

Resettlement Plan

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Bangladesh: Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable
Water Supply Project – Rupganj (West Bank of Balu
River to Vatara along Madani Avenue up to
Baridhara) Section 6

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 19 October 2021)

Currency unit	–	Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)
BDT1.00	=	\$0.0117
\$1.00	=	BDT 85.142

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AHH	–	Affected Household Head
ARIPA	–	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act
ARIPO	–	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance
BBS	–	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDT	–	Bangladeshi Taka
BRAC	–	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
CBE	–	Commercial and Business Enterprise
CCL	–	Cash Compensation under Law
CMP	–	Current Market Price
CMV	–	Current Market Value
CPR	–	Common Property Resources
CRO	–	Chief Resettlement Officer
DAE	–	Department of Agricultural Extension
DESWSP	–	Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project
DoF	–	Department of Forest
DORP	–	Development Organization of the Rural Poor
DPD	–	Deputy Project Director
DWASA	–	Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
EMA	–	External Monitoring Agency
FGD	–	Focus Group Discussion
GoB	–	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIES	–	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
IOL	–	Inventory of Losses
INGO	–	Implementing Non-Government Organization
IRLA	–	Income Restoration and Livelihood Assistance
JVC	–	Joint Verification Committee
JVS	–	Joint Verification Survey
LIRP	–	Livelihood and Income Restoration Program
MDSC	–	Management, Design and Supervision Consultant
MIS	–	Management Information System
MFI	–	Micro- Finance Institution
MLD	–	Million Liters per Day
MLGRDC	–	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
MoU	–	Memorandum of Understanding
PVAC	–	Property Valuation Advisory Committee
PMC	–	Project Management Committee
PMU	–	Project Management Unit

RAC	–	Resettlement Advisory Committee
ROW	–	right-of-way
SEC	–	Social and Environmental Circle
SES	–	Socio-economic Survey
SIU	–	Safeguard Implementation Unit
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
ToR	–	terms of reference
WTP	–	Water Treatment Plant

NOTES

CONVERSION OF LAND/AREA MEASUREMENTS

1 ha	-	2.47 acres
1 ha	-	10,000 sq.m
1 acre	-	100 decimal
1.sq.m	-	10.76 square feet (sft)

LOCAL TERMS

<i>chala:</i>	roof
<i>crore:</i>	10 million (= 100 lakh)
<i>doba:</i>	low lying/ditch land
<i>khal:</i>	drainage/ditch/canal
<i>khas:</i>	land/property belonging to Government of Bangladesh under custody of Deputy Commissioner
<i>kutchra:</i>	structures built without bricks and mortar or without concrete
<i>lac:</i>	100,000
<i>nall:</i>	low lying agriculture land
<i>pourashava:</i>	municipality
<i>pucca:</i>	structures built with bricks and mortar or concrete
<i>semi-pucca:</i>	structures built partly with bricks and mortar or concrete
<i>tin:</i>	corrugated galvanised iron (CI sheet)
<i>union parishad:</i>	local Government Administrative Unit
<i>upazila:</i>	administrative unit below the district level.
<i>vita:</i>	high/raised land usually for making home/house
<i>zila</i>	district

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GLOSSARY

Affected Person: includes any person, affected households, firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with physical or economic displacement.

Affected Households: means (i) a family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected by the acquisition of land for a project or involuntary displacement due to any other reason; (ii) any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land in the affected area or otherwise, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property; (iii) any agricultural or non-agricultural laborer, landless person (not having homestead land or agricultural land) rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason.

Assistance: means support, rehabilitation and restoration measures extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets.

Compensation: means payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at Replacement value at current market value.

Cut-off-Date: refers to the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance (as the case may be) will not be considered. The date of notification for land acquisition under Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017 will be considered as the cut-off date for Affected Persons who have legal title to the land/property proposed for acquisition.

Displaced Persons: As per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use.

Entitlements: include the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration, which are due to affected households, depending on the type and degree/nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.

Eminent Domain: refers to the regulatory authority of the Government to obtain land for public purpose/interest or use as described in the Land Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017.

Household: includes all persons living and eating together (sharing the same kitchen and cooking food together as a single-family unit).

Inventory of Losses: includes the inventory of the affected properties during a census survey for record of affected or lost assets for preparation of the Resettlement Plan.

Primary Structures: refers to all residential and commercial structures.

Secondary structures: (fences and walls, tube-wells, poultry and cattle shed, concrete stairs, concrete drains, latrines etc.).

Replacement Value: refers to the value of assets to replace the loss at current Market value, or its equivalent and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in the existing condition, including transportation cost. (Historically, in Bangladesh involuntary resettlement policy usage, also referred to as Replacement Value or RV).

Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R): Resettlement refers to rebuilding housing, assets, including productive land and public infrastructure in another location while rehabilitation means the restoration of income, livelihoods, and re-establishment of the socio-cultural system.

Resettlement: means a mitigation of all the impacts associated with land acquisition, including relocation and reconstruction of physical assets, such as housing and restoration of income and livelihoods in the post-relocation period.

Tenants: are those persons having bonafide written or unwritten tenancy agreements, with a private property owner having clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for agricultural use, residence and business or have a receipt from the Union Parishad Member/Ward Councillor or other government body for the use of government land.

Titleholder: are those who have legal title to land, structure and other assets.

Non-titledholder: means those who have no recognizable legal rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or public land without permission, permit or grant i.e., those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied resettlement assistance.

Vulnerable Households: according to ADB SPS 2009 outlined in Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle No. 2, the vulnerable groups include: those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land. In this section the following categories of vulnerable persons/ households are identified (i) households below the poverty line; (ii) households headed by the elderly and (iii) womenheaded households and (iv) the landless.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP) will provide more reliable and sustainable water supply for Dhaka city dwellers by developing a new surface water supply scheme for supply augmentation, which includes development of a water intake at Meghna River, one raw water transmission pipeline, a water treatment plant (WTP) at Gandharbpur with capacity of 500 million liters per day (MLD), a treated water transmission pipeline to the existing water supply network, and distribution reinforcements. The project includes distribution network improvements to reduce non-revenue water and will promote household and community access to safe water including support to low-income communities. Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA) is the executing and implementing agency of the project.

This Resettlement Plan has been prepared based on applicable legal and policy frameworks of the Government of Bangladesh, namely the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017 and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

An amount of 250 million US dollar loan agreement between ADB and Bangladesh Government has been signed on 24 April 2014. This project is co-financed by European Investment Bank (EIB) and Agence Française De Development (AFD).

This Resettlement Plan is prepared for Section 6 under Package 2, includes pipe alignment from Vatara (West bank of Balu River to Vatara along Madani Avenue up to Baridhara) in Vatara *Upazila* of Dhaka District. This project component will include approximately 6-p; km of treated water pipeline, of 2x1600 mm diameter from West bank of Balu River to Vatara along Madani Avenue up to Baridhara. This section is categorized as category A for involuntary resettlement impacts.

The total land required for this section is 1421.70 decimals (5.756 ha). The total private land to be acquired is 542.50 decimals (2.196 ha). The total government land required is 879.32 decimals (3.56 ha). Of this 91.50 decimals (0.37 ha) is government khas land and 787.70 decimals (3.19 ha) is on the Rajdhani Unnayan Kartipakhya (RAJUK) owned Madani Avenue. DWASA has taken permission from Rajdhani Unnayan Kartipakhya for laying of 2x100 dia pipeline on the Madani Avenue for approximately 5 kms.

The land acquisition procedure follows Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017. Based on this, DWASA has proposed to Deputy Commissioner Dhaka to process for land acquisition.

The project will impact 191 households, out of which 153 households are title holders and 38 households are commercial non-titleholders. The total project affected persons are 818. The project affected persons include 42 wage employees. These 42 wage employees work across the different non-titleholder commercial establishments getting impacted.

Out of the total 191 households, there are 117 affected households facing significant loss (losing 10 percent and more of their productive assets). The 117 households facing significant loss include 91 titleholders losing $\geq 10\%$ of agricultural land (livelihood assets) and 26 non- titleholders facing full loss of commercial establishments. Out of the 91 titleholders facing significant loss, 12 are assessed as vulnerable.

The 26 non-titled users of government land facing significant loss will be provided with one year business loss compensation, cost of structures, transfer grant, reconstruction grant, and electricity

connection grant. Out of the 26 non-titled users in this section facing full loss, only 7 are assessed as vulnerable; all non-titled users who are landless are identified as vulnerable, all the remaining non-titled users who own land/properties outside the project area and are in fact, titleholders – are not identified as vulnerable. All affected persons identified as vulnerable are eligible for vulnerability allowance, livelihood training and investment grant.

The total number of persons eligible for Livelihood and Income Restoration Program (LIRP) are 103 persons. This includes 91 titleholders and 7 non-titleholders under the significantly impacted category, and 5 vulnerable persons under the non-significant loss category, who will be eligible for LIRP.

There are 74 affected households facing insignificant loss (losing less than 10 percent of their productive assets) which includes (i) 46 titleholders losing less than 10 percent of their productive assets; (ii) 10 non-titleholders who are not losing any structure and will be able to continue with their business nearby; (iii) 2 non-titleholders who are losing secondary structures and their business will not be affected and (iv) 16 titleholders who are facing partial loss of fallow land and dependent on business/service as their primary source of income, which is not associated with the land.

There are 24 vulnerable households, which include: (i) 4 households headed by elderly and (ii) 15 households headed by women (iii) 5 BPL households.

Consultations were conducted throughout the project area in the form of focus group discussions and consultation meetings with the community and affected persons. A total of 6 consultation meetings and 2 FGDs were conducted during January-September 2018 in Section 6 area. The affected persons are expecting fair compensation for their assets' losses. The consultations will continue during the implementation of Resettlement Plan in the form of community meetings and focus group discussions. The Resettlement Plan will be made available at DWASA office, INGO offices and at Union and *Upazila Parishad* offices. Key features of resettlement plan particularly the entitlements, institutional arrangements for grievance redress, etc. were summarized in a booklet and distributed among the affected persons and their communities. The final resettlement plan will be uploaded in the DWASA and ADB website.

DWASA has established a Project Management Unit (PMU), headed by a Project Director. The Project Director will act as Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO). Two Deputy Project Directors (DPD) and three Executive Engineers at PMU will assist Project Director to execute and implement the project resettlement plans. Local Government Division (LGD) under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) has formed Joint Verification Committee (JVC), Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC), Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC) as a part of the institutional arrangement for implementation of the resettlement plan. The PMU has appointed Development Organization of the Rural Poor (DORP), an experienced Implementing Non-Government Organization (INGO) for implementation of the resettlement plan including Livelihood and Income Restoration Program (LIRP) for the affected households. The PVAC meeting for this section is yet to be held. After the meeting, this document will be updated.

A project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances regarding resettlement and compensation related issues. At the first level, the INGO and PMU will help in resolving the grievances. The project GRC forms the second tier of redress in the GRM process. The Project Director /PMU is the third level at which grievances can be redressed. The PMU will,

through the INGO conduct awareness campaigns to ensure that all affected persons including the poor and vulnerable households are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements. The PMU will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redress on social safeguards issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosures, and communication with the aggrieved party.

This project component, which is a part of package 2, is being implemented and will be implementing over 54 months, from July 2018 to December 2023. The executing agency, DWASA, will ensure that program activities are synchronized between the resettlement plan implementation activities and the project construction. In this section work will start on the Government / RAJUK owned land by end of June 2021 after completion of payments to all non titliholders occupying this land. The section requiring private land acquisition will be handed over to the contractor by October 2021, after completion and payment of all entitlements and compensation. The DWASA will ensure that no physical or economic displacement of affected persons will occur until: (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each affected person; (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan are provided to the affected persons; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help affected persons improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods.

The Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) cost for this project component is about BDT: 750,071,494 (Seventy-Five Crore Seventy OneThousand Four Hundred and Ninety-Four) only, which is equivalent to USD 8,824, 371.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

1. The Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP) will provide reliable and sustainable water supply for Dhaka City dwellers by developing a new surface water supply scheme for supply augmentation, which includes development of a water intake at Meghna River, one raw water transmission pipeline, a water treatment plant at Gandharbpur with capacity of 500 million liters per day (MLD), a treated water transmission pipeline to the existing water supply network, and distribution reinforcements. The project includes distribution network improvements to reduce non-revenue water and will promote household and community access to safe water, including support to low-income communities. Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA) is the executing and implementing agency of the project.

2. An amount of 250 million US dollar loan agreement between ADB and Bangladesh Government has been signed on 24 April 2014. This project is co-financed by the European Investment Bank (EIB) and Agence Française de Development (AFD).

- (i) In the section of Special Provision for Jointly Financed Contract Package the following to be maintained:
- (ii) Notwithstanding generally the section 3.05 of the Loan Agreement, withdrawal from the Loan Account in respect of the contract for Intake, Raw Water Pipeline, and Water Treatment Plan may be made on account of expenditure relating to procurement and supplies relating to Goods, Works and Consulting Services from countries that are not developed members countries of ADB that have contributed to ADF resources of developing member countries of ADB.
- (iii) Conditions for issuance of Notice to commence Works under the following principles:
 - (a) Any works contracts which involve environmental impacts until (i) the Borrower's Department of Environmental has granted the approval of the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) (including approval of separate environmental impact assessment required to be prepared under Bangladesh law); and (ii) the Borrower has incorporated the relevant provisions from the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) into the Works contract; and
 - (b) Any Works contracts which involve involuntary resettlement impacts, until the Borrower has prepared and submitted to ADB the final resettlement plan based on the Project's detailed design and obtained ADB's clearance of such Resettlement Plan.
- (iv) In executing the Project Financial matters under schedule 6 in Involuntary Resettlement the followings to be followed:
 - (a) The Borrower and DWASA shall ensure, that all land and all rights-of-way required for the project,
 - (b) and all project facilities are made available to the works contractor in accordance with the schedule agreed under the related works contract and all land acquisition and resettlement activities are implemented in compliance with (a) all applicable laws and regulations of the Borrower relation to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement; (b) Involuntary

Resettlement Safeguards; and (c) all measures and requirements set forth in the Resettlement Plan, and any corrective or preventive actions set forth in any Safeguards Monitoring Report.

- (c) Without limiting the application of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards or the Resettlement Plan, Borrower and DWASA shall ensure that no physical or economic displacement takes place in connection with the Project until; (a) compensation and other entitlements, as relevant, have been provided to affected people in accordance with the Resettlement Plan; and (b) a comprehensive income and livelihood restoration program has been established in accordance with the Resettlement Plan.
- (d) ADB alone is monitoring the project, in line with the co-financing agreement which specifies that only ADB will monitor. All social safeguards issues are discussed with the co-financiers during review missions.

3. The Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project will provide treated water to Dhaka city dwellers through DWASA distribution system. The project will extract surface water from the Meghna River at Shamvupura Mouza of Arihazar Upazila where a reservoir will be constructed. This surface water will be delivered through 22 km pipeline to the Water Treatment Plant at Gandharbpur in Rupganj Upazila. The treated water will then be delivered through 14 km pipeline to the distribution network of Dhaka City near US Embassy at Baridhara. This project aims to reduce abstraction of ground water by 150 million liter per day (MLD). The project components are summarized in **Table 1.1**.

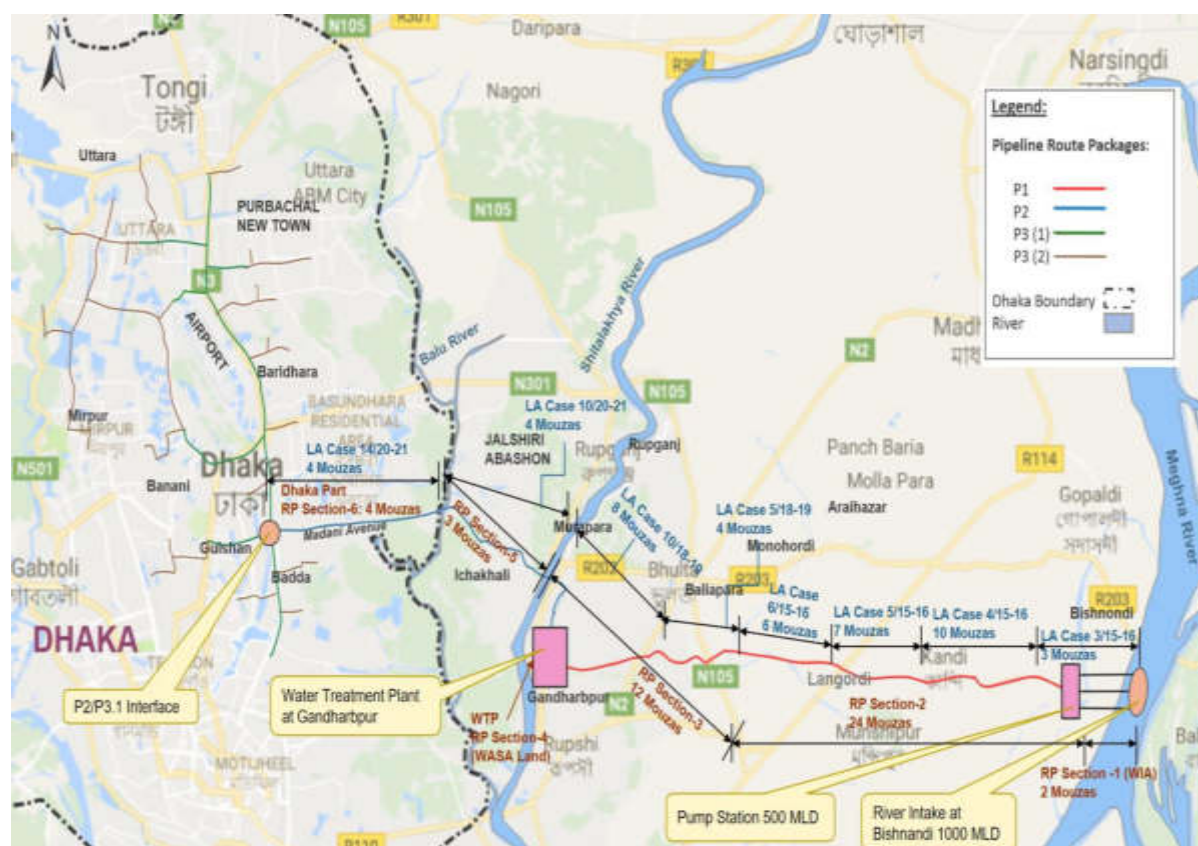
Table 1.1: Project Components

SL. No.	Component	Infrastructure	Contract Package	Resettlement Plans prepared Package wise
Output 1				
1	Water intake and Pumping station	1050 MLD capacity and 525 MLD capacity pumping station with 500 MLD pumping equipment	DBO contract Package 1	RP Section 1 RP Section 2 RP Section 3 (part coverage from Gandharbpur WTP to Murapara) RP Section 4
2	Raw water transmission mains	22 km, 2x1600 mm dia raw water pipelines from intake to Gandharbpur WTP site		
3	Water treatment plant	500 MLD capacity WTP at Gandharbpur		
4	Treated water transmission mains	14 km, 2X1600 mm treated water pipeline from WTP to Baridhara Vatara (near US Embassy)	Construction Contract Package 2	RP Section 3 (part coverage from Darikandichak to Murapara) RP Section 5 RP Section 6
5	Distribution reinforcement	24 km distribution reinforcement (from 900 mm dia to 1600 mm dia)	Construction Contract Package 3.1	DDR
6	Feeder line inside Dhaka City	44 km Feeder line to connect existing water network in Dhaka City (from 355 mm dia to 900 mm dia)	Package 3.2	RP 3.2
Output 2				

SL. No.	Component	Infrastructure	Contract Package	Resettlement Plans prepared Package wise
7	Distribution network rehabilitation (ICB 2.7)	Replacements water lines of 16 DMAs in the existing Dhaka City distribution networks in MODS Zone 6 area	DB Contract	16 RPs prepared

4. Figure 1.1 show the project area indicating project activities of components 1–6.

Figure 1.1: DESWSP Components



5. The project area has been divided into six sections for convenient implementation of resettlement plans. Thus, Resettlement Plans for DESWSP cover 6 Sections. This Resettlement Plan is prepared for Section 6: Balu River (West Bank) to Vatara along Madani Avenue up to Baridhara under police station of Badda and Vatara of Dhaka District. The names of Resettlement Plans for the different sections are given in **Table 1.2**.

Table 1.2: Resettlement Plans for the Project

Sections	Description
Section 1	Water Intake Area
Section 2	Water Intake to Baliapara (End of Araihasar)
Section 3	Darikandichak (Start of Rugganj) to Murapara via Gandharbpur Water Treatment Plant
Section 4	Water Treatment Plant of Gandharbpur
Section 5	Rugganj (West Bank of Shitalakshya River) to Balu River (East Bank)
Section 6	Balu River (West Bank) to Vatara along Madani Avenue up to Baridhara

- through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
 - (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
 - (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
 - (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
 - (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
 - (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets.
 - (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
 - (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
 - (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's

costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.

- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

D. Methodology for Minimizing Project Impacts

10. The methodology used for minimizing impact in this project component includes:

- (i) Design
 - (a) The design enabled impact minimization by proposing pipelaying along a government Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakhya (RAJUK) road. The total pipeline is 6 km. in length. Of this 5 km of the pipeline is proposed to be laid along the RAJUK road which is government land and there will be no land acquisition.
 - (b) Design has been finalized, keeping the objective of impact minimization in view. The pipeline alignment was decided based on a consideration of alignment with minimum impact on structures as well (in addition to the minimization of land acquisition).
- (ii) Construction Management
 - (a) All those carrying out agriculture, will be paid full replacement cost of lost crops and will be given prior notice to harvest their crops before starting construction work.
- (iii) Livelihood support
 - (a) The LIRP will be carried out to assist the affected persons to develop new activities and better income opportunities to mitigate project impacts.

E. Methodology for Preparation of Resettlement Plan

11. The resettlement plan has been prepared based on the information collected through census and socio-economic survey, focus group discussions and consultation meetings held with affected households, local authorities and the community.

12. Questionnaires, checklist formats were prepared in Bengali, which were field tested and finalized. Before the survey, all field staff were given a 3-day training on creating a responsive environment with affected households, maintaining confidentiality, communication skill and how to present the tools/instruments and recording their responses. The aim of the census/ socio-economic survey was to identify the affected households/ persons, establish a detailed inventory of losses by type and quantity and identify the socioeconomic condition of the affected households. The results of the census survey were subsequently analyzed to frame a resettlement and livelihood restoration program; to determine the resettlement plan implementation costs involved and establish a database of affected persons among others. The

objectives of the socio-economic survey were to identify the affected households, establish a detailed inventory of the affected household losses that would occur by type and quantity; develop socio-economic profiles of the affected households.

13. Consultation meetings and focus group discussions were conducted. A total of 2 FGDs and 6 consultation meetings were held between September 2017 to September 2018 along with individual contact and community meetings with the affected persons of the project area. After that, from October 2018 to June 2021, a total of 1599 individuals contact meetings and 49 community meetings with 630 participants were held (shown in Table 2). Consultations are regularly being held in this section (the details of individual contact meetings and community meetings is given in Table 2 below). ¹The discussions were held on probable project impacts and mitigation measures, potential social and environmental impacts, business restoration, income generating alternatives, gender issues, and scope of work for poor and affected people etc. Both individual contact meetings and group meetings in 2020 and 2021 were conducted with strict adherence to Covid-19 protocols including masks and hand sanitizers for facilitators and participants, conduct of meetings in open spaces while strictly following social distancing norms.

Table 2: Individual contact and community meetings (October 2018 - June 2021)

Sl. No.	Reporting period (Quarterly Progress Report of DORP)	No. of Community Meetings held				Individual Contact Meetings*
		No. Meetings	Meeting Participants			
			Male	female	Total	
1	QPR October-December 2018	4	42	4	46	187
2	QPR January-March 2019	3	30	5	35	130
3	QPR April-June 2019	3	33	2	35	132
4	QPR July-September 2019	3	17	30	47	97
5	QPR October-December 2019	6	38	40	78	157
6	QPR January-March 2020	7	34	60	94	106
7	QPR April-June 2020	1	5	7	12	53
8	QPR July-September 2020	6	22	61	83	144
9	QPR October-December 2020	6	27	51	78	213
10	QPR January-March 2021	6	38	36	74	231
11	QPR April-June 2021	4	21	27	48	149
Total		49	307	323	630	1599

*Note: Several of the 1599 individual contact meetings were repeat meetings with the same individuals (affected persons).

