

## A. Project Background

1. The participatory small scale water resource sector project intends to increase the agricultural production while reducing poverty in subproject area through sustainable stakeholder driven Small Scale Water Resources (SSWR) management system; and to internalize participatory processes through the strengthening of the Local Government Engineering Department's (LGED's) Integrated Water Resource Management Unit (IWRMU) to plan, implement, monitor and support sustainable SSWR development. LGED is the Project's executing agency (EA).

2. The Project builds on lessons from previous ADB investments in the small-scale (less than 1,000 hectare [ha]) water resources sector; specifically, the Small-Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project (SSW 1), which was implemented from 1996 to 2002 and developed 280 subprojects in the western part of the country. Also, the Second Small-Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project (SSW 2), which commenced in 2002 and was completed in 2009 after developing 300 subprojects in 61 of 64 districts of Bangladesh. SSW 3 is the Participatory Small Scale Water Resources Sector Project (PSSWRSP), or 'the Project'.

3. 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 Khals (channels, or rivulets); construction and supplementary irrigation in monsoon/dry season. In addition, suitable hydraulic structures will be constructed, wherever needed.

## 2. Description of the Subproject

4. The feasibility study of Adabaria subproject was conducted in October 2012 during SSW under PSSWRSP, the subproject is planned for implementation during 2013. The detailed design (DD) was prepared in November 2012. As part of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), Project Management Office (PMO) organized the Census/Socio Economic Survey (SES) to identify all affected persons (APs), their socioeconomic status, and to what extent they will be affected, including an assessment of their residential properties/assets in the locality. The Adabaria subproject, in brief, is the reconstruction of 3 embankments **(1,800+950+1,200 = 3,950 mt)** and re-excavation of a 2,300mt silted canal/khal which are located at Adabaria Union in Bauafal Upazila of Patuakhali district. The proposed subproject has passed through five (5) villages of one union.

5. The subproject is located at the influence area of Lohalia river, which is about 5km north of the sub project area. Adabaria which is the union headquarter is in Bauafal upazila of Patuakhali district. It is situated between Latitudes 22° 23'10" to 22° 25'21" N and Longitudes 90° 26'50" to 90° 29'15" E. Location of the subproject area in Upazila Base Map is shown in **Figure-1**. A detail Index Map of the subproject showing land topography, existing infrastructures and planned interventions is provided in **Figure-2** and the locations of hydrological stations relevant to the subproject in relation to river network is shown in **Figure-3** (Regional Hydrological Network Map).

Figure:1

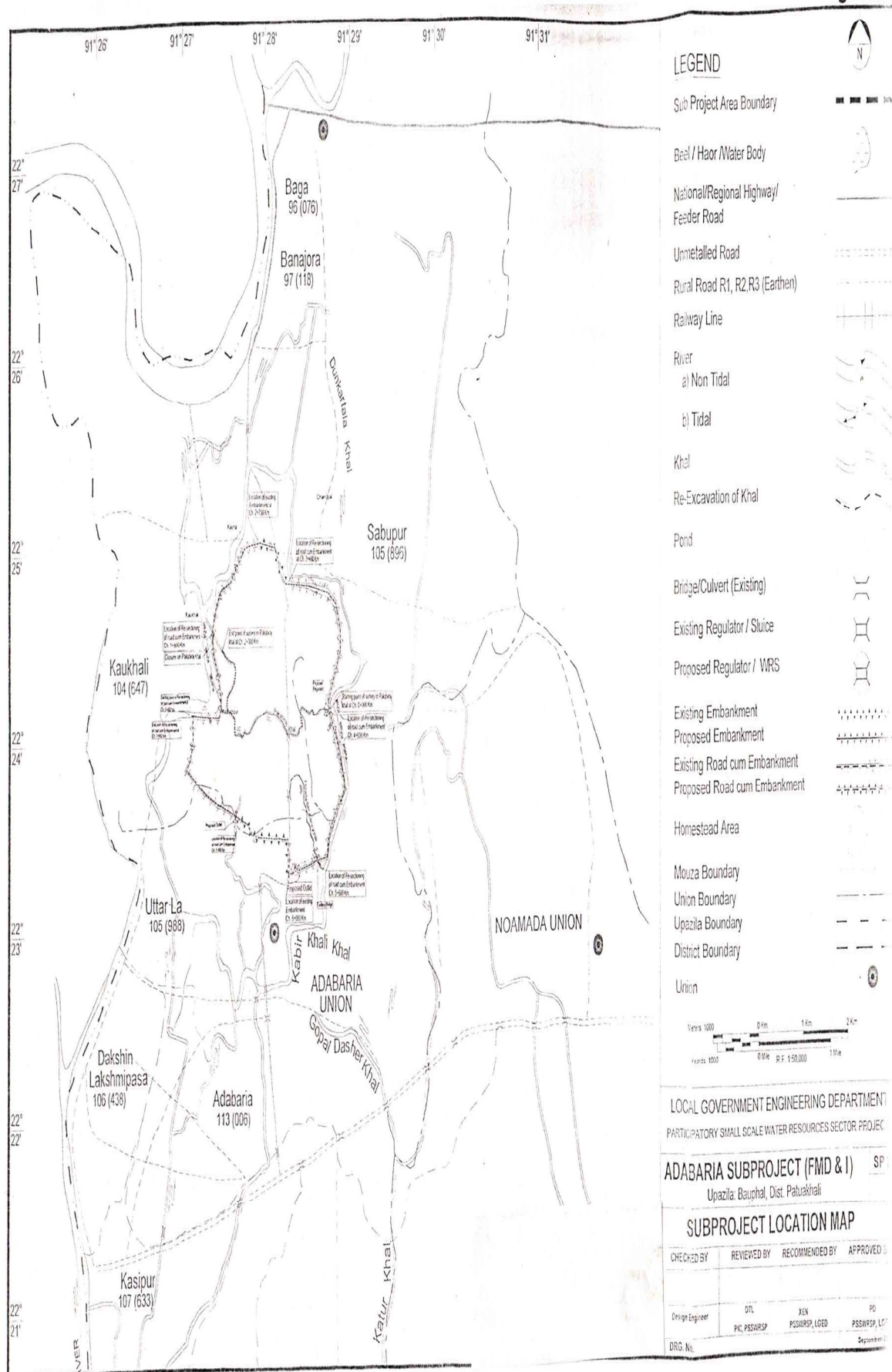
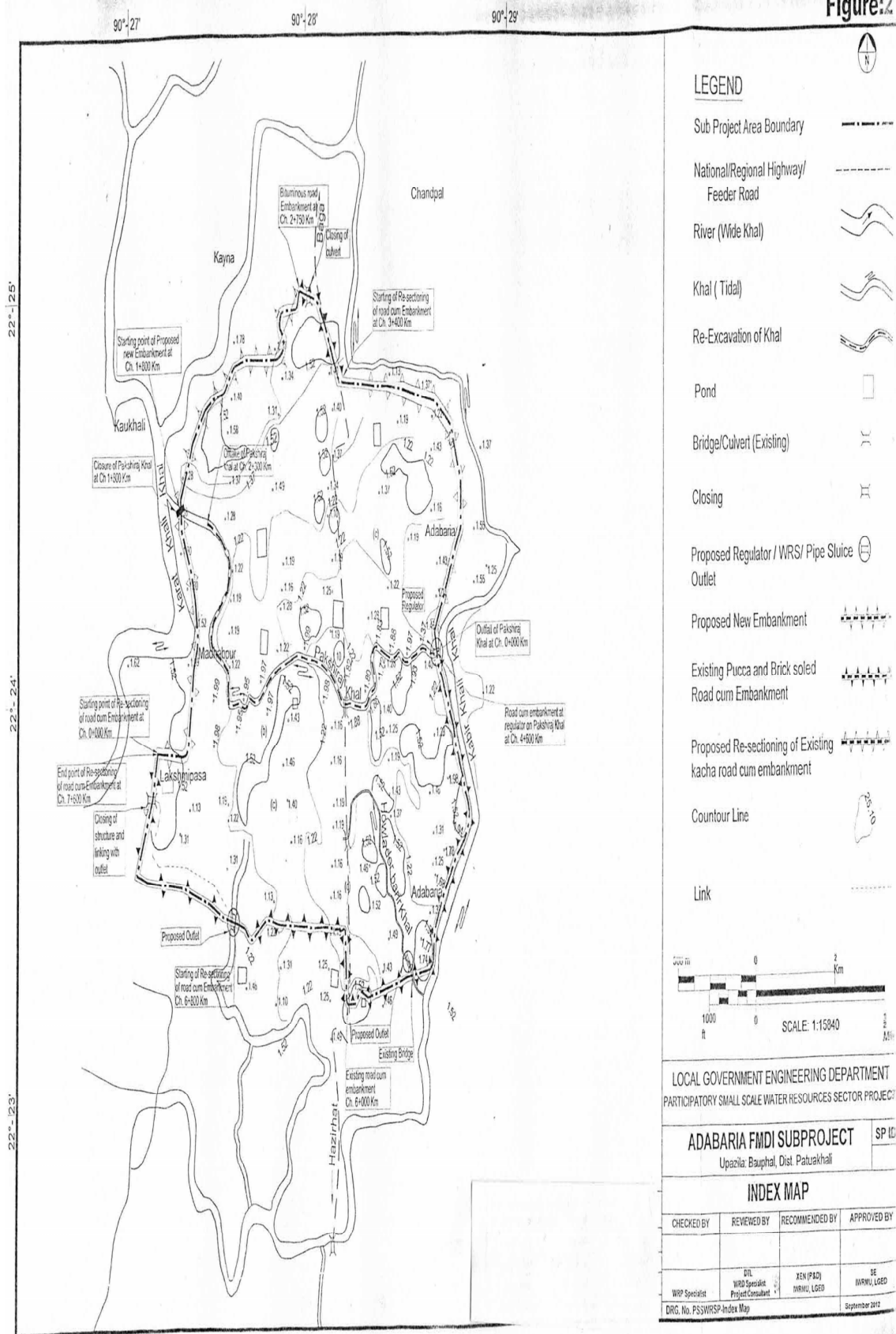


