owning less than 0.2 ha of land<br>A household includes all persons living and eating together (sharing the same kitchen and cooking food together as a single-family unit).  |
| <b>Informal Settlers</b>                      | HHs living on others' land, with permission. These are <i>Uthulies</i>   |
| <b>Khal</b>                                   | Channel, Rivulet   |
| <b>Khas Land</b>                              | In Bangladesh, Government Land   |
| <b>Land Acquisition</b>                       | 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.   |
| <b>Mauza</b>                                  | A Mauza Revenue Village is the lowest unit of land administration in Bangladesh. Alternative spellings are Mauja or Mouza.   |
| <b>Rabi</b>                                   | The spring harvest, in contrast to the Kharif autumn (monsoon) harvest   |
| <b>Rehabilitation</b>                         | 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.  |
| <b>Relocation</b>                             | The physical relocation of an affected person from his/her pre project place of residence.   |
| <b>Replacement Cost</b>                       | The cost of replacing lost assets and incomes, including cost of transactions.   |
| <b>Resettlement Effects</b>                   | All negative situations directly caused by a project, including loss of land, property, income generation opportunity, and cultural assets.  |
| <b>Resettlement Framework (RF)</b>            | 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. <sup>3</sup> |
| <b>Resettlement Plan (RP)</b>                 | A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.  |
| <b>Severely Affected Person (SAP)</b>         | 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.  |
| <b>Squatter</b>                               | One that squats: as a: one that settles on property without right or title or payment of rent b: one that settles on public land under government regulation with the purpose of acquiring title.  |
| <b>Union Parishad</b>                         | 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)   |

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.adb.org/Documents/Resettlement\\_Plans/BAN/Jamuna\\_Meghna\\_River/default.asp](http://www.adb.org/Documents/Resettlement_Plans/BAN/Jamuna_Meghna_River/default.asp)



***Uthulies***

***Vita***

**Vulnerable Households**

*Parishad*, Union *Parishad*, *Upazila* (Subdistrict) *Parishad* and *Zila* (District) *Parishad*.

Long Term Squatters. Also called Informal Settlers, i.e., HHs on others' land with permission.

High, raised land, often used for residential purposes

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.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Poverty levels have been determined by ADB TA 7041-BAN, to be ready for use by Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS).



## RESETTLEMENT PLAN FOR PURBA SARAIL-MADAI SUBPROJECT

### A. Project Background and Description

#### 1. Background

##### a. The Project

1. The Small Scale Water Resources 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)<sup>5</sup> 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. Purba Sarail-Madai Subproject Resettlement Plan

3. The Resettlement Plan (RP) for Purba Sarail-Madai subproject is updated using detailed design, done in February 2011. 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 level 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.

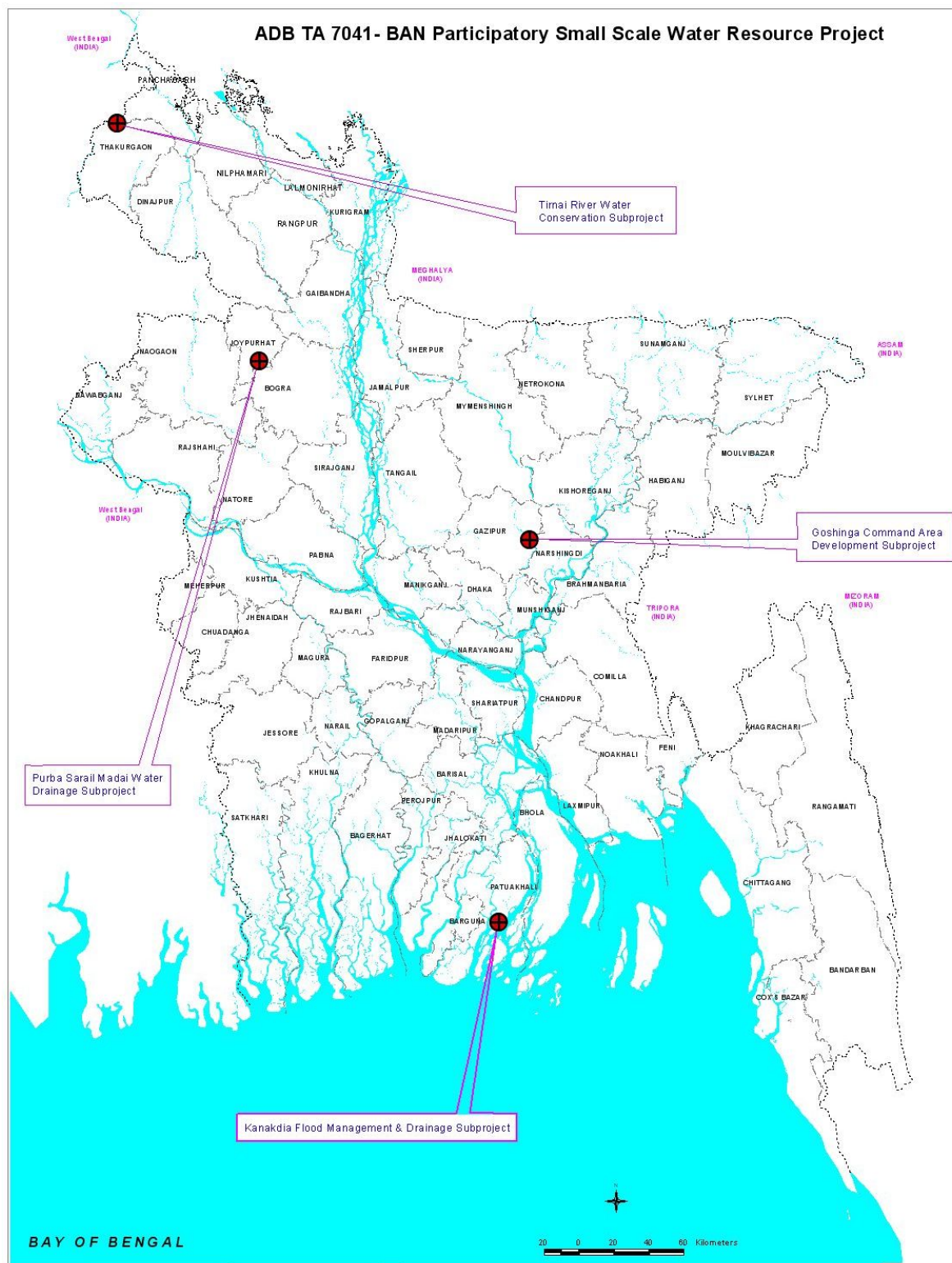
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<sup>5</sup> IWRMU structure and tasks are explained in Supplementary Appendix B – Project Implementation Arrangements prepared by ADB TA 7041-BAN.

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

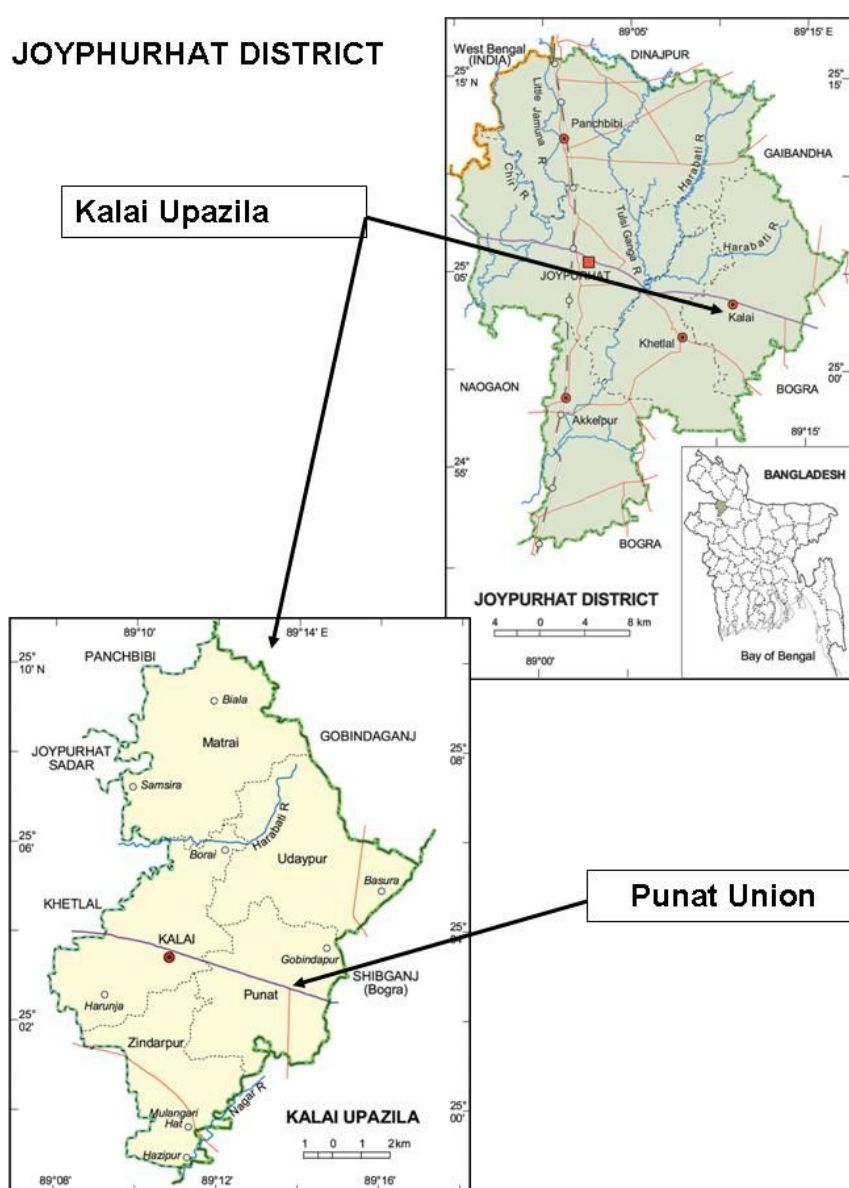
### Figure 1: Location of Sample Subprojects



## 2. The Purba Sarail-Madai Subproject Description

7. The Purba Sarail-Madai Subproject is located between Latitudes  $25^{\circ} 0' 30''$  N and  $25^{\circ} 3' 15''$  N and Longitudes  $89^{\circ} 11' 30''$  E and  $89^{\circ} 13' 15''$  E. The subproject area is in Punat Union, Kalai Upazila, Joypurhat District and is bounded by the Joypurhat - Bogra National Highway in the North and by the Nungolar Nadi on the South - the eastern and western boundaries being the rural roads and lines of higher grounds (*vita*) containing homesteads and villages. The sub-project site can be approached from Joypurhat by the Joypurhat-Bogra Highway.

Figure 2: Purba Sarail-Madai Subproject Location



### 3. Area and Location

8. The subproject as proposed has a gross area of 763 ha with a net benefited area of 520 ha. The Purba Sarail-Madai Khal, the principal drainage channel of the subproject, originates from Udaypur Union of Kalai Upazila by collecting surface runoff from agricultural fields. The total length of the Purba Sarail-Madai Khal is 15 of which about 6 Km is outside the subproject area on the North – beyond the Joypurhat - Bogra Highway and the remaining 9 km is within the proposed subproject. The *khal* outfalls to the Nungolar Nadi at the southern end of the subproject area. The total catchment area of the Purba Sarail-Madai drainage channel at the lower end of the subproject is 1,744 ha. The *khal* is silted to a large extent.

