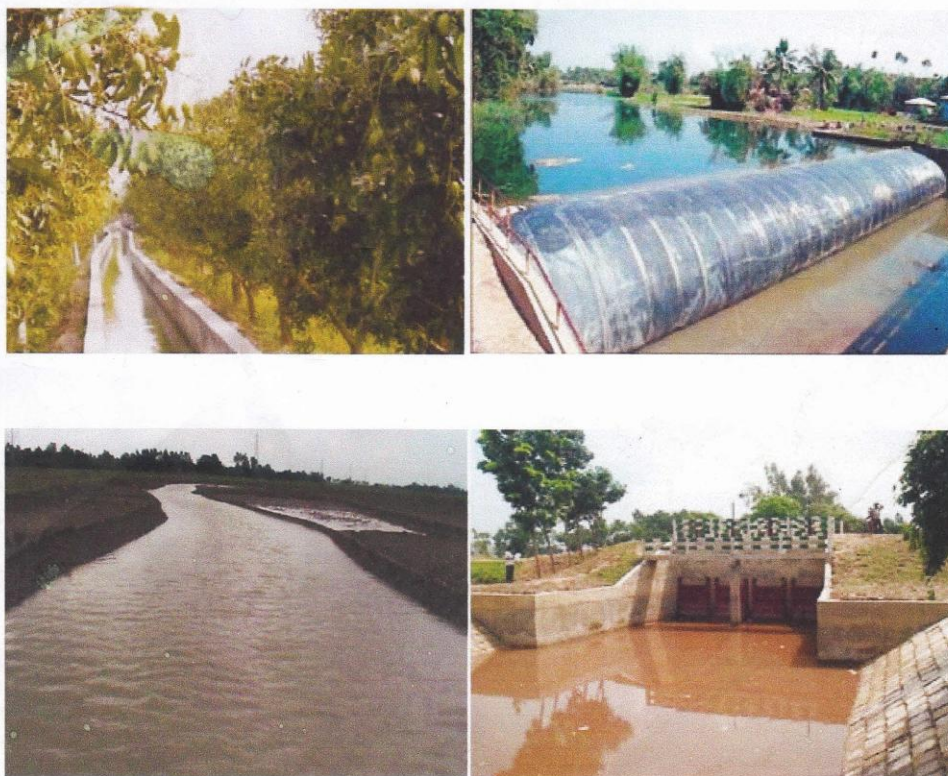


Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
Local Government Division
LGED, Bhaban, Sher-e Bangla Nagar, Agargaon, Dhaka.

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

Resettlement Plan for Hangor Khal Subproject
Lohagara, Chittagong



October-2015

Prepared by:



CHRISTIAN COMMISSION FOR DEVELOPMENT IN BANGLADESH (CCDB)

Street Address:

88, Senpara Parbatta, Mirpur-10, Dhaka-1216.

Mailing Address: G.P.O. BOX-367, DHAKA, BANGLADESH.

Phone: 9020170-3-Ext: 25,31,46 * Fax: (880-2) 9020227.

**Resettlement Plan for Hangor Khal Canal/Khal Subproject
October-2015**

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

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

Prepared by:



CHRISTIAN COMMISSION FOR DEVELOPMENT IN BANGLADESH

Street Address:

88, Senpara Parbatta, Mirpur-10, Dhaka-1216.

Mailing Address: G.P.O. BOX-367, DHAKA, BANGLADESH.

Phone: 9020170-3-Ext: 25,30,46 * Fax: (880-2) 9020227.

*** Email: ccdbresettlement@yahoo.com, ccdb@bangla.net**

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 Hangor Khal Subproject area is located at Padua Union in Lohagara Upazila of Chittagong District. This subproject consists of the construction of (25mX4.0m) a Rubber dam cum-road Bridge (25mX4.0m) on Khas/Government land and re-excavation of 1.20 km silted canal/Khal on Khas/Government land. All the project areas are surrounded by agricultural land. The Rubber Dam cum-road bridge conserving water which increase the soil moisture content in the adjoining of farm land and the protect of command area from flooding through Sangu River through Chimbuk hill tract during the monsoon and the re-excavated canal/Khal will principally serve the drainage purpose.

The proposed subproject has a gross benefited area of 1200 hectare with a net benefited area of 1000 hectare. To a large extent the khal is silted, leading to extensive drainage problem. Re-excavation of 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, it is to be reconstructed on khas/Government land to protect the area from flood water through Sangu River during the monsoon.

The intervention will not require any land acquisition, because all the project activities will be on khas/government land. But due to siltation of the khal, some people took the opportunity to use the bed of the canal/khal for various purposes. However, due to the re-excavation of khal/canal, about 6 households with a population of 28 will lose their present right of using canal bed for 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 are only one homestead losers on khas land. The compensation for structures will be given to the owners. So no relocation of residential / business structures is required as all of them are on khas land. 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 6 (1 of them will receive compensation for two types of losses). AHs will receive compensation at the market value of the crops and other properties as assessed by Property Valuation Assessment Team (PVAT). As most of the AHs 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 (AHs) 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 through the WMCA 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. While 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 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 which will improve their socioeconomic condition. No works under any contract awarded under the subproject will be commenced until all the required compensation payment are available 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 =(25mx4.0m);
- Length of the canal/khal to be re-excavated=1.20 km;
- Area to be irrigated after re-excavation of khal/canal and construction Rubber dam cum-road Bridge =1000 hectare;
- Number of households within the subproject command area=1200;
- Number of households expected to be directly benefited=770;
- Number of households to be affected by construction of Rubber dam cum-road Bridge and re-excavation of canal/khal =6 (Only tree = 4, only crops =0, only homestead =1, tree + homestead = 0, and tree + crop = 1)
- Among the 6 APs, 1 is female;
- 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;
- Crops compensation per decimal=Tk.700. as has been determined by the PVAT and total amount of compensation= Tk.14,000;
- Compensation for trees no fruit values = Tk.1,48,400;
- Cost of saplings = Tk. 2500.00;
- Compensation for structures= Tk. 15000;
- EP files, stationery and other miscellaneous costs=Tk.1200; and
- Total compensation and miscellaneous cost of RAP implementation=Tk.1,81,100.

RESETTLEMENT PLAN FOR ADABARIA SUBPROJECT

Table of Contents:

Page No:

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION	1
1. Project Background	1
2. Description of the Subproject	1
3. Upazila Map Lohagara	
4. Detailed Map of the Subproject	
5. Area and Location	2
6. Socio-economic Survey Results of Beneficiaries	2
B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND DISPLACEMENT	3
1. Subproject Objectives	3
2. Construction Activities	4
3. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement	4
4. Land Use and Settlement Pattern	4
5. Methodology of Data Collection	5
6. Socioeconomic Profile of APs	6
C. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAME WORK AND ENTITLEMENTS	11
1. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Principles	11
2. Entitlement Matrix	12
D. CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE	23
1. Consultation and Stakeholder's Participation	23
2. Grievance Redress Mechanism	23
E. COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING	24
F. RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	25
1. Implementation Schedule	25
2. Monitoring and Evaluation	26
1. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	27
1. Ministry of Local Government, Regional Development and Cooperatives (MOLGRDC)	27
2. Water Management Cooperative Association(WMCA)	28
3. Resettlement Processing Committees/Teams	28

G. ANNEXURE:

Page No:

Annex	1: List of APs of Hangor Khal Subproject (in Bangla)	30-33
Annex	2: Government Office Orders (3 in Bangla)	34-36
Annex	3: PVAT & GRC (in Bangla)	37-41
Annex	4: Property Valuation Report (in Bangla)	42
Annex	5: List of APs of Hangor Khal 3+000 km Silted Canal/Khal re-excavation Subproject	43-46

Abbreviations

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
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

Definitions

- Resettlement Framework (RF)** : 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 2002.
- 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 sub project.

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 Hangor Khal Subproject was conducted in October 2014 under PSSWRSP and the subproject was planned for implementation during 2015. The detailed design (DD) was prepared in February 2015. 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 Hangor Khal Subproject, in brief, is the re-excavation 1.20 km silted canal/khal and construction of Rubber Dam cum Road Bridge both are located at Padua Union of Lohagara Upazila in Chittagong District. The proposed subproject has passed through 6 (six) villages (North Padua, South Padua, Jangle Padua, Dhalibila, Fariaderkul and Andermanik) of which 2 (two) villages (Padua and Fariaderkul) will be affected by re-excavation.

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. Hangor Khal subproject is in Padua Union of Lohagara Upazila in Chittagong District. Location of the subproject area in Upazila Map and Location Map is shown in **Figure-1(a) & Figure-1(b)**. A detail Index Map of the subproject showing land topography, existing infrastructures and planned interventions is provided in **Figure-2**.

