

1. 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'.

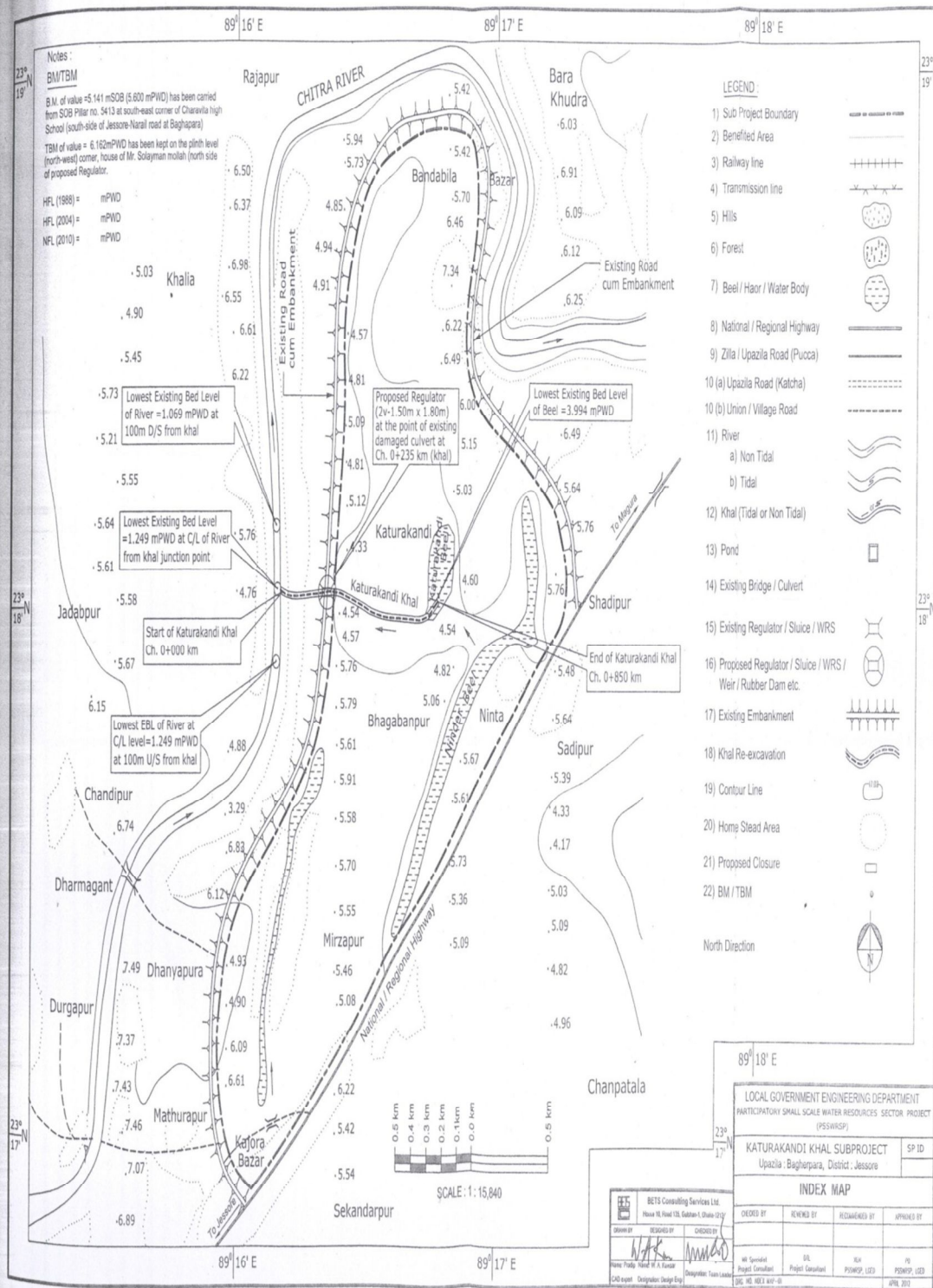
3. The project objectives will be achieved through the participation of stakeholders in identification, implementation, improvement and management of water management related infrastructures. The project infrastructure is diversified, including: re-excavation and improvement of Khals (channels, or rivulets); 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 Koturakandi subproject was conducted in March 2012 during SSW under PSSWRSP, the subproject is planned for implementation during 2013. The detailed design (DD) was prepared in February 2013. As a 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 Koturakandi subproject, in brief, is the re-excavation of a 850mt silted canal/khal which is located at Bandhabila Union in Bagharpara Upazila of Jessore district. The proposed subproject has passed through five (5) villages of one union (Bandhabila).