Figure:2



### **3. Area and location**

6. The Adabaria subproject area is located at Adabaria Union of Baufal Upazila under Patuakhali district. This subproject consists of the reconstruction of a two embankments of (1,800 and 1,500mt length) on Khas/Government land and re-excavation of a 2,300 mt silted canal/Khal on Khas/Government land. All the project areas are surrounded by agricultural land. The embankment will protect the command area from flooding through Lohalia river which carries saline water from Bay of Bengal during the high tide and the re-excavated canal/Khal will principally serve the drainage purposes. One sluice gate will also be constructed at the junction point of the canal/Khal with the embankment which will be used for draining out the logged water to Lohalia river during the monsoon.

7. The proposed subproject has a gross benefited area of 319 ha with a net benefited area of 276 ha. The total catchment area of the embankment and khal is 319 ha; but to a large extent, the khal is silted, leading to extensive drainage problem. Re-excavating the khal will remove the drainage congestion and drainage improvement will also release some areas for Rabi crops and facilitate planting HYV Boro on a timely basis. And for the embankment of 3.95 km, it is to be reconstructed (improved) on khas/Government land to protect the area from saline water during the high tide at Bay of Bengal from where the saline water enters the area through the Lohalia river.

8. The Adabaria khal has been silted up significantly. As a consequence, significant water-logging occurs and the khal cannot drain out into its outfall khal. Most of the area in the subproject is vulnerable to drought in the Dry Season and flooding in the Monsoon. Monsoon flooding and drainage congestion is the major reason for crop damage. So by re-excavating the Adabaria khal is critical requirements to improve the situation. Drainage improvement will also increase in areas for Rabi or Transplanted Amon crops and facilitate plantation of HYV Boro in a timely manner. Reconstruction of the 3.30 km embankment will protect the area from saline water carried by Lohalia river during high tide at Bay of Bengal.

### **4. Socioeconomic Survey Results of Beneficiaries**

9. There are 645 households with an approximate population of 2,953. Almost 59% of the households are involved in agriculture related activities for livelihood. About 34% households in the subproject area are landless and about 38% and 16% are marginal and small farmers respectively. The landless, sharecroppers, marginal and small farmers together operate about 57% land in the subproject area. The subproject area is consisted of one village divided into 5 'para'. There is one village of one union in Subproject area. People of all the 'para' are supportive of the Subproject and there is no known opposition to it. There is no social conflict between communities in the area. It is expected that implementation of the subproject would generate additional employment (including short-and long-term) and increase agricultural production, which would have multi-dimensional effect on poverty reduction and consequent socio-economic upliftment of the area will take place.

10. The number of households within the command area of the subproject is 645; while, the directly beneficiary households are 536 with a population of size 2,433 living at 5 villages of Adabaria union. The average number of people per household is 4.54. Out of the total 536 households about 50% are farmers, 30% day laborers, 6% fishers and navigators, 10% trade transport etc and 4% are in other occupations.

11. Out of the total 645 households of the subproject area, roughly 32% are landless, 38% are marginal farmers, and 16% are small farmers, 9% medium, and only 5% large farmers. The proposed subproject covers an area of 319 ha of land of which 276 ha are expected to be brought under irrigation after the re-excavation of the canal/khal. Moreover, construction of the new embankments of 3.95 km will protect the area from saline water that comes through Lohalia river from Bay of Bengal.

12. The findings of focus group discussions showed popular support for the subproject and there is no known opposition to the subproject. There is no social conflict between communities in the area. People believe that the subproject will generate additional and increase agricultural production which will have multi-dimensional effect on poverty reduction and consequent socioeconomic improvement of the areas. So there appeared to be overwhelming support for the subproject. The local people will support the O&M expenditure of the Water Management Cooperative Association (WMCA).

13. Proposed interventions through this subproject will create added fisheries habitat in the re-excavated canal. 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.