Figure-2 (a)

Figure: 1(b)

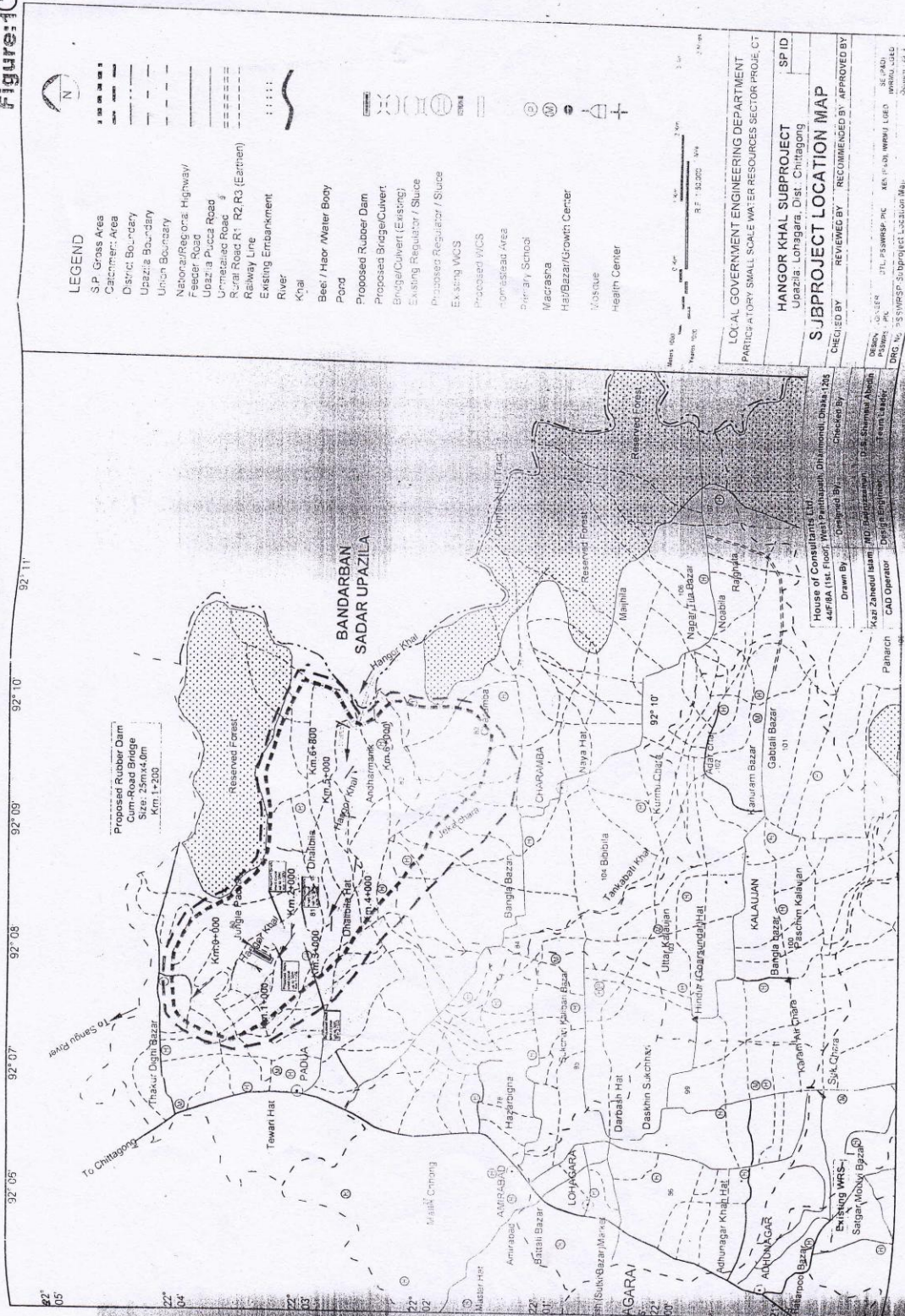


Figure 2

Sheet : 1/2

92°18'

92°17'