5. The subproject is located at the influence area of Chitra river, which is about 5km north of the sub project area. Katurakandi which is the union headquarter is in Bagharpara upazila of Jessore district. It is situated between Latitudes 23° 26'45" to 23° 18'59" N and Longitudes 89° 16'00" to 89° 17'15" 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 **Figur-3** (Regional Hydrological Network Map).

Figure - 2



3. Area and location

6. The Katurakandi subproject area is located at Bandhabila Union of Bagharapara Upazila under Jessore district. All the project areas are surrounded by agricultural land. The reexcavation of this silted will protect the command area from water logging through draining out water to Chitra river during this monsoon. One sluice gate will also be constructed at the junction point of the canal/Khal and Chitra river which will control this water flow or Chitra river is the subproject beneficiary area.

7. The proposed subproject has a gross benefited area of 900 ha with a net benefited area of 750 ha. The total catchment area of the khal is 900 ha; but to a large extent, the khal is silted, leading to extensive drainage problem. Re-excavation of the khal will remove the drainage problem and drainage improvement will also release some areas for Rabi crops and to facilitate planting HYV Boro on a timely basis.

8. The Katurakandi khal has been silted up significantly. As a consequence, significant water-logging occurs and the khal cannot drain out to its outfall, Chitra river. 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 the re-excavation of the Katurakandi khal is of 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. Excavation of the 850mt khal will protect the area from water logging through draining out the logged water to Chitra river during this monsoon.

4. Socioeconomic Survey Results of Beneficiaries

9. There are 1,396 households with an approximate population of 6,788 within this subproject area. About 65% of the households are involved in agriculture related activities for livelihood. About 36% households in the subproject area are landless and about 30% and 21% are marginal and small farmers respectively. The landless, sharecroppers, marginal and small farmers together operate about 51% land in the subproject area. The subproject area is consisted of five villages. People all the supportive to the Subproject and there is no known opposition to it. There is no social conflict between communities in the area. It is expected that the 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 1,396; while, the directly beneficiary households are 302 with a population of size 1,372 living at 5 villages of Katurakandi union. The average number of people per household is 4.54. Out of the total 302 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 1,396 households of the subproject area, roughly 36% are landless, 30% are marginal farmers, and 21% are small farmers, 9% medium, and only 4% large farmers. The proposed subproject covers an area of 900 ha of land of which 750 ha are expected to be brought under irrigation after the re-excavation of the canal/khal.

Moreover, this excavated canal will also protect this area from water logging during the monsoon.

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 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. 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.

14. Within the command area of this subproject there are 5 villages. All the five villages are in Bandhabila Union of Bagharpara Upazila of Jessore District. Out of the total 302 beneficiary HHs, landless, functionally landless and marginal land owning HHs make up the largest segment, viz: 36% landless, 30% marginal, 21% small, 9% medium, and only 4% are large land-holding HHs.

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

Category	Number of Households*	Percent
Landless 0.0 to <0.2 hectare	503	36%
Marginal 0.2 to 0.5 hectare	419	30%
Subtotal	922	66%
Small 0.5 to 1.0 hectare	293	21%
Medium 1.0 to 2.0 hectare	125	9%
Large >2.0 + hectare	56	4%
Total	1396	100%

* Total Population in these 1,396 households=6,788

15. 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

16. Local people have requested for re-excavation of Katurakandi 850mt. Khal to improve the drainage congestion during 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.

2. Construction Activities

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

- Re-excavation of Katurakandi canal/Khal of 850mt;
- Construction of one sluice gate; and
- Construction of WMCA office.

3. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

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 overall estimated Twenty four (4 of them will be affected in two ways) households with a population of 120 will be affected. Tree 15 Household populations 75 and seed bed 9 household population 45 No one will be affected by homestead and no Commercial Business Enterprises (CBEs) will be affected by the subproject. So no relocation of residential structures or CBEs are required. 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, Katurakandi . The extent of impact varies by location. The village is located along the sides of khal to be re-excavated. 24 APs of the affected village will lose access to khas land only; they will not lose any other properties. Four of them will receive compensation for two types of losses: seed bed and trees.

20. The proposed subproject area comprises of the re-exavation of a silted khal and 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 water carried by Chitra river during the Monsoon and the proposed Sluice gate will protect the area from Monsoon flooding.

