

# Resettlement Plan Swarna Khali Khal for Subproject

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

Prepared by Local Government Engineering Department.  
Local Government Division

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One of the components of the Participatory Small-Scale Water Resources Sector Project (the Project) is to construct water management infrastructure. The main objective of the Project is to enhance agricultural production, poverty reduction and economic growth in subproject areas. The Project objectives will be achieved through the participation of stakeholders in identification, implementation, improvement 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 Resettlement Plan (RP) for Swarna Khali Khal subproject is updated using detailed design, done in January 2012. As part of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), a census/socioeconomic survey (SES) was undertaken upon completion of the Subproject's detailed design (DD) to identify all affected persons (APs), their socioeconomic status, and the extent to which they will be affected, including an assessment of their residual properties/assets in the locality. Based on the DMS, this finalized RP has been prepared.

The Swarna Khali Khal Subproject area is located in Khusura and Balia Union, of Dhamrai Upazila under Dhaka District. The subproject is bounded by village road and flood control embankment of Alam khali subproject along the north, western side bounded by metalled road from Kawalikhola Bazar to Balia, eastern road from Hijlikhola village to Bongo Bazar covered by southern boundary, Road from Bongo Bazar to Alam Khali subproject Embankment and partly by Bangshi River covered by eastern boundary.

The subproject as proposed has a gross benefited area of 400 ha with a net benefited area 370ha. The total catchment area of the *khal* is 400 ha; but the *khal* is silted to a large extent leading to extensive crop loss due to shortage of irrigation water in dry Season, s and late drainage at the end of monsoon. Excavating the *khal* will remove the drainage congestion. Drainage improvement will also release some areas for Rabi crops and facilitates plantation of HYV Boro in timely

The subproject will not acquire any private land as all the land within the *khal* the place where the culverts Regulator and Resectioning of approach road are going to be constructed are on *khas* (owned by the Government) land. However, *khas* land, and it is estimated that the subproject will affect 37 affected households (AHHs) with a population of 107 thirty seven person will lose their grown trees for resectioning the approach road Bangshi river which will be on *khas* land. No homestead or Commercial Business Enterprises (CBEs) will be affected by the subproject, so no relocation of residential structures or CBEs are required. CPR There is no Indigenous People (IP) in the area and no negative social impacts were indicated in Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) or from the household survey<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</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

The 37 thirty seven affected households, as per the entitlement matrix, will be compensated for their temporary loss of trees grown in the khas land *khas* land and permanent access to the *khas* (Government) land and loss of trees by compensation at the market value of the trees assessed by Property Valuation Assessment Team (PVAT), additional 30% of assessed value for fruit bearing trees with timber, one time crop of each grown up trees and five saplings free of cost to each affected house hold. As AHHs are landless or marginal farmers, they will also receive income-generation oriented training and employment measures under the three following income-generation sub-components of the subproject.

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

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

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

resettlement and land acquisition impacts by modifying the engineering design. This has been carried out in close consultation with those affected people. No works under any contract awarded under the subproject will commence until all required compensation payments and/or other assistance have been made available to those affected 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 will manage RP implementation and monitoring.

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

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

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

This Subproject does not have any budget for land acquisition as all the land is khas land, owned by the Government. *As per Resettlement Framework* the full costs of compensation will be the responsibility of the LGED. and special assistance to vulnerable AHHs Tk.431,681.00

## **RESETTLEMENT PLAN FOR SWARNAKHALI KHAL SUBPROJECT**

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## Abbreviations

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

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



## Glossary

<b>Affected Person (AP)</b>	Any persons, households, firms, or private institutions affected by a project financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB).
<b><i>Aman</i></b>	Wet season rice
<b><i>Aus</i></b>	Early wet season rice
<b><i>Beel</i></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><i>Char</i> 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 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><i>Khal</i></b>	Channel, Rivulet
<b><i>Khas</i> 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><i>Mauza</i></b>	A Mauza Revenue Village is the lowest unit of land administration in Bangladesh. Alternative spellings are Mauja or Mouza.
<b><i>Rabi</i></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>2</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) <i>Parishad</i> , Union <i>Parishad</i> , <i>Upazila</i> (Subdistrict) <i>Parishad</i> and <i>Zila</i> (District) <i>Parishad</i> .
<b>Uthulies</b>	Long Term Squatters. Also called Informal Settlers, i.e., HHs on others' land with permission.
<b>Vita</b>	High, raised land, often used for residential purposes
<b>Vulnerable Households</b>	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>3</sup>

<sup>2</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)

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

## RESETTLEMENT PLAN FOR SWARNA KHALI KHAL SUBPROJECT

### A. Project Background and Description

#### 1. Background

##### a. The Project

1. The Participatory Small Scale Water Resources Sector Project (the Project) intends to increase agricultural production while reducing poverty in subproject areas through sustainable stakeholder-driven, small-scale water resources (SSWR) management systems; and to internalize and institutionalize participatory processes through strengthening of LGED's Integrated Water Resource Management Unit (IWRMU)<sup>4</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. Swarna Khali Khal Subproject Resettlement Plan

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

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

4. The Resettlement Framework (RF) provides *guidelines* for the formulation of subproject resettlement plans under the Project and is not a planning document. It is based on national land acquisition and requisition laws (specifically, *Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982*), the draft *National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation* (NPRR), 2007 and ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (1995). The RF will apply to all subprojects to be implemented 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.

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

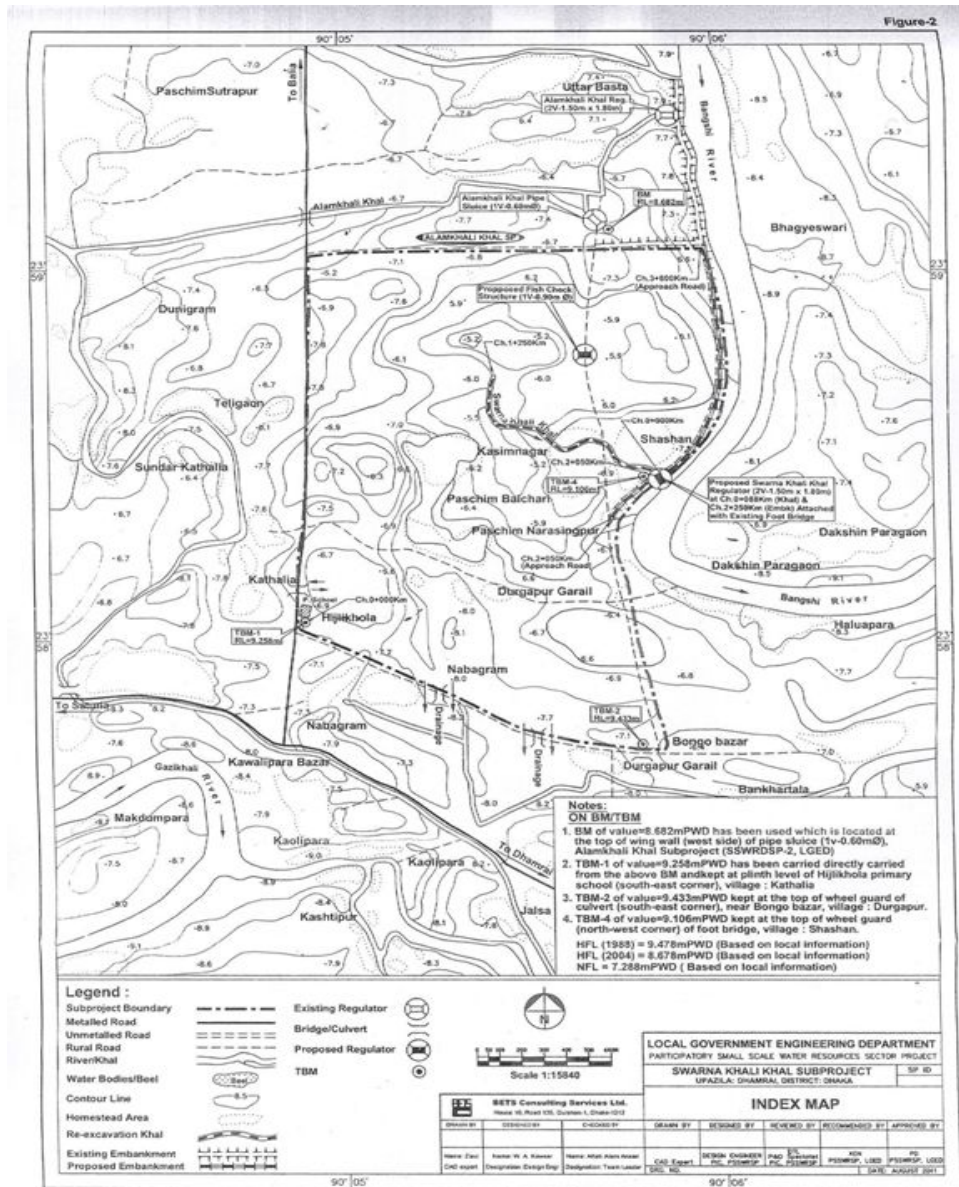
5. The ADB's *OM Section F2/BP* (29 October 2003) paras 26 and 27, specifies that a full resettlement plan will include a statement of involuntary resettlement objectives and strategy, with (i) organizational responsibilities; (ii) community participation and disclosure arrangements; (iii) findings of 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.

4. The Swarna Khali Khal Subproject is located in Khusura and Balia Union of Dhamrai Upazila under Dhaka District in between Latitudes 23° 57' 07" to 46N and 23° 59' 26" N03 and Longitudes 90° 04' 46"E and 90° 06' 08" E. detail map showing the Subproject boundaries is shown in Figure-1 and Subproject in the Upazila Town Map in Figure-2

[illegible]

Figure 2: Swarna Khali Khal Subproject Location in the Upazila



### 3. Area and Location

5. The subproject as proposed has a gross area of 400 ha with a net benefited area of 370 ha. The subproject is bounded by a village road and the flood control embankment of Alam Khali Subproject along the northern side, western side of the subproject is also bounded by a metalled road from Kawalipara Bazar to Balia via Hijlikhola village. The eastern road from Hijlikhola village to Bongo Bazar is covered by southern boundary and Bongo Bazar to Alam Khali subproject embankment (partly besides the Bangshi River through which Swarna Khali Khal passes is covered by eastern boundary of the subproject.

6. The Swarna Khali Khal which drains the whole subproject area in to Bangshi River and finally drains to Dhaleswari River via Dhamrai and Noyarhat.