9. Some 5,819 people live in 1,142 households in the subproject area. The average number of people per household in the subproject area is 5.1. Of these a total of 3,154 people in 618 households are considered to be subproject beneficiaries.

10. The Nungolar Nadi, a small river originating from adjacent area on the east in Shibganj Union of Bogra District, is the outfall river of the Purba Sarail-Madai Khal. The upper part of Nungolar Nadi, upstream from the point of outfall of the Purba Sarail – Madai khal, is about 7 km long and is also relatively small like the subproject *khal* but below this point it has an improved section. Nungolar Nadi flows south-west for about 18 km from the subproject outfall and joins Nagor River that flows further south to drain into Chalan Beel<sup>6</sup> in Natore District. In general, drainage efficiency of the system has reduced due to sedimentation of the channels. Water levels of the Nagor River are recorded at the railway bridge near Talora in Bogra District.

11. Nungolar Nadi is a seasonal river fed by runoff from its catchment. It does not carry flow during the dry season. There is no flow and water level recording station on the river. Nungolar Nadi shows that the water levels do not exceed bank levels during normal floods. Nungolar Nadi is about 25 m wide below the outfall of Purba Sarail-Madai Khal and carries a water depth of about 3 m at bank-full stage.

12. The subproject area comprises of high to medium high lands and is not subject to flooding from any river. However, inundation occurs in the monsoon season due to drainage congestion during heavy rainfalls owing to poor drainage capacity of the Purba Sarail-Madai Khal. Such monsoon rain-floods damage *T. Aman* paddy to various extents depending on the time and duration of the inundation. Local people have confirmed in discussions during field visits that damage to *T. Aman* occurs every year but the extent differs from year to year. In the dry season, the *khal* completely dries up. People usually do not irrigate *T Aman* by ground water, preferring to wait for rain. While flat lands away from the *khal* can cope with drought conditions by containing water in bunds around plots, lands near the *khal* suffer as the water drains from the steeper ground towards the *khal*. Local people would like to see water containment in the *khal* for use as supplementary irrigation to *T Aman* crops during the monsoon and also for *Rabi* and *Boro* rice crops in the post-monsoon months.

13. Proposed interventions in this subproject will not directly cause any adverse impact, neither on the fisheries resource base nor on production, but 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 poor to the fisheries income will contribute to the cause of poverty alleviation.

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<sup>6</sup> Beel is a natural depression that may or may not retain water throughout the year.

14. There are six villages namely: (i) Dogan; (ii) Madai; (iii) West Nayapara; (iv) Tishrapara; (v) Panchagram (vi) Bafalari covering a gross cultivable land of 763 hectares. Out of the 1,141 total households, landless and functionally landless makes up the largest segment which is about 75%. The marginal and small farm households comprise only 11% each followed by 2% medium and only 0.13% large households. This area is represented by 86.5% landless and marginal farm households (Table 1).

**Table 1: Subproject Beneficiary Households by Landholding Category**

| Category     | Poor      | %         | Non-Poor  | %         | Total     | %   | %          |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|------------|
| Landless     | 10        | 36        | 18        | 64        | 28        | 100 | 69         |
| Marginal     | 1         | 20        | 4         | 80        | 5         | 100 | 12         |
| Small        | 2         | 40        | 3         | 60        | 5         | 100 | 12         |
| Medium       | 0         | 0         | 2         | 100       | 2         | 100 | 5          |
| Large        | 0         | 0         | 1         | 100       | 1         | 100 | 2          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>32</b> | <b>28</b> | <b>68</b> | <b>41</b> | 100 | <b>100</b> |

15. There is a situation under which crop loss is due to flash flooding and water logging is a regular phenomenon. It is expected that excavating the 8.8 km of the Purba Sarail – Madai Khal may release water and that it may protect the *Boro* and *Aman* crops. The findings of focus group discussions showed popular support for the subproject. The predominance of landless, functionally landless, and marginal farmers among the total farm households of the subproject area provides an opportunity for the subproject to support poverty reduction. People believe that the subproject will have a favorable impact on the livelihood improvement of poor and distressed farm households, so there appeared to be overwhelming support for the subproject.

16. There are no indigenous people (IP) in the area and no negative impact in terms of social aspects was apparent as a result of either focus group discussions or the household survey. Focus group discussions indicated willingness in to support the WMCA establishment and to contribute to O&M costs.

## **B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Displacement**

### **1. Subproject Objectives**

17. Local people have requested the re-excavation of the Purba Sarail-Madai Khal from the culvert on Joypurhat–Bogra highway to its outfall in the Nungolar Nadi in order to improve drainage in the area. The request also included measures to prevent over drainage of lands on the sides of the *khal* preferably by constructing water retention structures (WRS) at appropriate locations so that water can be retained in the *khal* during dry spells in the monsoon as well as during post-monsoon months. Re-excavation of the *khal* will 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 prevent damage to *T Aman* crop in its various stages of growth due to flooding caused by impeded drainage and 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**

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

- Re-excavation of 8.80 km Purba Sarail–Madai khal from outfall in the Nungolar Nadi to the culvert at crossing of the Joypurhat-Bogra Highway



- Construction of two water retaining structures (WRS)<sup>7</sup> in the Purba Sarail-Madai Khal facilitating and retaining water for irrigation and

19. The general arrangement of the proposed subproject works and engineering detail is set out below in Figure 3 below.

### **3. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

20. The subproject will not acquire any private land. According to the Feasibility Study and focus group discussions (FGD) conducted during the field surveys, all the land within the *khal* and the place where the WRSs are going to be constructed (which is going to be re-excavated) are *khas* land, i.e., owned by the Government, as it is a water body. However, people have been cultivating these lands for generations. As per the Mauja map (the khal is entirely Khas land. However, as people are having their livelihood from these lands, the DMS confirms that the subproject will affect 71 affected Households (AHHs), population .

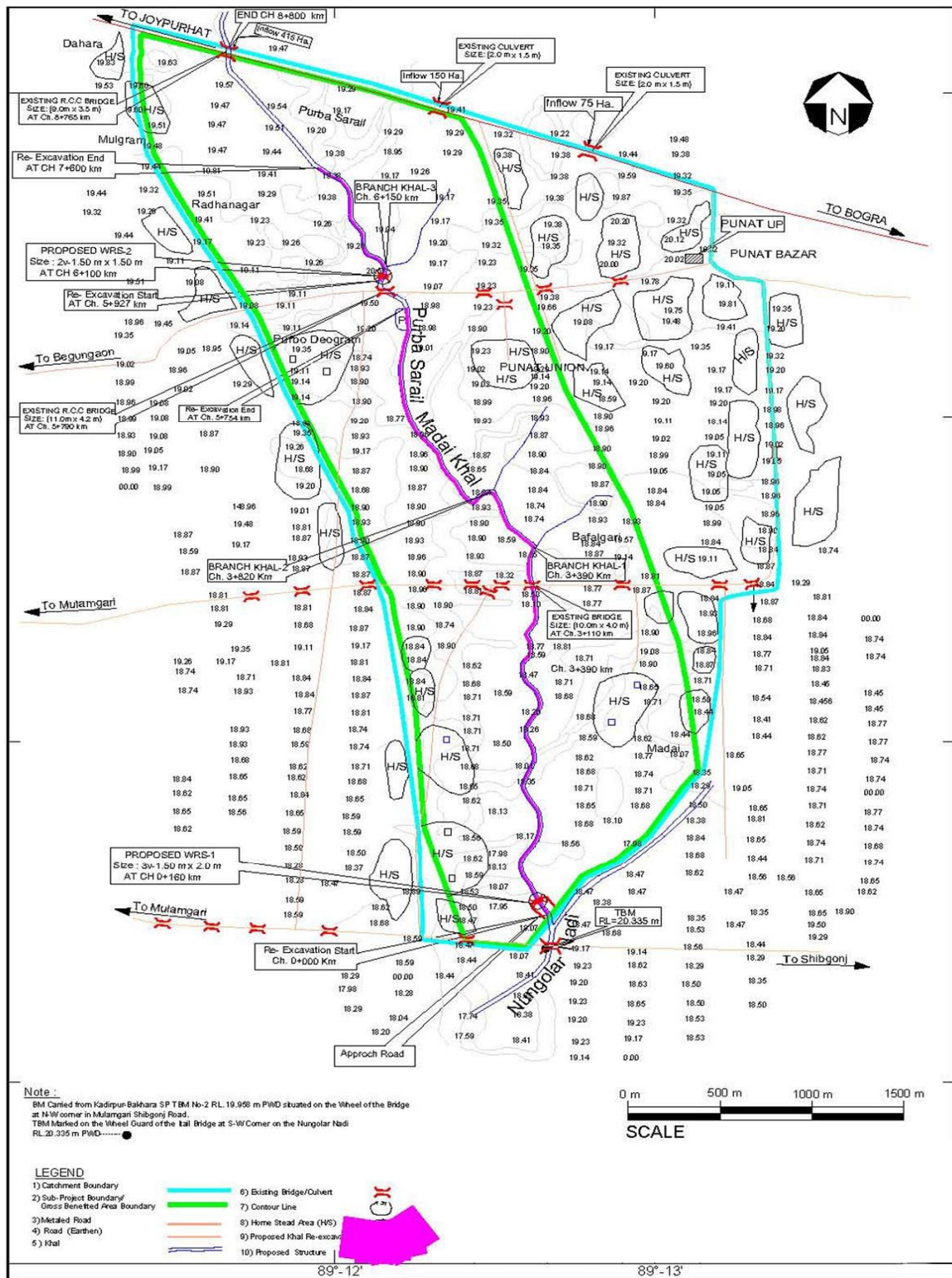
21. Re-excavation of 8.80 km *khas* will affect 71 AHHs by at least temporarily shifting them from the fields they cultivate on the *khas* land. No homestead or commercial enterprises (CBEs) will be affected by the subproject, so no relocation of residential structures or CBEs are required.

22. ADB's policy, and best practice in Bangladesh, requires that the APs and other stakeholders have been consulted under the DMS, through FGD and a questionnaire survey for compensation preferences, done in February 2011. Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) and stakeholders' discussions (SD) have also been used during the DMS census and SES.

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<sup>7</sup> WRS - 1 3V-1.5 m x 2.0 m and WRS-2 - 2V -1.5 m x1.5 m.

Figure 3: Layout of Subproject Area



## C. Review and Analysis of Socioeconomic Survey Data

23. The subproject area covers six villages namely: (i) Dogan; (ii) Madai; (iii) West Nayapara; (iv) Tishrapara; (v) Panchagram (vi) Bafalari under Joypurhat District. The extent of impact varies by location. The villages are located along the *khals* to be re excavated. APs of all the villages will lose access to agriculture land and cultivated crops

24. The proposed subproject area is characterized by high land prone to flash flooding and drought in the dry season and located in Barind Tract of the Northwestern region of Bangladesh.<sup>8</sup> The subproject area is characterized by siltation of the *khals* and overflow of flash flood water on the surrounding agricultural land with associated physical and socioeconomic features. Farmers either extend their agriculture field on the silted *khal* or cultivate the land inside the *khal* totally on independent basis as these *khals* remain dry most of the year.

