Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh

Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
Local Government Division
LGED, Bhaban, Sher-e Bangla Nagar, Agargaon, Dhaka.

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

Resettlement Plan for Chambi Khal Subproject Lohagara, Chittagong

April-2016

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: Construction of a Rubber Dam cum-Road Bridge and Construction of Pump House 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 Chambi Khal Subproject area is located at Chunati Union of Lohagara Upazila under Chittagong District. This subproject consists of Construction of a Rubber Dam cum-Road Bridge (20mx4.50m) on khas/Government land. All the project areas are surrounded by agricultural land. The constructin of on Rubber dam cum-Road Bridge will principally serve the irrigation and drainage purposes. Moreover, some areas of canals/khals can also be used for fish cultivation.

The proposed subproject has a gross benefited area of 860 hectare with a net benefited area of 790 hectare. But to a large extent the khals are silted, leading to extensive drainage problem. The constructing a Rubber dam cum-Road Bridge (20mX4.50m) across conserving water will increase the soil moisture content in the adjoining farm lands and release some areas for Rabi crops and facilitate planting HYV Boro on a timely basis with the support of irrigation to be created by the re- excavated canals.

The intervention will not require any land acquisition; because, all the project activities will be on khas/government land. But due to the siltation of khal, some people the opportunity to use the silted bed of the canals/khals for various purposes. So, due to the Construction of a Rubber Dam cum-Road Bridge 21 households with a population of 107 will lose their present right of using the cultivation and other purposes. The affected people will lose a part of their livelihood. All of them will be compensated for their losses in cash as have been determined by the PVAT. There will be khas land 772 decimal under crops (Vegetables) and 315 trees, no Commercial Business Enterprises will be affected by the subproject. No relocation of residential or commercial structures will be required. Instead, all of them will be duly compensated in cash. 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 (RF) Entitlement Matrix, all the 21 AHHs will receive compensation at the current market value of the properties to be lost as are determined by the 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 & 37). The affected Households (AHHs) are not title holders of 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 training for helping them in their endeavors to survival depending upon the availability of fund.

The Socio Economist of LGED and Upazila Engineer in conjunction with WMCA/Union Parishad representatives through INGO informed the APs of the subproject regarding the impacts and their entitlement under the RP. The non-title 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. The subproject has a non-significant impact on 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 their land protected from 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 which will improve their socioeconomic condition. No works under any contract awarded under the subproject will be commenced until all the required compensation payments are made to those affected people. The INGO will assist LGED in the context of Information Dissemination and feedback, APs in Resettlement Process, Grievance Redress Procedure, Information Management, Reporting and RP preparation and implementation.

Some salient information of the RAP are:

- Length of the construction of Rubber Dam cum-Road Bridge (20mx4.50m);
- Length of the 2.250 km Khal/canal under Chambi Khal/canal sub project;
- Area to be irrigated after the completion of implementation of the subproject = 790 hectare;
- Number of households within the subproject command area= 1373;
- Number of households expected to be directly benefited= 865;
- Number of households to be affected = 21 APs;
- · Among the 21 APs, 4 are females:
- 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 possession;
- Total land use by the 21 APs = 784 decimal of which 772 decimal are under crops (vegetables) and the rest 12 decimal are under trees. (for these we don't have to pay for land);
- Total number of affected trees = 315;
- Compensation for crops (vegetables) = Tk. 2,85,640;
- Compensation for trees = Tk. 3,72,600;
- Compensation for sapling = Tk. 2,500;
- EP files, stationery and other miscellaneous costs=Tk. 4,200;
- Total costs of RAP implementation including compensation =Tk. 6,64,940.

RESETTLEMENT PLAN FOR CHAMBI KHAL 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
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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

PRA

PFA Project Funding/Financing Agency

PIC Project Implementation Consultants

Participatory Rural Appraisal

PMO Project Management Office

PSSWRSP Participatory Small-Scale Water Resources Sector Project

PVAT Property Valuation Advisory Team

PWD Public Works Department

0014

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

SRG Structure Reconstruction Grant

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

STG Structure Transfer Grant

UP Union Parishad

WMCA Water Management Cooperative Association

Resettlement Framework (RF)

Definition

: 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: Resettlement Framework for Riverbank Protection Works to the Project's RRP of October 20022

Resettlement Plan (RP)

A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.

Severely Affected Person (SAP): 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.

Squatter

One that squats: as a: one that settles on property without right or title or payment of rent b: one that settles on public land under government regulation with the purpose of acquiring title.

Union Parishad

: The Union Parishad is one of the lowest administrative units in Bangladesh, part of a four-tier local government, namely Gram (Village)

Parishad; Union Parishad Upazila (Sub district) Parishad and Zila (District) Parishad.

Uthulies

Long Term Squatters. Also called informal Settlers, i.e, HHs on other's land with permission.

Vita

High, raised land, often used for residential purposes

Vulnerable Households

: 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

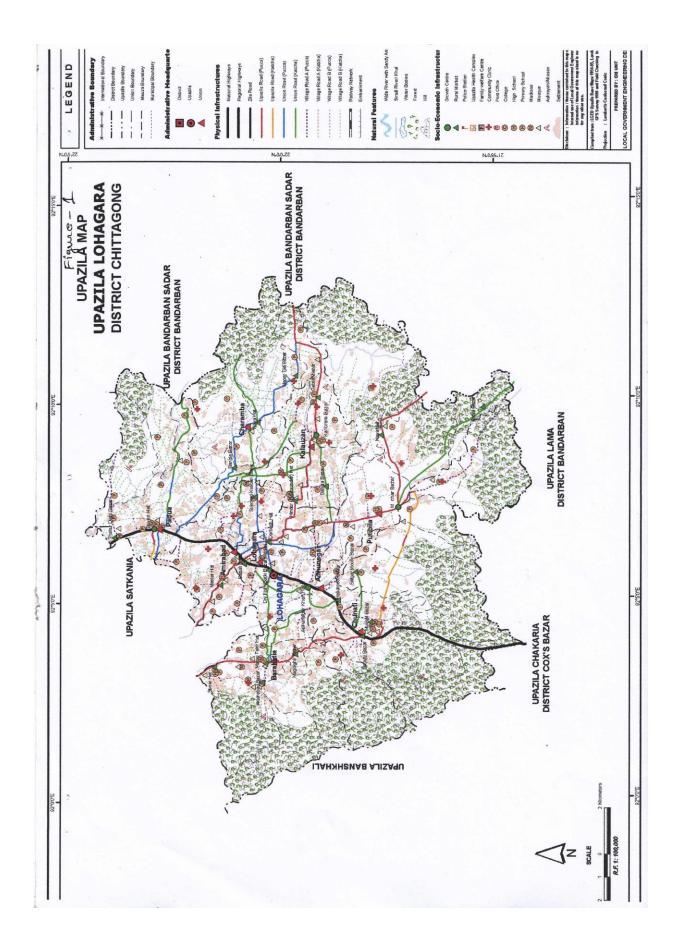
A. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION

1. Project Background

- 1. The Participatory Small Scale Water Resource Sector Project (PSSWRSP) intends to increase the agricultural production and reduce 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 (PEA).
- 2. The Project builds 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).
- 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 (canals, or rivulets) and construction of supplementary irrigation facility for the dry season and also to drain out logged water during the monsoon. In addition, suitable hydraulic structures will be constructed, wherever needed.

2. Description of the Subproject

- 4. The Feasibility Study of Chambi Khal Subproject was conducted in August, 2011 under PSSWRSP and the subproject was planned for implementation during 2012. But the detailed design (DD) was prepared in May 2015 which has delayed the other follow-up activities. As a part of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), the Implementing Non-Government Organization (INGO) 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 properties/assets in the locality. The Chambi Khal Subproject, in brief, is the 2.250 km silted canal/khal and construction of a Rubber Dam cum Road Bridge (20mx4.50m) both are located at Chunati Union of Lohagara Upazila in Chittagong District. The proposed subproject has passed through 7 (seven) villages (Narisha, Pantrisha, Joynagar, Baganpara, Farenga, Chanda and Barua) of which 4 (four) villages (Narisha, Pantrisha, Joynagar, Baganpara) will be affected by the proposed construction.
- 5. The subproject is located at the influence area Dolu khal branch of Sangu River, which is about 8 km south of the sub-project area. Chambi Khal subproject is in Chunati Union of Lohagara Upazila in Chittagong District. Location of the subproject area in Upazila 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** (Sheet-1 & 2).



UnionBoundary
National/Regions
Feeder Road
Unmetalled Road CHAMBIKHA
Upazila: Luhagar.
PART-A: CHAN
ATCh. 2+; Beel / Haor Mate Bridge/Culvert (Pr. Existing Embankme Rural Road R1, F Proposed Rubber Bridge/Culvert(Ex Existing Regulator Proposed Regulator LOCAL GOVERNMEN
PARTICIPATORY SMALL SCAL Re-Excavation of Rail way Line River a) Non Tidal Homestead Area WRS Proposed WRS Existing Contour Line b) Tidal Pond TBM 200 m Figure-2, Sheed 21°

PART-A: CHAMBI KHAL RD (20m X.4. AT Ch. 2+250 km (Chambi Khal) INDEX MAP LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING DEF PARTICIPATORY SMALL SCALE WATER RESOURCES S CHAMBI KHAL SUBPROJECT Upazila: Lohagara District: Chittagong R.F. 1:15,840 Rural Road R1, R2,R3 (Earthen) District Boundary
Upazila Boundary
UnionBoundary
National/Regional Highway/
Feeder Road
Unmetalled Road Proposed Regulator / Sluice Bridge/Culvert (Proposed) Existing Regulator / Sluice Bridge/Culvert (Existing) Beel / Haor /Water Body Proposed Rubber Dam Re-Excavation of Khal Existing Embankment Homestead Area Rail way Line River a) Non Tidal WRS Proposed WRS Existing Contour Line b) Tidal 1000 ft Pond Khal TBM Reserved Forest silenga N.F.L = 19.290m PWD, H.F.L = 20.510m PWD Km.5+500 o TENA 4 DI