F. Cut-off date

14. Any person, whose asset and or income is affected by the project, whether permanently or temporarily, and regardless of whether the person has legal title to the affected land or asset, is eligible to receive compensation and assistance from the project. The cut-off date for titleholders for Section 6 is 9 February 2021, as per the notice under Section-4(1) of ARIPA, served by the Deputy Commissioner under LA Case No: 14/2020-2021. For non-titleholders, the last date of Census survey (31 January 2021) is considered as the cut-off date. Any persons moving into the project area, and those making any alteration or change to any structure or

¹ Community meetings are documented in the meeting register of the INGO. The documentation includes date, venue, time of meeting, persons attending the meeting, issues discussed and resolution status. Individual meetings are documented in a separate sheet. These details are regularly reviewed by the PMU and all meeting documents are available for inspection at the INGO field office.

applying to the land acquisition office for re-classification of land after the cut-off date will not be entitled for compensation or assistances for such alterations / changes under the project.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

15. The project land acquisition and resettlement impacts were identified through the census and the socio-economic survey carried out in January 2018 to February 2018 and subsequently, a further survey was carried out from December 2020 to January 2021. Another verification survey was carried out in April 2021 to investigate whether previous surveyed affected persons were displaced due to road construction by RAJUK. During December 2020 and January 2021 there was no lockdown in Bangladesh. The NGO DORP carried out additional surveys by taking adequate precautions such as wearing masks, ensuring social distancing, ensuring only individual contacts and small community meetings. During the survey, only 4 survey team members were allowed to travel in a 10-seater micro bus to travel for the field work. Due to the pandemic, large consultation meetings could not be carried out. The survey confirmed that no affected persons have been displaced yet. The survey questionnaire is given in **Appendix 1**.

16. Construction in this section will be on the west bank of the Balu River up to Baridhara along Madani Avenue. The project will have impact on land, structures, trees and livelihood due to land acquisition. Summary of impacts assessed is given in **Table 2.1**. The project will impact 191 households, of which 153 are titleholders and 38 are commercial non-titleholders. The total project affected persons are 818. The project affected persons includes 42 wage employees. The details of affected households are given in **Appendix 2**.

Table 2.1: Summary of Impacts

Sl.	Impacts/Types of losses	Unit	Total
A	Total Affected Households	No.	191
	(i) Total number of titleholders	No.	153
	(ii) Total number of non-titleholders (commercial)	No.	38
B	Households impacted significantly and insignificantly		
	(i) Total affected households facing significant loss - 91 titleholders losing 10 percent or more of their productive assets - 26 commercial non-titleholders	No.	117
	(ii) Total affected households facing insignificant loss - 46 titleholders losing less than 10 percent of their productive assets - 10 nontitleholders are not losing any structure and will continue with their business nearby - 2 nontitlholders who are losing secondary structures, and their business will not be affected - 16 titleholders who are losing partial fallow land and their primary source of income is business/ service etc.	No.	74
C	Total affected persons	No.	818
	(i) Total wage employees	No.	42
	(ii) Total title holders	No.	606
	(iii) Total non-titleholders	No.	170
D	Total number of vulnerable households	No.	24
	(i) Below Poverty Line households	No.	5
	(ii) Women Headed Households	No.	15
	(iii) Elderly Headed Households (≥65)	No.	4
E	Affected primary and secondary structures		
	(i) Affected Primary Structures (Business)	No.	27

Sl.	Impacts/Types of losses	Unit	Total
	(ii) Affected Secondary Structures (Pucca Latrine)	No.	1
	(iii) Affected Secondary Structures (5 inches pucca Boundary Wall)	rft	48
E	Number of Affected Trees	No.	679

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021. Another verification survey was carried in April 2021 to investigate whether previously surveyed affected persons were displaced due to road construction by RAJUK.

A. Land Acquisition

17. Land acquisition requirements were identified during preliminary engineering design, which has been finalized later. The total land required for the project is 1421.70 decimals (5.756 ha). Total private land required for section 6 area is 542.50 decimals (2.196 ha.) which will have to be acquired. The total government land required is 879.20 decimals (3.56 ha). Out of this, 91.50 decimals (0.37 ha.) is government khas land and 787.7 decimal (3.19 ha.) is on the Rajdhani Unnaya Kartipakhya (RAJUK) owned Madani Avenue. DWASA has taken permission from RAJUK for laying of 2x1600 dia pipeline on the Madani Avenue for approximately 5 kms. **Table 2.2** provides the private land to be acquired. **Table 2.3** provides the details of estimated government land required.

Table 2.2: Estimated Private Land Required

Mouza	Upazila	District	Private land (Decimal)	Percentage (%)
Boro Beraid	Vatara	Dhaka	318.25	58.66
Satarkul			139.55	25.72
Chhoto Beraid			62.20	11.47
Vatara			22.50	4.15
Total			542.50	100

Source: Resurvey from December 2020 to January 2021

18. The right of way (ROW) of Madani Avenue is 15.50 meters from either side of the center line. The total trench width for the pipeline is 5.5 to 6 meters which will be laid within the available RoW. All non titleholder structures within the trench width have been identified and will be compensated before handing over the 5 km stretch to the contractor.

19. The private land required will be acquired under ARIPA 2017 covers 1 (one) km of pipeline. The work on the private land section will start only after completion of land acquisition and payment of compensation and all assistances.

Table 2.3: Estimated Government Land Required

Mouza	Upazila	District	Government Khas ² land (Decimal)	Percentage (%)	RAJUK (Government) Land (Decimal)	Remarks
Boro Beraid	Vatara	Dhaka	60.25	65.85		Since there is no clear instruction in ARIPA, 2017
Satarkul			11.50	12.57		

² Khas land – GoB land under custody of Deputy Commissioner

<i>Mouza</i>	<i>Upazila</i>	<i>District</i>	Government Khas² land (Decimal)	Percentage (%)	RAJUK (Government) Land (Decimal)	Remarks
						with regard to compensation for government land, no provision has been kept in the budget for this. It will be updated if any estimate submitted by the Deputy Commissioner's office during payment.
Chhoto Beraid			6.00	6.56		
Vatara			13.75	15.02	787.70	DWASA has already paid for the land.
Total			91.50	100	787.70	-

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

20. Considering the private land utilization pattern, four types of private land were identified in the project area. Of the total land to be acquired, 93.22 percent is found as agricultural land. About 3.61 percent of the land is found to be as homestead (vita) land and 3.17 decimal land is found to be as pond. **Table 2.4** shows the quantity of acquired land by usage pattern.

Table 2.4: Quantity of Required private Land by Usage

SL No.	Utilization pattern of Land	Private land (Decimal)	%
1	Agricultural land (<i>Nall</i>)	490.74	90.28
2	Agricultural High land (Chala)	15.65	2.94
3	Homestead / <i>Vita</i>	19.21	3.61
4	Pond	16.90	3.17
	Total (Decimal)	542.50	100
	Total (Acre)	5.4250	-

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

21. Considering the Government land utilization pattern, three types of land were identified in the project area. Government land usage includes canals, roads and fallow/open land. **Table 2.5** shows the quantity of acquired government land.

Table 2.5: Quantity of Required Government Land by Usage

SL No.	Utilization pattern of Land	Government Land (Decimal)		Total land	%
		RAJUK	Govt. Khash		
1	Canal, road and fallow/open land	787.70	91.50	879.20	100
Total (Decimal)		787.70	91.50	879.20	100

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

22. Out of the total 153 landlosers, there are 137 households facing partial loss of agricultural land and 16 households facing partial loss of fallow land. **Table 2.6** provides the distribution of households according to loss of agricultural land. There are 91 households who are losing 10 percent or more of their productive agricultural land. In this regard a breakdown is given in **Table 2.6(a)**. In case of this section-6 of the project, livelihood restoration assistances will be provided to affected persons facing significant loss of assets i.e. $\geq 10\%$ of their assets. As per ADB SPS and Operation Manual, those losing 10% or more of their livelihood assets (including land) are treated as significantly affected and require that their livelihoods are restored. Out of the 91 households losing $\geq 10\%$ of agriculture land, 12 fall in the vulnerable category and have been considered for livelihood based training for restoring their livelihoods. The list given in **Appendix-6.1**. There are 46 households (out of 137) losing less than 10 percent of the agricultural land, thus facing insignificant loss. There are no affected households facing loss of more than 50 percent of their agricultural land in Section 6.

Table 2.6: Distribution of Households by Loss of Agricultural Land

Households losing agriculture land	Land ownership	Partial Loss (<10 %)		Partial Loss ($\geq 10\%$)		Full Loss ($\geq 50\%$)	
		Household	%	Households	%	Households	%
137	Own	46	34	91	66	0	0

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

Table 2.6(a): Breakdown of 91 households losing $\geq 10\%$ of productive agricultural land.

Loss of land in %	Number of affected households	Percentage on 91 households will loss $\geq 10\%$ of agricultural land.
$\geq 10\%$ -20%	59	65
$\geq 20\%$ -30%	19	21
$\geq 30\%$ -40%	9	10
$\geq 40\%$ -50%	4	4
Total	91	100

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

B. Resettlement Impacts

1. Loss of Commercial Primary Structures

23. In line with ARIPA 2017, all structure losers are being provided full compensation for the affected structures by Deputy Commissioner's office in other sections of the project and the same will be followed for this section. In this section, there are 38 commercial non-titleholders. Out of the 38 non-titleholders, there are 26 non-titleholders who will lose their 27 commercial primary structures fully. (One person owns two structures). There are 10 non-titleholders who are

operating their business without any structures, such as selling bamboo or selling plants (nursery). There are 2 non- titleholders who are losing only their secondary structures and their business will not be impacted. The compensation provided will be adequate to reestablish their business in their new preferred location. **Table 2.7** shows the affected structures by number, percentage and by types. List of business losers is given in **Appendix 5**.

Table 2.7: Number of Affected commercial Primary Structures by Types and Mouza

SL No.	Mouza	Residential Structure	%	Commercial ^a Structures	%
1	Boro Beraid	0	0.00	6	22.22
2	Satarkul	0	0.00	2	7.41
3	Vatara	0	0.00	19	70.37
	Total	0	0	27	100

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

^a Commercial: Tea stall-10, Enterprise (brick, sand and grinding brick)-1, Bamboo selling-2, Construction materials-2, Hotel/restaurant-2, Confectinary and General store-2, Nursery-14, Small trade-2, Brokery (land sale and purchase) business-1.

24. A total of 26 non- titleholder households will lose primary commercial structures. There are 27 commercial structures that will be impacted (one person has two structures). There are 10 households whose business will be impacted but not their structures. There are 2 affected non-titleholder households losing secondary structures (boundary wall and latrine). **Table 2.8** presents the number of households losing different categories of primary structures. List of displaced persons given in **Appendix 4**.

Table 2.8: Distribution of Households losing Commercial Structures by Mouza

SL No.	Mouza	Households losing Residential Structures	Households losing Commercial/Business Structures	Households losing Residence+ Business Structures	Total
1	Boro Beraid	0	6	0	6
2	Satarkul	0	2	0	2
3	Vatara	0	19	0	19
	Total	0	27	0	27

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

25. Majority of affected commercial primary structures accounting for 65.74 percent measuring 2063.00 square feet are *tin*-made structures (One chala/roof) followed by 12.27 percent are *tin*-made structures (Four chala/roof) and 10.20 percent are tin made (Two chala/roof) structures. All the impacted commercial primary structures are fully affected. **Table 2.9** provides the measurement of affected primary structures.

Table 2.9: Measurement of Affected Commercial Primary Structures

SL No.	Structures by Type of Construction Materials	Loss in %	Total	
			Sft.	%
1	<i>Tin</i> structure (4 chala/Roof)	100	385.00	12.27
2	<i>Tin</i> structure (2 chala/Roof)	100	320.00	10.20
3	<i>Tin</i> structure (1 chala/Roof)	100	2063.00	65.74

4	Kutchra	100	78.00	2.49
5	Thatched	100	292.00	9.31
Total			3138	100

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

2. Loss of Secondary Structures

26. The project will impact a few secondary structures. All the impacted secondary structures are fully affected. There is one household which will be losing their latrine. This household has alternate space for constructing another latrine with the compensation the household will receive. **Table 2.10** provides the impacted secondary structures by type and quantities.

Table 2.10: Measurement and Number of Affected Secondary Structures

Category of Structure	Loss in %	Unit	Total
Boundary Wall Pucca (5")	100	rft	48
Pucca Latrine (No.)	100	No.	1

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

27. After completion of payment all affected households will be given one-month prior notice for dismantling their structures and will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials.

3. Impact on Trees

28. A total of 679 trees will be affected in this section. Of the total, 489 trees are timber trees, 45 are large and 285 are medium. **Table 2.11** provides the distribution of affected trees by type and size.

Table 2.11: Distribution of Affected Trees by Type and Size

Categories of Trees	Number of Trees by Size ³ (Nos.)				
	Large	Medium	Small	Total	Percent (%)
Fruits	0	50	24	74	10.90
Timber	45	285	159	489	72.02
Banana	0	10	14	24	3.53
Herbal	20	50	22	92	13.55
Total	65	395	219	679	100

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

4. Impact on Wage Earners

29. In this section 42 wage earners/labors were found to be affected. Of the 42 wage labors, 20 work in nurseries, 8 work in restaurants and 6 work in bamboo businesses, 5 in shops selling construction materials and 3 persons work in tea stalls. List of wage labors is given in **Appendix 3**.

³ Big: Height more than 16 feet and width 30-40 inches and more, Medium: 11-15 feet and width 20-30 inches, Small: height 6-10 feet and width 10-20 inches, Sapling: height 1-5 feet and width 1-10 inches.

C. Sectional Approach

30. A sectional approach will be adopted for the implementation of this resettlement plan. DWASA proposes to hand over the government land section to the contractor first. The government land which includes 0.37 ha of khas land and 3.19 ha of Rajdhani Unnayan Kartipakhya (RAJUK) land which is a part of Madani Avenue, is proposed to be handed over to the contractor by end of June 2021. The khas land is GoB land, under the custody of Deputy Commissioner. DWASA has taken the road cutting permission to use the RAJUK land. The total length of pipeline to be laid on the government land is about 5 kms. There are 38 non-titled business holders and 27 commercial primary structures identified on the government land. The commercial activities include tea stalls, selling bamboos, nurseries and restaurants. Resettlement assistance will be paid to all the identified non-titleholders before shifting and start of civil works. The impacts on Government land have been fully assessed. There are 38 non-titled users whose livelihood will be impacted. All the 38 users are operating on government land. All the non-titled users will be eligible for assistance for business loss, shifting and reconstruction grant and those who are assessed as vulnerable will be given allowance for vulnerable, livelihood training and one time investment grant. Non-titled users of government land in Section 6 alignment who own property at other locations and are therefore titleholders, are not assessed as vulnerable. Eligible affected persons will be linked with the local level micro-credit institutions/NGOs for financial and technical support.

31. The private land acquisition requirements for this component is 542.50 decimals (2.197 ha.) of land. The total length of pipeline to be laid on private land is 1 (one) km. The land acquisition is estimated to be completed by October 2021, including payment of compensation and resettlement assistance after which, the private land acquisition section will be handed over to the contractor. The handing over is proposed by 30 October 2021. The work on this section will commence only after all compensation and resettlement assistance has been paid.

1. Impact on affected businesses (non-titleholders)

32. In this section 38 businesses of non-titleholders were found to be affected. Of the 38 businesses of non-titleholders, all of them (Tea stall, restaurant and nurseries) will be affected for the project construction work. List of business non-titlholders is given in **Appendix 5**.

2. Impact on Vulnerable Households

33. Out of 191 affected households, 24 (11.52 percent) were found to be vulnerable households. The vulnerable households include those below poverty line income of BDT 12,600/Month/Household. Vulnerability of 24 affected households is described in Table 2.12. The Involuntary Resettlement policy principle 2 categories are followed in the identification of vulnerable affected persons. Among the 38 non- titled users at the location, only 7 are landless. All the remaining 31 households own land/property outside of the project area and are titleholders. The project has considered all non-titled users at the location who are landless, as vulnerable. Unauthorized users of government land with title to land / property elsewhere are not non-titleholders and therefore not deemed as vulnerable .

34. Out of 24 vulnerable households, 17 households will lose land, but their occupation is business/ small trade/ service etc. Amongst the 17 households there is only one household whose occupation is agriculture. Out of the 17 households losing land, 12 households (71%) will lose equal to or more than 10 percent of land-based assets. The remaining 5 households will lose less

than 10 percent land. There are 7 households who do not own any land. These 7 households are engaged in small trading. The vulnerable affected households will receive subsistence allowance of BDT 1625 per family member/month for 12 months and an additional benefit as vulnerability allowance. In addition to the compensations on asset losses due to project intervention, all the vulnerable households will receive training on income generating activities and one-time grant at the rate of BDT 20,000 per household subject to receiving IGA training. They will also get job opportunity in project construction activities based on availability, skill and interest on priority basis. All the vulnerable affected households will receive livelihood training based on their choice and interest. Lists of vulnerable affected households are given as **Appendix 6**.

35. To determine whether a household was below poverty line, the upper poverty line has been considered for the calculation of BPL. In this section 5 BPL categorized households were found. Vulnerable persons/ households will receive subsistence allowance of minimum of 12 months of official minimum wage or Tk. 1,625 per family member.⁴ Vulnerable persons will also get job opportunities in construction activities on priority basis based on their skill and interest and will also receive livelihood training based on their choice and interest. **Table 2.12** provides the breakup of the vulnerable households.

Table 2.12: Vulnerable Households

Vulnerable Category	Total	%
Female-Headed Affected Households (includes 3 landless non-titleholders)	15	62.50
Elderly Headed Affected Households (65 and above)	4	16.67
Below Poverty Line Households (BPL), includes 4 landless non-titleholders	5	20.83
Total	24	100

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

3. Impact on Female Headed Households

36. There are 15 female headed households identified in this section. The project authority will ensure adequate mitigation measures including preferential job opportunity in the project construction sites depending on their skill to minimize any adverse impact on them, besides providing vulnerability allowance.

4. Impact on Indigenous Population

37. No indigenous people were found in the project area.

⁴ According to the Final Report on Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2016 published on June 2019, by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the BPL income for Dhaka Urban was BDT: 2630.00/capita/month. The socio-economic survey for Resettlement Plan 6 was carried out in 2019 and subsequently in 2021. To ensure updated information, 5.70 % inflation rate was applied for 2019 (Source: Economic trends Bangladesh Bank 2019, Published by Research Department of Bangladesh Bank) and this amount was recalculated at BDT: 2779.91/capita/month. For 2020 inflation rate of 5.69% was added (Source: Economic trends Bangladesh Bank 2020, Published by Research Department of Bangladesh Bank) and the BPL stood at 2938.09/capita/month. For the year 2021 the inflation rate of 5.63% was added (Source: Economic trends Bangladesh Bank 2021, Published by Research Department of Bangladesh Bank) and the BPL was recalibrated at BDT:3103.50/capita/month. The average affected household size in this section is 4.06. The BPL for Dhaka Urban in this section is taken at BDT: 3103.50 capita/month. So, the monthly average per household/month income stood at BDT: 12600.21 (3103.50×4.06=12600.21). This has been rounded off to BDT: 12600.00.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Profile of Affected Persons

38. Socio-economic profile of the project area has been analyzed based on household size, level of education, occupation, per capita household income and marital status. The analysis below covers 191 households covering 776 persons for whom the household surveys were carried out. The detailed socioeconomic profile based on census/ SES survey of the affected population is given in this chapter.

1. Demography

39. There are a total of 191 project affected households covering 776 affected persons (Socio-economic analysis has been done with 776 population, which does not include the wage employees for whom separate details were collected.). The average household size is 4.06 which is below than the national average of 4.38. **Table 3.1** provides the number of affected households and population of the households.

Table 3.1: Affected Households/Persons

Profile	Number
Number of Total Affected Households	191
Number of Total Population	776
The average Household Size of Affected Households	4.06

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

40. There are a total of 42 project affected wage employees. The average household size is 3.67 which is below than the national average of 4.38. From analysis of the available income of wage employee, the results depicted that the monthly income of 62 percent of wage employees are from BDT: 10,000 to 18,000 which indicates their financially vulnerability. **Table 3.2** provides the number of affected wage employees, household average population size and monthly income.

Table 3.2: Profile of Affected Wage Employees

Profile	Number
1. Number of Total Affected Households	42
2. Number of Total Population	154
3. The average Household Size of Affected Households	3.67
4. Distribution of Wage Earners' Households According to Monthly Income Range	-
i. <10,000	14
ii. 10,000-12,000	12
iii. 12,000-18,000	16
5. Type of Work	-
i. Skilled	0
ii. Unskilled	42

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

2. Distribution of Affected Persons by Age and Sex

41. Children age up to 4 years accounted for 3.99 percent of the total population. The age group between 5 years to 19 years accounted for 26.03 percent of the total. This includes mostly the school and college going population. The largest number (61.60 percent) was between the age group of 20 years to 64 years are considered for the working population. While those age 65 and above years accounted for 8.38 percent of the total. The male female percentage distribution

was comparable in most of the age groups. **Table 3.3** provides the age and sex distribution of the population in the project area.

Table 3.3: Distribution of Affected Persons by Age and Sex

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
≤4	11	1.42	20	2.58	31	3.99
5-9	34	4.38	32	4.12	66	8.51
10-14	40	5.15	34	4.38	74	9.54
15-19	38	4.90	24	3.09	62	7.99
20-24	28	3.61	21	2.71	49	6.31
25-29	27	3.48	22	2.84	49	6.31
30-34	21	2.71	27	3.48	48	6.19
35-39	24	3.09	29	3.74	53	6.83
40-44	32	4.12	37	4.77	69	8.89
45-49	36	4.64	27	3.48	63	8.12
50-54	28	3.61	28	3.61	56	7.22
55-59	26	3.35	18	2.32	44	5.67
60-64	28	3.61	19	2.45	47	6.06
65+	29	3.74	36	4.64	65	8.38
TOTAL	402	51.80	374	48.20	776	100

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

3. Population by Religion

42. Majority of the affected population accounting for 98.97 percent are Muslims and the remaining 1.03 percent are Hindus. **Table 3.4** provides the population by religion.

Table 3.4: Distribution of Population by Religion

Sl. no.	Religion	No. of Households	%	Population		Total Population	%
				Male	Female		
1	Muslim	189	98.95	398	370	768	98.97
2	Hindu	2	1.05	4	4	8	1.03
Total		191	100	402	374	776	100
				51.80%	48.20%		

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

4. Education Level

43. Based on the survey a total number of 48 persons (6.19 percent) were illiterate, while 216 (27.84 percent) persons completed primary level education. Of the total 81 (10.44 percent) persons were graduates and 24.74 percent had education within junior level. Overall enrollment of children in primary and junior school is high and decreases at the higher levels. The literacy rate is higher for the female population in the primary and junior level. In the other categories the percentage of males were out numbered compared to the females. The illiteracy percentage of females accounting for 3.61 percent were higher than the males, indicating gender disparity in accessing basic education. **Table 3.5** provides the education status of the affected households head.

Table 3.5: Level of Education of Affected Population

Education	Male		Female		Total	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Primary level	105	13.53	111	14.30	216	27.84
Junior level	74	9.54	118	15.21	192	24.74
Secondary level	74	9.54	48	6.19	122	15.72
Higher secondary level	79	10.18	38	4.90	117	15.08
Graduate	50	6.44	31	3.99	81	10.44
Illiterate	20	2.58	28	3.61	48	6.19
Total	402	51.80	374	48.20	776	100

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

5. Occupation of Affected Population

44. Based on the survey findings, majority of the (53.40 percent) affected populations are business holders in the area, followed by service occupation (20.42 percent). **Table 3.6** provides the occupational status of affected households in section 6.

Table 3.6: Occupation status of affected population

Sl. No.	Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	Aged/Retired	3	1.57	0	0.00	3	1.57
2	Farmer	3	1.57	0	0.00	3	1.57
3	CNG-Auto Driver	1	0.52	0	0.00	1	0.52
4	Business	97	50.79	5	2.62	102	53.40
5	Small Trade	25	13.09	2	1.05	27	14.14
6	Homemaker	0	0.00	1	0.52	1	0.52
7	Service	33	17.28	6	3.14	39	20.42
8	Others*	14	7.33	1	0.52	15	7.85
Total		176	92.15	15	7.85	191	100

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021
CNG=Compressed Natural Gas auto

6. Annual Income of Affected Households

45. The annual income of the affected households is shown in 8 income level (categories) based on the findings of socio-economic survey. Seven (7) affected households were found within the income category up to BDT. ≤151,200/year pertaining to the income vulnerability (BPL).⁵

⁵ According to the Final Report on Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2016 published on June 2019, by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the BPL income for Dhaka Urban was BDT: 2630.00/capita/month. The socio-economic survey for Resettlement Plan 6 was carried out in 2019 and subsequently in 2021. To ensure updated information, 5.70 % inflation rate was applied for 2019 (Source: Economic trends Bangladesh Bank 2019, Published by Research Department of Bangladesh Bank) and this amount was recalculated at BDT: 2779.91/capita/month. For 2020 inflation rate of 5.69% was added (Source: Economic trends Bangladesh Bank 2020, Published by Research Department of Bangladesh Bank) and the BPL stood at 2938.09/capita/month. For the year 2021 the inflation rate of 5.63% was added (Source: Economic trends Bangladesh Bank 2021, Published by Research Department of Bangladesh Bank) and the BPL was recalibrated at BDT:3103.50/capita/month.

Among the 191 affected households, 5 affected households fall under the category of BPL households. All of the 191 households have only a primary income source. The affected households' highest average amount of annual income is found as BDT: 18 00,000 and the lowest average annual income is found to be BDT: 96,000. **Table 3.7** provides the distribution of annual income of the affected households.