**Table 1: Households within the Command Area of Adabaria Subproject by Land Ownership Category**

| Category                     | Number of Households* | Percent     |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Landless 0.0 to <0.2 hectare | 206                   | 32%         |
| Marginal 0.2 to 0.5 hectare  | 245                   | 38%         |
| <b>Subtotal</b>              | <b>451</b>            | <b>70%</b>  |
| Small 0.5 to 1.0 hectare     | 104                   | 16%         |
| Medium 1.0 to 2.0 hectare    | 58                    | 9%          |
| Large >2.0 + hectare         | 32                    | 5%          |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>645</b>            | <b>100%</b> |

\* Total Population in these 645 households=2,928

14. There are no indigenous people (IP) within the subproject area and no negative social impacts were indicated in group discussions or from the household survey. Group discussions indicated the 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**

15. Local people have requested for re-excavation of Pakshiraj 2.30 km Khal to improve the drainage congestion during pre-monsoon flood period and increase storage capacity in the khal to facilitate irrigation in the dry season. The subproject objective is to improve the pre and post monsoon farming conditions with supplementary surface water irrigation as a result of water conservation in the khal. And the reconstruction of 3.30 km new embankment will protect their land from saline water that comes through Lohalia river during the high tide at Bay of Bengal.

### **2. Construction Activities**

16. To achieve the objective of improved flood/water management, the following physical works are proposed for the Adabaria subproject:

- Re-excavation of Pakshiraj canal/Khal of 2.30 Km (none will be affected);
- Reconstruction of embankment=3.95 km(all the APs are here);
- Construction of one sluice gate; and
- Construction of WMCA office.

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

17. The proposed intervention will require 1.87 acre of land along the embankment of which 1.09 acre belong to 19 private owners & the rest 0.78 acre is khas land. The private land owners are also the beneficiaries & they have been cultivating land within the subproject area. It is generally accepted that the land acquisition process is too lengthy and may cause delay and uncertainty in implementation of the subproject. Realizing the fact that the beneficiaries will get more benefit from the subproject compared to their losses, they proposed for using the 1.09 acre private land for the subproject on profit sharing basis, but they have demanded compensation for the loss of tree of crops. Considering the necessity of intervention the WMCA of Adabaria, for the greater interest of locality, arranged with the proposal of land owners to implement the subproject on profit sharing basis. Accordingly a formal agreement of lease was signed between the land owners & WMCA, Adabaria. All the cost of lease document preparation was borne by WMCA; Adabaria Photocopy of lease agreement is shown in Annexre (54-60). Two of the 19 of the AHHs on private land will loss trees. They will be compensated for the loss at the market value based on productivity, age and value as finally assessed by the PVAT. They will get 30% additional compensation fruit bearing trees for loss of fruits. Tree losers will be encouraged to plant more trees by supplying 5 saplings to each free of cost. 17 AHHs will loss crops they will be compensated at the recommendation of PVAT. Bearing of the full cost of compensation will be the responsibility of LGED.

18. The subproject will not acquire any private land; because, all the land within the khal and at the site of embankment are khas (owned by the Government) land. However, due to loss of opportunity to use the khas land, an estimated twenty eight (28) households with a population of 133 will be affected. Total 0.78 acre of khas land of which two

households on 0.05 acre, 26 households on 0.73 acre losses tree khas land and no Commercial Business Enterprises (CBEs) will be affected by the subproject. So no relocation of residential structures or CBEs is required, only the value of structures for the two homesteads, and STG & SRG are needed to be given to the affected 2 persons. There will also not be any negative impacts on Common Property Resources (CPRs) such as mosques, schools, or Union Parishad offices.

19. The affected subproject area covers one village, Madhabpur. The extent of impact varies by location. The village is located along the sides of re-reconstruction of embankment. 28 APs of the affected village will lose access to khas land only; they will not lose any other properties.

20. The proposed subproject area comprises of the re-exavation of a silted khal and reconstruction of embankment is surrounded by agricultural land only. The subproject area is characterized by the siltation of khal which is actually a low land area affected by early flooding during the monsoon, and sometimes by water logging. Moreover, the area is also affected by saline water carried by Lohalia river and the proposed reconstruction of embankment will protect the area from saline water.

#### **4. Land Use and Settlement Pattern**

21. 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 along the khal side is two cropped (one paddy and one Rabi). The field survey could not identify any negative impacts on any CPRs, such as mosques, schools, or Union Parishad offices.

22. The current land use pattern is mixed. Major agricultural production is Boro paddy and Rabi crops (especially Moog Dal) are grown in the dry areas around the khal. However, these crops are at risk from monsoon flooding and saline water. Crops are also damaged due to drainage congestion and winter drought. There are many people involved in fisheries activities, mainly open water seasonal fishing. None would be negatively affected by the subproject; rather most of them will be benefited.

#### **5. Methodology of Data Collection**

23. The Implementing NGO (INGO) with the help of Project Management Office (PMO) staff, WMCA and the Union Parishad (UP) representative, carried out the DMS and stakeholder meetings with farmers, whenever necessary. The DMS showed very limited negative impact on the affected people due to the complete absence of private land acquisition in this subproject area. All the 43 APs were Included in the Socioeconomic Survey (SES). The households were interviewed through using a structured questionnaire. Four of the 43 APs will receive compensation for more than two types of losses. They are;

| ID No.       | Name of Affected Person | Affected Crops | Amount of Crops | Total Amount | Remarks |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------|
| 7843057#1    | Md. Sorhab Mollah       | Tree           | 10,500.00       | 150,000.00   |         |
| 7843057#47   | "                       | Structure      | 139,500.00      |              |         |
| 7843057#14   | Megnath Sarkar          | Tree           | 3,000.00        | 16,125.00    |         |
| 7843057#33   | "                       | Crops          | 13,125.00       |              |         |
| 7843057#15   | Anjan Sarkar            | Tree           | 3,000.00        | 18,000.00    |         |
| 7843057#38   | "                       | Crops          | 15,000.00       |              |         |
| 7843057#16   | Nirath Bihari           | Tree           | 2,000.00        | 15,125.00    |         |
| 7843057#39   | "                       | Crops          | 13,125.00       |              |         |
| Total Amount |                         |                |                 | 199,250.00   |         |

\*\* Because of fact that 4 of the 43 APs will get compensation for 2 types of losses; crop and trees, the number of total APs in Annexure is soon as 47.

**Table-2: Number of Affected Households and Area of Land (Dec) by Villages\*\***

| Sl No | Name of Village<br>** | Union    | Affected Households<br>*** | Percentage | Area of Affected Land | Average per Household |
|-------|-----------------------|----------|----------------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1     | Madhabpur             | Adabaria | 43                         | 100        | 187                   | 4.77                  |
| Total | 01                    | 01       | 43                         | 100        | 187                   | 4.77                  |

\*\* Number of Affected villages is one, and number of beneficiary villages is 5. Total beneficiary households is 536.

\*\*\* None of the 43 APs is disabled or will lose more than 10% of their annual income. Total population in these 43 households = 205. Four of the 43 APs will receive compensation for more than one types of losses (crop, tree and structure).

24. Table-2 shows the distribution of APs (Affected Persons) by village. All the 43 APs come from one village, Madhabpur. In terms of Union, all the APs belong to only one Union, Adabaria. PRAs were conducted in three locations which were attended mostly by the APs. These were also attended by the WMCA members and some local elites.

