

Resettlement Plan

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**BAN: Participatory Small-Scale Water Resources
Sector–Badar Mokam Sub-Project, Upazila:
Sonagazi, District: Feni**

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Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh

Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives

Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)

Local Government Division

LGED, Bhaban, Sher-e Bangla Nagar, Agargaon, Dhaka.

BAN: Participatory Small-Scale Water Resources Sector Project (PSSWRSP)

ADB Loan No. 2542-BAN (SF)

Resettlement Plan for Badar Mokam Subproject

Sonagazi, Feni

January-2016

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 Badar Mokam Khal Subproject area is located at Chardorbesh, Motigonj and Mongolkandi Union of Sonagazi Upazila in Feni District. This subproject consists of re-excavating of 17.75 km (9.00+1.00+1.50+4.20+0.75+1.30) canals/khals on khas/Government land. 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 1825 hectare with a net benefited area of 1605 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 of irrigation to be created by the re- excavated canals.

The intervention will not require any land acquisition, because all the project activities will be on khas/government land. But due to the siltation of khal, some people took the opportunity to use the silted bed of the canals/khals for various purposes. So, due to the re-excavation of canals 60 households with a population of 293 will lose their present right to using the canal bed. Thus the affected people will lose a part of their livelihood. All of them will be compensated in cash for their losses as have been determined by the PVAT. There is no homestead or other structure losers on khas land. In this project the APs are affected by trees only and all of them will be duly compensated in cash. There will not be any negative impacts on Common Property Resources (CPRs) such as mosques, schools, or Union Parishad offices. There is no Indigenous People (IP) in the area and no negative social impacts were indicated in Group Discussions or from the household survey.

In accordance with the Resettlement Framework (RF) Entitlement Matrix, all the 60 AHHs will receive compensation at the current market value of the properties to be lost as are determined by the Property Valuation Assessment Team (PVAT). As most of the AHHs are landless or marginal farmers, they will also receive income-generation oriented training and employment measures under the income-generation sub-components of the subproject (para-36 & 37). The affected Households (AHHs) are not title holders of land and their compensation will not follow CCL under land acquisition procedure. Moreover, if possible, the vulnerable households (very poor, poor, disabled and female headed households) will be given some training for helping them in their endeavors to survival depending upon the availability of fund.

The Socio Economist of LGED and Upazila Engineer in collaboration with WMCA/Union Parishad representatives through INGO informed the APs of the subproject regarding the impacts and their entitlement under the RP. The non-title holder APs of this subproject will be compensated under the Resettlement Framework following the Entitlement Matrix. As per RF the payment of full cost of compensation will be the responsibility of LGED. The subproject has

a non-significant impact on property of the AHHs. The APs themselves in group discussions have indicated that they will get more benefit from the subproject than losses. They will also be benefited, having their land protected from water-logging. Moreover, they would be able to retain monsoon water within the subproject area for irrigation in the winter season. Fishing, both open water as well as cultured, will also be enhanced which will improve their socio-economic condition. No works under any contract awarded under the subproject will be commenced until all the required compensation payments are made to those affected people. The INGO will assist LGED in the context of Information Dissemination and feedback, APs in Resettlement Process, Grievance Redress Procedure, Information Management, Reporting and RP preparation and implementation.

Some salient information of the RAP are:

- Length of the canals/khals to be re-excavated=17.75 km: total of 6 (9.00+1.00+1.50+4.20+0.75+1.30) canals/khals under the sub project.
- Area to be irrigated after re-excavation of canals = 1605 hectare;
- Number of households within the subproject command area= 1240;
- Number of households expected to be directly benefited= 1065;
- Number of households to be affected by re-excavation = 60 affected by only trees;
- Among the 60 APs, 13 are females;
- Number of disabled affected persons=Nil;
- Number of Indigenous PAP=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 60 APs = 94.25 decimal, 1.57 decimal per PAP;
- All the 60 APs will be affected by trees only;
- Total number of affected trees = 1636;
- Compensation for trees including fruit values = Tk.9,68,270;
- Cost of saplings = Tk. 30,000;
- EP files, stationery and other miscellaneous costs=Tk.12,000; and
- Total compensation and miscellaneous cost of RAP implementation=Tk.10,10,270.

RESETTLEMENT PLAN FOR BADAR MOKAM KHAL 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 Laxmipur	
4. Detailed Map of the Subproject	
5. Area and Location	3
6. Socio-economic Survey Results of Beneficiaries	3
B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND DISPLACEMENT	4
1. Subproject Objectives	4
2. Construction Activities	4
3. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement	5
4. Land Use and Settlement Pattern	5
5. Methodology of Data Collection	5
6. Socioeconomic Profile of APs	8
C. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAME WORK AND ENTITLEMENTS	15
1. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Principles	15
2. Entitlement Matrix	16
D. CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE	18
1. Consultation and Stakeholder's Participation	18
2. Grievance Redress Mechanism	18
E. COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING	19
F. RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	20
1. Implementation Schedule	20
2. Monitoring and Evaluation	21
G. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	22
1. Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MOLGRDC)	22
2. Water Management Cooperative Association(WMCA)	22
3. Resettlement Processing Committees/Teams	23

H. ANNEXURE:**Page No:**

Annex	1: List of APs of Badar Mokam Khal Khal/canal re-excavation Subproject (in Bangla)	24-38
Annex	2: Government Office Orders (3 in Bangla)	39-41
Annex	3: Property Valuation Advisory Committee (in Bangla)	42-46
Annex	4: Property Valuation Report	47-48
Annex	5: List of APs of Badar Mokam Khal Khal/canal re-excavation Subproject (in English)	49-65

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 Acquisition 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, Rural 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 Badar Mokam Khal subproject was conducted in March 2015 under PSSWRSP. The subproject was planned for implementation during 2016. The detailed design (DD) was prepared in July 2015. 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. **The Badar Mokam Khal Subproject comprises of this following 11 works;**

i. Re-excavation of Badar Mokam Khal	=9.00km;
ii. Re-excavation of Badar Mokam Khal Branch Khal-1	=1.00km;
iii. Re-excavation of Badar Mokam Khal Branch Khal-2	=1.50km;
iv. Re-excavation of Badar Mokam Khal Branch Khal-3	=4.20km;
v. Re-excavation of Trikkha Pathar Khal	=0.75km;
vi. Re-excavation of Kacchaibba Khal	=1.30km;
	Total=17.75km
vii. Constriction of 4 –vent WRS	=1No.
viii. Checked Structure (2-Vent)	=1No.
ix. Construction of Box culvert	=1No.
x. Construction of WMCA Building	=1No.
xi. Pumping platform & Sum	=2Nos.