Table 3.7: Distribution of Annual Income of Affected Households

Range of Household Income Level (BDT)	Number	%	No. of Primary Income Holder	No. of Secondary Income Holder	Highest Annual Income (BDT)	Lowest Annual Income (BDT)
≤ 151200	5	2.62	5	0		
>151200 - 194000	21	10.99	21	0		
>194000 - 244000	22	11.52	22	0		
>244000 - 294000	3	1.57	3	0	1,800,000	96,000
>294000 - 344000	27	14.14	27	0		
>344000 - 394000	31	16.23	31	0		
>394000 - 444000	11	5.76	11	0		
> 444000	71	37.17	71	0		
Total	191	100	191	0		

Source: Resurvey from December 2020 to January 2021

7. Distribution of Monthly Income of Affected Households

46. There are 5 households with monthly income of less than BDT 12,600 which is the below poverty line for this Section. Majority of the households (47.64%) fall within the monthly income category of BDT >20,000 - BDT 40,000. The highest average monthly income of the households is BDT 150,000 while the lowest is at BDT 8,000 per household. **Table 3.8** provides the distribution of monthly income of the affected households.

Table 3.8: Distribution of Monthly Income of Affected Households

Household Total Income Level (BDT)	Persons	Percentage (%)	No. of Primary Income Holder	No. of Secondary Income Holder	Highest Monthly Income (BDT)	Lowest Monthly Income (BDT)
≤12600	5	2.62	5	0		
>12600 – 20000	43	22.51	43	0		
>20000 – 40000	91	47.64	91	0		
>40000 – 60000	28	14.66	28	0	150,000	8,000
>60000 – 80000	17	8.90	17	0		
>80000 – 100000	4	2.09	4	0		
>100000+	3	1.57	3	0		
Total	191	100	191	0		

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

8. Monthly Income of Affected Households as per Primary and Secondary Sources

47. Distribution of monthly income of affected households according to primary and secondary source, provides an understanding of the ability of a household sustain itself. It is seen that 100 percent households have only a primary source of income. The total monthly income of the 191 affected households from primary sources are found to be BDT: 6,221,200. The total monthly average income of the affected family from primary source stood at BDT 32,572. **Table 3.9** provides the breakup of the income.

Table 3.9: Monthly Income of Affected Households from Primary and Secondary Sources

Total Affected Household	Income from Primary Source (Monthly)				Income from Secondary Source (Monthly)			
	No. of Household	%	Amount of Income (Total)	Average Income	No. of Household	%	Amount of Income (Total)	Average Income
191	191	100	62,21,200	32,572	0	0.00	0	0

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

9. Average Monthly Income of Vulnerable Households according to Primary and Secondary Source

48. The total monthly income of 24 vulnerable households from primary source are found to be BDT 6,36,000 and the average monthly income of the 24 vulnerable households are found to be BDT: 26,500. None of the 24 vulnerable households were found to have any income from secondary sources. The monthly income according to primary sources is given in **Table 3.10**.

Table 3.10: Monthly Income of Vulnerable Households according to Primary and Secondary Sources

Total Affected Vulnerable households	Income from Primary Source in BDT (Monthly)				Income from Secondary Source in BDT (Monthly)			
	No. Of Households	%	Amount of Income (Total)	Average Income	No. of Household	%	Amount of Income (Total)	Average Income
24	24	100	636000	26,500	0	0.00	0	0.00

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

10. Land Ownership and Land Use Pattern (Outside the project area)

49. According to census and resurvey, 7 (3.66 percent) affected households owned land up to 5 decimals of land outside of the project area. A total of 97 (50.79 percent) affected households owned land from 6 decimals to 20 decimals. There are no records of land mortgaged either in or mortgaged out by the affected households, outside of the project area. **Table 3.11** provides land ownership by affected households outside of the project area.

Table 3.11: Ownership of Land by the Affected Households outside the Project Area

Sl. No.	Land Amount	Nos. of Affected Households	%
	(Own Land in decimal)		
1	Up to 5 decimal	7	3.66

Sl. No.	Land Amount	Nos. of Affected Households	%
	(Own Land in decimal)		
2	6 to 20 decimal	97	50.79
3	21 to 35 decimal	38	19.90
3	36 to 50 decimal	16	8.37
4	51 decimal and above	33	17.28
Total		191	100

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

11. Financial Transaction of the Affected Households with NGO and Other Institutions

50. Only 1 affected household has a bank account and received loan from a local commercial bank for business purpose. The person deposited money in bank and in need borrowed money from Bank. **Table 3.12** indicates that a significant number of affected households remain out of financial transaction.

Table 3.12: Financial transaction of affected households with NGOs and Other Institutions

Sl. No.	Names of Organizations	No. of Households involved	No. of households who have taken loan	No. of households with Savings	Average Loan Size	Average Savings Amount
1	Bank	1	1	0	100,000	0
Total		1	1	0	100,000	0

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

B. Other Social Indicators

1. Access to Water

51. Survey data shows that 100 percent of affected households have access to safe drinking, cooking, bathing and washing water from the sources of tube-well, pipeline and submersible motor pump. **Table 3.13** presented water consumption status of affected households.

Table 3.13: Access to Water

SL No.	Sources of Water	Use Pattern					
		Drinking		Cooking		Bath/Washing and Others	
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	Tube-well	19	9.95	19	9.95	19	9.95
2	Pipeline Supply	48	25.13	48	25.13	48	25.13
3	Submersible/Motor	124	64.92	124	64.92	124	64.92
Total		191	100	191	100	191	100

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

2. Access to Sanitation

52. Following **Table 3.14** presents access to sanitation facilities. A good percent (95.29) of the affected households have sanitary latrine facilities and 4.71 percent are using *Pit* latrine.. The household members of this group are at risk of health hazards of water borne diseases such as-diarrhea, dysentery and worms etc.

Table 3.14: Access to Sanitation

SL No.	Type of Latrine	Nos. of affected households	%
1	Sanitary Latrine	182	95.29
2	Pit Latrine	9	4.71
Total		191	100

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

3. Sources of Fuel for Cooking and Access to Electricity

53. In project Section-6 area, 9 (4.71 percent) affected households solely depend on firewood as fuel source for cooking. Only 182 (95.29 percent) affected households were found connected to National Grid of Gas supply system. A total of 185 (96.86 percent) affected households have electricity connection with National Power Grid for lightening their houses and other purposes. From the analysis it is observed that 9 affected households depend on firewood for their cooking. This results in smoke and it leads to environmental degradation. The **Table 3.15 (a) and Table 3.15 (b)** presents the distribution of households by type of fuel for cooking and lighting.

Table 3.15 (a): Distribution of Households by Type of Fuel Used for Different Purposes

SL No.	Sources	Nos. of households	%
1	Pipeline Gas	182	95.29
2	Wood	9	4.71
Total		191	100

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

Table 3.15 (b): Distribution of Households by Type of Fuel Used for Lighting

Sl. No	Sources of Fuel	Nos. of households	%
1	Electricity	185	96.86
2	Generator	1	0.52
3	Lamp (Kupi)	5	2.62
Total		191	100

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

4. Access to Specific Services

54. This section is situated in the central zone of Bangladesh and very close to Dhaka. All affected households have access to health services, educational facilities and religious institution.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Public Consultation

55. This chapter describes details of consultations carried out in the Section 6 area. The key objective of the consultative meetings was to get the perception and feedback of the affected population regarding the proposed project. The project will endeavor to ensure participation and consultation of affected persons during project design and resettlement plan implementation so that grievances are minimized. Participation and consultations along with establishing extensive communication and coordination between the affected communities, the DWASA, and local governments will ensure smooth Resettlement Plan implementation.

56. The survey team conducted 6 consultation meetings (Total participants-249, Male- 221 and Female-28) and 2 FGDs (Total participants-18, Male-16 and Female-02) in January 2018 to September 2018.⁶ During December 2020 and January 2021 there was no lockdown in Bangladesh. The NGO DORP carried out additional surveys by taking adequate precautions such as wearing masks, ensuring social distancing, ensuring only individual contact and small group community level meetings. During the survey, only 4 survey team members were allowed in a 10-seater micro bus to travel for the field work. Due to the pandemic, large consultation meetings could not be carried out. However, a total of 1599 Individual contact meetings (wherein some persons are repeated) and 49 community meetings with 630 participants were held during the period from October 2018 to June 2021 in Section 6. A total of 15 women-headed households are affected in this section, all of whom were consulted, during the individual contact meetings. Both individual contact meetings and group meetings in 2020 and 2021 were conducted with strict adherence to Covid-19 protocols including masks and hand sanitizers for facilitators and participants, conduct of meetings in open spaces while strictly following social distancing norms. The project stakeholders were classified into primary and secondary stakeholders. **Table 4.1** provides the stakeholders profile for both of the categories.

Table 4.1: Classification of the Stakeholders

Type of Stakeholders	Stakeholders' Profile
Primary Stakeholder	Project beneficiaries in Dhaka and affected persons of the project area due to involuntary displacement and resettlement.
Secondary Stakeholder	Project owner and executing agency, Deputy Commissioners (DCs) and their supporting agencies, local government, project consultants, Non-Government Organization (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

⁶ Community meetings are documented in the meeting register of the INGO. The documentation includes date, venue, time of meeting, persons attending the meeting, issues discussed and resolution status. Individual meetings are documented in a separate sheet. These details are regularly reviewed by the PMU and all meeting documents are available for inspection at the INGO field office.

1. Consultation and Participation Methodology

57. All the consultation meetings were conducted at convenient locations for the affected persons around/along the proposed alignment. **Table 4.2** summarizes the number of participants with category and gender including date and location of the consultation meetings. Attendance sheet of the consultation meeting participants in English (without signature) is given in **Appendix 7.1** and in Bengali (with signature) in **Appendix 7.2**.

Table 4.2: Community Level Project Stakeholder Consultations

Date & Time of Community Consultation Meetings	Location/Venue of the Meetings	Stakeholders who Attended Consultation Meetings	No. of Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
Date: 18 Jan 2018 Time: 11.30 AM	Tea stall of Ratan Miah, Syednagar (Under Vatara Union)	Service, Business, Homemaker.	23	3	26
Date: 30 Jan 2018 Time: 3.00 PM	Tea stall of Akter Hossain, Boro Beraid	Agriculture, Business, Day labor, Driver, Rickshawpuller, unemployed, Homemaker, service.	21	8	29
Date: 18 Feb 2018 Time: 3.00 PM	Premises of Café Jhilmil, Boro Beraid	Service, Day Labor, Agriculture, Carpenter, Student, Contractor, Homemaker.	28	2	30
Date: 11 Apr 2018 Time: 11.30 AM	Infront of Awami League Office, Boro Beraid Bazar	Business, Driver, Service, Unemployee, Housemaker, Student, Maker, Retired, Burnisher.	49	8	57
Date: 24 Apr 2018 Time: 11.50 AM	Tea stall of Akter Hossain, Boro Beraid	Business, Homemaker, Student, Carpenter, Service, Day labor, Wage employee.	18	5	23
Date: 29 Sep 2018 Time: 3.30 PM	Club Office, Beraid Bazar	Retired, Business, UP member, Agriculture, Labor, Village police.	82	2	84
Total			221	28	249

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

58. The stakeholders' consultation meetings focused on project objectives and benefits, the likely impacts of the project intervention, land acquisition and compensation, resettlement benefits and allowances, project opportunities, relocation and resettlements etc. The participants expressed their concerns about losing their agricultural land which is their livelihood. In this regard, they expect a fair and logical compensation so that they can arrange for self-relocation with the cash compensation and other resettlement cash benefits without the interference of any broker or middlemen. In the meeting the INGO assured them that they will receive fair compensation from the Deputy Commissioner's office. It was explained that the INGO will assist them in preparing necessary documents in support of their ownership claim. INGO will also assist them in receiving additional grants from DWASA. The vulnerable affected households will get assistances through livelihood and income restoration programs. They will also get priority in

getting jobs in the construction site. In the meeting GRM was also discussed, they were informed in the meeting that they could lodge their complaint related to compensation, ownership claim and delay payment to the GRC members and INGO as well. The summary of the consultation meetings is given in **Table 4.3**.

Table 4.3: Summary of the Consultation Meetings

Date and Venue of the Meetings	Expectation of the Participants	Number of Participants	Project Responses
<p>Date: 18 January 2018 Time: 11.30 AM Venue: Tea stall of Ratan Miah, Syednagar (Under Vatara mouza)</p>	<p>In this consultation meeting participants expressed their views regarding adverse impacts of the project due to the project intervention the affected persons are going to lose land, structures, business and other income sources. The participants expressed their concern on whether they will be properly compensated.</p> <p>a. One participant is interested to know that when the project activities will be started and notice under section 4 will be provided.</p> <p>b. Another participant wanted to know those who constructed business structure in public place, will they get compensation for this.</p> <p>c. One of the affected persons said that if there are any difficulties in submitting papers and in getting compensation from Deputy Commissioner's office. How to resolve these?</p> <p>d. They also requested DORP in preventing middlemen's intrusion into process of receiving CCL and resettlement benefits and to ensure the distribution of the compensation properly against the acquired area.</p> <p>e. Most of the participants expressed their preference for self-relocation and said they preferred to receive cash compensation without any hinderance or interference by the middlemen.</p>	<p>26</p>	<p>In response to the affected persons query and expectations the following statements were made by the project.</p> <p>a. The meeting participants were informed that within a short span of time they will receive notice under section 4(1).</p> <p>b. In reply to the question of affected persons, they were informed that this kind of payment will be made by DWASA according to the Safeguard Policy Statement of ADB and Entitlement Matrix.</p> <p>c. In response to the question of the affected person, they were informed that in this regard DORP will assist them in collecting necessary papers and submission to Deputy Commissioner's office.</p> <p>d. In reply the affected persons were informed that DORP will place their request to the concerned authority.</p> <p>e. In addition they have been informed about the livelihood restoration program, GRM and self-relocation.</p>

Date and Venue of the Meetings	Expectation of the Participants	Number of Participants	Project Responses
<p>Date: 30 January - 2018 Time: 3.00 PM Venue: Tea stall of Akter Hossain, Boro Beraid</p>	<p>The meeting participants expressed their opinion about loss of agricultural land, trees, residential and business structures, and income sources, wage loss, etc. Participants expressed the following views:</p> <p>a. The meeting participants wanted to know about the time of starting the project activities particularly payment and notice serving under section 4(1).</p> <p>b. One participant wanted to know that if anybody constructed business structure in public place, will they get compensation for this.</p> <p>c. Most of the participants expressed their preference for self-relocation and said they preferred to receive cash compensation.</p>	29	<p>In reply to the participants questions and queries the following responses were made:</p> <p>a. In reply the affected persons were informed that within a short possible time they will receive notice under section 4(1). For title holders Deputy Commissioner's office will make payment and for non-titleholder DWASA will make payment.</p> <p>b. In reply they were informed that the project has undertaken necessary mitigation measures to compensate their lost assets in accordance with ARIPA 2017 and ADB's social safeguard policy 2009. For non-titleholders DWASA will compensate them according to the entitlement matrix.</p> <p>c. Besides, the meeting participants were also informed that those are vulnerable they will undergo training on income generating activities. GRM was discussed in the meeting. It was informed that the affected persons can lodge their complaints with the GRC.</p>
<p>Date: 18 February 2018 Time: 3.00 PM Venue: Premises of Café Jhilmil, Boro Beraid</p>	<p>The meeting participants wanted to know the date of serving notice under section 4(1), the time of starting the project activities and interest to know whether they will be fairly compensated, they expressed their views in the following ways:</p> <p>a. Affected persons are interested to know that when the project activities will be started and notice under section 4(1) will be distributed.</p> <p>b. Affected persons wanted to know those who constructed business structure in public place, will they get compensation for this.</p>	30	<p>In reply the following messages were provided to the affected persons by the project:</p> <p>a. It was informed in the meeting that serving of notice under section 4(1) (RoW) will be started soon and simultaneously survey by JVC will be completed soon, so now the project activities will move faster.</p> <p>b. The meeting participants were informed that of course they will get compensation according to the safeguard policy statement (SPS) 2009 of ADB and entitlement matrix.</p>

Date and Venue of the Meetings	Expectation of the Participants	Number of Participants	Project Responses
	<p>c. One participant wanted to know that if they have any opportunity to get job in the project construction site?</p> <p>d. The affected persons expressed their interest for self re-location with the compensation they will receive.</p>		<p>c. Participants were informed that the project affected people particularly the vulnerable will get priority in getting job in the project construction site according to their skill and interest.</p> <p>d. In addition to the above discussions some other important issues were discussed in the meeting, those are:</p> <p>i) The project has designed a livelihood restoration program to resettle and reestablish the affected vulnerable affected family through providing IGA training, training grant and vulnerable grant.</p> <p>ii) GRM was discussed in the meeting that if they have any complains they can lodge it with the GRC.</p>
<p>Date: 11 April 2018 Time: 11.30 AM Venue: Boro Beraid Bazar</p>	<p>The meeting was held in section-6 for announcement of Cut off date. In the meeting the participants included project affected persons (PAPS), elites and local community people including service holders, entrepreneur, homemakers and DORP staff. In the meeting the participants expressed the following opinion:</p> <p>a. They sought DORP's assistance in all respect, specially getting necessary documents ready for CCL from Deputy Commissioner's office.</p> <p>b. In the meeting most of the participants expressed their preference for self-relocation and they preferred to receive cash compensation.</p>	57	<p>It was briefed to the meeting participants that due to implementation of the project the affected persons will be entitled:</p> <p>a. To receive compensation for their losses.</p> <p>b. The affected persons will be provided income generating training and will be involved with the income generating activities.</p> <p>c. DORP will help the affected persons in increasing their income generating activities, so the standard of their lives does not deteriorate from the pre project level.</p> <p>d. If they have any complaints or objections regarding compensation and delay payment, they can lodge complain to the Grievance Redress Committee. The</p>

Date and Venue of the Meetings	Expectation of the Participants	Number of Participants	Project Responses
			<p>committee will try to resolve the grievance.</p> <p>e. Participants have been informed that from the present meeting date any kind of construction or changes of land in acquired area are strictly prohibited. If any kind of construction is carried out in the acquired area it has to be removed at their own cost, otherwise legal action will be taken to vacate the acquired area.</p>
<p>Date: 24 April 2018 Time: 11.50 AM Venue: Tea stall of Akter Hossain, Boro Beraid</p>	<p>The participants expressed their views regarding the project, they said that those, who are going to lose their land, structures, trees and wage earnings due to project intervention would never be able to regain or re-establish easily. In the meeting participants expressed their views in the following ways:</p> <p>a Participants are interested to know that when the project activities will be started and notice under section 4(1) will be distributed.</p> <p>b. Affected persons wanted to know that those have constructed business structure in public place whether they will get compensation for this kind of construction.</p> <p>c. Affected persons raised questions that there are some difficulties in submitting papers and getting compensation from Deputy Commissioner's Office. How to resolve this problem?</p> <p>d. The participants expressed their views of self-relocation and they preferred to receive cash compensation.</p>	23	<p>In response to the affected persons query and expectations the following statements were made by the project:</p> <p>a. In reply, affected persons were informed that shortly they will receive notice under section 4(1).</p> <p>b. The meeting participants were informed that they will get compensation according to the ADB's safeguard policy statement (SPS) 2009 and entitlement matrix.</p> <p>c. In reply, the affected persons were informed that DORP, the INGO and PMU will assist them in submission of the required papers for CCL from Deputy Commissioner office and the Land Acquisition section. PMU will ensure fair compensation.</p> <p>d. In addition to the above information, they were informed that the project has designed a livelihood restoration program to resettle and reestablish affected persons. GRM was also discussed in the meeting.</p>

Date and Venue of the Meetings	Expectation of the Participants	Number of Participants	Project Responses
<p>Date: 29 September 2018 Time: 3.30 PM Venue: Club Office, Beraid Bazar</p>	<p>In the meeting proceedings, participants expressed their views regarding project, land acquisition and compensation etc. Land is their livelihood production base. They are afraid of losing income earning source. Despite, they are willing to give the land with proper compensation as it is the priority of government. They sought DORP's assistance in getting necessary documents. The participants asked several questions:</p> <p>a. One participant wanted to know the date of serving notice under section 4(1) and starting of construction work in the project area.</p> <p>b. One participant wanted to know that the value of the land/property is very high here, so will the government provide them the fair value at current market rate.</p> <p>c. One participant wanted to know whether INGO, and Management Design and Supervision Consultant (MDSC) will stand beside the affected people and will support them.</p> <p>d. One participant was interested to know whether they will get water connection from the pipeline.</p> <p>e. One participant wanted to know the payment process of the project.</p>	84	<p>In response to the participants' query the participants were informed that:</p> <p>a. Notice under section 4(1) will be served shortly, and construction work will start after finishing all payments to the affected persons. The affected persons will be notified one-month prior to make the land encumbrance free for civil works.</p> <p>b. In reply the affected persons were assured that they will receive the fair amount. But still, if anyone thinks that they will not receive the justified amount, they can raise the issue at GRC.</p> <p>c. The affected persons were assured that, both INGO and MDSC will be always available to the affected people in their need throughout the project period.</p> <p>d. The affected persons were informed that through this pipeline water will be supplied to the main line.</p> <p>e. The participants were informed that according to the Land Acquisition Law, the reimbursement will be given from the Deputy Commissioner's Office.</p> <p>In addition, the participants have been informed that the vulnerable households and those households, who will lose full agriculture-based livelihoods will be entitled to receive IGA training and training grant. They will be involved in income generating activities.</p> <p>GRM was also discussed in the meeting.</p>
	Total Participants	249	

B. Focus Group Discussions

59. A total of 2 Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with 16 participants were held in which only 2 female participants attended. The FGD meeting participants were from different occupational groups such as farmers, agricultural labor, businessmen, duck and chick rearing and tailoring groups were held in project area. The focus of the FGD meetings was to inform the community and affected persons about the project objectives, opportunity of alternative occupations, income opportunity for unskilled persons, generating new and more opportunities in the project area, scope of enterprise development, skill development training, scope of livelihood development program in the project area, limitations of livelihood activities, livelihood opportunity for women, self-relocations and GRM. The meetings were arranged in groups with homogeneous occupations. The summary of the FGDs, with the opinion of the affected people about potential adverse impacts and the suggested mitigation measures are given in **Table 4.4**. The FGD meeting attendance sheet in English (without signature) is given in **Appendix 8.1** and in Bengali (with signature) in **Appendix 8.2**. The photographs of consultation and FGD meetings is given in **Appendix 8.3**.

Table 4.4: Focus Group Discussions

Date and Venue of the Meetings	Focused Group	Response on the opinion of the Participants
Date: 18 April 2018 Time: 11:00 PM Place of Meeting: Akter Hossain's Tea Stall, Boro Beraid	Business Group Total Participants: 10 Male: 08, Female: 02	In the meeting it was explained that due to implementation of the project the affected persons will be entitled to receive compensation for their losses. It was mentioned that the affected persons will be compensated according to resettlement law. Due to the project implementation affected persons will lose their livelihood and regular income. Interested vulnerable affected persons will be provided income generating training and grant. They will be monitored whether they are involved in the income generating activities, so the standard of their lives does not deteriorate from the pre-project level. The project INGO will provide continuous guidance and support, and internal and external monitoring will regularly assess and confirm improvement in the standard of living of the affected persons and whether the affected persons are effectively using their training, vulnerability allowance and investment grant. It was proposed in the meeting to form a group of potential businessmen. Every member of this group will be businessmen. With the consent of every respondent of the meeting participants, a group was formed for business related training. The meeting participants were informed that DORP will arrange income generating training for businessmen based on their interested trade. So that, they can improve their living standard.

Date and Venue of the Meetings	Focused Group	Response on the opinion of the Participants
		DORP will provide necessary assistance in using the compensation money productively. In response to the question of an affected person it was replied that the income generating training will be free of cost. In addition, they will receive an amount of BDT 20,000 as training grant.
Date: 13 August 2018 Time: 11:15 AM Place of Meeting: Premises of Saiful Miah's Residence, Boro Beraid	Business Group Total Participants: 08 Male: 08, Female: 0	In the meeting it was informed to the participants that due to implementation of the project the affected persons will be entitled to receive compensation for their losses according to the ARIPA 2017 and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009). Due to the project implementation affected persons will lose their livelihood based regular income for these the interested affected persons will be provided income generating training and will be involved with the income generating activities, so that the standard of their lives does not deteriorate from the pre-project level. In the meeting it was proposed to make a group of affected potential businessmen. With the consent of every respondent of the FGD meeting, a group was formed for participating in the business-related training on different trades. They were informed that DORP will arrange income generating training for them, so that they can improve their living standard by involving themselves in IGA activities. They were also informed that this income generating training will be free of cost and they will receive a one-time grant at an amount of BDT 20,000 for investment.

C. Information Disclosures Measures

1. Disclosure of Legal and Policy Guidelines

60. The project (Resettlement Plan Section 6) design, alignment options, benefits and adverse social impacts were discussed with the affected persons and their community. Stakeholders were asked for their views on the project's (Section-6) overall as well as specific discussion about their perception on land acquisition and compensation process, relocation requirement and views on alternative options. The provision of the ADB policy and government laws on land acquisition were also discussed with the affected persons and the community. In addition to the census, several consultation meetings and focus group discussions were held in their suggested points with different occupational groups respectively.