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 of two crops in a year. 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 transplanted Aman and Boro paddy and Rabi crops (especially pulses) are grown in the dry areas around the khal. However, these crops are at risk from monsoon 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. 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 24 APs were Included in the Socioeconomic Survey (SES). The households were interviewed through using a structured questionnaire. Four of the 24 APs will receive compensation for two types of losses which has raised the total number of compensation receivers to 28 from 24 AP's .They are;

*****Four of the 24 APs will receive compensation for more than one types of losses. They are;**

SI No	Name	Father Name	Village	Union	Name of Affected compensation	Amount of crops	Amount of Tree	Total Taka	Remarks
4143063#01	Md. Mizanur Rahaman	L/Bisarat molloah	koturakandi	Bandhabila	Tree	0	11,600	16,920	
4143063#04	"	"	koturakandi	Bandhabila	Tree	0	5,320		
4143063#03	Md. Liakot Hossen Mollah	Md. Ator Ali Mollah	koturakandi	Bandhabila	Tree	0	13,720	15,720	
4143063#19	"	"	koturakandi	Bandhabila	Seed bed	2,000	0		
4143063#13	Mir Kayem Ali	L/Mir Bahadur Ali	koturakandi	Bandhabila	Tree	0	26,250	30,450	
4143063#17	"	"	koturakandi	Bandhabila	Tree	0	4,200		
4143063#05	Md.Robiul Islam	L/Eman Ali	koturakandi	Bandhabila	Tree	0	6,000	8,670	
4143063#10	"	"	koturakandi	Bandhabila	Tree	0	2,670		
Total Taka								71,760	

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

SI No	Name of Village	Union	Affected Households ***	Percentage	Area of Affected Land (Dec)	Average per Household
1	Koturakandi	Bandhabila	24	100	102.3	4.26
Total	01	01	24	100	102.3	4.26

** Number of Affected villages is one, and number of beneficiary villages is 5. Total beneficiary households is 302; while, the affected households = 24.

*** None of the 24 APs is disabled or will lose more than 10% of their annual income. Total population in these 24 households = 120. Four of the 24 APs will receive compensation for more than one types of losses.

24. Table-2 shows the distribution of APs (Affected Persons) by village. All the 24 APs come from one village, Katurakandi. In terms of Union, all the APs belong to only one Union, Bandhabila. 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 khas land under cultivation and other use by the APs is estimated at 1.023 acre (2.471 acre = one hectare) which are being cultivated and used by 24 households and their losses will be compensated through giving them some money for the loss of crops and trees. The amount of money to be given to them as compensation is estimated at Tk. 1000 per decimal for the seed bed (crop) as has been determined by the PVAT. It is to be noted that of the total affected land of 1.023 acre, 0.75 acre is under trees, and the rest 0.273 acre is used for seed bed. The amount of money to be received by one AP as crop compensation was less than 10% of their annual income in all the cases. For the loss of trees as well as fruits, the amounts of compensation were also determined by the PVAT.

Table-3: Distribution of 24 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	Koturakandi	24	-	24
Total	1	24	-	24
Percentage		100	-	100

26. Table-3 clearly reflects that all the 24 affected households 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 4.26 decimal and none of them will be income

vulnerable for losing the right of cultivating/using this area of land. Moreover, none of them will come down below the poverty line because of these losses. Instead, their income will be increased after the re-excavation of canal and construction of the Sluice get.

6. Socioeconomic Profile of APs

27. The socioeconomic profile of all APs is based on a SES covering all the 24 AHHs with a population of 120. The SES was commissioned in February 2013 through trained Enumerators where a 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 24 APs are from one village and the number of beneficiary households will be 302 from 5 villages, after re-excavation of canal/khal.

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

SI No	Name of Village	Sex-wise Population						Number of Households
		Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	
1	Koturakandi	69	58	51	42	120	100	24
Total	01	69	58	51	42	120	100	24

**** All of them will lose their right of using khas land only. On an average they use 4.26 decimal khas land. Four of them will get compensation for more than one types of losses.**

28. Total 120 people from 24 HHs will be affected by the subproject. None of them is title holder. They are using the silted khas land of the canal/khal of which 0.85 km in length will be re-excavated. The sex ratio in percentage is male 58% and female 42%. The average HH size is 5 which seems to be closer to rural national average of 4.9. None of the 24 affected households was 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
*None of the 24 affected households was headed by female				