The Badar Mokam Khal sub project, in brief, is the re-excavation of 6 khals/canals: $9.00+1.00+1.50+4.20+0.75+1.30 = 17.75$ km. on khas/ government land. The entire project is in 3 unions: Chardorbesh, Motigonj and Mongolkandi Union of Sonagazi Upazila in Feni district. The proposed subproject has passed through twelve (12) villages (names: Uttar

Charsahavikari, Palgiri, Senerkhil, Mongolkandi, Paniamolong, Khisra, Ramchandrapur, Rajapur, West Mirzapur, Sompur, Doshpaia, Voag).

5. The subproject is located at the influence area of Badar Mokam Khal, branch of Little Feni River. The Subproject is surrounded by Boktar Munshi Hat-kabirer Hat road on the north, Kodamtola-Ramchandrapur-Dak Banlow portion of Feni-Sonagazi road on the east, Kadamtola-Darogar hat road on the south, and Kazir hat-Feni road on the west. It is situated in between latitudes 22°51'00" N and 22°55'00";N and Longitudes 91°20'00" E and 91°24'00" 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 Badar Mokam Khal subproject area is located within 3 Unions: (names are in Para 4) of Sonagazi Upazila under Feni 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 1825 hectare with a net benefited area of about 1605 hectare. Total area of the khals, to a large extent, is 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 their outfall river, Little Feni. 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 Badar Mokam Khal Subproject is a critical requirement for improving the situation. Drainage improvement will also increase the areas under Rabi or Transplanted Amon crops and facilitate planting of HYV Boro in a timely manner.

4. Socioeconomic Survey Results of Beneficiaries

9. There are 1240 households with an approximate population of 6280 within the catchment area of the sub project. 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 twelve villages (names are in para 4) of three unions of Sonagazi Upazilla in Feni district. 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 1240; while, the directly beneficiary households are 1065 with a population of size 5394 living in 12 villages of 3 unions of Sonagazi Upazilla in Feni District. The average number of people per household is 5.06. Out of the total 1065 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 1065 beneficiary 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 1825 hectare of land of which 1605 hectare are expected to be brought under irrigation after the re-excavation of 17.75km. canal/khal.

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 increased agricultural production which will have multi-dimensional effect on poverty reduction and consequently the socioeconomic improvement of the areas. So there appeared to be overwhelming support for the subproject. The local people will support the O&M expenditures of the Water Management Cooperative Association (WMCA).

13. Proposed interventions through this subproject will create added fisheries habitat in the re-excavated canals. 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 12 villages of 3 unions (names are in para 4) of Sonagazi Upazilla in Feni District. Of the total 1065 households within the catchment area of the subproject, about 66% 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 Badar Mokam Khal Subproject by Land Ownership Category

Category	Number of Households*	Percent
Landless 0.0 to <0.2 hectare	567	53%
Marginal 0.2 to 0.5 hectare	128	12%
Subtotal	695	65%
Small 0.5 to 1.0 hectare	184	17%
Medium 1.0 to 2.0 hectare	130	12%
Large >2.0 + hectare	56	6%
Total	1065	100%

Source: Field Survey conducted during the Feasibility Study.

*** Total Population in these 1065 households= 5394**

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 Association's (WMCAs) establishment and will 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 17.75 km khal (total of 6 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. In addition, 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 Badar Mokam Khal subproject are:

- Re-excavation of above mentioned 6 canals/Khals of 17.75 km on Government land (none will be affected on their own land);
- Constriction of 4 –vent WRS =1No.;
- Checked Structure (2-Vent) =1No.;
- Construction of Box culvert =1No.;
- Pumping platform & Sum =2Nos; and
- Construction of WMCA Building=1No.

None will be affected

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 60 persons. Total area of khas land being used and cultivated by them is 94.25 decimal and the entire area is under trees. However, due to loss of opportunity to use the khas land, an overall estimated 60 households with a population of 293 will be affected. Of the total 60 PAPs, the distribution between male and female are 47 and 13 respectively. All of them will be affected by trees only. All the 60 tree losers will get compensations for trees and fruits as determined by the PVAT. None will be affected at own land. So no relocation of APs is needed. 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 12 villages of 3 Unions of Sonagazi Upazila in Feni district. The extent of impact varies by location. The villages are located along the sides of khals to be re-excavated. 60 households of the affected villages will lose access to khas land along with trees only. In other words, the total number of APs is 60 **and all of them will be affected by tree only.**

20. The proposed subproject area comprises of the re-excavation of 6 silted khals (total length is 17.75 km) 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 60 APs were included in the Socioeconomic Survey (SES). The household heads were interviewed through using a structured questionnaire. None of the

60 APs will receive compensation for more than one types of losses which has resulted into the total number of head-wise compensation receivers to 60. The receiver of compensation for more than one types of losses is nil:

**Table -2: Who will Receive Compensation for more than one Types of Losses:
Not Applicable**

SI No	Name	Father Name	Village	Union	Heads of compensation	Amount of Compensation	Total Taka	Remarks

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

- All the 60 PAPs will be affected by trees only.

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 (Dec.)	Average per Household
1	Uttar Charsahavikari	Chardorbesh	8	13.32	13.55	1.69
2	Senerkhil	Chardorbesh	12	20	18.75	1.56
3	Palgiri	Motigonj	15	25	19.25	1.27
4	Paniamolong	Motigonj	4	6.67	4.50	1.23
5	Khisra	Motigonj	4	6.67	5.30	1.33
6	Ramchandrapur	Motigonj	1	1.67	1.75	1.75
7	Voag	Motigonj	1	1.67	1.50	1.50
8	Mongolkandi	Mongolka ndi	5	8.33	3.25	0.65
9	Rajapur	Mongolka ndi	5	8.33	8.65	1.73
10	West Mirzapur	Mongolka ndi	3	5	15.75	5.25
11	Sompur	Mongolka ndi	1	1.67	1.50	1.50
12	Doshpaia	Mongolka ndi	1	1.67	.50	0.50
Total	12	03	60	100	94.25	1.57

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

- Number of Affected villages is twelve, and number of beneficiary villages is also twelve. Total beneficiary households is 1065; while, the affected households = 60.

- None of the 60 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 60 households is 293 with the average household size 4.88.

24. Table-3 shows the distribution of APs (Affected Persons) by village. All the 60 APs come from twelve villages of Sonagazi Upazilla in Feni. FGDs were conducted in three locations, one in each union, which were attended mostly by the APs. These were also attended by the WMCA members, some local elites, LGED representative of Upazilla office and the UP representatives.

