

Resettlement Plan for Chalk - Gobondapur- Aldadpur Subproject

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BAN: Preparing the Participatory Small-Scale Water Resources Project

Prepared by Local Government Engineering Department.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One of the components of the Participatory Small-Scale Water Resources Project (the Project) is to construct water management infrastructure. 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, or 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 main objective of the Project is to enhance agricultural production, poverty reduction and economic growth in subproject areas. Project objectives will be achieved through the participation of stakeholders in identification, implementation, improvement and subsequent operation and maintenance of small scale water resources management systems.

The Resettlement¹ Plan (RP) for Chalk Gobindapur- Aldadpur subproject is updated using detailed design, done in July 2011. As part of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), a census/socioeconomic survey (SES) was undertaken upon completion of the subproject's detailed design (DD) to identify all affected persons (APs), their socioeconomic status, and the extent to which they will be affected, including an assessment of their residual properties/assets in the locality. Based on the DMS, this finalized RP has been prepared.

The Chalk Gobindapur- Aldadpur Subproject area is located in Faridpur Union, Sadullahpur Upazila, Gaibandha District and is bounded by the feeder road to the North, Nayla River and village road to the South and East and Nayla River to the. The subproject site can be approached from Gaibandha by the Bogra Highway.

The subproject as proposed has a gross benefited area of 701 ha with a net benefited area 407ha. The total catchment area of the *khal* is 870 ha; but the *khal* is silted to a large extent leading to extensive crop loss due to shortage of irrigation water in Dry Season, and late drainage at the end of Monsoon. Excavating the *khal* will remove the drainage congestion. Drainage improvement will also release some areas for Rabi crops and facilitates plantation of HYV Boro in time

The subproject will not acquire any private land as all the land within the *khal* the place where the culverts are going to be constructed are *khas* land, i.e., owned by the Government. However, some people have been cultivating the bed of the *khal* for generations, and it is estimated that the subproject will affect 61 affected households (AHHs), with a population of 350, among them 17 House hold will be restricted in cultivating the fields they cultivate i.e canal bed. They will lose some portion of their livelihood for long and 44 person will lose their grown trees. No homestead or commercial enterprises (CBEs) will be affected by the subproject, so no relocation of residential structures or CBEs are required. There are no indigenous people (IP) in the area and no negative social impacts were indicated in Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) or from the household survey¹

¹ Resettlement required for this subproject, but according to the approved Resettlement Framework (RF), where resettlement does occur it will be implemented in all subprojects in accordance with the policy on involuntary resettlement of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and following The *Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance* (ordinance II of 1982) and its subsequent amendments in 1993 and 1994. The RF applies to all involuntary resettlement effects, including displacement of non-titled people, arising from land acquisition or conversion, or any other effects that result from project works. Those affected will be helped to maintain at least their standard of living at pre-project level. All losses, including of land, crops, trees, structures, business, employment, and work-days and wages, will be fully compensated, including those incurred by non-titled people.

The 61 affected households, as per the entitlement matrix, will be compensated for their temporary loss of crops and permanent access to the *khas* (Government) land and loss of trees by a transition allowance equivalent to one year's net income from the cultivable land based on market value of the crops. As all of these AHHs are landless or marginal farmers, they will also receive income-generation oriented training and employment measures under the three following income-generation components of the subproject.

1. *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.(v) engaging APs as workers in the subproject.
2. *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 (iv) seeds and saplings for establishing nurseries.
3. *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, (iv) initial supplies and inputs of fisher-lings, and hand tools.

As the subproject has a very *insignificant* impact on the property or livelihood of the AHHs, the APs themselves in focus group discussions have indicated that they will get more benefit from the subproject than loss. They will also be beneficiaries, having the land they use protected from flash flooding and water-logging and able to retain monsoon water within the subproject area for irrigation in the Winter season. Fishing (open water and cultured) opportunities will also be enhanced and improve their socioeconomic condition.

There will not be any negative impacts on common property resources (CPRs) such as mosques, schools, or Union Parishad offices.

The subproject's policy is to minimize adverse resettlement impacts and reduce the number of affected persons (APs) by continuously reviewing the design to minimize land acquisition and resettlement requirements. All possible means have been explored to minimize or avoid resettlement and land acquisition impacts by modifying the engineering design. This has been carried out in close consultation with those affected people. No works under any contract awarded under the subproject will commence until all required compensation payments and/or other assistance have been made available to those affected.

As the subproject will have minimum resettlement effects and the scope for resettlement will not be large, establishment of a Resettlement Unit to take care of resettlement issues independently will not be necessary. Integrated Water Resources Management Unit (IWRMU), with the support of the Project Implementation Consultants (PIC), will prepare RPs during the preparation stage of candidate subprojects. The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) will appoint a Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) within the IWRMU will manage RP implementation and monitoring.

Social preparation is an essential part of the planning and implementation of the resettlement process. The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and Upazila officers will in conjunction with Water Management Cooperative Association (WMCA)/Union Parishad (UP)

representative inform APs of the subproject impacts, and their entitlements and rehabilitation options under the RP. Copies of the draft RP will be distributed amongst the WMCA including APs.

A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) formed by the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRDC) vide gazette Notification 46.068.004.00.002.2011-161 of dated 10-03-2011. Any grievances submitted to the GRC will be resolved within stipulated period.

Internal monitoring will be carried out by IWRMU's Environment and Safeguards Section with support from the CRO, field staff at LGED district and upazila offices and PIC Resettlement Specialist will establish a monthly monitoring system and prepare a Monthly Progress Report on all aspects of RP implementation. LGED will also report to ADB on land acquisition and resettlement and social development in the Quarterly Progress Report.

This subproject does not have any budget for land acquisition as all the land is khas land, owned by the Government. *As per Resettlement Framework* the full costs of compensation will be the responsibility of the LGED. and special assistance to vulnerable AHHs502455.

RESETTLEMENT PLAN FOR Chalk Gobindhapur –Aldadpur Subproject

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Abbreviations

| | |
|---------|---|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| AP | Affected People |
| BWDB | Bangladesh Water Development Board |
| CAD | Command Area Development |
| CBE | Commercial and Business Enterprise |
| CCL | Cash Compensation under Law |
| CFG | Community Forestry Group |
| CHT | Chittagong Hill Tracts |
| CRO | Chief Resettlement Officer |
| DC | Deputy Commissioner (CEO of District) |
| DD | Detailed Design |
| DEO | District Engineers Office of LGED |
| DMS | Detailed Measurement Survey |
| EA | Executing Agency |
| EMP | Environmental Management Plan |
| EP | Entitled Person |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| FMD | Flood Management and Drainage |
| GRC | Grievance Review Committee |
| HH | Household |
| HHH | Household Head |
| IA | Implementing Agency |
| IGA | Income Generating Activities |
| IGP | Income Generating Program |
| INGO | Implementing NGO |
| IP | Indigenous People |
| IPSAP | Indigenous Peoples 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 | Land Market Survey |
| MARV | Maximum Allowable Replacement Value |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals (2015) |
| MIS | Management Information System |
| MoLGRDC | Ministry of Local Government, Regional Development and Cooperatives |
| NPRR | <i>Draft</i> National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation |
| PD | Project Director |
| PIC | Project Implementation Consultants |
| PMO | Project Management Office |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| PVAT | Property Value Assessment Team |
| PWD | Public Works Department |
| O&M | Operation and Maintenance |

| | |
|---------|---|
| RAC | Resettlement Advisory Committee |
| RF | Resettlement Framework |
| RC | Resettlement Coordinator |
| RCC | Reinforced Concrete |
| RCO | Resettlement Co-coordinator |
| RF | Resettlement Framework |
| RoW | Right Of Way |
| RRP | Report and Recommendation to the President (ADB) |
| SES | Socioeconomic SurveySSW-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 |
| WMCA | Water Management Cooperative Association |

Glossary

| | |
|---|--|
| Affected Person (AP) | Any persons, households, firms, or private institutions affected by a project financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB). |
| <i>Aman</i> | Wet season rice |
| <i>Aus</i> | Early wet season rice |
| <i>Beel</i> | Natural depression that may or may not retain water throughout the year |
| Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) | CCL comprises all land acquisition compensation under <i>The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance</i> 1982. The Project, to meet the ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, also provides Project resettlement grants in addition to CCL |
| <i>Char</i> Land | Accreted land by deposition of sand and silt in rivers |
| Decimal | 100 Decimal = 1 Acre. Bangladeshi agrometrology unit of measurement, a traditional measuring unit |
| Compensation | Payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income, and other assets caused by a project |
| Encroacher | People with legal holdings who illegally extend their holdings onto (usually) public land. |
| Entitled Person | An entitled person (EP) is one who has lost his/her assets or income directly/indirectly due to the Project intervention and is eligible to receive compensation from the DC office and/or cash grant from LGED |
| Functionally Landless Farmer Household | Farmer owning less than 0.2 ha of land A household includes all persons living and eating together (sharing the same kitchen and cooking food together as a single-family unit). |
| Informal Settlers | HHs living on others' land, with permission. These are <i>Uthulies</i> |
| <i>Khal</i> | Channel, Rivulet |
| <i>Khas</i> Land | In Bangladesh, Government Land |
| Land Acquisition | The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land he/she owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purpose in return for fair compensation. |
| <i>Mauza</i> | A Mauza Revenue Village is the lowest unit of land administration in Bangladesh. Alternative spellings are Mauja or Mouza. |
| <i>Rabi</i> | The spring harvest, in contrast to the Kharif autumn (monsoon) harvest |
| Rehabilitation | The process to restore income earning capacity, production levels, and living standards in a longer term. Rehabilitation measures are provided in the Entitlement Matrix as an integral part of the entitlements. |
| Relocation | The physical relocation of an affected person from his/her pre project place of residence. |
| Replacement Cost | The cost of replacing lost assets and incomes, including cost of transactions. |
| Resettlement Effects | All negative situations directly caused by a project, including |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Resettlement Framework (RF) | loss of land, property, income generation opportunity, and cultural assets. Adopted at the time of the Loan Agreement, the RF lays out the policy, principles, procedures and entitlements, as well as the institutional responsibilities to be followed in preparing subproject RPs under the Loan. The RF is Supplementary Appendix K: <i>Resettlement Framework for Riverbank Protection Works</i> to the Project's RRP of October 2002. ² |
| 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 <i>a</i> : one that settles on property without right or title or payment of rent <i>b</i> : one that settles on public land under government regulation with the purpose of acquiring title. |
| Union Parishad | The Union <i>Parishad</i> is one of the lowest administrative units in Bangladesh, part of a four- tier local government, namely <i>Gram</i> (Village) <i>Parishad</i> , Union <i>Parishad</i> , <i>Upazila</i> (Subdistrict) <i>Parishad</i> and <i>Zila</i> (District) <i>Parishad</i> . |
| Uthulies | Long Term Squatters. Also called Informal Settlers, i.e., HHs on others' land with permission. |
| Vita | High, raised land, often used for residential purposes |
| Vulnerable Households | For this Project, vulnerable groups are defined as APs who suffer more - economically and socially - from relocation than other affected population. Based on past experiences from similar Projects, the vulnerable groups include (i) women-headed HHs; (ii) landless HHs (those without agricultural land, and depend largely on day labor for survival); (iii) disabled HHs heads (iv) HHs having residual agricultural land less than 1 acre or losing more than 10% of their income from agriculture due to acquisition and (v) Those APs who have gone below the poverty line due to the subproject. ³ |

² http://www.adb.org/Documents/Resettlement_Plans/BAN/Jamuna_Meghna_River/default.asp

³ Poverty levels have been determined by ADB TA 7041-BAN, to be ready for use by Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS).