### 1. Land Use and Settlement Pattern

25. 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 triple and double cropped. The field survey could not identify any negative impacts on any common property resources (CPRs) such as mosques, schools, or Union Parishad offices.

26. 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. This will be rechecked during the DMS.

### 2. Methodology and Data Collection

27. The PMO, with help of the WMCA and the UP representative, carried out the DMS and carried out stakeholder meetings with farmers, when necessary in agriculture fields. The DMS shows very limited negative impact on the affected people due to their being no private land acquisition of this subproject area. One hundred percent of the 71 APs were selected for the socioeconomic survey (SES). The households were interviewed through using structured questionnaire. Table 2 shows the distribution of the APs by village of the subproject area.

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<sup>8</sup> Barind Tract (alternately called the Varendra Tract in English and Varendra Bhumi in Bengali) is the largest Pleistocene era physiographic unit in Bangladesh and the Bengal Basin. It covers most of Dinajpur, Rangpur, Pabna, Rajshahi, Bogra, and Joypurhat districts of Rajshahi Division. It is fragmented, being made up of several separate sections in the northeastern part of the country, covering a total area of approximately 7,770 sq km of mostly old alluvium. On the eastern edge of the tract is a lower fault escarpment. Through the fault troughs run the little Jamuna, Atrai and Lower Punarbhaba rivers. To the west, the main area is tilted up, some of it being more than 15 m higher than the rest of the tract and the adjoining Mahananda River floodplain. To the east this area is tilted downwards, passing under the Atrai River basin. The climate of the tract differs from that of much of India, in that more extreme temperature variations (ranging from 45 degrees Celsius down to five degrees Celsius) are encountered there. It is divided into three units: The Recent Alluvial Fan, the Barind Pleistocene, and the Recent Floodplain. These are divided by long, narrow bands of recent alluvium. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barind\\_Tract](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barind_Tract)

**Table 2 : Number of Affected Population by Sex and by Village**

| Name of Village | Male       |              | Female     |              | Total      |              |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
|                 | Number     | %            | Number     | %            | Number     | %            |
| Pachgram        | 37         | 23.7         | 33         | 22.3         | 70         | 23.03        |
| Deogram         | 85         | 54.5         | 78         | 52.7         | 163        | 53.62        |
| Tishra para     | 10         | 6.4          | 15         | 10.1         | 25         | 8.22         |
| Madai           | 12         | 7.7          | 10         | 6.8          | 22         | 7.24         |
| W. Nayapara     | 12         | 7.7          | 12         | 8.1          | 24         | 7.89         |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>156</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>148</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>304</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

More than fifty percent (53.62%) people from the village Deogram have occupied the canal bed.

28. FGDs were also conducted in four locations including the river *ghat*, markets, Union Parishad offices and on roads where APs of all categories are available gathered in social groups. Such social groups tended to include persons of a wide variety of socioeconomic status, both genders, as well as occupational and professional groups as well the people both directly and indirectly affected.

### **3. Socioeconomic Profile of APs**

29. The socioeconomic profile of all APs is based on a 100% SES from the total 71 AHH (304 population). The affected persons were using the canal bed for cultivation for last 15 to 20 years. None of these APs owns the agriculture land cultivating, which is *khas* land. The AHHs will lose access to (limited) agriculture land.

**Table 3: Status of affected people occupied canal bed/ land**

| Amount of land occupied (in decimal) | Number of HH | Percent | Total amount of land (category wise) | Descriptive Statistics   |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 6                                    | 18           | 25.4    | 108                                  | Minimum = 6<br>Maximum = 10<br>Total land = 569<br>Average amount = 8.01<br>Std. Deviation = 1.517 |
| 7                                    | 9            | 12.7    | 63                                   |  |
| 8                                    | 15           | 21.1    | 120                                  |  |
| 9                                    | 12           | 16.9    | 108                                  |  |
| 10                                   | 17           | 23.9    | 170                                  |  |
| Total                                | 71           | 100.0   | 569                                  |  |

.The affected person have very small amount of land which is being used for living purposes. None of the APs will need to be displaced from their homestead or any business premises.

#### List of affected HH who have no homestead land

| SL # | From No | Headship  | HH Name             | Father's Name      | Village     |
|------|---------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1    | 14      | Male HH   | Md. Mahbur Rahman   | Md. Ismail         | Pachgram    |
| 2    | 15      | Female HH | Mrs. Vanu Bewa      | Late Loimuddin     | Tishra para |
| 3    | 26      | Male HH   | Md. Edris Mondal    | Late Ismail Mondal | W. Nayapara |
| 4    | 31      | Female HH | Mrs. Julekha Khatun | Late Abdul Malek   | Deogram     |
| 5    | 34      | Male HH   | Md. Alal Uddin      | Late Feraz Uddin   | Deogram     |
| 6    | 52      | Male HH   | Md. Ferdous Hossain | Binsher Ali        | Deogram     |

Six (6) AHHs have no homestead land of their own; they are living in a land owned by other or in khas-land nearby.

30.). More than one third of the population is below 19 years of age on the other hand about 11% population is above 60 years. The survey identified almost all the adult population are married. All the households are Muslim. The survey could not find any population from other religion rather than Muslim. Household size ranges from 2 to 10 with average household size of 5.1. This is slightly higher than the national average of 4.9.

**Table 4 : Status of affected people by Age and sex of AHH**

| Level of Age | All Family Member |        |        |        |       |        | Household Head |        |
|--------------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|
|              | Male              | %      | Female | %      | Total | %      | Number         | %      |
| 1-10         | 23                | 15.9%  | 20     | 14.7%  | 43    | 15.3%  |                |        |
| 11-20        | 24                | 16.6%  | 16     | 11.8%  | 40    | 14.2%  | 1              | 1.4%   |
| 21-30        | 18                | 12.4%  | 19     | 14.0%  | 37    | 13.2%  | 10             | 14.1%  |
| 31-40        | 32                | 22.1%  | 31     | 22.8%  | 63    | 22.4%  | 33             | 46.5%  |
| 41-50        | 18                | 12.4%  | 24     | 17.6%  | 42    | 14.9%  | 18             | 25.4%  |
| 51-60        | 19                | 13.1%  | 19     | 14.0%  | 38    | 13.5%  | 8              | 11.3%  |
| above 60     | 11                | 7.6%   | 7      | 5.1%   | 18    | 6.4%   | 1              | 1.4%   |
| Total        | 145               | 100.0% | 136    | 100.0% | 281   | 100.0% | 71             | 100.0% |

31. The principal occupation among the active male population of affected households is Agriculture. On the other hand, household work has been identified by majority of the female members and only a small number of women mentioned that they are involved in post harvest agriculture

### List of women/Female headed family

| SI # | Form ID | Name of HH           | Fathers name        | Village     | occupation  | Yearly income (HH) |
|------|---------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1    | 31      | Mrs. Julekha Kha-tun | Late Abdul Malek    | Deogram     | House wife  | 30000              |
| 2    | 15      | Mrs. Vanu Bewa       | Late Loimuddin      | Tishra para | House wife  | 30000              |
| 3    | 50      | Mrs. Daimon Bewa     | Late Amed Ali       | Deogram     | House wife  | 40000              |
| 4    | 69      | Mrs. Nilufa Yeas-min | Late Mozammel Haque | Deogram     | Agriculture | 45200              |
| 5    | 57      | Mrs. Mereja Bibi     | Mohor Ali           | Deogram     | Agriculture | 40000              |
| 6    | 46      | Mrs. Rozina Bibi     | Md. Farid Uddin     | Deogram     | House wife  | 60000              |
| 7    | 49      | Mrs. Rubia Bewa      | Late Momtaz Mridha  | Deogram     | House wife  | 40000              |
| 8    | 62      | Mrs. Jahanara Bibi   | Md. Amzad Hossain   | Deogram     | House wife  | 50000              |

**Table 5 : status of affected people Occupation and of family members**

| Name of occupation | Male | %      | Female | %      | Total | %      |
|--------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| Agriculture        | 106  | 79.1%  | 4      | 3.8%   | 110   | 45.8%  |
| House wife         | 0    | .0%    | 84     | 79.2%  | 84    | 35.0%  |
| Student            | 17   | 12.7%  | 16     | 15.1%  | 33    | 13.8%  |
| Laborer (day/wage) | 11   | 8.2%   | 2      | 1.9%   | 13    | 5.4%   |
| Total              | 134  | 100.0% | 106    | 100.0% | 240   | 100.0% |

32 .The young populations irrespective of sex is going to school. More than 87% of household heads (HHs) are literate, but the literacy rate seems to be much higher among total population. The younger generation have an almost 100% literacy rate, and level of education is also high. It is much higher amongst males.

**Table 6 : Status of affected people Education Level of Family members**

| Level of education | Household Head |        | All Family Member |        |        |        |       |        |
|--------------------|----------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
|                    | Number         | %      | Male              | %      | Female | %      | Total | %      |
| Primary level      | 46             | 69.7%  | 57                | 64.0%  | 15     | 51.7%  | 72    | 61.0%  |
| Secondary level    | 13             | 19.7%  | 24                | 27.0%  | 12     | 41.4%  | 36    | 30.5%  |
| S.S.C              | 4              | 6.1%   | 6                 | 6.7%   | 1      | 3.4%   | 7     | 5.9%   |
| Can sign only      | 3              | 4.5%   | 2                 | 2.2%   | 1      | 3.4%   | 3     | 2.5%   |
| Total              | 66             | 100.0% | 89                | 100.0% | 29     | 100.0% | 118   | 100.0% |

32. Annual income of the AHHs ranges from Tk 3000 to 7000 per month. The estimated average annual income is Tk 50000. Most of the active male members (other than HHH) have some kind of income; very few women mentioned that they had any income. However, women participate intensively in post-harvesting activities.

**Table 7: Status of affected people monthly income**

| SI #  | Monthly Income (in taka) | Number of HH | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|--------------------------|--------------|---------|--------------------|
| 1     | Up to 3000               | 3            | 4.2     | 4.2                |
| 2     | 3000- 4000               | 15           | 21.1    | 25.4               |
| 3     | 4000- 5000               | 43           | 60.6    | 85.9               |
| 4     | 5000- 6000               | 9            | 12.7    | 98.6               |
| 5     | 6000- 7000               | 1            | 1.4     | 100.0              |
| Total |                          | 71           | 100.0   |                    |

33. The subproject has very *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.

34. As all APs are cultivating the khas land, there are some landless or marginal farmers among them. However, according to the APs' response, the entire affected person will have lost residual land due to sub project implementation which will make them more vulnerable. Special attention need to be given to all the affected households who would become vulnerable due to implementation of the sub project. Livelihood enhancement addressed through employment and income generating activities of the AHH. The related sub-components and activities of employment and income generation to be under taken by the WMCA of the sub project.

*Sub-component: (a)* Community-based routine maintenance of the canal and other water management facilities. The activities under this were: (i) organizing canal maintenance groups, (ii) skills training and capacity building (iii) delivery of basic tools and equipment.(v) Engage the affected people as worker in the subproject.