7. Some 6,937 people live in 132511,446 households (HHs) in the subproject area. The average number of people per household in the subproject area is 4.8.

8. The main problem of the Subproject is flooding from the Bangshi River and drainage congestion in the post monsoon time. The B. Aman crop is damaged due to intrusion of flood water that comes from Bangshi River through internal drainage khal. The plantation of Rabi crops is also delayed due to post-monsoon water logging in the subproject area. This occurs due to severe siltation of Swarnakhali Khal. The main problem is to increase the shortage of irrigation water in dry seasons, and late drainage at the end of monsoon. The farmer cannot cultivate HYV Boro crop in time due to shortage of water. Late drainage at the end of monsoon causes late plantation of Boro and Rabi crops

9. The situation may improve by re- excavating Swarna Khali Khal from its offtake to the outfall and constructing one water retention structure, at the outfall of the Chalk Gobindapur – Aldadpur khal . The re -excavation of khal will remove the drainage congestion. Drainage improvement will also increase in some areas for Rabi crops and facilitate plantation of HYV Boro in time.

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

11. There are four villages namely: (i) Norshingpur, (ii) Shason, (iii) Kashimnagar, (iv). Nayachar Basta . Out of the total 1,446 HHs, landless and functionally landless and marginal HHs make up the largest segment, viz: 39% landless, 23% marginal, 25% small, 10% medium, and 4% large land-holding HHs. This area is represented by 62% landless and marginal farm households together (Table 1).

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

Category	Number	Percent
Landless 0.0 to 0.2 ha	564	39%
Marginal 0.21 to 0.61 ha	333	23%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>62%</b>
Small 0.62 to 1.0 ha	361	25%
Medium 1.01 to 2.0 ha	145	10%
Large 2.01+ha	43	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1446</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

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

### **1. Subproject Objectives**

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

### **2. Construction Activities**

14. The main elements of construction activity for the subproject are:
- Re-excavation of 2.50 km Swarna Khali Khal
  - Re-sectioning of 1.8km approach road along Bangshi River;
  - Construction of Swarna Khali khal Regulator.
  - Construction of fish check structure

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

15. The subproject will not acquire any private land as all the land within the *khal* the land where the place where the culverts regulator and check structure are located are going to be constructed are *khas* (owned by the Government.) land. However, *tokhas* land, estimated thirty seven that the subproject will affect 37 affected households (AHHs) with a population of 107A person will lose their grown trees for re-sectioning the approach road Bangshi river which is *khas* land. No homestead or Commercial Business Enterprises (CBEs) will be affected by the subproject, so no relocation of residential structures or CBEs are required. CoPR

## **<sup>5</sup>C. Review and Analysis of Socioeconomic Survey Data**

16. The subproject area covers four villages namely: (i) Norshinpur, (ii) Shason, (iii) Kashimnagar and (vi) Nayachar Basta under Dhaka District. The extent of impact varies by location. The villages are located along the *khas* to be re-excavated. APs of four villages will lose access to Khas land and will also lose their grown up trees for re-sectioning the approach road Bangshi River which is Khas land.

17. The proposed subproject area comprises agricultural land. The subproject area is characterized by siltation of the *khas* and low land affected by early flooding on the surrounding agricultural land.

<sup>5</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 workdays and wages, will be fully compensated, including those incurred by non-titled people.



#### 4. Land Use and Settlement Pattern

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

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

#### 5. Methodology and Data Collection

20. In the absence of an Implementing NGO (INGO),<sup>6</sup> the Project Management Office (PMO) staff, with help of the WMCA and the Union Parishad (UP) representative, carried out the DMS and stakeholder meetings with farmers, when necessary in agriculture fields. The DMS shows very limited negative impact on the affected people due to there being no private land acquisition in this subproject area. One hundred percent of the 37 APs were selected for the socioeconomic survey (SES). The households were interviewed through using structured questionnaire.

**Table 2: Number of Affected Households by Village Narsinghapur, Shashan, Kashimnagar, Nayachar Basta**

Name of Village	Union	Affected Households	Percentage
Narsinghapur	Kushura	2	5.4
Shashan	Kushura	28	75.7
Kashimnagar	Kushura	2	5.4
Nayachar Basta	Balia	5	13.5
Total		37	100

21. Table-2 shows the distribution of AP (affected persons) by village. The APs come from four villages of which 28 out of 37 AP (75.7%) are residents of Shashon village. The remaining 9 family (24%) are residing in other three villages.

22. The project shares the small boarder of the two union called Kushura and Balia. Only five APs falls in the Balia Union other 32 families under Kushura Union under the same Upazila Dhamrai.

23. FGDs were conducted in two locations, including the playground of the primary school and at a bridge. Social groups included in the FGDs represented a wide variety of socioeconomic status, both genders, as well the people both directly and indirectly affected.

<sup>6</sup> An INGO is expected to be contracted by the Project in the first quarter of 2012.

## 6. Socioeconomic Profile of APs

24. The socioeconomic profile of all APs is based on a 100% SES from the total 37 AHHs covering a population of 107.

**Table3: Number of Affected Population by Sex and by Village**

Name of the village and sex	Sex				Total	%	Number of Family
	Male	%	Female	%			
Narsinghapur	4	66.7%	2	33.3%	6	100.0%	2
Shashan	50	62.5%	30	37.5%	80	100.0%	28
Kashimnagor	4	50.0%	4	50.0%	8	100.0%	2
Nayachar basta	8	61.5%	5	38.5%	13	100.0%	5
Total	66	61.7%	41	38.3%	107	100.0%	37

Total 107 people from 37 HHs will be affected. The sex ratio in percentage is male 61.7% and female 38.3%, the percentage of female shows much lower than male compare to our national census. The HH size is 2.93 which seems much smaller than national average of 4.9 and the range of HH size is 2 to 5. This type of household is very uncommon in rural Bangladesh. Only one family found extended and rests of families are nuclear and it seems in the rural areas, the extended families are reducing in number. No female headed household is found in this project area.

**Table: 4 Occupation by Household Head**

Occupation by village	Narsinghapur	Shashan	Kashimnagor	Nayachar Basta	Total	%
Business	1	0	0	1	2	5.41
agriculture	1	24		4	29	78.4
Service	0	4	2	0	6	16.2
Total	2	28	2	5	37	100

25. The primary occupation is again agriculture, the traditional livelihood activity of the nation. More than three forth of the population is involved in agriculture. On the other hand, women are mostly involved in domestic work. It is evident from the above table that available livelihood options are limited in rural area. Normally business as a profession is bigger sector than service but here it is behind the service sector. One of the causes may be that the project area is near to the capital city with a well developed service sector. No AP of two of the four villages is involved in business or service.

26. 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.

27. All of the 37 AHHs cultivating *khas* land within the *khal* are landless or marginal farmers. Special attention needs to be given to all the AHHs who will become vulnerable due to implementation of the subproject. Livelihood enhancement will be provided through employment and income generating activities for vulnerable AHHs. The related sub-components shown below, and the activities of employment and income generation, will be undertaken by the WMCA.

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

28. The number of indirectly AHHs is nil. Agricultural lands are mainly cultivated by the farmer with help of some hired laborers only when required; and these laborers also work in other fields in the locality. So there is little chance to remain jobless.

29. The majority of the APs who participated in the group discussions and stakeholders meetings have expressed their high expectation for social and economic benefits from the subproject. Local administration and people's representatives such as Chairmen and Members of the UPs have assured the Project authority that they will extend cooperation. APs also expected that the subproject will protect their land from water logging and they 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) opportunities will be enhanced, which will help in improving their socioeconomic conditions.

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

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

## C. Objectives, Resettlement Policy Framework and Entitlements

### 1. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Principles

31. Land acquisition and resettlement of the APs, and providing special assistance to vulnerable and indirectly impacted APs in re-establishing their livelihood and income will be conducted in accordance with the GoB's *Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Properties Act* of 1982; the *Draft National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation* (NPRR); and the Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (1995)*<sup>7</sup> 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.

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

<sup>7</sup> The SPS supersedes ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (1995), Policy on Indigenous Peoples (1998), and Environment Policy (2002). In accordance with the SPS, these previous policies apply to all projects and tranches of multitranchise financing facility projects that were reviewed by ADB's management before 20 January 2010 (<http://www.adb.org/safeguards/default.asp>). As the Report and Recommendation to the President (RRP) is dated August 2009, the PSSWRP will be under the ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (1995).

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

**2. Entitlement Matrix**

33. An entitlement matrix has been prepared on the basis of currently known impacts (Table 11). It identifies the categories of impact based on surveys carried out in the subproject area and shows the entitlements for each type of loss. The entitlement matrix will also incorporate potential impacts which will be confirmed by the DMS (census and SES) after finalization and approval of the DD. If new impacts are identified later during preparation of final RP, based on the DMS, then such losses will be included in the entitlement matrix and the final RP will be revised accordingly.

**Table5: Entitlement Matrix and Responsible Implementation Agencies**

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/ Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
1	Loss of Land (Agricultural, 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 Immoveable 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> </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> </ul>

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/ Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
					h. Stamp duty will be due to an EP in case of land purchase within one year of receiving CCL from DCs i. Compensation for standing crop crops from DC	i. DC
2	Loss of Under Water Land ( <i>Char land</i> ) <sup>Error! Bookmark not defined.</sup>	Legal owner(s) of land (DCs in case of <i>khas</i> land after legally established AD <sup>8</sup> line), the previous private owners of	i. As 1 if DC cannot declare the land <i>khas</i> , ii. Case of <i>Khas</i> - cash compensation under CCL to respective DCs without 50% Premium iii. Value of eroded <i>khas</i> land assessed by PVAT - to the previous owners whose land was eroded	The Acquisition and Requisition Of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of	a. Assessment of quantity and quality of land b. Assessment of Market Value c. Assessment of MARV by LMS d. Title verification e. Payment of CCL f. APs will be fully informed of the	a. DC, LGED b. DC, LGED c. EA/WMCA/UP d. DC e. DC f. EA/WMCA/UP, LGE D- CRO

<sup>8</sup> Alluvial and Diluvial Line, generally the lowest water level on a river bank slope.