25. The total khas land under the use of 60 APs under the sub-project is estimated at 94.25 decimal (100 decimal = one acre, 2.471 acre = one hectare) which are being used by 60 households and their losses will be compensated through giving them some money for the losses they have incurred. The amounts of money to be given to them as compensation have been estimated by the PVAT. It is to be noted that, almost all the total affected land is under trees. 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 (June 2009) Safeguard Policy Statement.

Table-4: Distribution of 60 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	Uttar Charsahavikari	8	0	8
2	Senerkhil	12	0	12
3	Palgiri	15	0	15
4	Paniamolong	4	0	4
5	Khisra	4	0	4
6	Ramchandrapur	1	0	1
7	Voag	1	0	1
8	Mongolkandi	5	0	5
9	Rajapur	5	0	5
10	West Mirzapur	3	0	3
11	Sompur	1	0	1
12	Doshpaia	1	0	1
Total	12	60	0	60
	Percentage	100	0	100

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

26. Table-4 clearly reflects that almost all (100%) 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 1.57 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 60 AHHs with a population of 293. The SES was commissioned in November 2015 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 60 APs are from 12 villages and the number of beneficiary households will be 1065 from the same 12 villages, after the re-excavation of 17.75 km canal/khal.

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

Sl No	Name of Village	Sex-wise Population						Number of Households
		Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	
1	Uttar Charsahavikari	26	16.05	17	12.98	43	14.67	8
2	Senerkhil	30	18.52	23	17.56	53	18.09	12
3	Palgiri	36	22.22	37	28.24	73	24.91	15
4	Paniamolong	11	6.79	7	5.34	18	6.14	4
5	Khisra	11	6.79	5	3.81	16	5.46	4
6	Ramchandrapur	2	1.23	2	1.53	4	1.37	1
7	Voag	5	3.09	2	1.53	7	2.39	1
8	Mongolkandi	14	8.64	13	9.92	27	9.21	5
9	Rajapur	13	8.03	12	9.16	25	8.53	5
10	West Mirzapur	8	4.94	9	6.87	17	5.81	3
11	Sompur	2	1.23	2	1.53	4	1.37	1
12	Doshpaia	4	2.47	2	1.53	6	2.05	1
Total	12	162	100	131	100	293	100	60

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

**** All of them will lose their right to using khas land only. On an average they use 1.57 decimal khas land. The entire area is under only trees. All of them will get compensation for trees.**

28. Total 293 people from 60 HHs will be affected by the subproject. None of them is title holder. They are using the silted khas land of the canals/khals which is of 17.75 km in length and it will be re-excavated. The sex ratio of the affected population in percentage: male 55.29% and female 44.71%. The average HH size is 4.88. Thirteen of the 60 affected households are headed by female. The WMCA will be advised to implement special poverty alleviation activities for these female headed and other poor households.

Table-6: Identity of Heads of Female Headed Households

SI No	ID No.	Name of Female Heads	Name of Father/Husbands	Name of Villages
01	3046260#0006	Fatima Khatun	H/ Omed Ali	Palgiri
02	3046260#0008	Rasheda Akter (Farbien)	H/ Hazi Romzan Ali	Senerkhil
03	3046260#0010	Peyara Begum	H/ L/ Abul Kalam	Senerkhil
04	3046260#0015	Kamrun Nahar Parul	H/ Hosen Ahmod	Mongolkandi
05	3046260#0019	Jahanara Begum	H/ Abul Kashem	Palgiri
06	3046260#0031	Nurar Nesa	L/ Md. Ibrahim	Rajapur
07	3046260#0033	Hajra Khatun	L/ Kari Sheik Farid Ahang	Senerkhil
08	3046260#0038	Afroza Begum	F/ L/ A. Abdur Razzak	Khisra
09	3046260#0040	Hajera Akter Panci	L/ Nur Islam	Rajapur
10	3046260#0045	Bibi Amana Khatun	H/ Abul Hashem	Mongolkandi
11	3046260#0046	Hasina Akter	H/ Kalam Uddin	Mongolkandi
12	3046260#0051	Lutfun Naher	L/ Hazi Mohabbat Ali	Khisra
13	3046260#0058	Khaleda Akter	H/ Dr. Kamrul Hansan	Palgiri

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

29. According to the definition of vulnerable households for this project, none of them will go below the poverty line due to the impact of the project. They will lose a very small area of khas land with some trees only. They will lose only a very small portion of their income due to the loss of right to using 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					Total
		Agriculture	Business	Service	Housewife	Others	
1	Uttar Charsahavikari	4	3	0	0	1	8
2	Senerkhil	6	3	0	3	0	12
3	Palgiri	11	1	0	3	0	15
4	Paniamolong	4	0	0	0	0	4
5	Khisra	0	1	1	2	0	4
6	Ramchandrapur	1	0	0	0	0	1
7	Voag	1	0	0	3	0	1
8	Mongolkandi	2	0	0	2	0	5
9	Rajapur	0	1	1	0	1	5
10	West Mirzapur	0	2	1	0	0	3
11	Sompur	0	1	0	0	0	1
12	Doshpaia	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total - 12		30	12	3	13	2	60
Percentage		50.00	20.00	5.00	21.67	3.33	100

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

30. The primary occupation is again agriculture, the traditional livelihood activity of the national rural population. More than 50% of the total 60 (AHs) 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 60 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	Uttar Charsahavikari	2	2	4	8
2	Senerkhil	6	1	5	12
3	Palgiri	5	2	8	15
4	Paniamolong	1	0	3	4
5	Khisra	0	0	4	4
6	Ramchandrapur	0	0	1	1
7	Voag	1	0	0	1
8	Mongolkandi	3	0	2	5
9	Rajapur	0	0	5	5
10	West Mirzapur	0	0	3	3
11	Sompur	0	0	1	1
	Doshpaia	1	0	0	1
Total	12	19	5	36	60
	Percentage	31.67	8.33	60.00	100

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

31. As per opinions group discussions, none of the 60 APs will lose more than 10% of their annual income due to the loss of cultivation right to khas land. 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	Uttar Charsahavikari	0	0	0	0	7	1	8
2	Senerkhil	0	0	0	0	10	2	12
3	Palgiri	0	1	0	0	13	1	15
4	Paniamolong	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
5	Khisra	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
6	Ramchandrapur	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
7	Voag	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
8	Mongolkandi	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
9	Rajapur	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
10	West Mirzapur	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
	Sompur	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
11	Doshpaia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Total	12	0	1	0	0	50	9	60
Percentage		0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	83.33	15	100

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

*** Most of them are members of WMCA.**

32. Table-9 clearly reflects that for the reasons unknown, NGO coverage among the affected 60 households is very low (around 1.67%), although most of the households are either very poor or close to poor (Table-8). It is to be noted that more than 83.33% of the 60 APs are members of WMCA, while for the NGOs this percentage was 1.67.