3. Area and Location

- 6. The Chambi Khal Subproject area is located in seven village (names are in para-4) of Chunati Union of Lohagara Upazila under Chittagong District. It is situated in between latitudes 21°55′00″ N and 21°57′01″;N and Longitudes 92°06″06″ E and 92°08′09″ E. The Sub project is bounded on the north by Dolu Khal, on the east by Dolu Khal, on the south by Farenga Reserved Forest and on the west by Chakaria Upazila. The sub project is at a distance of about 12 km from Lohagara Upazila. All the sub-project area is surrounded by agricultural land. The construction of Rubber Dam-cum Road Bridge on this silted canal will protect the command area from water logging through draining out water to Dolu Khal during the monsoon. Construction of the Rubber Dam-cum Road Bridge (20mx4.50m) across the Chambi Khal will connect the road communication between the sides of the canal.
- 7. The proposed subproject has a gross total area of 860 hectare with a net benefited area of 790 hectare and to a large extent, the khal is silted leading to extensive drainage problem of the area expected to be benefited. The khal will remove the drainage problem and drainage improvement will also release some areas for Rabi crops and will facilitate planting HYV Boro on a timely basis.
- 8. The Chambi Khal subproject has been silted up significantly. As a consequence, significant water-logging occurs and the khal cannot drain out to its outfall, Sangu River. Most of the area in the subproject is vulnerable to drought during the dry season and flooding during the monsoon. Monsoon flooding and drainage congestion are the major reasons for crop damage. So the Chambi Khal subproject along with other components (Para-4) is of critical requirement to improve the situation. Drainage improvement will also increase the areas for Rabi or Transplanted Amon crops and facilitate plantation of HYV Boro on a timely basis. The construction of a Rubber dam cum-Road Bridge (20mX4.50m) across conserving water will increase the soil moisture content in the adjoining farm lands.

4. Socioeconomic Survey Results of Beneficiaries

- 9. There are 1373 households with an approximate population of 7221 within this subproject area. Average family size is estimate at 5.26. About 65% of the households are involved in agriculture related activities for livelihood. About 31% households in the subproject area are landless and about 16% and 15% are marginal and small farmers respectively. The landless, sharecroppers, marginal and small farmers together operate about 48% land in the subproject area. The subproject area is consisted of 7 (seven) villages (Narisha, Pantrisha, Joynagar, Baganpara, Farenga, Chanda and Barua) of Chunati union and all the PAPs are from four of seven villages (Narisha, Pantrisha, Joynagar, Baganpara). All the people are supportive to the subproject and there is no known opposition to it. There is no social conflict among 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 consequently socio-economic development of the area will take place.
- 10. The number of households within the command area of the subproject is 1373 with a population of 7221 while the directly beneficiary households are 865 with a population of size 4566 living in 7 villages of Chunati union. The average number of people per household is 5.28. Out of the total 865 households, about 45% are farmers, 22% day laborers, 5% fishers and navigators, 17% are in trade -transport etc and the rest 11% are in other occupations.
- 11. Out of the total 865 expected beneficiary households of the subproject area, roughly 32% are landless, 37% are marginal farmers, and 18% are small farmers, 10% medium, and only 3% large farmers. The proposed subproject covers an area of 860 hectare of land of which 790 hectare are expected to be brought under irrigation after the construction of a

Rubber dam in the canal/khal. Moreover, this Rubber dam 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 was no known opposition to the subproject. There is no social conflict among the communities in the area. People believe that the subproject will generate additional employment and increase agricultural production which will have multi-dimensional effect on poverty reduction and consequently socioeconomic improvement of the area. So there appeared to be overwhelming support of the local people 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 water resource will contribute to poverty alleviation/reduction.
- 14. Within the command area of this subproject there are 7 (Narisha, Pantrisha, Joynagar, Baganpara, Farenga, Chanda and Barua) of Chunati union. All the seven villages are in Chambi Khal subproject area and are located at Chunati union of Lohagara Upazila in Chittagong District. Out of the total 865 prospected beneficiary HHs, landless, functionally landless and marginal land owning HHs make up the largest segment, viz: 32% landless, 37% marginal, 18% small, 10% medium, and only 3% are large land-holding HHs.

Table 1: Expected Beneficiary Households within the Command Area of Chambi Khal Subproject by Land Ownership Category

Category	Number of Households*	Percent
Landless 0.0 to <0.3 hectare	461	53.29%
Marginal 0.2 to 0.5 hectare	104	12.02%
Subtotal	565	65.31%
Small 0.5 to 1.0 hectare	149	17.23%
Medium 1.0 to 2.0 hectare	106	12.25%
Large >2.0 + hectare	45	5.21%
Total	865	100%

Source: Field Survey conducted by the INGO in November 2015.

- * Total Population in these 865 households=4,566 and 5.28 is the average household/family size.
- 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

Subproject Objectives

16. Local people have requested for constructing a Rubber dam cum-Road Bridge (20mX4.50m) across the 2.250 km Chambi Khal under Chambi Khal Subproject for

conserving water will which increase the soil moisture content in the adjoining farm lands, improve the drainage congestion during monsoon /flood period and increase the storage capacity of 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 have been proposed for the Chambi Khal subproject:
- Construction of a Rubber Dam cum-Road Bridge (20mx4.50m) across Chambi Khal at 2.250 km;
- Construction of Pump House for Chambi Khal Rubber Dam; and
- Construction of WMCA office with furniture.

3. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

- 18. The subproject will not acquire any private land; because, all the land within the khal are khas (owned by the Government) land. The proposed intervention will affect 21 persons of four villages (Narisha, Pantrisha, Joynagar, Baganpara). Total area of khas land being used and cultivated by them is 784 decimal of which 772 decimal (98.47%) are used for crops (vegetables), and the rest (1.53%) are under trees and none will be affected in more than one ways. Total population in these 21 households is 107 i.e. the average family size is 5.10. No Commercial Business Enterprises (BEs) will be affected by the subproject. There will not be any negative impacts on Common Property Resources (CPRs) such as mosques, schools, or Union Parishad offices.
- 19. The affected subproject area covers 4 villages: Narisha, Pantrisha, Joynagar and Baganpara of Chambi Khal Subproject. The extent of impact varies by location. The villages are located along the sides of khal under the subproject. 21 households of the affected villages will lose access to khas land along with other to 784 decimal khas land under crops (vegetables) and trees. In other words, the total number of APs is 21, on and average, they will lose 37.33 decimal khas land.
- 20. The proposed subproject area comprises of the Construction of a Rubber Dam cum-Road Bridge which 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 flood water carried by Sangu River during the monsoon.

4. Land Use and Settlement Pattern

- 21. At present the entire subproject land area is being used for agriculture. 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 office, etc.
- 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 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) representatives, carried out the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and stakeholder meetings with the affected persons and expected beneficiaries, whenever necessary. The compensation systems and amounts in Table-13 have been prepared with due recognition of their opinions. 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 21 APs were included in the Socio-economic Survey (SES). The household heads were interviewed through using a structured questionnaire. All 21 APs will receive compensation for one type of losses. The receiver of compensation for two types of losses is nil.

Table -2: Who will Receive Compensation for Two Types of Losses: Not Applicable

ID No.	Name of Affected Person	Affected Crops	Amount of Crops	Total Amount	Remarks
	Not Applicable				

Source: Field Survey conducted by the INGO in November 2015.

Table-3: Number of Affected Households and Area of Affected Land (Dec) by Villages

No. Name of Villag		Union	Affected Households	Percentage	Area of Affected Land (dec.)	Average per Household
1	Narisha	Chunati	13	61.91	577	44.38
2	Pantrisha	Chunati	5	23.81	123	24.50
3	Baganpara	Chunati	1	4.76	80	4.76
4	Joynagar	Chunati	2	9.52	4	2.00
Total	04	01	21	100	784	37.33

Source: Field Survey conducted by the INGO in November 2015.

- Number of Affected villages is four, and number of beneficiary villages is seven.
 Total beneficiary households is 865; while, the affected households = 21.
- None of the 21 APs is disabled. During the discussion meetings the affected persons expressed that none of them will lose more than 10% of their annual income. It may be noted that these rural people, in most cases, do not maintain any proceedings on issues not related to financial matters.
- As per the SES (ques-2, col.12), none of the 21 APs is disabled or will lose more than 10% of their annual income.
- Total population in these 21 APs is 107 with the average household size 5.10.
- 24. Table-3 shows the distribution of APs (Affected Persons) by village. All the 21 APs come from four villages. In terms of Union, all the APs belong to one Unions, Chunati. FGDs were conducted in four locations which were attended mostly by the APs. These were also attended by the WMCA members, some local elites and LGED representative of Upazila office.
- 25. The total khas land under cultivation and other use by the APs is estimated at 7.84 acre (2.471 acre = one hectare) which are being cultivated and used by 21 households and their losses will be compensated through giving them some money for the losses they have

incurred. The amount of money to be given to them as compensation is estimated at Tk. 370 per decimal for the crops (vegetables) as was determined by the PVAT. It is to be noted that, of the total affected land of 7.84 acre: 7.72 acre is under crops (vegetables), and the rest of 0.12 acre is under trees. The income to be lost by one AP due to loss of khas land was less than 10% (reference is at the foot notes of Table -3) 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 following the ADB Guideline (2009) Safeguard Policy Statement.

Table-4: Distribution of 6 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		Total			
1 Narisha		Narisha 1		14			
2	Pantrisha	2	2 2	4			
3	Baganpara	0	1	1			
4	Joynagar	2	0	2			
Total	04	5	16	21			
Percentage		23.81	76.19	100			

Source: Field Survey conducted by the INGO in November 2015.

26. Table-4 clearly reflects that more them 76% affected households will lose their right of cultivating or using khas land to the extent of above to 10 decimal. Average area of khas land to be lost by all of them is 37.33 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 construction of Rubber dam cum-Road Bridge. All these opinions were expressed by the local people during group discussions.