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/ Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
		<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	iv. Stamp Duty to facilitate land purchase	1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993	entitlements and procedures regarding payment g. Additional cash grant to cover the Replacement Value of land. h. Stamp duty will be due to an EP in case of land purchase within one year of receiving CCL from DCs	g. LGED CRO/EA  h. LGED CRO/EA
3	Loss of Homestead/ Commercial and Other Infrastructure by Owner	Legal owner of the land at the time of serving LA notice Section 3 as recorded in the LA	i. CCL (Market value plus 50% premium as per Law) ii. Additional grant to cover market value of the structure iii. Transfer grant(TG) @	The Acquisition and Requisition Of Immovable Property	a. Assessment of no. and quality of structure b. Assessment of market value c. Assessment of MARV by LMS	a. DC,LGED b. DC,LGED c. IA/WMCA/UP d. DC



SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/ Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
		award Book	<p>12.5% of the value of non-masonry (<i>kutcha</i>) and semi-pucca and 5% for masonry (<i>pucca</i>) structure assessed by PVAT</p> <p>iv. Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials (free of cost) without delaying the project work</p> <p>v. Re-construction grant (CG) @ 12.5% of the value of all structures assessed by the PVAT for titled owners</p> <p>vi. Special assistance for Female Headed/Vulnerable Households @ Tk 2000, Tk 3000 and Tk 5000 for kutcha, semi-</p>	Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993	<p>d. Title updating</p> <p>e. Payment of CCL, plus 50% premium</p> <p>f. APs will be fully informed of the entitlements and procedures for getting those</p> <p>g. Additional grant to cover the MARV of the structure land</p> <p>h. Allowed to take away the salvageable</p> <p>i. Transfer grant @ 12.5% of the assessed value of the structure</p> <p>j. Construction Grants @ 12.5%</p>	<p>e. DC</p> <p>f. EA/WMCA/UP, LGED CRO</p> <p>g. LGED CRO/EA</p> <p>h. LGED CRO/EA</p> <p>i. LGED CRO/EA</p> <p>j. LGED CRO/EA</p> <p>k. LGED CRO/EA</p>

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/ Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
			<p>pucca and pucca structure</p> <p>vii. Land/Homestead Development Grant assessed by PVAT</p> <p>viii. Special Assistance of Tk 5000/ for Vulnerable Households having disabled member in the family</p>		<p>of the assessed value of the structure</p> <p>k. Special Assistance to Female Headed Households by category of the structure</p> <p>l. Homestead loser will be eligible to get Homestead Development And Reconstruction Grant</p> <p>m. Special assistance to Vulnerable Households with disabled family</p>	<p>I. LGED CRO/EA</p> <p>m. LGED CRO/EA</p>

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/ Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
					member	
4	Loss of Access to Cultivable Land By Farmers, Tenant/ Sharecroppers including cultivators of Khas land	Farmers, tenants and sharecroppers of the land under contract as identified by the SES to be conducted during implementation of RP	i. Transition Allowance equivalent to one year's net income from the cultivable land to farmer, tenant/ sharecropper, based on Market Value of the crops/fish	The Acquisition and Requisition Of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Act XX of 1994	a. Individuals identified by the census/SES as <b>farmer</b> , tenant or sharecropper of land b. Cash grant as determined by assessment will be paid after taking possession of the land c. The legal owner certifies the tenancy d. SES will identify the farmer (cultivator of khas land), tenant /share	a. EA/WMCA/UP, LGED b. LGED CRO/EA c. LGED d. LGED

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/ Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
					cropper and endorsed	
5	Loss of Trees/Perennials	Persons with legal ownership of the land where the trees are located and crops are grown at the time of serving notice u/3 or as recorded in the LA award book	i. Compensation at the market value, based on productivity and age of trees and value of the fruit assessed by Property Valuation Assessment Team (PVAT) ii. Additional 30% of assessed value as compensation for fruit bearing trees with timber iii. One time crop of each grown up tree (like banana tree) iv. Tree losers will be encouraged to plant more trees by providing 5 saplings free of cost	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 b. Payment of Cash Compensation for the losses c. Additional cash grant to cover the replacement value of the lost tree/perennials (if necessary) d. Owner will be allowed to fell and take the tree and fruits, after payment of compensation	a. DC, LGED b. DC c. LGED

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/ Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
			to each affected households.			
6	Loss of Residence/Commercial Structures by Owner or Squatters	Owner of the structure identified by SES	i. Cash compensation for the structure at market value ii. Transfer grant(TG) @ 12.5% of the value of <i>kutcha</i> and semi- <i>pucca</i> and 5% for <i>pucca</i> structure assessed by PVAT iii. Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials (free of cost) without delaying the project work iv. Re-construction grant (CG) @ 12.5% of the value of all structures assessed by the PVAT for titled owners	Measures in RP as per ADB guidelines	a. Payment of structure cost b. Verification of SES and other records c. APs will be fully informed about their entitlement and assisted in obtaining it d. A Transfer Grant to each household will be paid before/during vacating the project sites e. Removal cost for commercial	a. LGED-CRO/IADC b. LGED c. LGED d. LGED-CRO/EA e. LGED-CRO/EA f. LGED-CRO/EA

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/ Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
			v. One time special assistance for female headed, vulnerable households @ Tk 2000, Tk 3000 and Tk 5000 for <i>kutchha</i> , semi- <i>pucca</i> and <i>pucca</i> structure		<p>structure at the same rate to the owners of structures</p> <p>f. Reconstruction Grant for each structure (household/commercial ) will be paid before/during vacating the Project site</p> <p>g. Special assistance to Female Headed/Vulnerable Household</p>	g. LGED-CRO/EA
7	Loss of access to house/commercial structure (rented or leased)	Tenants renting/leasing the property as identified	i. One-time cash grant for facilitating alternative housing /structure assessed by PVAT	Measures in RP as per ADB guidelines	a. Verification of SES Records and other Records	<p>a. LGED</p> <p>b. LGED-CRO</p>

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/ Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
		by the socio-economic survey			b. A Shifting Allowance per unit will be paid before relocation from project sites	
8.	Loss of residence by informal settlers/encroachers or unauthorized occupants	Heads of Household occupying homestead land illegally or squatting on RoW as identified by SES	i. Compensation for the lost structure (if owner) as per assessed values/price by DC provided certified by the land owner ii. The owner's income is under the poverty line will get grant /training from the Social Development Grant iii. Cash grant for shifting of the house from RoW	Measures in RP as per ADB guidelines	a. CCL for structure if recognized by DCs b. Verification of SES data and the Award Book c. Compensation for loss of structure (as mentioned in SI No. 6) d. Transfer or shifting cost per household (as mentioned in SI NO. 6)	a. DC b. LGED c. LGED-CRO d. LGED-CRO/EA
9	Loss of Business by	Owner/Operat	i. Business Restoration	Measures	a. All persons	a. LGED

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/ Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
	shops/business owners due to dislocation	or of the business as recorded by the Socio-economic Survey	Grant to owners, renters and leaseholders assessed by PVAT ii. Non tilted shop owners above the poverty line will not be eligible for business restoration grant	in RP as per ADB guidelines	recorded by the SES b. Cash grant to be paid before leaving the project land	b. LGED-CRO/EA
10	Loss Of Income, Employment/ Work Opportunity Of Full-Time /Part Time Workers	Workers of affected business as recorded in the SES	i. One time cash grant for 30/90 days at the rate of local wage rate (30 days in commercial area and 90 days in agriculture area)	Measures in RP as per ADB guidelines	a. All persons recorded by the SES b. Cash grant to be paid before taking possession of land c. Involvement of the EP in Project civil works	a. EA/LGED-CRO c. LGED-CRO/EA d. c. EA/LGED-CRO
11	Loss Of Access To Utility Services Such As Piped Water	Legal owner of the structure with	i. Cash compensation for the utility facilities at Market Value	The Acquisition and	a. Payment of CCL for the losses	a. DC b. EA/LGED



SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/ Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
	Supply, Gas, Electricity, Sewerage Line, or Telephone.	utility services at the time of serving LA notice Section 3 as recorded in the LA Award Book. Or only the legal owner of the Utility Service as identified by SES	ii. One time Cash grant to transfer/re-installment the utility service to new location	Requisition Of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993	b. Verification of SES and other records c. APs will be fully informed about their entitlement and assisted in obtaining it d. A transfer/ re-installment grant for identified utilities to each household/ structure owner (renter) will be paid during or after vacating the project sites	c. EA/LGED d. LGED-CRO
1 2	Loss of community facilities/common property resources by APs	Community as a whole where the APs will	i. CCL for structure ii. Transfer Grant iii. Reconstruction/Improve ment of The	The Acquisition and Requisition	a. CCL b. Cash grant for transfer	a. DC b. LGED-CRO/IA

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/ Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
		relocate	Community Facilities/Common Property Resources	Of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993	/reconstruction of structure	
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 b. Consult the host population and provision for common property resources	a. LGED b. LGED  c. LGED-CRO/EA

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy/ Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
					c. Implement the mitigation programs	

## **D. Consultation and Disclosure**

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

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

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

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

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

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

The functions of the GRC will be to:

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

38. Prior to using the GRC, all efforts will be made at the Subproject level to reach informal resolution of AP grievances. Only then will the GRC be approached by APs having grievances. Grievance cases from the APs will be received in the office of the GRC Chairperson. Upon receipt of complaints, the GRC will organize hearings and pass verdicts, which will be formally conveyed to the concerned APs. The GRC will settle the disputes within 15 days of receiving

the complaints from APs. If not resolved at the GRC or Project level, the matter may be referred to a court of law.