*Sub-component: (b)* Social forestry, site plantation, and nursery development. The activities were: (i) organizing community forestry groups (CFGs), (ii) skills training of CFGs, (iii) tree plantation for canals, (iv) seeds, saplings, etc. 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, hand tools etc.

35. The number of indirectly AHHs is almost nil. Agricultural lands are mainly cultivated by the farmer with help of some hired labors only when required. and these laborers also work in fields in the locality. So they will not remain jobless for long.

36. 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 sub-project. Local administration and peoples' representatives such as Chairmen and Members of the Union Parisads have assured the Project authority they will extend all sorts of cooperation. APs also expected that the subproject will protect their land from and water logging and will be able to retain some monsoon water within the subproject area for irrigation in the winter season.

They also expect that fishing (open water and cultured) opportunity will be enhanced which will help in improving their socioeconomic conditions.

37. 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 sub project 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 areas affected
- People losing livelihood from the cultivated Khas land in the river bed 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

#### **D. Objectives, Resettlement Policy Framework and Entitlements**

##### **1. GoB Laws and ADB's Policy Requirements**

38. 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 prepared under the Project. It will ensure that all APs – titled and non-titled – will be eligible for appropriate compensation packages under the Project.

##### **2. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Principles**

39. Land acquisition and resettlement of the APs, and providing special assistance to vulnerable and indirectly 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 and the ADB's *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* 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;
- (vii) Existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts will be supported and used to the greatest extent possible, and resettlers 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.

### 3. Compensation Framework

40. The Compensation Framework contains the following packages, which are designed to cover compensation for lost assets and restore or enhance the livelihoods of all categories of the APs (Table8).

**Table 8: Compensation/Resettlement Framework and Beneficiaries**

| Sl. No | Compensation Packages   | Beneficiaries  |
|--------|---|--|
| 1.     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Replacement agriculture land/cash value titled owners by DC office</li> <li>o Additional cash grant based on MARV to match market value of the land</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Households affected by loss of agricultural land</li> <li>o Households affected by loss of agricultural land</li> </ul>                                     |
| 2      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Cash grant in Tk (to be assessed from type of crop production and return from one harvest) for the loss of access to land by cultivator/tenant/sharecroppers/</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Cultivator/tenant/share croppers affected by land acquisition for RoW</li> </ul>  |
| 3      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Compensation for crops, trees, perennials and fish ponds by DC office</li> <li>o Additional cash grant to match market value of the asset (if applicable)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Households affected by loss of crops/trees/ponds-fish</li> <li>o Tenant farmers to receive 50% of the compensation for crop loss (if applicable)</li> </ul> |
| 4      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Cash for homestead land (by owners) at market value</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o All homestead/house plot owners affected by the project</li> </ul>  |
| 5      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o One time cash grant for alternative housing to APs without titles to homestead land/structure</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Renters, leaseholders, squatters affected by the project</li> </ul>   |
| 6      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Cash compensation for residential/commercial structures at replacement cost</li> <li>o Cash compensation to owners/renters/non-title Commercial &amp; Business Enterprises (CBEs) for loss of commercial premises by CBEs</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Households/CBEs (owners only) affected by the project</li> <li>o One-time cash grant to CBEs to re-establish business</li> </ul>                            |
| 7      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Transfer/Shifting cost for relocation</li> <li>o Additional Assistance to female headed/vulnerable households</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o All APs(renters/squatter included) to assist in the relocation</li> <li>o Female headed /vulnerable households</li> </ul>                                   |

| Sl. No | Compensation Packages  | Beneficiaries   |
|--------|--|---|
|        |  | to hire lands/structure for relocation  |
| 8      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cash /credit /skill training assistance for income restoration</li> <li>○ Canal side plantation and Social Forestry Program</li> </ul>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ All affected households/CBEs employees and indirectly affected persons for loss of work, income and business</li> <li>○ Vulnerable groups such as women and landless people for alternative income generation program</li> </ul> |
| 9      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Reconstruction of community facilities (like school, mosque, temple, church, madrasa etc.) or resource affected by the project</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ All partial and fully affected community facilities will be reconstructed in consultation with affected communities</li> </ul>   |
| 10     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Civic amenities in host areas to increase carrying capacity of the host village</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Relocated areas/villages where APs will move in small groups</li> </ul>  |
| 11     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Social Development Fund to assist restoration of income and livelihood in post-resettlement period</li> </ul>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Affected households with partial attention to female households and other vulnerable groups and those under the official poverty line.</li> </ul>  |

41. 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 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.

#### 4. Entitlement Matrix

42. An entitlement matrix has been prepared on the basis of currently known impacts (Table 9). 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.

**Table 9: 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"> <li>i. Replacement land or CCL (Market value assessed by DC plus premium as per Law)</li> <li>ii. Additional grant to cover Maximum Allowable Replacement Value (MARV) of land.</li> <li>iii. Stamp duty to facilitate land purchase</li> <li>iv. Compensation for standing crops assessed by DC/PVAT</li> <li>v. Land development cost for homestead loser (if applicable) assessed by PVAT</li> </ul> | 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"> <li>a. Assessment of quantity and quality of land</li> <li>b. Assessment of Market Value</li> <li>c. Assessment of MARV by Land Market Survey (LMS)</li> <li>d. Title updating</li> <li>e. Payment of CCL</li> <li>f. APs will be fully informed of the entitlements and procedures regarding payment</li> <li>g. Additional cash grant to cover the replacement value of land.</li> <li>h. Stamp duty will be due to an EP in case of land purchase within one year of receiving CCL from DCs</li> <li>i. Compensation for standing crop crops from DC</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. DC, LGED</li> <li>b. DC, LGED</li> <li>c. EA/WMCA/UP</li> <li>d. DC</li> <li>e. DC</li> <li>f. EA/WMCA/UP, LGED</li> <li>g. EA, CRO</li> <li>h. LGED-CRO/EA</li> <li>i. DC</li> </ul> |
| 2     | Loss of Under Water Land ( <i>Char</i> land) <sup>Error!</sup><br>Bookmark not defined.                                       | Legal owner(s) of land (DCs in case of <i>khas</i> land after                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. As 1 if DC cannot declare the land <i>khas</i>,</li> <li>ii. Case of <i>Khas</i> - cash com-</li> </ul>  | The Acquisition and Requisition Of   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Assessment of quantity and quality of land</li> <li>b. Assessment of Market</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. DC, LGED</li> <li>b. DC, LGED</li> </ul>  |

| SI No | Nature of Loss  | Definition of Entitled Person (EP)  | Entitlements   | Relevant Policy/Legal Section   | Implementation Issues   | Implementation Responsibility   |
|-------|---|---|--|---|---|---|
|       |   | legally established AD <sup>9</sup> 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 | <p>pensation under CCL to respective DCs without 50% Premium</p> <p>iii. Value of eroded <i>khas</i> land assessed by PVAT - to the previous owners whose land was eroded</p> <p>iv. Stamp Duty to facilitate land purchase</p>  | Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993       | <p>Value</p> <p>c. Assessment of MARV by LMS</p> <p>d. Title verification</p> <p>e. Payment of CCL</p> <p>f. APs will be fully informed of the entitlements and procedures regarding payment</p> <p>g. Additional cash grant to cover the Replacement Value of land.</p> <p>h. Stamp duty will be due to an EP in case of land purchase within one year of receiving CCL from DCs</p> | <p>c. EAWMCA/UP</p> <p>d. DC</p> <p>e. DC</p> <p>f. EAWMCA/UP, LGED-CRO</p> <p>g. LGED CRO/EA</p> <p>h. LGED CRO/EA</p> |
| 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   | <p>i. CCL (Market value plus 50% premium as per Law)</p> <p>ii. Additional grant to cover market value of the structure</p> <p>iii. Transfer grant(TG) @ 12.5% of the value of non-masonry (<i>kutch</i>a) and semi-pucca and 5% for masonry (<i>pucca</i>) structure assessed by PVAT</p> | The Acquisition and Requisition Of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amend- | <p>a. Assessment of no. and quality of structure</p> <p>b. Assessment of market value</p> <p>c. Assessment of MARV by LMS</p> <p>d. Title updating</p> <p>e. Payment of CCL, plus 50% premium</p> <p>f. APs will be fully in-</p>   | <p>a. DC, LGED</p> <p>b. DC, LGED</p> <p>c. IAWMCA/UP</p> <p>d. DC</p> <p>e. DC</p> <p>f. EAWMCA/UP, LGED</p>           |

<sup>9</sup> 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   |
|-------|---|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|---|
|       |   |                                    | iv. Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials (free of cost) without delaying the project work<br>v. Re-construction grant (CG) @ 12.5% of the value of all structures assessed by the PVAT for titled owners<br>vi. Special assistance for Female Headed/Vulnerable Households @ Tk 2000, Tk 3000 and Tk 5000 for kutcha, semi-pucca and pucca structure<br>vii. Land/Homestead Development Grant assessed by PVAT<br>viii. Special Assistance of Tk 5000/ for Vulnerable Households having disabled member in the family | ment by Ordinance VIII of 1993 | formed of the entitlements and procedures for getting those<br>g. Additional grant to cover the MARV of the structure land<br>h. Allowed to take away the salvageable<br>i. Transfer grant @ 12.5% of the assessed value of the structure<br>j. Construction Grants @ 12.5% of the assessed value of the structure<br>k. Special Assistance to Female Headed Households by category of the structure<br>l. Homestead loser will be eligible to get Homestead Development And Reconstruction Grant<br>m. Special assistance to Vulnerable Households with disabled family member | CRO<br><br>g. LGED CRO/EA<br><br>h. LGED CRO/EA<br><br>i. LGED CRO/EA<br><br>j. LGED CRO/EA<br><br>k. LGED CRO/EA<br><br>l. LGED CRO/EA<br><br>m. LGED CRO/EA |
| 4     | Loss of Access to Cultivable Land By Far- | Farmers, tenants and sharecroppers | i. Transition Allowance equivalent to one year's net in-   | The Acquisition and Re-        | a. Individuals identified by the census/SES as  | a. EA/WMCA/UP, LGED   |

| SI No | Nature of Loss  | Definition of Entitled Person (EP)   | Entitlements  | Relevant Policy/Legal Section  | Implementation Issues  | Implementation Responsibility            |
|-------|---|--|---|--|--|--|
|       | mers, Tenant/ Share-croppers including cultivators of Khas land | of the land under contract as identified by the SES to be conducted during implementation of RP  | come from the cultivable land to farmer, tenant/ sharecropper, based on Market Value of the crops/fish  | quisition Of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Act XX of 1994                               | <b>farmer</b> , tenant or sharecropper of land<br>b. Cash grant as determined by assessment will be paid after taking possession of the land<br>c. The legal owner certifies the tenancy<br>d. SES will identify the farmer (cultivator of khas land), tenant /share cropper and endorsed                  | b. LGED CRO/EA<br><br>c. LGED<br>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)<br>ii. Additional 30% of assessed value as compensation for fruit bearing trees with timber<br>iii. One time crop of each grown up tree (like banana tree)<br>iv. Tree losers will be encouraged to plant more trees by providing 5 saplings free of | The Acquisition and Requisition Of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993 | a. Assessment of loss and market value of the loss<br>b. Payment of Cash Compensation for the losses<br>c. Additional cash grant to cover the replacement value of the lost tree/perennials (if necessary)<br>d. Owner will be allowed to fell and take the tree and fruits, after payment of compensation | a. DC, LGED<br><br>b. DC<br><br>c. LGED  |