6. Socioeconomic Profile of APs

27. The socioeconomic profile of all the APs is based on a SES covering all the 21 AHHs with a population of 107. The SES was commissioned in November 2015 through trained enumerators where a questionnaire was used as the tool of data collection. In addition, four FGDs were also conducted for knowing some of the qualitative information in depth. The 21 APs are from 4 villages and the number of beneficiary households will be 865 from the seven villages of one union after construction of Rubber dam cum-Road Bridge.

Table-5: Affected Population by Sex and by Village**

SI No	Name of Village		Number of					
		Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Households
1	Narisha	40	65.57	26	56.53	66	61.68	13
2	Pantrisha	12	19.67	11	23.91	23	21.50	5
3	Baganpara	4	6.56	2	4.35	6	5.61	1
4	Joynagar	5	8.20	7	15.21	12	11.21	2
Total	04	61	100	46	100	107	100	21

Source: Field Survey conducted by the INGO in November 2015.

^{**} All of them will lose their right of using khas land only. On an average, they use 37.33 decimal khas land.

28. Total 107 people from 21 HHs will be affected by the subproject. None of them is title holder. The sex ratio in percentage is male 57% and female 43%. The average HH size is 5.10. Only 4 (19.05%) of the 21 affected households are headed by female.

Table-6: Identity of 4 Head of Female Headed Households

No ID No.		ID No. Name of Female Na Heads Fat		Name of Villages		
1	1 1546222#0003 Rizuara Begum		zuara Begum Mohammod Hasem			
2	1546222#0004	Anowara Begum	H/ Shomsul Alom	Joynagar		
3	1546222#0005	546222#0005 Saleha Begum Siddique Ahomod		Pantrisha		
4	1546222#0019	1546222#0019 Nur Aysha Begum H/ Abdul Malek		Baganpara		

Source: Field Survey conducted by the INGO in November 2015.

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 some khas land mostly under vegetables cultivation. They will lose only a very small portion of their income due to the loss of right to cultivating the Khas land (opinions of APs in group meetings). 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 construction of Rubber dam cum-Road Bridge. Moreover, the canal will protect their land from water logging which also will increase the productivity of land. The land less will drive benefits of increased employment opportunities rooted to intensive and progressive agriculture.

Table-7: Occupations of the Affected Household Heads by Village

SI No	Name of Village	ge Number of Households by Occupations of Heads Households						
		Agricult ure	Business	Service	Housewife	Others	Total	
1	Narisha	5	7	1	-	-	13	
2	Pantrisha	4	-	-	1	-	5	
3	Baganpara	-	-	-	1	-	1	
4	Joynagar	-	-	-	2	-	2	
Total	04	9	7	1	4	-	21	
Percenta	age	42.86	33.33	4.76	19.05	0	100	

Source: Field Survey conducted by the INGO in November 2015.

30. The primary occupation is again agriculture, the traditional livelihood activity of the national rural population. About 43% of the total 21 (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 areas. The occupation, business and housewife, shared around 38% in the total occupational pattern of the affected 21 households.

Table-8: Distribution of the Affected Households in Relation to Annual Income (Tk.)

SI No Name Villages		Number of Households in Relation to Annual Income						
	Villages	Up to 60,000 (Very Poor)	60,001-72,000 (Poor)	Above 72,000 (Crossed Poor Level)	Total			
1	Narisha	6	-	7	13			
2	Pantrisha	2s	-	3	5			
3	Baganpara	1	-	-	1			
4	Joynagar	2 .	-	_	2			
Total	04	11	0	10	21			
Percentage	,	52.38 0.00		47.62	100			

Source: Field Survey conducted by the INGO in November 2015.

31. As per opinions in group discussion, none of the 21 APs will lose more than 10% of their annual income due to the loss of cultivation right to khas land (explanation is in foot note of Table -3). 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 construction of Rubber dam cum-Road Bridge, almost all of them will be able to increase their agricultural production and employment opportunity which will be result into increase of their income.

Table-9: Membership of the Affected Households' Family Members in NGOs

SI No	Name	of	* Number of Members in Relation to NGOs						Total	
	Villages	Villages	ASA	BRAC	GB	Other NGOs	WMCA	Non Member		
1	Narisha		-	-	-	2	-	11	13	
2	Pantrisha		-	-	-	-	4	1	5	
3	Baganpara		-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
4	Joynagar		-	-	-	1	1	_	2	
Total	04		-		-	3	6	12	21	
Percent	age		0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29	28.57	57.14	100	

Source: Field Survey conducted by the INGO in November 2015.

32. Table-9 clearly reflects that for the reasons unknown, NGO coverage among the affected 21 households absent, although most of the households are either very poor or close to poor (Table-8). It is to be noted that more than 28.57% of the 21 APs are members of WMCA, while for the 3 larger NGOs this percentage was nil.

Table-10: 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	Narisha	2	11	-	13							
2	Pantrisha	1	4	_	5							
3	Baganpara	-	1		1							
4	Joynagar	-	2	-	2							
Total	04	3	18	0	21							
Percent	age	14.29	85.71	0.00	100							

Source: Field Survey conducted by the INGO in November 2015.

- 33. Table-10 clearly reflects that around 86% of the affected 21 households have semi pacca latrine and the rest 14% use pacca latrine.
- 34. It has been mentioned in Table-3 that 21 affected households will lose their right to cultivating or using 7.84 acre silted khas land when the construction of Rubber dam cum-Road Bridge will be implemented. 7.72 acre of the 7.84 acre (784 decimal) affected land was under crops (Vegetables) cultivation (one time in a year) and the compensation has been determined at Tk.370 per decimal by the PVAT. Moreover, rest of the area (0.12 acre) is under trees, both of fruits and non-fruits types. The amounts of compensation to be given to each of them have been estimated by the PVAT on individual case basis and the table below provides the distribution of the affected persons in relation to the amounts of income losses to be incurred by them.

Table-11: Number of Affected Households in Relation to the Amount of Annual Income to be Lost Due to Losing Access to Khas Land

SI No	Name of Villages	Number Loss	of Househo	lds in Re	lation to	Amount of	f income
		Up to 2000	2001-3000	3001- 4000	4001- 5000	Above 5000	Total
1	Narisha	-	-	-	1	13	14
2	Pantrisha	-	-	-	-	4	4
3	Baganpara	-	-	-	-	1	1
4	Joynagar	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total	04		-	-	1	20	21
Percent	age				4.76	95.24	100

Source: Field Survey conducted by the INGO in November 2015.

- 35. From Table-11 it can be computed that the average amount of trees and crops (Vegetables) loss per affected household is around Tk.31,345 within the ranges of Tk.4,440 and 96,600. As per group discussions, none of the 21 APs will lose more than 10% of their total income due to the loss of cultivation right to khas land. Instead, their income will be increased due to the construction of Rubber dam cum-Road Bridge which will create irrigation facility during the Boro season and protect the crop damage from flood.
- 36. The subproject has a very significant positive impact on the livelihood of the AHs. According to the local people they will get more benefit from the subproject compared to their losses. Almost all of the 21 AHs cultivating khas land within the khal are landless or marginal farmers. Irrigation will make agriculture both progressive and intensive with create more employment for the landless laborers. Special attention needs to be given to all the AHs 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. It should be kept in mind that the skill development training of the poor WMCA members is one of the functions of WMCA and the organization should take care of it.
- 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 workers in the subproject.

- Sub-component: (b) Social forestry, site plantation, and nursery development. The activities are: (i) organizing Community Forestry Groups (CFGs); (ii) skills training of CFGs; (iii) tree plantation for canals; and (iv) seeds and saplings for establishing nurseries.
- Sub-component: (c) Income generation using existing water resources by implementing activities, such as, (i) strengthening self-help groups (SHGs); (ii) skills training and capacity building of groups; 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. Despite this, the WMCA can organize training programs for the APs on various Income Generating Activities (IGAs) with the help of local NGOs at the local level for restoring/improving their present economic condition. Based on the project, the probable areas of training are:
 - · fish cultivation in the re-excavated canal;
 - · tree plantation on the banks of canal;
 - tree plantation on the sides of embankment and;
 - duck rearing in the re-excavated canal.

Besides the above, the WMCA can also organize training in the areas like:

- · income generation through small business;
- · rearing of livestock and poultry;
- · vegetables cultivation within the homestead; and
- any other IGA chosen by the APs.

The period and time of training should be fixed up by the WMCA management in consultation with the willing participants. The PSSWRAP/LGED should be willing to support the cost of training separately.

- 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 (there is no compensation for khas land. Other compensations or project support are channelized by the GOB to LGED for distributing to APs through the INGO). 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 (2009) 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;
- 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 resettles and their hosts will be supported and used to the greatest extent possible, and resettles 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;
- 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. It is to be noted that most of the poor people do not have any bank account; but as of the prevalent system the Government money must be paid through cross check when it exceeds Tk.1000. If the amount is less than 1000.00 take the compensation is paid through bearer check.