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	Uttar Charsahavikari	2	4	2	8
2	Senerkhil	4	6	2	12
3	Palgiri	3	9	3	15
4	Paniamolong	1	3	0	4
5	Khisra	1	2	1	4
6	Ramchandrapur	0	1	0	1
7	Voag	0	1	0	1
8	Mongolkandi	1	4	0	5
9	Rajapur	2	2	1	5
10	West Mirzapur	1	2	0	3
11	Sompur	1	0	0	1
	Doshpaia	0	1	0	1
Total	12	16	35	9	60
	Percentage	26.67	58.33	15.00	100

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

33. Nearly 15% of the affected 60 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 60 affected households will lose their right to cultivating or using 94.25 decimal silted khas land when the canals/ khals (in total 6 khals of 17.75km.) will be re-excavated. The compensation to be given have been determined by the PVAT. 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 Losses					Total
		Up to-2000	2001-3000	3001-4000	4001-5000	Above 5000	
1	Uttar Charsahavikari	0	0	0	0	8	8
2	Senerkhil	0	0	0	0	12	12
3	Palgiri	0	0	0	0	15	15
4	Paniamolong	0	0	0	1	3	4
5	Khisra	0	0	0	0	4	4
6	Ramchandrapur	0	0	0	0	1	1
7	Voag	0	0	0	0	1	1
8	Mongolkandi	0	0	0	0	5	5
9	Rajapur	0	0	0	1	4	5
10	West Mirzapur	0	0	0	0	3	3
11	Sompur	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Doshpaia	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	12	0	0	0	2	58	60
	Percentage	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.33	96.67	100

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

***There will not be any 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.16,138 within the ranges of Tk.4,050 and 55,790. As per group discussion, none of the 60 APs will more than 10% of their total assets 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 60 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 its 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 be considered as the cut-off date and after that date no construction on this land will be allowed.

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 Trees/Perennials	Persons with legal ownership of the trees and crops 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) i. 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 Bo. 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, INGO b. DC, INGO c. LGED, INGO

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. This is being cultivated and used by 60 persons. The total land being cultivated and used by them is 0.9425 acre or 94.25 decimal and the entire area is/under trees of both types: fruit and non-fruit trees. In other words, the types of properties to be affected is only trees which will be compensated to each AP as per recommendation of PVAT.

49. **Compensations for Structures:** Not Applicable.

50. **Compensations for Crops/Seedbed:** Not Applicable.

51. **Compensation for Trees and Fruits:** Of the 60 APs, all will be affected by trees only and the total number of affected trees is 1636. Its wood value, as has been assessed by the PVAT is Tk.9,07,730. It is to be noted that some of the affected trees are of fruit bearing. The total fruit value of the fruit bearing trees, as has been assessed by the PVAT, is Tk. 60,540. Moreover, all the 60 APs affected by trees will be given 5 saplings free of cost. Amount of money needed for purchasing the 300 saplings (AP=60, each will get 5 saplings, total saplings=60X5=300) =300 saplings X Tk. 100 per sapling= Tk. 30,000. So the total amount of compensation for trees= value of trees + value of fruits + value of saplings=Tk. 9,07,730+60,540+ 30,000) =Tk 9,98,270. Moreover, the tree owners will be allowed to cut and take away all the salvageable materials of trees free of costs within the period to be fixed up by the Project Executing Agency (PEA), here it is LGED. The list of PAPs is in **Annex-1**.

52. **Compensation for Business Loss:** Not Applicable.

53. **Miscellaneous Expenses:** Preparation of ID Card (Tk.150 per AP), and cost of meetings, stationery, food & other miscellaneous cost for LGED officials during disbursement of compensation (Tk.50 per AP): total Tk.200 per AP, and the total costs under the Miscellaneous is Tk.200 x 60 APs = Tk.12,000.

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 (Para - 51)	60	As determined by the PVAT	9,07,730.00
B	Compensation for fruit: (Para - 51)	60	As determined by the PVAT.	60,540.00
C	Value of 300 Saplings	60	Tk.100 per sapling	30,000.00
D	Total amount of Compensation			9,98,270.00
E	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).	60	Tk.200 Per AP	12,000.00
	Total (D+E)	10,10,270.00

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

54. The amount 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 Badar Mokam Khal Subproject

Activities	Months											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Request for Formation of Committees	x											
Formation of PVAT/GRC		x										
Draft DD Completed			x	x	x							
PMO Consulting WMCA/APs/Beneficiaries on DD				x	x	x						
Finalizing DD						x	x					
DMS Census/SES (DMS) Conducted by PMO/WMCA						x	x					
PMO/WMCA Census/SES (DMS) Analysis by PIC							x	x				
PMO/WMCA Video Filming of ROW							x					
Overlay DD & Mauza Maps							xx					
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.

Annex - 1: List of APs of Bodor Mokam Khal Re-excavation Subproject Who will get Compensation for loss of their Trees

ID No	Name of HH Head	Father/Husband's Name	Mother Name	Village	Union	Upazilla	Zilla	Name of Trees	Size of Trees	Quantity	Market Price Of Trees	Compensation Amount Tk	30% Fruits Valu	Total Tk.	Remarks
3046260#0001	Mridul Mojumder	L/ Monoronjon Mojumder	Bhogoboti Mojumder	Uttar Charsahavikari	Chardorbesh	Sonagazi	Feni	Bolgas	Big	1	2500	2500		26900	
								Betgas	Big	8	2000	16000			
								Betgas	Medium	7	1200	8400			
3046260#0002	Naraon Chandra Shil	L/ Jotindro Chandra Shil	L/ Shorubala	Uttar Charsahavikari	Chardorbesh	Sonagazi	Feni	jam	Medium	1	2800	2800		8200	
								Latim	Medium	3	1800	5400			
3046260#0003	Abdul Quddus	L/ Abdul Goni	L/ Hosen Bia	Uttar Charsahavikari	Chardorbesh	Sonagazi	Feni	Coconut	Big	1	2100	2100	630	7530	
								Raintee	Medium	1	2600	2600			
								khejur	Small	1	700	700			
								Bolgas	Medium	1	1500	1500			
3046260#0004	Md. Sheik Ali	L/ Henju Mia	L/ Nozir Khatun	Palgiri	Darogarhat	Sonagazi	Feni	Bolgas	Big	1	2500	2500		7000	
								Bolgas	Medium	3	1500	4500			
3046260#0005	Mohiuddin	L/ Momotaz Uddin	L/ Saira Begum	Palgiri	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Tal	Big	1	2800	2800	840	7760	
								Banana	Big	8	250	2000	600		
								Banana	Medium	5	200	1000			
								Banana	Small	4	100	400			
								Banana	Chara	4	30	120			
3046260#0006	Fatima Khatun	H/ Omed Ali	L/ Toriker Nesa	Palgiri	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Tulagas	Big	1	2500	2500		18150	
								Korai	Big	1	3500	3500			
								Bamboo	Big	20	250	5000			
								Bamboo	Medium	15	200	3000			
								Bamboo	Small	9	150	1350			
								Latim	Big	1	2800	2800			

