

Resettlement Plan

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Sector – Gouripur Sub-Project, Upazila: Vandaria,
District: Pirojpur**

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**Resettlement Plan for Gouripur Canal/Khal Subproject
January-2014**

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

The Gouripur Subproject area is located at Gouripur Union of Vandaria Upazila in Pirojpur district. This subproject consists of re-excavating of 16.03 km canals/khals on khas/Government land. Actually the total length is divided into 8 canals/khals like: $4.85+2.00+0.71+0.55+3.10+0.70+0.60+3.52= 16.03$ km. All the project areas are surrounded by agricultural land. The re-excavated canals/Khals will principally serve the irrigation and drainage purposes. Moreover, some areas of canals/khals can also be used for fish cultivation.

The proposed subproject has a gross benefited area of 1150 hectare with a net benefited area of 791 hectare. But to a large extent the khals are silted, leading to extensive drainage problem. Re-excavation of the khals 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 with the support irrigation under to be carried- in by the re- excavated canals.

The intervention will not require any land acquisition, because all the project activities will be on khas/government land. But due to siltation of the khal, some people took the opportunity to use the silted bed of the canals/khals for various purposes. So, due to the re-excavation of the canals 142 households with a population of 577 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 will be two structures losers and one Commercial Business Enterprises (CBE: a small tea stall) will be affected by the subproject. So no relocation of residential or commercial structures will be required. There will not be any negative impacts on Common Property Resources (CPRs) such as mosques, schools, or Union Parishad offices. There is no Indigenous People (IP) in the area and no negative social impacts were indicated in Group Discussions or from the household survey.

In accordance with the Resettlement Framework (RF) Entitlement Matrix, all the 142 (one of them will receive compensation for two types of losses). AHHs will receive compensation at the market value of the properties to be lost as are determined by the Property Valuation Assessment Team (PVAT). As most of the AHHs are landless or marginal farmers, they will also receive income-generation oriented training and employment measures under the income-generation sub-components of the subproject (para-36 & 37). The affected Households (AHHs) are not title holders of land and their compensation will not follow CCL under land acquisition procedure. Moreover, if possible, the vulnerable households (very poor, poor, disabled and female headed households) will be given some training for helping them in their endeavors to survival depending upon the availability of fund.

The Socio Economist of LGED and Upazila Engineer in conjunction with WMCA/Union Parishad representatives through INGO informed the APs of the subproject regarding the impacts and their entitlement under the RP. The non-title holder APs of this subproject will be compensated

under the Resettlement Framework following the Entitlement Matrix. As per RF the payment of full cost of compensation will be the responsibility of LGED. 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 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 socio-economic 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 canals/ khals to be re-excavated=16.03 km: total of 8 canals under the sub project.
- Area to be irrigated after re-excavation of canals =791 hectare;
- Number of households within the subproject command area=1479;
- Number of households expected to be directly benefited=1247;
- Number of households to be affected by re-excavation =142 (affected by trees =140, affected by structures=2; affected by business loss=1, one of them is affected in two ways);
- Among the 142 APs, 12 are females;
- Number of disabled affected persons=Nil;
- None of the affected persons will lose more than 10% of their annual income;
- None of the APs will become vulnerable because of the loss of khas land under their possession;
- Total land use by the 142 APs = 90.40 decimal of which 89.85 decimal are under trees, and the rest 0.55 decimal is under 2 small structures;
- Total number of affected trees = 1597 ;
- Total area affected structures = 186 sft;
- Compensation for business loss=Tk. 15,000;
- Compensation for Structure = Tk. 34,875 ;
- Compensation of trees including the cost of sapling = Tk.9,08,325;
- EP files, stationery and other miscellaneous costs=Tk. 28,400;
- Total costs of RAP implementation including compensation =Tk. 9,86,600;

RESETTLEMENT PLAN FOR Gouripur SUBPROJECT

<u>Table of Contents:</u>	<u>Page No:</u>
A. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION	1
1. Project Background	1
2. Description of the Subproject	
3. Upazila Map Vandaria	
4. Detailed Map of the Subproject	
5. Area and Location	
6. Socio-economic Survey Results of Beneficiaries	2-3
B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND DISPLACEMENT	3
1. Subproject Objectives	3
2. Construction Activities	3
3. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement	3-4
4. Land Use and Settlement Pattern	4
5. Methodology of Data Collection	4-6
6. Socioeconomic Profile of APs	6-11
C. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAME WORK AND ENTITLEMENTS	11
1. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Principles	11-12
2. Entitlement Matrix	12-22
D. CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE	23
1. Consultation and Stakeholder's Participation	23
2. Grievance Redress Mechanism	23-24
E. COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING	24-25
F. RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	25
1. Implementation Schedule	25-26
2. Monitoring and Evaluation	26-27
G. IMPLEMENTATIONARRANGEMENTS	27
1. Ministry of Local Government, Regional Development and Cooperatives (MOLGRDC)	27-28
2. Water Management Cooperative Association(WMCA)	28
3. Resettlement Processing Committees/Teams	28-29