2. Resettlement and Disclosure Plan

61. The consultation will continue throughout the Section 6 area. The effectiveness of resettlement implementation is related to the continuous involvement of those affected by the

project. Several additional rounds of consultations with affected households required during detail design and resettlement plan implementation. The other rounds of consultation will take place when compensation and resettlement benefits are offered, and actual resettlement begins. Information disclosure is essential for effective execution and timely implementation of resettlement plan. For the benefits of the community in general and affected households in particular, the resettlement plan will be made available at ADB and DWASA website, DWASA office, DORP field offices as well as at local Union and *Upazila Parishad* offices. For continued consultations, the following steps are envisaged:

- (i) DWASA/DORP organizes public meeting and will explain to the communities about the progress in the implementation of resettlement and social activities.
- (ii) DWASA/DORP organizes public meeting to inform the community about the compensation and assistance to be paid. Regular update of the progress of the resettlement component of the project is placed for public display at the local level DWASA and DORP office and local *Union Parishads*.
- (iii) All monitoring and evaluation reports of the resettlement plan components of the project will be disclosed in the same manner as that of resettlement plan.
- (iv) Key features of resettlement plan, particularly entitlement and institutional arrangement for grievance redress has been summarized in a booklet and leaflet and has been distributed among the affected households and their communities along the project corridor.
- (v) DORP conducts information dissemination session at major intersection and solicit the help of the local community leader to encourage the participation of the affected households in resettlement plan implementation and ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and to take their specific needs into account.
- (vi) Uploading of the resettlement plan on DWASA and ADB websites.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

62. A project-specific GRM has been established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances. Affected persons have been informed about GRM during individual contact meetings, community consultations and FGDs held earlier. The project information leaflet and brochure has been distributed among the affected persons. Up to 27 August 2021, no complaints had been lodged by the affected persons. The aim of GRM is to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social concerns linked to the project. The GRM provides an accessible and trusted platform for receiving and facilitating the resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. The multi-tier GRM is outlined below, each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required. Affected persons / households will be informed about their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints during consultation, survey and at the time of compensation payment.

A. Grievance Redress Committee

63. GRC has been established at the community level at Union/Pourashava through a gazette notification from the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC).

64. The GRC has been formed with representatives from DWASA, local elected representatives from the Local Government Institutions (LGI), Affected Households, women Affected Households and appropriate local NGOs to allow affected communities to be heard and ensure a participatory decision-making process.

65. The GRC members includes:

- | | | |
|-------|---|--------------------|
| (i) | Deputy Project Director/Executive Engineer, DESWSP, DWASA | : Convener |
| (ii) | Representative of Union Parishad Chairman/ Ward Councilor | : Member |
| (iii) | Female Union Parishad Member | : Member |
| (iv) | Representative of Displaced Person (Male/Female) | : Member |
| (v) | Representative from INGO (Team Leader/Deputy Team Leader) | : Member Secretary |
| (vi) | Representative from MDSC | : Member |

66. The Member Secretary of GRC shall be available and accessible for affected households to address their concerns and grievances. Union/Pourashava Chairman and the affected person/ household will participate in the grievance redress session. INGO will support the GRC process. The grievance case will be recorded with details and results of the cases. The EMA will review the cases.

1. Role of GRC

67. The role of the GRC includes:

- (i) Ensuring stakeholders' participation in the grievance process and ensuring eligible compensation reaches the affected persons.

- (ii) The GRC receives grievance cases from the affected persons through the INGO. The aggrieved affected person can ask the INGO to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC.
- (iii) Other than disputes relating to ownership right and award of compensation by the Deputy Commissioner under the Court of Law, GRC reviews grievances involving all resettlement assistances, relocation, and other supports. Grievances are redressed within 21 days from the date of lodging the complaints. In case of complicated cases requiring additional investigations, it will be resolved within a period of one month.
- (iv) Grievances of indirectly displaced persons and/or persons displaced during project implementation is also be addressed by the GRC.
- (v) Where land acquisition is not involved but relocation of structures or vacating cultivated land is required, the GRC will facilitate resolution of complaints regarding categorization of vulnerable affected persons, types of structures, and eligibility for compensation and assistance within the set guidelines and provisions of the resettlement plan.
- (vi) Any complaints of ownership or other suits to be resolved by the judiciary system will not be resolved in GRC. GRC will resolve all complaints, grievances related to compensation entitled by affected persons.
- (vii) The decisions of the GRC should ideally be arrived at through consensus, failing which resolution is finalized based on majority vote. Any decision made by the GRC must be within the purview of social, resettlement and environmental framework.
- (viii) A minimum of 4 (four) members shall form the quorum for the meeting of GRC.
- (ix) If needed the GRC members may undertake field visit to verify and review the issues at dispute, including titles/share, reasons for any delay in payment or other related matters.
- (x) GRC meeting will be held in the respective field office of DWASA, INGO office or other location as agreed by the Committee.
- (xi) In case the resolution is not accepted by the affected persons, the grievance is forwarded to Project Director for final decision.

2. Approval of GRC and Entitlements of GRC Members

68. Upon formation, all GRC members will attend a training and orientation meeting prior to the commencement of their work. The training will be arranged by the project staff and Consultants/Resettlement Experts.

69. The Project Director, PMU, DWASA, is the final authority to approve decisions and proceeding of GRC meetings. The approved GRC decisions are implemented on site within the framework of the Resettlement Plan. The details of procedures for redress of grievances and the appeals process are shared and documented.

70. It is proposed that the GRC will meet once in 15 days, as the resettlement process has to be completed before construction work starts. The GRC could meet more than once in every 15 days depending upon the number of cases. GRC will continue during the whole construction period.

71. The GRC members (except DWASA and INGO representative) are entitled to receive BDT 1,000/meeting as honorarium from the implementing budget. Light snacks/refreshments provided during the meetings under the RP budget.

72. All costs involved in resolving the complaints for affected persons and GRC members (meetings, consultations, stationery, communication, reporting/information dissemination and logistical support) are to be borne by the INGO.

3. Grievance Redress Process

73. Affected persons file their grievances without any fear and intimidation. Where required, the implementing NGO is responsible to assist the affected households in drafting the grievances. The grievance redress process is as follows:

74. **First Level:** The affected person will first register their complaint with the INGO. Complaints and grievances will be heard by the INGO and focus group discussions at the village level. The grievance will need to be resolved within 1 days. If the grievance cannot be addressed by the INGO and the Social Safeguard Officer the affected person can approach the GRC.

75. **Second level:** The affected person will have to submit their grievance to the Convener. The INGO will have to facilitate this. The INGO will counsel the affected persons about the project policy and eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistances. Member Secretary of the GRC will scrutinize the complaints and prepare case file for hearing and resolution. GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement assistances, relocation and rehabilitation related matters. All disputes related to land acquisition will be sent to the Deputy Commissioners office.

76. A formal hearing will be held before the GRC at a date fixed by the Member Secretary of GRC in consultation with the convener and other aggrieved persons.

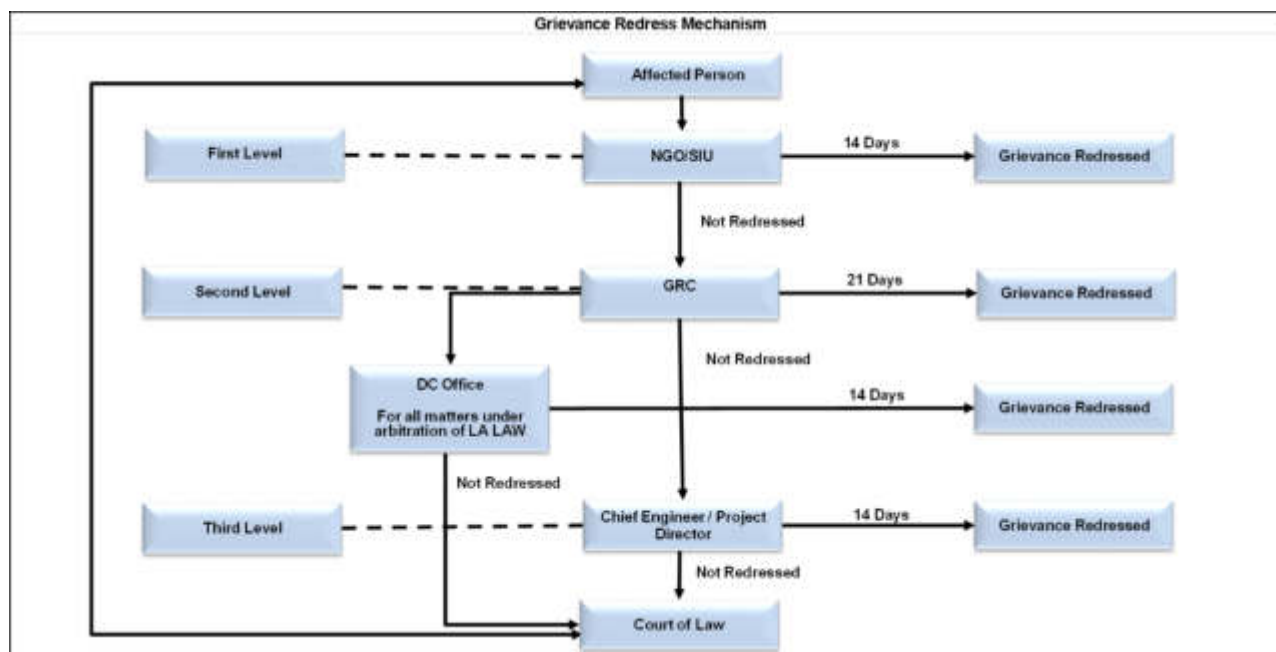
77. GRC will deliver its decision on complaints/grievances within 21 days from the date of grievance received. The decision of the GRC will be issued by the Convener and signed by the members of the GRC. If the affected person is not satisfied with the decision of the GRC, the person can approach to the Project Director.

78. **Third level:** If the aggrieved persons are not satisfied with the GRC decisions, the next option will be to lodge grievances with the office of the Project Director, DESWSP, within two weeks after receiving the decision from the GRC. The affected person, in the complaint, must produce documents supporting their claim. Member Secretary of GRC and the Convener will present the case records to the Project Director, PMU and facilitate impartial review of the complaints. The PD with the assistance of the Resettlement Expert, MDSC will review the proceedings of the GRC hearing and convey its decisions to the aggrieved person within two weeks after receiving the complaint. If still not satisfied with the outcome at the level of Project Director, PMU the aggrieved person can go to the Court of Law.

79. The project GRM notwithstanding, an aggrieved person has access to the Country's legal system at any stage. This can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the outcome of the GRM.

80. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected persons can also use the ADBs Accountability Mechanism by directly contacting (in writing) to the complaint receiving officer at ADB headquarters or the ADB Bangladesh Resident Mission. The complaint can be submitted in Bengali. The Affected persons can approach ADB only after completing the grievance process offered by the project. The Grievance Redress Mechanism is given in **Figure 5**.

Figure 5: Grievance Redress Mechanism



B. Documentation and Record Keeping

81. GRC procedures and operational rules have been publicized widely through community meeting and pamphlets in Bengali so that the affected persons are aware of their rights and obligation, and procedures of grievance redress.

82. All GRC documents are maintained by INGO and PMU. Record of all complaints received and action taken are maintained at both at the field level and the PMU. This information is available for review and verification by supervision consultants and ADB or any third party. DWASA/INGO field offices act as secretariat to the GRC. All the grievance records are kept updated regularly and easily accessible on-site.

83. Leaflet containing information of the project along with grievance redress, the address and contact number where the affected persons can go and register their complaints have been distributed to the affected persons. A copy of the leaflet has been provided as **Appendix 9**.

C. Grievance Redress Monitoring

84. The Deputy Project Director (Resettlement) of PMU, DESWSP keep records of all the grievances and their redress in monthly cumulative formats, which is signed by the Convener of the GRC. The format contains information on the number of grievances received, resolved, and number of unresolved grievances.

VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

85. The legal framework for the project is based on applicable legal and policy frameworks of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), namely the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The GoB does not have any specific policy for addressing involuntary resettlement.

A. Government of Bangladesh Laws and Policies

86. The principle legal instrument for governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property (ARIPA) Act 2017 requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including land with 200 percent premium, structures (houses and business, trees and standing crops with 100 percent premium); (ii) any other impact caused by such acquisition. The Act provides certain safeguards for the owners and has provision for payment of "fair value" for the property acquired.

87. Under the Act, the government has an obligation to provide compensation only for the land/assets acquired. Further, The Act does not deal with social and economic impacts as a consequence of land acquisition. For instance, the Act does not cover project-displaced persons without titles such as informal settlers (squatters), occupiers, and informal tenants and leaseholders (without registration documents). Further, the Act has no provision for resettlement of affected households and business or any assistance for restoration of livelihoods of the displaced persons. The following are the key clauses of ARIPA:

- (i) It has been defined in the ARIPA that generally religious places, graves or crematoriums can be acquired provided that, if it essential for public purpose or in public interest. Relocation and rebuilding will be done by the requiring persons or organizations.
- (ii) The ARIPA spells out that upon approval of the request for land by the office of the Deputy Commissioner, its own staff will conduct the physical inventory of assets and properties found on the land. The inventory form consists of the name of person, area of land, the list of assets affected, and the materials used in the construction of the house. The cut-off date is the date of publication of notice that land is subject to acquisition, and that any alteration or improvement thereon will not be considered for compensation.
- (iii) The Act provides that whenever it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that any property is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, he will publish a notice at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner, stating that the property is proposed for acquisition.
- (iv) When the government has made a decision for acquisition of any property the Deputy Commissioner shall publish a preliminary notice of acquisition of property for a public purpose stating that the Deputy Commissioner, has decided to acquire the property and intends to take possession thereof.
- (v) Prior to the publication of notice under section 4(1), Deputy Commissioner will identify the present status of the land, structures and trees through videography, still pictures or appropriate technology under section 4(3) (1) (i).
- (vi) If the affected person is not happy with the joint verification assessment, he/she can complain to Deputy Commissioner within 7 days of issuing sec 4(1) notice the affected person can lodge complain to Deputy Commissioner under section 4(8).

- (vii) Any person concerned may file an objection against the acquisition proceeding to the Deputy Commissioner within 15 working days. (2) The Deputy Commissioner shall, speedily hear the objection filed under sub- section 1 in the presence of the appellant or an agent, after hearing all such objections and after making such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, prepare a report within thirty working days, and in case of a nationally important project within 15 working days, following the expiry of the period specified under sub- section (1) containing his opinion on the objections.
- (viii) Publication of the Notice under section 7(1) of final decision to acquire the property and notifying the interested parties to submit their claims for compensation.
- (ix) Deputy Commissioner makes a valuation of the property to be acquired as at the date of issuing Section 4 Notice; determine the compensation; and apportionment of compensation among parties interested under section 8(1). (a) During valuation of assets, Deputy Commissioner will consider the following under section 9(1): (i) Average market price of land of the same category in the last 12 months; (ii) Impact on existing crops and trees; (iii) Impact on other remaining adjacent properties; (iv) Impact on properties and income; and (v) Relocation cost for businesses, residential dwellings etc. (b) Under section 9(2) additional 200% compensation on current mouza rate is added to the estimated value. If private organizations acquire, added compensation will be 300%; (c) Under section 9(2) additional 100% compensation on top of the current market price for impacts mentioned under sec 9(1) and (2).
- (x) Under section 12 when the property acquired contains standing crops cultivated by *bargadar* (sharecroppers), such portion of the compensation will be determined by the Deputy Commissioner and will be paid to the *bargadar* in cash.
- (xi) The ARIPA has a provision to include all the costs related to land acquisition and compensation of legal property and assets.
- (xii) The ARIPA has the provision that all the compensation will be paid prior to possession of the acquired land.

B. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009

88. The ADB's SPS 2009, recognizes and addresses involuntary resettlement impacts and requires the preparation of a resettlement plan in every instance where involuntary resettlement occurs. ADB's SPS 2009 to all ADB-financed and/or ADB-administered sovereign projects and their components, regardless of the source of financing, including investment projects funded by a loan, a grant, or other means. The ADB SPS 2009 policy requirements are:

- (i) Avoid or minimize impacts where possible;
- (ii) Consultation with the displaced persons in project planning and implementation;
- (iii) Payments of compensation for acquired assets at the replacement cost;
- (iv) Ensure that no one is worse off as a result of resettlement and would maintain at least their original standard of living;
- (v) Resettlement assistance to displaced persons, including non-titled persons; and
- (vi) Special attention to vulnerable people/groups.

89. For any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, resettlement planning is an integral part of project design, to be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle. The main policy principles of ADBs SPS are:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including agender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.

- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

90. This Resettlement Plan and Entitlement Matrix is based on the safeguard policy for the project in the Resettlement Plan agreed upon by both the Government of Bangladesh and ADB to ensure compliance with their respective rules and policies.

C. Gap Analysis of ARIPA and ADB's SPS 2009

91. Gap analysis between national law and ADB's SPS was done based on the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property (ARIPA) Act 2017, and bridging measures are included in the entitlement matrix for the project. For this section where ARIPA 2017 is applicable a specific gap analysis has been done with ADBs SPS. Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Comparison between Government of Bangladesh Laws and ADB Safeguard Policies on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

SI. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible.	Not defined in the ARIPA	The project to bridge the gap will follow ADB's SPS to avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, if involuntary resettlement impacts cannot be avoided mitigation measures will be taken as per policy.
2	Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	It has clearly been defined in the ARIPA that generally religious places, graves or crematoriums can be taken into acquisition provided that, if it essential in public purpose or public interest, by relocating and rebuilding, in the own money of the requiring persons or organizations, it may be taken into acquisition.	The resettlement plan clearly defines the procedures on how to minimize the involuntary resettlement through proper alternate engineering design and adequate consultation with stakeholders.
3	Conducting census of displaced persons and resettlement planning	The ARIPA spells out that upon approval of the request for land by the office of the deputy commissioner, its own staff will conduct the physical inventory of assets and properties found on the land. The inventory form consists of the name of person, area of land, the list of assets affected, and the materials used in the construction of the house. The	The ARIPA does not define the census survey. It only reflects the inventory of losses (IOL), which is more in physical terms and only includes the names of the owners, etc. To comply with ADBs SPS the project will carry out a detailed census through household surveys of displaced persons in order to assess the vulnerability and other entitlements. Resettlement Plans will be prepared based on the data collected

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
		cut-off date is the date of publication of notice that land is subject to acquisition, and that any alteration or improvement thereon will not be considered for compensation.	through the census and socioeconomic survey.
4	Carry out meaningful consultation with displaced persons and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement program.	The Act provides that whenever it appears to the deputy commissioner that any property is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, he will publish a notice at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner, stating that the property is proposed for acquisition.	The ARIPA does not provide for public meetings and project disclosure, so stakeholders are not informed about the purpose of land acquisition, its proposed use, or compensation, entitlements, or special assistance measures. The resettlement plan for the project has been prepared following a consultation process which involves all stakeholders (affected persons, government department/line agencies, local community, NGO etc.), and the consultation will be a continuous process at all stages of the project development such as project formulation, feasibility study, design, implementation, and post-implementation, including the monitoring phase.
5	Establish grievance redress mechanism.	<p>Land acquisition laws does not have any provision of forming GRM/GRC.</p> <p>If the affected person is not happy with the joint verification assessment, he/she can complain to Deputy Commissioner within 15 days of issuing sec 4(1) notice the affected person can lodge complain to Deputy commissioner under section 4(8).</p> <p>According to the act under section 8(9) hearing by Deputy Commissioner within 15 working days after receiving the complaints. In case of government priority projects, hearing will be within 10 working days.</p> <p>Objections under section 5(1) to acquisition by interested parties, within 15 days of the issue of section 4 (1) Notice According to section 5(2) Deputy Commissioner submits hearing report within 30 working days after the date of the sec 5(1) notice. In the case of government priority projects, it will be within 15 working days.</p>	As per ADB Safeguards Policy 2009, GRM/ GRC will be established to redress the grievances of the project affected persons and appraise them on the same.
6	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons.	The ARIPA does not address the issues related to income loss, livelihood, or loss of the non-titleholders. This only deals with	The project will ensure that the loss of income and livelihood will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix for both

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
		the cash compensation for loss of land, structures, buildings, crops and trees, etc. for the legal titleholders.	physically and economically affected persons.
7	Land-based resettlement strategy	The ARIPA does not address these issues.	Though this option may be a difficult proposition, given the lack of government land and the difficulties associated with the acquisition of private lands, the resettlement plan proposes land-for-land compensation as its priority, if feasible.
8	All compensation should be based on the principle of replacement cost.	<p>Deputy Commissioner makes a valuation of the property to be acquired as at the date of issuing Section 4 Notice; determine the compensation; and apportionment of compensation among parties interested under section 8(1).</p> <p>Under section 8(3) Deputy Commissioner informs the award of compensation to the interested parties and sends the estimate of compensation to the requiring agency/person within 7 days of making the compensation decision.</p> <p>During valuation of assets, Deputy Commissioner will consider the following under section 9(1): (i) Average market price of land of the same category in the last 12 months; (ii) Impact on existing crops and trees; (iii) Impact on other remaining adjacent properties; (iv) Impact on properties and income; and (v) Relocation cost for businesses, residential dwellings etc.</p> <p>Under section 9(2) additional 200% compensation on current <i>mouza</i> rate is added to the estimated value. If private organizations acquire, added compensation will be 300%.</p> <p>Under section 9(2) additional 100% compensation on top of the current market price for impacts mentioned under sec 9(1) and (2)</p> <p>Under section 12 when the property acquired contains standing crops cultivated by <i>bargadar</i> (shareholders), such portion of the compensation will be determined by the Deputy</p>	The ARIPA does not ensure replacement value or restoration of pre-project incomes of the affected persons. To bridge this gap the Project addresses all these issues, and has established the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) to fix the replacement cost.

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
		<p>Commissioner and will be paid to the bargadar in cash.</p> <p>Compensation payment to the titled affected persons by Deputy Commissioner to be made within 60 days of receiving the deposited money by requiring agency under section 11(1).</p>	
9	Provide relocation assistance to displaced persons.	Not clearly mentioned on relocation assistance to affected persons in ARIPA.	The project provides for the eligibility and entitlement for relocation of the affected persons, in the form of relocation assistance which includes shifting allowances, right to salvage materials, and additional transitional assistance for the loss of business and employment.
10	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	The ARIPA does not have this provision.	The project ensures compensation and assistance to all affected persons, whether physically displaced or economically displaced, irrespective of their legal status. The end of the census survey will be considered the cut-off date, and affected persons listed before the cut-off date will be eligible for assistance.
11	Disclose the resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation in an accessible place and a form and language understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.	The ordinance only ensures the initial notification for the acquisition of a particular property.	The ARIPA does not mention disclosure of resettlement plan. The project will ensure that the resettlement plan, along with the necessary eligibility and entitlement, will be disclosed to the affected persons in the local language (Bengali) in the relevant project locations and concerned government offices, and the same resettlement plan will also be disclosed on the executing agency's website and on the website of ADB.
12	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.	The ARIPA has a provision to include all the costs related to land acquisition and compensation of legal property and assets. However, it does not take into account the cost related to other assistance and involuntary resettlement.	The ARIPA partially meets the requirement of ADB, as it only deals with the cost pertaining to land acquisition. The project resettlement plan provides eligibility to both titleholders and non-titleholders with compensation and various kinds of assistances as part of the resettlement packages, and the entire cost will be part of the project cost.
13	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	Under Section 11(1) and 11(2) notice will be given to land loser for receiving CCL within 60 days. After 60 days the cash compensation is deemed paid according to ARIPA 2017 and land will be considered as acquired by the Deputy Commissioner. Relevant clauses of ARIPA 2017 has been presented below:	To comply with ADBs SPS, the project will ensure all compensation and resettlement benefits to be paid before displacement. Affected person will be given one-month notice prior to relocation.

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPA) of 2017	Gaps Between ARIPA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
		<p>11(1) - On making of an award under section 8, before taking possession of the property, after the submission of the estimated amount of compensation by the Requiring persons, the Deputy Commissioner shall pay the aforesaid compensation within not exceeding 60 days from the date of deposit by the Requiring persons under sub- section 2.</p> <p>11(2) - If the persons entitled to compensation do not consent to receive it, or if there be no person competent to receive the compensation, or if there be any dispute as to the title to receive the compensation or as to the apportionment of it, the Deputy Commissioner shall keep the amount of the compensation in a deposit account in the Public Account of the Republic which shall be deemed payment for the purpose of taking over possession of the property without any prejudice to the claim of the parties to be determined by the Arbitrator: Provided that any person admitted to be interested may receive such payment under protest as to the sufficiency of the amount: Provided further that no person who has received the amount otherwise than under protest shall be entitled to make any application under section 30.</p>	
14	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, and their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons.	This is no mention of monitoring in the ARIPA 2017.	To bridge this gap the resettlement plan has a detailed provision for a monitoring system within the executing agency. The executing agency will be responsible for proper monitoring of resettlement plan implementation, and the monitoring will be verified by an external expert.

D. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

92. Based on the ADB's SPS 2009 and ARIPA 2017, the following resettlement principles have been adopted for DESWSP:

- (i) Screening to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Minimizing and avoiding resettlement impacts of each subproject by exploring all viable alternative designs;
- (ii) Carrying out consultations with displaced persons, host communities and NGOs, informing all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options, ensuring their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs;
- (iii) Where the resettlement impacts are unavoidable, the displaced persons should be assisted in improving or at least regaining their standard of living;
- (iv) Vulnerable groups, including households headed by women, the elderly, the disabled, and indigenous groups, those without legal title to land and property, and those living BPL will be given special assistance to improve their socioeconomic status;
- (v) The absence of formal title to land is not a bar to policy entitlements;
- (vi) Compensation for all lost assets acquired or affected is based on the principle of replacement cost;
- (vii) Restoration of livelihoods and residences of the displaced persons will be facilitated with adequate resources according to the resettlement plan and before the start of civil works construction;
- (viii) Where physical displacement takes place, displaced persons are to be assisted in integrating economically and socially into host communities in such a way that any adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted;
- (ix) All payments, including compensation for the loss of land, assets, structures, trees, income, and common properties will be made prior to physical or economic displacement and the commencement of civil works construction;
- (x) Disclose the draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and other documents such as the monitoring reports to displaced persons and other stakeholders.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

93. The project entitlement policy addresses the direct and indirect impacts of civil works construction and operation on affected households and communities., All affected households and persons are entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistances, depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, scope of the impacts including vulnerability of the displaced persons, and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged.

94. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date. The project entitlement matrix identifies and lists the various types of losses resulting out of the project and specific compensation and resettlement packages for each category. The sections of the Entitlement Matrix relevant to this component is given in **Table 7.1**.

A. Types of Losses and Impact Category

95. The construction impact of this section includes (i) loss of land (wherein, partial loss is defined as loss upto / <50%, and ≥50% loss is defined as full loss) (ii) loss of residential/commercial/ other assets; (iii) loss of trees; (iv) loss of fish stock (v) loss of crops; (vi) loss of business/livelihood; (vii) loss of work days/incomes, and relocation of households and businesses and (viii) impact on vulnerable persons. The definition of full and partial loss of land and structure in the original agreed entitlement matrix of 2013 is followed by the project.

B. Entitlement Matrix

96. The entitlement matrix was prepared in 2013 and is applicable to all six defined sections under the project. The Entitlement Matrix in the ADB approved resettlement plan of 2013 is applicable to Section 6 as mentioned above and is strictly adhered to. Provisions in the entitlement matrix remain unaffected by change in government policy, as it has no reference to land acquisition law. **Table 7.1** covers the relevant compensation and assistances, applicable to the Section 6 component. The provisions of title for remaining land to legalizable user; provisions for lessees are not included in this resettlement plan, as they are not applicable to this section. Only applicable rows of the entitlement matrix (based on the inventory of loss and census survey) are reflected in the resettlement plan. The complete entitlement matrix for the project is included in **Appendix 13**.

Table 7.1: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Agricultural (Including crop land, pastures, Wasteland, ponds, etc.)	Partial loss of plot (<50%)	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at fair market value, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes
	Full loss of plot (≥ 50 %)	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at fair market value, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes Unaffected portions of a plot will also be compensated if they become unviable after impact occurs

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Residential, commercial, Community	Partial loss of plot (<50 %)	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at fair market value including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes Provision of title for remaining land to legalizable user
	Full loss of Plot (≥50 %)	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at fair market value, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes.
Temporary land Acquisition	Land required temporarily during civil works	Owner, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land Restoration of land to original state Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, community	Partial loss (<30 %) and alteration of structure	Owner (including Non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for lost parts of structure at Replacement value and repair of remaining structure at market Value for materials, labor, transport, and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for age Right to salvage materials from lost structure In the case of the remaining structure is unlivable compensation for the entire structure would be at the discretion of the owner
		tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at the rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost plot for 6 months
	Full loss of structure (≥30 %) and relocation	Owner (including Non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at replacement value, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self- relocation in either case. Right to salvage materials from lost structure
		tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost plot for 6 months
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at market value (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs)
	Fixed assets attached to affected structures (water supply, telephone lines)	Owner, Tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for reinstallation and connection charges

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
3. RELOCATION			
Assistance and Allowances	Residence or means of livelihood (agricultural land, business premises)	All displaced persons to be relocated due to loss of land and/or structures (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash allowance covering the cost of transport of people and their moveable property at current market value on actual cost basis Transition allowance of 6 months of official minimum wage of the appropriate affected persons occupation (head of household)
Host communities		Host community residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing of public services and facilities established in relocation sites or separate provision
4. INCOME RESTORATION			
Crops/fish stocks	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot for 1 year's future harvests, based on crop/fish stocks type and highest average yield over past 3 years Residual harvest can be taken away without any deduction
Trees	Affected trees	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for perennial crop trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity, or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop-bearing trees, by 5 years average crops (the grafted/tissue cultured plant usually starts fruiting within 2-3 years), plus cost of purchase of grafted/tissue cultured plant and required inputs to replace trees Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings/sapling and required inputs to replace trees Right to salvage affected trees from from the project Area without any hindrance.
Permanent loss of agriculture-based livelihood	Partial loss of agricultural land with land remaining	Owner, lessee, sharecropper, tenant, non-titled and user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional financial supports/grants if land/crop compensation is insufficient for additional income- generating investments to maintain livelihood @ Tk 70,000/ household
	Full loss of agricultural land without availability of alternative land	Owner, lessee, sharecropper, tenant, non-titled and user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of retraining, job placement Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program Financial grants and/or microcredit access for livelihood investment as well as organizational/logistical support to establish an alternative

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			income generation activity @ Tk 90,000/ household
Maintenance of access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All displaced persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility of agricultural fields, community/social facilities, business premises, and residences of persons in the project area ensured • Accessibility to the original/alternative fishing ground
Businesses((CBE)	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities of project	Owner, business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner, business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to lost income for 1 year, based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records
Employment	Temporary employment loss due to LAR or construction activities	all laid off employees of affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to lost wages during period of employment interruption up to 6 months, based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type
5. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable Affected persons	Loss of land, structure, and/or employment	All vulnerable displaced persons (in all project locations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of training, job placement • Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program • Financial grants and/or microcredit access for livelihood investment as well as organizational/logistical support to establish an alternative income generation activity • Subsistence allowance of minimum of 12 months of official minimum wage or Tk 1,625 per family member • Preferential selection for project-related employment
Women, Social /religious minorities, elderly-headed household, poor households	Loss of land and structures	Titled or recognized owners of land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Titling of replacement land and structures in female owner's/minority/ elderly households head's name (as applicable) • Cash compensation paid directly to female owners and head of minority households

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Others impacts		All displaced persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be determined in accordance with the involuntary resettlement safeguards requirements of the ADB SPS and local legal framework • Project resettlement plan to be updated and disclosed on ADB website • Standards of the entitlement matrix of the resettlement plan not to be lowered

Note:

(i) The compensations (except CCL) and grants will be free from GoB tax and the owners of affected properties will be allowed to take away (salvage) all the dismantled materials of structures and trees at free of cost without delaying the project intervention.

(ii) The 'fair market value' determined in this resettlement plan meets the 'replacement cost requirement' as outlined in para 153.

VIII. COMPENSATION

A. Compensation Payments

97. DWASA ensures that all assets affected by the project will be compensated at their full replacement cost, determined by legally constituted bodies like the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC), and Joint Verification Committee (JVC), and Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC). The principle for determining valuation and compensation for assets, incomes, and livelihoods is replacing the loss of affected assets and restoring the loss of income and workdays experienced by the displaced households. Assistance for the Livelihood and Income Restoration Program (LIRP) is provided to vulnerable households and households who lose their total agriculture-based livelihoods. All compensation in this package will be paid according to the ARIPA, 2017. The top up and other resettlement assistances will be paid to the affected persons calculated based on the current market price and finalized rate by the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC). In case of legal issues and delays, the project has provision for a dedicated account, and the interest accrued therein is also payable to the affected person. Transaction costs, transitional costs and other applicable costs are a part of the entitlement package, to ensure compensation at replacement cost.

98. DWASA pays the cost of land, structures, crops, trees and other benefits. Affected households receives compensation for the land/ structures / other assets lost based on the market value or replacement value of the affected land/ structures.

1. Land compensation

99. According to the ARIPA, 2017, the Deputy Commissioner determines (i) market value of acquired land and assets on the date of notice of acquisition (based on the registered value of the similar property bought and/or sold in the area over the preceding 12 months) and (ii) 200% premium on the assessed value due to compulsory acquisition. The Deputy Commissioner's payment or "award" to the owners is called Cash Compensation under Law (CCL). The value paid for land with 200% premium, which will not be less than the "market value", as land transaction prices are undervalued to pay lower stamp duty and registration fees. As a result, compensation for land, including a 200% premium, may rarely be less than the actual market price or the replacement value. To ensure replacement value, the Executing Agency will pay an additional amount to match the market value, if required. ADB SPS (para 10, SR II) defines replacement cost as calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued; (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable costs, if any. If acquired land has standing crops cultivated by *bargadar* (sharecropper), such portion of the compensation as determined by the Deputy Commissioner shall be paid to the *bargadar*. Places of worships, graveyard and cremation grounds can be acquired if it is unavoidable. Interest accrued is not paid by Deputy Commissioner's Office while paying compensation. However, in case of delay in receiving compensation, the Project will pay the interest accrued on the compensation amount, in addition to the market price of land, top-up, transaction allowance for Stamp Duty and applicable Registration Cost at 10% of land value, to facilitate purchase of alternate lands (para no. 119). In case of delayed payment due to legal issues, interest accrued is paid as mentioned above. All of these compensations together make it the replacement cost (Refer Table 11.2, 11.3). Besides, the project facilitates the affected persons with additional financial support for permanent loss of agriculture-based livelihood such as: Partial loss of agricultural land with land remaining @ Tk. 70,000, and full loss of agricultural land without availability of alternative land @ Tk. 90,000 and/or microcredit access for livelihood investment as well as organizational/logistical support to establish an alternative income

generation activity. The project provides affected persons compensation for crop loss and in case of unanticipated impacts to adjacent lands during construction, restores lands to the previous condition.

2. Structure compensation

100. All the affected structure owners will be given cash compensation with added 100% premium for lost parts of structure at replacement cost and repair of the remaining structure at the market rate for materials, labor, transport, and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for age. In case of the remaining structure is unlivable compensation for the entire structure would be at the discretion of the owner.

3. Compensation for perennial crops and trees

101. According to the original entitlement matrix of 2013 determination of compensation for perennial crops and trees will be given at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-crop bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity, or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop-bearing trees, by 5 years average crops (the grafted/tissue cultured plant usually starts fruiting within 2-3 years), plus cost of purchase of grafted/tissue cultured plant and required inputs to replace trees. Compensation will be given for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume added with 100% premium, plus cost of purchase of seedlings/saplings and required inputs to replace trees. The household will be allowed to take away salvageable materials without any cost.

B. Assistance

1. Assistance for Income Restoration

102. Access to means of livelihood will be ensured by the project. Accessibility of agricultural fields, community/social facilities, business premises, and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured.

103. Cash compensation at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot for 1 year's future harvests, based on crop/fish stocks type and highest average yield over past 3 years, will be given to households losing their crops/fish stock. The residual harvest can be taken away without any deduction. Compensation for the loss of fish stock and crops is as follows:

- (i) **Loss of Fish stock:** The provision and methodology for valuation of fish stocks in the 2013 RP is followed, and the current market price is obtained from the Department of Fisheries. In addition to this, the affected person will also receive compensation for the land used for fish cultivation.
- (ii) **Loss of standing crops:** The approved methodology for valuation of crops as per the agreed entitlement matrix in the 2013 RP is followed. The replacement cost is finalized and approved by the PVAC.

104. In sum, the approved methodology for valuation of fish and crops in the disclosed resettlement plan of 2013 is followed. Every effort is made being by the project through the INGO to support affected persons to re-establish their livelihoods, including training, and grants for investment in new/existing business/means of livelihood, and continuous counselling.

105. Those having permanent business loss without possibility of alternative business will get cash compensation equal to lost income for one year.

106. For those households with partial loss of agricultural land with land remaining additional financial supports/grants if land/crop compensation is insufficient for additional income-generating investments to maintain livelihood at BDT: 70,000 per household will be given.

107. Those incurring temporary business loss will be given cash compensation equal to the lost income during the business interruption based on tax record or registered wage or in its absence comparable rates of employment of the same type. INGO will provide continuous support to ensure sustained livelihood restoration. MDSC has supported PMU in the design of monitoring formats for livelihood restoration. A separate livelihood restoration study has been initiated by the project, enumerators have been trained to collect data using these formats. Internal and external monitoring of livelihood restoration by the project is under progress.

2. Assistance for Relocation

108. The project will provide transition allowance of 6 months of official minimum wage of the affected person's occupation (head of household).

109. All affected persons facing relocation impacts will be entitled to the following resettlement assistances to restart their business enterprises, under regular monitoring and supervision by the INGO, MDSC, and PMU.

- (i) Resettlement benefits for loss of business income equivalent to one year average (works out to an average of @ BDT 323,333/business in case of this RP);
- (ii) In addition, support to reconnect to utility services, shifting assistance and business re-construction/reestablishment grant is a transfer grant of BDT 15 per sq. feet and reconstruction grant is provided at BDT 20 per sq. feet to meet any transport/shifting/reconstruction costs involved in relocation of primary structures. For secondary structures, the allowances include a transfer grant of BDT 12.5 % of current market value (CMV) of structure and a reconstruction allowance of BDT 12.5 % of CMV of structures.

3. Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

110. The following categories of households' persons are recognized as vulnerable in the project of this section: female-headed, elderly-headed, landless, and BPL households. Out of 24 vulnerable households, 20 households will lose agriculture-based livelihoods. Those (20) households are losing agriculture-based livelihood, of them 12 (50%) will lose ≥ 10 percent of land-based assets. Out of the 38 non-titleholders, all are not landless but are titleholders who own properties elsewhere. There are only 7 who are landless and have been considered as vulnerable households. The vulnerable affected households will receive subsistence allowance of BDT 1625 per family member/month for 12 months and an additional benefit as vulnerability allowance. In addition to the compensation on asset losses due to project intervention, the vulnerable households and those affected households who have lost their total agriculture-based livelihoods will receive training on income generating activities and one-time grant at the rate of BDT 20,000 per household subject to receiving IGA training. They will also get job opportunity in project construction activities based on availability, skill and interest on priority basis. All the vulnerable affected households will receive livelihood training based on their choice and interest. The

households will be linked with local level microcredit institutions/ NGOs for financial and technical support of their IGA activities. The overall package of cash compensation, subsistence allowance, training, priority for construction jobs, facilitation of microcredit access and IGA is expected to support such households in improving their living standards.

4. Assistance to tenants

111. Tenants will get refund of the lease money of the remaining lease period (to be deducted from the owner) and will get shifting assistance.

C. Procedure for Compensation Payment to Titleholder Affected Persons

112. The procedure of compensation and assistance disbursement is as follows:

- (i) The resettlement plan implementing NGO prepares a personal file and entitlement card for each affected person.
- (ii) The INGO assists the affected households in opening bank accounts in their names.
- (iii) The INGO issues identity card with number, name, and photograph of the affected persons.
- (iv) The DWASA and INGO representatives jointly sign the Identity card and the photograph is verified by the concerned ward councilor / Union Parishad member or elite person.
- (v) The INGO assists DWASA in preparing payment debit vouchers as per affected persons file and Entitlement Card, and the DWASA disburses account payee cheques in a public place or at the office of the Ward Councilor / Union Parishad Chairman after issuing prior notice to the affected persons.
- (vi) The DWASA provides the affected persons a copy of the signed receipt of their compensation amount.
- (vii) After payment of compensation, affected persons are allowed to take away (salvaged) the trees, materials from their dismantled houses and shops, and no charges will be levied upon them for the same.
- (viii) Payment of compensation and benefits are made at least 1 (one) month prior to removal of the structures and trees from the RoW so that they get sufficient time to dismantle and remove all salvageable material for rebuilding of houses and re-establishment of businesses elsewhere.

D. Calculation of Replacement Value

113. The principles of valuation of acquired assets are as per ADB's SPS 2009 on Involuntary Resettlement. The policy states that all losses of the displaced persons have to be paid at full replacement value at the time of dispossession of the property acquired for the purpose of construction of the project area. The calculation of replacement costs determined based on (i) fair market value at the time of dispossession, (ii) transaction/legalization cost, (iii) transitional and restoration cost and (iv) other applicable allowances.

114. The calculation of unit value is done keeping in consideration the current market rate so as to meet the replacement value of the land and lost assets, etc. JVC and PVAC will review and determine the valuation of the affected/lost assets and INGO is responsible for conducting market

survey. The budget will be finalized based on PVAC fixed rate of assets. The present budget has been prepared based on market survey conducted by INGO.

1. Valuation by Deputy Commissioner

115. The market value of land has been determined by the Deputy Commissioner, Narayanganj District, by averaging the sale and purchase price of land for the preceding 12 months. The sales price has been collected for each type of land in the lowest land administrative unit called "Mouza". An average price has been fixed for each of *Mouza* considering each type of land. A 200% premium under ARIPA 2017 has been added to the land value for determining the CCL. District Forest and Fisheries Office, Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM) and Public Works Department (PWD) assisted the Deputy Commissioner in determining CCL for trees, fish, standing crops and structures respectively by adding a 100% premium under ARIPA 2017.

116. Price of land in Bangladesh varies substantially depending on productivity, commercial utility and proximity to urban centers and access to communications. The Deputy Commissioner determines *mouza*-wise price by "Land Category" which differs from *mouza* to *mouza*. The land types in the project area recognized by the Deputy Commissioner's office are:

- (i) Agricultural Land (*Nal*)
- (ii) Agricultural Land (High)
- (iii) Homestead/*Vita*
- (iv) Pond/Canal (*Khal*) and road

117. Those losing land will be provided with replacement value of land that includes titling at current market value assessed by the PVAC. Replacement value of all categories of land has been established through market survey where land transaction took place during the last one year.

2. Ensuring Replacement Value

118. ADBs SPS definition is followed in calculation of replacement cost. This includes compensation for land and physical assets are determined and paid to the displaced persons at full replacement value before the time of dispossession. Replacement value of land determined based on existing market value to the extent possible and adding the applicable transaction cost like stamp duty and other cost for title registration. Replacement cost includes market value, top-up, transaction allowance for Stamp Duty and registration cost at 10% of land value to landowners, for facilitating owners in purchasing alternative lands. In case of delayed payment due to legal issues, interest accrued is paid. Restorations costs are met, or the land is restored to original or improved condition. Micro-credit access is facilitated. Other applicable support is provided by the project through the INGO, such as in submission of papers and representations at the Deputy Commissioner's office, facilitation to receive entitlements that are directly provided by the project. The project facilitates the affected persons with additional financial support for permanent loss of agriculture-based livelihood, as follows: (a) The project will pay those losing partial agricultural land support at BDT 70,000/households to help reestablish loss of livelihoods. (b) Those who lose their total agricultural land, without having any alternative lands will be paid BDT 90,000/ household as organizational/logistical support to establish alternative income generation activity. In case of unanticipated construction-related impacts to agricultural land, the affected persons are paid compensation for crop loss and their lands are restored to the previous condition before the next cropping season.

119. Market value of standing crops determined at net market rates of Department of Agriculture Marketing. Market value of trees determined by Department of Forest according to methodologies depending on their timber and/or fruits values.

120. The Deputy Commissioner pays CCL for land and assets in the process of land acquisition. If the CCL is less than the replacement value determined by the executing agency, additional payment approved by the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) will be directly made to the affected household's equivalent to the differences between Replacement Value and CCL by the Executing Agency.

3. Property Valuation Advisory Committees (PVAC)

121. Given that compensation levels are often inadequate in reflecting Replacement Costs, it is the Property Valuation Advisory Committees (PVACs) that (i) provide guidance for the valuation of properties at Replacement Value and (ii) recommend the Replacement Value to the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) for approval. The Secretary, MLGRDC will authorized the formation of PVACs for each Upazila covered by the Project. The MLGRDC has formed Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) through a gazette notification. The PVAC Committee meeting is yet to be held.

122. The PVAC will have a representative from DWASA as the Convener, a representative from the INGO the Member Secretary. A property valuation survey will be conducted by the PVAC to determine the replacement value of land, crops and trees. The Deputy Commissioners office will record the the joint verification data to be used for payment of compensation and other benefits.

123. The determination of the unit rate of the affected structures by the PVAC will be based on information collected by INGO through interviewing different stakeholders such as imams, teachers, community leaders, traders, brokers, elected representatives of the local government, etc. using a structured questionnaire. A 100% premium under ARIPA 2017 will be added in caculaing compensation of structures loss based on the rate determined by PWD.

4. Joint Verification Committee (JVC)

124. The Joint Verification Committee (JVC) has provided guidance and assist DWASA in the process of verification and assessment of inventory of losses and eligible affected persons for compensation and assistance outside the compensation under the law. The formation of the JVC has been authorized by the Secretary, MLGRDC. The Joint Verification Committee (JVC) has already checked and verified the list of affected households prepared by the INGO and obtained signature of the affected households. A representative of the INGO was also present in the JVC as Member Secretary of the team.

5. Payment to Titleholder

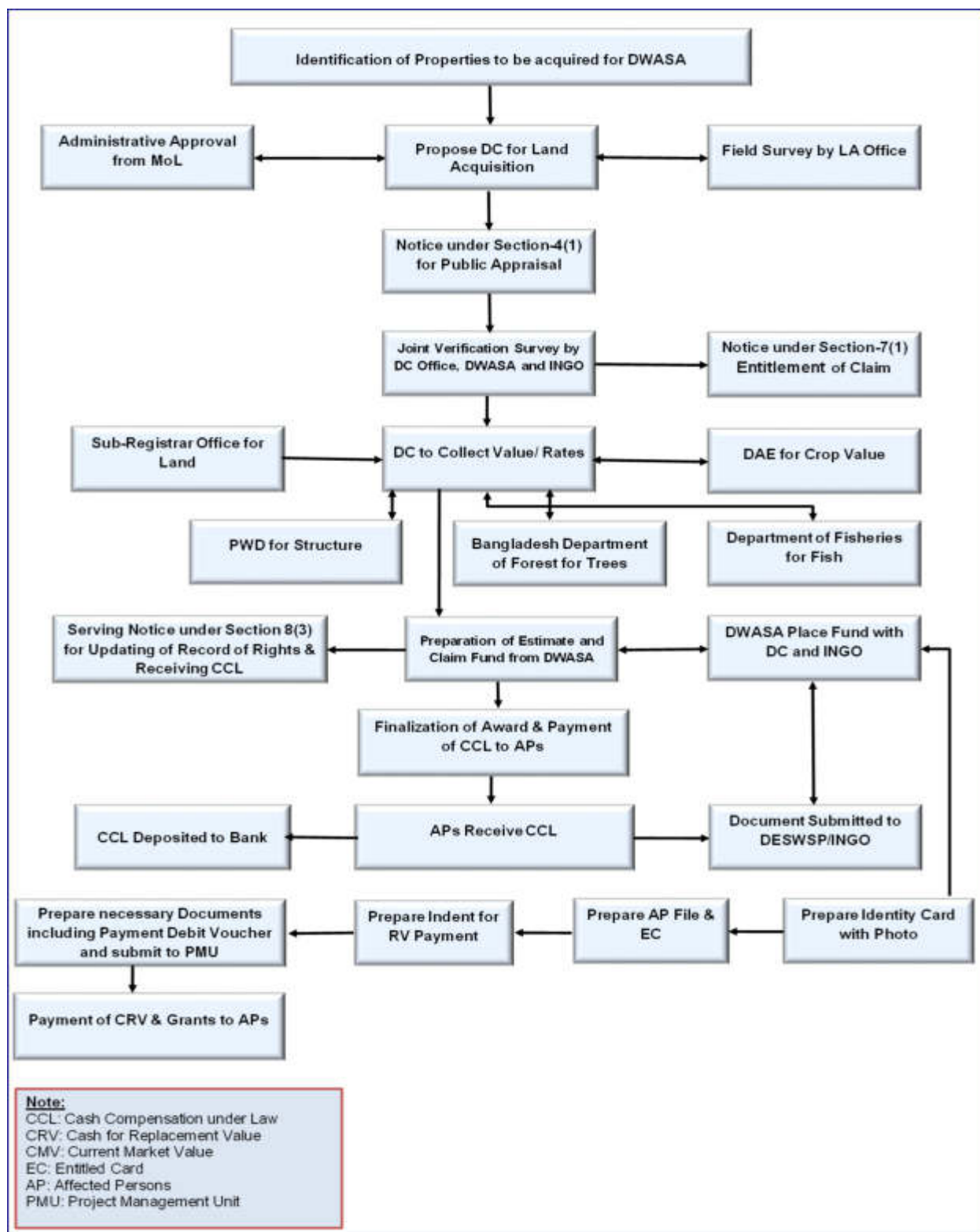
125. The steps for payment of compensation include:

- (i) The INGO prepares a personal file and entitlement card for each affected person.
- (ii) The INGO facilitates in opening bank accounts of all the affected households who did not have such accounts.
- (iii) INGO issues identity card with number, name, and photograph of the affected households.