RESETTLEMENT PLAN FOR CHALK–GOBINDAPUR–ALDAPUR SUBPROJECT

A. Project Background and Description

1. Background

a. The Project

1. The Small Scale Water Resources Project (the Project) intends to increase agricultural production while reducing poverty in subproject areas through sustainable stakeholder-driven, small-scale water resources (SSWR) management systems; and to internalize and institutionalize participatory processes through strengthening of LGED's Integrated Water Resource Management Unit (IWRMU)⁴ to plan, implement, monitor and support sustainable SSWR development. LGED is the Project's Executing Agency (EA).

2. 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, or 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.

b. Chalk Gobindapur - Aldadpur Subproject Resettlement Plan

3. The Resettlement Plan (RP) for Chalkgobindhapur-Aldadpur Subproject is updated using Detailed Design, done in July 2011. As part of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), a census/socioeconomic survey (SES) was undertaken upon completion of the subproject's detailed design (DD) to identify all affected persons (APs), their socioeconomic status, and the extent to which they will be affected, including an assessment of their residual properties/assets in the locality. The current document have been prepared taking into account the findings of sample survey data, field visits, and meetings with different level of stakeholders, and focus group discussions (FGDs). The RP identifies:

- Extent of losses
- Policies and legal framework followed
- Provision for compensation and income restoration programs
- Provision for assisting vulnerable and any indirectly affected APs to re-establish their incomes
- Responsibilities of Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO), Resettlement Coordinator (RC), Community Organizer (CO) and others having a key role in delivering and monitoring the RP implementation measures

4. The Resettlement Framework (RF) provides *guidelines* for the formulation of subproject resettlement plans under the Project and is not a planning document. It is based on national land acquisition and requisition laws (specifically, *Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982*), the draft *National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation* (NPRR), 2007 and ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (1995). The RF will apply to all subprojects to be implementation under the Project. It will ensure that all APs – titled and non-titled – will be eligible for appropriate compensation packages under the Project. The RP will refer to RF for procedures to be followed.

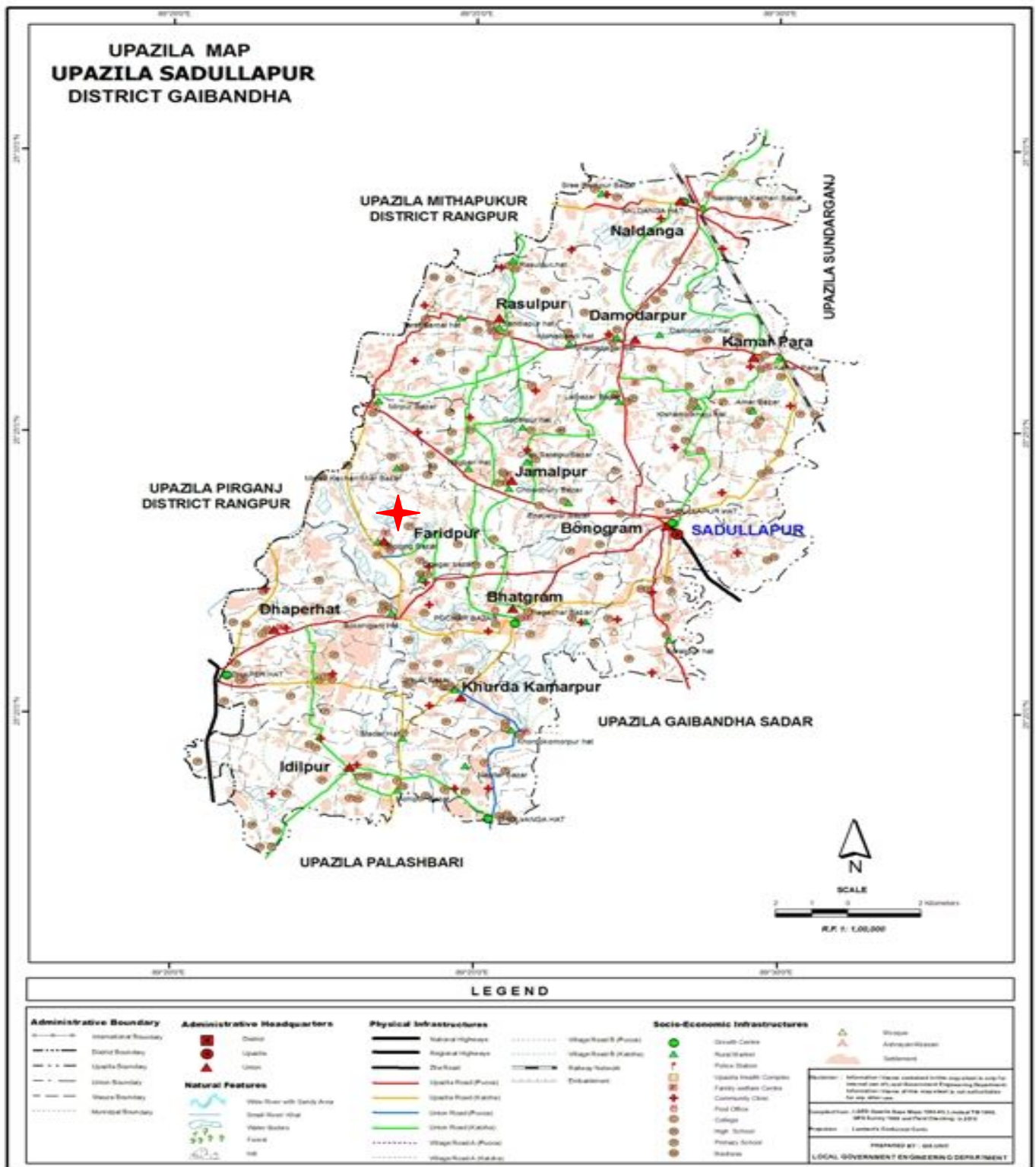
⁴ IWRMU structure and tasks are explained in Supplementary Appendix B – Project Implementation Arrangements prepared by ADB TA 7041-BAN.

5. The ADB's *OM Section F2/BP* (29 October 2003) paras 26 and 27, specifies that a full resettlement plan will include a statement of involuntary resettlement objectives and strategy, with (i) organizational responsibilities; (ii) community participation and disclosure arrangements; (iii) findings of the socioeconomic survey and social and gender analysis; (iv) legal framework, including eligibility criteria and an entitlement matrix; (v) mechanisms for resolution of conflicts and appeals procedures; (vi) identification of alternative sites and selection; (vii) inventory, valuation of, and compensation for, lost assets; (viii) landownership, tenure, acquisition, and transfer; (ix) access to training, employment, and credit; (x) shelter, infrastructure, and social services; (xi) environmental protection and management; (xii) monitoring and evaluation; (xiii) a detailed cost estimate with budget provisions; and (xiv) an implementation schedule, showing how activities will be scheduled with time-bound actions in coordination with the civil works.

6. Note that if subproject impacts are *insignificant*, i.e., the number of people physically displaced or losing 10% or more of their income producing assets is two hundred or more a full RP is required by ADB policy, *in which case the subproject will be rejected*. If the impact is *insignificant*, less than two hundred persons, a short RP will be sufficient to meet ADB policy requirements. If no involuntary resettlement effects are foreseen, no RP will be prepared. As the subprojects will have only short resettlement plans, they will cover the same issues as that of a full resettlement plan, *as relevant*, but in less detail (OMS F2/BP, Para 27). They will also ensure that adequate compensation, rehabilitation, and relocation arrangements are planned and budgeted based on updated information from the DMS. Figure 1: Location of Sample Subprojects.

4. The Chalk Gobindapur - Aldadpur Subproject is located in Faridpur Union of Sadullah pur Upazila under Gaibanda District in between Latitudes 25° 22' 07" to 25° 24' 26" N and Longitudes 89° 22' 28" to 89° 24' 15" E. detail map showing the Subproject boundaries is shown in Figure-1 and Subproject in the Upazilashown Map in Figure-2

Figure 2: Chalk Gobindapur – Aldadpur Subproject Location in the UpazilaMap



3. Area and Location

5. The subproject as proposed has a gross area of 870 ha with a net benefited area of 470 ha. The subproject is bounded by a kacha road to the North, a village road to the South and East and Nayela River to the West. The Chalk Gobindapur – Aldadpur khal , the principal drainage channel , originates from local depression within the subproject area and passes through the subproject area and falls in Nayela River. The only drainage Khal has been silted up.

6. Some 7705 people live in 1325 households (HHs) in the subproject area. The average number of people per household in the subproject area is 5.8. Of these a total of 3,154 people in 618 HHs are considered to be subproject beneficiaries.

7. The main problem is the shortage of irrigation water in Dry Seasons, and late drainage at the end of Monsoon. The farmer cannot cultivate HYV Boro crops in time due to shortage of water. Late drainage at the end of Monsoon causes late plantation of Boro and Rabi crops .

8. The situation may improve by re- excavating Chalk Gobindapur –Aldadpur Khal from its off take to the outfall and constructing one water retention structure, at the out fall of the Chalk Gobindapur –Aldadpur khal . The re -excavation of khal will remove the drainage congestion. Drainage improvement will also increase in some areas for Rabi crops and facilitate plantation of HYV Boro in time.