25. The total land under cultivation (including the 1.09 acre leased in land) and other use by the APs is estimated at 1.87 acre (2.471 acre = one hectare) which are being cultivated and used by 43 households (4 of them will receive compensation for 2 types of losses which has raised the number of compensation receivers to 47 from 43 APs) and their losses will be compensated through giving them some money for the loss of crops, trees and structures. The amount of money to be given to them as compensation is estimated



at Tk. 225 per decimal for one paddy crop by the PVAT. Apart from paddy, another crop (Moog dal) is also grown in this land. The amount of compensation for moog dal, as per PVAT is Tk. 110 per kg X 15 kg production per decimal = Tk. 1,650. As the affected land is of two crops in a year, the amount of compensation per decimal will be **Tk. (225+1,650) = Tk. 1,875**. The amount of money to be received by one AP as crop compensation was within 10% of their annual income in all the cases. For the loss of trees, the amounts of compensation were also determined by the PVAT.

**Table-3: Distribution of 43 Affected Households in Relation to Area of Khas Land to be Lost by Them**

| SI No             | Name of Village | Number of Affected Households in Relation to Area of Land to be Lost |              |            |
|-------------------|-----------------|--|--------------|------------|
|                   |                 | Up to 10 Dec   | Above 10 Dec | Total      |
| 1                 | Madhabpur       | 43   | -            | 43         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>1</b>        | <b>43</b>  | <b>-</b>     | <b>43</b>  |
| <b>Percentage</b> |                 | <b>100</b>   | <b>-</b>     | <b>100</b> |

26. Table-3 clearly reflects that all the 43 affected households (4 of them will receive compensation for 2 types of losses which has raised the number of compensation receivers to 47 from 43 APs) will lose their right of cultivating or using khas land to the extent of up to 10 decimal. Average area of khas land to be lost by all of them is 4.35 decimal and none of them is income vulnerable. Moreover, none of them will come down below the poverty line because of the losses. Instead, their income will be increased after the re-excavation of canal and reconstruction of embankment.

## 6. Socioeconomic Profile of APs

27. The socioeconomic profile of all APs is based on a SES covering all the 43 AHHs (4 of them will receive compensation for 2 types of losses which has raised the number of compensation receivers to 47 from 43 APs) with a population of 205. The SES was commissioned in January 2013 through trained Enumerators where a structured questionnaire was used as the tool of data collection. In addition, three Participatory Rapid Appraisals (PRA) were also done for knowing some of the qualitative information in depth. The 43 APs are from one village and the number of beneficiary households will be 536 from 5 villages, after re-excavation of canal/khal and reconstruction of embankment.

**Table-4: Affected Population by Sex and by Village\*\***

| SI No        | Name of Village | Sex-wise Population |              |            |              |            |            | Number of Households |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------------------|
|              |                 | Male                | %            | Female     | %            | Total      | %          |                      |
| 1            | Madabpur        | 98                  | 47.80        | 107        | 52.20        | 205        | 100        | 43                   |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>01</b>       | <b>98</b>           | <b>47.80</b> | <b>107</b> | <b>52.20</b> | <b>205</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>43</b>            |

**\*\* All of them will lose their right of using khas land only. On an average they use 4.35 decimal khas land. Four of them will receive compensation for 2 types of losses**

which has raised the number of compensation receivers to 47 from 43 APs.

28. Total 205 people from 43 HHs will be affected by the subproject. Some of them are title holders of 1.09 acre of land. This land has been taken by the WMCA of Adabaria on 20 years lease basis. The others are using the silted khas land of the canal/khal of which 02.30 km in length will be re-excavated. The sex ratio in percentage is male 47.80% and female 52.20%, which are very close to the national rural situation in this respect. The HH size is 4.77 which seem to be closer to rural national average of 4.9. Three of the 43 affected households were headed by female.

**Table-5: Identity of Heads of Female Headed Households**

| SI No | SI No. in AP's List | Name of Female Heads | Name of Husbands    | Name of Villages |
|-------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 01    | 22                  | Rashida Begum        | L / Joinal Howlader | Madhabpur        |
| 02    | 29                  | Renu Bala            | L / Nikunja Majhi   | Madhabpur        |
| 03    | 46                  | Ambia Begum          | L / Ledu Mridha     | Madhabpur        |

29. According to the definition of vulnerable households for this project, none of them will go below the poverty line due to the impact of the project. They will lose a very small area of khas land only, not any other properties. They will lose only a very small portion of their income due to the loss of right to cultivating the Khas land. In contrast to it, they will be able to enhance their income through irrigating their own land and this facility will be created after the re-excavation of the canal. Again, the reconstruction of embankment will protect their land for saline water which also will increase their productivity of land.

**Table-6: Occupations of the Affected Household Heads by Village**

| SI No             | Name of Village | Number of Households by Occupations |             |             |             |              |            |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
|                   |                 | Agriculture                         | Business    | Service     | Housewife   | Others       | Total **   |
| 1                 | Madabpur        | 29                                  | 4           | 2           | 3           | 5            | 43         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>01</b>       | <b>29</b>                           | <b>4</b>    | <b>2</b>    | <b>3</b>    | <b>5</b>     | <b>43</b>  |
| <b>Percentage</b> |                 | <b>67.44</b>                        | <b>9.30</b> | <b>4.65</b> | <b>6.98</b> | <b>11.63</b> | <b>100</b> |

\*\*Four of them will receive compensation for 2 types of losses which has raised the number of compensation receivers to 47 from 43 APs

30. The primary occupation is again agriculture, the traditional livelihood activity of the national rural population. About three-fourths of the total 43 (HHs) were involved in agriculture. On the other hand, women were mostly involved in domestic works. It is evident from the above table that the available livelihood options are limited in rural area. The occupations, business and service, shared a very small portion in the total occupational pattern of the affected 43 households. These two occupations together claimed about 16% of the total.

**Table-7: Distribution of the Affected Households in Relation to Annual Income (Tk)**

| SI No             | Name of Villages | Number of Households in Relation to Annual Income |                      |                                   |            |
|-------------------|------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
|                   |                  | Up to 60,000 (Very Poor)                          | 60,001-72,000 (Poor) | Above 72,000 (Crossed Poor Level) | Total      |
| 1                 | Madhabpur        | 18  | 7                    | 18                                | 43         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>01</b>        | <b>18</b>   | <b>7</b>             | <b>18</b>                         | <b>43</b>  |
| <b>Percentage</b> |                  | <b>41.86</b>                                      | <b>16.28</b>         | <b>41.86</b>                      | <b>100</b> |

31. None of them will lose more than 10% of the annual income for the loss of right to cultivation of khas land. So, none of them will become poor as the impact of the project. Moreover, through the utilization of irrigation facility to be created after the re-excavation of canal, almost all of them will be able to increase their agricultural production which will result into increment of their income. Again, protection of saline water from entering into their crop land by the proposed new embankment will also increase their crop production.