- (iv) The identity card is jointly signed by the DWASA and INGO representatives and the photograph is verified by the concerned ward councilor / Union Parishad member or elite person
- (v) INGO assists the DWASA in preparing payment debit vouchers as per affected person and entitlement card files, and the DWASA disburses account payee cheque in a public place or the office of the Ward Councilor /Union Parishad Chairman after issuing prior notice to the affected household.
- (vi) INGO provides the affected persons copies of the signed receipts of their compensation amount. The compensation payment mechanism for title holders is given on **Figure 8**.

126. After payment of compensation, the households will be allowed to take away the trees, crops, fishstocks, and salvageable materials. No charges will be levied upon them for the same. Notice to the affected households will be issued by DWASA to take away the crops/fishstocks/tree/salvaged materials within 30 days from the date of payment. Payment of compensation and benefits will be made at least 1 month prior to the removal of the affected persons from the project area.

Figure 8: Compensation Payment Mechanism to Title Holder



IX. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT

A. Relocation of Affected Families

127. There are a total of 36 households will lose 27 business structures. All the affected households are losing primary business structures and of them 26 will self relocate. The displaced households will be provided with compensation and assistances for relocation of their business, productive assets and employment affected due to project intervention. The strategy for relocation of displaced households is as follows:

- (i) The displaced families will relocate on their own as the project has no provision to develop any resettlement site.
- (ii) During consultation meetings and FGDs the affected households expressed preference in favor of self-relocation.
- (iii) All affected households have the right to relocate their business structures in new place chosen by them with the compensation received.
- (iv) Those, who will be self-relocated will be notified by the executing authority prior to one-month of relocation after additional payment. Written consent on self relocation from them will be collected during the time of additional payment to make the land encumbrance free for project construction work.

B. Integration of Affected households with Host Population

128. Based on discussion with the affected households, majority of the affected households preferred to self-relocate within the existing neighborhood.

X. INCOME RESTORATION AND LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE

129. The project intervention will cause a loss of income livelihood opportunities both resources temporarily or permanently. Restoration of income and livelihood opportunities of those affected at the pre-project level is thus one of the most important tasks of resettlement plan implementation.

130. This resettlement plan has provision for interim support to alternative income generating scheme or enhancement of existing livelihood resources so that affected households can either continue their previous occupation or can start new venture or undertake an alternative occupation. The basic objective of income and livelihood restoration and rehabilitation measures is to restore the economic status of the affected households at least to the pre project levels or better.

A. Livelihood Impact and Risks

131. The project will cause a direct impact on the livelihood of those losing land. Out of the 191 affected households, 184 will lose a part of their livelihood base (land) and 7 are landless non-titleholders. Among the 191 affected households 24 households (including 7 landless non-titleholders) are vulnerable households. The 7 non-titleholders have multiple vulnerabilities: 3 are women headed households and 4 are BPL households. All the vulnerable households will be impacted due to livelihood loss.

132. Out of the total 191 households, there are 117 affected households facing significant loss (losing 10 percent and more of their productive assets). Out of the 117 households there are 91 titleholders facing significant $\geq 10\%$ loss of agriculture based livelihood assets (land) and 26 non-titleholders are losing their commercial establishments (full loss). Out of the 91 titleholders facing significant loss, 12 are vulnerable. The 26 non-titled users facing significant loss will be provided with one year business loss compensation, cost of structures, transfer grant, reconstruction grant, and electricity connection grant. Out of the 26 non- titled users facing full loss, only 7 have been considered as vulnerable. All non-titled users who are landless are identified as vulnerable, all the remaining non-titled users who own land/properties outside the project area and are in fact, titleholders – are not identified as vulnerable. All affected persons identified as vulnerable will be given vulnerability allowance, livelihood training and investment grant.

133. The total number of persons eligible for LIRP are 103 persons. There include 91 titleholders, and 7 non-titleholders under those facing significant loss; while among the affected persons facing non-significant loss, there are 5 vulnerable persons eligible for LIRP. The details of the vulnerable households are given in Table 10.1. Discussions have been held with the affected persons to identify their preferred options. The proposed activities were designed based on the following:

- (i) Need assessment of vulnerable households
- (ii) Design Income Generating Activities (IGA) training through:
 - (a) Consultation meetings;
 - (b) Focus Group discussion;
 - (c) Personal contact and community meetings;
 - (d) Exploring marketing facilities available for proposed businesses;
 - (e) Considering existing skill levels and experience in the proposed IGA;

- (f) Preference in getting employment in project activities.

Table 10.1: Vulnerable Category

Number of Affected households for LIRP	Total	%
1. Female Headed affected households (Including 3 landless non-titleholders)	15	62.50
2. Elderly Headed Households (≥65)	4	16.67
3. Below poverty line (BPL) includes 4 landless non-titleholders.	5	20.83
Total	24	100

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

B. Livelihood and Income Restoration Program (LIRP)

134. The provisions for Livelihood and Income Restoration Program focused on improvement or at least restoration of livelihood and income of all affected households. All affected households who lost their livelihood resources and source of income generation due to project intervention will be supported with cash allowances to supplement the lost income. This will enable them in the transitional period to sustain their previous sources of livelihood or taking alternative source. The comprehensive package of compensation and assistance, including training, continuous counselling, monitoring of status of affected persons weave together to provide sufficient support to rebuild lost livelihoods. The livelihood and income restoration measures include:

- (i) Compensation for land at full replacement cost prior to relocation;
- (ii) Compensation for structure at full replacement cost prior to relocation;
- (iii) Compensation for trees at current market rate before vacating land for construction;
- (iv) Compensation for standing crops before relocation;
- (v) Compensation for fish stock before relocation;
- (vi) Special allowances for supporting lost income and work days during the transitional period;
- (vii) Special assistance, appropriate to vulnerable groups such as women and poor house holds.
- (viii) In addition to applicable compensation and other allowances, affected households who belong to the vulnerable categories and those who lose agriculture-based livelihood totally will be provided with one-time special allowance (training grant) of BDT 20,000. (In addition to applicable compensation and other allowances)..
- (ix) The vulnerable and those facing full loss (≥50%) of their agriculture-based livelihoods (land) will be linked to local microcredit institutions/NGOs for financial and technical support.
- (x) The affected persons will get job in the construction site as per their skill and interest. The contact number and address of the affected persons will be provided by PMU to the contractor, to facilitate such enagement.

1. Intervention for Livelihood Restoration and Development

135. There is a two-fold approach for livelihood restoration and development, derived from the assessments and impact analysis that have been conducted based on household and community surveys and in consultation with the beneficiaries and communities. The first strategy will be short-term and in line with the mandate for LIRP to mitigate any adverse impacts of the project that will be limited and temporary for this project. The second strategy focuses on increasing income and livelihoods (mid- and long-term) in a sustainable manner through wage and self-employment integrated with human resource development, and exploring local, regional and national resources and linkages.

136. Temporary or short-term employment for non-skilled labor in construction or construction-related support activities (surveying, work in office setting, etc.) at the resettlement or project construction sites will be available. Local people whose livelihood is impacted by the project will get preference in jobs associated with the project construction. Semi and un-skilled jobs will be offered to the affected households with identity numbers on a preferential basis. Special attention will be paid to vulnerable during the implementation of the resettlement program, as they are at particular risk of becoming disadvantaged as a consequence of the resettlement. The project will provide opportunity for vulnerable to improve their socio-economic status. In this regard, the list of interested affected persons with their contact number will be provided to the Contractors by DWASA. INGO will consult and inform the affected persons and prepare the list, to facilitate such employment.

2. Livelihood Restoration Options

2.1 Preferred Occupation by Gender under Livelihood and Income Restoration Program

137. The livelihood restoration option is not only for vulnerable persons, it also includes persons losing equal to or more than 10 percent of their agriculture based land. In this section there are 91 affected persons who will lose equal to or more than 10 percent of their agriculture-based livelihood. As per ADBs SPS and Operational Manual those losing 10% or more of their livelihood assets (including land) are treated as significantly affected and require their livelihoods to be restored. Accordingly, this has been included in Table 10.2 and Table 10.3. Hence, those losing equal to or more than 10 percent of their agricultural land and those who are vulnerable will be eligible for livelihood training and a one-time training grant. Out of the 91 households facing significant loss, 12 households are also in the vulnerable category. The 12 vulnerable households are eligible for training, training grant and other eligible benefits as vulnerable. There are 26 non-titled users facing significant loss who will be provided with one year business loss compensation, cost of structures, transfer grant, reconstruction grant, and electricity connection grant. Out of the 26 non-titled users facing full loss, only 7 have been considered as vulnerable. All the non-titled users of government land will be eligible for assistance for business loss, shifting and reconstruction grant and those who are vulnerable (all non-titled users who are landless are identified as vulnerable, all the remaining non-titled users who own land/properties outside the project area and are in fact, titleholders – are not identified as vulnerable), will be given vulnerability allowance, livelihood training and investment grant. The total number of persons eligible for LIRP are 103 persons. These include the 91 titleholders and 7 non - titleholders under the significant loss category, and under the non-significant loss category, there are 5 vulnerable persons eligible for LIRP.

138. In response to the question on option of expected livelihood support for different occupations the vulnerable livelihoods, mentioned that they are interested in receiving skill

training on livestock rearing, poultry rearing, small trading and tailoring. Livestock rearing is the choice of the majority, as it is more profitable with less risk and all family members could be involved in the activities. The second highest choice is poultry. All the 103 households expressed interest in receiving the mentioned four skill trainings only. The preferred occupation by gender is given in **Table 10.2**. There are 24 vulnerable households identified for income generation training. All 103 households identified for IGA training (vulnerable and those facing significant loss) have stated their preference or choice of training.

Table 10.2: Preferred Occupation (Gender-disaggregated)

Occupation	Male			Female			Total	
	Affected House holds	Other Family Member	Sub Total	Affected Households	Other Family Member	Sub Total	Number	%
Livestock	8	12	20	8	5	13	33	32
Poultry	3	12	15	8	5	13	28	27
Small Trading	8	10	18	3	5	8	26	25
Tailoring	0	6	6	10	0	10	16	16
Total	19	40	59	29	21	44	103	100

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

2.2 Current Skill Levels Considered for Livelihood and Income Restoration Program

139. The survey results of the current skill level status are not based on modern technology in respect to: cow rearing, poultry rearing, small trading and tailoring. All the 103 households expressed that they need skill development training on preferred occupations. Skill assessments of surveyed households are given in the **Table 10.3**. Further updated training need assessment will be conducted just before enrolled in IGA training under LIRP.

Table 10.3: Current Skill Level

Occupation	No. of affected households	Current Skill Level of Affected households		
		Good	Average	Don't Know
Aged	4	0	2	2
Housewife	15	0	5	10
BPL	5	0	2	3
Significant loss of assets (Agricultural Land)	79	0	20	59
Total	103	0	9	15

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

2.3 Assessment of Livelihood Capital

140. During the FGDs, participants helped in identifying their livelihood capital assets in following five areas:

141. Human Capital:

- (i) Most of the people are aware about their health. Overall water and sanitation system is good. People are drinking safe water from either tube well or from the pipeline and are using sanitary latrines.
- (ii) Knowledge and skills about alternative or secondary livelihoods are underdeveloped.
- (iii) The young people have capacity to work and seem energetic and willing to take risks. Some of the healthy middle-aged persons also willing to take part in livelihood activities for their survival.

142. **Natural Capital:** There is one river (Balu River) close to Section 6 (at the starting point of the section). Water of this river remains contaminated through out the year. The river is used for transporting different types of goods (construction materials, food grains, vegetable, fish etc.). Besides, local people usually cross the river by using engine boats.

143. **Social Capital:** The affected persons have unity, trust and good relationship with each other. They have formal and informal groups and participate in decision making.

144. **Physical Capital:** The area, which is close to the capital city of Dhaka, has good communication facilities such as road, electricity, water supply, gas, internet connections, hospitals etc. Most of the roads are *pucca*. Vehicles are available. There are hospitals, Health Complex and Clinics very close to the community and they avail the services as and when required.

145. **Financial Capital:** As the area is close to Dhaka city, there is ample opportunities to access different financial institutions like BRAC (Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee), Association for Social Advancement (ASA), Bangladesh *Krishi Bank* along with other banks for micro-credit support, NGOs are available in the area. The survey revealed that very few affected households are involved in taking loan and savings program with the banks.

3. Training Plan

146. Based on the survey result, identified vulnerable and significant loss of assets (agricultural land) households want to be engaged in livestock, poultry rearing, small trading and tailoring for income generation. The vulnerable and significant loss of assets (agricultural land) households will require training and guidance on application of modern technology to regain or improve their livelihood. Out of 24 vulnerable households, 17 households will lose land, but their occupation is business/ small trade/ service etc. Amongst the 17 households there is only one household whose occupation is agriculture. There are 7 households who do not own any land and lose only their business. These 7 households are engaged in small trading. Out of 91 household losing $\geq 10\%$ agriculture-based livelihood (land), 12 households are in the vulnerable category. All these persons were consulted in April 2021. During the individual discussions, the option for training was an open-ended question. There were no specific lead questions. All the vulnerable affected persons and those facing significant loss of productive assets (agricultural land) preferred livestock, poultry rearing, small trading and tailoring training as these livelihoods were seen as appropriate and convenient to carry out within the house compounds and family members can easily support these activities. Besides, the project area is close to Dhaka city and there will be a good demand for poultry and livestock. The provision of training on the different LIRP activities has been placed as a key priority by the INGO as given in **Table 10.4**.

Table 10.4: Suggested Training for Vulnerable Affected Households

Training	Duration of the Course	Target (Nos. of affected households)	Major Training Contents	Proposed Training Schedule
Livestock Rearing	05 days	33	Efficient livestock rearing methods, including technological developments that can be incorporated into current cow rearing activities. Practical training and breed selection, feeding, housing, disease control etc. for cow. Training on income and expenditure.	January-March 2022
Poultry Rearing	05 days	28	Efficient poultry rearing methods, including technological developments that can be incorporated into current poultry rearing activities. Training on rearing different types of poultry. Practical training and breed selection, feeding, housing, disease control, etc. for chicken, duck, etc.	January-March 2022
Small Trading	05 days	26	Training on efficient small trading methods, including any technological developments that can be incorporated into current small trading related activities. Practical training and familiarization with marketing, and profitability and keeping daily accounts.	January-March 2022
Tailoring	05 days	16	Training will be based on practical class using the sewing machine. Training will include cutting and sewing of cloth for different local dresses; it will include training on embroidery, block printing, boutique, tie-dye and screen printing. Participants will be made familiar with operating sewing machine and different parts of sewing machine and usage. Will be acquainted with different necessary materials required in cloth making and on good marketing.	January-March 2022

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021.

C. Gender Consideration

147. Due attention will be paid to women headed households and female income earners in the project area, of the total 24 vulnerable households 15 were identified as female headed vulnerable households. The identified women headed affected households will get compensation and Livelihood and Income Restoration Program benefits as outlined.

1. Livelihood and Income Restoration Program (LIRP) Implementation Plan

148. This section identifies the roles and responsibilities of the key actors who will facilitate the implementation of the detailed LIRP. The currently proposed timetable for proposed activities, budgetary requirements, monitoring and reporting requirements is outlined in **Table 10.5**.

Table 10.5: Schedule for Proposed Activities under LIRP*

Sector	Activities	Scheduling (Proposed)	Comments
Training Activities	Provision of each training sessions per types of activity	January-March 2022	To assist and provide livelihood budget.
Assistance to re-establish business / enterprises	Assistance to the affected persons to re-establish their previous or new business	January-May 2022	To assist and provide livelihood budget.
Employment in construction site and construction-supported sector	Assistance to create employment opportunity for semi and un-skilled labor in construction site and construction-supported sector (example: surveying, work in office setting)	January-May 2022	To assist and support to engage with the construction work in Section 6.

Source: Survey from December 2020 to January 2021

*Note: The above schedule is subject to change, depending on the Covid-19 pandemic situation in the affected areas. Strict adherence to Covid-19 pandemic related protocols will be ensured during implementation of LIRP activities.

2. Budget for Training and LIRP Program

149. Training budget for livelihood restoration for affected persons has been provided separately in the INGO budget. The trainees will get BDT 20,000 as one-time grant for IGA, provided they receive the training.

XI. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

150. The costs for land acquisition and resettlement for the project has been estimated at the current market value for the year 2021 with necessary supplements for replacement value, dislocation allowances with assessed replacement value for the same year, and additional assistance for income and vulnerabilities as per the entitlement matrix. This budget is an estimate of financial outlays for meeting different expenditure categories assessed by the INGO through market survey during January 2021 for land, residential and commercial structures, trees and other assets, and includes 200 percent premium on land and 100 percent premium on other assets. The assessed current market value is reviewed and approved by the PVAC. These costs will be updated based on recommendations of the PVAC prior to resettlement plan implementation.

A. Budget and Financial Plan

151. Necessary fund needed for meeting compensations payment and other benefits will be provided by DWASA based on the financing plan agreed by the Government of Bangladesh and ADB. Funds for IGA training to the vulnerable households has been provided under LIRP to the INGO.

152. The total estimated budget for implementation of this Resettlement Plan is BDT: 750071494 (Seventy-Five Crore Seventy One Thousand Four Hundred and Ninety-Four) only, which is equivalent to USD 8824371. Estimated budget for this resettlement plan is given in **Table 11.1**.

Table 11.1: Detailed Budget

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Total Quantity	Quantity in Decimal / Sft/Rft/Nos.	Deputy Commissioner's Rate per Decimal/ Sft/Rft/Nos. (Including 200% Premium on land and 100% Premium on Other Assets)	CMV Rate in BDT Per Decimal/sft /nos.	Estimated Budget in BDT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8(Col 5*Col 7)
A	Compensation at Current Market Value for Land						
A.1	Compensation for Land Private Land						
	Agricultural land (Nall)	Decimal	480.7400	480.7400	813206.36	935187.32	449581951
	Homestead /Vita	Decimal	15.6500	15.6500	2898691.05	3333494.70	52169192
	Agricultural high land (Chala)	Decimal	29.2100	29.2100	1200157.76	1380181.43	40315100
	Pond	Decimal	16.9000	16.9000	741150.00	852322.50	14404250
	Sub- Total A.1	Decimal	542.50	542.50			556,470,493
A.2	Compensation for land (GoB Land						
	Agricultural land (Nall)	Decimal	0.0000	0.00	813206.36	813206.36	0
	Homestead /Vita	Decimal	0.0000	0.00	2898691.05	2898691.05	0
	Sub- Total A.2		0.0000	0.0000			0
	Sub-Total (A.1 to A.2)	Decimal	542.5000	542.5000			556,470,493
B	Other Resettlement Benefits for Land						
1	Dislocation allowance Stamp Duty and registration cost 10% for land owners to facilitate in purchasing alternative lands.	Amount	556,470,493	10%			55,647,049.25
2	Dislocation Allowance of Tk. 650 per Decimal for Agricultural Land.	Decimal	509.950	509.950		650	331,467.50
	Sub-Total						55,978,516.75
C	RV of Standing Fish Stock						
2	RV of Fish Stock	Acre	0.1690	16.90		2300	38,870.00
	Sub-Total						38,870.00

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Total Quantity	Quantity in Decimal / Sft/Rft/Nos.	Deputy Commissioner's Rate per Decimal/ Sft/Rft/Nos. (Including 200% Premium on land and 100% Premium on Other Assets)	CMV Rate in BDT Per Decimal/sft /nos.	Estimated Budget in BDT
D	Compensation for Structure						
D.1	Primary Structure						
	<i>Tin structure (4 chala/Roof)</i>	sft	385.00	385.00		526.85	202,837
	<i>Tin structure (2 chala/Roof)</i>	sft	320.00	320.00		489.97	156,790
	<i>Tin structure (1 chala/Roof)</i>	sft	2063.00	2063.00		454.48	937,592
	Kutchra	sft	78.00	78.00		232	18,096
	Thatched	sft	292.00	292.00		200	58,400
	Sub-Total D.1		3138	3138			1,373,716
D.2	Secondary Structure						
	<i>Pucca latrine (Nos.)</i>	No.	1	1		30000	30,000
	Boundary wall pucca (5") (rft)	rft	48	48		1100	52,800
	Sub-Total D.2						82,800
	Sub-Total (D.1+ to D.2)						1,456,516
E	Other Resettlement Benefits (Structure)						
E.1	Primary Structure						
	Transfer grant @ BDT 15/ sft	sft	3138	3138.00		15	47070
	Reconstruction grant @BDT 20/ sft	sft	3138	3138.00		20	62760
E.2	Secondary Structure						
	Transfer grant @ BDT 12.5% of CMV of structure	Amount	82800	82800.00		12.50%	10350
	Reconstruction grant @ BDT 12.5% of CMV of structure	Amount	82800	82800.00		12.50%	10350
	Sub-Total (E.1 to E.2)						130,530
F	Compensation for Trees						

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Total Quantity	Quantity in Decimal / Sft/Rft/Nos.	Deputy Commissioner's Rate per Decimal/ Sft/Rft/Nos. (Including 200% Premium on land and 100% Premium on Other Assets)	CMV Rate in BDT Per Decimal/sft /nos.	Estimated Budget in BDT
F.1	Fruit Bearing						
1	Big	Nos.		0	3975.54	3975.54	-
2	Medium	Nos.		50	1776.5	1776.5	88,825
3	Small	Nos.		24	953.22	953.22	22,877
	Sub-Total F.1			74			111,702
F.2	Timber Type						
1	Big	Nos.		45	3403.28	3403.28	153,148
2	Medium	Nos.		285	1622.82	1622.82	462,504
3	Small	Nos.		159	1024.44	1024.44	162,886
	Sub-Total F.2			489			778,537
F.3	Medicinal Plant						
1	Big	Nos.		20	3840	3840	76,800
2	Medium	Nos.		50	1240	1240	62,000
3	Small	Nos.		22	1125.58	1125.58	24,763
	Sub-Total F.3			92			163,563
F.4	Other Type of Tree						
1	Banana	Nos.		24	200	200	4,800
	Sub-Total F.4			24			4,800
	Sub-Total (F.1 to F.4)			679			1,058,602
G	Additional Resettlement Benefits for Trees						
	New tree plantation	Nos.		679		300.00	203,700
	Sub-Total						203,700
H	Resettlement Benefits for Business						

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Total Quantity	Quantity in Decimal / Sft/Rft/Nos.	Deputy Commissioner's Rate per Decimal/ Sft/Rft/Nos. (Including 200% Premium on land and 100% Premium on Other Assets)	CMV Rate in BDT Per Decimal/sft /nos.	Estimated Budget in BDT
1	Equivalent income of one year (average in BDT)	year		36		323,333	11640000.00
	Sub-Total						11,640,000
I	Resettlement Benefits for Wage Labors						
1	Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income @ TK. 400 x 180 Days	Nos.		42		72,000	3,024,000
	Sub-Total						3,024,000
J	Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable Households & those facing significant loss						
1	Vulnerability allowance (Subsistence Allowance of BDT 1625/memberof vulnerable family /month for 12 months)	Nos.		102		19,500	1,989,000
2	Livelihood and income restoration (vulnerable 24+significant loss of land 79)	Nos.		103		20,000	2,060,000
3	Transitional allowance (Relocation)	Nos.		26		72,000	1,872,000
	Sub-Total						5,921,000
K	Provision for Livelihood and Investment Grant for Loss of Agricultural Land						
1	Full loss of agricultural land without availability of alternativeLand.	Nos.		-		90,000	-
2	Partial loss of agricultural land with land remaining	Nos.		137		70,000	9,590,000
	Sub-Total						9,590,000
	Total (A-K)						645,512,227
L	Administrative Cost on all Land Acquisition, Compensation for Structure, Tree, Crops, and Fish Budget for Deputy Commissioner's (Compensation for Structure & Trees) for Deputy Commissioner's @ 7.5%			484,945,987	7.50%	7.50%	36,370,949

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit	Total Quantity	Quantity in Decimal / Sft/Rft/Nos.	Deputy Commissioner's Rate per Decimal/ Sft/Rft/Nos. (Including 200% Premium on land and 100% Premium on Other Assets)	CMV Rate in BDT Per Decimal/sft /nos.	Estimated Budget in BDT
	Sub Total (L)						36,370,949
	Total (A-L)						681,883,176
	Contingency @ 10% of the Total (A-L)						68,188,318
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)						750,071,494

Note: The Assessment Period is December 2020 to January 2021.