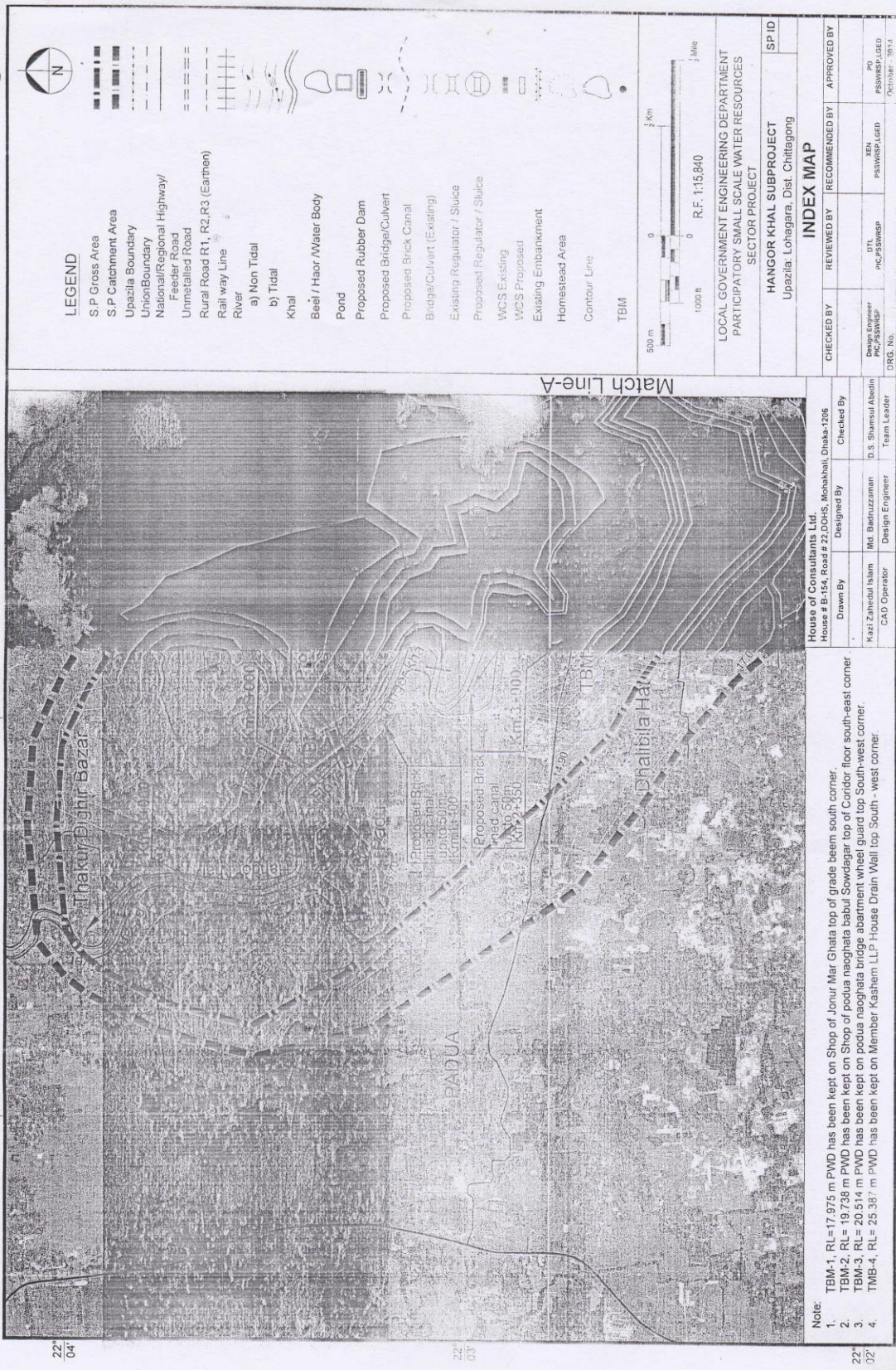


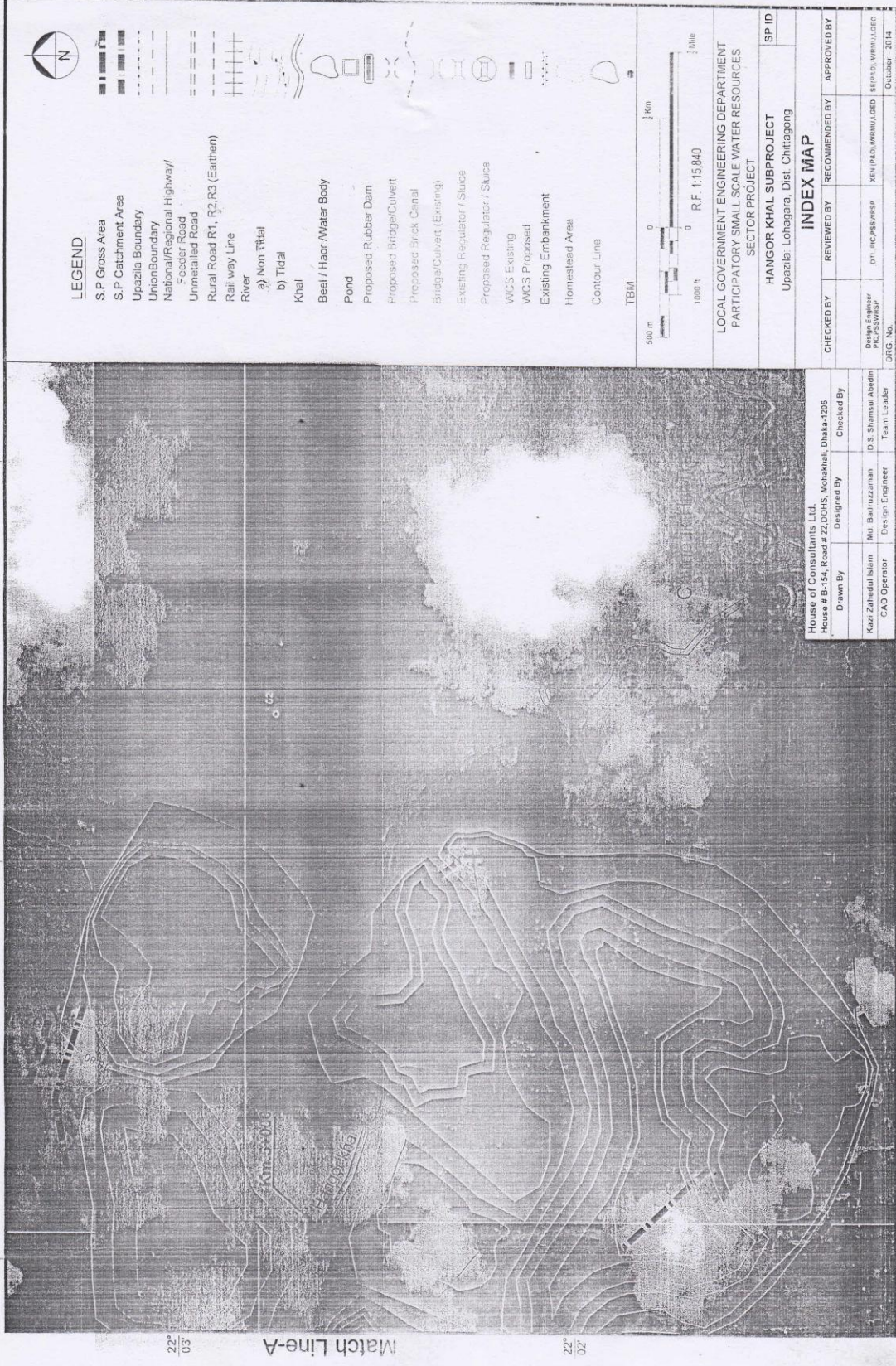
Figure 2

Sheet : 2/2

92°11'

92°10'

92°9'



House of Consultants Ltd.
House # B-154, Road # 22, Dohas, Mohakhali, Dhaka-1206

Drawn By	Designed By	Checked By
Kazi Zahedul Islam	Md. Baizurrazman	D.S. Shamsul Abidin
CAD Operator	Design Engineer	Team Leader

Checked By	Reviewed By	Recommended By	Approved By
Design Engineer M.C. Jassim	D.T. MC. Jassim	DES. (M.C. Jassim)	DES. (M.C. Jassim)
DRG. No.			October 2014

SP ID
HANGOR KHAL SUBPROJECT
Upazila: Lohagara, Dist. Chittagong

INDEX MAP
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
PARTICIPATORY SMALL SCALE WATER RESOURCES
SECTOR PROJECT

RF 1:15,840
0 1000 ft 1 Mile
0 1 km

TBM

3. Area and Location

6. The Hangor Khal Subproject area is located in two village's of Padua Union of Lohagara Upazila under Chittagong District. It is situated in between latitudes 22°01'30" N and 22°04'00";N and Longitudes 92°07'15" E and 92°10'15" E. The sub project is at a distance of about 10 km from Lohagara Upazila. All the sub-project area is surrounded by agricultural land. The re excavation of 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 (25mx4m) across the Hangor Khal will connect the road communication between the sides of the canal.

7. The proposed subproject has a gross total area of 1200 hectare with a net benefited area of 1000 hectare and to a large extent, the khal is silted leading to extensive drainage problem of the area expected to be benefited. Re-excavation of 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 Hangor 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 re-excavation of the Hangor 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 re-excavation of the 1.20 km Hangor Khal with constructing a Rubber dam cum-Road Bridge (25mX4m) across conserving water will increase the soil moisture content in the adjoining farm lands.

4. Socioeconomic Survey Results of Beneficiaries

9. There are 7603 households with an approximate population of 40542 within this subproject area. Average family size is estimate at 5.33. 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 6 (six) villages (North Padua, South Padua, Jangle Padus, Dhalibila Fariaderkul and Andermanik) of Padua union, the total number of PAPs are only 6 from two villages (Padua and Fariaderkul). 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 up-liftment of the area will take place.

10. The number of households within the command area of the subproject is 1200 with a population of 5472 while the directly beneficiary households are 770 with a population of size 3,558 living of 6 villages of Padua union. The average number of people per household is 4.62. Out of the total 770 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 770 benefited 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 1200 hectare of land of which 1000 hectare are expected to be brought under irrigation after the re-excavation of the canal/khal. Moreover, this re- excavated canal will also protect this area from water logging during the monsoon.

12. The findings of focus group discussions showed popular support for the subproject and there was no known opposition to the subproject. There is no social conflict among 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 6 (six) villages (North Padua, South Padua, Jangle Padua, Dhalibila, Fariaderkul and Andermanik) of Padua unions. All the six villages are in Hangor Khal subproject area and are located at Padua union of Lohagara Upazila in Chittagong District. Out of the total 770 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: Households within the Command (Beneficiaries) Area of Hangor Khal Subproject by Land Ownership Category

Category	Number of Households*	Percent
Landless 0.0 to <0.3 hectare	410	53.25%
Marginal 0.2 to 0.5 hectare	93	12.08%
Subtotal	503	65.33%
Small 0.5 to 1.0 hectare	133	17.27%
Medium 1.0 to 2.0 hectare	94	12.21%
Large >2.0 + hectare	40	5.19%
Total	770	100%

Source: Field Survey conducted during the Feasibility Study.

* Total Population in these 770 households=3,558 and 4.62 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

1. Subproject Objectives

16. Local people have requested for constructing a Rubber dam cum-Road Bridge (25mX4m) across the 1.20 km Hangor Khal under Hangor Khal Subproject for conserving water will increase the soil moisture content in the adjoining farm lands, improving the drainage congestion during monsoon /flood period and increasing 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 Hangor Khal subproject:

- Re-excavation of Hangor Khal canal/Khal of 1.20 km; and construction of Rubber dam cum-Road Bridge (25mX4.m);
- Distribution Bo x4 nos;
- Construction of Brick Lined Canal (L=200m);
- Re-sectioning of Bank (Km 1+200 to km 2+300); 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 and at the site of embankment are khas (owned by the Government) land. The proposed intervention will affect only 6 persons of two villages (Padua and Foriaderkul). Total area of khas land being used and cultivated by them is 27.5 decimal of which 20.0 decimal (72.72%) are used for crops, and the rest (27.28%) are under structures and trees. However, due to loss of opportunity to use the khas land, an overall estimated 6 (of them 1 will be affected in two ways: seed bed & trees) households with a population of 28 will be affected. No Commercial Business Enterprises (BEs) will be affected by the subproject. The structure loss support (only one) will be received by the owners of structures. As the structures are on khas land, no relocation of residential or business structures is required. 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 2 villages: Padua and Foriaderkul of Hangor Khal Subproject. The extent of impact varies by location. The villages are located along the sides of khal to be re-excavated. six households of the affected villages will lose access to khas land along with other properties. In other words, the total number of APs is 6. One of them will receive compensation for two types of losses and the distribution of these 6 affected households in relation to category of losses is:

Only tree =4, only crops (seed bed) =0, only homestead =1, tree + homestead = 0, and tree + crop/seed bed = 1.

20. The proposed subproject area comprises of the re-excavation of a silted khal 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 and the proposed sluice gate will protect the area from monsoon flooding.

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 6 APs were included in the Socio-economic Survey (SES). The household heads were interviewed through using a structured questionnaire. One of the 6 APs will receive compensation for two types of losses which has raised the total number of head-wise compensation receivers to 7 from 6. The receiver of compensation for two types of losses is:

Table -2: Who will Receive Compensation for Two Types of Losses

SI No	Name	Father Name	Village	Union	Heads of compensation	Amount of Compensation	Total Taka	Remarks
1	Abdur Rahim	L/ Tozu Mia	Padua	Padua	Tree	14100	28100	
					Crops	14000		
Total Tk. Twenty Eight Thousand One Hundred Only.								

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

Only one APs of one village will get compensation for two types of losses. The total amount of compensation for the one person who will receive compensation for two types of losses is Tk. 28,100; while, the total compensation for all the one AP will be Taka 1,81,100 (including miscellaneous costs; Table-13).

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

SI No.	Name of Village	Union	Affected Households	Percentage	Area of Affected Land (dec)	Average per Household
1	Padua	Padua	3	50	23.50	7.83
2	Foriaderkul	Padua	3	50	4.00	1.33
Total	2		6	100	27.50	4.58

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

- Number of Affected villages is two, and number of beneficiary villages is six. Total beneficiary households is 770; while, the affected households = 6.
- None of the 6 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 6 APs is disabled or will lose more than 10% of their annual income.
- Total population in these 6 households is 28. One of the 6 APs will receive compensation for two types of losses which has raised the number or compensation receivers to 7 from 6 APs.

24. Table-3 shows the distribution of APs (Affected Persons) by village. All the 6 APs come from two villages. In terms of Union, all the APs belong to one Unions, Padua. 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 0.275 acre (2.471 acre = one hectare) which are being cultivated and used by 6 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. 700 per decimal for the crops/seed bed as was determined by the PVAT. It is to be noted that, of the total affected land of 0.275 acre: 0.20 acre is under crops/seed bed, and the rest of 0.075 acre are under structures and 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	Above 10 Dec	Total
1	Padua	2	1	3
2	Foriader Kul	3	-	3
Total	2	5	1	6
Percentage		83.33	16.67	100

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

26. Table-4 clearly reflects that more than 83% affected households will lose their right of cultivating or using khas land to the extent of up to 10 decimal. Average area of khas land to be lost by all of them is 4.58 decimal and none of them will be income vulnerable for losing the right of cultivating/using this area of land. Moreover, none of them will come down below the poverty line because of these losses. Instead, their income will be increased after the re-excavation of canal, 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 6 AHHs with a population of 28. The SES was commissioned in June 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 6 APs are from

2 villages and the number of beneficiary households will be 770 from the six villages, of one union after the re-excavation of canal/khal.