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ID No	Name of HH Head	Father/Husband's Name	Mother Name	Village	Union	Upazilla	Zilla	Name of Trees	Size of Trees	Quantity	Market Price Of Trees	Compensation Amount Tk	30% Fruits Valu	Total Tk.	Remarks
3046260#0007	Abdus Salam	Nozir Ahmod	Tonju Bea	Senerkhil	Chardorbesh	Sonagazi	Feni	Mander	Big	1	1800	1800		12465	
								Korai	Medium	1	2600	2600			
								Korai	Small	1	1200	1200			
								Banana	Big	15	250	3750	1125		
								Banana	Medium	8	200	1600			
								Banana	Small	3	100	300			
3046260#0008	Rasheda Akter (Farbien)	H/ Hazi Romzan Ali	Shah jahan	Senerkhil	Chardorbesh	Sonagazi	Feni	Korai	Big	1	3500	3500		9390	
								Banana	Big	12	250	3000	900		
								Banana	Medium	7	200	1400			
								Banana	Small	5	100	500			
								Banana	Chara	3	30	90			
3046260#0009	Kamal Uddin	L/ Ali Ahmod	Solima Khatun	Senerkhil	Chardorbesh	Sonagazi	Feni	Korai	Big	1	3500	3500		11325	
								Banana	Big	15	250	3750	1125		
								Banana	Medium	10	200	2000			
								Banana	Small	8	100	800			
								Banana	Chara	5	30	150			
3046260#0010	Peyara Begum	H/ L/ Abul Kalam	Nurjahan	Senerkhil	Chardorbesh	Sonagazi	Feni	Korai	Big	2	3500	7000		16000	
								Balgas	Big	1	2500	2500			
								Balgas	Medium	1	1500	1500			
								Bamboo	Big	10	250	2500			
								Bamboo	Medium	8	200	1600			
								Bamboo	Small	5	150	750			
Bamboo	Chara	3	50	150											

Annex - 1: List of APs of Bodor Mokam Khal Re-excavation Subproject Who will get Compensation for loss of their Trees

ID No	Name of HH Head	Father/Husband's Name	Mother Name	Village	Union	Upazilla	Zilla	Name of Trees	Size of Trees	Quantity	Market Price Of Trees	Compensation Amount Tk	30% Fruits Valu	Total Tk.	Remarks
3046260#0011	Md. Jiaul Hoque	Maw. Mosarof Hossain	Mursida Akter	Senerkhil	Chardorbesh	Sonagazi	Feni	Korai	Big	2	3500	7000		12200	
								Korai	Medium	2	2600	5200			
3046260#0012	Abul Kalam	L/ Ali Azzom	Mos. Sufia Khatun	Palgiri	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Mango	Big	1	4000	4000	1200	11450	
								Mango	Small	1	1400	1400			
								Bamboo	Big	10	250	2500			
								Bamboo	Medium	8	200	1600			
								Bamboo	Small	5	150	750			
3046260#0013	Omar Faruque	L/ Azizul Haque	Hosnara Begum	Senerkhil	Chardorbesh	Sonagazi	Feni	Mango	Big	1	4000	4000	1200	34550	
								Mango	Medium	1	2700	2700			
								Mango	Small	1	1400	1400			
								Bamboo	Big	10	250	2500			
								Bamboo	Medium	8	200	1600			
								Bamboo	Small	5	150	750			
								Raintee	Medium	6	2600	15600			
								Raintee	Small	4	1200	4800			
3046260#0014	Md. Gaziul Hasan	Golam Mohammad Kamran	Afroza Begum	Senerkhil	Chardorbesh	Sonagazi	Feni	khejur	Big	1	2000	2000		10250	
								khejur	Small	2	700	1400			
								Talgas	Medium	1	1700	1700			
								Talgas	Small	1	900	900			
								Banana	Big	10	250	2500	750		
								Banana	Medium	5	200	1000			

Annex - 1: List of APs of Bodor Mokam Khal Re-excavation Subproject Who will get Compensation for loss of their Trees

ID No	Name of HH Head	Father/Husband's Name	Mother Name	Village	Union	Upazilla	Zilla	Name of Trees	Size of Trees	Quantity	Market Price Of Trees	Compensation Amount Tk	30% Fruits Valu	Total Tk.	Remarks
3046260#0015	Kamrun Nahar Parul	H/ Hosen Ahmod	Surma Khatun	Mongolka andi	Mongolka ndi	Sonagazi	Feni	Jam	Big	1	4000	4000	1200	10200	
								Mango	Medium	1	2700	2700			
								Mango	Chara	1	100	100			
								Dumur	Big	1	2200	2200			
3046260#0016	Ali Ahmad	Asraf Ali	Angkurer Nesa	Mongolka andi	Mongolka ndi	Sonagazi	Feni	Bamboo	Big	8	250	2000		16350	
								Bamboo	Medium	30	200	6000			
								Bamboo	Small	11	150	1650			
								Bolgas	Big	1	2500	2500			
								Bolgas	Medium	1	1500	1500			
								Bolgas	Chara	3	900	2700			
3046260#0017	Md. Mabul Hoque	Habibur Rahman	Hasina Akter	Palgiri	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Korai	Big	1	3500	3500		9500	
								Korai	Medium	1	2600	2600			
								Bolgas	Big	1	2500	2500			
								Bolgas	Small	1	900	900			
3046260#0018	Abul Khair	L/ Anowar Ali	Mabia Khatun	Palgiri	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Mango	Medium	1	2700	2700		10100	
								Korai	Big	1	3500	3500			
								Bamboo	Big	3	250	750			
								Bamboo	Medium	12	200	2400			
								Bamboo	Small	5	150	750			
3046260#0019	Jahanara Begum	H/ Abul Kashem	Nurjahan Begum	Palgiri	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Talgas	Small	1	900	900		8050	
								Bolgas	Medium	2	1500	3000			
								Mango	Small	1	1400	1400			
								Bamboo	Big	5	250	1250			
								Bamboo	Medium	6	200	1200			
								Bamboo	Small	2	150	300			