1. Replacement Value of land

153. ADB SPS, 2009 para 10, SR II defines 'replacement cost' as "calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable costs. The agreed entitlement matrix ensures adherence to this definition. Price of land in Bangladesh varies substantially depending on productivity, commercial utility and proximity to urban centers and access to communication. The Deputy Commissioner determines *mouza*-wise price by land category, and this differs from *mouza* to *mouza*. The land losers will be provided with replacement value of land that include titling at current market value assessed by the PVAC. Replacement value of all categories of land has been established through market survey where land transaction took place during the last one year. The rate is recent (2020-2021). The market survey was carried out by INGO in project area is in December 2020 to January 2021. About five individuals covering different cross sections of the community were interviewed in each *mouza* to collect land transaction price during last one year. **Table 11.2** provides the estimated costs for land based on the types of land and the market survey by the INGO in the project area. The replacement value of land is defined as the current market value (CMV) and the cost of land transfer for replacement land purchased with the equivalent amount of CMV. These rates will be reviewed and approved by the PVAC for project implementation.

Table 11.2: Budget for Replacement Cost of Land

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Quantity (in Decimal)	Deputy Commissioner's Rate per Decimal	CMV in BDT (per Decimal)	Estimated Budget (in BDT)
A	Compensation at Current Market Value for Land (in Decimal)				
A.1	Compensation for Land (in Decimal) Private Land				
	Agricultural land (<i>Nall</i>)	480.7400	813206.36	935187.32	449581951
	Homestead / <i>Vita</i>	15.6500	2898691.05	3333494.70	52169192
	Agricultural high land (Chala)	29.2100	1200157.76	1380181.43	40315100
	Pond	16.9000	741150.00	852322.50	14404250
	Sub- Total A.1	542.50			556,470,493
	Total Compensation for Land	542.5000			556,470,493

Note: The Assessment period is December 2020 to January 2021.

154. Other resettlement benefits for land losers include provision of 10% of total land value as stamp duty and registration cost and crops allowance of Tk. 650 per decimal of agricultural land. The Entitlement Matrix provides for compensation for standing crops at market value. The market value of crops has been collected from Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM). An estimate has been prepared based on quantity and market value of DAM for crops for 2018. According to DAM, net income per decimal in project area has been calculated at BDT 650. The rate will be reviewed and recommended by PVAC. Based on the PVAC recommended rate budget will be recomputed. **Table 11.3** provides the details of other resettlement benefits for land and crops.

Table 11.3: Other Resettlement Benefits for Land and Crops

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Quantity in Decimal	PVAC Rate in BDT Per Decimal	Estimated Budget in BDT
B	Other Resettlement Benefits for Land			
1	Transaction Allowance Stamp Duty and Registration Cost of 10% of land value to land owners for facilitating them in purchasing alternative lands.	556,470,493	10%	55,647,049
2	Crop allowance of Tk. 650 per decimal for agricultural land.	509.950	650.00	331,468
	Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for Land			55,978,517

Note: The Assessment period is December 2020 to January 2021.

2. Replacement Value of Fish Stock

155. The project also provides the replacement cost of fish stock as BDT 2300⁷. The rate of per decimal will be reviewed and approved by the PVAC. **Table 11.4** provides the details of the replacement value of fish stock.

Table 11.4: Replacement Value of Fish Stock

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Quantity in Decimal	PVAC Rate in BDT Per Decimal	Estimated Budget in BDT
C	Replacement Value of Fish Stock			
1	Replacement Value of Fish Stock	16.90	2,300 ⁷	38,870.00
	Total Compensation for Fish Stock			38,870.00

Note: The Assessment period is December 2020 to January 2021.

3. Replacement Value of Structures

156. Compensation for the affected structures, both primary and secondary has been calculated at replacement cost. Market value of structures has been collected from Public Works Department (PWD). The rate will be reviewed and recommended by PVAC. Based on the PVAC recommended rate, budget recomputation will be done. Rates of structures will be assessed through property valuation survey. **Tables 11.5** provides the estimated budget for affected structures.

Table 11.5: Replacement Value for Structures⁸

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Total Quantity	Unit	Rate per Unit (including 100% premium)	Estimated Budget in BDT
D	Compensation for Structure				
D.1	Primary Structure				
	<i>Tin structure (4 chala/Roof)</i>	385.00	(sft)	526.85	202,837

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Total Quantity	Unit	Rate per Unit (including 100% premium)	Estimated Budget in BDT
	Tin structure (2 chala/Roof)	320.00	(sft)	489.97	156,790
	Tin structure (1 chala/Roof)	2063.00	(sft)	454.48	937,592
	Kutchra	78.00	(sft)	232	18,096
	Thatched	292.00	(sft)	200	58,400
	Sub-Total D.1	3138			13,73,716
D.2	Secondary Structure				
	Pucca Latrine (Nos.)	1	nos.	20000	30,000
	Boundary Wall Pucca (5") (rft)	48	Rft	2500	52,800
	Sub-Total D.2				82,800
	Total Compensation for Structure (D.1+ to D.2)				1,456,516

Note: The Assessment period is December 2020 to January 2021.
Rate⁸ of structures collected by Public Works Department (PWD)

157. Budget estimates for Transfer Grant, Reconstruction Grants and Shifting Grants for primary and secondary structures, loss of utilities and loss shifting assistance is given in **Table 11.6**.

Table 11.6: Budget for Transfer Grant, Reconstruction Grants and Shifting Grants

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Total Quantity	Unit	Rate per Unit	Estimated Budget in BDT
E	Other Resettlement Benefits (Structure)				
E.1	Primary Structure				
	Transfer Grant @ BDT 15/ sft	3138	(sft)	15	47070
	Reconstruction Grant @BDT 20/ sft	3138	(sft)	20	62760
E.2	Secondary Structure				
	Transfer Grant @ BDT 12.5% of CMV of Structure	82800	(Amount)	12.50%	10350
	Reconstruction Grant @ BDT 12.5% of CMV of Structure	82800	(Amount)	12.50%	10350
	Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for Structure (E.1 to E.2)				130,530

Note: The Assessment period is December 2020 to January 2021.

4. Budget for Trees

158. A total of 679 trees were identified in project RoW during resurvey in (November-December 2020) by INGO, the owners of trees will be compensated for affected trees at the current market value assessed by INGO and will be approved by the PVAC. Estimated Current Market Value by Department of Forest (DoF) for trees and income from trees are presented in **Table 11.7**.

Table 11.7: Budget for Trees

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Total Quantity	Unit	Rate ^a per Unit (including 100% premium)	Estimated Budget in BDT
F	Compensation for Trees				
F.1	Fruit Bearing				
1	Big	0	Nos.	3975.54	-
2	Medium	50	Nos.	1776.5	88,825
3	Small	24	Nos.	953.22	22,877
	Sub-Total F.1	74			111,702
F.2	Timber Type				
1	Big	45	Nos.	3403.28	153,148
2	Medium	285	Nos.	1622.82	462,504
3	Small	159	Nos.	1024.44	162,886
	Sub-Total F.2	489	-	-	778,537
F.3	Medicinal Plant				
1	Big	20	Nos.	3840	76,800
2	Medium	50	(Nos.)	1240	62,000
3	Small	22	(Nos.)	1125.58	24,763
	Sub-Total F.3	92	-	-	163,563
F.4	Other Type of Tree				
1	Banana	24	(Nos.)	200	12,200
	Sub-Total F.4	24	Nos.		4,800
	Total of Trees (F.1 to F.4)	679			1,058,602

Note: The Assessment period is December 2020 to January 2021.

^aTrees rate collected by Department of Forestry (DoF).

159. The project provides additional assistance for new tree plantation at the rate of BDT 300 per tree. The details are provided in **Table 11.8**.

Table 11.8: Additional Resettlement Benefits for Trees

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Total Quantity	Unit	Rate per Unit	Estimated Budget in BDT
G	Additional Resettlement Benefits for Trees				
	New Tree Plantation	679	(Nos.)	300	203,700
	Total				203,700

Note: The Assessment period is December 2020 to January 2021.

160. Productivity of acquired land and market value of standing crops on acquired land has been assessed by Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM). However, an estimate has been prepared based on quantity and market rate of DAM for crops for 2016. According to DAM, net income per decimal in project area @ BDT 650 has been calculated according to Entitlement Matrix (Ref: Table 11.9).

Table 11.9: Estimated Cost for Crops

Sl. No.	Mouza	Amount of Land (Dec.)	Rate	Estimated Cost
G	Estimated Cost for Crops			
1	Boro Beraid	325.35	650	211,477.5
2	Chhoto Beraid	67	650	43,550
3	Satarkul	143	650	92,950
4	Vatara	25	650	16,250
Total		695.85	650	364,227.5

Note: The Assessment period is December 2020 to January 2021.

5. Business Restoration Grant

161. Those losing business will be provided an amount equivalent to 12 months lost income. Estimated cash grants to affected business is presented in **Table 11.10**.

Table 11.10: Business Restoration Grants (Transitional Allowance)

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Total Quantity	Unit	Rate per Unit	Estimated Budget in BDT
H	Resettlement Benefits (transitional allowance) for Business				
1	Equivalent Income of 1 Year (Average in BDT)	36	(Persons)	323,333	11,640,000
	Total Resettlement Benefits for Business				11,640,000

Note: The Assessment period is December 2020 to January 2021.

6. Estimated Transitional Allowance for Wage Loser

162. According to the census, there are 42 persons who have been identified as wage losers. The majority (20) of the wage losers work at nursery and out of remaining 22 wage labors 8 work at hotels, 6 at bamboo shops, and 3 persons at tea stalls in the project area. These persons will be provided with transitional allowance for their lost workdays. **Table 11.11** provides the details of assistance to be paid to them.

Table 11.11: Estimated Transitional Allowance for Wage Loss

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Total Quantity	Unit	Rate per Unit	Estimated Budget in BDT
I	Resettlement Benefits for Wage Labors				
1	Grant to Cover Temporary Loss of Regular Wage Income @ TK. 400 x 180 Days	42	(Nos.)	72,000	3,024,000
	Total Resettlement Benefits for Wage Labors				3,024,000

Note: The Assessment period is December 2020 to January 2021.

7. Assurances for Vulnerable Households

163. According to the Entitlement Matrix, a subsistence allowance of BDT 1625 per family/household member per month for one year will be provided. **Table 11.12** presents estimated budget of resettlement benefits for vulnerable households.

Table 11.12: Compensation for Vulnerable Households

c	Category of Loss	Total Quantity	Rate per Unit	Estimated Budget in BDT
J	Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable Households.			
1	Subsistence Allowance of BDT 1625/member/month for 12 months.	102 (No. of family members)	19,500	1,989,000
2	Livelihood and Income Restoration (24 vulnerable + significant loss of land 79)	103	20,000	20,60,000
3	Transitional Allowance (Relocation)	26	72,000	1,872,000
Total Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable Households				59,21,000

Note: The Assessment period is December 2020 to January 2021.

8. Livelihood and Investment Grant for Loss of Agriculture Land

164. Livelihood restoration and enhancement is a very critical task in resettlement plan implementation. Specific program design to improve, or at least restore livelihood means is one of the main objectives of the resettlement plan. In this section there are 137 households who will lose agricultural land and will be provided with additional support/grant of BDT 70,000 per household or micro credit access for livelihood. In this section there are no households who have lost their total agriculture land. This resettlement plan proposes a livelihood program budget to enhance their skill as well as for livelihood assistance. The indicative estimates are given in **Table 11.13**.

Table 11.13: Provision for Livelihood and Investment Grant for Agricultural Land

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Total Number of Households	Rate per Unit	Estimated Budget in BDT
K	Provision for Livelihood and Investment Grant for Loss of Agricultural Land			
1	Loss of Agricultural Land with remaining Land	137	70,000	9,590,000
Total		137		9,590,000

Note: The Assessment period is December 2020 to January 2021.

9. Provision for Administrative Cost

165. The estimated administrative cost budget at the rate of 7.5% calculated on cost of all types of land acquisition, structures, trees, crops and fish stocks will be paid by Deputy Commissioner's office. The budget information is given in **Table 11.14**.

Table 11.14: Provision for Administrative Cost on all Land Acquisition

Sl. No.	Category of Budget	Unit /Quantity in Amount	The rate in percent (%)	Estimated Budget in BDT
L	Administrative Cost on Land Acquisition, Compensation for Structure, Tree, Crops, and Fish Budget @ 7.5%	484,945,987	7.50%	36,370,949
Total Grant				36,370,949

Note: The Assessment period is December 2020 to January 2021.

10. Provision for Contingency

166. The contingency budget has been calculated at the rate of 10% on total costs to be paid by WASA in Section 6 has been provisioned for the cost of unforeseen impacts during the project implementation period. The contingency budget is given in **Table 11.15**.

Table 11.15: Provision for Contingency

Sl. No.	Category of Budget	Unit /Quantity in Amount	The rate in percent (%)	Estimated Budget (in BDT)
A-L	Contingency @ 10% of the Total	681,883,176	10%	68,188,176
Total				68,188,176

Note: The Assessment period is December 2020 to January 2021.

B. Approval of the Resettlement Budget

167. The INGO assists the Safeguard Implementation Unit (SIU) of PMU, DWASA to prepare final compensation payment budget covering all eligible loss and entitlements confirmed through determination of the market value by PVAC. Payment of additional compensation and resettlement benefits will be given subject to approval of concerned authority.

C. Management of Resettlement Fund

168. For payments of grants/resettlement assistance, DWASA will follow the procedures as provided by the Project Director's office. The Project Director will approve the administrative guideline/payment modality. Both DWASA and INGO will follow the administrative guideline after its approval from the Project Director.

169. The PMU, with the requisition of payments under the annual assessment from the CRO will place fund with the INGO account in installment as per the requisition made by the INGO. The administrative guidelines will contain details of the management aspects and monitoring mechanism. The Sub-Divisional Engineer (SDE), DWASA (authorized by Project Director) and authorized representative from INGO will sign the payment vouchers. The INGO will prepare all necessary documents and arrange payment of due compensations and benefits. The payment debit voucher will be in quadruplicate, of which one will be original with revenue stamp, and remaining 3 will be photocopies of the original one. The original one will be submitted to the PMU on a monthly basis by the INGO. The second copy will be retained by the INGO head office, and

remaining two will be kept with the INGO field office and CRO/ Project Director's office respectively.

XII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

170. DWASA under the MLGRDC is representing the Government of Bangladesh as the Executing Agency of the DESWSP. DWASA is responsible for undertaking all studies, design and construction of this project. In addition to the construction of the project, DWASA has engaged Development Organization of the Rural Poor (DORP) for the implementation of the resettlement plan as well as monitoring the resettlement plan implementation internally.

A. Institutional Arrangement

1. Project Director's Office

171. DWASA has established a Project Management Unit (PMU), headed by a Project Director (PD) who is responsible for the overall execution of the Project. The Project Director is also the Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) assisted and supported by two Deputy Project Directors (DPDs).

172. The project has appointed an experienced INGO, Development Organization of the Rural Poor (DORP) for the implementation of resettlement plan as well as internal monitoring the resettlement plan and development of a Livelihood and Income Restoration Program (LIRP) for the affected households.

2. Safeguard Implementation Unit

173. The Executing Agency (DWASA) implements the Resettlement Plan through setting a Safeguard Implementation Unit (SIU), headed by the Deputy Project Director (DPD)-1 with the status of Superintending Engineer under the PMU. The SIU under the Project Director accomplishes day-to-day activities pertaining to the resettlement/compensation issue and LIRP with the active support of the INGO. The DPD/Executive Engineer acts as the Convener of the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). Executive Engineer/Sub-Divisional Engineer is the Convener of the Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC). DWASA engaged an independent External Monitoring Agency (EMA) to carry out monitoring and evaluation of the project. This agency works in close coordination with the office of the CRO/Project Director, PMU, SIU, MDSC and INGO.

3. Responsibilities of the Project Director /CRO:

174. Overall resettlement and rehabilitation work;

- (i) Call and Chair regular coordination meeting between PMU, SIU, INGO, MDSC;
- (ii) Coordinate the implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation activities with Head Office and Field Office;
- (iii) Appoint INGO for implementation of resettlement plan and Monitoring and Evaluation consultant for monitoring and evaluation;
- (iv) Ensure conducting resettlement training program for Executing Authority staff for capacity building as well as field level INGO and partner agencies capacities;
- (v) Monitor monthly progress of resettlement plan implementation;
- (vi) Guide staff of DWASA, INGO and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) agency on policy related issues during implementation; and
- (vii) Ensure timely release of fund for Resettlement & Rehabilitation activities.

4. Formation of the SIU is as follows:

(i)	Deputy Project Director (DPD)-1	: Convener
(ii)	Executive Engineer, DESWSP, DWASA	: Member
(iii)	Representative from MDSC	: Member
(iv)	Safeguard Officer (Social & Gender) DESWSP, DWASA	: Member Secretary
(v)	Assistant Engineer, DESWSP, DWASA	: Member
(vi)	Representative from contractor	: Member
(vii)	Area Manager, INGO	: Member
(viii)	Representative from INGO, DESWSP, DWASA	: Member

175. In addition to the above due to the large-scale land acquisition and resettlement requirements under the project, DWASA will engage¹⁰ a (i) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Officer, (ii) Assistant Land Acquisition and Resettlement Officer, and (iii) Senior Surveyor cum Resettlement Coordinator, who will assist the PMU in various tasks in order to comply with ADB and government requirements on land acquisition and resettlement activities.

176. The Safeguard Officer (Social and Gender) in the SIU, assisted by the Resettlement Experts on the MDSC oversees the implementation of involuntary resettlement safeguards work under the project with support of qualified INGOs to implement the resettlement plans. The SIU oversees the following tasks relating to Resettlement Plan finalization and its implementation under the supervision of Deputy Project Director 1, DESWSP, DWASA.

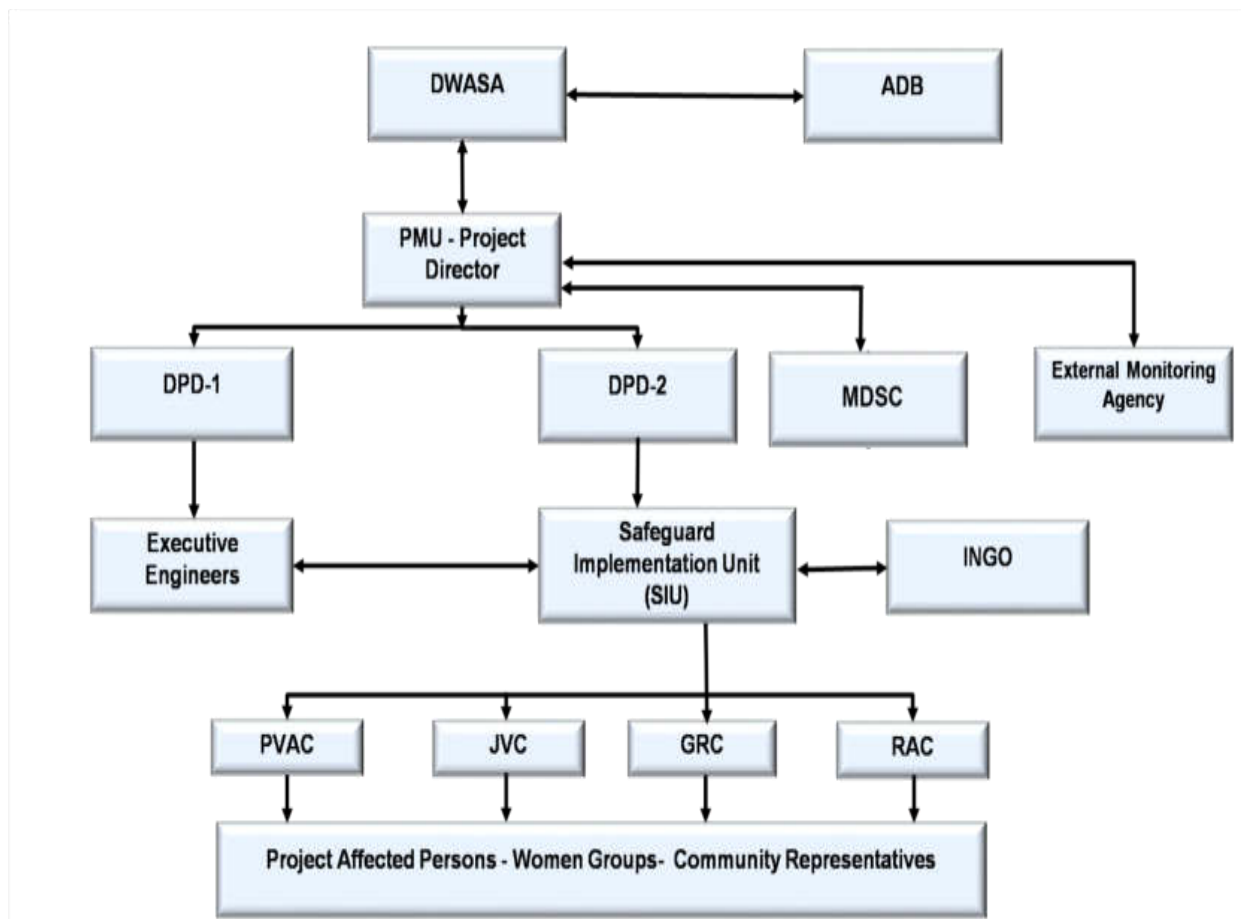
- (i) Update resettlement plans in accordance with ADB's safeguards Policy Statement (SPS, 2009) based on detailed designs and submitting to ADB for review, final approval, and disclosure prior to commencement to works;
- (ii) Monitor resettlement plan implementation and rehabilitation for displaced persons prior to and during construction;
- (iii) Conduct internal and external monitoring of the resettlement process to ensure smooth implementation;
- (iv) Monitor work of resettlement implementing NGO;
- (v) Ensure timely payments of compensation and other entitlements as per the resettlement plan are made before displacement occurs;
- (vi) Consolidate quarterly resettlement monitoring reports prepared by INGOs into semi-annual monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB;
- (vii) Address and record grievances through the Grievance Redress Mechanism in a timely manner, and taking quick corrective actions where necessary to facilitate the redressed of grievances in coordination with contractors, NGOs, and displaced persons;
- (viii) Engage in ongoing meaningful consultations with stakeholders and affected persons. Recruit independent external monitoring agency with the endorsement from ADB. EMA will collect all relevant documents from SIU. SIU will report to the Project Director regarding progress/observation/challenges etc. on a regular monthly basis. The concerned committee administers the stated Terms of References.

177. The SIU ensures the availability of necessary fund and timely compensation payment to the affected households after necessary scrutiny. The SIU is also responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the livelihood restoration program, which will be implemented by the NGO. The DPD (SIU) in charge of the compensation package management and reports to

the Project Director. He/she works in close coordination with the concerned field-based office and the INGO on the day-to-day activities of the resettlement plan implementation as well as prepare monthly and semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports.

178. The SIU and INGO executes valuation of the affected assets by the PVAC, monitor the progress of the resettlement plan implementation work and prepare regular Safeguard Monitoring Reports. The SIU ensures coordination between the concerned stakeholders with INGO, JVC, PVAC, GRC, RAC, and with the affected households. The objective of formation of PVAC is for quantification and valuation of affected assets while the GRC is responsible for resolution of disputes. The composition and formation of committees, mechanisms for quantification and valuation of assets, and grievance resolution promulgated in due course of time and in due process. The Institutional setup for the project is given in **Figure 12**:

Figure 12: Institutional Arrangements for Resettlement Plan Implementation



179. Responsibilities for resettlement plans preparation and implementation for the different tasks are given in **Table 12.1**.

Table 12.1: Institutional Responsibilities

Related Activities and Responsibilities	Responsibility
A. Finalization of Resettlement Plan	
Recruitment of Resettlement Plan Implementation NGO	PMU
Training and Capacity Building on Involuntary Resettlement	PMU-DORP-MDSC
Design and Reproduction of Resettlement Plan Information Materials	SIU-DORP
Disclosure and Public Consultations	SIU-DORP
Selection of Members and Establishment of Resettlement Advisory Committee	PMU
Design and Carry Out Joint Verification Survey	SIU-DORP
Market Survey on Prices of Affected Structures	DORP/PVAC
Establishment of Unit Prices	DORP-PVAC-PMU
Processing the Census Survey Data of Affected Households	DORP
Assessing affected households and Vulnerable affected households to be Relocated	DORP-SIU
Determination of Entitlements and Consultations with Individual affected households	SIU-DORP
Disclosure of Resettlement Plan to DWASA, affected households, and Concerned Stakeholders	PMU-SIU-DORP
Review and Concurrence of Final Resettlement Plan	ADB
Approval of Resettlement Plan	PMU-ADB
B. Resettlement Plan Implementation	
Preparation and Issuance of Identity Cards to affected households	DORP
Mobilization of GRC	PMU- SIU-DORP
Appointment of External Monitoring Agency (EMA)	PMU
Establishment of Internal Monitoring Unit/Team	PMU
Budget Approval for Compensation and Other Benefits	PMU
Release of Funds for Payment of Compensation/Resettlement Benefits	PMU
Payment of Compensation and Other Benefits	SIU-DORP
Filing and Resolution of Complaints of affected households	SIU-GRCs-DORP
Confirmation of “no Objection” for the Award of Civil Works Contract	ADB
Relocation and Livelihood Restoration Assistance	DORP-SIU
C. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting	
Internal Monitoring and Evaluation	PMU-SIU-DORP
External Monitoring and Evaluation	PMU- EMA
Biannual Safeguard Monitoring Report	PMU-SIU-MDSC

B. Organizational Set-Up

180. The institutional arrangement for the effective implementation of the Resettlement Plan includes the following Committees/organization.