H. ANNEXURE:**Page No:**

Annex	1: Lst of APs of Gouripur 16.03 km Embankment/Khal re-excavation Subproject (in Bangla)	30-49
Annex	2: Government Office Orders (3 in Bangla)	50-52
Annex	3: Property Valuation Advisory Committee (in Bangla)	53-57
Annex	4: Property Valuation Report (According to Upazila Agriculture Officer)	
Annex	5: Property Valuation Report (in Bangla)	
Annex	6: Lst of APs of Gouripur 16.03 km Silted Canal/Khal re-excavation Subproject	58-82
Annex	7: Lease Agreement	83-87

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

Definition

- 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 2002².
- Resettlement Plan (RP)** : A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
- Severely Affected Person (SAP)** : A person who will (i) lose more than 10% of total agriculture/aquaculture land holding, and/or (ii) relocate and/or (iii) lose more than 10% of total income sources due to a project.
- Squatter** : One that squats: as *a*: one that settles on property without right or title or payment of rent *b*: one that settles on public land under government regulation with the purpose of acquiring title.
- Union Parishad** : The Union Parishad is one of the lowest administrative units in Bangladesh, part of a four-tier local government, namely *Gram* (Village)
- Parishad; Union Parishad Upazila (Sub district) Parishad and Zila (District) Parishad.
- Uthulies** : Long Term Squatters. Also called informal Settlers, i.e, HHs on other's land with permission.
- Vita** : High, raised land, often used for residential purposes
- Vulnerable Households** : For this Project, vulnerable groups are defined as APs who suffer more-economically and socially-from relocation than other affected population. Based on past experiences from similar Projects, the vulnerable groups include (i) women-headed HHs; (ii) landless HHs (those without agricultural land, and depend largely on day labor for survival); (iii) disabled HHs heads (iv) HHs having residual agricultural land less than 1 acre or losing more than 10%of their income from agriculture due to acquisition and (v) Those APs who have gone below the poverty line due to the subproject.

A. Project Background

1. The Participatory Small Scale Water Resource Sector Project (PSSWRSP) intends to increase the agricultural production while reducing poverty in subproject area through sustainable stakeholder driven Small Scale Water Resources (SSWR) management system; and to internalize participatory processes through the strengthening of the Local Government Engineering Department's (LGED's) Integrated Water Resource Management Unit (IWRMU) to plan, implement, monitor and support sustainable SSWR development. LGED is the Project's executing agency (EA).

2. The Project builds on lessons from previous ADB investments in the small-scale (less than 1,000 hectare [ha]) water resources sector; specifically, the Small-Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project (SSW 1), which was implemented from 1996 to 2002 and developed 280 subprojects in the western part of the country. Also, the Second Small-Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project (SSW 2), which commenced in 2002 and was completed in 2009 after developing 300 subprojects in 61 of 64 districts of Bangladesh. SSW 3 is the Participatory Small Scale Water Resources Sector Project (PSSWRSP), or 'the Project'.

3. The project objectives will be achieved through the participation of stakeholders in identification, implementation, improvement and management of water management related infrastructures. The project infrastructure is diversified, including: re-excavation and improvement of Khals (channels, or rivulets); construction and supplementary irrigation in monsoon/dry season. In addition, suitable hydraulic structures will be constructed, wherever needed.

2. Description of the Subproject

4. The feasibility study of Gouripur subproject was conducted in October 2012 during PSSWRSP, the subproject is planned for implementation during 2013. The detailed design (DD) was prepared in April 2013. As a part of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), The Project Management Office (PMO) organized the Census/Socio Economic Survey (SES) to identify all the Affected Persons (APs), their socio-economic status, and to what extent they will be affected, including an assessment of their residential properties/assets in the locality. The Gouripur subproject, in brief, is the re-excavation of 8 canals / khals: $4.85+2.00+0.71+0.55+3.10+0.70+0.60+3.52=16.03\text{km.}= 16,030\text{mt}$. The entire project is in Gouripur Union of Vandaria Upazila in Pirojpur District. The proposed subproject has passed through eight (8) villages (names: Poikhali, Charial, Mativanga, Radhanagar, Dakhin Mativanga, Gouripur, Madovpur & Dakhin Charial) of Gouripur union .

5. The subproject is located at the influence area of Biskhali River at one end and Kocha River on the other side. Gouripur is one of the union headquarters of Vandaria upazila in Pirojpur District. It is situated between latitudes $22^{\circ}27'05''$ N to $22^{\circ}29'30''$ N $90^{\circ}05'15''$ E to $90^{\circ}07'45''$ E. Location of the subproject area in Upazila Base Map is shown in **Figure-1**. A detail Index Map of the subproject showing land topography, existing infrastructures and planned interventions is provided in **Figure-2**

3. Area and Location

6. The Gouripur subproject area is located at Gouripur Union of Vandaria Upazila under Pirojpur District entirely on khas / govt. land. All the project areas are surrounded by agricultural land. The re- excavation of the khals will derive benefits for the people around in several ways like: it will help entering water during the high tide which will be used for fish cultivation; secondly the same water can be used for irrigating agriculture land; thirdly for draining out logged water during the monsoon; etc.