Table 12: Entitlement Matrix and Responsible Implementation Agencies

Implementation Responsibility	a. EAWMCA/UP, LGED c. LGED d. LGED
Implementation Issues	a. Individuals identified by the census/SES as Farmer, tenant or sharecropper of land 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
Relevant Policy Legal Section	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment in 1993
Entitlements	i. Transition Allowance equivalent to one year's net income from the cultivable land to farmers, based on Market Value of the crops
Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Present user of the Khas land as lidentified by the lidentified by the SES and certified/approved by the PVAT
Loss	Loss of Access to Cultivate Land by the present cultivators of Khas land
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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 were an integral part of gathering relevant data for impact assessment. Moreover, sharing of knowledge and experiences helped in development of appropriate options for resettlement of APs. The RP was disclosed to the affected community in Bangla in FGDs to obtain the views of APs and other stakeholders on the compensation and resettlement provisions as per Government laws and ADB guidelines. As appropriate, the contributions of APs and beneficiary groups have been 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:
 - Receive application of APs grievance within one month of the receipt of ID card or from when APs are informed of their entitlements.
 - Hold open hearings in the office of the Chairperson and resolve the grievance within 15 days of receiving complaints from APs.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - Amicably resolve issues quickly without resorting to expensive, time consuming legal actions.
 - 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. Compensations**: 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 21 persons. The total land being cultivated and used by them is 784 decimals of which 772 decimals are under crops (Vegetables) and rest 12 decimal are under trees. As per RF, bearing of the full costs of compensation will be the responsibility of LGED and they will pay for the compensation of crops and trees + fruits. As all the compensations are beyond the CCL, the payments will be conducted through the INGO as per the rates approved by the PVAT. The total picture of head-wise compensation is in Table-13.
- **49. Compensations for Crops:** For crops, the rate is TK. 370 per crop (Vegetables) per decimal, as has been determined by the PVAT. So the total amount of compensation for crops (Vegetables) will be 772 decimals X 370 =Tk.2,85,640. It is to be noted that the cash compensation for crops (Vegetables) 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. The list of APs is in Annex-7.
- **50.** Compensation for Trees, Fruits and Saplings: In total 5 APs will be affected by trees and the total number of affected trees 315. Its total value, as has been assessed by the PVAT is Tk.3,72,600. It is to be noted that the affected trees are not of fruit bearing trees. Moreover, all the 5 APs affected by trees will be given 5 saplings free of cost. Amount of money needed for purchasing the saplings (AP=5, each will get 5 saplings, total saplings=5X5=25) =25 saplings X Tk. 100 per sapling= Tk. 2,500. So the total amount of compensation for trees= value of trees + value of saplings= (Tk. 3,72,600+ 2,500) =Tk 3,75,100. Moreover, the tree owners will the allowed to cut and take away all the salvageable materials of trees free of costs within the period to be fixed up by the Project Executing Agency (PEA). The list of APs is in Annex-6.
- **51. Miscellaneous Expenses:** Preparation of ID Card (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, and the total costs under the Miscellaneous is Tk.200 × 21 APs = Tk.4,200.

Table 13: Budget for Compensation and Special Assistance to APs

No.	Description	Number of APs	*Rate (TK)	Amount (TK)
Α .	Compensation for loss of crops (Vegetables) in 772 decimal land : (Para-49).	16	As determined by the PVAT.	2,85,640.00
В	Compensation for tress: wood values (Para-50)	5	As determined by the PVAT	3,72,600.00
С	Compensation for sapling (Para-50)	5	As determined by the PVAT.	2,500.00
D	Total amount of Compensation			6,60,740.00
E	Preparation of ID Card Preparation (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.(Para-53).	21	Tk.200 Per AP	4,200.00
	Grand Total: (D+E)			6,64,940.00

Taka: (Six lakh sixty four thousand nine hundred forty only.

52. The cost of cash compensation will be provided by the Project. The benefits will be paid directly to the eligible persons (EPs) by the LGED through INGO. The rehabilitation and training for APs will be provided through WMCA for skill and livelihood support including agriculture, 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 exercises. 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.

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

Table-14: RAP Implementation Schedule of Chambi Khal Subproject

Activities		Months													
* I	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Request for Formation of Committees												-			
Formation of PVAT/GRC		X	T	1	_	1	+-		-	+	-	+			
Draft DD Completed			X	x	x		_	1	+			+			
PMO Consulting WMCA/APs/Beneficiaries on DD				x	x	x									
Finalizing DD		+	+		-	x	×	+	+-	-		+			
DMS Census/SES (DMS) Conducted by PMO/WMCA						x	×								
PMO/WMCA Census/SES (DMS) Analysis by PIC							х	×							
PMO/WMCA Video Filming of ROW							×								
Overlay DD & Mauza Maps							××								
Hiring INGO		1	_	+		x	+	1	+	+		+			
INGO Reviews/Certifies PMO Census/SES/Video						x	x	Х	х						
Prepare RP							×	X	+	-		+			
ADB Clearance of Revised RP								X							
Disclosure of Revised RP with WMCA/APs/Beneficiaries								Х							
Compensation payment									x	x	x	x			
									And	on war		1			

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. In absence of baseline data, opinions of the potential beneficiaries on related issues will be used as the achievements of the subproject.

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 local level PVAT at Chittagong has been formed vide memo No. LGED/NP/CTG/PSSWRSP3//2015/3303, date 28/06/2015 to 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 (copy attached).

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.

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার স্থানীয় সরকার, পরী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মত্রণালয় স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ। উন্নয়ন শাখা-১

নং-৪৬.০৬৮.০০৪.০০.০০.২.২০১১-১৬০

তারিখঃ- ১০-০৩-২০১১ খ্রিঃ

বিষয় ঃ স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তরের আওতায় বাস্তবায়নাধীন স্ফুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেটর প্রকল্প (৩য় পর্যায়) এর পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়নের জন্য পুনর্বাসন কাঠানো (Resettlement Framework) অনুযোদন।

সূত্র ঃ মং-এলজিইডি/পিএসএসডব্লিউ/পিডি/আর-১/২০১০/৫৪, তারিখঃ ১৩-০১-২০১১ খ্রিঃ

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ে সূত্রোস্থ স্মারকের প্রেক্ষিতে নির্দেশক্রমে জানানো যাছে যে এশীয় উন্নয়ন ব্যাংক (ADB) এর আর্থিক সহায়তায় স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক বান্তবায়নাধীন অংশগ্রহনমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাক্ষার পানি সম্পদ সেষ্টর প্রকল্প (তয় পর্যায়) এর পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনা (Resettlement Plan) যথাযথভাবে বান্তবায়নের নিমিত্ত প্রস্তাবিত পুনর্বাসন কাঠামো (Resettlement Plan) টি এ বিভাগ কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত হয়েছে।

> সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব ফোনঃ ৭১৬৮৪৪০

প্রধান প্রকৌশলী এলজিইডি আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা

পণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার স্থানীয় সরকার, পরী উনুয়ন ও সঘনায় মন্ত্রণালয় স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ।

উনুয়ন শাখা-২

নং-৪৬.০৬৮.০০৪.০০.০০.০০২.২০১১- ১৬১

তারিখঃ- ১০-০৩-২০১১ খ্রিঃ

প্রভাগন

এশীয় উন্নয়ন ব্যাংক (ADB) এর আর্থিক সহায়তায় স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগের অধীন স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিনপ্রক কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নাধীন অংশগ্রহন্দুদক কুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেষ্টর প্রকল্প (৩য় পর্যায়) এর আওভায় উপ-প্রকল্প নাতবায়নের নিমিত্তে অধিগ্রহনকৃত ভূমির প্রাইট অব ওয়েতে বিদ্যামান কমি, অবকাঠামো, গাছপালা, ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠান ও বসবাসকারী ক্ষতিগ্রন্ত ব্যক্তি/পরিবারকে ক্ষতিপুরণের কান্য প্রচলিত আইনের অধীনে এবং উন্নয়ন সহযোগীর সাথে সম্বত্ত পুনর্বাসন কাঠামো (Resettlement Plan) বাতবায়নের উদ্দেশে। স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তরকে সহায়তা প্রদানের কান্য বিশ্লোক হটি কমিটি গঠন করা হলো :

১. সম্পদের মূল্য নির্ধারক পরামর্শক দল (Property Valuation Advisory Team)
১) স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিনপ্তরের প্রতিনিধি (মিনিয়র সহকারী প্রকৌশলী পদের নীচে নয়) আহ্বায়ক
২) জেলা প্রশাসকের প্রতিনিধি স্বান্যা
৩) Implementation NGO এব আঞ্চলিক ব্যবস্থাপক স্বর্পবিধিঃ

- ১) ক্ষতিপূরণ নীতিমালার আলোকে অধিগ্রহণের ফলে ফ্তির্ত ভূমি,অবলাঠামো ও গাছপালার মূল্যসহ অতিরিজ নগদ মঞ্জুরী ও অন্যান্য সম্পদের ক্ষতিপূরণ হিসাবে বাজার মূল্য প্রদানকল্পে মূল্যজারীপ পরিচালনা করে ভূমি, অবকাঠামো, গাছপালার ও অন্যান্য সম্পদের বর্তমান মূল্য নিরুপণ ও মূল্য ভালিকাম খাজরকরণ।
- সরকারী বিভিন্ন সংহার জমিতে অবহানরত বাজিনের ক্ষতিপ্রস্ত সম্প্রদের মূদ্য করীপ পরিচালনা করে
 ক্ষতিপ্রস্তানর ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রদানের জন্য বাজার দর অনুযায়ী বর্তমান মূল্য নিরপণ ও মূল্য তালিকার
 বাক্ষরকরণ।
- ত) ক্ষতিগ্রন্ত ব্যক্তিদের অবস্থার উন্নতি সাধন করা, আয় উপার্ধন ও উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি করা, জীবন যাত্রার মান উপ-প্রকল্প গ্রন্থনের ফলে পুনর্ধাসন ফিরিয়ে আনতে ফর্ত্পক্তকে সহায়তা প্রদান করা।
- শ্বানীয়ভাবে সংশ্লিষ্টদের অংশগ্রহণ নিশ্চিত করা, ফতিরত হতদরিব্রদের সার্থ উধের্ব তৃলে ধরা।
- ক্ষতিপুরণের চেক বিতরণে সঠিকতা নিরুপনে সহায়তা করণ।
- প্রকল্পের সময়সীমা অনুসরণে উপরোক্ত কার্যাদি সম্পাদন করে সংগ্রিট কাগলপত্র/প্রতিবেদন স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তরের সংগ্রিট প্রকল্প পরিচালকের নিকট পেশ করণ।
- ২. অভিযোগ প্রতিকার কমিটি (Grievance Redress Committee)
 - স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তরের প্রতিনিধি

২) ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের প্রতিনিধি

২) হড়ানয়ন পারষদের আতানাধ
 ৩) ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি বর্গের পক্ষ হতে একজন করে পুরুষ ও একজন মহিলা প্রতিনিধি