| SI No | Nature of Loss  | Definition of Entitled Person (EP)       | Entitlements   | Relevant Policy/Legal Section               | Implementation Issues   | Implementation Responsibility  |
|-------|---|--|--|---|---|--|
|       |   |  | cost to each affected households.  |   |   |  |
| 6     | Loss of Residence/Commercial Structures by Owner or Squatters | Owner of the structure identified by SES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Cash compensation for the structure at market value</li> <li>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</li> <li>iii. Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials (free of cost) without delaying the project work</li> <li>iv. Re-construction grant (CG) @ 12.5% of the value of all structures assessed by the PVAT for titled owners</li> <li>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> and <i>pucca</i> structure</li> </ul> | <b>Measures in RP as per ADB guidelines</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Payment of structure cost</li> <li>b. Verification of SES and other records</li> <li>c. APs will be fully informed about their entitlement and assisted in obtaining it</li> <li>d. A Transfer Grant to each household will be paid before/during vacating the project sites</li> <li>e. Removal cost for commercial structure at the same rate to the owners of structures</li> <li>f. Reconstruction Grant for each structure (household/commercial) will be paid before/during vacating the Project site</li> <li>g. Special assistance to Female Headed/Vulnerable Household</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. LGED-CRO/IADC</li> <li>b. LGED</li> <li>c. LGED</li> <li>d. LGED-CRO/EA</li> <li>e. LGED-CRO/EA</li> <li>f. LGED-CRO/EA</li> <li>g. LGED-CRO/EA</li> </ul> |

| SI No | Nature of Loss   | Definition of Entitled Person (EP)   | Entitlements   | Relevant Policy/Legal Section               | Implementation Issues  | Implementation Responsibility                     |
|-------|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| 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  | <b>Measures in RP as per ADB guidelines</b> | a. Verification of SES Records and other Records<br>b. A Shifting Allowance per unit will be paid before relocation from project sites   | a. LGED<br>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<br>ii. The owner's income is under the poverty line will get grant /training from the Social Development Grant<br>iii. Cash grant for shifting of the house from RoW | <b>Measures in RP as per ADB guidelines</b> | a. CCL for structure if recognized by DCs<br>b. Verification of SES data and the Award Book<br>c. Compensation for loss of structure (as mentioned in SI No. 6)<br>d. Transfer or shifting cost per household (as mentioned in SI NO. 6) | a. DC<br>b. LGED<br>c. LGED-CRO<br>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<br>ii. Non tilted shop owners above the poverty line will not be eligible for business restoration grant  | <b>Measures in RP as per ADB guidelines</b> | a. All persons recorded by the SES<br>b. Cash grant to be paid before leaving the project land   | a. LGED<br>b. LGED-CRO/EA                         |
| 10    | Loss Of Income, Employment/ Work Opportunity Of Full-Time                    | 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   | <b>Measures in RP as per ADB</b>            | a. All persons recorded by the SES<br>b. Cash grant to be paid   | a. EA/LGED-CRO<br>c. LGED-                        |



| SI No | Nature of Loss  | Definition of Entitled Person (EP)   | Entitlements  | Relevant Policy/Legal Section  | Implementation Issues  | Implementation Responsibility                                |
|-------|---|--|---|--|--|--|
|       | /Part Time Workers  |  | commercial area and 90 days in agriculture area)  | <b>guidelines</b>  | before taking possession of land<br>c. Involvement of the EP in Project civil works  | CRO/EA<br>d.<br><br>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.<br>Or only the legal owner of the Utility Service as identified by SES | i. Cash compensation for the utility facilities at Market Value<br>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<br>b. Verification of SES and other records<br>c. APs will be fully informed about their entitlement and assisted in obtaining it<br>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<br><br>b. EA/LGED<br><br>c. EA/LGED<br><br>d. LGED-CRO |
| 12    | Loss of community facilities/common property resources by APs   | Community as a whole where the APs will relocate   | i. CCL for structure<br>ii. Transfer Grant<br>iii. Reconstruction/Improvement of The Community Facilities/Common Property Resources                       | The Acquisition and Requisition Of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II  | a. CCL<br><br>b. Cash grant for transfer /reconstruction of structure  | a. DC<br><br>b. LGED-CRO/IA                                  |

| SI No | Nature of Loss  | Definition of Entitled Person (EP)                         | Entitlements  | Relevant Policy/Legal Section                     | Implementation Issues  | Implementation Responsibility                    |
|-------|---|--|---|---|--|--|
|       |   |  |   | of 1982)<br>& amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993 |  |  |
| 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 | i. Provision for additional civic amenities (roads, tube well for drinking water, community slab latrines, to community facilities) | N/a   | a. Assessment of community needs<br>b. Consult the host population and provision for common property resources<br>c. Implement the mitigation programs | a. LGED<br><br>b. LGED<br><br><br>c. LGED-CRO/EA |

## **E. Consultation and Disclosure**

### **1. Consultation and Stakeholders' Participation**

43. 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 Resettlement framework 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 RPs.

### **2. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

44. The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRDC) through a gazette notification formed two committees namely Property Valuation Advisory Team and Grievance Redress Committee vide No 40.068.004.00.00.002.2011-161 dated 10-03-2011 for implementation of RP in the field level which is placed as an( Annex 2.) Grievance Redress Committee 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.

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

46. 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 AP grievance within one month of the receipt of ID card or from when the AP is informed of their entitlement.
2. Hold open hearing in the office of chairperson and resolve the grievance within 15 days of receiving complaints from APs.
3. Inform aggrieved person about the GRC meeting and give opportunity to place their grievance.
4. Keep meeting minutes and disposal records of grievance.
5. Refer the APs grievance to Deputy Commissioner or the concern legal authority If the grievance relates to land acquisition or conventional law
6. Make decision to resolve APs grievance following RP policy if outside conventional law and does not lend itself to arbitration
7. Resolve issues amicably and quickly without resorting to any expensive, time consuming legal actions.
8. Ensure participation of concerned local people and keep up the interest of vulnerable affected persons.

47. 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 receive in the office of the chairperson of GRC, upon receipt of complaints will organize hearing and pass verdict which will be formally conveyed to the concerned APs. The GRC will settle the disputes within 15 days of receiving the complaints from the AP. If not resolved at the GRC or Project level, the matter may be referred to a court of law.

## F. Compensation and Resettlement Budget and Financing

48. The resettlement Budget includes all cost of land acquisition, value of assets and the cost associated with involuntary resettlement. Purba Sarail –Madai sub project need no acquisition but there are some affected person required to be compensated. PMO assess through social appraisal of sub project design, the losses and disturbances and determine their compensation at market value.

49. Based on the background of this subproject the entire amount for compensation, transition allowance special assistance to more vulnerable resettlement, for Purba Sarail -Madai subproject is estimated to be Tk- 358260/- Three Lac fatty eight Thousand tow hundred sixty .The skill Training and social development activities for the affected people will be carried out by PMO with the help of PIC. This project does not have any budget for land acquisition as all the required land is *khas* land, owned by the government, but it makes provision for social development and training of APs. Because of their vulnerability. Budget for and resettlement costs for Purba Sarail -Madai subproject is presented in Table 10

**Table 10: Budget for Resettlement**

| No.                      | Description   | Unit | Quantity | Rate (Tk) | Amount (Tk)               |
|--------------------------|---|------|----------|-----------|---------------------------|
| A                        | Crop Compensation for 71 affected persons at the rate @ Tk 270 / Decimal                          |      | 569      | 270       | 1,53,630                  |
| B                        | Transition Allowance for Loss Of Access to Agriculture Land @ Tk270/ Decimal                      |      | 569      | 270       | 1,53,630                  |
| C                        | Special Assistance for 8 female headed Households   |      | 8        | 3000      | 24000                     |
| D                        | Special assistance to vulnerable Household  |      | 6        | 2000      | 12000                     |
|                          | <u>Implementing Agency Operation and Contingency cost @ 5% for distribution of Compensation .</u> |      | x        | x         | 15000                     |
|                          | Training and Social Development Activities will be carried out by PMO with the help PIC           |      |          |           |                           |
| <b>Total Cost (Taka)</b> |   |      |          |           | <b>Sub total 3,58,260</b> |

50. The cost of resettlement and cash grants, training and social development cost will be provided by the Project. The benefit as per the framework will be paid directly to eligible persons (EPs). The PIC Resettlement Specialist will facilitate assessment of quantity of losses and EPs for resettlement benefits and deliver a resettlement budget to LGED for approval and periodic release of funds. 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 vulnerability and needs assessment carried out through a special census and consultation exercise.

51. The IWRMU will ensure that the resettlement budgets are delivered to the XEN, LGED on time and to WMCA/UP representative for timely implementation of the RPs. LGED will also ensure that the RPs are submitted to ADB for approval and that funds for compensation and entitlements under the RP are fully provided to APs prior to the award of the civil work contract.

## G. RP Implementation

### 1. Implementation Schedule

52. 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 4.

**Figure 4: RP Implementation Schedule of Purba Sarail-Madai Subproject, 2011**

|  | 2011 |     |      |      |      |              |      |      |      |      |      |     |
|--|------|-----|------|------|------|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
|  | Jan  | Feb | Mar  | Apr  | May  | Jun          | Jul  | Aug  | Sep  | Oct  | Nov  | Dec |
| Request Formation of Committees                      | x    |     |      |      |      |              |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| Formation of PAVT/GRC                                |      |     |      | xx   |      |              |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| Draft DD Completed                                   | x    |     |      |      |      |              |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| PMO Consulting WMCA/APs/Beneficiaries on DD          |      | x   |      |      |      |              |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| Finalizing DD  |      |     |      | xx   |      |              |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| DMS Census/SES (DMS) Done by PMO/WMCA                |      | xx  |      |      |      |              |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| PMO/WMCA Census/SES (DMS) Analysis by PIC            |      |     | xx   |      |      |              |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| PMO/WMCA Video Filming of ROW                        |      | xx  |      |      |      |              |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| Overlay DD & Mauja Maps                              |      | xxx |      |      |      |              |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| Hiring INGO  |      |     | xxxx | xxxx | xx   |              |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| INGO Reviews/Certifies PMO Census/SES/Video          |      |     |      |      |      | xx           |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| Revision of RP based on DMS by PMO                   |      |     |      | x    |      |              |      |      |      |      |      |     |
|  |      |     |      |      |      | xx           |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| ADB Clearance of Revised RP                          |      |     |      | xxxx |      |              | xx   |      |      |      |      |     |
| Disclosure of Revised RP with WMCA/APs/Beneficiaries |      |     |      | xxx  |      |              | x    |      |      |      |      |     |
| Compensation EPs by PMO/PIC                          |      |     |      | xxxx | xx   |              |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| Construction (4-7 months) 2011/12                    |      |     |      |      | xxxx | xxxx         |      |      |      | xxxx | xxxx |     |
| Training of WMCA/PMO/INGO                            |      |     |      |      | xxxx |              |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| Internal Monitoring by PIC                           |      |     |      |      | xxxx | xxxx         | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxx  | xxx  | xxx |
| PIC Monthly Progress Report                          |      |     |      |      |      | x            | x    | x    | x    | x    | x    | x   |
| Hiring External Monitor                              |      |     |      |      |      |              |      |      | xx   |      |      |     |
| External Monitoring                                  |      |     |      |      |      |              |      |      |      | xxx  | xxx  | xxx |
|  |      |     |      |      |      | RAINY SEASON |      |      |      |      |      |     |

## **2. Monitoring and Evaluation**

53. LGED, through the IWRMU Environment and Safeguards Section, will establish a monitoring system involving the Senior Sociologist IWRMU (who will be the Chief Resettlement Officer, CRO), district and upazila officers of LGED and PIC for collecting, analyzing and preparing Quarterly Progress Reports on the progress of RP implementation. LGED will also provide 29 Annual Report to ADB.