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

SI No	Name of Village	Sex-wise Population						Number of Households
		Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	
1	Padua	7	46.67	7	53.85	14	50	3
2	Foriaderkul	8	53.33	6	46.15	14	50	3
Total	2	15	100	13	100	28	100	6

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

**** All of them will lose their right of using khas land only. On an average, they use 4.58 decimal khas land. Only one will get compensation for two types of losses (seed bed & trees).**

28. Total 28 people from 6 HHs will be affected by the subproject. None of them is title holder. They are using a small portion of the silted khas land of the canal/khal of which 1.20 km in length will be re-excavated. The sex ratio in percentage is male 54% and female 46%. The average HH size is 4.67. Only one of the 6 affected households are headed by female.

Table-6: Identity of Head of Female Headed Households

SI No	SI No. in AP's List	Name of Female Heads	Name of Husbands	Name of Villages
1	.1546214#02	Friroza Khatun	H/L/ Danu Mia	Padua
*One of the 1 affected households is headed by female				

Source: Field Survey conducted by the INGO in August 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 a very small area of khas land only with some establishment on it. 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 meeting). In contrast to it, they will be able to enhance their income through irrigating their own land and this facility will be created after the re-excavation of the canal. Again, the canal will protect their land from water 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	Number of Households by Occupations of Heads of Households					
		Agriculture	Business	Service	Housewife	Others	Total
1	Padua	2	-	0	1	0	3
2	Foriaderkul	1	2	0	0	0	3
Total	2	3	2	0	1	0	6
Percentage		50.00	33.33	0	16.67	0	100

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

30. The primary occupation is again agriculture, the traditional livelihood activity of the national rural population. About 50% of the total 6 (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 50% in the total occupational pattern of the affected 6 households.

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

SI No	Name of Villages	Number of Households in Relation to Annual Income			
		Up to 60,000 (Very Poor)	60,001-72,000 (Poor)	Above 72,000 (Crossed Poor Level)	Total
1	Padua	2	1	-	3
2	Foriaderkul	1	-	2	3
Total	2	3	1	2	6
Percentage		50	16.67	33.33	100

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

31. As per opinions in group discussion, none of the 6 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 re-excavation of canal, 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 Villages	* Number of Members in Relation to NGOs						
		ASA	BRAC	GB	Other NGOs	WMCA	Non Member	Total
1	Padua	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
2	Foriaderkul	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Total	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
Percentage		-	-	-	-	66.67	33.33	6

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

32. Table-9 clearly reflects that for the reasons unknown, NGO coverage among the affected 6 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 66.67% of the 6 APs are members of WMCA, while for the 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	Padua	-	3	-	3
2	Foriaderkul	-	2	1	3
Total	2	0	5	1	6
Percentage		0	83.33	16.67	100

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

33. Over 16.67% of the affected 6 households do not have any kind of latrine, which is the clear reflection of poverty among the affected households. Again, from here it may be said also that some social development activities should also be undertaken in the affected area as the concomitant of poverty reduction activities.

34. It has been mentioned in Table-3 that 6 affected households will lose their right to cultivating or using 0.275 acre silted khas land when the canal/khal will be re-excavated. 20.00 decimal of the 0.275 acre (27.5 decimal) affected land was under crops preparation (one time in a year) and the compensation has been determined at Tk.700 per decimal by the PVAT. So the total amount of compensation for the 20.00 decimal land will be 20.00 decimal × Tk.700= Tk.14,000. On the basis of this compensation rate, the amounts of compensation are calculated for each of the affected persons (of the 6 APs, only one of the affected by crops) 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 of Households in Relation to Amount of income Loss					
		Up to 2000	2001-3000	3001-4000	4001-5000	Above 5000	Total
1	Padua	-	-	-	-	3	3
2	Foriaderkul	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total	2	-	-	-	-	6	6
Percentage		-	-	-	-	100	100

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

35. From Table-11 it can be computed that the average amount of trees, crops and structure is above Tk. 5,000. On loss from the losses an average, they will receive compensation of an amount of Tk. 29,567 within the range of Tk.15,000 and 68,500. As per group discussions, none of the 6 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 re-excavation of the canal/khal which will create irrigation facility during the Boro season and the Rubber dam cum-Road Bridge will 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 6 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;
- (v) People affected will be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation options;
- (vi) Gender equity will be maintained in resettlement planning and implementation;
- (vii) Existing social and cultural institutions of 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;
- (x) People who will be affected indirectly will be facilitated to regain their livelihood and socio-economic status;

- (xi) Participation of the local community will be ensured through incorporating them in different committees involved in planning through implementation process of RP; and
- (xii) The full cost of resettlement will be included in the presentation of Project costs and benefits

41. The subproject resettlement activities will be carried out in consultation with the APs, and all efforts will be made to minimize disruption during the Project implementation. A Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), including a full census will be conducted once the detailed design has been approved. The date of census will be the cut-off date for resettlement benefits; and any encroachers/informal settlers after that date will not be entitled to resettlement benefits. For land title-holders, notification under Section 3 by the DC under the LAA will constitute the cut-off date.

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 taka the compensation is paid through bearer check.

Table 11: Entitlement Matrix and Responsible Implementation Agencies

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

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
2	Loss of Under Water Land (Char land)	Legal owners(s) of land (DCs in case of khas land after legally established AD ⁹ line), the previous private owners of Khas land identified at the time of eroding the land into river/Khal below the AD line as per land rent record	<p>i. As 1 if DC cannot declare the land khas,</p> <p>ii. Case of Khas – cash compensation under CCL to respective DCs without 50% Premium</p> <p>iii. Value of eroded Khas land assessed by PVAT- to the previous owners whose land was recorded</p>	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993	<p>a. Assessment of quantity and quality of land</p> <p>b. Assessment of Market Value</p> <p>c. Assessment of MARV by LMS</p> <p>d. Title Updating</p> <p>e. Payment of CCL</p> <p>f. APs will be fully informed of the entitlements and procedures regarding payment</p> <p>g. Additional cash grant to cover the Replacement Value of land.</p> <p>h. Stamp duty will be due to an EP in case of land purchase within one year of receiving CCL from DCs</p>	<p>a. DC, LGED</p> <p>b. DC, LGED</p> <p>c. EAWMCA/UP</p> <p>d. DC</p> <p>e. DC</p> <p>f. EAWMCA/UP, LGED-CRO</p> <p>g. LGED-CRO/EA</p> <p>h. LGED-CRO/EA</p>

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

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
4	Loss of Access to Cultivate Land By Farmers, Tenant/Sharecroppers including cultivators of Khas land	Farmers, tenants and sharecroppers of the land under contract as identified by the SES to be conducted during implementation of RP	i. Transition Allowance equivalent to one year's net income from the cultivable land to farmer, tenant/sharecropper, based on Market Value of the crops/fish	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance No. II of 1982) & amendment in 1993	<p>a. Individuals identified by the census/SES as Farmer, tenant or sharecropper of land</p> <p>b. Cash grant as determined by assessment will be paid after taking possession of the land</p> <p>c. The legal owner certifies the tenancy</p> <p>d. SES will identify the farmer(cultivator of khas land), tenant/share</p>	<p>a. EAMMCA/UP, LGED</p> <p>b. LGED CRO/EA</p> <p>c. LGED</p> <p>d. LGED</p>

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
5	Loss of Trees/Perennials	Persons with legal ownership of the land where the trees are located and crops are grown at the time of serving final notice or as recorded in the LA award book	<p>i. Compensation at the market value, based on productivity and age of trees and value of the fruit assessed by Property Valuation Assessment Team (PVAT)</p> <p>ii. Additional 30% of assessed value as compensation for fruit bearing trees with timber</p> <p>iii. One time crop of each grown up tree (like banana tree)</p> <p>iv. Tree losers will be encouraged to plant more trees by providing 5 saplings free of cost to each affected households.</p>	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993	<p>a. Assessment of loss and market value of the loss</p> <p>b. Payment of Cash Compensation for the losses</p> <p>c. Additional cash grant to cover the replacement value of the lost tree/perennials (if necessary)</p> <p>d. Owner will be allowed to fell and take the tree and fruits, after payment of compensation</p>	<p>a. DC, LGED</p> <p>b. DC</p> <p>c. LGED</p>

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

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

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

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

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

D. CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

1. Consultation and Stakeholders' Participation

43. Consultation and communication with APs and other stakeholders during the preparation stage of the subprojects 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:

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

47. Prior to using the GRC, all efforts will be made at the Subproject level to reach informal resolution of APs grievances. Only then will the GRC be approached by APs

having grievances. Grievance cases from the APs will be received in the office of the GRC Chairperson. Upon receipt of complaints, the GRC will organize hearings and pass verdicts, which will be formally conveyed to the concerned APs. The GRC will settle the disputes within 15 days of receiving the complaint from APs. If the complaint is not resolved at GRC level, the matter may be referred to the court.

E. COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

48. 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 6 persons (only one of them are using for two purposes). The total land being cultivated and used by them is 27.50 decimals of which 20.00 decimals are under crops (item of compensation), trees are standing on the right of way and their number is counted at 161 (item of compensation) and total area of structures are measured at 80 sft. (one sqm=10.764 sft.). 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, trees + fruits, and structures. As all the compensations are beyond the CCL, the payments will be conducted through the INGO. The total picture of head-wise compensation is in Table-13.

49. Compensations for Structures: Of the 6 APs, only one will be affected by structures in the total area of structures is measured at 80 sft. The total amount of compensation, as determined by the PVAT is (structures value= 12000+ (STG + SRG =25%)= 3000= Tk. 15000. Moreover, the APs will be allowed to take away all the salvageable materials free of cost within the time to be fixed by the Project Executing Agency (PEA). The list of APs is in Annex-1.

50. Compensations for Crops: For crops, the rate is TK. 700 per crop per decimal, as has been determined by the PVAT. So the total amount of compensation for crops will be 20 decimals X 700 = Tk. 14000. It is to be noted that the cash compensation for crops covers the period of forth coming one year which includes not only the standing crops but also the crop seasons of the year yet to come. The list of APs is in Annex-2.

51. Compensation for Trees, Fruits and Saplings: Of the 5 APs, will be affected by trees and the total number of affected trees 161. Its total value, as has been assessed by the PVAT is Tk. 1,48,400. 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 25 saplings (AP=5, each will get 5 saplings, total saplings=5X5=25) =25 saplings X Tk. 100 per sapling= Tk. 2500. So the total amount of compensation for trees= value of trees + value of saplings= Tk. 1,48,400+ 2,500) = Tk 1,50,900. Moreover, the tree owners will be 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-3.

52. Compensation for Business Loss: Not Applicable.

53. 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 x 6 APs = Tk. 1,200.

Table 13: Budget for Compensation and Special Assistance to APs

No.	Description	Number of APs	Rate (TK) *	Amount (TK)
A	Compensation for tress: wood values+ sapling (Para-51)	5	As determined by the PVAT.	1,50,900.00
B	Compensation for structure: value +STG+SRG (Para-49)	1	As determined by the PVAT.	15,000.00
C	Compensation for Crops/ Seedbed (para-50)	1	As determined by the PVAT.	14,000.00
D	Total amount of Compensation			1,79,900.00
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).	6	Tk.200 Per AP	1,200.00
	Grand Total: (D+E)			1,81,100.00

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

54. 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

55. The Project's institutional strengthening and capacity building activities will commence in the first year of the Project; these activities will be gradually tapered off towards Project completion. Subproject Implementation will be conducted following a rolling program over the 7 year life of the Project. RPs will be implemented before the award of civil award contracts. However, the Implementation schedule for subprojects will be prepared considering the possible changes from the Detailed Design and DMS. Time schedule for RP Implementation for this subproject is presented in Table-13.

Table-13: RAP Implementation Schedule of Hangor Khal Subproject

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

2. Monitoring and Evaluation

56. 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).

57. 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:

58. 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.

59. 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.

60. 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)

61. 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):

62. 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.

63. 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:

64. 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)

65. 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)

66. 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

67. 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.

৭ম মূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেটের প্রকল্পের আওতায় হাসর খাল উপ-প্রকল্পের রাবার ডেম/ব্রিজ নির্মান কাজের ক্ষতি গ্রহণের ক্ষতি পূরণের লক্ষ্যে গাছের মূল্য নিধারণঃ

ইউনিয়ন : ৩ নং পদুয়া

উপজেলা : লোহাগড়া

জেলা : চট্টগ্রাম

ক্রমিক নং	ক্ষতিগ্রস্তের নাম	পিতার নাম/স্বামী	মাতার নাম	গ্রামের নাম ও ঠিকানা	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বৃক্ষের নাম	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বৃক্ষের আকার/ধর ণ	বৃক্ষের সংখ্যা	বর্তমান বাজার একক দর	টাকা	ফলের মূল্য (৩০%)	মোট টাকা	মন্তব্য
১	আবদুর রহিম ✓	মৃত. তজু মিয়া	মরিয়ম রৌশনা আজার	গ্রাম- পদুয়া, ডাক- পদুয়া, থানা- লোহাগড়া, জেলা- চট্টগ্রাম	রেইখি	মাকারি	৩	৩৫০০	১০৫০০			
২	দিব্রোজা খাতুন ✓	মৃতঃ মৃতঃ দানু মিয়া	মৃতঃ মোস্তফা খাতুন	গ্রাম- পদুয়া, ডাক- পদুয়া, থানা- লোহাগড়া, জেলা- চট্টগ্রাম	বাঁশ বাঁশ বাঁশ রেইখি রেইখি রেইখি বড় চারা	হেট হেট হেট বড় মাকারি বড় চারা	২৫ ২০ ৩০ ১ ২ ০ ৪	২০০ ১৫০ ১০০ ৫০০০ ৩৫০০ ০ ১০০	৫০০০ ৩০০০ ৩০০০ ৫০০০ ৩৫০০ ০ ৮০০	১৮০০	১৮১০০	
৩	সিরাজুল হক ✓	মৃতঃ মোহাম্মদ সোলাইমান	মৃতঃ ছলিমা খাতুন	গ্রাম- ফরিয়াপের কুল, ডাক- পদুয়া, থানা- লোহাগড়া, জেলা- চট্টগ্রাম	সেউন সেউন সেউন সেউন	বড় মাকারি হেট চারা	২ ৫ ৩০ ২০	৮৫০০ ২৫০০ ১৫০০ ২০০০	৯০০০ ১২৫০০ ৮৫০০০ ৬৮৫০০		২৩৮০০	
৪	মোঃ এনামুল হক ✓	মৃতঃ মোজাফফর আহমদ		গ্রাম- ফরিয়াপের কুল, ডাক- পদুয়া, থানা- লোহাগড়া, জেলা- চট্টগ্রাম	রেইখি	বড় মাকারি	৩ ২	৫০০০ ৩৫০০	১৫০০০ ৩০০০		২২০০০	

৩০/১১/১৫

৩০/১১/১৫

এই মূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্পের আওতায় হাসির খাল উপ-প্রকল্পের রাবার ডেম/ব্রিজ নির্মাণ কাজের ক্ষতি গ্রহণের ক্ষতি প্রণেতার লক্ষ্যে গাছের মূল্য

নিধারণঃ

ইউনিয়ন : ৩ নং পদুয়া

উপজেলা : লোহাগড়া

জেলা : চট্টগ্রাম

ক্রমিক নং	ক্ষতিগ্রস্তের নাম	পিতার নাম/স্বামী	মাতার নাম	গ্রামের নাম ও ঠিকানা	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বৃক্ষের নাম	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বৃক্ষের আকার/ধর ন	বৃক্ষের সংখ্যা	বর্তমান বাজার একক দর	টাকা	ফলের মূল্য (৩০%)	মোট টাকা	মন্তব্য
৫	মোঃ শফিউল ইসলাম	আবুল কাসেম	সায়রা খাতুন	গ্রাম- পদুয়া, ডাক- পদুয়া, থানা- লোহাগড়া, জেলা- চট্টগ্রাম	আম	মাঝারি	২	৩৫০০	৭০০০			
					কাঠাল	মাঝারি	২	২৮০০	৫৬০০			
					সেগুন	ছোট	৫	১৫০০	৭৫০০			
					সেগুন	চারা	৩	১০০	৩০০		২০৪০০	
							১৬১		১৪৮৪০০	০	১৪৮৪০০	

মোট

স্বাক্ষর

স্বাক্ষর

১৫-০১-১৮

প্রকল্প পরিচালক
লোহাগড়া, চট্টগ্রাম

৩১

অংশগ্রহণমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্পের আওতায় হাসর খাল উপ-প্রকল্পের রাবার ডেম/ব্রিজ নির্মাণ কাজের ক্ষতিযন্তদের ক্ষতি পরণের লক্ষ্যে শল্যের মূল্যে নির্ধারণঃ

‘ছক’

ইউনিয়ন : ৩ নং পদুয়া

উপজেলা : লোহাগড়া

জেলা : চট্টগ্রাম

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পিতার নাম	মাতার নাম	গ্রাম	ইউনিয়ন	উপজেলা	জেলা	মোট জমির পরিমান (শতাংশ)	প্রতি শতাংশ সবজির উৎপাদন মূল্য	মোট মূল্য	মন্তব্য
১	আবদুর রহিম ✓	মৃত. তজু মিয়া	মরিয়ম রোশনা আক্তার	পদুয়া	৩ নং পদুয়া	লোহাগড়া	চট্টগ্রাম	২০.০০	৭০০	১৪০০০.০০	

(Signature)

(Signature)

(Signature)
উপ-প্রকল্পের
উ, চট্টগ্রাম।

৩২

অংশগ্রহণ মূলক ক্ষমতার পানি সম্পদ সেक्टर প্রকল্পের আওতায় হাসর খাল উপ-প্রকল্পের রাবার ডেমব্রিজ নির্মাণ কাজের ক্ষতিগ্রস্তদের ক্ষতি পূরণের লক্ষ্যে ঘরের মূল্য নির্ধারণঃ