7. The proposed subproject has a gross benefited area of around 2319 hectare with a net benefited area of about 1985 hectare. The total catchment area of the khals, to a large extent are silted leading to extensive drainage problem. Re-excavating the khals 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.

8. The above mentioned khals have been silted up significantly. As a consequence, significant water-logging occurs and the khals cannot drain out into there outfall rivers: Biskhali and Kocha Rivers. 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 is the major reason for crop damage. So re-excavation of the khals under Gouripur Subproject is a critical requirement for improving the situation. Drainage improvement will also increase the areas for Rabi or Transplanted Amon crops and facilitate plantating of HYV Boro in a timely manner.

4. Socioeconomic Survey Results of Beneficiaries

9. There are 1479 households with an approximate population of 7366. More than 60% of the households are involved in agriculture related activities for livelihood. About 32% households in the subproject area are landless, and about 38% and 16% are marginal and small farmers respectively. The landless, sharecroppers, marginal and small farmers together, operate about 86% land in the subproject area. The subproject area is consisted of eight villages (names are in para 4) of one union Gouripur of Vandaria Upazilla in Pirojpur. People of all the villages are supportive of the Subproject and there is no known opposition to it. There is no social conflict between communities in the area. It is expected that the implementation of the subproject would generate additional employment (including short-and long-term) and increase agricultural & fishery production, which would have multi-dimensional effect on poverty reduction and consequent socio-economic development of the area will take place.

10. The number of households within the command area of the subproject is 1479; while, the directly beneficiary households are 1247 with a population of size 6197 living in 8 villages of Gouripur union of Vandaria Upazilla, Pirojpur. The average number of people per household is 4.97. Out of the total 1247 households about 55% are farmers, 25% day laborers, 10% fishers and navigators, 6% trade - transport etc and the rest 4% are in other occupations.

11. Out of the total 1247 households of the subproject area, roughly 40% are landless, 32% are marginal farmers, and 15% are small farmers, 10% medium, and only 3% are large farmers. The proposed subproject covers an area of 2319 hectare of land of which 1985 hectare are expected to be brought under irrigation after the re-excavation of 16.03km. (16,030mt.) canals/ khals.

12. The findings of focus group discussions showed popular support in favour of the subproject and there is no known opposition to the subproject. There is no social conflict between communities in the area. People believe that the subproject will generate additional and increase agricultural production which will have multi-dimensional effect on poverty reduction and consequent socioeconomic improvement of the areas. So there appeared to be overwhelming support for the subproject. The local people will support the O&M expenditure of the Water Management Cooperative Association (WMCA).

13. Proposed interventions through this subproject will create added fisheries habitat in the re-excavated canal. Added fisheries development measures proposed for the subproject will significantly increase the fisheries production potential. Increased fish production and increased access of the poor to the fisheries income will contribute to poverty alleviation.

14. Within the command area of the subproject there are 8 villages (Poikhali, Charial, Mativanga, Radhanagor, Dakhin Mativanga, Gouripur, Madovpur & Dakhin Charial) of Gouripur Union in Vandaria Upazilla, Pirojpur. Of the total 1479 households within the catchment area of the subproject, about 70% are either landless or marginal farmers. Land ownership pattern of all of them is in Table- 1.

Table 1: Households Within the Command Area of Gouripur Subproject by Land Ownership Category

Category	Number of Households*	Percent
Landless 0.0 to <0.2 hectare	473	32%
Marginal 0.2 to 0.5 hectare	562	38%
Subtotal	1035	70%
Small 0.5 to 1.0 hectare	236	16%
Medium 1.0 to 2.0 hectare	133	9%
Large >2.0 + hectare	75	5%
Total	1479	100%

Source : Field Survey conducted during the Feasibility Study.

*** Total Population in these 1,479 households=7,366**

15. There are no indigenous people (IP) within the subproject area and no negative social impacts were indicated in group discussions or from the household survey. Group discussions indicated the willingness to support the Water Management Cooperative Associations (WMCAs) establishment and contribute to Operation and Maintenance (O&M) costs.

B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND DISPLACEMENT

1. Subproject Objectives

16. Local people have requested for re-excavation of Gouripur 16.03 Km Khals (in total 8 khals) to improve the drainage congestion during monsoon/flood period and increasing storage capacity the khals to facilitate irrigation during 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 khals. And the re-excavation will also contribute to fish cultivation and draining out logged water during the monsoon.

2. Construction Activities

17. To achieve the objective of improved water management for irrigation, fish cultivation and remove of water logging, the following physical works have been proposed for the Gouripur subproject:

- o Re-excavation of above mentioned canals/Khals of 16.03 km on Government land (none will be affected on their own land); and
- o Construction of WMCA office on khas land.

3. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

18. The subproject will not acquire any private land; because, all the land within the khals' area are khas (owned by the Government) land. The proposed intervention will affect 142 persons. Total area of land being cultivated and used by them 90.40 decimal of which 90.11 decimal (99.68%) are under trees and the rest 29 decimal (0.32%) are under structures and a part of it is being used as a tea stall. However, due to loss of opportunity to use the khas land, an overall counted 142 (of them one will be affected in two ways; structure + trees)

households with a population of 577 will be affected. One Commercial Business Enterprise (BE) will be affected by the subproject at rented structure. So no relocation of residential / commercial structures is required. They will get compensations for all types of losses, except land as their establishments are on khas land. There will also not be any negative impacts on Common Property Resources (CPRs) such as mosques, schools, or Union Parishad offices.

19. The affected subproject area covers 8 villages of Gouripur Union of Vandaria Upazila. The extent of impact varies by location. The villages are located along the sides of khals to be re-excavated. 142 households of the affected villages will lose access to khas land along with other properties. In other words, the total number of APs is 142. One of them will receive compensation for two types of losses (structure + trees) and the distribution of these 142 affected households in relation to category of losses is:

Only tree = 139, only crops (seed bed) =0, only structure =1, tree + structure = 1, tree + crop (seed bed) = 0 and business in rented structure=1.

20. The proposed subproject area comprises of the re-excavation of 8 silted khals which are surrounded by agricultural land only. The subproject area is characterized by the siltation of khals which is actually a low land area affected by early flooding during the monsoon, and sometimes by water logging.

4. Land Use and Settlement Pattern

21. At present the entire area around the subproject 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 dry areas around the khal. However, these crops are at risk from monsoon flooding. Crops are also damaged due to drainage congestion and winter drought. There are many people involved in fisheries activities, mainly open water seasonal fishing. None would be negatively affected by the subproject; rather most of them will be benefited.

5. Methodology of Data Collection

23. The Implementing NGO (INGO) with the help of Project Management Office (PMO) staff, WMCA and the Union Parishad (UP) representatives, carried out the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and stakeholder meetings with the affected persons and expected beneficiaries, whenever necessary. The DMS showed very limited negative impact on the affected people due to the complete absence of private land acquisition in this subproject area. All the 142 APs were included in the Socioeconomic Survey (SES). The household heads were interviewed through using a structured questionnaire. One of the 142 APs will receive compensation for two types of losses which has raised the total number of head-wise compensation receivers to 143 from 142. The receiver of compensation for two types of losses is:

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

ID No.	Name of Affected Person	Affected Crops	Amount of Crops	Total Amount	Remarks
	Md. Al Mamun (Manik)	Tree	3,880.00	15,130.00	
	"	Structure	11,250.00		
Total Amount				15,130.00	

Source : Field Survey conducted by the INGO in November 2013.

One AP of Dakhin Mativanga village will get compensation for two types of losses. The total amount of compensation for this person for two types of losses is Tk. 15,130; while, the total compensation for all the 142 APs will be Taka 9,86,600 (including miscellaneous costs: Table 12).

Table-3: Village-wise Number of Affected Households in Relation to Area of Land (Dec) to be Lost **

SI No	Name of Village **	Union	Affected Households ***	Percentage	Area of Affected Land	Average per Household
1	Poikhali	Gouripur	36	25.35	24.05	0.67
2	Charial	Gouripur	21	14.79	11.05	0.53
3	Mativanga	Gouripur	49	34.51	33.28	0.68
4	Radhanagor	Gouripur	4	2.82	2.50	0.63
5	Dakhin Mativanga	Gouripur	19	13.38	10.27	0.54
6	Gouripur	Gouripur	5	3.52	3.00	0.60
7	Madovpur	Gouripur	1	0.70	0.50	0.50
8	Dakhin Charial	Gouripur	1	4.93	5.75	0.82
Total	08	01	142	100	90.40	0.64

Source : Field Survey conducted by the INGO in November 2013.

- **Number of Affected villages is eight, and number of beneficiary villages is also eight. Total beneficiary households is 1479; while, the affected households = 142.**
- **None of the 142 APs is disabled and 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.**
- **Total population in these 142 households is 577. One of the 142 APs will receive compensation for two types of losses which has raised the number of heads of compensation to 143 for 142 APs.**

24. Table-3 shows the distribution of APs (Affected Persons) by village. All the 142 APs come from eight villages of Gouripur Union. FGDs were conducted in three locations (Poikhali, Mativanga and Dakhin Mativanga) which were attended mostly by the APs. These were also attended by the WMCA members, some local elites, LGED representative of Upazila office and the UP representatives.