**Table-8: Membership of the Affected Households' Family Members in NGOs**

| SI No             | Name of Villages | * Number of Members in Relation to NGOs |              |              |              |              |              |            |
|-------------------|------------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
|                   |                  | ASA                                     | BRAC         | GB           | Other NGOs   | WMCA         | Non Member   | Total      |
| 1                 | Madhabpur        | 2                                       | 5            | 15           | 10           | 40           | 11           | 43         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>01</b>        | <b>2</b>                                | <b>5</b>     | <b>15</b>    | <b>10</b>    | <b>40</b>    | <b>11</b>    | <b>43</b>  |
| <b>Percentage</b> |                  | <b>4.65</b>                             | <b>11.63</b> | <b>34.88</b> | <b>23.26</b> | <b>93.02</b> | <b>25.58</b> | <b>100</b> |

\* Some of them are members of more than one NGOs.

32. Table-8; clearly reflects that, for the reasons unknown, NGO coverage among the affected 43 households is minimum, despite the fact that almost all of the households are poor (Table-7). So, there are enough scope for integrating the affected households with the NGOs. It is to be noted that more than 90% of the 43 APs are members of WMCA.

**Table-9: Number of Affected Households in Relation to Latrine in Home**

| SI No             | Name of Villages | Number of Households in Relation to Latrine |              |              |            |
|-------------------|------------------|---|--------------|--------------|------------|
|                   |                  | Pacca                                       | Semi Pacca   | No Latrine   | Total      |
| 1                 | Madabpur         | 19  | 15           | 9            | 43         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>01</b>        | <b>19</b>                                   | <b>15</b>    | <b>9</b>     | <b>43</b>  |
| <b>Percentage</b> |                  | <b>44.19</b>                                | <b>34.89</b> | <b>20.92</b> | <b>100</b> |

\*\*Four of them will receive compensation for 2 types of losses which has raised the number of compensation receivers to 47 from 43 APs

33. Nearly one-fifth of the affected 43 households do not have any kind of latrine, which is the clear reflection of poverty among the affected households. Again, from here it may be said also that some social development should also be undertaken in the affected area as the concomitant of poverty reduction activities.

34. It has been mentioned in Table-2 that the 43 affected households will lose their right to cultivating or using 1.87 acre silted khas land when the canal/khal will be re-excavated. It has been assumed that one decimal land produces about 15 kg of paddy and its value is **15 kg X Tk. 15 per kg = Tk. 225**. For growing one more crop in a year (Moog dal), the amount of compensation will be Tk. 110 per kg X 15 kg production per decimal land = Tk. 1,650. In terms of money each of them will be given the crop compensation at the rate of Tk. 225 per decimal for paddy and Tk. 1,650 per decimal for moog dal, as has been estimated by the PVAT. Of the affected 1.87 acre, 0.98 acre is of double crops: Moog dal is grown in addition one paddy crop. Compensation for Moog dal per decimal = Tk. 1,650 as has been determined by the PVAT. On the basis of this compensation rates, the amounts of compensation are calculated for each of the 43 affected persons and the table below provides the distribution of the affected persons in relation to the amounts of losses to be incurred by them.

**Table-10: Number of Affected Households in Relation to the Amount of Money to be Lost Due to Losing Access to Khas Land**

| Sl No             | Name of Villages | Number of Households in Relation to Amount of Loss |             |           |             |              |            |
|-------------------|------------------|--|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|
|                   |                  | Up to-2000   | 2001-3000   | 3001-4000 | 4001-5000   | Above 5000   | Total      |
| 1                 | Madhabpur        | 3  | 4           | -         | 2           | 34           | 43         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>01</b>        | <b>3</b>   | <b>4</b>    | <b>-</b>  | <b>2</b>    | <b>34</b>    | <b>43</b>  |
| <b>Percentage</b> |                  | <b>6.98</b>  | <b>9.30</b> | <b>-</b>  | <b>4.65</b> | <b>79.07</b> | <b>100</b> |

**\*\*Four of them will receive compensation for 2 types of losses which has raised the number of compensation receivers to 47 from 43 APs**

35. From Table-2 it can be computed that the average amount of loss per affected household is around **Tk. 15,156**. Actually this amount has been heavily influenced by the high price of Moog dal which is being cultivated in 0.98 acre land as the 2nd crop of a year. Again, none of the 43 APs will lose more than 10% of their annual income due to the loss of cultivation right to khas land. Instead, their income will be increased due to re-excavation of the canal/khal which will create irrigation facility during the Boro season. Moreover, the proposed new embankment will protect the area from saline water that comes through Lohalia river during the high tide at Bay of Bengal.

36. The subproject has a 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. Almost all of the 43 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; and (iv) engaging APs as works 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; and (iii) initial supplies of inputs needed for materializing the training into actions.

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

38. 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 Chairman and members of the UPs have assured the Project authority that they will extend cooperation. They also expected that fishing (open water and cultured) opportunities will be enhanced, which will help in improving their socioeconomic conditions.

39. 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 the participants 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 must not be a big issue. During group discussions participants desired help and assistance from the Project to simplify the compensation payments procedure.

- For security reasons and for ease of payments to APs, temporary camps may be set up 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. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS**

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

40. Land acquisition and resettlement of the APs, and providing special assistance to vulnerable and indirectly affected APs in re-establishing their livelihood and income have been conducted in accordance with the GoB's Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Properties Act of 1982 and amendment in 1993. The Draft National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation (NPRR); and the Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (1995) as well as by following 'best practices' followed in Bangladesh (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 are expected 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; and
- (xii) The full cost of resettlement will be included in the presentation of Project costs and benefits

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

42. An entitlement matrix has been prepared on the basis of currently known impacts (Table-10). 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 losses will be included in the entitlement matrix and the final RP will be revised accordingly. It may be mentioned that the compensation money must be paid through Account payee check when the amount is above Tk. 1,000. For up to Tk. 1,000 the compensation money should be paid through the bearer check.

**Table 11: 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, Gher (Shrimp Ponds) Boroj (Betel Leaf Production Land) | Legal owner of the land at the time of serving notice under Section 3 of LA Laws | Replacement land or CCL (Market value assessed by DC plus premium as per Law) Additional grant to cover Maximum Allowable Replacement Value (MARV) of land. Stump duty to facilitate land purchase; Compensation for standing crops assessed by DC/PVAT; Land development cost for homestead and commercial land losers (if applicable) assessed by PVAT | The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance No. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VII of 1993 | a. Assessment of quantity and quality of land<br>b. Assessment of Market Value<br>c. Assessment of MARV by Land Market Survey (LMS)<br>d. Title updating<br>e. Payment of CCL<br>f. APs will be fully informed of the entitlements and procedures regarding payment<br>g. Additional cash grant to cover the replacement value of land<br>h. Stamp duty will be due to an EP in case of land purchase within one year of receiving CCL from DCs<br>i. Stamp duty will be due to an EP in case of land purchase within one year of receiving CCL from DCs<br>i. Compensation for standing crops | a. DC, LGED<br>b. DC, LGED<br>c. EA/WMCA/UP<br>d. DC<br>e. DC<br>f. EA/WMCA/UP, LGED<br>g. EA, CRO<br>h. LGED-CRO/EA<br>i. DC/LGED |