8) Implementation NGO এর প্রতিনিধি

আহ্বায়ব সদস্য

भनभा भनभा भनभा-भठिव

- কার্যপরিধিঃ

 5) ক্ষতিপ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি পরিচয়পত্র প্রান্তির এক মাসের মধ্যে অংশ। ক্ষত্তিপূরণ সম্পর্কে অবহিত হওয়ার একমাসের মধ্যে অভিযোগ প্রতিবার কমিটির আহ্বায়ক বরাবাহে অভিযোগ দাখিল করবেন। অভিযোগ প্রান্তির ১৫ দিনের মধ্যে আহ্বায়কের কার্যালয়ে উন্ত তনানির মাধ্যমে অভিযোগ নিম্পত্তি করবে। অভিযোগ নিম্পত্তি সংক্রান্ত যাবতীয় রেকর্ড ও সভায় কার্যবিবয়ণী যথাযথভাবে সংরক্ষণ করতে হবে।
 - হ) অভিযোগ যদি ভূমি অধিগ্রহণের অধ্যাদেশের পর্বভি অথনা প্রচণিত আইনের আওভাভূত হয় সেন্দেত্রে কমিট জেলা প্রশাসক/আইনাবুণ কর্তৃপক্ষের নিকট প্রেরণ করার পরায়র্গ দেবেন। এছাড়া অন্যান্য অভিযোগ প্রকল্প পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনার নীতিয়ালা মোভাবেক নিম্পত্তির ব্যবস্থা করবে।
 - সংশ্রিষ্ট ব্যক্তিকে বিরোধ নিম্পত্তি সভায় আমন্ত্রণ জানাতে হবে এবং তার অভিযোগ উপস্থাপনের সুয়োগ দিতে
 - সময়য়য়পেক ও বায়বহল আইনী বিচারের পরিবর্তে সকলের সহযোগিতায় দ্রুত ও আপোয়য়ৄলক নিম্পতিতে উপনীত হওয়।
 - শ্বানীয়ভাবে সংশ্রিষ্টদের অংশগ্রহণ নিচিত করা এবং ফতিগ্রন্ত হতদরিদ্রদের সার্থ উর্ধ্বে তুলে ধরা।

২। তবে শর্ত থাকে যে অংশগ্রহনমূলক শুদ্রাফার পানি সম্পদ সেট্টর প্রতম্ন (৩য় পর্যায়) এর পূর্বোসন পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়নের নিমিন্ত কোন সমস্যার সৃষ্টি হলে উহা সমাধানের ক্ষেত্রে ডিপিপি বা পূনর্বাসন কাঠাযোতে যাই থাকুক না কেন ভূমি অধিগ্রহন ও ছনুম দখল অধ্যাদেশ ১৯৮২ প্রাধান্য পাবে।

> (এস এম/আলম) সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব ফোনঃ ৭১৬৮৪৪০

বিতরণ (জেষ্ঠতার ভিত্তিতে নয়) :

- ১। সচিব, সংস্থাপন মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ২। সচিব, সরষ্ট্রে মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৩। সচিব, আইন, বিচার ও সংসদ বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, চাকা।
- সচিব, ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৫। সচিব, পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৬। সচিব, আইএমইডি, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ৭। মহাপরিচালক, এনজিও বিষয়ক ব্যুরো, মৎস্য ভবন, রমনা, ঢাকা।
- ৮। বিভাগীয় কমিশনার (সকল)
- ৯। প্রধান প্রকৌশলী, এলজিইডি, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা।
- ১০। উপ-নিয়য়ক, বাংলাদেশ সরকারী মূল্বালয়, তেজনাও, ঢাকা। প্রজাপনটি বাংলাদেশ গেজেটের পয়বর্তী সংখ্যায় প্রকাশের প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা থহনের জন্য অনুরোধ করা হলো।
- ১১। জেলা প্রশাসক (প্রকল্পড়ক ৬১ টি জেলা)
- ১২। **প্রকল্প পরিচালক, অংশগ্রহণমূলক ক্ষ্দ্রাকার** পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্প (তম পর্যায়), এলজিইডি, ঢাকা।

গণপ্রজাত নী বাংলা**দেশ সরকার** স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্পী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয় স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ। উন্নয়ন শাখা-২

नः-8७.०७४.००8.००.००.००२.२०১১- ১७२

তারিখঃ- ১০-০৩-২০১১ খ্রিঃ

বিষয় ঃ স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নাধীন ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্প (৩য় প্রর্থায়) এর আওতায় ভূমি হুকুম দখল ব্যতিত অন্যান্য পুনর্বাসন সংক্রান্ত ক্ষতিপূরণ বাবদ অর্থ ব্যয়ের অনুমতি প্রদান

সূত্র ঃ নং-এলজিইডি/পিএসএসডব্লিউ/পিডি/আর-১/২০১০/৫৪, তারিখঃ ১৩-০১-২০১১ খ্রিঃ

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ে সূত্রোস্থ স্যারকের প্রেক্ষিতে নির্দেশক্রমে এশীয় উন্নয়ন ব্যাংক (ADB) এর আর্থিক সহায়তায় স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নাধীন অংশগ্রহন্দলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ্ধ সেইর প্রবাস্ত্র (৩য় প্রর্থায়) এর আওতায় স্থাবর সম্পত্তি অধিগ্রহন ও হুকুম দখল অধ্যাদেশ, ১৯৮২ এর আওতা রহির্ভৃত এডিরি সেনেচ্ছিক নীতিমালার আওতায় প্রাপ্যতা অনুযায়ী ক্ষতিপূরণের অর্থ সংশ্লিষ্ট জেলা নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী, এলজিইডিংএর মাধ্যমে ব্যয়ের অনুমতি প্রদান করা স্থিলা। ০

(এস এম আলম)
সিনিয়র সংকারী সচিব
ফোনঃ ৭১৬৮৪৪০

20.0

প্রধান প্রকৌশলী এলজিইডি আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা

অনুলিপি ঃ

- 🕽। প্রকল্প পরিচালক, অংশগ্রহনমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্প (৩য় পর্যায়), এলজিইডি, ঢাকা।
- ২। নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী, এলজিইডি, জেলা।

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলীর কার্যালয় ১০১২, সিডিএ এ্যাভিনিউ, যোলশহর চট্টগ্রাম।

স্মারক নং- এলজিইডি/নিঃপ্রঃ/চট্ট/পিএসএসডব্লিউ-৩/২০১৫/১৮৪/১ প্রতি,

তারিখ ঃ ১ ঠি প্রস্ত ঠু

প্রকল্প পরিচালক

অংশগ্রহণমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্প এলজিইডি সদর দপ্তর, আরডিইসি ভবন (লেভেল-৫) আগারগাঁও, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা-১২০৭।

বিষয় ঃ অংশগ্রহনমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্লের আওতায় চট্টগ্রাম জেলার লোহাগাড়া উপজেলাধীন চাম্বি খাল উপ-প্রকল্পের সম্পদের মূল্য নির্ধারক পরার্মশক দল ও অভিযোগ প্রতিকার কমিটি গঠন প্রসংক্ষে ।

সূত্রঃ ১। ৪৬.০৬৮.০০৪.০০.০০.০০২.২০১১-১৬১

তাং -১০/০৩/২০১১ইং

২।জেলা প্রশাসক চট্টগ্রাম এর স্বারক নং-০৫.৪২.১৫০০.৪০২.০৪.০২১.১৪-৫২৪ তাং-১৬/০৭/২০১৫ইং ৩।স্বারক নং-এলজিইডি/নিঃপ্রঃ/চট্ট/পিএসএসডব্লিউ-৩/২০১৫/৩৩০৩ তাং-২৮/০৬/২০১৫ইং

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রের প্রেক্ষিতে জানানো যাইতেছে যে, অংশগ্রহনমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্পের আওতার চট্টগ্রাম জেলার লোহাগাড়া উপজেলাধীন চাম্বি খাল উপ-প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের নিমিত্তে অধিগ্রহনকৃত ভূমির রাইট অব ওয়েতে বিদ্যমান জমি,অবকাঠামো,গাছপালা,ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠান ও বসবাসকারী ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি/পরিবারকে ক্ষতিপূরনের জন্য প্রচলিত আইনের অধীনে এবং উন্নয়ন সহযোগীদের সাথে সম্মত পূর্নবাসন কাঠামো বাস্তবায়নের উদ্দেশ্যে নিন্মোক্ত ২টি কমিটি গঠন করা হলো ঃ

ক) সম্পদের মূল্য নির্ধারক পরার্মশক দল ঃ

 জনাব মোঃ মোবারক হোসেন , সিনিয়র সহকারী প্রকৌশলী নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলীর দপ্তর , এলজিইডি,জেলা- চউগ্রাম।

আহ্বায়ক

০২) জনাব সমর কুমার দাস, অতিরিক্ত ভূমি অধিগ্রহন কর্মকর্তা, জেলা-চউগ্রাম।

সদস্য

০৩) INGO প্রতিনিধি,সিসিডিবি,মিরপুর-১৩,ঢাকা ।

সদস্য-সচিব

খ) অভিযোগ প্রতিকার কমিটি ঃ

o>) জনাব মোঃ মিজানুর রহমান, এসএ ই,এলজিইভি,লোহাগাড়া,চউগ্রাম।

আহ্বায়ক

০২) জনাব আহমদ কবির, ইউপি সদস্য, ৯ নং ওয়াড,চুনতি , লোহাগাড়া,চউগ্রাম

সদস্য

০৩) ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিবর্গের পক্ষ থেকে ঃ

ক) আব্দুল মালেক,সদস্য,ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত পুরুষ প্রতিনিধি, চামি খাল পাবসস লিঃ

সদস্য

খ)রিজুয়ারা বেগম, সদস্য, ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত মহিলাপ্রতিনিধি, বড় হাতিয়া পাগলীর ছড়া পাবসস লিঃ

সদস্য

০৪) INGO প্রতিনিধি, সিসিডিবি, মিরপুর-১৩, ঢাকা ।

সদস্য-সচিব

ইহা মহোদয়ের সদয় অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহনের জন্য প্রেরণ করা হুইলু ।