Annex - 1: List of APs of Bodor Mokam Khal Re-excavation Subproject Who will get Compensation for loss of their Trees

ID No	Name of HH Head	Father/Husband's Name	Mother Name	Village	Union	Upazilla	Zilla	Name of Trees	Size of Trees	Quantity	Market Price Of Trees	Compensation Amount Tk	30% Fruits Valu	Total Tk.	Remarks
3046260#0020	Hossen Ahamed	L/ Anowar Ali	Mabia Khatun	Palgiri	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Bolgas	Big	2	2500	5000		8900	
								Bolgas	Medium	2	1500	3000			
								Talgas	Small	1	900	900			
3046260#0021	Md. Kamal Uddin	Habibur Rahman	Hasina Akter	Palgiri	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Korai	Big	1	3500	3500		8680	
								Korai	Medium	1	2600	2600			
								Bolgas	Big	1	2500	2500			
								Bolgas	Chara	2	40	80			
3046260#0022	Md. Fakrul Anam	L/ A.B.M. Shahab Uddin	Hurjahan Begum	Senerkhil	Chardorbesh	Sonagazi	Feni	Banana	Big	20	250	5000	1500	25980	
								Banana	Medium	10	200	2000			
								Banana	Small	6	100	600			
								Korai	Big	1	3500	3500			
								Talgas	Big	2	2800	5600	1680		
								Bamboo	Big	15	250	3750			
								Bamboo	Medium	8	200	1600			
								Bamboo	Small	5	150	750			
3046260#0023	Abdul Kader	L/ Abdur Rashid	L/ Syeder Nesa	Palgiri	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	khejur	Big	1	2000	2000		7700	
								Banana	Big	10	250	2500	750		
								Banana	Medium	8	200	1600			
								Banana	Small	7	100	700			
								Banana	Chara	5	30	150			
3046260#0024	Arab Ali	L/ Keramot Ali	L/ Rahima Khatun	Palgiri	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Talgas	Big	3	2800	8400	2520	14420	
								Talgas	Medium	1	1700	1700			
								Talgas	Small	2	900	1800			

Annex - 1: List of APs of Bodor Mokam Khal Re-excavation Subproject Who will get Compensation for loss of their Trees

ID No	Name of HH Head	Father/Husband's Name	Mother Name	Village	Union	Upazilla	Zilla	Name of Trees	Size of Trees	Quantity	Market Price Of Trees	Compensation Amount Tk	30% Fruits Valu	Total Tk.	Remarks
3046260#0025	Amir Hossion	L/ Abul Hosen	Golap Bia	Paniamolong	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Talgas	Small	4	900	3600		6800	
								Banana	Medium	12	200	2400			
								Banana	Small	8	100	800			
3046260#0026	Saiful Islam	Abul Kalam	Reshma Khatun	Paniamolong	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Talgas	Big	1	2800	2800	840	4540	
								Talgas	Small	1	900	900			
3046260#0027	Abul Hossaion	L/ Abdul Kader	Bibi Fatema	Paniamolong	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Talgas	Big	3	2800	8400	2520	13320	
								Munda	Medium	2	1200	2400			
3046260#0028	Abul Kahir	L/ Ali Ahang	L/ Nurur Nesa	Khisra	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Badigas	Medium	1	1100	1100		47895	
								Talgas	Big	3	2800	8400	2520		
								Talgas	Small	15	900	13500			
								Talgas	Chara	15	50	750			
								Bamboo	Big	40	250	10000			
								Bamboo	Medium	25	200	5000			
								Bamboo	Chara	20	50	1000			
								Banana	Big	5	250	1250	375		
								Banana	Medium	5	200	1000			
Banana	Small	30	100	3000											
3046260#0029	Sydur Rahman	L/ Abu Ahmod	Bibi Fatema	Khisra	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Banana	Big	10	250	2500	750	12850	
								Banana	Medium	30	200	6000			
								Talgas	Medium	2	1700	3400			
								Talgas	Chara	4	50	200			

Annex - 1: List of APs of Bodor Mokam Khal Re-excavation Subproject Who will get Compensation for loss of their Trees

ID No	Name of HH Head	Father/Husband's Name	Mother Name	Village	Union	Upazilla	Zilla	Name of Trees	Size of Trees	Quantity	Market Price Of Trees	Compensation Amount Tk	30% Fruits Valu	Total Tk.	Remarks
3046260#0030	Gafar Ahmed	L/ Md. Idris	Lotifa Khatun	Ramchandrapur	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Bolgas	Big	1	2500	2500		12900	
								Korai	Medium	1	2600	2600			
								Tal	Medium	4	1700	6800			
								Tal	Chara	20	50	1000			
3046260#0031	Nurar Nesa	L/ Md. Ibrahim	L/ Korimer Nesa	Rajapur	Mongolka ndi	Sonagazi	Feni	Raintee	Big	1	3500	3500		4050	
								Raintee	Chara	1	50	50			
								Tal	Chara	10	50	500			
3046260#0032	Md. Salauddin Ripan	L/ Md Ibrahim	Nurer Nesa	Rajapur	Mongolka ndi	Sonagazi	Feni	Tal	Big	1	2800	2800	840	11590	
								Tal	Chara	2	50	100			
								Raintee Kc	Medium	3	2600	7800			
								Raintee Kc	Chara	1	50	50			
3046260#0033	Hajra Khatun	L/ Kari Sheik Farid Ahang	Firoza Khatun	Senerkhil	Chardorbesh	Sonagazi	Feni	Talgas	Big	3	2800	8400	2520	53820	
								Talgas	Small	2	900	1800			
								Talgas	Chara	8	50	400			
								Korai	Big	2	3500	7000			
								Korai	Medium	3	2600	7800			
								Korai	Chara	5	50	250			
								Mango	Big	2	4000	8000	2400		
								Mango	Small	5	1400	7000			
								Bamboo	Big	25	250	6250			
Bamboo	Medium	10	200	2000											

Annex - 1: List of APs of Bodor Mokam Khal Re-excavation Subproject Who will get Compensation for loss of their Trees