| SI # | Nature of Loss                       | Definition of Entitled Person (EP)   | Entitlements  | Relevant Policy Legal Section  | Implementation Issues   | Implementation Responsibility   |
|------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|---|
| 2    | Loss of Under Water Land (Char land) | Legal owners(s) of land (DCs in case of khas land after legally established AD <sup>8</sup> line), the previous private owners of Khas land identified at the time of eroding the land into river/Khal below the AD line as per land rent record | i. As 1 if DC cannot declare the land khas,<br>ii. Case of Khas – cash compensation under CCL to respective DCs without 50% Premium<br>iii. Value of eroded Khas land assessed by PVAT-to the previous owners whose land was recorded | The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993 | a. Assessment of quantity and quality of land<br>b. Assessment of Market Value<br>c. Assessment of MARV by LMS<br>d. Title Updating<br>e. Payment of CCL<br>f. APs will be fully informed of the entitlements and procedures regarding payment<br>g. Additional cash grant to cover the Replacement Value of land.<br>h. Stamp duty will be due to an EP in case of land purchase within one year of receiving CCL from DCs | a. DC, LGED<br>b. DC, LGED<br>c. EA/WMCA/UP<br>d. DC<br>e. DC<br>f. EA/WMCA/UP, LGED- CRO<br>g. LGED-CRO/EA<br>h. LGED-CRO/EA |

| SI # | Nature of Loss  | Definition of Entitled Person (EP)  | Entitlements  | Relevant Policy Legal Section  | Implementation Issues   | Implementation Responsibility   |
|------|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| 3    | Loss of Homestead/ Commercial and Other structure by Owners | Legal owner of the land at the time of serving LA notice Section 3 as recorded in the LA award Book | i. CCL (Market value plus 50% premium as per Law)<br>ii. Additional grant to cover market value of the structure<br>iii. Transfer grant(TG) @ 12.5% of the value of non-masonry (kutchra) and semi-pucca and 5% for masonry (pucca) structure assessed by PVAT<br>iv. Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials (free of cost) without delaying the project work<br>v. Re-construction grant(CG) @ 12.5% of the value of all structures assessed by the PVAT for titled owners<br>vi. Special assistance for Female Headed/Vulnerable Households @ TK 2000, TK 3000 and TK 5000 for kutchra, semi pucca and pucca structure<br>vii. Land/Homestead Development Grant assessed by PVAT<br>viii. Special Assistance of TK 5000/= for Vulnerable Households having disabled member in the family | The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993 | a. Assessment of no. and quality of structure<br>b. Assessment of market value<br>c. Assessment of MARV by LMS<br>d. Title updating<br>e. Payment of CCL, plus 50% premium<br>f. APs will be fully informed of the entitlements and procedures for getting those<br>g. Additional grant to cover the MARV of the structure land<br>h. Allowed to take away the salvageable<br>i. Transfer grant @ 12.5% of the assessed value of the structure<br>j. Construction Grants @ 12.5% of the assessed value of the structure<br>k. Special Assistance to Female Headed Households by category o the structure<br>l. Homestead loser will be eligible to get Homestead Development and Reconstruction Grant<br>m. Special assistance to Vulnerable Households with disabled family member | a. DC, LGED<br>b. DC, LGED<br>c. IA/WMCA/UP<br>d. DC<br>e. EA/WMCA/UP, LGED CRO<br>f. LGED CRO/EA<br>g. LGED CRO/EA<br>h. LGED CRO/EA<br>i. LGED CRO/EA<br>j. LGED CRO/EA<br>k. LGED CRO/EA<br>l. LGED CRO/EA<br>m. LGED CRO/EA<br>n. LGED CRO/EA<br>o. LGED CRO/EA |

| SI # | Nature of Loss   | Definition of Entitled Person (EP)   | Entitlements   | Relevant Policy Legal Section  | Implementation Issues   | Implementation Responsibility   |
|------|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| 4    | Loss of Access to Cultivate 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 in 1993 | a. Individuals identified by the census/SES as Farmer, tenant or sharecropper of land<br>b. Cash grant as determined by assessment will be paid after taking possession of the land<br>c. The legal owner certifies the tenancy<br>d. SES will identify the farmer(cultivator of khas land), tenant/share | a. EA/WMCA/UP, LGED<br><br>b. LGED CRO/EA<br><br>c. LGED<br><br>d. LGED |

| SI # | Nature of Loss           | Definition of Entitled Person (EP)   | Entitlements  | Relevant Policy Legal Section  | Implementation Issues  | Implementation Responsibility   |
|------|--------------------------|--|---|--|--|---------------------------------|
| 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 final notice or as recorded in the LA award book | i. Compensation at the market value, based on productivity and age of trees and value of the fruit assessed by Property Valuation Assessment Team (PVAT)<br>ii. Additional 30% of assessed value as compensation for fruit bearing trees with timber<br>iii. One time crop of each grown up tree (like banana tree)<br>iv. Tree losers will be encouraged to plant more trees by providing 5 saplings free of cost to each affected households. | The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance No. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993 | a. Assessment of loss and market value of the loss<br>b. Payment of Cash Compensation for the losses<br>c. Additional cash grant to cover the replacement value of the lost tree/perennials (if necessary)<br>d. Owner will be allowed to fell and take the tree and fruits, after payment of compensation | a. DC, LGED<br>b. DC<br>c. LGED |

| SI # | Nature of Loss  | Definition of Entitled Person (EP)       | Entitlements   | Relevant Policy Legal Section        | Implementation Issues   | Implementation Responsibility  |
|------|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| 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<br>ii. Transfer grant (TG) @ 12.5% of the value of kutcha and semi-pucca and 5% for pucca structure assessed by PVAT<br>iii. Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials (free of cost without delaying the project work)<br>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<br>b. Verification of SES and other records<br>c. APs will be fully informed about their entitlement and assisted in obtaining it<br>d. A Transfer Grant to each household will be paid before/during vacating the project sites<br>e. Removal cost for commercial structure at the same rate to the owners of structures<br>f. Reconstruction Grant for each structure (household/commercial) will be paid before/during vacating the Project site<br>g. Special assistance to Female Headed/vulnerable Household | a. LGED-CRO/IADC<br>b. LGED<br>c. LGED<br>d. LGED-CRO/EA<br>e. LGED-CRO/EA<br>f. LGED-CRO/EA<br>g. LGED-CRO/EA |

| SI # | Nature of Loss   | Definition of Entitled Person (EP)  | Entitlements   | Relevant Policy Legal Section        | Implementation Issues  | Implementation Responsibility                     |
|------|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| 7    | Loss of access to house/commercial structure (rented or lease)                 | Tenants renting/leasing the property as identified by the socio-economic survey                 | i. One-time cash grant for facilitating alternative housing/structure assessed by PVAT   | Measures in RP as per ADB guidelines | a. Verification of SES Records and other Records<br>b. A shifting Allowance per unit will be paid before relocation from project sites   | a. LGED<br>b. LGED-CRO                            |
| 8    | Losses of residence by informal settlers/encroachers or unauthorized occupants | Heads of Households occupying homestead land illegally or squatting on RoW as identified by SES | i. Cash compensation for the structure at market value<br>ii. Transfer grant (TG) @ 12.5% of the value of kutcha and semi-pucca and 5% for pucca structure assessed by PVAT<br>iii. Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials (free of cost without delaying the project work<br>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. CCL for structures if recognized by DCs<br>b. Verification of SES data and the Award Book<br>c. Compensation for loss of structure (as mentioned in SI No. 6)<br>d. Transfer or shifting cost per household (as mentioned in SI NO.6) | a. DC<br>b. LGED<br>c. LGED-CRO<br>d. LGED-CRO/EA |