নিৰ্বাহী প্ৰকৌশলী

স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর

ভোলা- চউগ্রাম।

Local D/Anowara/PSSWRSP

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সভার কার্যবিবরণী স্থান : নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলীর কার্যালয়, এলজিইডি, চউগ্রাম ভারিখ: ০৮/০২/২০১৬

অংশগ্রহণমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্পের আওতায় চাম্বি খাল উপ-প্রকল্পের রাবার ডেম কাজে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিদের গাছপালা ও শস্যের ক্ষতিপূরণের মূল্য নির্ধারণী সভার কার্যবিবরণী:-

জনাব মোঃ মোবারক হোসেন, সিনিয়র সহকারী প্রকৌশলী, এলজিইডি ও আহবায়ক, Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) PSSWRSP এর সভাপতিত্বে মূল্য নির্ধারণী সভা ০৮/০২/২০১৬ ইং তারিখে নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলীর কার্যালয়ে অনুষ্ঠিত হয়।

এজেডা:

- বিভিন্ন ধরণের গাছ-পালা ও শস্যের বর্তমান বাজার মূল্য নির্ধারণ।
- বিবিধ।

সভায় উপস্থিতির তালিকা:

- 🕽 । জনাব মোঃ মোবারক হোসেন, সিনিয়র সহকারী প্রকৌশলী, এলজিইডি, চউগ্রাম ।
- ২। জনাব সমর কুমার দাস, অতিরিক্ত ভূমি অধিগ্রহন কর্মকর্তা, জেলা- চট্টগ্রাম।
- ৩। জনাব মোঃ হাবিব উল্লাহ মন্ডল, এরিয়া ম্যানেজার, সিসিডিবি, পিএসএসডব্লিউআরএসপি।

আলোচনা ও সিদ্ধান্ত ঃ-

সভাপতি সবাইকে স্বাগত জানিয়ে সভার কাজ শুরু করেন। সভায় নিম্মলিখিত বিষয়ের প্রতি আলোকপাত করা হয়ঃ-

বাজার মূল্য যাচাই ঃ-

সদস্য সচিব জনাব মোঃ হাবিব উল্লাহ মন্ডল, এরিয়া ম্যানেজার, সিসিডিবি কর্তৃক সরেজমিনে তৈরীকৃত গাছ-পালা ও শস্যের ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিবর্গের তালিকা আকার ভেদে বিভিন্ন ধরণের গাছপালার ক্ষতির পরিমান ও শস্যের বাজার মূল্য কমিটির নিকট উপস্থাপন করেন। সদস্য সচিব কমিটিকে অবহিত করেন যে, উপস্থাপিত গাছপালা ক্ষতির মূল্য ও শস্যের মূল্য ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত এলাকার প্রায় দশ(১০) জন বিভিন্ন পেশার লোকদের সাথে সরাসরি কথা বলে তাদের কাছ থেকে প্রাপ্ত তথ্য উপাত্তের ভিত্তিতে গড় মূল্য উপস্থাপন করা হল।



ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিগণ যাতে ন্যায্য মূল্য পায়, সেজন্য কমিটি কর্তৃক বাজার মূল্য নির্ধারণের ক্ষেত্রে উপস্থাপিত বাজার মূল্যকে গ্রহণযোগ্য বলে বিবেচনা করেন এবং কমিটির সকল সদস্যবৃদ্দ একমত পোষণ করেন। সেই মোতাবেক ০৮/০২/২০১৬ ইং তারিখে PVAT মূল্য নির্ধারণী সভা অনুষ্ঠিত হয় এবং সভায় সর্ব সম্মতিক্রমে উক্ত বাজার মূল্যকে অর্থাৎ গাছ-পালা ও শস্যের ক্ষতিপূরণের মূল্য ও ক্ষতিপূরণ সংক্রান্ত চূড়ান্ড মূল্য নির্ধারণ করা হয়।

সভায় আর কোন আলোচনা না থাকায় সভাপতি উপস্থিত সকলকে পুনরায় ধন্যবাদ জানিয়ে সভার সমাপ্তি ঘোষণা করেন।

> মোঃ মোবারক হোসেন সিনিয়র সহকারী প্রকৌশলী,এলজিইডি ও আহবায়ক, পিভিএটি, পিএসএসডব্রিশুউআর্এসপি,চট্টগ্রাম।

অনুলিপি সদয় অবগতির জন্য প্রেরণ করা হইল:

- ১। জেলা প্রশাসক, চট্টগ্রাম ।
- ২। প্রকল্প পরিচালক, পিএসএসডব্লিউআরএসপি, এলজিইডি ভবন, আগা্রগাঁও, ঢাকা।
- ৩। নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী,এলজিইডি চট্টগ্রাম ।
- 8। উপজেলা প্রকৌশলী, এলজিইডি, লোহাগাড়া, চউগ্রাম।
- টিম লিভার, সিসিডিবি, পিএসএসভব্লিউআরএসপি, ৮৮ সেনপাড়া পর্বতা, মিরপুর-১০, ঢাকা-১২১৬।

পরিশিষ্ট "ক"

সম্পদের মূল্য নির্ধারক পরামর্শ দলের সদস্যদের নামের তালিকা ও সাক্ষর:-

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পদবী	স্বাক্ষর
> 1	জনাব মোঃ মোবারক হোসেন	সিনিয়র সহকারী প্রকৌশলী, নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলীর কার্যালয় এলজিইডি, চট্টগ্রাম।	ক্রিনের প্রেক্তির ক্রিনের সক্ষারী প্রকৌশ লিবাহী প্রকৌশলীর কার্যান প্রতাজিইডি, চট্টগ্রাম।
٤١	জনাব সমর কুমার দাস	অতিরিক্ত ভূমি অধিগ্রহন কর্মকর্তা, জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়, চট্টগ্রা ম।	সমর কুমার দাশ অভিরিক্ত ভূমি অধিগ্রহন কর্মকর্তা জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয় চট্টঝাম
91	জনাব মোঃ হাবিব উল্লাহ মন্ডল	এরিয়া ম্যানেজার, সিসিডিবি, পিএসএসডব্লিউআরএসপি, ঢাকা।	(Md. Habib Ullah Mondall Area Manager CCDB-PSSWRSP

"সম্পদ মূল্যনিধারক পরামর্শ দল" এর

প্রত্যায়ন পত্র

অংশগ্রহণ মূলক ক্ষ্রদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্পের আওতায় চট্টগ্রাম জেলার লোহাগাড়া উপজেলাধীন চাম্বি উপ-প্রকল্পের রাবার ডেম কাজে ক্ষতিগ্রন্থদের ক্ষতিপূরনের লক্ষ্যে গঠিত (Property Valuation Advisory Team- PVAT) কমিটির বর্তমান বাজার মূল্য যাচাই পূর্বক কমিটির সদস্যগন একমত হয়ে স্বাক্ষর করেন।

अपना अधिव

সদস্য সাচব সম্পদ মূল্যনির্ধারক পরামর্শ দল

(Md. Habib Ullah Mondal) Area Manager CCDB-PSSWRSP সদস্য সদস্য সম্পদ মূল্যনির্ধারক প্রামর্শ দল

সমর কুমার দাশ অতিরিক্ত ভূমি অধিগ্রহন কর্মকর্তা জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয় চউগ্রাম আহবায়ক

সম্পদ মৃল্যনির্ধারক পরামর্শ দল

অংশ্যহণ মূলক স্মূদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকক্সের আওতায় চামি খাল উপ-প্রকল্পের রাবার ডেম নির্মাণ কাজের ক্ষতিগস্থদের ক্ষতি পূরণের লক্ষ্যে ধরন অনুযায়ী গাছের বর্তমান বাজার মূল্য ও প্রতি শতাংশ শস্য/ফসলের বাজার মূল্য তালিকা ঃ

ইউনিয়নঃ চুনতি

উপজেলা ঃ লোহাগাড়া

জেলাঃ চ্ট্রথাম

1	शांतकत बांध	বৃক্ষের আকার ও মূল্য	বৃক্ষের আকার ও মূল্য	বৃক্ষের আকার ও মূল্য	त्रक्त पाकात ७ मृना
	אור אאסוו.	চারা	বৃদ্ধ্য	मायाति	বড়
^	আকাশমনি	\$00.00	\$00.00	00.000	00.0000
N	ব্যুম		\$00.00	\$40.00	\$00.00

লামর পারমান (শতাংশ)	(শতাংশ) শস্য/ফসল (প্রতি শতাংশ)

সম্পদ মূল্যনির্ধারক পরামর্শ দল

(Md. Habib Ullah Mondal) Area Manager CCDB-PSSWRSP

সম্পদ মূল্যানির্বারক পরামর্শ দূল সমর কুমার দাশ অতিরিক্ত ভূমি অঞ্চিহন কর্মকর্তা জেলা প্রশামকের কার্যলিয়

সম্পদ মূল্যনিধারক পরামর্শ দল

অংশগ্রহনমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্পের আওতায় চাম্বি খাল উপ-প্রকল্পের রাবার ডেম নির্মাণ কাজের ক্ষত্রিজদের ক্ষৃতি পূরণের লক্ষ্যে শস্যের মূল্যে নির্ধারণঃ