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 canal will protect their land from water losing 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	House wife	Others	Total
1	Koturakandi	19	3	1	0	1	24
Total	01	19	3	1	0	1	24
Percentage		79%	13%	4%	0	4%	100%

**** 4 of the 24 APs will get compensation for 2 types of losses: seed bed and tree.**

30. The primary occupation is again agriculture, the traditional livelihood activity of the national rural population. About four-fifths of the total 24 (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 24 households. These two occupations together claimed about 17% 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	Koturakandi	14	4	6	24
Total	01	14	4	6	24
Percentage		58	17	25	100

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 increase of their income. Again, protection of flood water from entering into their crop land by the proposed new Sluice get 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
1	Koturakandi	4	3	8	4	18	5
Total	01	4	3	8	4	18	5
Percentage		17	12	13	17	75	21

*** 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 24 households is very high. The fact may be that 75% of the households are poor (Table-7). It is to be noted that three-fourths of the 24 APs are members of WMCA.

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

Sl No	Name of Villages	Number of Households in Relation to Latrine			
		Pacca	Semi Pacca	No Latrine	Total
1	Koturakandi	14	8	2	24
Total	01	14	8	2	24
Percentage		58	34	8	100

33. Nearly 8% of the affected 24 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 24 affected households will lose their right to cultivating or using 1.023 acre silted khas land when the canal/khal will be re-excavated. 27.3 of the 102.3 decimal affected land were under seed bed preparation (one time in a year) and the compensation has been determined at Tk.1000 per decimal by the PVAT. So the total amount of compensation for the 27.3 decimal land will be 27.3 decimal x Tk.1000 = Tk. 27300. On the basis of this compensation rate, the amounts of compensation are calculated for each of the 10 affected persons (of the 24 APs, 10 are affected by seed bed) 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	Koturankndi	2	9	1	3	9	24
Total	01	2	9	1	3	9	24
Percentage		8.33	37.50	4.17	12.50	37.50	100

*** 4 of them will receive compensation both for trees and seed bed**

35. From Table-2 it can be computed that the average amount of loss per affected household is around Tk. 2,730 (10 of the 24 APs, will be affected by seed bed). Again, none of the 24 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.

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 24 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 b. Assessment of Market Value c. Assessment of MARV by Land Market Survey (LMS) d. Title updating e. Payment of CCL f. APs will be fully informed of the entitlements and procedures regarding payment g. Additional cash grant to cover the replacement value of land h. Stamp duty will be due to an EP in case of land purchase within one year of receiving CCL from DCs i. 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 crops	a. DC, LGED b. DC, LGED c. EA/WMCA/UP d. DC e. DC f. EA/WMCA/UP, LGED g. EA, CRO h. LGED-CRO/EA i. DC/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 ⁸ 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, ii. Case of Khas – cash compensation under CCL to respective DCs without 50% Premium 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 b. Assessment of Market Value c. Assessment of MARV by LMS d. Title Updating e. Payment of CCL f. APs will be fully informed of the entitlements and procedures regarding payment g. Additional cash grant to cover the Replacement Value of land. h. Stamp duty will be due to an EP in case of land purchase within one year of receiving CCL from DCs	a. DC, LGED b. DC, LGED c. EA/WMCA/UP d. DC e. DC f. EA/WMCA/UP, LGED- CRO g. LGED-CRO/EA 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) ii. Additional grant to cover market value of the structure 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 iv. Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials (free of cost) without delaying the project work v. Re-construction grant(CG) @ 12.5% of the value of all structures assessed by the PVAT for titled owners vi. Special assistance for Female Headed/Vulnerable Households @ TK 2000, TK 3000 and TK 5000 for kutchra, semi pucca and pucca structure vii. Land/Homestead Development Grant assessed by PVAT 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 b. Assessment of market value c. Assessment of MARV by LMS d. Title updating e. Payment of CCL, plus 50% premium f. APs will be fully informed of the entitlements and procedures for getting those g. Additional grant to cover the MARV of the structure land h. Allowed to take away the salvageable i. Transfer grant @ 12.5% of the assessed value of the structure j. Construction Grants @ 12.5% of the assessed value of the structure k. Special Assistance to Female Headed Households by category o the structure l. Homestead loser will be eligible to get Homestead Development and Reconstruction Grant m. Special assistance to Vulnerable Households with disabled family member	a. DC, LGED b. DC, LGED c. IA/WMCA/UP d. DC e. EA/WMCA/UP, LGED CRO f. LGED CRO/EA g. LGED CRO/EA h. LGED CRO/EA i. LGED CRO/EA j. LGED CRO/EA k. LGED CRO/EA l. LGED CRO/EA m. LGED CRO/EA n. LGED CRO/EA 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 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
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) 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 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 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
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 kutchra and semi-pucca and 5% for pucca 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 structure at the same rate to the owners of structures f. Reconstruction Grant for each structure (household/commercial) will be paid before/during vacating the Project site g. Special assistance to Female Headed/vulnerable Household	a. LGED-CRO/IADC b. LGED c. LGED d. LGED-CRO/EA e. LGED-CRO/EA f. LGED-CRO/EA 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 b. A shifting Allowance per unit will be paid before relocation from project sites	a. LGED 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 ii. Transfer grant (TG) @ 12.5% of the value of kutcha and semi-pucca and 5% for pucca 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. CCL for structures 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