| SI # | Nature of Loss   | Definition of Entitled Person (EP)                                      | Entitlements  | Relevant Policy Legal Section        | Implementation Issues  | Implementation Responsibility                      |
|------|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| 9    | Loss of Business by shops/business owners due to dislocation               | Owner/Operator of the business as recorded by the Socio-economic Survey | i. Business Restoration Grant to owners, renters and leaseholders assessed by PVAT (not less than 6 months net income)<br>ii. Non titled shop owners above the poverty line will not be eligible for business restoration grant | Measures in RP as per ADB guidelines | a. All persons recorded by the SES<br>b. Cash grant to be paid before leaving the project land   | a. LGED<br>b. LGED-CRO/EA                          |
| 10   | Loss of income, Employment/Work Opportunity of Full time/part time Workers | Workers of affected business as recorded in the SES                     | i. One time cash grant for 90 days at the rate of local wage rate   | Measures in RP as per ADB guidelines | a. All persons recorded by the SES<br>b. Cash grant to be paid before taking possession of land<br>c. Involvement of the EP in Project civil works | a. EA/LGED-CRO<br>b. LGED-CRO/EA<br>c. EA/LGED-CRO |

| SI # | Nature of Loss  | Definition of Entitled Person (EP)  | Entitlements  | Relevant Policy Legal Section  | Implementation Issues  | Implementation Responsibility                                    |
|------|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| 11   | Loss of access to utility services such as piped Water supply, Gas, Electricity, Sewerage line or Telephone | Legal owner of the structure with utility services at the time of serving LA notice section 3 as recorded in the LA Award Book. Or only the legal owner of the utility service as identified by SES | i. Cash compensation for the utility facilities at Market value<br>ii. One time cash grant to transfer/re-installment the utility service to new location | The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993 | a. Payment of CCL for the losses<br>b. Verification of SES and other records<br>c. APs will be fully informed about their entitlement and assisted in obtaining it<br>d. A transfer/re-installment grant for identified utilities to each household/structure owner (renter) will be paid during or after vacating the project sites | a. DC<br><br>b. EA/LGED<br><br>c. EA/LGED<br><br><br>d. LGED-CRO |



| SI # | Nature of Loss  | Definition of Entitled Person (EP)                        | Entitlements   | Relevant Policy Legal Section  | Implementation Issues  | Implementation Responsibility                |
|------|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| 12   | Loss of community facilities/common property resources by APs   | Community as a whole where the APs will relocate          | i. CCL for structure<br>ii. Transfer Grant<br>iii. Reconstruction/Improvement of the community, facilities/common property resources | The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance No. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993 | a. CCL<br><br>b. Cash grant for transfer/reconstruction of structure   | a. DC<br>b. LGED-CRO/IA                      |
| 13   | Adverse impact on the host communities due to relocation of APs during and after project implementation | Affected or host area/village where the APs will relocate | i. Provision for additional civic amenities (roads, tube-well for drinking water, community slab latrines, to community facilities)  | N/A  | a. Assessment of community needs<br>b. Consult the host population and provision for common property resources<br>c. Implement the mitigation programs | a. LGED<br><br>b. LGED<br><br>c. LGED-CRO/EA |

## **D. CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE**

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

43. Consultation and communication with APs and other stakeholders during the preparation stage of the subprojects will be an integral part of gathering relevant data for impact assessment. Moreover, Sharing of knowledge and experiences help the development of appropriate options for resettlement of APs. The RP will be disclosed to the affected community in Bengali 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's RP.

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

44. The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRDC) through a gazette notification formed two committees namely Property Valuation Advisory Team (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.

45. 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.

46. The GRC will have the power to resolve resettlement and compensation issues preemptive to their being addressed through the legal system. The functions of the GRC will be to:

1. Receive application of APs grievance 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.

47. Prior to using the GRC, all efforts will be made at the Subproject level to reach informal resolution of APs 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 complaint from APs. If the complaint is not resolved at GRC level, the matter may be referred to the court.

## **E. COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING**

48. **Compensation for Crops:** This subproject does not need any budget for land acquisition as almost all the land is khas land (owned by the Government) and in this project this is being cultivated by 43 persons (four of them will receive compensation for 2 types of losses which has raised the number of compensation receivers to 47 from 43 APs) of Madhabpur village, Adabaria union. However for better implementation of the subproject, an area of 1.09 acre of private land is needed to be owned by the WMCA. This 1.09 acre of land is owned by 19 persons. Of this 17 will receive compensation for crops and 2 for trees. Land acquisition is a lengthy and complicated process. So, the WMCA has already taken it on lease basis for a period of 20 years from all the 19 owners (lease agreement is Annex-7). This leased in land will increase the beneficiary area of land significantly which will contribute to more agricultural production of the subproject area and all the 19 owners will get the share of the increased benefits. The total land being cultivated and used by them=1.87 acre (including 1.09 acre leased in land from 19 persons) of which the area under crop is 0.98 acre. Of the rest 0.89 acre, 0.84 acre is under trees and 0.05 acre is used as homestead. As per RF, bearing of the full costs of compensation will be the responsibility of LGED and they will pay only for the compensation of crops, trees and structures. For paddy, the rate is TK. 225 per crop per decimal and for Rabi crop (Moog dal); the rate is TK. 1650 per crop per decimal, as has been determined by the PVAT. As the affected land is of two crops in a year, the amount of compensation per decimal will be **Tk. 225 for one paddy + TK. 1650 for one Rabi crop (Moog Dal)**. In this process, the total amount of crop compensation is for **0.98 acre = 98 decimal X TK. 225 for paddy + 98 decimal X Tk. 1650 for Moog Dal = TK. 1,83,750**. The total number of APs who will receive compensation for crops=17 (ID NO. 29-45 in Annex-1). It is to be noted that the cash compensation for crops covers the period of forthcoming one year which includes not only the standing crops but also the crop seasons yet to come. One very important point is that the entire compensation amount is outside the CCL and to be given/paid by LGED through the INGO with the help of WMCA office.

49. **Compensation for Trees and Fruits:** Of the 43 APs, 28 including the 2 persons of leased in private land (ID No. 1-28 in Annex-1), will be affected by trees in 0.84 acre of land. The total number of trees to be affected in this 0.84 acre of land=109 (Annex-1) and its total value, as has been assessed by the PVAT is Tk. 2, 19,700 (Annex-1). It is to be noted that some of the 109 affected trees are of fruit bearing trees. The total one year fruit value of

the fruit bearing trees, as has been assessed by the PVAT, was Tk. 23,730 (assessed in individual tree basis in Annex-1). Moreover, all the APs affected by trees will be given 5 saplings free of cost. Amount of money needed for purchasing the 140 saplings (AP=28, each will get 5 saplings, total saplings=28X5=140) =140 saplings X Tk. 100 per sapling= Tk. 14,000. So the total amount of compensation for trees= value of trees + value of fruits + value of saplings= **Tk. (2, 19,700+ 23,730+ 14,000) = Tk. 2, 57,430.**

Moreover, the tree owners will be allowed to cut and take away all the salvageable materials of trees within the period to be fixed up by the WMCA.