9.. There are two existing culverts within the alignment of the Chalk Gobindapur – Aldadpur Khal. As their floors are too high to be viable, one box culvert will be lowered for proper drainage of the subproject area and the other one will be rehabilitated with a new gate structure for the drainage and storage of water in the *khal*. The rehabilitated gated structure will facilitate storage of water in the Chalk Gobindapur–Aldadpur Khal and in the *beel* (natural depression that may or may not retain water throughout the year) for irrigation in the Dry Season. The Characteristics of wet land within the subproject area will be enhanced due to the enhanced storage of water in the khal; and more tree plantation along both banks of the khal will be possible.

10. Proposed interventions in 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, supported by the water retaining structures. Added fisheries development measures proposed for the subproject will significantly increase the fisheries production potential. Increased fish production and increased access of poor to the fisheries income will contribute to poverty alleviation.

11. There are six villages namely: (i) Chalkgobindapur; (ii) Aldadpur (iii) Badal Khal; (iv) Noyanpur (v) Moheshpuri and Sherpur, covering a gross cultivable land of 870 hectares. Out of the 1,325 total HHs, landless and functionally landless and marginal HHs make up the largest segment, viz: 41% landless, 30% marginal, 21% small, 6% medium, and 2% large land-holding HHs. This area is represented by 71% landless and marginal farm households (Table 1).

Table 1: Subproject Beneficiary Households by Landholding Category

| Category | Number | Percent |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Landless 0.0 to 0. 2 ha | 545 | 41% |
| Marginal 0.21 to 0.61 ha | 394 | 30% |
| Subtotal | 939 | 71.00% |
| Small 0.62 to 1.0 ha | 275 | 21% |
| Medium 1.01 to 2.0 ha | 83 | 6% |
| Large 2.01+ha | 28 | 2% |
| Total | 1325 | 100% |

12. There are no indigenous people (IP) in the area and no negative social impacts were indicated in focus group discussions or from the household survey. Focus group discussions indicated willingness in to support the Water Management Cooperative Association's

(WMCA's) establishment and to contribute to Operation and Maintenance (O&M) costs.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Displacement

1. Subproject Objectives

13. Local people have requested the re-excavation of the Chalk Gobindapur – Aldadpur khal. Re-excavation of the *khal* will increase its water storage capacity and facilitate storing useful amount of water even in the dry season from waste and seepage from fields irrigated with ground water. The subproject objective is to improve monsoon and post-monsoon farming conditions with supplementary surface water irrigation as a result of water conservation in the *khal*.

2. Construction Activities

14. The main elements of construction activity for the subproject are:

- Re-excavation of 2.00 km Chalk Gobindapur- Aldadpur Khal
- Dismantling and lowering of the floor of existing culvert at chain 1,600m
- Dismantling of damaged culvert at Chain 1,300m and construction of new one at that place

3. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

15. The subproject will not acquire any private land as all the land within the *khal* the place where the culverts are going to be constructed are *khas* land, i.e., owned by the Government. However, some people have been cultivating the bed of the khal for generations, and it is estimated that the subproject will affect 61 affected households (AHHs), with a population of 350, among them 17 House hold will be restricted in cultivating the fields they cultivate i.e canal bed 2 km stretch of / to be re-excavated. They will lose some portion of their livelihood for long and 44 person will lose their grown trees. No homestead or commercial enterprises (CBEs) will be affected by the subproject, so no relocation of residential structures or CBEs are required.

⁵C. Review and Analysis of Socioeconomic Survey Data

16. The subproject area covers six villages namely: (i) Chalkgobindapur; (ii) Aldadpur (iii) Badal Khal (iv) Faridpur (v) Moheshpur and Sherpur under Gaibandha District. The extent of impact varies by location. The villages are located along the *khal*s to be re-excavated. APs of one village will lose access to agriculture land and cultivated crops

17. The proposed subproject area comprises agricultural land including three beels namely Chunater Beel ,Khalshagri Beel and Kumargari Beel. The subproject area is characterized by siltation of the *khal*s and low land from early flooding on the surrounding agricultural land. Farmers have been extending their agriculture field onto the silted *khal*, as these *khal*s remain dry most of the year.

⁵ Resettlement required for this subproject, but according to the approved Resettlement Framework (RF), where resettlement does occur it will be implemented in all subprojects in accordance with the policy on involuntary resettlement of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and following The *Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance* (ordinance II of 1982) and its subsequent amendments in 1993 and 1994. The RF applies to all involuntary resettlement effects, including displacement of non-titled people, arising from land acquisition or conversion, or any other effects that result from project works. Those affected will be helped to maintain at least their standard of living at pre-project level. All losses, including of land, crops, trees, structures, business, employment, and workdays and wages, will be fully compensated, including those incurred by non-titled people.

4. Land Use and Settlement Pattern

18. At present the entire subproject affected area is being used as agriculture land. It is a rural area with the primary economy based on agriculture. The agriculture land is double cropped. The field survey could not identify any negative impacts on any CPRs, such as mosques, schools, or Union Parishad offices.

19. The current land use pattern is mixed. Major agricultural production is from *Aman* and *Boro* paddy as well as potato, spices and oil seeds. Potato, spices and other *Rabi* crops are grown in the dry areas of the *khals*. However, these crops are at risk from flash 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. However, no fisherman was found during the field survey that would be negatively affected by the subproject; rather most will be benefited.

1. Methodology and Data Collection

20. In the absence of an Implementing NGO (INGO),⁶ the Project Management Office (PMO) staff, with help of the WMCA and the Union Parishad (UP) representative, carried out the DMS and carried out stakeholder meetings with farmers, when necessary in agriculture fields. The DMS shows very limited negative impact on the affected people due to their being no private land acquisition of this subproject area. One hundred percent of the 61 APs were selected for the socioeconomic survey (SES). The households were interviewed through using structured questionnaire. Table 2 shows the distribution of the APs by village of the subproject area.

Table 2: Number of Affected Population by Sex and by Village

| Name of Village | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|-----------------|------------|------|------------|------|------------|-------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Chalkgobindapur | 115 | 41.7 | 161 | 58.3 | 276 | 100.0 |
| Aldadpur | 14 | 48.3 | 15 | 51.7 | 29 | 100.0 |
| Total | 129 | | 176 | | 305 | |

21. A total of 61 HH will be affected from 2 villages, with a population of 305. The sex ratio is male for 42% and female 58%, the percentage of females is higher than males which, compared to the national census, is very unusual. The HH size is 5.08, which is slightly higher than national average of 4.9. The range of HH size is 2 to 10. Only 9% of HHs is extended- families. Only 5% of HHs is female headed.

22. FGDs were conducted in two locations, including the playground of the primary school and at a bridge. Social groups included in the FGDs represented a wide variety of socioeconomic status, both genders, as well the people both directly and indirectly affected.

2. Socioeconomic Profile of APs

23. The socioeconomic profile of all APs is based on a 100% SES from the total 61 AHH (305 population). The APs were using the canal bed for cultivation annually. Of the 17 AHHs using *Khal* for cultivation, 9 (52.9%) were using 2 decimal; 4 (23.5%) were using 1 decimal, 3 (17.6%) AHH were using 3 decimal; and only one AHH was using as much as 4 decimal.

Table 3: Holdings (Decimal) of APs Farming *Khal* Land

| Amount of Farmed Land (In Decimal) | Number of HH | Percent |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| 2 | 9 | 52.9 |

⁶ An INGO is expected to be contracted by the Project in Nov-Dec 2011.

| Amount of Farmed Land (In Decimal) | Number of HH | Percent |
|---|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 4 | 23.5 |
| 3 | 3 | 17.6 |
| 4 | 1 | 6.0 |
| Total | 17 | 100.0 |

24. The primary occupation (Table 5) is agriculture, which involves half of working force. Women are mostly involved in domestic work. It is evident from the table that little option is available in rural area. Overall, nearly 19% are unemployed. The general occupational structure is reflected among the HH heads, in Table 6.

Table 5: Percentage (Rounded) of Principal Occupation by Gender

| | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| House Wife | .0% | 39.9% | 23.3 |
| Students | 19.3% | 23.2% | 21.6 |
| Agriculture | 49.6% | .6% | 20.9 |
| Unemployed | 17.6% | 19.6% | 18.8 |
| Aged People | .0% | 16.1% | 9.4 |
| Business | 5.0% | .0% | 2.1 |
| Laborer | 4.2% | .0% | 1.7 |
| Service | .8% | .6% | .7 |
| Fisherman | 1.7% | .0% | .7 |
| Carpenter | .8% | .0% | .3 |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 6: AP's Occupation by Household Head, by Gender

| Occupation | Male Headed | % | Female Headed | % | Total | % |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| Agriculture | 50 | 86.2 | | | 50 | 82.0% |
| Business | 4 | 6.9 | | | 4 | 6.6% |
| Service | 1 | 1.7 | 1 | 33.3 | 2 | 3.3% |
| House Wife | 0 | .0 | 2 | 66.7 | 2 | 3.3% |
| Laborer | 1 | 1.7 | | | 1 | 1.6% |
| Carpenter | 1 | 1.7 | | | 1 | 1.6% |
| Kabiraz/Village Doc- tor | 1 | 1.7 | | | 1 | 1.6% |
| Total | 58 | 100.0% | 3 | 100.0% | 61 | 100.0% |

25. The young population irrespective of gender is going to school. More than 87% of household heads (HHs) are literate, but the literacy rate seems to be much higher among total population. The younger generation have an almost 100% literacy rate, and level of education is also high. It is much higher amongst males. Some 90% people finish their education before achieving the SSC level. Females are far behind in higher education, with only 2% having an SSC degree or higher, and none having an HSC or higher (Table 7)

Table 7: AP's Education Level, by Percent and Gender

| Level of Education | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Primary Level | 52.4% | 52.0% | 52.2% |
| Secondary Level | 28.6% | 46.0% | 38.0% |
| Subtotal | 81.00% | 98.00% | 90.20% |
| SSC or Equivalent | 7.1% | 2.0% | 4.3% |
| HSC or Equivalent | 9.5% | | 4.3% |
| BA or Equivalent | 2.4% | | 1.1% |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

26.. Annual income of the AHHs ranges from Tk 3,000 to 8,000 per month, with 50.8% in the lowest range, 3-4,000 taka. The estimated average annual income is Tk 50,000. Most of the active male members have some kind of income; very few women mentioned that they had any income. However, women participate intensively in post-harvesting activities.