25. The total khas land under cultivation and other uses by the APs under the sub-project is estimated at 90.40 decimal (100 decimal = one acre, 2.471 acre = one hectare) which are being cultivated and used by 142 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 have been estimated by the PVAT. It is to be noted that, almost the total affected land is under trees, and only 0.29 decimal is under structure. The amount of money to be lost by one AP due to loss of khas land was less than 10% of their annual income in all the cases, as expressed by the AP's in the group meetings. 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 142 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	Poikhali	36	0	36
2	Charial	21	0	21
3	Mativanga	49	0	49
4	Radhanagor	4	0	4
5	Dakhin Mativanga	19	0	19
6	Gouripur	5	0	5
7	Madovpur	1	0	1
8	Dakhin Charial	7	0	7
Total	8	142	0	142
	Percentage	100	0	100

Source : Field Survey conducted by the INGO in November 2013.

26. Table-4 clearly reflects that all the affected households will lose their right to cultivating or using khas land below 10 decimal. Average area of khas land to be lost by all of them is only 0.64 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 canals, because it will contribute to increase in crop production with irrigation support to be followed by generation of more employment opportunities. All the opinions were expressed by the local people during group discussions.

6. Socioeconomic Profile of APs

27. The socioeconomic profile of all APs is based on a Socio Economic Survey (SES) covering all the 142 AHHs with a population of 577. The SES was commissioned in November 2013 through trained enumerators where a questionnaire was used as the tool of data collection. In addition, three FGDs were also conducted for knowing some of the qualitative information in depth. The 142 APs are from 8 villages and the number of beneficiary households will be 1247 from the same 8 villages, after the re-excavation of 16.03 km canals/khals.

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

SI No	Name of Village	Sex-wise Population						Number of Households
		Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	
1	Poikhali	75	24.43	68	25.19	143	24.78	36
2	Charial	62	20.20	42	15.56	104	18.02	21
3	Mativanga	78	25.41	82	30.37	160	27.73	49
4	Radhanagor	11	3.58	7	2.59	18	3.12	4
5	Dakhin Mativanga	37	12.05	39	14.44	76	13.17	19
6	Gouripur	28	9.12	17	6.30	45	7.80	5
7	Madovpur	3	0.98	4	1.48	7	1.22	1
8	Dakhin Charial	13	4.23	11	4.07	24	4.16	7
Total	8	307	100	270	100	577	100	142

Source : Field Survey conducted by the INGO in November 2013.

**** All of them will lose their right to using khas land only. On an average they use 0.64 decimal khas land. One of them will get compensation for two types of losses (tree + structure) .**

28. Total 577 people from 142 HHs will be affected by the subproject. None of them is title holder. They are using the silted khas land of the canals/khals of which 16.03 km in length will be re-excavated. The sex ratio of the affected population in percentage: male 53% and female 47%. The average HH size is 4.06. Twelve of the 142 affected households are headed by female.

Table-6: Identity of Heads of Female Headed Households

SI No	SI No. in AP's List	Name of Female Heads	Name of Husbands	Name of Villages
01	05	Fatema Begum	H/ Akkel Ali	Poikhali
02	10	Mst. Sajada Begum	Md. Rokonuzzaman	Poikhali
03	25	Aklima	H/ A. Kader	Poikhali
04	30	Halima	Md. Alamin	Poikhali
05	31	Most. Hilena	H/ L/ Mojibor Rahman	Poikhali
06	38	Chadia	L/ A. Khaleque how.	Dakhin Mativanga
07	39	Kohinur Begum	L/ Abul Kalam Fokir	Dakhin Mativanga
08	45	Nasrin	H/ Shahadat	Poikhali
09	92	Sabatun	L/ Myes	Mativanga
10	109	Shefali	H/ Lal Mia	Mativanga
11	128	Mst. Monera Begum	Md. Bellal Khan	Mativanga
12	138	Salbiha Munni	A. Salam	Poikhali

Source : Field Survey conducted by the INGO in November 2013.

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 with some establishment on it (only 0.29 decimal). They will lose only a very small portion of their income due to the loss of right to cultivating the Khas land. In contrast to it, they will be able to enhance their income through irrigating their own land and this facility will be created after the re-excavation of the canal. Again, the canal will protect their land from water logging which also will increase the productivity of land

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

SI No	Name of Village	Number of Households by Occupations					
		Agriculture	Business	Service	Housewife	Others	Total*
1	Poikhali	24	1	2	7	2	36
2	Charial	14	4	1	-	2	21
3	Mativanga	30	4	5	3	7	49
4	Radhanagor	3	-	-	0	1	4
5	Dakhin Mativanga	11	3	1	2	2	19
6	Gouripur	3	1	1	0	-	5
7	Madovpur	1	-	-	0	-	1
8	Dakhin Charial	5	1	1	0	-	7
Total	08	91	14	11	12	14	142
	Percentage	64.08	9.86	7.75	8.45	9.86	100

Source : Field Survey conducted by the INGO in November 2013.

**** One of the 142 APs will get compensation for 2 types of losses: (tree + structure).**

30. The primary occupation is again agriculture, the traditional livelihood activity of the national rural population. About 64% of the total 142 (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 occupations, business and service, shared around 25% in the total occupational pattern of the affected 142 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	Poikhali	4	7	25	36
2	Charial	7	2	12	21
3	Mativanga	9	7	33	49
4	Radhanagor	2	-	2	4
5	Dakhin Mativanga	5	3	11	19
6	Gouripur	2	-	3	5
7	Madovpur	1	-	-	1
8	Dakhin Charial	2	1	4	7
Total	08	32	20	90	142
	Percentage	22.54	14.08	63.38	100

Source : Field Survey conducted by the INGO in November 2013.