ID No	Name of HH Head	Father/Husband's Name	Mother Name	Village	Union	Upazilla	Zilla	Name of Trees	Size of Trees	Quantity	Market Price Of Trees	Compensation Amount Tk	30% Fruits Valu	Total Tk.	Remarks
3046260#0034	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Abdul Mannan	Saleha Khatun	West Mirzapur	Mongolka ndi	Sonagazi	Feni	Mango	Big	1	4000	4000	1200	55790	
								Mango	Medium	2	2700	5400			
								Mango	Small	10	1400	14000			
								Jam	Medium	2	2800	5600			
								Beljiam	Medium	15	900	13500			
								Beljiam	Small	10	600	6000			
								Supari	Small	15	350	5250			
Mehgoni	Chara	12	70	840											
3046260#0035	Abu Bakar Siddique	Jaman Uddin	Amena Khatun	West Mirzapur	Mongolka ndi	Sonagazi	Feni	Coconut	Big	3	2100	6300	1890	28940	
								Coconut	Medium	3	1300	3900			
								Supari	Big	10	900	9000	2700		
								Bamboo	Big	5	250	1250			
								Bamboo	Medium	3	200	600			
								Bamboo	Small	2	150	300			
								Mango	Medium	1	2700	2700			
Mango	Chara	3	100	300											
3046260#0036	Abdul Wahab	Fojler Rahman	Sobar Bia	West Mirzapur	Mongolka ndi	Sonagazi	Feni	Coconut	Big	1	2100	2100	630	12630	
								Jam	Big	1	4000	4000	1200		
								Raintee Ko	Big	1	3500	3500			
								Raintee Ko	Small	1	1200	1200			
3046260#0037	Shohidul Islam	L/ Abdul Munaf	Sohida Khatun	Palgiri	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Mango	Big	1	4000	4000	1200	9500	
								Korai	Medium	1	2600	2600			
								Talgas	Medium	1	1700	1700			

Annex - 1: List of APs of Bodor Mokam Khal Re-excavation Subproject Who will get Compensation for loss of their Trees

ID No	Name of HH Head	Father/Husband's Name	Mother Name	Village	Union	Upazilla	Zilla	Name of Trees	Size of Trees	Quantity	Market Price Of Trees	Compensation Amount Tk	30% Fruits Valu	Total Tk.	Remarks
3046260#0038	Afroza Begum	F/ L/ A. Abdur Razzak	Aleya Begum	Khisra	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Talgas	Big	2	2800	5600	1680	41080	
								Talgas	Medium	1	1700	1700			
								Talgas	Small	5	900	4500			
								Talgas	Chara	7	50	350			
								Korai	Big	3	3500	10500			
								Korai	Medium	2	2600	5200			
								Korai	Chara	5	50	250			
								Bamboo	Big	30	250	7500			
								Bamboo	Medium	10	200	2000			
								Bamboo	Small	7	150	1050			
3046260#0039	Mozammel Hossain	L/ Abul Kalam	Piara Begum	Senerkhil	Chardorbesh	Sonagazi	Feni	Mango	Big	2	4000	8000	2400	38025	
								Mango	Medium	2	2700	5400			
								Korai	Big	1	3500	3500			
								Korai	Medium	2	2600	5200			
								Banana	Big	15	250	3750	1125		
								Banana	Medium	10	200	2000			
								Bamboo	Big	18	250	4500			
								Bamboo	Medium	7	200	1400			
								Bamboo	Small	5	150	750			

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ID No	Name of HH Head	Father/Husband's Name	Mother Name	Village	Union	Upazilla	Zilla	Name of Trees	Size of Trees	Quantity	Market Price Of Trees	Compensation Amount Tk	30% Fruits Valu	Total Tk.	Remarks
3046260#0040	Hajera Akter Panci	L/ Nur Islam	Ferdous Ara Begum	Rajapur	Mongolka ndi	Sonagazi	Feni	Mnago	Big	1	4000	4000	1200	37000	
								Mango	Medium	1	2700	2700			
								Mango	Chara	2	100	200			
								Jam	Big	2	4000	8000			
								Jam	Small	2	1500	3000			
								Korai	Big	1	3500	3500			
								Korai	Medium	1	2600	2600			
								Korai	Small	2	1200	2400			
								Korai	Chara	2	50	100			
								Banana	Big	22	250	5500			
								Banana	Medium	14	200	2800			
Banana	Small	10	100	1000											
3046260#0041	Md. Enamul Hoque	L/ Nurul Karim	Fatema Khatun	Rajapur	Mongolka ndi	Sonagazi	Feni	Bolgas	Big	2	2500	5000	28660		
								Bolgas	Medium	2	1500	3000			
								Bolgas	Small	1	900	900			
								Mehgoni	Medium	2	2600	5200			
								Mehgoni	Small	10	1400	14000			
								Mehgoni	Chara	8	70	560			
3046260#0042	Md Fazlul Haq	L/ Md. Golam Rahman	L/ Hayatun Nesa	Rajapur	Mongolka ndi	Sonagazi	Feni	Kante	Big	2	3500	7000	9200		
								Korai	Small	1	700	700			
								Jam	Small	1	1500	1500			

Annex - 1: List of APs of Bodor Mokam Khal Re-excavation Subproject Who will get Compensation for loss of their Trees

ID No	Name of HH Head	Father/Husband's Name	Mother Name	Village	Union	Upazilla	Zilla	Name of Trees	Size of Trees	Quantity	Market Price Of Trees	Compensation Amount Tk	30% Fruits Valu	Total Tk.	Remarks
3046260#0043	Hossen Ahamed	L/ Shomser Ali	L/ Nasira Khatun	Palgiri	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Bolgas	Big	1	2500	2500		15250	
								Bolgas	Medium	1	1500	1500			
								Bamboo	Big	12	250	3000			
								Bamboo	Medium	20	200	4000			
								Bamboo	Small	5	150	750			
3046260#0044	Md. Rafiqul Islam	L/ Sultan Ahmmod	Asraf Bia	Sompur	Mongolka ndi	Sonagazi	Feni	Raintee	Big	2	3500	7000		12200	
								Raintee	Medium	2	2600	5200			
3046260#0045	Bibi Amana Khatun	H/ Abul Hashem	L/ Ashbi	Mongolka andi	Mongolka ndi	Sonagazi	Feni	Talgas	Big	2	2800	5600	1680	8980	
								Talgas	Medium	1	1700	1700			
3046260#0046	Hasina Akter	H/ Kalam Uddin	Sorifa Khatun	Mongolka andi	Mongolka ndi	Sonagazi	Feni	Raintee	Big	1	3500	3500		6300	
								Mander	Big	1	1800	1800			
								Mander	Medium	1	1000	1000			
3046260#0047	Oli Ahmed	Abdus Salam	Sobura Khatun	Palgiri	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Coconut	Big	2	2100	4200	1260	8360	
								Mango	Small	1	1400	1400			
								Jam	Small	1	1500	1500			
3046260#0048	Ohidar Rahman	L/ Md. Idris	Shafia Khatun	Doshpaia	Mongolka ndi	Sonagazi	Feni	Talgas	Big	1	2800	2800	840	6140	
								Balgas	Big	1	2500	2500			
3046260#0049	Md. Farvej Milon	L/ Abul Hashem	Hayatun Nesa	Senerkhil	Chardorbesh	Sonagazi	Feni	khejur	Big	1	2000	2000		12110	
								Dumur	Medium	3	1400	4200			
								Dumur	Small	1	700	700			
								Banana	Big	10	250	2500	750		
								Banana	Medium	7	200	1400			
								Banana	Small	5	100	500			
Banana	Chara	2	30	60											