Table 9: AP's Monthly Income (Taka), by Gender

| Level of Yearly Income | Male Headed | % | Female Headed | % | Total | % |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 3000- 4000 | 29 | 50.0 | 2 | 66.7 | 31 | 50.8 |
| 7000-8000 | 7 | 12.1 | 0 | .0 | 7 | 11.5 |
| Up to 3000 | 6 | 10.3 | 0 | .0 | 6 | 9.8 |
| 5000- 6000 | 6 | 10.3 | 0 | .0 | 6 | 9.8 |
| 4000- 5000 | 4 | 6.9 | 0 | .0 | 4 | 6.6 |
| 6000- 7000 | 4 | 6.9 | 0 | .0 | 4 | 6.6 |
| 8000+ | 2 | 3.4 | 1 | 33.3 | 3 | 4.9 |
| Total | 58 | 100% | 3 | 100% | 61 | 100% |

27. The subproject has very *significant* impact on the livelihood of the AHHs. According to the local people they will get more benefit from the subproject compared to their losses.

28. All of the 17 AHHs cultivating *khas* land within the *khal* are landless or marginal farmers. Special attention need to be given to all the AHHs who will become vulnerable due to implementation of the subproject. Livelihood enhancement will be provided through employment and income generating activities for vulnerable AHHs. The related sub-components shown below, and the activities of employment and income generation, will be undertaken by the WMCA.

- *Sub-component: (a)* Community-based routine maintenance of the canal and other water management facilities. The activities under this are: (i) organizing canal maintenance groups, (ii) skills training and capacity building (iii) delivery of basic tools and equipment.(v) 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 (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, (iv) initial supplies and inputs of fisher-lings, and hand tools.

29. The number of indirectly AHHs is nil. Agricultural lands are mainly cultivated by the farmer with help of some hired labors only when required; and these laborers also work in other fields in the locality. So they will not remain jobless.

30. 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 peoples' representatives such as Chairmen and Members of the UPs have assured the Project authority they will extend cooperation. APs also expected that the subproject will protect their land from and water logging and that will be able to retain some monsoon water within the subproject area for irrigation in the winter season. They also expect that fishing (open water and cultured) opportunities will be enhanced, which will help in improving their socioeconomic conditions.

31. In general, the community responded positively to the subproject. However, some concerns were raised and most of these related to proper and timely compensation payments for their lost assets and income. Their concerns were over delays in compensation payment and harassment in receiving compensation payment from the Government

- During meetings it was 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 should not be a big issue. During group discussion participants desired help and assistance from the Project to simplify the compensation payments.
- For security reasons and for ease of payments to APs camps may be set up locally 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 any legal right to the land but have been using it for generations

C. Objectives, Resettlement Policy Framework and Entitlements

1. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Principles

32. Land acquisition and resettlement of the APs, and providing special assistance to vulnerable and indirectly impacted APs in re-establishing their livelihood and income will be conducted in accordance with the GoB's *Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Properties Act* of 1982; the *Draft National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation* (NPRR); and the Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* (1995)⁷ as well as by following 'best practice' followed in Bangladesh, viz: (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 to be adopted by the Project:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement and loss of livelihood will be avoided where feasible;
- (ii) Where population displacement is unavoidable, it will be minimized by exploring all viable project options;
- (iii) People unavoidably displaced will be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future will be generally as favorable as it would have been without the Project;
- (iv) Vulnerable APs will be provided with resettlement facilities or support to resettle in proximity to their social groups and good communication network with employment opportunities;
- (v) People affected will be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation options;
- (vi) Gender equity will be maintained in resettlement planning and implementation;
- (vii) Existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts will be supported and used to the greatest extent possible, and resettlers will be integrated economically and socially into host communities;
- (viii) The absence of a formal title to land by some effected groups will not be a bar for compensation, particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous people and ethnic minorities, elderly and disable persons and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status;
- (ix) As far as possible involuntary resettlement will be conceived and executed as part of the project;

⁷ The SPS supersedes ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (1995), Policy on Indigenous Peoples (1998), and Environment Policy (2002). In accordance with the SPS, these previous policies apply to all projects and tranches of multitranche financing facility projects that were reviewed by ADB's management before 20 January 2010 (<http://www.adb.org/safeguards/default.asp>). As the Report and Recommendation to the President (RRP) is dated August 2009, the PSSWRP will be under the ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (1995).

- (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
- (xii) The full cost of resettlement will be included in the presentation of Project costs and benefits.

33. 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 the census will be the cut-off date for resettlement benefits; and any encroachers/informal settlers after that date will not be entitled to resettlement benefits. For land title-holders, notification under Section 3 by the DC under the LAA will constitute the cut-off date.

2. Entitlement Matrix

34. An entitlement matrix has been prepared on the basis of currently known impacts (Table 11). 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 such losses will be included in the entitlement matrix and the final RP will be revised accordingly.

Table11: Entitlement Matrix and Responsible Implementation Agencies

| SI No | Nature of Loss | Definition of Entitled Person (EP) | Entitlements | Relevant Policy/Legal Section | Implementation Issues | Implementation Responsibility |
|-------|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| 1 | Loss of Land (Agriculture, Commercial, Homestead, Pond, <i>Gher</i> (Shrimp Ponds) <i>Boroj</i> (Betel Leaf Production Land)) | Legal owner of the land at the time of serving notice under Section 3 of LA Laws | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Replacement land or CCL (Market value assessed by DC plus premium as per Law) i. Additional grant to cover Maximum Allowable Replacement Value (MARV) of land. i. Stamp duty to facilitate land purchase /. Compensation for standing crops assessed by DC/PVAT /. Land development cost for homestead loser (if applicable) assessed by PVAT | The Acquisition and Requisition Of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance No. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assessment of quantity and quality of land b. Assessment of Market Value c. Assessment of MARV by Land Market Survey (LMS) d. Title updating e. Payment of CCL f. APs will be fully informed of the entitlements and procedures regarding payment g. Additional cash grant to cover the replacement value of land. h. Stamp duty will be due to an EP in case of land purchase within one year of receiving CCL from DCs i. Compensation for standing crop crops from DC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. DC, LGED b. DC, LGED c. EA/WMCA/UP d. DC e. DC f. EA/WMCA/UP, LGED g. EA, CRO h. LGED-CRO/EA i. DC |
| 2 | Loss of Under Water Land (<i>Char</i> land) ^{Error!} Bookmark not defined. | Legal owner(s) of land (DCs in case of <i>khas</i> land after gally established | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. As 1 if DC cannot declare the land <i>khas</i>, ii. Case of <i>Khas</i> - cash pensation under CCL to re- | The tion and quisition Of Immovable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assessment of quantity and quality of land b. Assessment of Market Value | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. DC, LGED b. DC, LGED |

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| SI No | Nature of Loss | Definition of Entitled Person (EP) | Entitlements | Relevant Policy/Legal Section | Implementation Issues | Implementation Responsibility |
|-------|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | AD ⁸ line), the various private owners of <i>khas</i> land identified at the time of eroding the land into river/ <i>khal</i> below the AD line as per land rent record | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> spective DCs without 50% Premium iii. Value of eroded <i>khas</i> land assessed by PVAT - to the previous owners whose land was eroded iv. Stamp Duty to facilitate land purchase | Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Assessment of MARV by LMS d. Title verification e. Payment of CCL f. APs will be fully informed of the entitlements and procedures regarding payment g. Additional cash grant to cover the Replacement Value of land. h. Stamp duty will be due to an EP in case of land purchase within one year of receiving CCL from DCs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. EA/WMCA/UP d. DC e. DC f. EA/WMCA/UP, LGED-CRO g. LGED CRO/EA h. LGED CRO/EA |
| 3 | Loss of Homestead/ Commercial and Other Infrastructure by Owner | Legal owner of the land at the time of serving LA notice Section 3 as recorded in the LA award Book | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. CCL (Market value plus 50% premium as per Law) ii. Additional grant to cover market value of the structure iii. Transfer grant(TG) @ 12.5% of the value of non-masonry (<i>kutchra</i>) and semi-pucca and 5% for masonry (<i>pucca</i>) structure assessed by PVAT iv. Owner will be allowed to | The Acquisition and Requisition Of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assessment of no. and quality of structure b. Assessment of market value c. Assessment of MARV by LMS d. Title updating e. Payment of CCL, plus 50% premium f. APs will be fully informed of the entitlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. DC, LGED b. DC, LGED c. IA/WMCA/UP d. DC e. DC f. EA/WMCA/UP, LGED CRO |

⁸ Alluvial and Diluvial Line, generally the lowest water level on a river bank slope.

| SI No | Nature of Loss | Definition of Entitled Person (EP) | Entitlements | Relevant Policy/Legal Section | Implementation Issues | Implementation Responsibility |
|-------|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | <p>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 kutcha, 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> | Ordinance VIII of 1993 | <p>ments 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 of 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>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> |
| 4 | Loss of Access to cultivable Land By Farmers, Tenant/ | Farmers, tenants and sharecroppers of the land under | i. Transition Allowance equivalent to one year's net income from the cultivable | The provision and Acquisition Of | a. Individuals identified by the census/SES as farmer , tenant or | a. EA/WMCA/UP, LGED |