ইউনিয়ন : ৩ নং পদুয়া				উপজেলা : লোহাগড়া				জেলা : চট্টগ্রাম								
ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পিতা/স্বামীর নাম	মাতার নাম	গ্রাম	ইউনিয়ন	উপজেলা	জেলা	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত জমির পরিমাণ (শতাংশ)	ঘরের আকার ও ধরণ	ঘরের আয়তন মোট বর্গফুঃ	এস এফ টি মূল্য (প্রতি বর্গফুঃ)	মূল্য (টাকা)	স্থানান্তর মূল্য ১২%	প্রতিস্থাপন মূল্য ১২%	মোট মূল্য	মন্তব্য
১	মোহাম্মদ নাজির	আব্দুল মতলব	আনোয়ারা বেগম	ফরিয়াদের কুল, দক্ষিণ পাড়া	৩ নং পদুয়া	লোহাগড়া	চট্টগ্রাম		টিন ৮'x১০' (কাঁচা)	৮০.০০ এস এফ টি	১৫০.০০	১২০০০	১২০০.০০	১৫০০	১৫০০০	
মোট পনেরো শ্রাজোর টাকার সমষ্টি।																
১৫০০০.০০																

ফিটসেল



১১/১১/১৮

একটি

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়
স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ।

উন্নয়ন শাখা-২

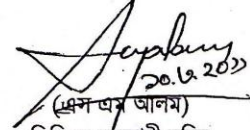
নং-৪৬.০৬৮.০০৪.০০.০০.০০২.২০১১- ১৬০

তারিখঃ- ১০-০৩-২০১১ খ্রিঃ

বিষয় : স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তরের আওতায় বাস্তবায়নাধীন ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্প (৩য় পর্যায়) এর পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়নের জন্য পুনর্বাসন কাঠামো (Resettlement Framework) অনুমোদন।

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

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ে সূত্রোক্ত স্মারকের প্রেক্ষিতে নির্দেশক্রমে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে এশীয় উন্নয়ন ব্যাংক (ADB) এর আর্থিক সহায়তায় স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নাধীন অংশগ্রহনমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্প (৩য় পর্যায়) এর পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনা (Resettlement Plan) যথাযথভাবে বাস্তবায়নের নিমিত্ত প্রস্তাবিত পুনর্বাসন কাঠামো (Resettlement Plan) টি এ বিভাগ কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত হয়েছে।


(এস এম আলম)
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব
ফোনঃ ৭১৬৮৪৪০

প্রধান প্রকৌশলী
এলজিইডি
আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়
স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ।

উন্নয়ন শাখা-২

নং-৪৬.০৬৮.০০৪.০০.০০.০০২.২০১১- ১৬১

তারিখঃ- ১০-০৩-২০১১ খ্রিঃ

প্রজ্ঞাপন

এশীয় উন্নয়ন ব্যাংক (ADB) এর আর্থিক সহায়তায় স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগের অধীন স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নধীন অংশগ্রহনমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্প (৩য় পর্যায়) এর আওতায় উপ-প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের নিমিত্তে অধিগ্রহণকৃত ভূমির রাইট অব ওয়েভে বিদ্যমান জমি, অবকাঠামো, গাছপালা, ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠান ও বসবাসকারী ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি/পরিবারকে ক্ষতিপূরণের জন্য প্রচলিত আইনের অধীনে এবং উন্নয়ন সহযোগীর সাথে সম্মত পুনর্বাসন কাঠামো (Resettlement Plan) বাস্তবায়নের উদ্দেশ্যে স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তরকে সহায়তা প্রদানের জন্য নিম্নোক্ত ২টি কমিটি গঠন করা হলো :

১. সম্পদের মূল্য নির্ধারণ পরামর্শক দল (Property Valuation Advisory Team)

১) স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তরের প্রতিনিধি (সিনিয়র সহকারী প্রকৌশলী পদের নীচে নয়)

আহ্বায়ক

২) জেলা প্রশাসকের প্রতিনিধি

সদস্য

৩) Implementation NGO এর আঞ্চলিক ব্যবস্থাপক

সদস্য সচিব

কার্যপরিধিঃ

- ১) ক্ষতিপূরণ নীতিমালার আলোকে অধিগ্রহণের ফলে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ভূমি, অবকাঠামো ও গাছপালার মূল্যসহ অতিরিক্ত নগদ মঞ্জুরী ও অন্যান্য সম্পদের ক্ষতিপূরণ হিসাবে বাজার মূল্য প্রদানকল্পে মূল্যায়ন পরিচালনা করে ভূমি, অবকাঠামো, গাছপালা ও অন্যান্য সম্পদের বর্তমান মূল্য নিরূপণ ও মূল্য তালিকায় স্বাক্ষরকরণ।
- ২) সরকারী বিভিন্ন সংস্থার জমিতে অবস্থানরত ব্যক্তিদের ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত সম্পদের মূল্য জরীপ পরিচালনা করে ক্ষতিগ্রস্তদের ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রদানের জন্য বাজার দর অনুযায়ী বর্তমান মূল্য নিরূপণ ও মূল্য তালিকায় স্বাক্ষরকরণ।
- ৩) ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিদের অবস্থার উন্নতি সাধন করা, আয় উপার্জন ও উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি করা, জীবন যাত্রার মান উপ-প্রকল্প গ্রহণের ফলে পুনর্বাসন ফিরিয়ে আনতে কর্তৃপক্ষকে সহায়তা প্রদান করা।
- ৪) স্থানীয়ভাবে সংশ্লিষ্টদের অংশগ্রহণ নিশ্চিত করা, ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হতদরিদ্রদের স্বার্থ উর্ধ্বে তুলে ধরা।
- ৫) ক্ষতিপূরণের চেক বিতরণে সঠিকতা নিরূপণে সহায়তা করণ।
- ৬) প্রকল্পের সময়সীমা অনুসরণে উপরোক্ত কার্যাদি সম্পাদন করে সংশ্লিষ্ট কাগজপত্র/প্রতিবেদন স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তরের সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রকল্প পরিচালকের নিকট পেশ করণ।

২. অভিযোগ প্রতিকার কমিটি (Grievance Redress Committee)

১) স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তরের প্রতিনিধি

আহ্বায়ক

২) ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের প্রতিনিধি

সদস্য

৩) ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি বর্গের পক্ষ হতে একজন করে পুরুষ ও একজন মহিলা প্রতিনিধি

সদস্য

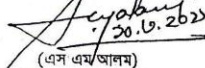
৪) Implementation NGO এর প্রতিনিধি

সদস্য-সচিব

কার্যপরিধিঃ

- ১) ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি পরিচয়পত্র প্রাপ্তির এক মাসের মধ্যে অথবা ক্ষতিপূরণ সম্পর্কে অবহিত হওয়ার একমাসের মধ্যে অভিযোগ প্রতিকার কমিটির আহ্বায়ক বরাবরে অভিযোগ দাখিল করবেন। অভিযোগ প্রাপ্তির ১৫ দিনের মধ্যে আহ্বায়কের কার্যালয়ে উল্লিখিত তথ্যাদি মাধ্যমে অভিযোগ নিষ্পত্তি করবে। অভিযোগ নিষ্পত্তি সক্রিয় যাবতীয় রেকর্ড ও সভায় কার্যবিবরণী যথাযথভাবে সংরক্ষণ করতে হবে।
- ২) অভিযোগ যদি ভূমি অধিগ্রহণের অধ্যাদেশের পদ্ধতি অথবা প্রচলিত আইনের আওতাভুক্ত হয় সেক্ষেত্রে কমিটি জেলা প্রশাসক/আইনানুগ কর্তৃপক্ষের নিকট প্রেরণ করার পরামর্শ দেবেন। এছাড়া অন্যান্য অভিযোগ প্রকল্প পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনার নীতিমালা মোতাবেক নিষ্পত্তির ব্যবস্থা করবে।
- ৩) সংশ্লিষ্ট ব্যক্তিকে বিরোধ নিষ্পত্তি সভায় আমন্ত্রণ জানাতে হবে এবং তার অভিযোগ উপস্থাপনের সুযোগ দিতে হবে।
- ৪) সময়সাপেক্ষ ও ব্যয়বহুল আইনী বিচারের পরিবর্তে সকলের সহযোগিতায় দ্রুত ও আপোষমূলক নিষ্পত্তিতে উপনীত হওয়া।
- ৫) স্থানীয়ভাবে সংশ্লিষ্টদের অংশগ্রহণ নিশ্চিত করা এবং ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হতদরিদ্রদের স্বার্থ উর্ধ্বে তুলে ধরা।

২। তবে শর্ত থাকে যে অংশগ্রহনমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্প (৩য় পর্যায়) এর পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়নের নিমিত্ত কোন সমস্যার সৃষ্টি হলে উহা সমাধানের ক্ষেত্রে ভিপিপি বা পুনর্বাসন কাঠামোতে যাই থাকুক না কেন ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ ও হুকুম দখল অধ্যাদেশ ১৯৮২ প্রাধান্য পাবে।


(এস এম আলম)
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব
ফোনঃ ৭১৬৮৪৪০

বিতরণ (জ্যেষ্ঠতার ভিত্তিতে নয়) :