31. As per opinions group discussions, none of the 108 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 which will result into increase of their income. Even the landless labors are expected to get more employment when the agriculture will become more intensive and progressive.

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

SI No	Name of Villages	* Number of Members in Relation to NGOs						Total
		ASA	BRAC	GB	Other NGOs	WMCA	Non Member	
1	Poikhali	3	-	2	13	12	18	36
2	Charial	2	1	-	5	6	13	21
3	Mativanga	2	1	2	7	21	37	49
4	Radhanagor	-	-	-	3	1	1	4
5	Dakhin Mativanga	1	1	-	5	4	12	19
6	Gouripur	-	-	-	2	2	3	5
7	Madovpur	-	-	-	1	1	0	1
8	Dakhin Charial	1	-	-	3	2	3	7

Total	8	9	3	4	39	49	87	142
Percentage	6.34	2.11	2.82	27.46	34.51	61.27	100	

Source : Field Survey conducted by the INGO in November 2013.

*** Some of them are members of more than one NGOs**

32. Table-9 clearly reflects that for the reasons unknown, NGO coverage among the affected 142 households is very low (around 35%), although most of the households are either very poor or close to poor (Table-8). It is to be noted that more than 61% of the 142 APs are members of WMCA, while for the NGOs this percentage was 35.

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	Poikhali	8	19	9	36
2	Charial	4	13	4	21
3	Mativanga	7	35	7	49
4	Radhanagor	1	3	-	4
5	Dakhin Mativanga	3	8	8	19
6	Gouripur	-	1	4	5
7	Madovpur	-	-	1	1
8	Dakhin Charial	1	2	4	7
Total		24	81	37	142
	Percentage	16.30	57.70	26.00	100

Source : Field Survey conducted by the INGO in November 2013.

33. Nearly 26% of the affected 142 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 142 affected households will lose their right to cultivating or using 90.40 decimal silted khas land when the canals/ khals (in total 8 khals of 16.03km.) will be re-excavated. 90.11 decimal of the 90.40 decimal affected land was under trees and the compensation to be given has been determined by the PVAT. Again, the rest 0.29 decimal is under structure and a part of which is being used as a tea stall. The table below provides the distribution of the affected persons in relation to the amounts of values of assets & income losses to be incurred by them.

Table-11: Number of Affected Households in Relation to the Amount of Money (Value of Assets and Income) to be Lost Due to Losing Access to Khas Land.

SI No	Name of Villages	Number of Households in Relation to Amount of Loss					Total
		Up to-2000	2001-3000	3001-4000	4001-5000	Above 5000	
1	Poikhali	3	6	5	7	15	36
2	Charial	2	1	7	3	8	21
3	Mativanga	1	8	8	5	27	49
4	Radhanagor	-	-	-	-	4	4
5	Dakhin Mativanga	4	2	3	3	7	19
6	Gouripur	1	-	1	1	2	5
7	Madovpur	-	1	-	-	-	1

8	Dakhin Charial	2	2	2	-	1	7
Total	01	13	20	26	19	64	142
Percentage		9.15	14.08	18.32	13.38	45.07	100

Source : Field Survey conducted by the INGO in November 2013.

***There will no compensation for land as these are owned by the Government.**

35. From Table-11 it can be computed that the average amount of loss mostly (value of trees) per affected household is around Tk.4,700. As per group discussion, none of the 142 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). Instead, their income will be increased due to re-excavation of the canals/khals which will create irrigation facility during the Boro season.

36. The subproject has a very significant 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 142 AHs cultivating khas land within the khals are landless or marginal farmers. 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 AHs. The related sub-components shown below, and the activities of employment and income generation, will be undertaken by the WMCA. In the group meetings of the sub-project area, the LGED personnel and UP representatives, although briefly, explained the activities to / can be conducted by the WMCA for the poverty reduction of the area. The INGO personnel also discuss with them at the time of socio economic survey.

° Sub-component: (a) Community-based routine maintenance of the canal and other water management facilities. The activities under this are: (i) organizing canal maintenance groups; (ii) skills training and capacity building; (iii) delivery of basic tools and equipment; and (iv) engaging APs as works in the subproject.

° Sub-component: (b) Social forestry, site plantation, and nursery development. The activities are: (i) organizing Community Forestry Groups (CFGs); (ii) skills training of CFGs; (iii) tree plantation for canals; and (iv) seeds and saplings for establishing nurseries.

° Sub-component: (c) Income generation using existing water resources by implementing activities, such as, (i) strengthening self-help groups (SHGs); (ii) skills training and capacity building of groups; and (iii) initial supplies of inputs needed for materializing the training into actions.