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| SI No | Nature of Loss | Definition of Entitled Person (EP) | Entitlements | Relevant Policy/Legal Section | Implementation Issues | Implementation Responsibility |
|-------|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| | croppers including cultivators of Khas land | contract as fied by the SES to be conducted during implementation of RP | land to farmer, tenant/ sharecropper, based on Market Value of the crops/fish | Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Act XX of 1994 | sharecropper of land b. Cash grant as determined by assessment will be paid after taking possession of the land c. The legal owner certifies the tenancy d. SES will identify the farmer (cultivator of khas land), tenant /share cropper and endorsed | b. LGED CRO/EA c. LGED d. LGED |
| 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 notice u/3 or as recorded in the LA award book | i. Compensation at the market value, based on productivity and age of trees and value of the fruit assessed by Property Valuation Assessment Team (PVAT) ii. Additional 30% of assessed value as compensation for fruit bearing trees with timber iii. One time crop of each grown up tree (like banana tree) iv. Tree losers will be encouraged to plant more trees by providing 5 saplings free of cost to each affected | The Acquisition and Requisition Of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) and Amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993 | a. Assessment of loss and market value of the loss b. Payment of Cash Compensation for the losses c. Additional cash grant to cover the replacement value of the lost tree/perennials (if necessary) d. Owner will be allowed to fell and take the tree and fruits, after payment of compensation | a. DC, LGED b. DC c. LGED |

| SI No | Nature of Loss | Definition of Entitled Person (EP) | Entitlements | Relevant Policy/Legal Section | Implementation Issues | Implementation Responsibility |
|-------|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | households. | | | |
| 6 | Loss of Residence/Commercial Structures by Owner or Squatters | Owner of the structure identified by SES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Cash compensation for the structure at market value ii. Transfer grant(TG) @ 12.5% of the value of <i>kutcha</i> and semi-<i>pucca</i> and 5% for <i>pucca</i> 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 v. One time special assistance for female headed, vulnerable households @ Tk 2000, Tk 3000 and Tk 5000 for <i>kutcha</i>, semi-<i>pucca</i> and <i>pucca</i> structure | Measures in RP as per ADB guidelines | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Payment of structure cost b. Verification of SES and other records c. APs will be fully informed about their entitlement and assisted in obtaining it d. A Transfer Grant to each household will be paid before/during vacating the project sites e. Removal cost for commercial structure at the same rate to the owners of structures f. Reconstruction Grant for each structure (household/commercial) will be paid before/during vacating the Project site g. Special assistance to Female headed/Vulnerable House- | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. LGED-CRO/IADC b. LGED c. LGED d. LGED-CRO/EA e. LGED-CRO/EA f. LGED-CRO/EA g. LGED-CRO/EA |

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| SI No | Nature of Loss | Definition of Entitled Person (EP) | Entitlements | Relevant Policy/Legal Section | Implementation Issues | Implementation Responsibility |
|-------|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | | hold | |
| 7 | Loss of access to house/commercial structure (rented or leased) | Tenants renting/leasing the property as identified by the socio-economic survey | i. One-time cash grant for facilitating alternative housing /structure assessed by PVAT | Measures in RP as per ADB guidelines | a. Verification of SES Records and other Records b. A Shifting Allowance per unit will be paid before relocation from project sites | a. LGED b. LGED-CRO |
| 8. | Loss of residence by informal settlers/encroachers or unauthorized occupants | Heads of Household occupying homestead land illegally or squatting on RoW as identified by SES | i. Compensation for the lost structure (if owner) as per assessed values/price by DC provided certified by the land owner ii. The owner's income is under the poverty line will get grant /training from the Social Development Grant iii. Cash grant for shifting of the house from RoW | Measures in RP as per ADB guidelines | a. CCL for structure 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 |
| 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 ii. Non tilted 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, ployment/ Work Oppor- | Workers of affected business as record- | i. One time cash grant for 30/90 days at the rate of lo- | Measures | a. All persons recorded by the SES | a. EA/LGED-CRO |

| SI No | Nature of Loss | Definition of Entitled Person (EP) | Entitlements | Relevant Policy/Legal Section | Implementation Issues | Implementation Responsibility |
|-------|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| | tunity Of Full-Time /Part Time Workers | ed in the SES | cal wage rate (30 days in commercial area and 90 days in agriculture area) | in RP as per ADB guidelines | b. Cash grant to be paid before taking possession of land c. Involvement of the EP in Project civil works | c. LGED-CRO/EA d. c. EA/LGED-CRO |
| 11 | Loss Of Access To Utility Services Such As Piped Water Supply, Gas, Electricity, Sewerage Line, or Telephone. | Legal owner of the structure with utility services at the time of serving LA notice Section 3 as recorded in the LA Award Book. Or only the legal owner of the Utility Service as identified by SES | i. Cash compensation for the utility facilities at Market Value ii. One time Cash grant to transfer/re-installment the utility service to new location | The Acquisition and Requisition Of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance No. II of 1982) and Amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993 | a. Payment of CCL for the losses b. Verification of SES and other records c. APs will be fully informed about their entitlement and assisted in obtaining it d. A transfer/ re-installment grant for identified utilities to each household/ structure owner (renter) will be paid during or after vacating the project sites | a. DC b. EA/LGED c. EA/LGED d. LGED-CRO |
| 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) | a. CCL b. Cash grant for transfer /reconstruction of structure | a. DC b. LGED-CRO/IA |

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| SI No | Nature of Loss | Definition of Entitled Person (EP) | Entitlements | Relevant Policy/Legal Section | Implementation Issues | Implementation Responsibility |
|-------|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | ance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII | | |
| 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assessment of community needs b. Consult the host population and provision for common property resources c. Implement the mitigation programs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. LGED b. LGED c. LGED-CRO/EA |

D. Consultation and Disclosure

1. Consultation and Stakeholders' Participation

35. Consultation and communication with APs and other stakeholders during the preparation stage of the subprojects will be an integral part of gathering relevant data for impact assessment, and facilities and development of appropriate options for resettlement of APs. The RP will be 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 contribution of APs and beneficiary groups will be included in the subproject RP.

2. Grievance Redress Mechanism

36. 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 RPs. The GRC was formed for resolving any grievances involving resettlement benefits, relocation and other assistance. The scope and responsibility of the Grievance redress committee clearly defined in the gazette.

37. 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 Resettlement Specialist or INGO Area Manager will facilitate and coordinate the GRC activities.

38. The GRC will have the power to resolve resettlement and compensation issues pre-emptive to their being addressed through the legal system.

The functions of the GRC will be to:

1. Receive application of APs grievances 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

39. Prior to using the GRC, all efforts will be made at the Subproject level to reach informal resolution of AP 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 complaints from APs. If not resolved at the GRC or Project level, the matter may be referred to a court of law.

E. Compensation and Resettlement Budget and Financing

40. Based on the background of this subproject the entire amount for resettlement and rehabilitation and training for this subproject is estimated to be Tk 717000 seven lacs seventeen thousand three fifty . This subproject does not have any budget for land acquisition as all the land is khas land, owned by the Government. *As per Resettlement Framework* the full costs of compensation will be the responsibility of the LGED. and special assistance to vulnerable AHHs502455

Table 12: Budget for Compensation and Special Assistance to APs

| No. | Description | Quantity of Land (Decimal) | Rate (Tk) | Amount (Tk) |
|-----|--|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| A | Crop Compensation for 17 AHHs at the rate @ Tk 285/Decimal | 35 | 285 | 9,975 |
| B | Transition Allowance for Loss of Access to Agriculture Land @ Tk 285/Decimal | 35 | 285 | 9,975 |
| C | Special Assistance for Vulnerable AHHs | 8 | 2,000 | 16,000 |
| D | Compensation for Loss of Trees | 3,115 | 200 | 442150 |
| | Subtotal | | | 487100 |
| E | 5 % Implementing Agency Operation & Contin-gency Cost. | | | 27,250 |
| F | Training and Social Development Activities – From Cooperatives Budge – No Cost | | | 0 |
| | Total Cost | | | 502455 |

41. The cost of cash grants, training and social development cost will be provided by the Project. The benefit will be paid directly to eligible persons (EPs). The rehabilitation and training for APs will be provided through WMCA for skills and livelihood support including agriculture and fisheries and livestock's activities. The training program will be based on the vulnerability and needs assessment carried out through the census, SES and consultation exercise.

F. RP Implementation

1. Implementation Schedule

42. The Project's Institutional strengthening and capacity building activities will commence in the first year of the Project; these activities will taper off towards Project completion. Subproject implementation will be conducted following a rolling program over the 8 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 any possible changes from the Detailed Design and DMS. Time schedule for RP implementation for the first batch of subprojects is presented in Figure 4.

Figure 3: RP Implementation Schedule of Chalk Gobindapur-Aldadpur Subproject, 2011-2012

| Activities | 2011 | | | | | | | 2012 | | |
|--|------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|
| | Jan | Feb-July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar |
| Request Formation of Committees | x | | | | | | | | | |
| Formation of PAVT/GRC | | | | xx | | | | | | |
| Draft DD Completed | x | | | | | | | | | |
| PMO Consulting WMCA/APs/Beneficiaries on DD | | x | | | | | | | | |
| Finalizing DD | | | xx | | | | | | | |
| DMS Census/SES (DMS) Done by PMO/WMCA | | | xx | | | | | | | |
| PMO/WMCA Census/SES (DMS) Analysis by PIC | | | | xx | | | | | | |
| PMO/WMCA Video Filming of ROW | | | xx | | | | | | | |
| Overlay DD & Mauja Maps | | | xxx | | | | | | | |
| Hiring INGO | | | | | xx | | | | | |
| INGO Reviews/Certifies PMO Census/SES/Video | | | | | xx | | | | | |
| Revision of RP based on DMS by PMO | | | | | xxx | | | | | |
| Prepare RP | | | | | | xxx | | | | |
| ADB Clearance of Revised RP | | | | | | | xxxx | | | |
| Disclosure of Revised RP with WMCA/APs/Beneficiaries | | | | | | | | xxx | | |
| Compensation EPs by PMO/PIC | | | | | | | | | xxx | |
| Construction (12 Month) 2011/12 | | | | | | | | | | xxx |

2. Monitoring and Evaluation

43. 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.

44. The RP monitoring will be conducted to provide feedback to LGED and to assess implementation effectiveness. A Mid-term Review drawing upon monitoring and evaluation reports and other relevant data will identify any action needed to improve resettlement performance. Evaluation of RP implementation will assess whether the resettlement objectives were appropriate and whether they were met, specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards were restored or enhanced. The evaluation will also assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing upon lessons learned as a guide to future resettlement planning.

a. Internal Monitoring

45. 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 and 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 Sa-

feguard Section (ESS) of IWRMU will tabulate quantitative information obtained through monitoring.