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) 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 b. Cash grant to be paid before leaving the project land	a. LGED 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 b. Cash grant to be paid before taking possession of land c. Involvement of the EP in Project civil works	a. EA/LGED-CRO b. LGED-CRO/EA 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 ii. One time cash grant to transfer/re-installment the utility service to new location	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993	a. Payment of CCL for the losses b. Verification of SES and other records c. APs will be fully informed about their entitlement and assisted in obtaining it d. A transfer/re-installment grant for identified utilities to each household/structure owner (renter) will be paid during or after vacating the project sites	a. DC b. EA/LGED c. EA/LGED d. LGED-CRO

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 ii. Transfer Grant iii. Reconstruction/Improvement of the community, facilities/common property resources	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993	a. CCL b. Cash grant for transfer/reconstruction of structure	a. DC 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 need b. Consult the host population and provision for common property resources c. Implement the mitigation programs	a. LGED b. LGED 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 all the land is khas land (owned by the Government) and in this project this is being cultivated and used by 24 persons (4 of them are using both for seed bed and trees) of katurakandi village of Bondhavilla Union. The total land being cultivated and used by them=102.3 decimal of which the area under crop (seed bed) 27.3 decimal. The rest .75 decimal is under trees. 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 seed bed, the rate is TK. 1000 per crop per decimal, as has been determined by the PVAT. So the total amount of compensation for seed bed will be **27.3 decimal X 1000 = Tk.27,300**. It is to be noted that the cash compensation for crops covers the period of forth coming one year which includes not only the standing crops but also the crop seasons of the year yet to come. A 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 DC office.

49. **Compensation for Trees and Fruits:** Of the 24 APs, 4 (ID No. 1-4 in Annex-1) will be affected by trees in 0.75 acre of land. The total number of APs to be affected in this 0.75 acre of land=18 (Annex-1) and its total value, as has been assessed by the PVAT is Tk. 1,87,300 (Annex-1). It is to be noted that some of the affected trees are of fruit bearing trees. The total fruit value of the fruit bearing trees, as has been assessed by the PVAT, was Tk. 9,300 (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 90 saplings (AP=18, each will get 5 saplings, total saplings=18X5=90) =90 saplings X Tk. 100 per sapling= Tk. 9,000. So the total amount of compensation for trees= value of trees + value of fruits + value of saplings= **Tk. (1, 87,300+ 9,300+ 9,000) = Tk. 2, 05,900**. 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:** None of the 24 affected APs will be affected by structures.

51. **Grant to Female APs:** None of the 24 APs were female. So grant to female APs is not applicable to this subproject.

Table 12: Budget for Compensation and Special Assistance to APs

No	Description	Num ber of APs	Rate (TK) *	Amount (TK)
A	Compensation for Loss of crops (seed bed) in 27.3 decimal land (Para 48).	10	As per PVAT Rate= Tk. 1000 per decimal for one time seed bed.	27,300.00
B	Compensation for trees: wood value + fruit + sapling(Para 49)	18	As 1,87,300 determined by the PVAT	2,05,600.00
C	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.	24	Tk.200 Per AP	4,800.00
D	Grand Total: (A+B+C)			2,37,700.00

* The Subproject is located at Government land; so there will be no compensation for land.

53. The cost of cash compensation will be provided by the Project. The benefits will be paid directly to 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

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

2. Monitoring and Evaluation

55. 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).

56. 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

57. 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.

58. 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.

59. 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)

60. 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)

61. 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.

62. 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

63. 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)

64. 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)

65. 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

66. 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.