37. The number of indirectly AHHs is nil. Agricultural lands are mainly cultivated by the farmers with the help of some hired laborers only when required and these laborers also work in other fields in the locality. So there is little chance for them to remain jobless. 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. 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.

1. The Entitlement Matrix

42. An entitlement matrix has been prepared on the basis of currently known impacts (Table-10). It identifies the categories of impact based on surveys carried out in the subproject area and shows the entitlements for each type of loss. The entitlement matrix will also incorporate potential impacts which will be confirmed by the DMS (census and SES) after finalization and approval of the DD. If new impacts are identified later during preparation of final RP, based on the DMS, then losses will be included in the entitlement matrix and the final RP will be revised accordingly. It may be mentioned that the compensation money must be paid through Account payee check when the amount is above Tk. 1,000. For up to Tk. 1,000 the compensation money should be paid through the bearer check.

Table 11: Entitlement Matrix and Responsible Implementation Agencies

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
1	Loss of Land (Agricultural, Commercial, Homestead, Pond, Gher (Shrimp Ponds) Boroj (Betel Leaf Production Land)	Legal owner of the land at the time of serving notice under Section 3 of LA Laws	Replacement land or CCL (Market value assessed by DC plus premium as per Law) Additional grant to cover Maximum Allowable Replacement Value (MARV) of land. Stump duty to facilitate land purchase; Compensation for standing crops assessed by DC/PVAT; Land development cost for homestead and commercial land losers (if applicable) assessed by PVAT	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance No. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VII of 1993	<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 crops 	<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/LGED

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
2	Loss of Under Water Land (Char land)	Legal owners(s) of land (DCs in case of khas land after legally established AD ⁸ line), the previous private owners of Khas land identified at the time of eroding the land into river/Khal below the AD line as per land rent record	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. As 1 if DC cannot declare the land khas, ii. Case of Khas – cash compensation under CCL to respective DCs without 50% Premium iii. Value of eroded Khas land assessed by PVAT- to the previous owners whose land was recorded 	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assessment of quantity and quality of land b. Assessment of Market Value c. Assessment of MARV by LMS d. Title Updating e. Payment of CCL f. APs will be fully informed of the entitlements and procedures regarding payment g. Additional cash grant to cover the Replacement Value of land. h. Stamp duty will be due to an EP in case of land purchase within one year of receiving CCL from DCs 	<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-CRO g. LGED-CRO/EA h. LGED-CRO/EA

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
3	Loss of Homestead/Commercial and Other structure by Owners	Legal owner of the land at the time of serving LA notice Section 3 as recorded in the LA award Book	<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 (kutcha) and semi-pucca and 5% for masonry (pucca) structure assessed by PVAT iv. Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials (free of cost) without delaying the project work v. Re-construction grant(CG) @ 12.5% of the value of all structures assessed by the PVAT for titled owners vi. Special assistance for Female Headed/Vulnerable Households @ TK 2000, TK 3000 and TK 5000 for kutcha, semi pucca and pucca structure vii. Land/Homestead Development Grant assessed by PVAT viii. Special Assistance of TK 5000/= for Vulnerable Households having disabled member in the family 	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993	<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 and procedures for getting those g. Additional grant to cover the MARV of the structure land h. Allowed to take away the salvageable i. Transfer grant @ 12.5% of the assessed value of the structure j. Construction Grants @ 12.5% of the assessed value of the structure k. Special Assistance to Female Headed Households by category of the structure l. Homestead loser will be eligible to get Homestead Development and Reconstruction Grant m. Special assistance to Vulnerable Households with disabled family member 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. DC, LGED b. DC, LGED c. IA/WMCA/UP d. DC e. EA/WMCA/UP, LGED CRO f. LGED CRO/EA g. LGED CRO/EA h. LGED CRO/EA i. LGED CRO/EA j. LGED CRO/EA k. LGED CRO/EA l. LGED CRO/EA m. LGED CRO/EA n. LGED CRO/EA o. LGED CRO/EA

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
4	Loss of Access to Cultivate Land By Farmers, Tenant/Sharecroppers including cultivators of Khas land	Farmers, tenants and sharecroppers of the land under contract as identified by the SES to be conducted during implementation of RP	i. Transition Allowance equivalent to one year's net income from the cultivable land to farmer, tenant/sharecropper, based on Market Value of the crops/fish	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance 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. EA/MMCA/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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Compensation at the market value, based on productivity and age of trees and value of the fruit assessed by Property Valuation Assessment Team (PVAT) ii. Additional 30% of assessed value as compensation for fruit bearing trees with timber iii. One time crop of each grown up tree (like banana tree) iv. Tree losers will be encouraged to plant more trees by providing 5 saplings free of cost to each affected households. 	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance No. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. DC, LGED b. DC c. LGED

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
6	Loss of Residence/Commercial Structures by Owner or Squatters	Owner of the structure identified by SES	<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 kutchra and semi-pucca and 5% for pucca structure assessed by PVAT iii. Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials (free of cost without delaying the project work) iv. Re-construction grant (CG) @ 12.5% of the value of all structures assessed by the PVAT for titled owners 	Measures in RP as per ADB guidelines	<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 Household 	<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