46. The Resettlement 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.

47. In addition to regular review missions, 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 Arrangements

1. Ministry of Local Government, Regional Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRDC)

48. The MoLGRDC, through LGED, has overall coordination, planning, implementation and financing responsibilities. LGED fully recognizes the importance of the Project's resettlement programs. Therefore, the PIC will include an international Safeguards Specialist and a national 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)

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

50. 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

51. LGED will form various committees/teams for implementation of the RP at the field level. The PMO representative⁹ will work as member secretary for all the committees/teams involving representatives of the DC, LGED, local government institutes and APs, as the case may be. These committees/teams will ensure stakeholders' participation and uphold the interest of the vulnerable APs. The power and jurisdictions of the committees are clearly defined in their Government notifications. The committees were formed in the subproject level.

a. Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT)

52. A PVAT has been formed by MoLGRDC through a gazette notification vide No 40.068.004.00.00.002.2011-161 dated 10-03-2011 for implementation of the RP. The PVAT will determine the current Market price and replacement cost of Acquired land Physical structure, trees and other properties. The PVAT is comprised of the 'not below the rank' of Sr. Assistant Engineer from LGED; a representative of the concerned DC; and the area manager of INGO once appointed. The LGED representative chairs the PVAT, and the INGO representative will act as member secretary.

b. Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC)

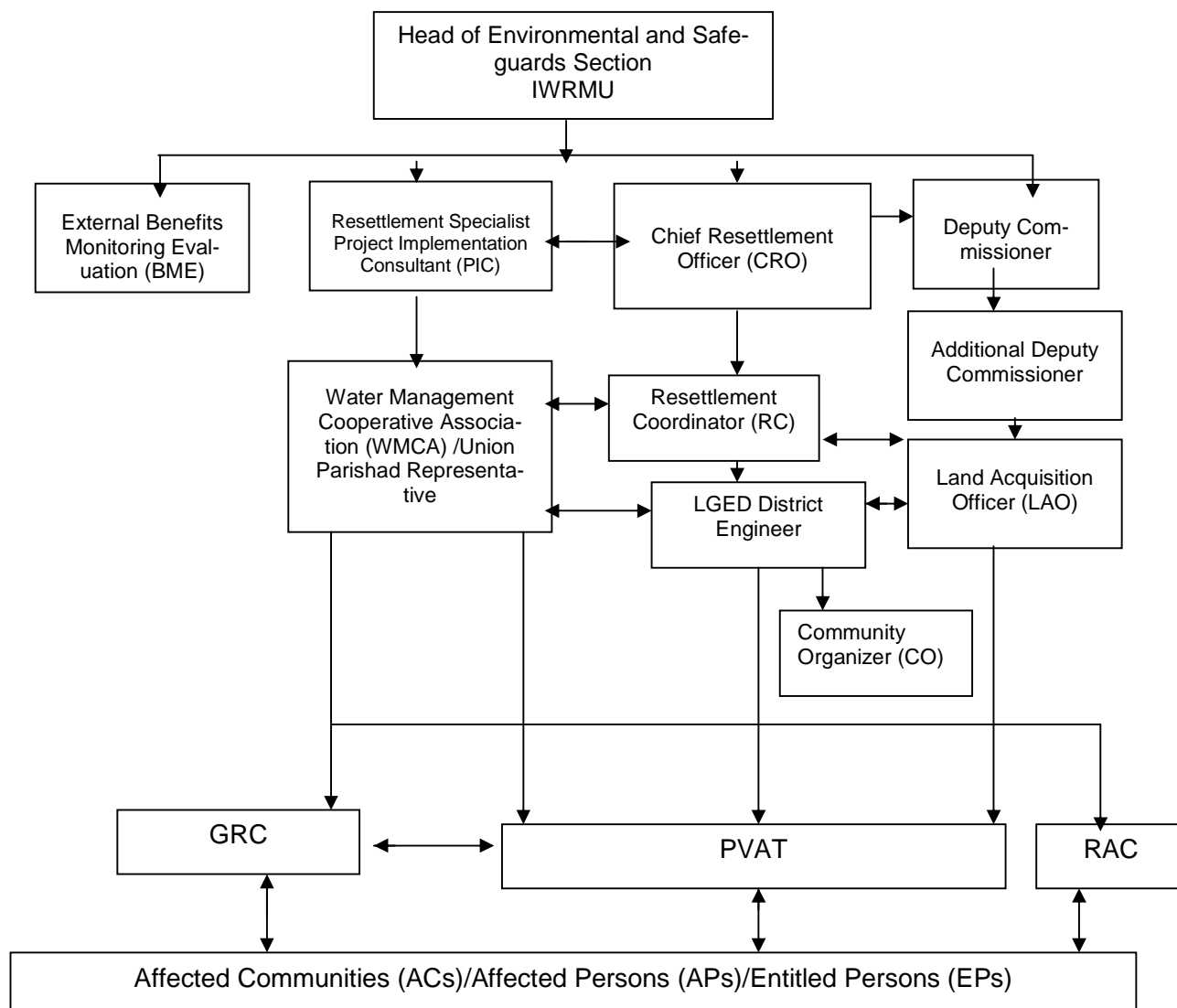
53. The INGO, once appointed, will form RAC to involve the local communities and APs in the implementation process. The RAC will consist of a representative from APs; women and vulnerable groups; and the UP Chairman or member. LGED will chair the RAC, and a representative of the INGO will act as member 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

54. 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.

⁹ The Recruitment of INGO is under process, expected to be completed by December 2011. Once the INGO is in place, its representative will take the place of that of the PMO.

Figure 4: Resettlement Organization Chart



- CRO - Chief Resettlement Officer
- GRC - Grievance Redress Committee
- PVAT - Property Assessment and Valuation Team
- RAC - Resettlement Advisory Committee

ANNEX 1: LIST OF APS

| # | Name of HH | Father's Name | Mother's name | Village | Occupation | Yearly Income (Tk) |
|----|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Md. Malek Udddin | Md. Sofiagama | Mrs. Maleka Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 40,000 |
| 2 | Md. Kasem Ali | L Abdul Akonda | Late Hamida | Aldadpur | Agriculture | 89,000 |
| 3 | Md. As:raf Ali | Md. Maher Ali | Mrs. Amena Khatun | Aldadpur | Agriculture | 48,000 |
| 4 | Md. Mofizul | Md. Mojibor Rahman | Mrs Morium Begum | Aldadpur | Business | 48,000 |
| 5 | Md. Sadhin Bapari | L Ajim Uddin | L Soyrun Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 70,000 |
| 6 | Md. Khairul Islam | L Munsur Ali | Mrs Aleya Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 50,000 |
| 7 | Md. Rosid | Md Jobber | Mrs Piyari Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 50,000 |
| 8 | Md. Dukhu Miya | L Royes Uddin | Mrs Abjan Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 50,000 |
| 9 | Md. Mojibor Rahman | L Mohar Ullah | L Asiya Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 48,000 |
| 10 | Md Arsad Ali | L Dalal Ali | Mrs Hasna Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 45,000 |
| 11 | Md. Asraful | Md Motiar | Md. Rajeya Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 50,000 |
| 12 | Md Motiar Rahman | L Sutku Mondal | Mrs Saleha Begum | Aldadpur | Agriculture | 47,000 |
| 13 | Md Gofur Ali | Md Akbor Ali | Mrs Kandri Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 40,000 |
| 14 | Md Ahed Ali | I Abdul Akonda | L Hamida Begum | Aldadpur | Agriculture | 50,000 |
| 15 | Md Yusub Ali | L Doshir Uddin | Mrs Momana Begum | Aldadpur | Agriculture | 50,000 |
| 16 | Md Habibur Rahman | L Hamed Ali | L Jobeda | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 50,000 |
| 17 | Md Robiul | L Taslim | L Rohima Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 40,000 |
| 18 | Ahamod Ali | L Nabab Ali | Mrs Mohiran Nasa | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 45,000 |
| 19 | Md Azizul | L Ansar Ali | Mrs Amisa begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 50,000 |
| 20 | Md Jahangir | Late Nina | Mrs Chaina Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 40,000 |
| 21 | Md Khaira Jaman | Md Aroj Uddin | Mrs Jamila Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 40,000 |
| 22 | Md Sadekul | L Hakim Uddin | Mrs Sopo May | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 4,000 |
| 23 | Md Sah Alam | Md Abdul Kader | Mrs Solamon Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 80,000 |
| 24 | Mrs Khaleda Beya | L Ajgor Ali | Rohima | Chak-Gobindopur | Service | 150,000 |
| 25 | Md Modhu | L Hajer Uddin | Mrs Rupjan | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 65,000 |
| 26 | Md Bellal Miya | L Kumur Uddin | Mrs Jomila Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 47,000 |
| 27 | Md Joynal Bapari | L Banvasa | Mrs Morium Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 45,000 |
| 28 | Md Sakender Shakh | L Hakim uddin | Mrs Sopamay | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 50,000 |

ANNEX 1: LIST OF APS

| # | Name of HH | Father's Name | Mother's name | Village | Occupation | Yearly Income (Tk) |
|----|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 29 | Md Noju | Md Saheb uddin | L Nosiron nasa | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 40,000 |
| 30 | Md Yunus Ali | Md Aser Uddin | Mrs Nosiron Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 50,000 |
| 31 | Md Daraj Uddin | L Foyek Uddin | L Moyna Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 50,000 |
| 32 | Mrs Maleka begum | Md Moyej | | Chak-Gobindopur | House wife | 50,000 |
| 33 | Md Foyjun Ali | Md Hamida Ali | Mrs Ajura Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Carpenter | 80,000 |
| 34 | Mrs Rohima Begum | L Kina | Mrs chaina Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | House wife | 50,000 |
| 35 | Md Samsul Sakh | Md Soba Kobiraj | Mrs Asiron Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 47,000 |
| 36 | Md Fulu Sakh | Md Asor Uddin | Mrs Nosiron Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 48,000 |
| 37 | Md Abul Sakh | Md Khatibulla Fakir | Mrs Bachchani May | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 100,000 |
| 38 | Md Kona | Md Tomij Uddin | Mrs Gandhi Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 60,000 |
| 39 | Md Nurul Islam | Md Osman | Mrs Dulali Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 50,000 |
| 40 | Md Kafi Sarker | Ajger Sarker | Rohima | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 200,000 |
| 41 | Md Delbor Rahman | Dula Miya | Ayjan Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 80,000 |
| 42 | Md Khajer Uddin Prsdan | L Tajer Uddin Pradan | L Khali beuya | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 100,000 |
| 43 | Md Angur | L Jamal | Amena beuya | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 80,000 |
| 44 | Md Rofikul Islam | L Kurano Mondal | Mrs Mohironnasa | Chak-Gobindopur | laborer | 48,000 |
| 45 | Md Samsul | Md hakim | Mrs | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 40,000 |
| 46 | Md Somes | Ld Aroj uddin | L Suknimay | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 100,000 |
| 47 | Md Fazlu | Md Heskaru | Mrs Amina begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 100,000 |
| 48 | Md Soja Kobiraj | Md Al Mamun | Mrs Sotmay | Chak-Gobindopur | village doctor | 50,000 |
| 49 | Md Robiul | L Taslim | Rabeya Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 4,000 |
| 50 | Montu | Sabu | Johora Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 70,000 |
| 51 | Samad Ali | Md Satter Ali | Mrs Kabasi Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Business | 60,000 |
| 52 | Md Moni Fakir | Aroj Uddin | Mrs Jamila Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 100,000 |
| 53 | Sada pradan | Md Dula Pradan | Mrs Ayjan Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 85,000 |
| 54 | Md Amjad hosen | L Ayon Sarker | L Jomila Khatun | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 25,000 |
| 55 | Md Abdul Aziz | L Anser Ali | Mrs Romicha Bauya | Chak-Gobindopur | Business | 55,000 |
| 56 | md Anser Ali | L Tomij Uddin | Mrs Gandhi May | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 90,000 |
| 57 | Md Menajali | Md Daras Uddin | Mrs Khotaja Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Business | 70,000 |
| 58 | Md Dula Sakh | md Jabed Ali | Mrs Motijan Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 48,000 |