- ১। সচিব, সংস্থাপন মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ২। সচিব, স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৩। সচিব, আইন, বিচার ও সংসদ বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৪। 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, এনজিইডি, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা।
- ১০। উপ-নিয়ন্ত্রক, বাংলাদেশ সরকারী মুদ্রণালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা। প্রজ্ঞাপনটি বাংলাদেশ গেজেটের পরবর্তী সংখ্যায় প্রকাশের প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য অনুরোধ করা হলো।
- ১১। জেলা প্রশাসক (প্রকল্পভুক্ত ৬১ টি জেলা)
- ১২। প্রকল্প পরিচালক, অংশগ্রহণমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্প (৩য় পর্যায়), এনজিইডি, ঢাকা।

Steering Committee

৩৫

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়
স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ।

উন্নয়ন শাখা-২

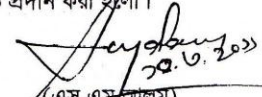
নং-৪৬.০৬৮.০০৪.০০.০০.০০২.২০১১- ১৬২

তারিখঃ- ১০-০৩-২০১১ খ্রিঃ

বিষয় : স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নাধীন ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্প (৩য় পর্যায়) এর আওতায় ভূমি হুকুম দখল ব্যতীত 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 সূত্রোক্ত সারকের প্রেক্ষিতে নির্দেশক্রমে এশীয় উন্নয়ন ব্যাংক (ADB) এর আর্থিক সহায়তায় স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নাধীন অংশগ্রহনমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্প (৩য় পর্যায়) এর আওতায় স্থাবর সম্পত্তি অধিগ্রহণ ও হুকুম দখল অধ্যাদেশ, ১৯৮২ এর আওতা বহির্ভূত এডিবি অনৈচ্ছিক নীতিমালার আওতায় প্রাপ্যতা অনুযায়ী ক্ষতিপূরণের অর্থ সংশ্লিষ্ট জেলা নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী, এলজিইডি-এর মাধ্যমে ব্যয়ের অনুমতি প্রদান করা হলো।


(এস এম আলম)
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব
ফোনঃ ৭১৬৮৪৪০

প্রধান প্রকৌশলী
এলজিইডি
আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা

অনুলিপি :

- ১। 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, শোলশহর
চট্টগ্রাম।

স্মারক নং-এলজিইডি/নিঃপ্রঃ/চট্ট/পিএসএসডব্লিউ-৩/২০১৫/৪২৭৮

তারিখ : ১০/০৩/২০১৫

প্রতি,

প্রকল্প পরিচালক

অংশগ্রহণমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্প

এলজিইডি সদর দপ্তর, আরডিইসি ভবন (লেভেল-৫)

আগারগাঁও, শেরেবাংলা নগর,

ঢাকা-১২০৭।

বিষয় : অংশগ্রহণমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্পের আওতায় চট্টগ্রাম জেলার লোহাগাড়া উপজেলাধীন
হাদর খাল উপ-প্রকল্পের সম্পদের মূল্য নির্ধারণক পরামর্শক দল ও অভিযোগ প্রতিকার কমিটি গঠন
প্রসঙ্গে।

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, অংশগ্রহণমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্পের
আওতায় চট্টগ্রাম জেলার লোহাগাড়া উপজেলাধীন হাদর খাল উপ-প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের নিমিত্তে অধিগ্রহণকৃত ভূমির রাইট
অব ওয়েতে বিদ্যমান জমি, অবকাঠামো, গাছপালা, ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠান ও বসবাসকারী ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি/পরিবারকে
ক্ষতিপূরণের জন্য প্রচলিত আইনের অধীনে এবং উন্নয়ন সহযোগীদের সাথে সম্মত পূর্ববাসন কাঠামো বাস্তবায়নের
উদ্দেশ্যে নিম্নোক্ত ২টি কমিটি গঠন করা হলো :

ক) সম্পদের মূল্য নির্ধারণক পরামর্শক দল :

০১) জনাব মোহাম্মদ হাসান আলী, সিনিয়র সহকারী প্রকৌশলী

নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলীর দপ্তর, এলজিইডি, জেলা- চট্টগ্রাম।

আহ্বায়ক

০২) জনাব সমর কুমার দাস, অতিরিক্ত ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ কর্মকর্তা, জেলা-চট্টগ্রাম।

সদস্য

০৩) জনাব মাইকেল কলিস মজুমদার, আঞ্চলিক ব্যবস্থাপক, সিসিডিবি, পিএসএসডব্লিউ

সদস্য-সচিব

খ) অভিযোগ প্রতিকার কমিটি :

০১) জনাব মোঃ জাকির হোসেন, সোসিও-ইকোনমিষ্ট, এলজিইডি, চট্টগ্রাম।

আহ্বায়ক

০২) জনাব মোঃ শহিদুল ইসলাম, ইউপি সদস্য, ৩নং পদুয়া ইউপি, লোহাগাড়া, চট্টগ্রাম

সদস্য

০৩) ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিবর্গের পক্ষ থেকে :

ক) মোঃ নাসির উদ্দিন, সদস্য, ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত পুরুষ প্রতিনিধি, হাদর খাল পাবসস লিঃ

সদস্য

খ) ফিরোজা খাতুন, সদস্য, ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত মহিলা প্রতিনিধি, হাদর খাল পাবসস লিঃ

সদস্য

০৪) জনাব মাইকেল কলিস মজুমদার, আঞ্চলিক ব্যবস্থাপক, সিসিডিবি

সদস্য-সচিব

ইহা মহোদয়ের সদয় অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য প্রেরণ করা হইল।

নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী

স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর

জেলা- চট্টগ্রাম।

সভার কার্য বিবরণী

স্থান: নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলীর কার্যালয়, এলজিইডি ভবন, চট্টগ্রাম

তারিখ: ১৩/০৯/২০১৫ ইং

অংশগ্রহনমূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্পের আওতায় হাঙ্গর খাল উপ-প্রকল্পের শ্বইসগেট / রাবারডেম নির্মাণ কাজের ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিদের গাছপালা ও শস্য ক্ষতিপূরণের মূল্য নির্ধারণী সভার কার্যবিবরণী :

জনাব মোহাম্মদ হাসান আলী - সিনিয়র সহকারী প্রকৌশলী, এলজিইডি ও আবহাওয়া Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT), Participatory Small Scale Water Resources Sector Project (PSSWRSP) এর সভাপতিত্বে মূল্য নির্ধারণী সভা ১৩/০৯/২০১৫ ইং তাং নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলীর কার্যালয়ে অনুষ্ঠিত হয়।

এজেন্ডা :

- বিভিন্ন ধরনের ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত গাছপালার বর্তমান বাজার মূল্য নির্ধারণ
- ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত শস্যের বর্তমান বাজার মূল্য নির্ধারণ
- অবকাঠামোর মূল্য নির্ধারণ
- বিবিধ।

সভায় উপস্থিত তালিকা :-

- ১) জনাব মোহাম্মদ হাসান আলী - সিনিয়র সহকারী প্রকৌশলী, এলজিইডি, চট্টগ্রাম
- ২) জনাব সমর কুমার দাশ- অতিরিক্ত ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ কর্মকর্তা, চট্টগ্রাম
- ৩) জনাব মাইকেল কলিন্স মজুমদার - এরিয়া ম্যানেজার, সিসিডিবি, পিএসএসডব্লিউআরএসপি

আলোচনা ও সিদ্ধান্ত :-

সভাপতি সবাইকে স্বাগত জানিয়ে সভার কাজ শুরু করেন। সভায় নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়ের উপর আলোকপাত করা হয় :-

বাজার মূল্য যাচাই :-

সদস্য সচিব জনাব মাইকেল কলিপ মজুমদার, সিসিডিবি কর্তৃক সরেজমিনে তৈরীকৃত শস্যের ও গাছপালার ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিগণের তালিকা তথা শতাংশ প্রতি শস্যের ক্ষতির পরিমাণ এবং আকার ভেদে বিভিন্ন ধরনের গাছপালার ক্ষতির পরিমাণ কমিটির নিকট উপস্থাপন করেন। সদস্য সচিব কমিটিকে অবহিত করেন যে, উপস্থাপিত গাছপালার, শস্যের এবং অবকাঠামোর ক্ষতির মূল্য ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত এলাকার বিভিন্ন স্থানের প্রায় সাত (৭) 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 বেধে উপস্থাপিত বাজার মূল্যকে গ্রহণযোগ্য বলে বিবেচনা করেন কমিটির সকল সদস্যবৃন্দ একমত পোষন করেন। সেই মোতাবেক ১৩/০৯/২০১৫ ইং তারিখে PVAT'র মূল্য নির্ধারণী সভা অনুষ্ঠিত হয় এবং সভায় উক্ত বাজার মূল্যকে অর্থাৎ গাছপালার, শস্যের এবং অবকাঠামোর ক্ষতিপূরণ সংক্রান্ত চূরাস্ত মূল্য নির্ধারণ করা হয়, যা নিম্নরূপঃ-

ক) গাছপালার বর্তমান মূল্য (মূল্য তালিকা সংযুক্তি)

খ) শস্যের ক্ষতিপূরণ শতাংশ প্রতি ৭০০.০০ (সাত শত) টাকা মাত্র

গ) আবকাঠামোর মূল্য প্রতি বর্গফুট ১৫০.০০ (এক শত পঞ্চাশ) টাকা মাত্র

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

(জনাব মোহাম্মদ হাসান আলী)

সিনিয়র সহকারী প্রকৌশল, এলজিইডি

ও

আহবায়ক, পিডিএটি, পিএসএসডব্লিউআরএসপি

চট্টগ্রাম।

তারিখঃ

অনুলিপি সদয় অবগতির জন্য প্রেরণ করা হইল :-

১। জেলা প্রশাসক, চট্টগ্রাম

২। প্রকল্প পরিচালক, পিএসএসডব্লিউআরএসপি, এলজিইডি ভবন, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা

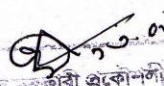

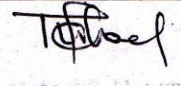
৩। নিবাহী প্রকৌশলী, এলজিইডি, চট্টগ্রাম

৪। উপজেলা প্রকৌশলী, এলজিইডি, লোহাগাড়া, চট্টগ্রাম

৫। টিম লিডার, পিএসএসডব্লিউআরএসপি, ৮৮ সেনপাড়া, পর্বতা, মিরপুর-১০, ঢাকা-১২১৬.