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

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
9	Loss of Business by shops/business owners due to dislocation	Owner/Operator of the business as recorded by the Socio-economic Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. All persons recorded by the SES b. Cash grant to be paid before leaving the project land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Cash compensation for the utility facilities at Market value ii. One time cash grant to transfer/re-installment the utility service to new location 	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance Bo. II of 1982) & amendment by Ordinance VIII of 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. DC b. EA/LGED c. EA/LGED d. LGED-CRO

SI #	Nature of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person (EP)	Entitlements	Relevant Policy Legal Section	Implementation Issues	Implementation Responsibility
12	Loss of community facilities/common property resources by APs	Community as a whole where the APs will relocate	i. CCL for structure ii. Transfer Grant iii. Reconstruction/Improvement of the community, facilities/common property resources	The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance 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 need b. Consult the host population and provision for common property resources c. Implement the mitigation programs	a. LGED b. LGED c. LGED-CRO/EA

D. CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

1. Consultation and Stakeholders' Participation

43. Consultation and communication with APs and other stakeholders during the preparation stage of the subprojects 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 contribution 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 only 90.40 decimal is being cultivated and used by 142 households (one of them is using for two purposes). The total land being cultivated and used by them is only 90.40 decimal of which 89.85 decimal are under trees (item of compensation), and the rest 0.55 decimal is under structure (item of compensation). Total area of structures is measured at 186 sft.(one smt.=10.764 sft.) and one is running a small tea stall there taking it on rent (business loss). 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 (here not applicable), trees + fruits, structures and business. As all the compensations are beyond the CCL, the payments will be conducted through the INGO. The total picture of headwise compensation is in Table-12.

49. Compensations for Structures: Of the 142 APs, 2 will be affected by structures in 0.29 decimal land and the total area of structures is measured at 186 sft. The total amount of compensation, as determined by the PVAT is (structures value= 27,900+ (STG + SRG =25%)= 6,975= Tk.34,875. Moreover, the APs will be allowed to take away all the salvageable materials within the time to be fixed by the Project Executing Agency (PEA). The list of APs is in Annex-1.

50. Compensations for Crops: Not Applicable.

51. Compensation for Trees and Fruits: Of the 142 APs, 140 (one in combination with structure) will be affected by trees and the total number of affected trees 1597. Its total value, as has been assessed by the PVAT is Tk.8,05,370. It is to be noted that some of the affected trees are of fruit bearing trees. The total fruit value of the fruit bearing trees, as has been assessed by the PVAT, was Tk. 32,955. Moreover, all the 140 APs affected by trees will be given 5 saplings free of cost. Amount of money needed for purchasing the 700 saplings (AP=140, each will get 5 saplings, total saplings=140X5=700) = 700 saplings X Tk. 100 per sapling= Tk. 70,000. So the total amount of compensation for trees= value of trees + value of fruits + value of saplings= Tk. **8,05,370 + 32,955 + 70,000) = Tk 9,08,325.** 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 by the Project Executing Agency (PEA). The list of APs is in Annex-2.

52. Compensation for Business Loss: Of the total 142 APs, only one will be affected by small business in rented structures. He will be given Tk.5000 per month for 3 months. The total amount of compensation will be; Tk.5000 × 3 months = Tk.15,000. The list of AP is in Annex-3.

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 × 142 APs = Tk.28,400.

Table 12: Budget for Compensation and Special Assistance to APs

No.	Description	Number of APs	Rate (TK) *	Amount (TK)
A	Compensation for trees: wood value + fruit + sapling(Para - 51)	140	As determined by the PVAT	9,08,325
B	Compensation for structures: value +STG+ SRG(Para 49)	2	As determined by the PVAT	34,875
C	Compensation for Business loss (Para - 52)	1	As determined by the PVAT	15,000
D	Preparation of EP/EC file & payment statement (Tk. 150 per AP), and cost of meetings, stationery, food & other miscellaneous cost for LGED officials during disbursement of compensation (Tk. 50 per AP): total Tk. 200 per AP, (Para -53).	142	Tk.200 Per AP	28,400
F	Total	9,86,600

*** The Subproject is located at Government land; so there will be no compensation for land. Again, nobody is using any land for agricultural purposes, so there will be no crop compensation.**

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. 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 cheques.

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. For easy and timely implementation of the compensation payments and implementation of sub-project activities the WMCA leaders should work with cordial relation among the agencies involved in implementation of the sub-project. They must keep in mind that they are the direct beneficiaries; while, the others are only implementers.

Table-13: RAP Implementation Schedule of Bhulda Beel 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 PVAT will determine the current market price and replacement cost of acquired land, physical structure, trees and other properties. The PVAT is comprised of the 'not below the rank' of Sr. Assistant Engineer from LGED; a representative of the concerned DC; and the area manager of INGO. The LGED representative chairs the PVAT, and the INGO representative will act as Member Secretary.

b. Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC)

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.