ANNEX 1: LIST OF APS

| # | Name of HH | Father's Name | Mother's name | Village | Occupation | Yearly Income (Tk) |
|----|---------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 59 | Md Moja Fakir | L Hemo Fakir | Mrs Jayada Begum | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 60,000 |
| 60 | Md Hiru Miya | Royes Uddin | Jobeda | Chak-Gobindopur | Agriculture | 70,000 |
| 61 | Md Abdul Baki | L Ajgor | Rohima | Chak-Gobindopur | Service | 180,000 |

ANNEX 2: PROFILE OF AHHs FOR LOSS OF CROPS IN THE KHAL

| # | Head-ship of Family | Name Of HH Head | Father's Name | Village | Occupation | Yearly Income (Tk) | Type of Loss | Entitlement | Amount of Compensation (Tk) |
|----|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 | M | Md. Malek Uddin | Md. Sofiajama | Chalk- Gobin-dapur | Agriculture | 40,000 | Loss of Standing Crops and Loss of access of 3 decimal cultivable land | At the rate of taka 285 par decimal for standing Crops and taka285 per decimel for loss of access to the Bed of the Khal | $285 \times 3 \times 2 = 1,620$ |
| 2 | M | Md. Kashem Ali | LateAbdul Akonda | Aldadpur | Agriculture | 89,000 | 2 decimal | // | $285 \times 2 \times 2 = 1,140$ |
| 3 | M | Md.Asraf Ali | Md.Maher Ali | Aldadpur | Agriculture | 48,000 | 2 decimal | // | $285 \times 2 \times 2 = 1,140$ |
| 4 | M | Md. Mofijul | Md.Mojibor Rahman | Aldadpur | Agriculture | 48,000 | 4 decimal | // | $285 \times 4 \times 2 = 2,280$ |
| 5 | M | Md.Sadhin Bepari | Late Azim uddin | Chalk- Gobin-dapur | Agriculture | 70,000 | 1 decimal | // | $285 \times 1 \times 2 = 570$ |
| 6 | M | Md. Khairul Islam | Late Monsur Ali | Chalk- Gobin-dapur | Agriculture | 50,000 | 2 decimal | // | $285 \times 2 \times 2 = 1,140$ |
| 7 | M | Md. Roshid | Md. Jobber | Chalk- Gobin-dapur | Agriculture | 50,000 | 3 decimal | // | $285 \times 3 \times 2 = 1,620$ |
| 8 | M | Md. Dukhu miya | Late Royes ud-dini | Chalk- Gobin-dapur | Agriculture | 50,000 | 2 decimal | // | $285 \times 2 \times 2 = 1,140$ |
| 9 | M | Md. Mojibor Rahman | Late Mohor Ullah | Chalk- Gobin-dapur | Agriculture | 48,000 | 2 decimal | // | $285 \times 2 \times 2 = 1,140$ |
| 10 | M | Md. Arshad Ali | Md.Dalal Ali | Chalk- Gobin-dapur | Agriculture | 45,000 | 1 decimal | // | $285 \times 1 \times 2 = 570$ |
| 11 | M | Asraful | Md. Motiur | Chalk- Gobin-dapur | Agriculture | 50,000 | 2 decimal | // | $285 \times 2 \times 2 = 1,140$ |
| 12 | M | Md.Motiur Rahman | Late Suktu Mondol | Chalk- Gobin-dapur | Agriculture | 47,000 | 3 decimal | // | $285 \times 3 \times 2 = 1,710$ |
| 13 | M | Md. Gofur Ali | Md. Akbar Ali | Aldadpur | Agriculture | 40,000 | 1 decimal | At the rate of taka 285 par decimal for standing Crops | $285 \times 1 \times 2 = 570$ |

ANNEX 2: PROFILE OF AHHs FOR LOSS OF CROPS IN THE KHAL

| # | Head-ship of Family | Name Of HH Head | Father's Name | Village | Occupation | Yearly Income (Tk) | Type of Loss | Entitlement | Amount of Compensation (Tk) |
|----|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|---|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | and taka285 per decimal for loss of access to the Bed of the Khal | |
| 14 | M | Md. Ahed Ali | Md. Abdul Akondai | Aldadpur | Agriculture | 50,000 | 2 decimal | // | $285 \times 2 \times 2 = 1,140$ |
| 15 | M | Yusub Ali | Late Doshir ud-din | Aldadpur | House Wife | 50,000 | 2 decimal | // | $285 \times 2 \times 2 = 1,140$ |
| 16 | M | Md. Habibur Rahman | Late Hamed Ali | Chalk- Gobin-dapur | Agriculture | 50,000 | 1 decimal | // | $285 \times 1 \times 2 = 570$ |
| 17 | M | Md. Rabiul | Late Taslim | Chalk- Gobin-dapur | Agriculture | 40,000 | 2 decimal | // | $285 \times 2 \times 2 = 1,140$ |

ANNEX 3: LIST OF AHHS LOSING TREES

পাতা-১

চকগোবিন্দপুর আলদাদপুর পানি ব্যবস্থাপনা সমবায় সমিতির ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত গাছ ও বাঁশের মূল্য নির্ধারণ:

| ক্রমিক নং | নাম | পিতার নাম | গ্রাম | ক্ষতির পরিমাণ | মূল্য | মোট | মন্তব্য |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---|--|----------|---------|
| ১. | মোঃ আর আজিজ | মৃত- আনছার আলী | চক গোবিন্দপুর | গাছ-৩টি ছোট বাঁশ বড়-২০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-৩০টি বাঁশ ছোট-৫০টি | ৬০০/- ৪,০০০/- ৪,৫০০/- ৫,০০০/- | ১৪,১০০/- | |
| ২. | মোঃ আমজাদ হোসেন | মৃত- আয়ন সরকার | " | গাছ-৭টি ছোট বাঁশ বড়-৫টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-৭টি বাঁশ ছোট-৫০টি | ১,৪০০/- ১,০০০/- ১,০৫০/- ৫,০০০/- | ৮,৪৫০/- | |
| ৩. | মোঃ সালা প্রধান | মোঃ দুলা প্রধান | " | বাঁশ মাঝারি-১০টি বাঁশ ছোট-২০টি | ১,৫০০/- ২,০০০/- | ৩,৫০০/- | |
| ৪. | মোঃ মনি ফকির | মোঃ আরোজ উদ্দিন | " | গাছ-২টি ছোট বাঁশ বড়-১০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-২০টি বাঁশ ছোট-১০টি | ৬০০/- ২,০০০/- ৩,০০০/- ১,০০০/- | ৬,৬০০/- | |
| ৫. | মোঃ সামাদ আলী | মোঃ সেতার আলী | " | বাঁশ বড়-২০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-২০টি বাঁশ ছোট-৪০টি | ৪,০০০/- ৩,০০০/- ৪,০০০/- | ১১,০০০/- | |
| ৬. | মোঃ মঈন মিয়া | মোঃ ছাবু মিয়া | " | বাঁশ বড়-২০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-১০টি বাঁশ ছোট-২০টি | ৪,০০০/- ১,৫০০/- ২,০০০/- | ৭,৫০০/- | |
| ৭. | মোঃ রবিউল মিয়া | মৃত- তছলিম মিয়া | " | বাঁশ বড়-২০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-৩০টি বাঁশ ছোট-৩০টি | ৪,০০০/- ৪,৫০০/- ৩,০০০/- | ১১,৫০০/- | |
| ৮. | মোঃ সভা কবিরাজ | মোঃ আল-মামুন | " | বাঁশ বড়-১০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-১০টি বাঁশ ছোট-২০টি | ২,০০০/- ১,৫০০/- ২,০০০/- | ৫,৫০০/- | |
| ৯. | মোঃ রফিকুল ইসলাম | মৃত- কুড়নো মন্ডল | " | বাঁশ বড়-৫০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-২০টি বাঁশ ছোট-৩০টি | ১০,০০০/- ৩,০০০/- ৩,০০০/- | ১৬,০০০/- | |
| ১০. | মোঃ ফজলু মিয়া | মোঃ হেশকার | " | বাঁশ বড়-১০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-২০টি বাঁশ ছোট-২০টি | ২,০০০/- ৩,০০০/- ২,০০০/- | ৭,০০০/- | |
| ১১. | মোঃ শামস উল্লাহ | আচরোক উল্লাহ | " | বাঁশ বড়-১০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-২০টি বাঁশ ছোট-২০টি | ২,০০০/- ৩,০০০/- ২,০০০/- | ৭,০০০/- | |
| ১২. | মোঃ হামসুল আলম | মোঃ হাকিম | " | বাঁশ বড়-১০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-২০টি বাঁশ ছোট-২০টি | ২,০০০/- ৩,০০০/- ২,০০০/- | ৭,০০০/- | |
| ১৩. | মোঃ আব্দুর মিয়া | মৃত- জালাল উদ্দিন | " | চারা গাছ-২০টি | ২,০০০/- | ২,০০০/- | |
| ১৪. | মোঃ খেজের উদ্দিন | মৃত- তছের উদ্দিন প্রঃ | " | গাছ ছোট-২টি গাছ | ১,০০০/- | ১,০০০/- | |
| ১৫. | মোঃ দেলবর রহমান | দুলা মিয়া | " | বাঁশ বড়-১০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-১০টি বাঁশ ছোট-১০টি | ২,০০০/- ১,৫০০/- ১,০০০/- | ৪,৫০০/- | |