#### E. Compensation and Resettlement Budget and Financing

39. Based on the background of this subproject the entire amount for resettlement and rehabilitation and training for this subproject is estimated to be Tk 717000 seven lacs seventeen thousand three fifty . This subproject does not have any budget for land acquisition as all the land is khas land, owned by the Government. *As per Resettlement Framework the full costs of compensation will be the responsibility of the LGED. and special assistance to vulnerable AHHsTk 431,681.00*

**Table 6: Budget for Compensation and Special Assistance to APs**

No.	Description	Quantity of Trees	Rate (Tk)	Amount (Tk)
A	Compensation for Loss of Trees of different types for 37 AHHs	1,151	As per PVAT	335,100
B	A	Considering compensation of 668 for fruit bearing trees Valuing Tk 189,273	30%	57,525
C	One time	-----		
D.	37	37 AHH x5 each=185 saplings	100	18,500
	Subtotal			411,125
F	5 % Implementing Agency Operation & Contingency Cost.			20,556
G.	Training and Social Development Activities – From Cooperatives Budge – No Cost			0
	<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>431,681</b>

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

#### F. RP Implementation

##### 1. Implementation Schedule

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

**Figure 3: RP Implementation Schedule of Swarna Khali Khal Subproject, 2012**

Activities	2011							2012			
	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Request Formation of Committees	x										
Formation of PAVT/GRC							xx				
Draft DD Completed						xxx					
PMO Consulting WMCA/APs/Beneficiaries on DD						xxxx					
Finalizing DD							xx				
DMS Census/SES (DMS) Done by PMO/WMCA							xxxx				
PMO/WMCA Census/SES (DMS) Analysis by PIC								xxx			
PMO/WMCA Video Filming of ROW							xxx				
Overlay DD & Mauza Maps							xxxx				
Hiring INGO										xx	
INGO Reviews/Certifies PMO Census/SES/Video										xx	
Prepare RP									xx		
ADB Clearance of Revised RP										xxx	
Disclosure of Revised RP with WMCA/APs/Beneficiaries										xx	
Compensation of EPs by PMO/PIC											xx
Construction (12 Months ) 2011/12											xx

Comment [u1]:

## 2. Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

**a. Internal Monitoring**

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

45. The Social Safeguard Specialist with the PIC team will be supervising and monitoring the RP implementation for LGED. The PIC will sub-contract an external independent monitoring and evaluation agency to an experienced person/firm or institution (External Monitor) that has sufficient experience and understanding of resettlement. The tasks of the external monitor will be to: (i) verify results of internal monitoring; (ii) assess whether resettlement objectives have been met, especially whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced; (iii) assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement policy making and planning; and (iv) ascertain whether the objectives were suited to AP conditions. The External Monitor will design and adopt methods and tools for data collection facilitating a comparable database of "before" and "after" resettlement conditions.

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

**G. Implementation Arrangements**

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

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

**2. Water Management Cooperative Association (WMCA)**

48. The WMCA is central to the subproject development process including subsequent

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

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

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

50. LGED will form various committees/teams for implementation of the RP at the field level. The PMO representative<sup>9</sup> will work as member secretary for all the committees/teams involving representatives of the DC, LGED, local government institutes and APs, as the case may be. These committees/teams will ensure stakeholders' participation and uphold the interest of the vulnerable APs. The power and jurisdictions of the committees are clearly defined in the relevant Government notifications. The committees were formed at the subproject level.

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

51. A PVAT has been formed by MoLGRDC through a gazette notification vide No 40.068.004.00.00.002.2011-161 dated 10-03-2011 for implementation of the RP. The PVAT will determine the current market price and replacement cost of acquired land, physical structure, trees and other properties. The PVAT is comprised of the 'not below the rank' of Sr. Assistant Engineer from LGED; a representative of the concerned DC; and the area manager of INGO once appointed. The LGED representative chairs the PVAT, and the INGO representative will act as member secretary.

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

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

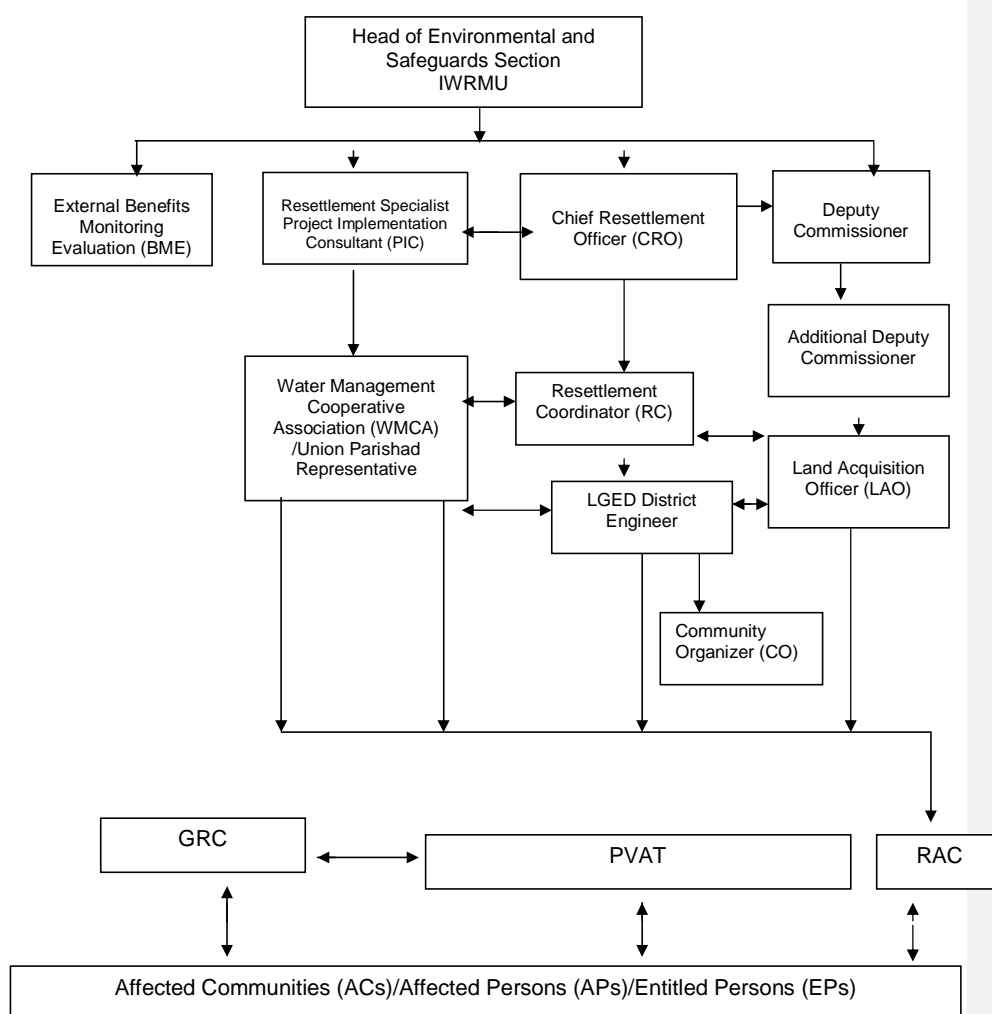
#### **c. Implementation Guidelines**

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

<sup>9</sup> The Recruitment of INGO is under process, expected to be completed by the first quarter of 2012. Once the INGO is in place, its representative will take the place of that of the PMO.



**Figure 4: Resettlement Organization Chart**



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

**Annex Number 01:** List of APs losing usufruct right (amount given in decimal)

SI #	Name of HH Head	Father's Name	Mother's name	Village	occupation	Affected land
1	Md. Belal Hossain	Ali Ajgor	Lutfunnahar	Narasinghapur	Business	2.31
2	Md. Amir Hossain	Md. Abdul Ali	Honufa	Shashan	Agriculture	2.04
3	Md. Mafij Uddin	L. Yar Uddin	Ujala	Shashan	Agriculture	3.86
4	Md. Arfan Ali	Nizamuddin	Fuljani	Shashan	Agriculture	5.90
5	Md. Jafor Ali	L/ Kiamuddin	Nobiron	Shashan	Agriculture	2.02
6	Kofiluddin	L/ Kiamuddin	Nobiron	Shashan	Agriculture	1.49
7	Md. Ad.Rofiq	L/ Yearuddin	Uzala	Shashan	Agriculture	1.45
8	Najrul Islam	L/ Naharuddin	Cholemon	Shashan	Agriculture	6.00
9	Md.Jane alam	Monju mia	Amena	Shashan	Agriculture	2.04
10	Md. Mozammel Gong	L/ Shofor Pagla	Nobiron	Shashan	Agriculture	3.31
11	Md. Amdadul	L/ Afajuddin	Moriom	Shashan	Agriculture	2.48
12	Md. Arfan Ali	L/ Nizamuddin	Fuljan	Shashan	Agriculture	5.02
13	Md. Khokon Mia	L/ Abbash Ali	Amena	Narasinghapur	Agriculture	3.58
14	Md. Rezaul Korim	L/ Aftab Uddin	Lalmon	Shashan	Service	3.03
15	Md.Obaidul Hoque	L/ Owazuddin	Shazeda	Shashan	Agriculture	4.05
16	Shamsul Hoque	L/ Shazu Bapari	Shazeda	Kashimnagar	Service	3.03
17	Md.Abduh Samad	L/ Yachin	Alek Jan	Shashan	Agriculture	3.31
18	Md.Mohiuddin	L/ Md. Nashir uddin Master	Sorupjan	Shashan	Agriculture	7.76
19	Md.Najrul Islam	L/ Bahar Uddin	Jamiron	Shashan	Agriculture	4.02
20	Md.Motalleb Hossen	L/ Ychamuddin Bepari	Mohela Begum	Shashan	Service	3.58
21	Md.Shofiuddin	L/ Ofajuddin	Shaimon	Shashan	Service	2.98

SI #	Name of HH Head	Father's Name	Mother's name	Village	occupation	Affected land
22	Md.Baccu Myea	L/ Mushti Bapari	Jamiron	Shashan	Agriculture	6.06
23	Abu Hoshen	L/ Shamsuddin	Halima	Shashan	Agriculture	4.90
24	Md.Shirajuddin	Noya Myea	Sulekha	Shashan	Agriculture	5.90
25	Md.Tara Myea	L/ Rohiz Uddin	Nobiron	Shashan	Agriculture	2.75
26	Md.Amzad Hossen	L/ Sofuruddin	Johura Begum	Shashan	Agriculture	2.20
27	Md.Rezaul Korim	Md. Aftab Uddin	Lalmon	Shashan	Service	2.42
28	Md.Shamsul Hoque	L/ Shazu Bepari	Majeda	Kashimnagar	Service	6.72
29	Md.Mohor Ali	L/ Rohimuddin	Atokjan	Shashan	Agriculture	8.60
30	Md. Altaf Hoshen	L/ Md. Foizuddin Dofader	Joiton Bibi	Shashan	Agriculture	4.46
31	Ashoruddin	L/ Dagu Bepary	Moziron	Shashan	Agriculture	4.35
32	Md. Fozlul Hoque	Hozrot Ali	Joigon	Nayachar basta	Agriculture	4.08
33	Jalal Uddin	Shaheb Ali	Nechaton	Nayachar basta	Agriculture	2.37
34	Sonamodi	Sohor Ali	Jamiron	Nayachar basta	Agriculture	1.49
35	Abu Taher	Abdul Gani	Shoduruddin	Nayachar basta	Agriculture	4.57
36	Ahmod Chairman	L/ Chamu Munshi	Momiron	Nayachar basta	Business	4.41
37	Mushlem	L/ Mohimuddin	Momena	Shashan	Agriculture	3.03
					<b>Total</b>	<b>141.57</b>