,		1	1	Ι		ı	1	1			1	
	म्बद्र											
জেলা ঃ চটুয়াম	মোট মূল্য	9800.00	9800.00	4800.00	\$\$\$00.00	००.००५७४	००.०००,००	33300.00	33300.00	००.००कहर		
त्क्रमा १	প্রতি শতাংশ সবজির উৎপাদন মূল্য	00.00	00.00	00.000	00.000	00.000	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00		
	মোট জমির পরিমান (শতাংশ)	%	%	%	O.A.	O.A.	0,4	ဝ ရှ	9	, ,	2000	শিলিরর সহভোগ্ন থকোশক। নির্বায়ী প্রফৌশলীর কার্যালয় এলজিইটি, চট্টগ্রাম।
	জেলা	ফারীন	চটুগ্রাম	মট্রাম	ফুল্রাম	মুগ্রাম	ফুতাম	চট্টগ্রাম	চট্টগ্রাম	চ্ট্রতাম	9558	শিক্ষিত্র সহ নির্বাপ্ত প্রক্রে এলজিই
হাগড়া	है भरकना	লোহাগাড়া	লোহাগাড়া	লোহাগাড়া	লোহাগাড়া	লোথাগাড়া	লোহাগাড়া	লোহাগাড়া	লোহাগাড়া	লোহাগাড়া		
্ব উপজেলা ঃ লোহাগড়া	ইউনিয়ন	(D)	1	<u>মূ</u>	হু ব	ভীশ্	ক্র	জুদুর	হুনতি	হুনতি		8
EN CH	লাম	শারকা	নারকা	শারকা	শারকা	শারকা	নারক্র	শারক	नाहिका	পানাত্রশা	2	ার দাশ ধ্যিহন কর্মকর্ভা কর কার্যালয়
	মাতার নাম	মোজফা বেগম	মোস্তফা বেগম	মেম্ভিফা বেগম	থাজেরা থাতুন	মরিয়ম বেগম	মরিয়ম বিবি	ছকিমা বেগম	শালেকা বেগম	মাহামুদা খাতুন	(A)	সমূধ কুমাগ্ন দাশ অভিরিক্ত ভূমি অধিগ্রহন কর্মকর্ভা জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়
	পিতার নাম	মৃত গুনুময়া সিকদার	মৃত গুনুময়া সিকদার	মৃত গুনুময়া সিকদার	কবির আহমদ	মৃত আবদুর রহমান	মৃত বশির আহম্দেদ	ছিদিক আহমদ	ফয়েজের রহমান	জাগিরি মিয়া	St.	205 C in Mondai) ager.
ইউনিয়ন ঃ চুনত্তি	নাম	আৰুল মান্নান সিকদার	মোজার হোছাইন সিকদার	ছাইদুল আলম সিকদার	আবসুল আলীম	আবদুর রহিম	মুহামদ ফরিদুল ইসলাম	মুঃ মমতাজ উদ্দীন	ছালে আহামদ	আধুল মালেক	Smiles 1	(Md Habib Ullah Mondal) Area Manager. CCDB-PSSNAPSD
क्ष	জমক ন্	^	N	9	∞	V	Ð	ď	ط	A		

অংশগ্রহনমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্পের আওতায় চাধি খাল উপ-প্রকল্পের রাবার ডেম নির্মাণ কাজের ক্ষতিগ্রন্তদের 'ক্ষতি পূরণের লক্ষ্যে শস্যের মূল্যে নির্ধারণঃ

क्र

	मंखवा								
জেলা ঃ চট্টথাম	মোট মূল্য	8880,00	4800,00	22200.00		00.00482	00.0008%	०० ०० ०० ०० ०० ४ ११ ०० ०० ०० ४	28700.00 94800.00 94800.00
. जना	প্রতি শতাংশ সবজির উৎপাদন মূল্য	00.000	00.00	00.000		090.00	09.00	5 5 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	মোট জমির পরিমান (শতাংশ)	x	8	o _න		80	0 0 0	© & Ø	© 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	জেলা	ফ্রন্থাম	চট্টগ্রাম	ফুলুদ		মুদ্রগ্রাম	মুহুগ্রাম মুহুগ্রাম	মুহুতাম মুহুতাম মুহুতাম	মুহুতাম মুহুতাম মুহুতাম
হাগড়া	উপজেলা	লোহাগাড়া	লোহাগাড়া	লোহাগাড়া		লোহাপাড়া	লোহাগাড়া লোহাগাড়া	লোহাগাড়া	লোহাপাড়া লোহাপাড়া লোহাপাড়া
উপজেলা ঃ লোহাগড়া	ইউনিয়ন	ঠুশতি	ঠান্ত	रूनिङ		الم الم	<u>जि</u>	9 by 5	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
西外	न्याय	নারিকা	শারকা	নারকা		শারিকা	নারিকা বাগানপাড়া	নারিকা বাগানপাড়া নারিকা	নারক বাগানপাড়া নারকা
	মাতার নাম	মৃত সোনাজান	মৃত জরিনা থাতুন	अप्रज आरुक	7	भूष जित्राकुत	মৃত স্বত মৃত সোলাপজা	মূত	প্রতিষ্ঠান করি কাম করি কাম করে ক্রমন করে ক্রমন করে ক্রমন করে
	পিতার নাম	মৃত আজম উল্লাহ	মৃত আজম উলাহ	অপুল জব্বার		মুত আবুল কাশেম			
ইউনিয়ন ঃ চুনতি	নাম	নোঃ পেটাল	মোঃ ইসলাম	ফরাজুর রহমান		শহিদুর আলম	ম্		
श्रम	ক্রেমিক শং	2	2	X		2			

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मिनवड मरक्षि ब्रिक्मेन्से निवी थरकोन्तीत कार्याला प्रमाधेदेशि, छेवाम।

> সমূর কুমার দাশ অভিরিক্ত ভূমি ভ্রমিগ্রহন কর্মকর্তা জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয় চট্টগ্রাম

> > (Md. Habib Ullah Mondal) Area Manager CCDB-PSSWRSP

শুন্ধাহণ মূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্পের আওতায় চাম্বি খাল উপ-প্রকল্পের রাবার ডেম নির্মাণ কাজে গাছের ক্ষতিগস্থ ব্যক্তিদের ক্ষতি পূরণের মূল্য তালিকা

2200 त्यारे ग्रेका 26000 93000 ००न्र (%00) क्रिल्यं र्ना त्याउँ गिका 24000 (0000) 80000 28000 000000 80000 28000 >400 22000 5000 8000 3600 (000 000 वकक मद 0000 3000 বৰ্ণমান বাজার 0000 3000 0000 0000 2000 8000 200 300 200 >40 200 200 জেলা ঃ মট্রথাম र्कि अश्या 20 80 30 20 80 80 20 20 000 N ∞ ∞ و d আকার/ধরণ মকার মাঝার মকারি ক্ষতি গ্ৰন্থ 14/14 ছোট (3) ক্ষেট ছোট 10. S. 5. ठांदा ठाडा 515 इक् ३६ আকাশমন আকাশমন আকাশমন আক্ৰাক্ৰান আকাশমন আকাশমন আকাশমন र र र र र বাকাশ্যান আকাশমনি আকাশমনি वृत्कत्र नाम *\overline{\sigma} , E ক্ষতিগ্ৰন্থ চুনতি, থানাঃ লোহাগাড়া, চুনতি, থানাঃ লোহাগাড়া, চুনতি, থানাঃ লোহাগাড়া, গ্ৰামঃ পানত্ৰিশা , পোষ্টঃ এমচরহাট, ইউনিয়নঃ এমচরহাট, ইউনিয়নঃ গ্ৰামঃ জয়নগর, পোষ্টঃ জমচরহাট, ইউনিয়নঃ গ্ৰামঃ নারিকা, পোষ্টঃ উপজেলা ঃ লোহাগড়া জেলাঃ চট্টগ্রাম জেলাঃ চ্ট্রগ্রাম জেলাঃ চট্টগ্রাম ठिकाना ইসলাম খাতুন অলীমা যাতুন লায়লা বেগম মতার নাম মোহামদ হাশেম সূত রমজান থালী পিতার নাম/স্বামী মৃত সোলতান व रित्र রিজুয়ারা বেগম সালেহ আহমেদ धायुत द्रश्निम ক্ষতিগ্ৰহের নাম ইউনিয়ন ঃ চুনতি ক্রিক ^ N 9 5

সমূর কুমার দাশ সমর কুমার দাশ অভিরিক্ত ভূমি অধিগ্রহন কর্মকর্ভা জেনা প্রশাসকের কার্যলয়

(2mm/s/20)

(Md. Habíb Ullah Mondal) Area Manager CCDB-PSSWRSP

সিনিয়র স্**হকারী থক্রিশলী** নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলীর কার্যালয় _এলাজইটিত, চট্টগ্রাম। CACON STAN

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চট্টবাম

উংশ্চাহণ মূলক স্কুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকঞ্কের আওতায় চামি খাল উপ-প্রকল্পের রাবার ডেম নির্মাণ কাজে গাছের ক্ষতিমস্থ ব্যক্তিদের ক্ষতি পূরণের মূল্য তালিকা

इडिनिर	ইউনিয়ন ঃ চুনতি			উপজেলা ঃ লোহাগড়া			জেলা ঃ মট্রশ্রাম	টুয়াম				
ক্রমিক ন্	ক্ষতিগ্ৰন্থের নাম	পিতার নাম/স্বামী	মাতার নাম	ঠিকাশা	ক্ষডিগস্থ বৃক্টের নাম	ক্ষতি গ্ৰস্থ ব্দেদ্ধ আকার/ধরণ	ठ्टभन्द म श्था	বৰ্তমান বাজার একক দর	মোট টাকা	फालंड मृना (७०%)	মোট টাকা	তি ১
				গ্রামঃ জয়নগর, পোষ্টঃ	আকাশমনি	মু ১	9	0000	24000			
α	जारबायाचा (वश्रुप	ত্রতার ভারতার	लाशली विश्वय	জমচরহাট, ইউনিয়নঃ	আকাশমনি	याद्याति	a.	0000	38400			
0	7,		7,	চুনতি, থানাঃ লোহাগাড়া,	আকাশমনি	ন্ত্ৰ	∞	3000	900A			
				ন।মেন্ত %।৮৯°	আকাশমনি	गन्ना	20	200	2000		42400	
			-	গ্রামঃ পানতিশা , পোষ্টঃ	আকাশমনি	ত্ব জ	N	0000	23000			
٥	MAD TABLE		ALCON CONT.	এমচরহাট, ইউনিয়নঃ	আকাশমনি	মাঝারি	d,	0000	3,2000			
j	7, 7	7	7,	চুনতি, থানাঃ লোহাগাড়া,	আকাশমনি	ক্লে	σ.	\$000	>8000			
	*			জেলাঃ চট্টগ্রাম	আকাশমনি	চারা	⊹	200	\$00		48400	
	-		মোট				250				००१४६०	