(মোঃ রফিকুল ইসলাম ইনসপেক্টর)
উপ-আলয় প্রকল্প উপঃ
০৮/০৮/২০১৮

ANNEX 4:List of AHH with no land. getting one time special assistance

পাতা-২

| ক্রমিক নং | নাম | পিতার নাম | গ্রাম | ক্ষতির পরিমাণ | মূল্য | মোট | মন্তব্য |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------|--|--|----------|---------|
| ১৬. | মোঃ কাফি সরকার | আজগার সরকার | " | চারা গাছ-৫০টি | ৫,০০০/- | ৫,০০০/- | |
| ১৭. | মোঃ মুকুল ইসলাম | মোঃ ওহমান | " | বাঁশ বড়-১০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-২০টি বাঁশ ছোট-১০টি | ২,০০০/- ৩,০০০/- ১,০০০/- | ৬,০০০/- | |
| ১৮. | মোঃ কোনা শেখ | মোঃ তমিজ উদ্দিন | " | বাঁশ বড়-২০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-২০টি বাঁশ ছোট-৩০টি | ৪,০০০/- ৩,০০০/- ৩,০০০/- | ১০,০০০/- | |
| ১৯. | মোঃ আবুল শেখ | মৃত- খতিব উল্যা ফকির | " | গাছ-০৫টি বাঁশ বড়-২০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-২০টি বাঁশ ছোট-৩০টি | ৩,০০০/- ৪,০০০/- ৩,০০০/- ৩,০০০/- | ১৩,০০০/- | |
| ২০. | মোঃ ফুলু শেখ | মোঃ আছের উদ্দিন | " | বাঁশ মাঝারি-২০টি বাঁশ ছোট-১০টি | ৩,০০০/- ১,০০০/- | ৪,০০০/- | |
| ২১. | মোঃ ছামছুল শেখ | মোঃ সত্তা কবিরাজ | " | বাঁশ বড়-২০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-২০টি বাঁশ ছোট-১০টি | ৪,০০০/- ৩,০০০/- ১,০০০/- | ৮,০০০/- | |
| ২২. | মোছাঃ রহিমা বেগম | মৃত- কিনা শেখ | " | বাঁশ বড়-২০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-১০টি বাঁশ ছোট-২০টি | ৪,০০০/- ১,৫০০/- ২,০০০/- | ৭,৫০০/- | |
| ২৩. | মোঃ ফরজুন আলী | মোঃ হামেদ আলী | " | বাঁশ বড়-২০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-২০টি বাঁশ ছোট-১০টি | ৪,০০০/- ৩,০০০/- ১,০০০/- | ৮,০০০/- | |
| ২৪. | মোছাঃ মালেকা বেগম | মোঃ ময়েজ উদ্দিন | " | চারা গাছ-৫০টি | ৫,০০০/- | ৫,০০০/- | |
| ২৫. | মোঃ নারাজ উদ্দিন | মৃত- বরেক উদ্দিন | " | বাঁশ বড়-৩০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-৫০টি বাঁশ ছোট-৫০টি | ৬,০০০/- ৭,৫০০/- ৫,০০০/- | ১৮,৫০০/- | |
| ২৬. | মোঃ ইউনুস আলী | মোঃ আছের উদ্দিন | " | বাঁশ বড়-১০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-২০টি বাঁশ ছোট-২০টি | ২,০০০/- ৩,০০০/- ২,০০০/- | ৭,০০০/- | |
| ২৭. | মোঃ নজু শেখ | মোঃ সাহেব উদ্দিন | " | বাঁশ বড়-২০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-২০টি বাঁশ ছোট-২০টি | ৪,০০০/- ৩,০০০/- ২,০০০/- | ৯,০০০/- | |
| ২৮. | মোঃ সেকেন্দার শেখ | মৃত- হাকিম উদ্দিন | " | বাঁশ বড়-১০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-২০টি বাঁশ ছোট-২০টি | ২,০০০/- ৩,০০০/- ২,০০০/- | ৭,০০০/- | |
| ২৯. | মোঃ জরনাল বেপারী | মৃত- ভানভাসা | " | মাঝারি গাছ-০২টি | ২,০০০/- | ২,০০০/- | |
| ৩০. | মোঃ বেলাল মিয়া | মোঃ কুমার উদ্দিন | " | বাঁশ বড়-১০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-২০টি বাঁশ ছোট-২০টি | ২,০০০/- ৩,০০০/- ২,০০০/- | ৭,০০০/- | |
| ৩১. | মোঃ মধু শেখ | মোঃ হাজের উদ্দিন | " | বাঁশ বড়-৫০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-৫০টি বাঁশ ছোট-১০০টি | ১০,০০০/- ৭,৫০০/- ১০,০০০/- | ২৭,৫০০/- | |
| ৩২. | মোছাঃ অলোদা বেগম | মৃত- আজগার আলী | " | চারা গাছ-০৫টি | ৫,০০০/- | ৫,০০০/- | |

(স্বাক্ষরিত, ১৫/১০/১০)
উপজেলা পরিষদ
কাজল্যাণ্ড, সাইবাড়া।

ANNEX 3: LIST OF AHHs LOSING TREES

পাতা - ৬

| ক্রমিক সং | নাম | পিতার নাম | গ্রাম | ক্ষতির পরিমাণ | মূল্য | মেটি | মন্তব্য |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|--|--|------------|---------|
| ৩৩. | মোঃ শাহ আলম | মোঃ আব্দুর কাদের | " | চার পাছ-২০টি | ২,০০০/- | ২,০০০/- | |
| ৩৪. | মোঃ সাদেকুল ইসলাম | মৃত- হাকিম উদ্দিন | " | বাঁশ বড়-১০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-২০টি বাঁশ ছোট-২০টি | ২,০০০/- ৬,০০০/- ২,০০০/- | ৭,০০০/- | |
| ৩৫. | মোঃ খয়রুজ্জামান | মৃত- আরজ উদ্দিন | " | বাঁশ বড়-২০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-২০টি বাঁশ ছোট-২০টি | ৪,০০০/- ৬,০০০/- ২,০০০/- | ১২,০০০/- | |
| ৩৬. | মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর আলী | মৃত- কিনা | " | বাঁশ বড়-২০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-৪০টি বাঁশ ছোট-৪০টি | ৪,০০০/- ৬,০০০/- ৪,০০০/- | ১৪,০০০/- | |
| ৩৭. | মোঃ আজিজুল হক | মৃত- আনহার আলী | " | বাঁশ বড়-২০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-১০০টি বাঁশ ছোট-৫০টি | ৪,০০০/- ১৫,০০০/- ৫,০০০/- | ২৪,০০০/- | |
| ৩৮. | মোহাম্মদ আলী | মৃত- নবাব আলী | " | কাঠপাছ মাঝারি-৫টি বাঁশ বড়-৩০টি | ২,০০০/- ৬,০০০/- | ৮,০০০/- | |
| ৩৯. | মোঃ মেনাজ আলী | মোঃ দারাজ উদ্দিন | " | বাঁশ মাঝারি-২০টি বাঁশ ছোট-১০০টি | ৩,০০০/- ১০,০০০/- | ১৩,০০০/- | |
| ৪০. | মোঃ আনহার আলী প্রঃ | মৃত- তজিম উদ্দিন প্রঃ | " | বাঁশ বড়-১০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-১০টি বাঁশ ছোট-২০টি | ২,০০০/- ১,৫০০/- ২,০০০/- | ৫,৫০০/- | |
| ৪১. | মোঃ দুলা শেখ | মোঃ জাবেদ আলী | " | পাছ মাঝারি-৪টি বাঁশ বড়-১০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-২০টি বাঁশ ছোট-১০টি | ৪,০০০/- ২,০০০/- ৬,০০০/- ১,০০০/- | ১৩,০০০/- | |
| ৪২. | মোঃ মোজা ফকির | মৃত- হেম ফকির | " | বাঁশ বড়-১০টি বাঁশ ছোট-২০টি | ২,০০০/- ১,০০০/- | ৩,০০০/- | |
| ৪৩. | মোঃ হিরু মিয়া | মোঃ রইচ উদ্দিন | " | পাছ মাঝারি-২০টি | ৫,০০০/- | ৫,০০০/- | |
| ৪৪. | মোঃ বাকী সরকার | মৃত- আজহার সরকার | " | বাঁশ বড়-২০০টি বাঁশ মাঝারি-২০০টি বাঁশ ছোট-১০০টি | ৪০,০০০/- ৩০,০০০/- ১০,০০০/- | ৮০,০০০/- | |
| মেটি= | | | | | | ৮,৩৮,৬৫০/- | |

(মোঃ আব্দুল হক ইসলাম)
উপজেলা প্রকৌশল
লাজল্যপুর, সাইবাড়া।

ANNEX 4:List of AHH with no land, getting one time special assistance

| # | Headship of Family | Name of HH Head | Father's Name | Village | Occupation | Yearly Income (Tk) | Entitlement | Amount of Special Assistant (Tk) |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | M | Md. Malek Uddin | Md. Sofijama | Chalk- Gobindapur | Agriculture | 40,000 | 3 decimal | 2,000 |
| 2 | M | Md. Kashem Ali | LateAbdul Akonda | Aldadpur | Agriculture | 89,000 | 2 decimal | 2,000 |
| 3 | M | Md.Asraf Ali | Md.Maher Ali | Aldadpur | Agriculture | 48,000 | 2 decimal | 2,000 |
| 4 | M | Md. Mofijul | Md.Mojibor Rahman | Aldadpur | Agriculture | 48,000 | 4 decimal | 2,000 |
| 5 | M | Md.Sadhin Bepari | Late Azim uddin | Chalk- Gobindapur | Agriculture | 70,000 | 1 decimal | 2000 |
| 6 | M | Md. Khairul Islam | Late Monsur Ali | Chalk- Gobindapur | Agriculture | 50,000 | 2 decimal | 2,000 |
| 7 | M | Md. Roshid | Md. Jobber | Chalk- Gobindapur | Agriculture | 50,000 | 3 decimal | 2,000 |
| 8 | M | Md. Dukhu miya | Late Royes uddini | Chalk- Gobindapur | Agriculture | 50,000 | 2 decimal | 2,000 |