54. 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**

55. 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. The initial Census and SES will provide the benchmark 24 , and periodic surveys will be carried out over the time frame indicated in Figure M1 to measure changes against this baseline data, using monitoring indicators such as found below in Table M4. Assisted by District and Upazila Engineers, and PIC Resettlement Specialist, the 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.

56. The Resettlement Specialist with the PIC team is supervising and monitoring the RP implementation for LGED. The PIC will sub-contract the external independent monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities to an experienced person/firm or institution that has sufficient experience and understanding of the project. 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.

57. 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.

## **H. Implementation Arrangements**

1. **Ministry of local government( MoGRDC) , Acquiring Body and Project Implementing office LGED and Project implementation consultant**

58. MoLGRDC, through LGED, has overall coordination, planning, implementation and financing responsibilities. LGED fully recognizes the importance of the Project's resettlement programs. Therefore, PIC will include an international Safeguards Specialist and a national Resettlement Specialist with clearly defined tasks including establishing an income restoration program. 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)**

59. 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 are 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 Union Parishad (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.

60. Targeted training for WMCA Management Committee (and relevant subcommittee members) in the main principles of IR, 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 PIC Resettlement Specialist. Implementation will be in coordination with the DC, LGED and the PIC (Resettlement Specialist). Outline Terms of Reference for the role of WMCA UP representative in RP implementation process is defined in Annex M2.of the RF.

## **3. Resettlement Processing Committees/Teams**

61. LGED will form various committees/teams for implementation of the RP at the field level. The INGO representative 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 clearly defined in the notification. The committees were formed in the sub project level. It is also to be mentioned that the Recruitment of INGO is under process. Till the Recruitment of INGO the remaining members will carry out the function of the committees.

### **a. Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT)**

62. Property valuation Advisory team has been formed by the The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRDC) through a gazette notification vide No 40.068.004.00.00.002.2011-161 dated 10-03-2011 for implementation of RP in the field level which is placed as an Annex 2. The team will determine the current Market price and replacement cost of Acquired land Physical structure, trees and other properties The PVAT comprised of the Not below the rank of Sr. assistant Engineer from LGED, a representative of the concerned Deputy Commissioner and the area manager of INGO. The LGED representative chairs the PV AT, and the INGO representative acts as member secretary. The detail scope of works of PVAT are shown in the in the Appendix 2

**b. Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC)**

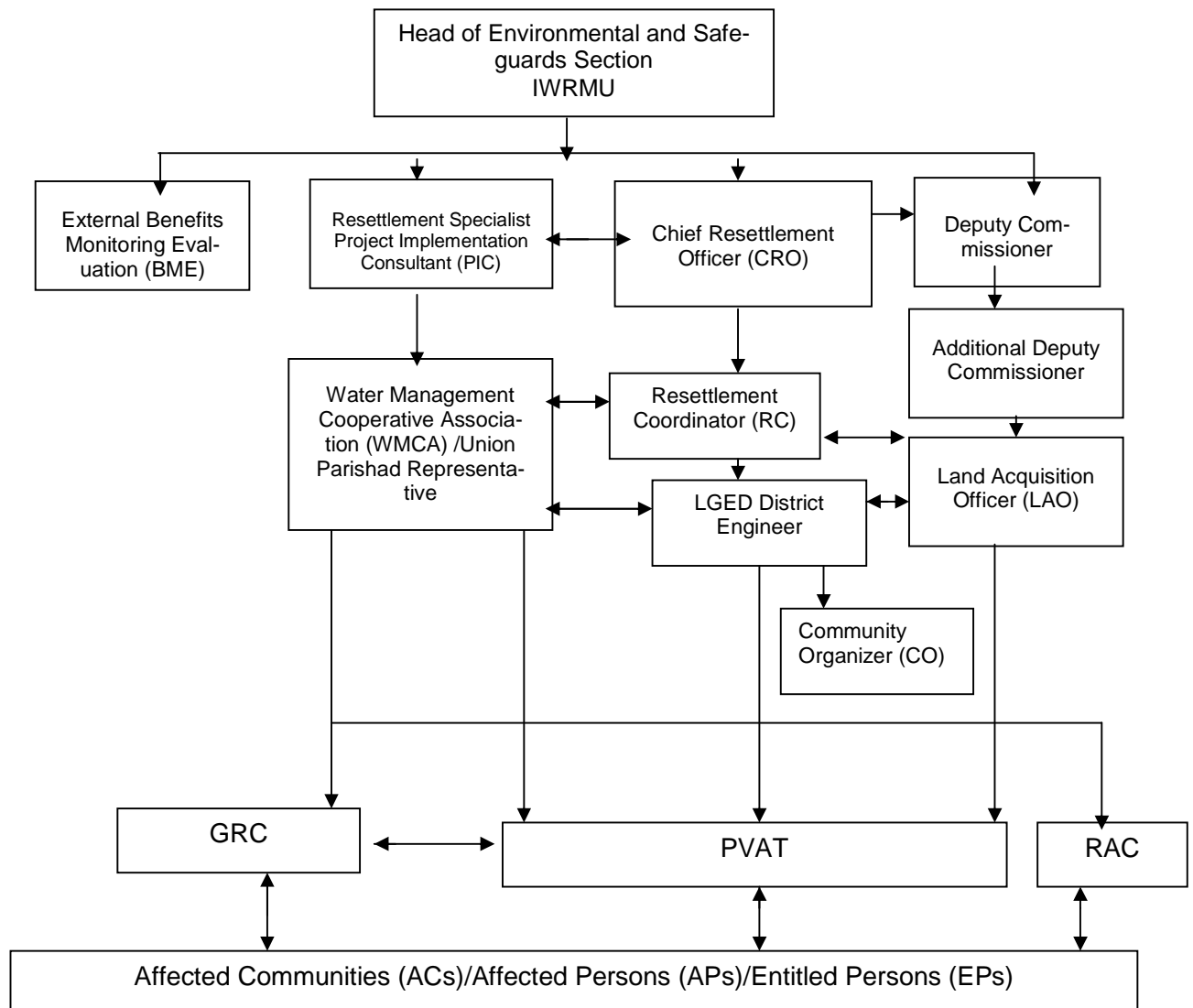
63. The INGO will form Resettlement Advisory Committee to involve the local communities and APs in the implementation process. RAC will be formed by the INGO consisting of representative from APs, Women vulnerable groups, the union parishad chairman/ member. LGED will chair the RAC and the representative of INGO will act as member secretary. RAC will get inputs from the affected persons and communities, ensuring local participation and assist INGO in all matters of resettlement in the RP implementation process.

**c. Implementation Guidelines**

64. The LGED does not have any set codified rules for payment of grants to the entitled persons as resettlement of APs. Under these circumstances, a detailed RP implementation guide line (payment Modality) will be prepared to implement the RP at the field level. The LGED and the INGO will follow the payment modality after its approval from IWRMU.



**Figure 5: Resettlement Organization Chart**



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



**Annex: 1**      **Profile of the affected Households**

| SI | Head ship of Family | Name Of HH Head     | Father's Name       | Village     | Occupation  | Yearly In-come | Type of loss  | Entitlement  | Amount of Compensation          |
|----|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| 1  | M                   | Md. Mizanur Rahman  | Late Ismail Hossain | Pachgram    | Agriculture | 52000          | Loss of Standing Crops and Loss of access of 10 decimal cultivable land | At the rate of taka 270 par decimal for standing Crops and taka 270 par decimal for loss of access | $270 \times 10 \times 2 = 5400$ |
| 2  | M                   | Md. Ferdaus Hossain | Md. Inser Ali       | Pachgram    | Agriculture | 55000          | 8 decimal   | //   | $270 \times 8 \times 2 = 4320$  |
| 3  | M                   | Md. Jaher Uddin     | Md. Samad Ali       | Pachgram    | Agriculture | 55000          | 6 decimal   | //   | $270 \times 6 \times 2 = 3240$  |
| 4  | M                   | Md. Musa Molla      | Md. Basir Uddin     | Pachgram    | Agriculture | 50000          | 6 decimal   | //   | $270 \times 6 \times 2 = 3240$  |
| 5  | M                   | Md. Kasem           | Md. Amzad Hossain   | Pachgram    | Agriculture | 58000          | 8 decimal   | //   | $270 \times 8 \times 2 = 4320$  |
| 6  | M                   | Md. Sayed Ali       | Md. Jaynal Uddin    | Pachgram    | Agriculture | 60000          | 8 decimal   | //   | $270 \times 8 \times 2 = 4320$  |
| 7  | M                   | Md. Ranaul Haque    | Md. Nabir Uddin     | Pachgram    | Agriculture | 49000          | 8 decimal   | //   | $270 \times 8 \times 2 = 4320$  |
| 8  | M                   | Md. Abu Kamal       | Md. Sekendar Ali    | Pachgram    | Agriculture | 55000          | 10 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 10 \times 2 = 5400$ |
| 9  | M                   | Md. Rabbani         | Late Ismail Hossain | Pachgram    | Agriculture | 52000          | 10 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 10 \times 2 = 5400$ |
| 10 | M                   | Md. Badsha Ali      | Late Inser Ali      | Pachgram    | Agriculture | 68000          | 10 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 10 \times 2 = 5400$ |
| 11 | M                   | Md. Moksed Ali      | Md. Jahir Uddin     | Pachgram    | Agriculture | 40000          | 10 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 10 \times 2 = 5400$ |
| 12 | M                   | Md. Mofazzal        | Md. Moksed Ali      | Pachgram    | Agriculture | 42000          | 7 decimal   | //   | $270 \times 7 \times 2 = 3780$  |
| 13 | M                   | Md. Nur Mohammad    | Md. Moksed Ali      | Pachgram    | Agriculture | 52000          | 6 decimal   | //   | $270 \times 6 \times 2 = 3240$  |
| 14 | M                   | Md. Mahbur Rahman   | Md. Ismail          | Pachgram    | Agriculture | 52000          | 9 decimal   | //   | $270 \times 9 \times 2 = 4860$  |
| 15 | FHH                 | Mrs. Vanu Bewa      | Late Loimuddin      | Tishra Para | House Wife  | 30000          | 10 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 10 \times 2 = 5400$ |
| 16 | M                   | Md. Rezaul Haque    | Late Osman Ali      | Tishra Para | Agriculture | 60000          | 6 decimal   | //   | $270 \times 6 \times 2 = 3240$  |
| 17 | M                   | Md. Mamrul Islam    | Late Lazim Uddin    | Tishra Para | Agriculture | 48000          | 9 decimal   | //   | $270 \times 9 \times 2 = 4860$  |