**Annex Number 02: List of APs Losing Number of Trees of Different Sizes**

Sl #	Name of HH Head	Father's Name	Name of Tree	Big	Medium	Small
1	Md. Belal Hossain	Ali Ajgor	Bamboo	100		
2	Md. Amir Hossain	Md. Abdul Ali	Coconut			1
2	Md. Amir Hossain	Md. Abdul Ali	Neem			2
2	Md. Amir Hossain	Md. Abdul Ali	Jaam (Blackberry)			1
2	Md. Amir Hossain	Md. Abdul Ali	Bori (kul)		1	
2	Md. Amir Hossain	Md. Abdul Ali	ata			1
3	Md. Mafij Uddin	L. Yar Uddin	Wooden apple (Bel)			1
3	Md. Mafij Uddin	L. Yar Uddin	Ukaliptus	3		
3	Md. Mafij Uddin	L. Yar Uddin	Neem	4		
3	Md. Mafij Uddin	L. Yar Uddin	Bettle nut	1		
3	Md. Mafij Uddin	L. Yar Uddin	Kamrangga	4		
4	Md.Arfa Ali	Nizamuddin	Bori (kul)			1
4	Md.Arfa Ali	Nizamuddin	Sajna		1	
4	Md.Arfa Ali	Nizamuddin	Ukaliptus	8		
4	Md.Arfa Ali	Nizamuddin	Neem			4
5	Md.Jafor Ali	L/ Kiamuddin	Neem	1		
5	Md.Jafor Ali	L/ Kiamuddin	Ukaliptus	1		
5	Md.Jafor Ali	L/ Kiamuddin	Mehogoni	1		
5	Md.Jafor Ali	L/ Kiamuddin	Bori (kul)		1	
6	Kofiluddin	L/ Kiamuddin	Ukaliptus			6
7	Md.Ad.Rofiq	L/ Yearuddin	Bori (kul)			1
7	Md.Ad.Rofiq	L/ Yearuddin	Mehogoni			14
8	Najrul Islam	L/ Naharuddin	Madar	3		
8	Najrul Islam	L/ Naharuddin	Bamboo			20
9	Jane alam	Monju mia	lemon		24	
10	Md. Mozammel Gong	L/ Shofor Pagla	Bamboo		20	
11	Md.Amdadul	L/ Afajuddin	Ukaliptus		.	1
12	Md.Arfa Ali	L/ Nizamuddin	Jaam (Blackberry)		1	
12	Md.Arfa Ali	L/ Nizamuddin	lemon		23	
12	Md.Arfa Ali	L/ Nizamuddin	Bettle nut		3	

SI #	Name of HH Head	Father's Name	Name of Tree	Big	Medium	Small
13	Md.Khokon Myea	L/ Abbash Ali	lemon			10
14	Md.Rezaul Korim	L/ Aftab Uddin	lemon		9	
15	Md.Obaidul Hoque	L/ Owazuddin	Ukaliptus			4
15	Md.Obaidul Hoque	L/ Owazuddin	Neem			3
15	Md.Obaidul Hoque	L/ Owazuddin	Mehogoni			3
15	Md.Obaidul Hoque	L/ Owazuddin	Rain-tree	2		
16	Shamsul Hoque	L/ Shazu Bapari	lemon		13	
17	Md.Abdul Samad	L/ Yachin	Mehogoni		6	
18	Md.Mohiuddin	L/ Md.Nashirudd	lemon	64		
19	Md.Najrul Islam	L/ Bahar Uddin	lemon		10	
20	Md.Motalleb Hossen	L/ Ychamuddin B	lemon		6	
20	Md.Motalleb Hossen	L/ Ychamuddin B	Bori (kul)	1		
20	Md.Motalleb Hossen	L/ Ychamuddin B	Palm		1	
20	Md.Motalleb Hossen	L/ Ychamuddin B	vungra	1		
20	Md.Motalleb Hossen	L/ Ychamuddin B	Mehogoni		2	
21	Md.Shofiuddin	L/ Ofajuddin	lemon	25		
21	Md.Shofiuddin	L/ Ofajuddin	Bori (kul)	1		
22	Md.Baccu Myea	L/ Mushti Bapar	lemon	34		
22	Md.Baccu Myea	L/ Mushti Bapar	Ukaliptus	4		
23	Abu Hoshen	L/ Shamsuddin	lemon	31		
23	Abu Hoshen	L/ Shamsuddin	Bori (kul)	1		
24	Md.Shirajuddin	Noya Myea	Bamboo	200		
24	Md.Shirajuddin	Noya Myea	vungra	1		
24	Md.Shirajuddin	Noya Myea	Bori (kul)	2		
24	Md.Shirajuddin	Noya Myea	Bamboo		100	
25	Md.Tara Myea	L/ Rohiz Uddin	Bamboo	200		
26	Md.Amzad Hossen	L/ Sofuruddin	lemon	8		
26	Md.Amzad Hossen	L/ Sofuruddin	Kadam	4		
26	Md.Amzad Hossen	L/ Sofuruddin	Dumur	4		
27	Md.Rezaul Korim	Md.Aftab Uddin	Mehogoni		14	
27	Md.Rezaul Korim	Md.Aftab Uddin	Bori (kul)		1	

Sl #	Name of HH Head	Father's Name	Name of Tree	Big	Medium	Small
27	Md.Rezaul Korim	Md.Aftab Uddin	Ukaliptus		1	
27	Md.Rezaul Korim	Md.Aftab Uddin	Rain-tree		1	
28	Md.Shamsul Hoque	L/ Shazu Bepari	lemon		30	
28	Md.Shamsul Hoque	L/ Shazu Bepari	Jackfruit		1	
28	Md.Shamsul Hoque	L/ Shazu Bepari	lemon			19
28	Md.Shamsul Hoque	L/ Shazu Bepari	vungra	4		
29	Md.Mohor Ali	L/ Rohimuddin	lemon	16		
29	Md.Mohor Ali	L/ Rohimuddin	Neem			8
29	Md.Mohor Ali	L/ Rohimuddin	Mehogoni			8
29	Md.Mohor Ali	L/ Rohimuddin	Jackfruit			4
30	Md.Ataf Hoshen	L/ Md.Foizuddin	Ukaliptus			10
30	Md.Ataf Hoshen	L/ Md.Foizuddin	Mehogoni			15
30	Md.Ataf Hoshen	L/ Md.Foizuddin	Jackfruit			1
31	Ashoruddin	L/ Dagu Bepary	lemon	25		
31	Ashoruddin	L/ Dagu Bepary	Bori (kul)		1	
32	Md.Fozlul Hoque	Hozrot Ali	lemon		16	
32	Md.Fozlul Hoque	Hozrot Ali	Ukaliptus		4	
32	Md.Fozlul Hoque	Hozrot Ali	Neem			5
32	Md.Fozlul Hoque	Hozrot Ali	Shimul			2
32	Md.Fozlul Hoque	Hozrot Ali	Koroi		1	
33	Jalal Uddin	Shaheb Ali	lemon		40	
33	Jalal Uddin	Shaheb Ali	Ukaliptus		4	
33	Jalal Uddin	Shaheb Ali	Neem			1
34	Sonamodi	Sohor Ali	lemon			27
34	Sonamodi	Sohor Ali	Neem			1
35	Abu Taher	Abdul Goni Myea	lemon		22	
36	Ahmod Chairman	L/ Chamu Munshi	lemon	50		
37	Mushlem	L/ Mohimuddin	lemon	15		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>196</b>

**Annex Number 03: List of APs with Occupation and Yearly Income**

Sl #	Name of HH Head	Father's Name	Mother's name	Village	occupation	Yearly income
1	Md. Belal Hossain	Ali Ajgor	Lutfunnahar	Narasinghapur	Business	80000
2	Md. Amir Hossain	Md. Abdul Ali	Honufa	Shashan	Agriculture	80000
3	Md. Mafij Uddin	L. Yar Uddin	Ujala	Shashan	Agriculture	30000
4	Md. Arfan Ali	Nizamuddin	Fuljani	Shashan	Agriculture	40000
5	Md. Jafor Ali	L/ Kiamuddin	Nobiron	Shashan	Agriculture	20000
6	Kofiluddin	L/ Kiamuddin	Nobiron	Shashan	Agriculture	20000
7	Md. Ad.Rofiq	L/ Yearuddin	Uzala	Shashan	Agriculture	20000
8	Najrul Islam	L/ Naharuddin	Cholemon	Shashan	Agriculture	50000
9	Jane Alam	Monju mia	Amena	Shashan	Agriculture	30000
10	Md. Mozammel Gong	L/ Shofo Pagla	Nobiron	Shashan	Agriculture	30000
11	Md. Amdadul	L/ Afajuddin	Moriom	Shashan	Agriculture	30000
12	Md. Arfan Ali	L/ Nizamuddin	Fuljan	Shashan	Agriculture	30000
13	Md. Khokon Mia	L/ Abbash Ali	Amena	Narasinghapur	Agriculture	30000
14	Md. Rezaul Korim	L/ Aftab Uddin	Lalmon	Shashan	Service	80000
15	Md.Obaidul Hoque	L/ Owazuddin	Shazeda	Shashan	Agriculture	40000
16	Shamsul Hoque	L/ Shazu Bapari	Shazeda	Kashimnagar	Service	80000
17	Md.Abduh Samad	L/ Yachin	Alek Jan	Shashan	Agriculture	30000
18	Md.Mohiuddin	L/ Md. Nashir uddin Master	Sorupjan	Shashan	Agriculture	30000
19	Md.Najrul Islam	L/ Bahar Uddin	Jamiron	Shashan	Agriculture	40000
20	Md.Motalleb Hossen	L/ Ychamuddin Bepari	Mohela Begum	Shashan	Service	50000
21	Md.Shofiuddin	L/ Ofajuddin	Shaimon	Shashan	Service	80000
22	Md.Baccu Myea	L/ Mushti Bapari	Jamiron	Shashan	Agriculture	40000
23	Abu Hoshen	L/ Shamsuddin	Halima	Shashan	Agriculture	40000
24	Md.Shirajuddin	Noya Myea	Sulekha	Shashan	Agriculture	40000