Annex - 1: List of APs of Bodor Mokam Khal Re-excavation Subproject Who will get Compensation for loss of their Trees

ID No	Name of HH Head	Father/Husband's Name	Mother Name	Village	Union	Upazilla	Zilla	Name of Trees	Size of Trees	Quantity	Market Price Of Trees	Compensation Amount Tk	30% Fruits Valu	Total Tk.	Remarks
3046260#0050	Md. Ahsan Ullah	L. Sayed Ramjan Ali	L/ Dhon Mia	Paniamol ong	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Kamtee	Big	1	3500	3500		7300	
								Kamtee	Medium	1	2600	2600			
								Korai	Medium	1	1200	1200			
3046260#0051	Lutfun Naher	L/ Hazi Mohabbat Ali	Hurer Nesa	Khisra	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Talgas	Big	1	2800	2800		29200	
								Talgas	Small	2	900	1800			
								Bamboo	Big	15	250	3750			
								Bamboo	Medium	5	200	1000			
								Banana	Big	18	250	4500	1350		
								Banana	Small	20	200	4000			
								Korai	Medium	2	2600	5200			
Korai	Small	4	1200	4800											
3046260#0052	Md. Amin Ullah	L/ Abdus Salam	L/ Fatima Begum	Mongolka andi	Mongolka ndi	Sonagazi	Feni	Bamboo	Big	15	250	3750		17350	
								Bamboo	Medium	18	200	3600			
								Bamboo	Small	10	150	1500			
								Korai	Big	1	3500	3500			
								Korai	Medium	1	2600	2600			
Korai	Small	2	1200	2400											
3046260#0053	Md. Foag Ullah	Md. Wazi Ullah	Roshnar a Begum	Charsavi kari	Chardorb esh	Sonagazi	Feni	Talgas	Big	1	2800	2800	840	14265	
								Talgas	Chara	2	50	100			
								Bamboo	Big	5	250	1250			
								Bamboo	Medium	12	200	2400			
								Banana	Big	15	250	3750	1125		
Banana	Medium	10	200	2000											

Annex - 1: List of APs of Bodor Mokam Khal Re-excavation Subproject Who will get Compensation for loss of their Trees

ID No	Name of HH Head	Father/Husband's Name	Mother Name	Village	Union	Upazilla	Zilla	Name of Trees	Size of Trees	Quantity	Market Price Of Trees	Compensation Amount Tk	30% Fruits Valu	Total Tk.	Remarks
3046260#0054	Jahangir Alam	Obaidul Haque	Safia Khatun	Charsavikari	Chardorbesh	Sonagazi	Feni	Korai	Big	1	3500	3500		13580	
								Korai	Chara	1	50	50			
								Banana	Big	18	250	4500	1350		
								Banana	Medium	8	200	1600			
								Bolgas	Big	1	2500	2500			
								Bolgas	Chara	2	40	80			
3046260#0055	Md. Omor Faruk	Md. Obaidul Haque	Bodren Nesa	Charsavikari	Chardorbesh	Sonagazi	Feni	Korai	Big	1	3500	3500		12940	
								Korai	Small	1	50	50			
								Tal	Big	1	2800	2800	840		
								Tal	Chara	2	50	100			
								Banana	Big	10	250	2500	750		
								Banana	Medium	12	200	2400			
3046260#0056	Md. Sirajul Islam	Hafez Ahmmod	L/ Panjab Bia	Charsavikari	Chardorbesh	Sonagazi	Feni	khejur	Big	3	2000	6000		17250	
								Bamboo	Big	5	250	1250			
								Bamboo	Medium	4	200	800			
								Bamboo	Small	3	150	450			
								Banana	Big	22	250	5500	1650		
								Banana	Medium	8	200	1600			

Annex - 1: List of APs of Bodor Mokam Khal Re-excavation Subproject Who will get Compensation for loss of their Trees

ID No	Name of HH Head	Father/Husband's Name	Mother Name	Village	Union	Upazilla	Zilla	Name of Trees	Size of Trees	Quantity	Market Price Of Trees	Compensation Amount Tk	30% Fruits Valu	Total Tk.	Remarks	
3046260#0057	Md. Mostafa	Lutu Mia	Dhon Bia Khatun	Charsavikari	Chardorbesh	Sonagazi	Feni	Korai	Big	1	3500	3500		5900		
								Korai	Small	2	1200	2400				
3046260#0058	Khaleda Akter	H/ Dr. Kamrul Hansan	Bibi Rahima	Palgiri	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Jam	Medium	1	2800	2800		1125	18935	
								Jam	Small	2	1500	3000				
								Bolgas	Big	1	2500	2500				
								Bolgas	Medium	2	1500	3000				
								Bolgas	Small	2	900	1800				
								Banana	Big	15	250	3750				
								Banana	Medium	3	200	600				
								Banana	Small	3	100	300				
3046260#0059	Josem Udden	Dadu Mia	Harisa Khatun	Senerkhil	Chardorbesh	Sonagazi	Feni	Coconut	Big	1	2100	2100	630	11830		
								Coconut	Small	3	600	1800				
								Banana	Big	8	250	2000	600			
								Banana	Medium	6	200	1200				
								Korai	Big	1	3500	3500				
3046260#0060	Md. Nurul Huda	L/ Abdul Sukkur	Ankurer Nesa	Voag	Motigonj	Sonagazi	Feni	Talgas	Big	1	2800	2800	840	8740		
								Banana	Big	12	250	3000	900			
								Banana	Medium	6	200	1200				
Total Tk.										1636		907730	60540	968270		