## Annex: 1

| Sl | Head-ship of Family | Name Of HH Head       | Father's Name      | Village     | Occupation  | Yearly In-come | Type of loss   | Entitlement  | Amount of Compensation          |
|----|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|--|--|---------------------------------|
| 18 | M                   | Md. Dhala Mia         | Late. Miser Ali    | Tishra Para | Agriculture | 55000          | Loss of Standing Crops and Loss of access of 8 decimal cultivable land | At the rate of taka 270 par decimal for standing Crops and taka 270 par decimal for loss of access | $270 \times 8 \times 2 = 4320$  |
| 19 | M                   | Md. Sohidor Rahman    | Late Hafiz Ali     | Tishra Para | Agriculture | 65000          | 9 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 9 \times 2 = 4860$  |
| 20 | M                   | Md. Abu Kashem        | Md. Altab Ali      | Tishra Para | Agriculture | 52000          | 9 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 9 \times 2 = 4860$  |
| 21 | M                   | Md. Obaydul           | Md. Yeaqub Ali     | Madai       | Agriculture | 53200          | 6 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 6 \times 2 = 3240$  |
| 22 | M                   | Md. Alam              | Md. Kudratullah    | Madai       | Agriculture | 53000          | 7 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 7 \times 2 = 3780$  |
| 23 | M                   | Md. Abdul Siddik      | Md. Jamal Uddin    | Madai       | Agriculture | 50000          | 8 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 8 \times 2 = 4320$  |
| 24 | M                   | Md. Attab             | Md. Yeaqub Ali     | Madai       | Agriculture | 43000          | 8 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 8 \times 2 = 4320$  |
| 25 | M                   | Md. Abdul Barik       | Md. Mohir Uddin    | Madai       | Agriculture | 50000          | 6 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 6 \times 2 = 3240$  |
| 26 | M                   | Md. Edris Mondal      | Late Ismail Mondal | W. Nayapara | Agriculture | 50000          | 10 decimal   | //   | $270 \times 10 \times 2 = 5400$ |
| 27 | M                   | Md. Mosharaf Hos-sain | Late Mozahar Ali   | W. Nayapara | Agriculture | 58000          | 6 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 6 \times 2 = 3240$  |
| 28 | M                   | Md. Hafizar Rahman    | Late Molla Belayet | W. Nayapara | Agriculture | 60000          | 6 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 6 \times 2 = 3240$  |
| 29 | M                   | Md. Nurunnabi         | Md. Jamal Uddin    | W. Nayapara | Agriculture | 55000          | 7 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 7 \times 2 = 3780$  |
| 30 | M                   | Md. Somdel            | Late Samsul        | W. Nayapara | Agriculture | 36000          | 8 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 8 \times 2 = 4320$  |
| 31 | FHH                 | Mrs. Julekha Khatun   | Late Abdul Malek   | Deogram     | House Wife  | 30000          | 10 decimal   | //   | $270 \times 10 \times 2 = 5400$ |
| 32 | M                   | Md. Arshad Ali        | Md. Ashraf Ali     | Deogram     | Agriculture | 48000          | 9 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 9 \times 2 = 4860$  |
| 33 | M                   | Md. Alam Kha          | Late Jakir Uddin   | Deogram     | Agriculture | 50000          | 9 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 9 \times 2 = 4860$  |
| 34 | M                   | Md. Alal Uddin        | Late Feraz Uddin   | Deogram     | Agriculture | 42000          | 6 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 6 \times 2 = 3240$  |
| 35 | M                   | Md. Ferdaus Hos-sain  | Md. Hafizar Rahman | Deogram     | Agriculture | 52500          | 6 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 6 \times 2 = 3240$  |

## Annex: 1

| Sl | Head-ship of Family | Name Of HH Head      | Father's Name           | Village | Occupation  | Yearly In-come | Type of loss   | Entitlement  | Amount of Compensation          |
|----|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------|-------------|----------------|--|--|---------------------------------|
| 36 | M                   | Md. Abdus Salam      | Md. Samad Ali           | Deogram | Agriculture | 45200          | Loss of Standing Crops and Loss of access of 8 decimal cultivable land | At the rate of taka 270 par decimal for standing Crops and taka 270 par decimal for loss of access | $270 \times 8 \times 2 = 4320$  |
| 37 | M                   | Md. Abdul Aziz       | Late Yeadat Ali         | Deogram | Agriculture | 50000          | 10 decimal   | //   | $270 \times 10 \times 2 = 5400$ |
| 38 | M                   | Md. Jamal Uddin      | Late Amar Uddin         | Deogram | Agriculture | 50500          | 7 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 7 \times 2 = 3780$  |
| 39 | M                   | Md. Fazlur Rahman    | Md. Abdul Gafur Sard-er | Deogram | Agriculture | 55000          | 7 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 7 \times 2 = 3780$  |
| 40 | M                   | Md. Bachchu Mia      | Late Safir Uddin        | Deogram | Agriculture | 60000          | 9 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 9 \times 2 = 4860$  |
| 41 | M                   | Md. Jahangir Hossain | Md. Abdul Mannan        | Deogram | Agriculture | 42000          | 6 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 6 \times 2 = 3240$  |
| 42 | M                   | Md. Abdul Alim       | Late Najir Hossain      | Deogram | Agriculture | 70200          | 9 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 9 \times 2 = 4860$  |
| 43 | M                   | Md. Babul Mia        | Md. Majibar Rahman      | Deogram | Agriculture | 65000          | 10 decimal   | //   | $270 \times 10 \times 2 = 5400$ |
| 44 | M                   | Md. Sahir Uddin      | Late Monir Uddin        | Deogram | Agriculture | 65000          | 8 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 8 \times 2 = 4320$  |
| 45 | M                   | Md. Tabibar Rahman   | Md. Tajer Uddin         | Deogram | Agriculture | 52000          | 6 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 6 \times 2 = 3240$  |
| 46 | FHH                 | Mrs. Rozina Bibi     | Md. Farid Uddin         | Deogram | House Wife  | 60000          | 10 decimal   | //   | $270 \times 10 \times 2 = 5400$ |
| 47 | M                   | Md. Abdul Matin      | Late Najir Hossain      | Deogram | Agriculture | 70000          | 10 decimal   | //   | $270 \times 10 \times 2 = 5400$ |
| 48 | M                   | Md. Nurul Islam      | Md. Tajer Uddin         | Deogram | Agriculture | 40000          | 6 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 6 \times 2 = 3240$  |
| 49 | FHH                 | Mrs. Rubia Bewa      | Late Momtaz Mridha      | Deogram | House Wife  | 40000          | 9 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 9 \times 2 = 4860$  |
| 50 | FHH                 | Mrs. Daimon Bewa     | Late Amed Ali           | Deogram | House Wife  | 40000          | 8 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 8 \times 2 = 4320$  |
| 51 | M                   | Md. Bazlur Rahman    | Late Tajer Sarder       | Deogram | Agriculture | 60000          | 7 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 7 \times 2 = 3780$  |
| 52 | M                   | Md. Ferdous Hossain  | Binsher Ali             | Deogram | Agriculture | 50000          | 6 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 6 \times 2 = 3240$  |
| 53 | M                   | Md. Jakaria Mondal   | Late Insan Ali Mondal   | Deogram | Agriculture | 60000          | 10 decimal   | //   | $270 \times 10 \times 2 = 5400$ |
| 54 | M                   | Md. Ashraf Ali Fakir | Md. Akbar Ali Fakir     | Deogram | Agriculture | 60000          | 6 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 6 \times 2 = 3240$  |
| 55 | M                   | Md. Abdur Rashid     | Md. Mozammel            | Deogram | Agriculture | 60000          | 8 decimal  | //   | $270 \times 8 \times 2 = 4320$  |

## Annex: 1

| SI | Head-ship of Family | Name Of HH Head     | Father's Name         | Village | Occupation  | Yearly In-come | Type of loss   | Entitlement   | Amount of Compensation          |
|----|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------|----------------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| 56 | M                   | Md. Binsher Ali     | Late Amed Ali         | Diagram | Agriculture | 60000          | Loss of Standing Crops and Loss of access of 7 decimal cultivable land | At the rate of taka270 par decimal for standing Crops and taka 270 par decimal for loss of access | $270 \times 7 \times 2 = 3780$  |
| 57 | FHH                 | Mrs. Mereja Bibi    | Mohor Ali             | Deogram | Agriculture | 40000          | 9 decimal  | //  | $270 \times 9 \times 2 = 4860$  |
| 58 | M                   | Md. Belal Uddin     | Md. Tajer Uddin       | Deogram | Agriculture | 50000          | 6 decimal  | //  | $270 \times 6 \times 2 = 3240$  |
| 59 | M                   | Md. Ruhul Amin      | Md. Kasim Uddin       | Deogram | Agriculture | 50000          | 10 decimal   | //  | $270 \times 10 \times 2 = 5400$ |
| 60 | M                   | Md. Rafiqul Islam   | Md. Afir Uddin        | Deogram | Agriculture | 52500          | 8 decimal  | //  | $270 \times 8 \times 2 = 4320$  |
| 61 | M                   | Md. Mostafa Fakir   | Md. Alim Uddin        | Deogram | Agriculture | 52000          | 6 decimal  | //  | $270 \times 6 \times 2 = 3240$  |
| 62 | FHH                 | Mrs. Jahanara Bibi  | Md. Amzad Hossain     | Deogram | House Wife  | 50000          | 8 decimal  | //  | $270 \times 8 \times 2 = 4320$  |
| 63 | M                   | Md. Sahidul Islam   | Md. Alim Uddin        | Deogram | Agriculture | 80200          | 7 decimal  | //  | $270 \times 7 \times 2 = 3780$  |
| 64 | M                   | Md. Rezaul Haque    | Late Ramjan Ali       | Deogram | Agriculture | 40000          | 9 decimal  | //  | $270 \times 9 \times 2 = 4860$  |
| 65 | M                   | Md. Taslim Uddin    | Late Robia Mondal     | Deogram | Agriculture | 55000          | 10 decimal   | //  | $270 \times 10 \times 2 = 5400$ |
| 66 | M                   | Md. Alim Uddin      | Late Rahim Uddin      | Deogram | Agriculture | 60000          | 8 decimal  | //  | $270 \times 8 \times 2 = 4320$  |
| 67 | M                   | Md. Goffar          | Md. Samsuddin         | Deogram | Agriculture | 52000          | 6 decimal  | //  | $270 \times 6 \times 2 = 3240$  |
| 68 | M                   | Md. Shahjahan Ali   | Late Riaz Uddin       | Deogram | Agriculture | 48000          | 7 decimal  | //  | $270 \times 7 \times 2 = 3780$  |
| 69 | FHH                 | Mrs. Nilufa Yeasmin | Late Mozammel Haque   | Deogram | Agriculture | 45200          | 10 decimal   | //  | $270 \times 10 \times 2 = 5400$ |
| 70 | M                   | Md. Nurul Islam     | Late Janab Ali        | Deogram | Agriculture | 42000          | 8 decimal  | //  | $270 \times 8 \times 2 = 4320$  |
| 71 | M                   | Md. Siddik Mondal   | Md. Abdul Aziz Mondal | Deogram | Agriculture | 50000          | 9 decimal  | //  | $270 \times 9 \times 2 = 4860$  |