SI #	Name of HH Head	Father's Name	Mother's name	Village	occupation	Yearly income
25	Md.Tara Myea	L/ Rohiz Uddin	Nobiron	Shashan	Agriculture	30000
26	Md.Amzad Hossen	L/ Sofuruddin	Johura Begum	Shashan	Agriculture	30000
27	Md.Rezaul Korim	Md. Aftab Uddin	Lalmon	Shashan	Service	80000
28	Md.Shamsul Hoque	L/ Shazu Bepari	Majeda	Kashimnagar	Service	80000
29	Md.Mohor Ali	L/ Rohimuddin	Atokjan	Shashan	Agriculture	30000
30	Md. Altaf Hoshen	L/ Md. Foizuddin Dofader	Joiton Bibi	Shashan	Agriculture	40000
31	Ashoruddin	L/ Dagu Bepary	Moziron	Shashan	Agriculture	30000
32	Md. Fozlul Hoque	Hozrot Ali	Joigon	Nayachar basta	Agriculture	30000
33	Jalal Uddin	Shaheb Ali	Nechaton	Nayachar basta	Agriculture	40000
34	Sonamodi	Sohor Ali	Jamiron	Nayachar basta	Agriculture	40000
35	Abu Taher	Abdul Goni Myea	Shoduruddin	Nayachar basta	Agriculture	30000
36	Ahmod Chairman	L/ Chamu Munshi	Momiron	Nayachar basta	Business	50000
37	Mushlem	L/ Mohimuddin	Momena	Shashan	Agriculture	20000

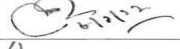



#### Annex 4: Formation PVAT and Market Value of Trees

অংশগ্রহণ মূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্প এর আওতায় ধামরাই উপজেলাধীন স্বর্ণখালী  
উপ- প্রকল্পের ক্ষতি গ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি/ পরিবারের সম্পদের মূল্য নির্ধারক পরামর্শক দল এর


##### সভার কার্যাবলী :

সভার তারিখ ও সময় : ০৮/০১/২০১২ইং, বেলা : ২.০০ ঘটিকা  
সভার স্থান : উপজেলা প্রকৌশলীর দপ্তর, এলজিইডি, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।  
উপস্থিত সদস্যগণ নিম্নরূপ :

নাম ও পদবী	সম্পদের মূল্য নির্ধারক পরামর্শক দল কমিটির পদবী	স্বাক্ষর
১। মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন মজুমদার উপজেলা প্রকৌশলী, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	আহ্বায়ক	
২। মোঃ সহিদুজ্জামান সহকারী কমিশনার (ভূমি), ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	সদস্য	
৩। Implementation NGO এর আঞ্চলিক ব্যবস্থাপক	সদস্য	প্রযোজ্য নয়

সভার শুরুতে কমিটির আহ্বায়ক উপস্থিত অন্যান্য সদস্যদের স্বাগত জানান। সভায় বন বিভাগ এর দায়িত্বপ্রাপ্ত কর্মকর্তা কর্তৃক স্বর্ণখালী খাল উপ প্রকল্পের ক্ষতি গ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি/পরিবারের ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বৃক্ষাদির বিপরীতে নির্ণেয় মূল্য সভায় বিস্তারিত আলোচনাক্রমে সঠিক বলে প্রতীয়মান হয়। উপস্থাপিত মূল্য তালিকা সর্ব সম্মতিক্রমে গৃহীত ও অনুমোদিত হয়।

সভায় আর কোন আলোচনা না থাকায় সভাপতি সাহেব সকল সদস্যদের ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন করে সভার সমাপ্তি ঘোষণা করেন।

  
(মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন মজুমদার)  
উপজেলা প্রকৌশলী  
ও  
আহ্বায়ক  
সম্পদের মূল্য নির্ধারক পরামর্শক কমিটি,  
ধামরাই, ঢাকা।

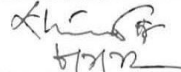
**অংশগ্রহণমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্পের আওতায় স্বর্ণখালী খাল পাবসস লিঃ  
এর খাল পূর্ণ খনন, বাঁধ ও সুইজ গেইট নির্মাণের জমির ক্ষতিগ্রস্তদের তালিকা ও ক্ষতির মূল্য নির্ধারণ ছক :**

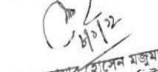
ইউনিয়ন : কুত্তরা,

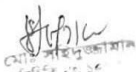
উপজেলা : ধামরাই,

জেলা : ঢাকা।

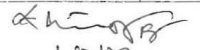
ক্রঃ নং	নাম	পিতার নাম	গ্রাম ও ঠিকানা	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জমির পরিমাণ	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বৃক্ষ/শস্যের নাম	বৃক্ষের সংখ্যা	বর্তমান বাজার দর	মোট টাকার পরিমাণ	মন্তব্য
০১	মোঃ বেলাল হোসেন	আলী আজগর	নংসিংহপুর কুত্তরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	২.৩১ শতাংশ	বাঁশ গাছ	১০০	১৩০/-	১৩,০০০/-	
০২	মোঃ আমির হোসেন	আঃ আলী	শাসন কুত্তরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	২.০৪ শতাংশ	নারিকেল	১ টি	২৫০/-	২৫০/-	
					নিম	২ টি	৭৫/-	১৫০/-	
					জাম	১ টি	১৫০/-	১৫০/-	
					বড়ই	১ টি	২০০/-	২০০/-	
					আতা গাছ	১ টি	১৫০/-	১৫০/-	
০৩	মোঃ মফিজ উদ্দিন	মৃত ইয়ার উদ্দিন	শাসন কুত্তরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৩.৮৬ শতাংশ	বেল গাছ	১ টি	১০০/-	১০০/-	
					ইউক্যালিপটাস	৩ টি	১৩৫০/-	৪০৫০/-	
					নিম গাছ	৪ টি	১০০/-	৪০০/-	
					কামরাসা গাছ	১ টি	৫০০/-	৫০০/-	
					সুপারি গাছ	৪ টি	১০০/-	৪০০/-	
০৪	মোঃ আরফান আলী	মোঃ নিজামুদ্দিন	শাসন কুত্তরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৫.৯০ শতাংশ	বড়ই গাছ	১ টি	১০০/-	১০০/-	
					সাজনা গাছ	১ টি	২০০/-	২০০/-	
					ইউক্যালিপটাস	৮ টি	৭৫০/-	৬০০০/-	
					নিম	৪ টি	৫০/-	২০০/-	

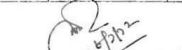
  
উপজেলা বনায়ন ও সার্বস্বতী কেন্দ্র  
সামগ্রিক বন বিভাগ  
ধামরাই, ঢাকা।

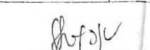
  
মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন মজুমদার  
উপজেলা শস্য-শিল্প এলাকা  
ধামরাই, ঢাকা।

  
মোঃ সইদুল জামান  
পরিচালক (এক) ও  
সহকারী কার্যপালক (এক)  
ধামরাই, ঢাকা।

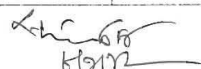
ক্রঃ নং	নাম	পিতার নাম	গ্রাম ও ঠিকানা	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জমির পরিমাণ	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বৃক্ষ/শস্যের নাম	বৃক্ষের সংখ্যা	বর্তমান বাজার দর	মোট টাকার পরিমাণ	মন্তব্য
০৫	মোঃ জাফর আলী	মৃত কিয়ামুদ্দিন	শাসন কুতরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	২.০২ শতাংশ	নিম গাছ	১ টি	১২০০/-	১২০০/-	
					ইউক্যালিপটাস	১ টি	৪০০০/-	৪০০০/-	
					মেহগনি গাছ	১ টি	৪০০/-	৪০০/-	
					বড়ই গাছ	১ টি	২০০/-	২০০/-	
০৬	মোঃ কফিল উদ্দিন	মৃত কিয়ামুদ্দিন	শাসন কুতরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	১.৪৯ শতাংশ	ইউক্যালিপটাস	৬ টি	৫০/-	৩০০/-	
০৭	মোঃ আঃ রফিক	মৃত ইয়ার উদ্দিন	শাসন কুতরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	১.৪৫ শতাংশ	বড়ই গাছ	১ টি	১০০/-	১০০/-	
					মেহগনি গাছ	১৪ টি	১০০/-	১৪০০/-	
০৮	মোঃ নজরুল ইসলাম	বাহার উদ্দিন	শাসন কুতরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৬.০০ শতাংশ	মান্দা গাছ	৩ টি	১০০/-	৩০০/-	
					বাঁশ গাছ	২০ টি	১০০/-	২০০০/-	
০৯	মোঃ জানে আলম	মৃত মঞ্জু মিয়া	শাসন কুতরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	২.০৪ শতাংশ	লেবু গাছ	২৪ টি	২০০/-	৪৮০০/-	

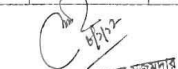
  
 উপজেলা ইনস্পেক্টর ও নার্সারী কেন্দ্র  
 সামাজিক বন বিভাগ  
 ধামরাই, ঢাকা।

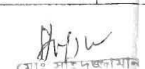
  
 মোঃ সুলোয়ান হোসেন মজুমদার  
 উপজেলা প্রকৌশলী এলাজুইতি  
 ধামরাই, ঢাকা।

  
 মোঃ সুলোয়ান হোসেন মজুমদার  
 উপজেলা প্রকৌশলী এলাজুইতি  
 ধামরাই, ঢাকা।

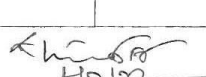
ক্র. নং	নাম	পিতার নাম	গ্রাম ও ঠিকানা	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জমির পরিমাণ	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বৃক্ষ/শস্যের নাম	বৃক্ষের সংখ্যা	বর্তমান বাজার দর	মোট টাকার পরিমাণ	মন্তব্য
১০	মোঃ মোজাম্মেল গং	মৃত সফর পাগলা	শাসন কুস্তরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৩.৩১ শতাংশ	বাঁশ গাছ	২০ টি	১০০/-	২০০০/-	
১১	মোঃ এমদাদুল গং	আফাজ উদ্দিন	শাসন কুস্তরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	২.৪৮ শতাংশ	ইউক্যালিপটাস	১ টি	৫০/-	৫০/-	
১২	মোঃ আরফান আলী	মৃত নিজাম উদ্দিন	শাসন কুস্তরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৫.০২ শতাংশ	জাম গাছ	১ টি	২০০/-	২০০/-	
					লেবু গাছ	২৩ টি	২০০/-	৪৬০০/-	
					সুপারি	৩ টি	১০০/-	৩০০/-	
১৩	মোঃ খোকন মিয়া	মৃত আব্বাস আলী	নরসিংহপুর কুস্তরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৩.৫৮ শতাংশ	লেবু গাছ	১০ টি	১০০/-	১০০০/-	
১৪	মোঃ রেজাউল করিম	আফতাব উদ্দিন	শাসন কুস্তরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৩.০৩ শতাংশ	লেবু গাছ	৯ টি	১৭৫/-	১৫০০/-	