পরিশিষ্ট “ক”

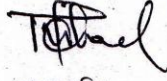
সম্পদের মূল্য নির্ধারক পরামর্শ কমিটির সদস্যদের নামের তালিকাঃ-

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পদবী	স্বাক্ষর
১.	জনাব মোহাম্মদ হাসান আলী	সিনিয়র সহকারী প্রকৌশলী, নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলীর কার্যালয়, এলজিইডি চট্টগ্রাম।	 সিনিয়র সহকারী প্রকৌশলী নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলীর কার্যালয় এলজিইডি, চট্টগ্রাম।
২.	জনাব সমর কুমার দাশ	অতিরিক্ত ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ কর্মকর্তা জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয় চট্টগ্রাম	 সমর কুমার দাশ অতিরিক্ত ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ কর্মকর্তা জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয় চট্টগ্রাম
৩.	জনাব মাইকেল কলিন্স মজুমদার	এরিয়া ম্যানেজার সিসিডিবি, পিএসএসডব্লিউআরএসপি	 এরিয়া ম্যানেজার সিসিডিবি পিএসএসডব্লিউআরএসপি

“সম্পদ মূল্যনির্ধারক পরামর্শ কমিটি” এর

প্রত্যয়ন পত্র

অংশগ্রহণ মূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেক্টর প্রকল্পের আওতায় চট্টগ্রাম জেলার লোহাগাড়া উপজেলাধীন হান্সর খাল উপ-প্রকল্পের সুইসগেট / রাবারডেম নির্মান কাজে ক্ষতিগ্রস্থদের ক্ষতিপূরনের লক্ষ্যে গঠিত (Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) বর্তমান বাজার মূল্য যাচাই পূর্বক সকলে সদস্যগণ একমত হয়ে স্বাক্ষর করেন।



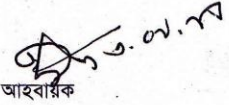
সদস্য সচিব

সম্পদ মূল্যনির্ধারক পরামর্শ কমিটি



সদস্য

সম্পদ মূল্যনির্ধারক পরামর্শ কমিটি



আহবায়ক

সম্পদ মূল্যনির্ধারক পরামর্শ কমিটি

জিলাবাস সার্বস্বামী প্রকৌশলী
নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলীর কার্যালয়
এলজিইডি, চট্টগ্রাম।

অংশগ্রহণ মূলক ক্ষুদ্রাকার পানি সম্পদ সেস্তর প্রকল্পের আওতায় হাসর খাল উপ-প্রকল্পের রাবার ডেম/ব্রিজ নির্মাণ কাজের ক্ষতি গ্রহস্থদের ক্ষতি পূরণের লক্ষ্যে গাছের নাম, আকার ও মূল্য, ভালিকা নিম্নে প্রদত্ত হলঃ

ইউনিয়ন : ৩ নং পদুয়া

উপজেলা : লোহাগড়া

জেলা : চট্টগ্রাম

ক্রমিক নং	গাছের নাম	বৃক্ষের আকার ও মূল্য		বৃক্ষের আকার ও মূল্য		বৃক্ষের আকার ও মূল্য		মন্তব্য
		চারা	ছোট	মাঝারি	বড়			
১	রেইনট্রি (কড়াই)	১০০	১৮০০	৩৫০০	৫০০০			
২	বাঁশ	৫০	১০০	১৫০	২০০			
৩	আম —	১০০	২০০০	৩৫০০	৫০০০			
৪	কাঠাল -	১০০	১৫০০	২৮০০	৪৭০০			
৫	সেগুন .	১০০	১৫০০	২৫০০	৪৫০০			

সদস্য সচিব
সম্পদ মূল্যনির্ধারক পরামর্শ দল

সদস্য
সম্পদ মূল্যনির্ধারক পরামর্শ দল

আইবায়ক
সম্পদ মূল্যনির্ধারক পরামর্শ দল

সিনিয়র সচিব
সিনিয়র প্রকৌশল
এক্সিকিউটিভ

Annex - 1: List of APs of Hangor Khal Subproject Rabar Dem/ Bridge Construction Who will get Compensation for loss of their Trees

ID No.	Name of HH Head	Father/ Husband's Name	Mother Name	Village	Union	Upazilla	Zilla	Name of Trees	Size of Trees	Quantity	Market Price Of Trees	Compensation Amount Tk	30% Fruits Value	Total Tk.	Remarks
1546214#00001	Abdur Rahim	L/ Tozu Mia	Moryom Rowshona Akter	Padua	Padua	Lohagara	Chittagong	Raintee	Medium	3	3500	10500		14100	
1546214#00002	Firoza Khatun	H/ L/ Danu Mia	L/ Mostofa Khatun	Padua	Padua	Lohagara	Chittagong	Raintee	Small	2	1800	3600			
								Bamboo	Big	25	200	5000			
								Bamboo	Medium	20	150	3000			
								Bamboo	Small	30	100	3000			
								Raintee	Big	1	5000	5000			
								Raintee	Medium	2	3500	7000			
								Raintee	Chara	4	100	400		23400	
1546214#00003	Sirazul Haq	L/ Mohang. Solayman	L/ Solima Khatun	Foriader Kul	Padua	Lohagara	Chittagong	Segun	Big	2	4500	9000			
								Segun	Medium	5	2500	12500			
								Segun	Small	30	1500	45000			
								Segun	Chara	20	100	2000		68500	
1546214#00004	Md. Enamul Hoque	L/ Mozafor Ahamed		Foriader Kul	Padua	Lohagara	Chittagong	Raintee	Big	3	5000	15000			
								Raintee	Medium	2	3500	7000		22000	
1546214#00005	Md. Shafikul Islam	Abul Kasem	Sayra Khatun	Padua	Padua	Lohagara	Chittagong	Mango	Medium	2	3500	7000			
								Kathal	Medium	2	2800	5600			
								Segun	Small	5	1500	7500			
								Segun	Chara	3	100	300		20400	
TOTAL TAKA													148400	0 148400	

Annex - 2: List of APs of Hangor Khal Subproject Rabar Dem/ Bridge Construction Who will get Compensation for loss of their Structure

SL No	Name of HH Head	Father/ Husband's Name	Mother Name	Address	Affected Land (Dec)	Name of Structure & size	Total structure sq/ft	SFT	Present Market Price of structure per sq/ft	Total price of structure (Tk.)	Structure Transfer (12.5%)	Reconstruction (12.5%)	Female headed persons	Total Compensation amount	Remarks
794395240006 154624	Md. Nasir	Abdul Motlob	Anowera Begum	Foriader Kul, Podua, Lohagara, Chittagong		Tin 8' x 10' (Katcha)	80	SFT	150	12,000	1,500	1,500	0	15,000.00	
Total Tk.															
											12,000	1,500	0	15,000.00	

Annex - 3: List of APs of Hangor Khal Subproject Rabar Dem/ Bridge Construction Who will get Compensation for loss of their Crops

SI No	Name	Father/Husbands Name	Mother Name	Village	Union	Upazila	Zilla	Total affected land (dec.)	Value of Vegetable Produce per Dec.	Total Price	Remarks
1546214#0001	Abdur Rahim	L/ Tozu Mia	Moryom Rowshona Akter	Padua	Padua	Lohagara	Chittagong	20	700	14,000.00	
Total									700	14,000.00	

Hangor Khal Subproject under PSSWRSP Summary List of Affected Persons with Entitlement

ID No	Name	Father's/Husbands Name	Mother Name	Village	Type of Compensation			Amount of Sapling	Vulnerable Amount	Total Compensation Amount	Remarks
					Tree (Tk.)	Structure (Tk.)	Crops (Tk.)				
1546214#00001	Abdur Rahim	L/ Tozu Mia	Moryom Rowshona Akter	Padua	14100		14000			28100.00	
1546214#00002	Firoza Khatun	H/ L/ Danu Mia	L/ Mostofa Khatun	Padua	23400					23400.00	
1546214#00003	Sirazul Haq	L/ Mohang. Solayman	L/ Solima Khatun	Foriader Kul	68500					68500.00	
1546214#00004	Md. Enamul Hoque	L/ Mozaffor Ahamod		Foriader Kul	22000					22000.00	
1546214#00005	Md. Shafikul Islam	Abul Kasem	Sayra Khatun	Padua	20400					20400.00	
1546214#00006	Md. Nasir	Abdul Motlob	Anowera Begum	Foriader Kul		15000				15000.00	
Total Tk.					148400	15000	14000	0		177400.00	