## Annex: 1

### List of women/Female headed family Will get One time Special Assistance

| SI # | Form ID | Name of HH          | Fathers name        | Village     | occupation  | Yearly income (HH) | Entitlement        | Amount of Special Assistant |
|------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1    | 31      | Mrs. Julekha Khatun | Late Abdul Malek    | Deogram     | House wife  | 30000              | Special Assistance | 3000                        |
| 2    | 15      | Mrs. Vanu Bewa      | Late Loimuddin      | Tishra para | House wife  | 30000              | Special Assistance | 3000                        |
| 3    | 50      | Mrs. Daimon Bewa    | Late Amed Ali       | Deogram     | House wife  | 40000              | Special Assistance | 3000                        |
| 4    | 69      | Mrs. Nilufa Yeasmin | Late Mozammel Haque | Deogram     | Agriculture | 45200              | Special Assistance | 3000                        |
| 5    | 57      | Mrs. Mereja Bibi    | Mohor Ali           | Deogram     | Agriculture | 40000              | Special Assistance | 3000                        |
| 6    | 46      | Mrs. Rozina Bibi    | Md. Farid Uddin     | Deogram     | House wife  | 60000              | Special Assistance | 3000                        |
| 7    | 49      | Mrs. Rubia Bewa     | Late Momtaz Mridha  | Deogram     | House wife  | 40000              | Special Assistance | 3000                        |
| 8    | 62      | Mrs. Jahanara Bibi  | Md. Amzad Hossain   | Deogram     | House wife  | 50000              | Special Assistance | 3000                        |

### List of affected HH who have no homestead land will get One time Special Assistant

| SL # | Form No | Headship  | HH Name             | Father's Name      | Village     | Entitlement        | Amount of Special Assistant |
|------|---------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1    | 14      | Male HH   | Md. Mahbur Rahman   | Md. Ismail         | Pachgram    | Special Assistance | 2000                        |
| 2    | 15      | Female HH | Mrs. Vanu Bewa      | Late Loimuddin     | Tishra para | Special Assistance | 2000                        |
| 3    | 26      | Male HH   | Md. Edris Mondal    | Late Ismail Mondal | W. Nayapara | Special Assistance | 2000                        |
| 4    | 31      | Female HH | Mrs. Julekha Khatun | Late Abdul Malek   | Deogram     | Special Assistance | 2000                        |
| 5    | 34      | Male HH   | Md. Alal Uddin      | Late Feraz Uddin   | Deogram     | Special Assistance | 2000                        |
| 6    | 52      | Male HH   | Md. Ferdous Hossain | Binsher Ali        | Deogram     | Special Assistance | 2000                        |

## Annex: 2

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়  
স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ।  
উন্নয়ন শাখা-২

ANNEX-2

নং-৪৬.০৬৮.০০৪.০০.০০.০০২.২০১১- ১৬১

তারিখঃ- ১০-০৩-২০১১ খ্রিঃ

### প্রজ্ঞাপন

এশীয় উন্নয়ন ব্যাংক (ADB) এর আর্থিক সহায়তায় স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগের অধীন স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নাবীন অংশগ্রহনমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেটের প্রকল্প (৩য় পর্যায়) এর আওতায় উপ-প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের নিমিত্তে অধিগ্রহণকৃত ভূমির রাইট অব ওয়েতে বিদ্যমান জমি, অবকাঠামো, গাছপালা, ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠান ও বসবাসকারী ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি/পরিবারকে ক্ষতিপূরণের জন্য প্রচলিত আইনের অধীনে এবং উন্নয়ন সহযোগীর সাথে সম্মত পুনর্বাসন কাঠামো (Resettlement Plan) বাস্তবায়নের উদ্দেশ্যে স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তরকে সহায়তা প্রদানের জন্য নিম্নোক্ত ২টি কমিটি গঠন করা হলো :

#### ১. সম্পদের মূল্য নির্ধারণক পরামর্শক দল (Property Valuation Advisory Team)

- ১) স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তরের প্রতিনিধি (সিনিয়র সহকারী প্রকৌশলী পদের নীচে নয়)
- ২) জেলা প্রশাসকের প্রতিনিধি

আহবায়ক

সদস্য

#### ৩) Implementation NGO এর আঞ্চলিক ব্যবস্থাপক

সদস্য সচিব

#### কার্যপরিধিঃ

- ১) ক্ষতিপূরণ নীতিমালার আলোকে অধিগ্রহণের ফলে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ভূমি, অবকাঠামো ও গাছপালার মূল্যসহ অতিরিক্ত নগদ মঞ্জুরী ও অন্যান্য সম্পদের ক্ষতিপূরণ হিসাবে বাজার মূল্য প্রদানকল্পে মূল্যজরীপ পরিচালনা করে ভূমি, অবকাঠামো, গাছপালা ও অন্যান্য সম্পদের বর্তমান মূল্য নিরূপণ ও মূল্য তালিকায় স্বাক্ষরকরণ।
- ২) সরকারী বিভিন্ন সংস্থার জমিতে অবস্থানরত ব্যক্তিদের ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত সম্পদের মূল্য জরীপ পরিচালনা করে ক্ষতিগ্রস্তদের ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রদানের জন্য বাজার দর অনুযায়ী বর্তমান মূল্য নিরূপণ ও মূল্য তালিকায় স্বাক্ষরকরণ।
- ৩) ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিদের অবস্থার উন্নতি সাধন করা, আয় উপার্জন ও উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি করা, জীবন যাত্রার মান উপ-প্রকল্প গ্রহণের ফলে পুনর্বাসন ফিরিয়ে আনতে কর্তৃপক্ষকে সহায়তা প্রদান করা।
- ৪) স্থানীয়ভাবে সংশ্লিষ্টদের অংশগ্রহণ নিশ্চিত করা, ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হতদরিদ্রদের স্বার্থ উর্ধ্বে তুলে ধরা।
- ৫) ক্ষতিপূরণের চেক বিতরণে সঠিকতা নিরূপণে সহায়তা করণ।
- ৬) প্রকল্পের সময়সীমা অনুসরণে উপরোক্ত কার্যাদি সম্পাদন করে সংশ্লিষ্ট কাগজপত্র/প্রতিবেদন স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তরের সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রকল্প পরিচালকের নিকট পেশ করণ।

#### ২. অভিযোগ প্রতিকার কমিটি (Grievance Redress Committee)

- ১) স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তরের প্রতিনিধি
- ২) ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের প্রতিনিধি
- ৩) ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি বর্গের পক্ষ হতে একজন করে পুরুষ ও একজন মহিলা প্রতিনিধি
- ৪) Implementation NGO এর প্রতিনিধি

আহবায়ক

সদস্য

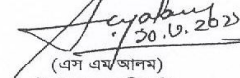
সদস্য

সদস্য-সচিব

#### কার্যপরিধিঃ

- ১) ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি পরিচয়পত্র প্রাপ্তির এক মাসের মধ্যে অথবা ক্ষতিপূরণ সম্পর্কে অবহিত হওয়ার একমাসের মধ্যে অভিযোগ প্রতিকার কমিটির আহবায়ক বরাবরে অভিযোগ দাখিল করবেন। অভিযোগ প্রাপ্তির ১৫ দিনের মধ্যে আহবায়কের কার্যালয়ে উনুত শুনানির মাধ্যমে অভিযোগ নিষ্পত্তি করবে। অভিযোগ নিষ্পত্তি সংক্রান্ত যাবতীয় রেকর্ড ও সভায় কার্যবিবরণী যথাযথভাবে সংরক্ষণ করতে হবে।
- ২) অভিযোগ যদি ভূমি অধিগ্রহণের অধ্যাদেশের পদ্ধতি অথবা প্রচলিত আইনের আওতাভুক্ত হয় সেক্ষেত্রে কমিটি জেলা প্রশাসক/আইনানুগ কর্তৃপক্ষের নিকট প্রেরণ করার পরামর্শ দেবেন। এছাড়া অন্যান্য অভিযোগ প্রকল্প পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনার নীতিমালা মোতাবেক নিষ্পত্তির ব্যবস্থা করবে।
- ৩) সংশ্লিষ্ট ব্যক্তিকে বিরোধ নিষ্পত্তি সভায় আমন্ত্রণ জানাতে হবে এবং তার অভিযোগ উপস্থাপনের সুযোগ দিতে হবে।
- ৪) সময়সাপেক্ষ ও ব্যয়বহুল আইনী বিচারের পরিবর্তে সকলের সহযোগিতায় দ্রুত ও আপোষমূলক নিষ্পত্তিতে উপনীত হওয়া।
- ৫) স্থানীয়ভাবে সংশ্লিষ্টদের অংশগ্রহণ নিশ্চিত করা এবং ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হতদরিদ্রদের স্বার্থ উর্ধ্বে তুলে ধরা।

২। তবে শর্ত থাকে যে অংশগ্রহনমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেটের প্রকল্প (৩য় পর্যায়) এর পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়নের নিমিত্ত কোন সমস্যার সৃষ্টি হলে উহা সমাধানের ক্ষেত্রে ডিপিপি বা পুনর্বাসন কাঠামোতে যাই থাকুক না কেন ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ ও হুকুম দখল অধ্যাদেশ ১৯৮২ প্রাদ্যন্য পাবে।

  
(এস এম আলম)  
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব  
ফোনঃ ৭১৬৮৪৪০

#### বিতরণ (জ্যেষ্ঠতার ভিত্তিতে নয়) :

- ১। সচিব, সংস্থাপন মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ২। সচিব, স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৩। সচিব, আইন, বিচার ও সংসদ বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৪। সচিব, ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৫। সচিব, পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৬। সচিব, আইএমইডি, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ৭। মহাপরিচালক, এনজিও বিষয়ক ব্যুরো, মৎস্য ভবন, রমনা, ঢাকা।
- ৮। বিভাগীয় কমিশনার (সকল)
- ৯। প্রধান প্রকৌশলী, এলজিইডি, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা।
- ১০। উপ-নিয়ন্ত্রক, বাংলাদেশ সরকারী মুদ্রণালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা। প্রজ্ঞাপনটি বাংলাদেশ গেজেটের পরবর্তী সংখ্যায় প্রকাশের প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য অনুরোধ করা হলো।
- ১১। জেলা প্রশাসক (প্রকল্পভূক্ত ৬১ টি জেলা)
- ১২। প্রকল্প পরিচালক, অংশগ্রহনমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেটের প্রকল্প (৩য় পর্যায়), এলজিইডি, ঢাকা।

Steering Committee