Child Sign

শিসিয়র সহকারী এক্রেশিলী নির্বায় বকোশলীর ক্রিলয় নার্বায় বকোশলীর ক্রিশা

সমর কুমার দাশ অভিনিক্ত ভূমি অধিয়হন কর্মকর্ভা জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয় চট্টপ্রাম

(Md. Habib Ullah Mondal) Area Manager CCDB-PSSWRSP

Jamys B

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Annex - 6: List of APs of Chambi Khal Subproject Rabar Dem/ Bridge Construction Who will get Compensation for loss of their Trees

Re rks																							
Total Tk.					00	00096	2			71000				00966				51500				54500	0 372600
30% Fruit s Valu																							0
Compen 30% sation Fruit S Amount S Tk Valu	28000	20000	1500	8000	0009	2500	12000	14000	40000	2000	24000	35000	40000	009	18000	24500	8000	1000	12000	28000	14000	200	372600
Market Price Of Trees	3500	2000	100	200	150	100	6000	3500	2000	100	6000	3500	2000	100	6000	3500	2000	100	0009	3500	2000	100	
Qua	8	25	15	40	40	25	2	4	20	20	4	10	20	9	3	7	4	10	2	8	7	9	315
Size of Trees	Medium	Small	Chara	Big	Medium	Small	Big	Medium	Small	Chara	Big	Medium	Small	Chara	Big	Medium	Small	Chara	Big	Medium	Small	Chara	
Name of Trees	Akasmoni Medium	Akasmoni	Akasmoni	Bamboo	Bamboo	Bamboo	Akasmoni	Akasmoni	Akasmoni Small	Akasmoni	Akasmoni Big	Akasmoni	Akasmoni Small	Akasmoni	Akasmoni Big	Akasmoni	Akasmoni Small	Akasmoni	Akasmoni Big	Akasmoni	Akasmoni Small	Akasmoni	
Zilla			puopottid	o lineagon g				Crossetti Charles I is a second Charles	Cilitagorig			puoto #i4	Cilitagong			publitude de	o lilitago i g			Crossition Chairtage	o ilitagolig		
Upazilla			propertied grapes I itemid	200				, chodo l	Loragara	+		oropodo I				topological isometry account.	Loragara			Chocho	Loragara		
Union			Chinati					ihundi	Cluria			itoning	Clura			itonid	Cluman			ihoninati	O Idila		
Village			Morisho	2000	*			Dantricha	Lalinisia			Topouro!	Joynagai			TODOCC, CO.	Joynagai			Dantricha	Laimisia		TOTAL TAKA
Mother Name	S = -		Islam	Khatun				Alima	Khatun			Layla	Begum			Layla	Begum			Rabya	Begum		OT
Father/ Husband's Name			L/ Soltan	Ahmed				L/ Ramzan	Ali			Mohammod	Hasem Begur			H/ Shomsul Layla	Alom				Ahomod		
Name of HH Head												Rizuara	Begum										
ID No.		- 4	1546222#0001	00047770401				1546323#0003 Abdur Bashid	1340224			1546222#0003 Rizuara	1340222#0003			15/62222#0004	Begum			15/6222#0005	Begum		

Annex - 7: List of APs of Chambi Khal Subproject Rabar Dem/ Bridge Construction Who will get Compensation for loss of their Crops

Remar																	
Total Price	7400	7400	7400	29600	29600	29600	22200	22200	29600	4440	7400	22200	14800	29600	7400	14800	285,640
Value of Vegetable Produce per Dec.	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	
Total affect ed land (dec.)	20	20	20	08	80	80	09	09	80	12	20	09	40	80	20	40	772
Zilla	Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong	
Upazila	Lohagara	Lohagara	Lohagara	Lohagara	Lohagara	Lohagara	Lohagara	Lohagara	Lohagara	Lohagara	Lohagara	Lohagara	Lohagara	Lohagara	Lohagara	Lohagara	
Union	Chunati	Chunati	Chunati	Chunati	Chunati	Chunati	Chunati	Chunati	Chunati	Chunati	Chunati	Chunati	Chunati	Chunati	Chunati	Chunati	
Village	Narisha	Narisha	Narisha	Narisha	Narisha	Narisha	Narisha	Narisha	Pantrisha	Narisha	Narisha	Narisha	Narisha	Baganpara	Narisha	Pantrisha	
Mother Name	Mostofa Begum	Mostofa Begum	Mostofa Begum	Hazera Khatun	Morioum Begum	Morioum Bibi	Sokima Begum	Shaleka Begum	Mahamuda Khatun	L/ Sonajan	L/ Jorina Khatun	Somon Khatun	L/ Sirazur	L/ Golapja	Morioum Khatun	L/ Somon Khatun	Total
Father/Husban ds Name	L/ Gunumia Sikder	L/ Gunumia Sikder	L/ Gunumia Sikder	Kobir Ahomod	L/ Abdur Rahman	L/ Boshir Ahommed	Siddique Ahomod	Foyzer Rahman	Zagiri Mia	L/ Azom Ullah	L/ Azom Ullah	Abdul Jobbar	L/ Abul Kashem	H/ Abdul Malek	L/ Abdur Rahman	L/ Moha Ismail	
Name	1546222#0006 Sikder Sikder				- 572					Md. Petal	Md. Islam	Foyzur Rahman	Shohidur Alom				
SI No	1546222#0006	Mokter 1546222#0007 Hossain Sikder	1546222#0008 Saidul Alom Sikder	1546222#0009 Abdul Alim	1546222#0010 Abdur Rahim	1546222#0011 Foridul Islam	1546222#0012 Md. Momtaj Uddin	1546222#0013 Sale Ahamod	1546222#0014 Abdul Malek	1546222#0015 Md. Petal	1546222#0016 Md. Islam	1546222#0017 Foyzur	1546222#0018 Shohidur	1546222#0019 Begum	1546222#0020 Mohammod	1546222#0021 Meher Ali	

Annex - 8: Chambi Khal Subproject under PSSWRSP Summary List of Affected Persons with Entitlement

1546222#0001 Saleh Ahmed	, mon	Father's/Husbands		7.0115.4	Compe	Type of Compensation	Amount	Vulnarable	Total Compensat Remark	Remark
1546222#0001 Saleh 1546222#0002 Abdur	Na E	Name	Momer Name	VIIIage	Tree (Tk.)	Crops (Tk.)	Sapling	Amount	ion Amount (Tk)	ø
1546222#0002 Abdur	Saleh Ahmed	L/ Soltan Ahmed	Islam Khatun	Narisha	00096				00'00096	
	Rashid	L/ Ramzan Ali	Alima Khatun	Pantrisha	71000				71000.00	
1546222#0003 Rizuara Begum	ra Begum	Mohammod Hasem	Layla Begum	Joynagar	00966				00.00966	
1546222#0004 Anowara Begum	ara Begum	H/ Shomsul Alom	Layla Begum	Joynagar	51500			+	51500.00	
1546222#0005 Saleha Begum	a Begum	Siddique Ahomod	Rabya Begum	Pantrisha	54500				54500.00	
1546222#0006 Abdul Mannan Sikder	Mannan Sikder	L/ Gunumia Sikder	Mostofa Begum Narisha	Narisha		7400			7400.00	
1546222#0007 Mokter Hossain		Sikder L/ Gunumia Sikder	Mostofa Begum Narisha	Narisha		7400			7400.00	
1546222#0008 Saidul	Saidul Alom Sikder	L/ Gunumia Sikder	Mostofa Begum Narisha	Narisha		7400			7400.00	
1546222#0009 Abdul Alim	Alim	Kobir Ahomod	Hazera Khatun	Narisha		29600			29600.00	
1546222#0010 Abdur Rahim	Rahim	L/ Abdur Rahman	Morioum Begum	Narisha		29600			29600.00	
1546222#0011 Nohan	Mohamod Foridul Islam	L/ Boshir Ahommed	Morioum Bibi	Narisha		29600			29600.00	
1546222#0012 Md. Md.	Md. Momtaj Uddin	Siddique Ahomod	Sokima Begum	Narisha		22200			22200.00	
1546222#0013 Sale A	Sale Ahamod	Foyzer Rahman	Shaleka Begum Narisha	Narisha		22200			22200.00	
1546222#0014 Abdul Malek	Malek	Zagiri Mia	Mahamuda Khatun	Pantrisha		29600			29600.00	
1546222#0015 Md. Petal	etal	L/ Azom Ullah	L/ Sonajan	Narisha		4440			4440.00	
1546222#0016 Md. Islam	lam	L/ Azom Ullah	L/ Jorina Khatun	Narisha		7400			7400.00	
1546222#0017 Foyzur Rahmar	r Rahman	Abdul Jobbar	Somon Khatun	Narisha		22200			22200.00	
1546222#0018 Shohid	Shohidur Alom	L/ Abul Kashem	L/ Sirazur	Narisha		14800			14800.00	
1546222#0019 Nur Aysha Begum	/sha Begum	H/ Abdul Malek	L/ Golapja	Baganpara		29600			29600.00	

Annex - 8: Chambi Khal Subproject under PSSWRSP Summary List of Affected Persons with Entitlement

					Typ	Type of	Amount		Total	
SN C	o Me	Father's/Husbands	Mother Name	Villago	Compe	Compensation	J	Vulnarable	Vulnarable Compensat Remark	Remark
2		Name	allocated reality		Tree Crops	Crops	Sanling	Amount	Amount ion Amount	ø
					(Tk.)	(Tk.)	Guldan		(Tk)	
1546222#0020	546222#0020 Mohammod Jokriya	L/ Abdur Rahman	Morioum Khatun	Narisha		7400			7400.00	
1546222#0021 Meher Al	Meher Ali	L/ Moha Ismail	L/ Somon Khatun	Pantrisha		14800			14800.00	
		Total Tk.			372600 285640	285640			658240.00	