**50. Compensation for Structures:** In total 2 of the 43 APs will be affected by structures on 0.05 acre of land being used as homestead (their ID No's are 1 and 46 respectively). The amounts of compensation as assessed by the PVAT are:

01. Sohrab Mollah = Tk. 1, 12,500 and

46. Ambia = Tk. 67,500.

Adding 12.5% as the Structure Transfer Grant (STG) and another 12.5% as the Structure Reconstruction Grant (SRG,) the total amount of compensation will be:

Tk. (1, 12,500 + 67,500) + 25% (12.5% + 12.5%) of the value of structures

= Tk. 1, 80,000 + 25% of Tk. 1, 80,000

= Tk. 2, 25,000

Moreover, the owners of the structures will be allowed to take away all the salvageable materials of structures free of costs, within a particular period.

**51. Grant to Female APs:** Of the 43 APs, 3 are females and Table-5 provides their names and other information. One of the 3 female APs will lose homestead along with structure. Special grant of an amount of Tk. 5,000 is proposed for her because, the female APs who lose homestead are always considered as **Vulnerable**. So the total amount of grant to 1 female AP:

= Tk. 5,000 X 1 female APs = Tk. 5,000

**Table 12: Budget for Compensation and Special Assistance to APs**

| No. | Description   | Number of APs  | Rate (TK) *  | Amount (TK) |
|-----|---|----------------|--|-------------|
| A   | Compensation for Loss of crops in 0.98 acre land (Para 48).   | 17             | As per PVAT Rate=Tk. 225 per decimal for one paddy crop, for Moog Dal it is Tk. 1650 per decimal | 1,83,750    |
| B   | Compensation for trees: wood value + fruit + sapling(Para 49)   | 28             | As determined by the PVAT  | 2,57,430    |
| C   | Compensation for structures: value +STG+ SRG( Para 50)  | 2              | As determined by the PVAT  | 2,25,000    |
| D   | Grant to female APs as Vulnerable for losing homestead (Para 51)  | 1              | As per matrix  | 5,000       |
| E   | Preparation of EP/EC file & payment statement (Tk. 150 per AP), and cost of meetings, stationery, food & other miscellaneous cost for LGED officials during disbursement of compensation (Tk. 50 per AP): total Tk. 200 per AP. |                |  | 8,600       |
| F   | <b>Total</b>  | .....<br>..... | .....  | 6,79,780    |

- As per PVAT, production of one decimal land = 15 kg paddy, value per kg = Tk. 15, value of 15 kg = 15 kg X Tk. 15 = Tk. 225. In the entire affected land two crops are grown in a year: one paddy + one Moog Dal. The production of Moog Dal per decimal = 15 Kg and price per Kg = Tk. 110. So the amount of compensation per decimal for 2 crops will be (Tk. 225 + Tk. 110 X15 Kg) = Tk. 1,875 per decimal.
- The Subproject is located at Government land; so there will be no compensation for land.

52. The cost of cash compensation will be provided by the Project. The benefits will be paid directly to the eligible persons (EPs) by LGED. 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 need assessment carried out through the census, SES and consultation exercise. It is to be kept in mind that the compensation money must be paid through Account Payee check when the amounts are above Tk. 1,000. When the amounts are up to Tk. 1,000, it would be paid through the bearer check.

## F. RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

### 1. Implementation Schedule

53. The Project's institutional strengthening and capacity building activities will commence in the first year of the Project; these activities will be gradually tapered off towards Project completion. Subproject Implementation will be conducted following a rolling program over the 7 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 the possible changes from the Detailed Design and DMS. Time schedule for RP Implementation for this subproject is presented in Table-13.

**Table-13: RAP Implementation Schedule of Adabaria Subproject**

| Activities                                  | Months |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
|---|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
|   | 1      | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Request for Formation of Committees         | x      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Formation of PVAT/GRC                       |        | x |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Draft DD Completed                          |        |   | x | x | x |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| PMO Consulting WMCA/APs/Beneficiaries on DD |        |   |   | x | x | x |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Finalizing DD                               |        |   |   |   |   | x | x |   |   |    |    |    |
| DMS Census/SES (DMS) Done by PMO/WMCA       |        |   |   |   |   | x | x |   |   |    |    |    |
| PMO/WMCA Census/SES (DMS)                   |        |   |   |   |   |   | x | x |   |    |    |    |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |   |         |   |   |   |   |   |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Analysis by PIC  |  |  |  |  |  |   |         |   |   |   |   |   |
| PMO/WMCA Video<br>Filming of ROW                           |  |  |  |  |  |   | x       |   |   |   |   |   |
| Overlay DD & Mauza<br>Maps                                 |  |  |  |  |  |   | xx<br>x |   |   |   |   |   |
| Hiring INGO  |  |  |  |  |  | x |         |   |   |   |   |   |
| INGO Reviews/Certifies<br>PMO Census/SES/Video             |  |  |  |  |  | x | x       | x | x |   |   |   |
| Prepare RP   |  |  |  |  |  |   | x       | x |   |   |   |   |
| ADB Clearance of<br>Revised RP                             |  |  |  |  |  |   |         | x |   |   |   |   |
| Disclosure of Revised RP<br>with<br>WMCA/APs/Beneficiaries |  |  |  |  |  |   |         | x |   |   |   |   |
| Compensation payment                                       |  |  |  |  |  |   |         |   | x | x | x | x |
| And on ward  |  |  |  |  |  |   |         |   |   |   |   |   |

## 2. Monitoring and Evaluation

54. 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, the Project Funding Agency (PFA).

55. The RP monitoring will be conducted to provide feedback to LGED and to assess implementation effectiveness. A Mid-term Review of the monitoring and evaluation reports and other relevant data will identify the actions needed to improve the 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

56. 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.

57. 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.

58. In addition to regular review missions, the PFA (here it is 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 ARRANGEMENT**

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

59. The MoLGRDC, through LGED, has the overall responsibility of coordinating, planning, implementing and financing the Project. LGED fully recognizes the importance of the Project's resettlement programs. Therefore, the PIC will include an International Safeguards Specialist and a 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)**

60. The WMCA is central to the subproject development process including subsequent system operation and maintenance activities. As a registered cooperative, this inclusive, community based organization is completely 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.

61. 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**

62. The LGED will form various Committees/Teams for implementation of the RP at the field level. The PMO representative will work as Member Secretary for all the Committees/Teams involving representatives of the DC, LGED, UP and APs, as the case may be. These Committees/Teams will ensure stakeholder, 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 have been formed at the subproject level.

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

63. A PVAT has been formed by MoLGRDC through a gazette notification vide No 40.068.00.00.002.2011-161 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. The LGED representative chairs the PVAT, and the INGO representative will act as Member Secretary.

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

64. As per RF the INGO 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. The LGED personnel will chair the RAC, and one representative of the INGO will act as the 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**

65. 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.