  
উপজেলা বনায়ন ও নার্সারী কেন্দ্র  
সামাজিক বন বিভাগ  
ধামরাই, ঢাকা।

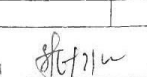
  
মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন মজুমদার  
উপজেলা প্রকৌশলী এলাজউদ্দিন  
ধামরাই, ঢাকা।

  
মোঃ সাকিল দুজ্জামান  
সহকারী প্রকৌশলী  
সহকারী প্রকৌশলী (কৃষি)  
ধামরাই, ঢাকা।

ক্রঃ নং	নাম	পিতার নাম	গ্রাম ও ঠিকানা	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জমির পরিমাণ	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বৃক্ষ/শস্যের নাম	বৃক্ষের সংখ্যা	বর্তমান বাজার দর	মোট টাকার পরিমাণ	মন্তব্য
১৫	মোঃ ওবায়দুল হক	মৃত ওয়াজুদ্দিন	শাসন কুস্তরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৪.০৫ শতাংশ	ইউক্যালিপটাস	৪ টি	১০০/-	৪০০/-	
					নিম গাছ	৩ টি	২০০/-	৬০০/-	
					মেহগনি গাছ	৩ টি	১৮০/-	৫০০/-	
					রেইনট্রি	২ টি	১৭৫০/-	৩৫০০/-	
১৬	মোঃ শাস্তুল হক	সাজু বেপারী	কশিমিনগর কুস্তরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৩.০৩ শতাংশ	লেবু গাছ	১৩ টি	২০০/-	২৬০০/-	
১৭	মোঃ আঃ সামাদ	মৃত ইয়াছিন মাস্টার	শাসন কুস্তরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৩.৩১ শতাংশ	মেহগনি	৬ টি	৫০০/-	৩০০০/-	
১৮	মোঃ মহিউদ্দিন	নাছির উদ্দিন মাস্টার	শাসন কুস্তরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৭.৭৬ শতাংশ	লেবু গাছ	৬৪ টি	৫০০/-	৩২,০০০/-	
১৯	মোঃ নজরুল ইসলাম	মৃত বাহার উদ্দিন	শাসন কুস্তরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৪.০২ শতাংশ	লেবু গাছ	১০ টি	২০০/-	২০০০/-	

  
উপজেলা বসায়ন ও নার্সারী কোল  
সামাজিক বন বিভাগ  
ধামরাই, ঢাকা।

  
মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন মজুমদার  
উপজেলা বসায়ন ও নার্সারী কোল  
ধামরাই, ঢাকা।

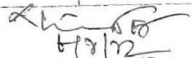
  
মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন মজুমদার  
উপজেলা বসায়ন ও নার্সারী কোল  
ধামরাই, ঢাকা।


ক্রঃ নং	নাম	পিতার নাম	গ্রাম ও ঠিকানা	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জমির পরিমাণ	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বৃক্ষ/শস্যের নাম	বৃক্ষের সংখ্যা	বর্তমান বাজার দর	মোট টাকার পরিমাণ	মন্তব্য
২০	মোঃ মোতালেব হোসেন	মৃত ইছামুদ্দিন	শাসন কুশুরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৩.৫৮ শতাংশ	লেবু গাছ	৬ টি	২০০/-	১২০০/-	
					বড়ই গাছ	১ টি	৫০০/-	৫০০/-	
					তাল গাছ	১ টি	৩০০/-	৩০০/-	
					ডুংড়া গাছ	১ টি	৮০০/-	৮০০/-	
					মেহগনি গাছ	২ টি	৫০০/-	১০০০/-	
২১	মোঃ শফিউদ্দিন	মোঃ ওফা উদ্দিন	শাসন কুশুরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	২.৯৮ শতাংশ	লেবু গাছ	২৫ টি	৪০০/-	১০,০০০/-	
					বড়ই গাছ	১ টি	৮০০/-	৮০০/-	
২২	মোঃ বাচ্চু মিয়া	মুস্তী বেপারী	শাসন কুশুরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৬.০৬ শতাংশ	লেবু গাছ	৩৪ টি	৪০০/-	১৩,৬০০/-	
					ইউক্যালিপটাস	৪ টি	২৫০০/-	১০,০০০/-	
২৩	মোঃ আবু হোসেন গং	মৃত শামছদ্দিন	শাসন কুশুরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৪.৯০ শতাংশ	লেবু গাছ	৩১ টি	৫০০/-	১৫,৫০০/-	
					বড়ই	১ টি	৭০০/-	৭০০/-	
২৪	মোঃ সিরাজ উদ্দিন	নয়া মিয়া	শাসন কুশুরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৫.৯০ শতাংশ	বড় বাঁশ	২০০ টি	১৫০/-	৩০,০০০/-	
					ডুংড়া গাছ	১ টি	৫০০/-	৫০০/-	
					বড়ই গাছ	২ টি	৬০০/-	১২০০/-	
					ছোট বাঁশ	১০০ টি	১০০/-	১০,০০০/-	

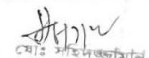
উপজেলা বনায়ন ও নার্সারী কেন্দ্র  
সামাজিক বন বিভাগ  
ধামরাই, ঢাকা।

মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন মক্কেল  
উপজেলা বনায়ন ও নার্সারী কেন্দ্র  
ধামরাই, ঢাকা।

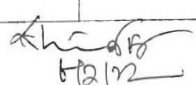

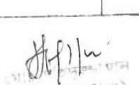
ক্রঃ নং	নাম	পিতার নাম	গ্রাম ও ঠিকানা	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জমির পরিমাণ	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বৃক্ষ/শস্যের নাম	বৃক্ষের সংখ্যা	বর্তমান বাজার দর	মোট টাকার পরিমাণ	মন্তব্য
২৫	মোঃ তারা মিয়া	রহিজ উদ্দিন	শাসন কুতরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	২.৭৫ শতাংশ	বাঁশ গাছ	২০০ টি	১৩০/-	২৬,০০০/-	
২৬	মোঃ আমজাদ হোসেন গং	মৃত সফুর উদ্দিন	শাসন কুতরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	২.২০ শতাংশ	লেবু গাছ	৮ টি	৫০০/-	৪০০০/-	
					কদম গাছ	৫ টি	৩০০/-	১৫০০/-	
					ডুমুর গাছ	৪ টি	৩০০/-	১২০০/-	
২৭	মোঃ রেজাউল করিম গং	মোঃ আফতাব উদ্দিন	কাশিমনগর কুতরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	২.৪২ শতাংশ	মেহগনি গাছ	১৪ টি	৫০০/-	৭০০০/-	
					বড়ই গাছ	১ টি	৩০০/-	৩০০/-	
					ইউক্যালিপটাস	১ টি	৩০০/-	৩০০/-	
					রেইনট্রি	১ টি	১০০০/-	১০০০/-	
২৮	মোঃ সামছুল হক গং	মাজু বেপারী	কাশিমনগর কুতরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৬.৭২ শতাংশ	লেবু গাছ	৩০ টি	৩০০/-	৯০০০/-	
					কাঁঠাল গাছ	১ টি	৫০০/-	৫০০/-	
					লেবু গাছ	১৯ টি	২০০/-	৩৮০০/-	
					ডুমুর গাছ	৪ টি	৫০০/-	২০০০/-	
২৯	মোঃ মহর আলী গং	মৃত রহিমুদ্দিন	শাসন কুতরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৮.৬০ শতাংশ	লেবু গাছ	১৬ টি	৫০০/-	৮০০০/-	
					নিম গাছ	৮ টি	১০০/-	৮০০/-	
					মেহগনি গাছ	৮ টি	১২৫/-	১০০০/-	
					কাঁঠাল গাছ	৪ টি	১০০/-	৪০০/-	

  
উপজেলা বনায়ন ও নার্সারী কেন্দ্র  
সমান্তরিক বন বিভাগ  
ধামরাই, ঢাকা।

  
মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন মজুমদার  
উপজেলা প্রকৌশলী, এলজিইডি  
ধামরাই, ঢাকা।

  
মোঃ সফিউজ্জামান  
পরিচিতি নং-১৫৯৬৬  
সহকারী কমিশনার (ভবিঃ)  
ধামরাই, ঢাকা।

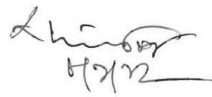
ক্রঃ নং	নাম	পিতার নাম	গ্রাম ও ঠিকানা	অতিমাত্র জমির পরিমাণ	অতিমাত্র বৃক্ষ/শস্যের নাম	বৃক্ষের সংখ্যা	বর্তমান বাজার দর	মোট টাকার পরিমাণ	মন্তব্য
৩০	মোঃ আলতাফ হোসেন গং	ইফজুদ্দিন দফাদার	শাসন কুত্তরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৪.৪৬ শতাংশ	লেবু গাছ	১০ টি	১০০/-	১০০০/-	
					মেহপানি গাছ	১৫ টি	১১৫/-	১৭০০/-	
					কাঠাল গাছ	১ টি	১০০/-	১০০/-	
৩১	আসর উদ্দিন গং	দাও বেপারী	শাসন কুত্তরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৪.৩৫ শতাংশ	লেবু গাছ	২৫ টি	৪০০/-	১০,০০০/-	
					বাড়ই গাছ	১ টি	২০০/-	২০০/-	
৩২	মোঃ ফজলুল হক	মোঃ হযরত আলী	বাস্তা নয়াচর বালিয়া, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৪.০৮ শতাংশ	লেবু গাছ	১৬ টি	৩০০/-	৪৮০০/-	
					ইউক্যালিপটাস	৪ টি	৬২৫/-	২৫০০/-	
					নিম গাছ	৫ টি	১০০/-	৫০০/-	
					শিমুল গাছ	২ টি	২০০/-	৪০০/-	
					কালি কড়াই গাছ	১ টি	৪০০/-	৪০০/-	
৩৩	জালাল উদ্দিন	মোঃ শাহেব আলী	বাস্তা নয়াচর বালিয়া, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	২.৩৭ শতাংশ	লেবু গাছ	৪০ টি	২৫০/-	১০০০০/-	
					ইউক্যালিপটাস	৪ টি	২৫০/-	১০০০/-	
					নিম গাছ	১ টি	১০০/-	১০০/-	
৩৪	সোনামন্দি	শহর আলী	বাস্তা নয়াচর বালিয়া, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	১.৪৯ শতাংশ	লেবু গাছ	২৭ টি	২০০/-	৫৪০০/-	
					নিম গাছ	১ টি	২০০/-	২০০/-	

