

**Resettlement Plan for katurakandi Canal/Khal Subproject  
March -2013**

**BAN: Participatory Small-Scale Water Resources Sector Project (PSSWRSP)  
ADB Loan No. 2542-BAN (SF)**

**Prepared by:**



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One of the components of the Participatory Small-Scale Water Resources Sector Project (PSSWRSP, or 'the Project') is to construct water management infrastructure. The main objective of the Project is to enhance agricultural production, poverty reduction and economic growth in subproject areas. The Project objectives will be achieved through the participation of stakeholders in identification, implementation, improvement and management of water management related infrastructures. The Project infrastructure is diversified, including: re-excavation and improvement of Khal (Channels, of rivulets): construction of levees on the bank of Khal; construction and supplementary irrigation in monsoon/dry season. In addition, suitable hydraulic structures will be constructed.

The Katurakandi Subproject area is located at Bandhabila Union of Bagharpara Upazila under Jessore district. This subproject consists of the Reconstruction of on Khas/Government land and re-excavation of 8.50 km silted canal/Khal on Khas/Government land. All the project areas are surrounded by agricultural land. The will protect the command area from flooding through Chitra river which carries water from 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 which will be used for draining out the logged water to Chitra river during the monsoon.

The proposed subproject has a gross area of 900 ha with a net benefited area of 750 ha. The total catchment area of the embankment and khal is 900 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 it is to be reconstructed on khas/Government land to protect the area from water during the high tide at Chitra river from where the water enters the area through the Chitra river.

The subproject will not acquire any private land, as all the land within the khal, are khas (owned by the Government) land. But due to siltation of the khal, some people took the opportunity to use the bed of the canal/khal for cultivation of paddy in the dry season. However, due to re-excavation of khal, about 28 households with a population of 120 will lose their present right of using canal bed for cultivation. The affected people will loss a part of their livelihood. All of them will be compensated for this loss in cash as determined by the PVAT. No Commercial Business Enterprises (CBEs) will be affected by the subproject, so no relocation of residential structures of CBEs is required. There will not be any negative impacts on Common Property Resources (CPRs) such as mosques, schools, or Union Parishad offices. There is no Indigenous People (IP) in the area and no negative social impacts were indicated in Group Discussions or from the household survey.

In accordance with the Resettlement Framework's (RFs) Entitlement Matrix, all the 28 AHHs will receive compensation at the market value of the crops as assessed by Property Valuation

Assessment Team (PVAT). As most of the AHHs are landless or marginal farmers, they will also receive income-generation oriented training and employment measures under the income-generation sub-components of the subproject (para-36). Due to re-excavation of Katurakandi khal 28 AHHs will lose their right to use the bed of the khal for cultivation of rice subsequently will lose part of their lively hood. The affected Households (AHHs) are not title holder of the land and their compensation will not follow CCL under land acquisition procedure. Moreover, if possible, the vulnerable households (very poor, poor, disabled and female headed households) will be given some money and grant for helping them in their endeavors to survival.

The Socio Economist of LGED and Upazila Engineer in conjunction with WMCA/Union parishad representative through INGO inform the APs of the subproject regarding the Impact, their entitlement under the RP. The non titled holder APs of this subproject will be compensated under the Resettlement framework following the entitlement matrix. As per RF the payment of full cost of compensation will be the responsibility of LGED. While the subproject has a non-significant impact on the property of the AHHs, the APs themselves in group discussions have indicated that they will get more benefit from the subproject than losses. They will also be benefited, having this land protected from flooding and water-logging. Moreover, they would be able to retain monsoon water within the subproject area for irrigation in the winter season. Fishing, both open water as well as cultured, will also be enhanced and improve their socioeconomic condition. No works under any contract awarded under the subproject will commence until all required compensation payment have been available to those affected people. The INGO will assist LGED in the context of Information Dissemination and feedback, Assisting APs in Resettlement Process, Assisting in Grievance redress Procedure, Information Management, Reporting and RP preparation and implementation.

**Some salient information of the RAP are:**

- Length of the canal/khal to be re-excavated=850 mt;
- Area to be irrigated after re-excavation=750 hectare;
- Number of households within the subproject command area=1,396;
- Number of households expected to be directly benefited=302;
- Number of households to be affected by re-excavation=24 (4 will be affected in two ways: seed bed and trees);
- Number of disabled affected persons=Nil;
- None of the affected persons will lose more than 10% of their annual income;
- None of the APs will become vulnerable because of the loss of khas land under their cultivation;
- Total khas land used/cultivated by them=1.023 acre;
- Present use of 1.023 acre: 0.273 as seed bed person 10, and 0.75 acre person 17 is under trees ;
- Seed Bed compensation per decimal=Tk. 1000 (for one seed bed in a year);
- Total amount of crop compensation (seed bed)=Tk. 27,300;

- Total amount of wood value for trees =Tk. 1,87,600;
- Total compensation for fruits value =Tk. 9,300;
- Total amount of compensation for sapling = Tk. 9,000;
- Total amount of compensation for trees =Tk. 2,05,600;
- EP files, stationery and other miscellaneous costs=Tk.4,800; and
- Total costs of RAP implementation=Tk. 2,37,700 ;

## **RESETTLEMENT PLAN FOR KATURAKANDI SUBPROJECT**

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## **Abbreviations**

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CAD	Command Area Development
CBE	Commercial and Business Enterprises
CCL	Cash Compensation under Law
CFG	Community Forestry Group
CO	Community Organizer
CPR	Common Property Resources
CRO	Chief Resettlement Officer
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
DC	Deputy Commissioner (Chief executive officer of the District)
DD	Detailed Design
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	Executing Agency
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EP	Entitled Person
ESS	Environmental and Safeguards Section
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMD	Flood Management and Drainage
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HH	Household
HHH	Household Head
IA	Implementing Agency

IGA	Income Generating Activities
IGP	Income Generating Program
INGO	Implementing Non Government Organization
IP	Indigenous People
IPSAP	Indigenous People's Specific Action Plan
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
IWRMU	Integrated Water Resource Management Unit of LGED
JVT	Joint Verification Team
LA	Land Acquisition
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAO	Land Administration Office
LAP	Land Acquisition Proposal
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LMS	Local Market Survey
MARV	Maximum Allowance Replacement Value
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals (2015)
MIS	Management Information System
MoLGRDC	Ministry of Local Government, Regional Development and Cooperatives
NGO	Non Government Organization
NPRR	Draft National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation
PD	Project Director
PFA	Project Funding/Financing Agency
PIC	Project Implementation Consultants
PMO	Project Management Office
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal



PSSWRSP	Participatory Small-Scale Water Resources Sector Project
PVAT	Property Valuation Advisory Team
PWD	Public Works Department
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
RAC	Resettlement Advisory Committee
RC	Resettlement Coordinator
RCC	Reinforced Concrete
RCO	Resettlement Co-coordinator
RF	Resettlement Framework
RoW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RRP	Report and Recommendation to the President (ADB)
SES	Socioeconomic Survey
SSW-1	SSWR Development Project Phase 1 (Alternative acronym for SSWRSDP)
SSW-2	SSWR Development Project Phase 2
SSWR	Small Scale Water Resources
SSWRSDP	Small Scale Water Resource Sector Development Project
UP	Union Parishad
WMCA	Water Management Cooperative Association

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