উপজেলা বোর্ডের চেয়ারম্যান মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন মজুমদার  
 সম্মানিতকৃত বন বিভাগ  
 ধামরাই, ঢাকা।



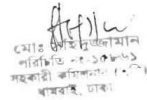
ক্রঃ নং	নাম	পিতার নাম	গ্রাম ও ঠিকানা	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জমির পরিমাণ	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বৃক্ষ/শস্যের নাম	বৃক্ষের সংখ্যা	বর্তমান বাজার দর	মোট টাকার পরিমাণ	মন্তব্য
৩৫	আবু তাহের	আঃ গণি মিয়া	বাস্তা নয়াচর বালিয়া, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৪.৫৭ শতাংশ	লেবু গাছ	২২ টি	৩০০/-	৬৬০০/-	
৩৬	মোঃ আহম্মদ হোসেন	মৃত ছানু মুন্সী	বাস্তা নয়াচর বালিয়া, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৪.৪১ শতাংশ	লেবু গাছ	৫০ টি		২৫০০০/-	
৩৭	মোঃ মোসলেম গং	মৃত সহিম উদ্দিন	শাসন কুন্তরা, ধামরাই, ঢাকা।	৩.০৩ শতাংশ	লেবু গাছ	১৫ টি	৫০০/-	৭৫০০/-	
মোট টাকা =								৩,৩৫,১০০/-	

  
৮/৭/১২

উপজেলা বনায়ন ও নার্সারী কেন্দ্র  
সামাজিক বন বিভাগ  
ধামরাই, ঢাকা।

  
৮/৭/১২

মোঃ সেদেগার হোসেন মজুমদার  
উপজেলা প্রকৌশলী, এলজিইডি  
ধামরাই, ঢাকা।

  
মোঃ সেদেগার হোসেন মজুমদার  
উপজেলা প্রকৌশলী, এলজিইডি  
ধামরাই, ঢাকা।

**Annex Number 05: List of APs losing fruit bearing trees will get additional 30% Of the compensation value**

SI	SI # as per list	Name of HH Head	Father's Name	Name of fruit bearing Tree	No of fruit bearing trees	Rate per Tree	Compensation value	Additional 30% of compensation value	Total
1	2	Md. Amir Hossain	Md. Abdul Ali	Coconut	1	250	250	75	
				Jaam (Blackberry)	1	150	150	45	
				Bori (kul)	1	200	200	60	
				ata	1	<b>B. 150</b>	150	45	225
2	3	Md. Mafij Uddin	L. Yar Uddin	Wooden apple (Bel)	1	100	100	30	
				Kamrangga	1	500	500	150	
				Bettle nut	4	100	400	120	300
3	4	Md.Arfan Ali	Nizamuddin	Bori (kul)	1	100	100	30	
				Sajna	1	200	200	60	90
4	5	Md.Jafor Ali	L/ Kiamuddin	Bori (kul)	1	200	200	60	60
5	7	Md.Ad.Rofiq	L/ Yearuddin	Bori (kul)	1	100	100	30	30
6	9	Md. Jane alam	Late Monju mia	lemon	24	200	4800	1440	1440
7	12	Md.Arfan Ali	L/ Nizamuddin	Jaam (Blackberry)	1	200	200	60	
				lemon	23	200	4600	1380	
				Bettle nut	3	100	300	90	1530
8	13	Md.Khokon Myea	L/ Abbash Ali	lemon	10	100	1000	300	300
9	14	Md. Rezaul Korim	L/ Aftab Uddin	lemon	9	175	1500	450	450
10	16	Shamsul hoque	Saju Bapari	lemon	13	200	2600	780	780
11	18	Md.Mohiuddin	L/ Md.Nashirudd	lemon	64	500	32000	9600	9600
12	19	Md.Najrul Islam	L/ Bahar Uddin	lemon	10	200	2000	600	600
13	20	Md.Motalleb	L/ Ychamuddin B	lemon	6	200	1200	360	

SI	SI # as per list	Name of HH Head	Father's Name	Name of fruit bearing Tree	No of fruit bearing trees	Rate per Tree	Compensation value	Additional 30% of compensation value	Total
		Hossen							
				Boroi	1	500	500	150	
				Palm	1	300	300	90	600
14	21	Md.Shofiuddin	L/ Ofajuddin	lemon	25	400	10000	3000	
				Bori (kul)	1	800	800	240	3240
15	22	Md.Baccu Myea	L/ Mushti Bapar	lemon	34	400	13600	4080	4080
16	23	Abul Hoshen	L/ Shamsuddin	lemon	31	500	15500	4650	
				Bori (kul)	1	700	700	210	4860
17	24	Md.Shirajuddin	Noya Myea	Bori (kul)	2	600	1200	360	360
18	26	Md.Amzad Hossen	L/ Sofuruddin	lemon	8	500	4000	1200	1200
19	27	Md.Rezaul Korim	Md.Aftab Uddin	Bori (kul)	1	300	300	90	90
20	28	Md.Shamsul Hoque	L/ Shazu Bepari	lemon	30	300	9000	2700	
				Jackfruit	1	500	500	150	
				lemon	19	200	3800	1140	3990
21	29	Md.Mohor Ali	L/ Rohimuddin	lemon	16	500	8000	2400	
				Jackfruit	4	100	400	120	2520
22	30	Md.Altaf Hoshen	L/ Md.Foizuddin	lemon	10	100	1000	300	
				Jackfruit	1	100	100	30	330
23	31	Ashoruddin	L/ Dagubepary	lemon	25	400	10000	3000	
				Bori (kul)	1	200	200	60	3060
24	32	Md.Fozlul Hoque	Hozrot Ali	lemon	16	300	4800	1440	1440
25	33	Jalal Uddin	Shaheb Ali	lemon	40	250	10000	3000	3000
26	34	Sonamodi	Sohor Ali	lemon	27	200	5400	1620	1620
27	35	Abu Taher	Goni mia	lemon	22	300	6600	1980	1980
28	36	Ahmod hossain	L/ Chamu Munshi	lemon	50	500	25000	7500	7500
29	37	Mushlem	L/ Mohimuddin	lemon	15	500	7500	2250	2250
				<b>Total</b>	<b>559</b>		<b>191750</b>	<b>57525</b>	<b>57525</b>

**Annex Number 6: List of APs will get the following compensation and benefit s as per Entitlement Matrix**

SI #	Name of HH	Father's Name	Village	Compensation value of trees as per PVAT	Additional 30% of compensation value of fruit bearing trees	Total Compensation Package	Number of Saplings for each HH
1	Md. Belal Hossain	Ali Ajgor	Narasinghapur	13000	-----	13000	5
2	Md. Amir Hossain	Md. Abdul Ali	Shashan	900	225	1125	5
3	Md. Mafij Uddin	L. Yar Uddin	Shashan	5450	300	5750	5
4	Md. Arfan Ali	Nizamuddin	Shashan	6500	90	6590	5
5	Md. Jafor Ali	L/ Kiamuddin	Shashan	5800	60	5860	5
6	Kofiluddin	L/ Kiamuddin	Shashan	300	-----	300	5
7	Md. Ad.Rofiq	L/ Yearuddin	Shashan	1500	30	1530	5
8	Najrul Islam	L/ Naharuddin	Shashan	2300	-----	2300	5
9	Jana alom	Monju	Shashan	4800	1440	6240	5
10	Md. Mozammel Gong	L/ Shofor Pagla	Shashan	2000	-----	2000	5
11	Md. Amdadul	L/ Afajuddin	Shashan	50	-----	50	5
12	Md. Arfan Ali	L/ Nizamuddin	Shashan	5100	1530	6630	5
13	Md. Khokon Mia	L/ Abbash Ali	Narasinghapur	1000	300	1300	5
14	Md. Rezaul Korim	L/ Aftab Uddin	Shashan	1500	450	1950	5
15	Md.Obaidul Hoque	L/ Owazuddin	Shashan	5000	-----	5000	5
16	Shamsul Hoque	L/ Shazu Bapari	Kashimnagar	2600	780	3380	5
17	Md.Abdul Samad	L/ Yachin	Shashan	3000	-----	3000	5
18	Md.Mohiuddin	L/ Md. Nashir uddin Master	Shashan	32000	9600	41600	5
19	Md.Najrul Islam	L/ Bahar Uddin	Shashan	2000	600	2600	5
20	Md.Motalleb Hossen	L/ Ychamuddin Bepari	Shashan	3800	600	4400	5
21	Md.Shofiuddin	L/ Ofajuddin	Shashan	10800	3240	14040	5
22	Md.Baccu Myea	L/ Mushti Bapari	Shashan	23600	4080	27680	5
23	Abu Hoshen	L/ Shamsuddin	Shashan	16200	4860	21060	5

SI #	Name of HH	Father's Name	Village	Compensation value of trees as per PVAT	Additional 30% of compensation value of fruit bearing trees	Total Compensation Package	Number of Saplings for each HH
24	Md. Shirajuddin	Noya Myea	Shashan	41700	360	42060	5
25	Md. Tara Myea	L/ Rohiz Uddin	Shashan	26000	-----	26000	5
26	Md. Amzad Hossen	L/ Sofuruddin	Shashan	6700	1200	7900	5
27	Md. Rezaul Korim	Md. Aftab Uddin	Shashan	8600	90	8690	5
28	Md. Shamsul Hoque	L/ Shazu Bepari	Kashimnagar	15300	3990	19290	5
29	Md. Mohor Ali	L/ Rohimuddin	Shashan	10200	2520	12720	5
30	Md. Altaf Hoshen	L/ Md. Foizuddin Dofader	Shashan	2800	330	3130	5
31	Ashoruddin	L/ Dagubepary	Shashan	10200	3060	13260	5
32	Md. Fozlul Hoque	Hozrot Ali	Nayachar basta	8600	1440	10040	5
33	Jalal Uddin	Shaheb Ali	Nayachar basta	11100	3000	14100	5
34	Sonamodi	Sohor Ali	Nayachar basta	5600	1620	7220	5
35	Abu Taher	Mr. A. Gani mia	Nayachar basta	6600	1980	8580	5
36	Ahmod Hossain	L/ Chamu Munshi	Nayachar basta	25000	7500	32500	5
37	Mushlem	L/ Mohimuddin	Shashan	7500	2250	9750	5
	Total			<b>335100</b>	<b>57525</b>	<b>392625</b>	185