1. Resettlement Plan Implementing NGO

181. The DWASA has engaged an experienced resettlement INGO for implementation of the resettlement plan. The INGO has been provided with clearly defined tasks of the Resettlement Plan implementation. The Terms of Reference for the INGO is given in **Appendix 10**. The work of the INGO includes updating resettlement plan, consultation/public information campaign for rapport building, issuance of identity cards, payment of eligible benefits to affected households/individuals, institutional development, skills training/management training, community awareness and empowerment, etc.

182. The INGO initially creates an identity number for each affected household as identified during the census and prepares an identity card for each affected household with a photograph. Photographs of the affected households are attested by the concerned Union Parishad Chairman/Ward Councilor, and subsequently pasted on the identity card. The Identity Card contains the holder's name, father's/husband's name, mother's name, age, education, identifiable marks, detailed address, details of quantity of losses, etc. The identity card issued by the DWASA has the joint signature of DWASA and INGO representatives and distributed among the affected households by the INGO.

183. The INGO assists the affected households in preparing documents and opening bank accounts in their name to receive compensation vouchers from the DWASA. The INGO forms focus groups with the affected people based on homogeneity and/or proximity and hold meetings on a regular basis to let them know about their right and entitlements, as prescribed in the resettlement plan.

184. The Executing Agency has formed a Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC) to involve the local communities and affected households in the implementation process. The INGO prepares affected household files based on quantity of losses, and entitlement cards (EC). The INGO submits Monthly Progress Reports to the PMU-SIU, mentioning the progress of activities. Upon fulfillment of criteria, i.e., submission of necessary documents to make a payment to the affected households, the INGO prepares necessary papers/documents for payment, and DWASA disburses the compensation vouchers/cheques to the affected households at a public place or the Union Parishad office in the presence of the Union Parishad Chairman, issuing prior notice to the concerned affected households.

2. Resettlement Management Committees

185. To arrive at a fair compensation sufficient to cover replacement value of the lost properties and assets, formation of a Joint Verification Committee (JVC) and a Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) is proposed for each district. For grievance redress a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) has been established. A Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC) has been formed to facilitate DWASA for timely relocation of affected persons from the project area and assist in the delivery of project resettlement benefits to the affected persons.

186. The revised gazette notification by MLGRDC for the formation of the 4 mentioned committees along with their Terms of Reference (ToR) was given on 27 November 2017. The Revised Gazette Notification is given in **Appendix 11**. The constitution and the key role of each of the committees are as follows:

3. Joint Verification Committee (JVC)

187. Members of JVC include:

- | | | |
|-------|--|--------------------|
| (i) | Executive Engineer, DESWSP, DWASA | : Convener |
| (ii) | Safeguard Officer (Social and Gender) DESWSP, DWASA. | : Member |
| (iii) | Representative of the Deputy Commissioner (Land Acquisition Officer) | : Member |
| (iv) | Representative of the Public Works Department (PWD) | : Member |
| (v) | Area Manager, INGO | : Member Secretary |

(vi) Representative from MDSC : Member

188. JVC is responsible for the following tasks:

- (i) Verify and assess physical assets, including structure, trees, crops, businesses, etc. to be affected on the project RoW.
- (ii) Make an Estimate on CCL (Cash Compensation under Law) of all assets to be affected as well as assets that are not falling under CCL and submit to Deputy Commissioner's office and PMU.
- (iii) Communicate and assist INGO for process the entitlements of the project-affected persons using JVC data as one of the determinants for valuation.

4. Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC)

189. Members of the PVAC include:

- (i) Deputy Project Director/Executive Engineer, DESWSP, DWASA : Convener
- (ii) Safeguard Officer (Social/Gender) DESWSP, DWASA : Member
- (iii) Representative of PWD : Member
- (iv) Representative of Forest Department : Member
- (v) Representative of Agriculture Department : Member
- (vi) Representative of Community Leader/Local Elite : Member
- (vii) Area Manager, INGO : Member Secretary
- (viii) Representative from MDSC : Member

190. The PVAC is responsible for:

- (i) The PVAC reviews the assessment made by the INGO based on the market value of the properties to be affected by the project as replacement cost after verification by the JVC.
- (ii) Communicate and assist INGO for process the entitlements of the project-affected persons using PVAC data as one of the determinants for building the estimate of the replacement value.
- (iii) PVAC may visit the site if necessary, for verifying any information.
- (iv) The committee use CCL (Cash Compensation under law), Current Market Value (CMV) assessed by the Deputy Commissioner's Office, PWD and INGO data in proposing Replacement Value of land, structures, common property resourced and other losses prior to recommending to PMU.
- (v) For recommending to PMU the committee take decisions at two-third majority basis.

5. Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

191. The details of the role and responsibilities of the GRC is given in **Chapter 5**. The GRC members include:

- (i) Deputy Project Director/Executive Engineer, DESWSP, DWASA : Convener
- (ii) Representative of Union Parishad Chairman/ Ward Councilor : Member

- (iii) Female Union Parishad Member : Member
- (iv) Representative of Displaced Person (Male/Female) : Member
- (v) Representative from INGO (Team Leader/Deputy Team Leader) : Member Secretary
- (vi) Representative from MDSC : Member

6. Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC)

192. The RAC members include:

- (i) Executive Engineer/Sub-Divisional Engineer, DESWSP, DWASA : Convener
- (ii) Representative of the Deputy Commissioner : Member
- (iii) Representative of Local Elite/ Union Parishad Chairman : Member
- (iv) Representative of affected organization (if any) : Member
- (v) Representative of Displaced person / Female Displaced Person : Member
- (vi) Area Manager, INGO : Member Secretary
- (vii) Representative from MDSC : Member

193. The RAC is responsible for:

- (i) The committees seek local inputs from the affected people and communities in the implementation process and assist DWASA in all matters related to resettlement.
- (ii) The RAC ensures local participation in the implementation of the resettlement plan.
- (iii) Assist INGO to process the entitlements of the project affected persons using the INGO data, which is verified and validated as one of the determinants.

C. Institutional Capacity Development Program

194. DWASA staff are being provided continuous training on dealing with social safeguard issues specific to the project. The SIU officers are provided with necessary training to understand the social safeguard requirements of the project based on ADB's SPS 2009 and GoB laws. The SIU / PMU officers are being trained through a series of programs.

195. DWASA with the support from the Resettlement Expert from MDSC has conducted training and capacity building program on resettlement plan design, implementation and monitoring for the PMU/SIU staff on issues concerning: (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition; (ii) public consultation and participation; (iii) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms; (iv) grievance redress; (v) monitoring of resettlement operation; and (vi) disclosure methods. Specific modules have been devised after assessing the capabilities of the target participants and the requirements of the project. Institutional capacity building programs involved training on social safeguards for the PMU/SIU/INGO/ PVAC/GRC/ RAC/JVC and the Contractors. **Table 12.2** gives an indicative outline of the training programs that can be carried out. The Resettlement Expert of MDSC facilitates the training programs.

Table 12.2: Indicative Training Programme

Sl. No.	Staff	Training Module
I	PMU / SIU staff	Orientation on ADB SPS and applicable Government of Bangladesh laws and policies; - Discussion on the Resettlement Framework; how to develop an Entitlement Matrix; Identification and assessment of social impacts; avoidance and mitigation measures; Resettlement Plan preparation; Socioeconomic and Census Survey; Preparation of land plans; Implementation Schedule; Compensation calculation; sharing of good practices; Consultation and disclosure are some of the topics to be covered
II	INGO, all the committees PVAC, RAC, JVC responsible for social safeguard/ resettlement activities, municipality representatives/ Union Parishad representatives and GRC members.	Measurement of structures; Valuation procedures; Resettlement site selection; Minimizing resettlement; preparation of Land Acquisition Plans, Disbursement method.; Shifting of CPRs; disclosure requirements, preparation of income restoration plans, preparation of micro plans; grievance redress process.
III	Monitoring Consultants Contractors/ Construction Supervision Consultants	Monitoring indicators, reporting requirements; preparation of Corrective Action Plans, Due Diligence Reports, Grievance redress process; consultation and disclosure processes.

196. From September 2017 to September 2020, the project arranged and provided in total 7 (seven) trainings on social safeguard topics with an aim to enhance the capacity of the staff of PMU, MDSC and executing agency in terms of implementing the project activities effectively and efficiently. The trainings enhanced resettlement skill in respect to land acquisition related process and procedures, setting plan, implementing livelihood and income restoration program. The trainings added value in the activities of monitoring and supervisory skills to the staff as well. The trainings designed and implemented are able to address the 'limited experience in dealing with social safeguard issues as required by the Project by DWASA staff.' The list of provided training is given in **Table 12.3**.

Table 12.3: List of capacity development training provided by the project

Sl. No.	Title of the Training	Duration	Date	Participants	Contents of the training
1.	Land Acquisition & Resettlement	2 days	16.09.2017 to 17.09.2017	PMU, DORP, MDSC	Concept of land acquisition plan (LAP) including steps of land acquisition, contents/structure of resettlement framework and resettlement plan, resettlement eligibility and entitlements- resettlement experience in Bangladesh, communication strategy, consultation and participation, necessity and importance at various stages of resettlement plan preparation and implementation, resettlement plan Implementation- tasks and

Sl. No.	Title of the Training	Duration	Date	Participant s	Contents of the training
					processes including relocation and income & livelihood restoration, etc.
2.	Refreshers Training On Land Acquisition & Resettlement	2 days	03.02.2018 to 08.02.2018	PMU, DORP, MDSC	Concept of Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017, steps of land acquisition, requirement of resettlement framework and resettlement plan, necessity of consultation meetings FGDs, formation of various committees (JVC, PVAC, GRC, RAC) and their role, steps to be followed in resettlement plan implementation, grievance redress mechanism, gender issues in resettlement, monitoring requirement & process, resettlement plan implementation– tasks and processes, entitled persons identification process (titled and non-titled affected persons), collection of Deputy Commissioner's cheques and preparation of CCL statement, etc.
3.	Developing Capacity on Resettlement Project Activities	3 days	14.05.2018 to 16.05.2018	Field Staff, DORP	Concept, objective and scope of resettlement and land acquisition process, explaining the work or role of JVS, SES, affected persons file, Entitlement Card, payment voucher, CCL, Award Book, resettlement plan implementation, Committee formation, issue of affected persons Identity Cards and payment of compensation, basis and context of Entitlement Matrix, preparation of calculation sheet, estimate of resettlement grant and budgeting, concept of MIS & database system, gender & development, monitoring & evaluation, livelihoods development, interpersonal communication skills and team building & personnel management, etc.

Sl. No.	Title of the Training	Duration	Date	Participant s	Contents of the training
4.	Policy Principles and Requirements of ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (Organized by ADB in DWASA Conference room)	1 day	04.011.2018	PMU, DORP, MDSC, Contractor	<p>Scope of application, safeguard policy, safeguard requirements</p> <p>2: involuntary resettlement , policy objectives, avoidance of impact, assessment of alternatives to minimize impact, involuntary resettlement impact mitigation, policy application – scope – triggers, eligible displaced persons – involuntary resettlement safeguard, basic involuntary resettlement principles, categorization, significant involuntary resettlement impacts, negotiated settlement/voluntary donation, involuntary resettlement impacts, grievance redress mechanism (GRM), ADB accountability mechanism, safeguard documentation, DDR or resettlement plan, components of DDR,</p> <p>safeguard requirements 3: indigenous people, safeguards compliance flowchart, preparation of social safeguards monitoring report, implementation requirements (institutional setup, updating of resettlement plan, corrective action plan, preparation of land plans, calculation of compensation, relocation, income restoration, NGO deployment, activities and required duration, consultation and participation).</p>
5.	Grievance Redress Mechanism	1 day	14.03.2020	GRC, PMU, DORP, MDSC	Objectives of the GRM, GRC to provide services, grievance redress process, filing a grievance/complaint with GRC, documentation of grievance cases, matters not to be considered by GRC, good practice in GRM, specimen public notice, etc.

Sl. No.	Title of the Training	Duration	Date	Participant s	Contents of the training
Online Training (due to COVID-19)					
6.	Land Acquisition Process as per Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017, Bangladesh	1 day	12.08.2020	PMU, DORP, MDSC	Overview of the land laws and regulations of Bangladesh, details of the ARIPA 2017, the process of preparation of the land acquisition Plan, land acquisition steps followed by Deputy Commissioner's office with evidences (Award Book, JVS field book, etc.) as per ARIPA 2017, etc.
7.	Relocation & Livelihood Restoration under Land Acquisition & Resettlement Management	1 day	03.09.2020	PMU, DORP, MDSC	Objectives of relocation plan, possible options for relocation, organization involved in relocation process, and livelihood restoration program, etc.

XIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

197. This project component, which is a part of Package 2, will be implemented over 66 months, from July 2018 to December 2023.⁷ The implementation of this section will be sectional. A continuous length of about 5 kms which includes GoB and Rajdhani Unnayan Kartipakhya (RAJUK) land will be handed over to the contractor by end of December 2021 after completion of payment to all the non-titleholders. The remaining length of 1 km. of pipeline to be laid on private land will be handed over to the contractor by January 2022. The executing agency, DWASA, will ensure that program activities are synchronized between the resettlement plan implementation activities and the project construction activities. DWASA will ensure that no physical or economic displacement of affected persons will occur until: (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each affected person; (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan are provided to the affected persons; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help affected persons improve, or at least restore their incomes and livelihoods. The resettlement plan implementation schedule is given in **Figure 6**.

⁷ The detailed design of this section was completed in 2018. Consultations, information dissemination activities have continued through 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.

XIV. MONITORING AND REPORTING

198. DWASA has established a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system in the office of the Project Director at the PMU office. Monitoring will be continued until the end of resettlement plan implementation.

A. Internal Monitoring

199. Internal monitoring is being undertaken by the PMU with assistance from the INGO. Internal monitoring ensures all resettlement activities are implemented according to the approved resettlement plan.

200. The DWASA field office and the INGO monitor daily operations resettlement and rehabilitation. The INGO collects appropriate data from the field and provide feedback to the PMU on progress of resettlement plan implementation and the day-to-day issues arising out of the process. The INGO prepares monthly/quarterly reports on the progress of resettlement plan implementation.

201. An automated MIS has been designed, developed and operated by the INGO, to monitor Implementation progress. The PMU safeguards officer prepares quarterly progress reports and submit to the Project Director.

202. Internal monitoring reports describes the progress of the implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions. These reports closely follow the involuntary resettlement monitoring indicators agreed at the time of resettlement plan approval.

B. External Monitoring

203. An External Monitoring Agency (EMA), an independent agency, with prior experience in resettlement and rehabilitation of development, has been engaged and fielded to carry out external M&E and reporting of the implementation of the resettlement plan. The EMA prepares semi-annual, annual monitoring reports and mid-term and final evaluation reports. EMA monitoring report will recommend necessary corrective actions to be taken to ensure time bound resettlement plan implementation. The scope of external monitoring covers compliance monitoring and social impact evaluation of resettlement plan implementation.

1. Approach and Methodology

204. The M&E approach is to identify and select a set of appropriate indicators and gathering information on them. The M&E process ensures participation of stakeholders, especially the affected persons, women and vulnerable groups. The process also uses different formal and informal surveys for impact analysis. M&E processes assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. The M&E consultants identifies lessons learnt from the project for developing future policies. Monitoring tools would include both quantitative and qualitative methods as follows:

- (i) **Sample household survey:** a baseline household survey of a representative sample (20% of affected households requiring relocation), disaggregated by sex and vulnerability to obtain information on the key indicators of entitlement delivery, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

- (ii) **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):** Consult with a range of stakeholder groups (local government, resettlement field staff, NGOs, community leaders and affected households including women and vulnerable groups).
- (iii) **Key Informant Interviews:** Consult individuals like local leaders, persons with special knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation.
- (iv) **Community Public Meetings:** Open public meetings at resettlement sites to elicit information about the performance of various resettlement activities.
- (v) **Structured Direct Observations:** Field observations on the status of resettlement implementation, plus individual or group interviews for cross checking purposes.
- (vi) **Informal surveys/interviews:** Informal surveys of affected households, host village, workers, resettlement staff, and INGO personnel using non-sampled methods.
- (vii) **In the case of special issues:** In-depth Case Studies of affected households and host populations from various social classes will be undertaken to assess the impact of resettlement.

205. Indicative monitoring activities in the preparatory and the implementation stages have been identified. **Table 14.1** lists out some of the key activities.

Table 14.1: Indicative Monitoring Activities

Stage	Activities
Preparatory Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct additional baseline survey, if required; - Consultations with different stakeholders; - Design, develop and operate automated MIS - Identify affected households and their numbers; - Identification of different categories of Affected households and entitlements of individuals; - Collection of sex disaggregated data and preferences of women; - Establish Inventory of Losses; - Valuation of different assets not covered by PVAC; - Budget delivery; - Information dissemination among the affected Persons; - Institutional capacity assessment;
Resettlement Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updating and getting approval of Resettlement Plan; - Taking photograph of affected persons and Issuance of Identity Cards; - Ascertain entitlements for affected persons; - Payments of resettlement benefits to affected households; - Relocate Affected households elsewhere after payment; - Preparation of affected person file and Entitlement Card; - Preparation of Indent (affected person payment list); - Opening bank account by the affected households; - Ensure additional payment and resettlement assistances; - Initiate complaints from aggrieved affected persons Review, Approval, and Actions;
Rehabilitation Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiation of livelihood restoration activities; - Identification of eligible affected persons; - provide skill development training under LIRP; - Disburse training grant money to affected persons to start or restart their IGA;

Stage	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist affected persons in involving in micro-credit institutions for financial and technical support; - Provisions for basic civic amenities and essential facilities in the host area; - Consultations; - Assistance to enhance the livelihood and quality of life

C. Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

206. The success of Resettlement Plan implementation depends on regular monitoring and evaluation through setting up indicators. Some of the indicators have been identified in **Table 14.2**.

Table 14.2: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Process Indicators	
Project Input, Public Participation and Monitoring (Monitoring Indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting up a resettlement plan implementation organization - Deployment of implementing agencies - Training of concerned staff - Census, inventory of losses, baseline socio-economic survey - Expenditure of implementing agencies - Procedure of identification of eligible affected householdss/persons - Procedure of determining loss and entitlements - Development of livelihood and income restoration program - Preparation of disclosure instruments - Disclosure and consultation events - Formation of JVC, GRC, PVAC and RAC - Grievance redresses procedures in place and functioning - Level of public awareness on Resettlement Plan policy and provisions cost of compensation collection by Affected households - Monitoring reports submitted
Output Indicators	
Delivery of Entitlements, Relocation and Rehabilitation (Monitoring Indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of households self-relocated in and around the areas - Number of households compensated and assisted - Number of businesses relocated in and around the areas - Number of affected persons purchased agricultural land - Amount of compensation disbursed - Amount of other benefits disbursed - Number of eligible persons identified and provided training on IGA - Number of vulnerable households assisted for re-location - Number of vulnerable households brought under livelihood program
Impact Indicators	
Longer Term Impact (Evaluation Indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in housing in another place - Changes in drinking water and sanitation - Changes in land holding - Changes in occupation - Changes in income and expenditure

Process Indicators	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pace of income against change in expenditure - Changes in attending health problems - Nutrition of women and children - Gender balance and women empowerment - Changes in vulnerable households and women headed households.

D. Reporting Requirements

207. The Deputy Project Director is responsible for supervision and implementation of this resettlement plan. He is responsible for the preparation of monthly progress reports on resettlement activities, which are submitted to the Project Director. INGO is responsible for keeping complete records of the implementation process (records of consultation, notification, and payments). The EMA submits Quarterly Report to the Project Director. The EMA reviews and determines whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standard have been restored/enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. Monitoring reports are submitted at regular interval as specified. An outline of a Social Safeguard Monitoring Report is given in Appendix 11. Corrective Action plan will be prepared, as necessary. **Table 14.3** provides details on the content and timing for various report associated with M&E. The outline of a Social Safeguards Monitoring Report is given in **Appendix 12**.

Table 14.3: Reporting Cycle/Frequency

Activity/Reporting	Contents	Timeline	Responsibility
Monthly Progress Report	Narrative as per Monitoring Plan format giving details on activity, results, issues affecting performance and variance if any and reason for the same and corrections recommended	To be submitted within 10 days of the following month	DORP
Quarterly Progress Report	Narrative as per Monitoring Plan format giving details on activity, results, issues affecting performance and variance if any and reason for the same and corrections recommended	To be submitted within 10 days of the following quarter	DORP
Bi-annual Review and Report	Progress, issues with regard to payments of compensation and other assistance, review of expenditure vs. budgeted amount by budget heads and sub heads recommendations	To be submitted within 30 days of end of every 6 th months	PMU/ Resettlement Expert
Final Report	Project achievement and impacts	To be submitted within 90 days of end of the Project	DORP/EMA

Appendix 1: Survey Questionnaire



**Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP)
Resettlement and Livelihood activities assist by DORP
Land, plants, deployment census/verification**

Question No

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1) Land owner, Infrastructure owner, occupier name:

Bengali:

English (Capital Letter):

2) **Mobile no:**

3) **Sex:** Code - (1) Male (2) Female (3) Transgender

4) **Father/Husband Name:**

5) **Mother's Name:**

6) **Age:**

7) **Religion:**

8) **Education:** Code: (1) 1 to 5 class (2) 6 to 8 class (3) 9 to SSC (4) HSC (5) Graduate (6) Illiterate

9) **Main Occupation:** Code: (1) House Worker/Retired (2) Business/Contractor (3) Grocery Shop, business (4) Bamboo Shop (Business) (5) TeaBusiness (6) Cloth ShopBusiness((7) Computer servicing center (8) Flexi load ShopBusiness (9) Tailoring business (10) Mechanic WorkshopBusiness (11) Fruit shop business((12) Vegetable ShopBusiness((13) SaloneBusiness (14) Stationery ShopBusiness (15) Fish Seller Business (16) Cake SellerB usiness (17) Cow Rearing Business(18) Goat Rearing (Business) (19) Cobbler Business (20) Service(GoB) (21) Service(non-GoB) (22) Abroad(23) Doctor (24) Engineer (25) Nurse (26) Paramedic (27) Teacher(non-GoB) (28) Teacher(GoB)(29) Professor(non-GoB) (30) Professor(GoB) (31) Employee (Industry,Garment,Construction, Transport, others) (32) Hand/Power Loom (Business) (33) Driver (34) Student (35) Unemployed (37) Agricultural Work (38) Agricultural Labour (39) Day Labour (40) Huckster 41. Swinging (Business) (42) Others-----

10) **Household Income from all sources (All HH members):**

11) Location: Area: Village/Road No.: Mouza:
 Union/ Ward: Upazila: District:

12) Household Income:

13) Demographic and economic Information

Sl. no.	Name	Sex	Relationship with the head of the family Head	Age	Occupation (Use code 10.)		Monthly Income (In BDT)		Total Monthly Income (Primary + Secondary)	Total Annual Income (In BDT)
					Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary		

14) Description of Proposed Land for Acquisition:

S L N o	Plot No	Tenure Status	Total Area (dec.)	L.A Case NO	Type of land (Size in decimal)					Acquired land (in decimal)	Area Other Land	Amount of CCL (BDT)
					Agriculture	Ditch	Homestead	Pond	Fallow			
Total												

15) Income from acquisition land:

Types of Land	Annual Income
Homesteads	
Agriculture	
Ditch	
Pond	

16) Information of Sharecroppers or Lease Holder or Wage Laborer

Name	Father's Name	Address	Plot No	Area of Proposed Land	Annual Income from the Land

17) Land Holding and Land Use Pattern (except DWASA land):

Type of Land	Own Land (in dec.)	Share cropping (in dec.)		Mortgage (in dec.)		Lease (in dec.)		*Net operated land (in dec.)	Approximate value of the land
		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out		
Homestead									
Cultivable land									
Commercial									
Orchard/Fruit trees									
Fallow land									
Vegetable garden									
Others (specify)									
Total									

18) Land Area and Crop Production:

Crop	2016		2016		2016/2017	
	Kharif 1 (March-June)		Kharif 2 (July-September)		Rabi (October-February)	
	Land Area (Dec.)	Production (kg)	Land Area (Dec.)	Production (kg)	Land Area (Dec.)	Production (kg)

19) Ownership of House:

Code: (1) Owner, (2) Renter, (3) Occupier (Non-Government) (4) Occupier (Government) (5) Not Applicable

20) Description of House/Structure owner

S L N o	Us e	Measurement (Feet)			Total Measu rement	Used Material				Structur e Categor y Code	Unit Cod e	Num bers of Roof	Present Condition
		Len gt h	Wid t h	No. of Flo or		Ro o f	Ce ll i n g	Wal l	Flo o r				

21) Description of the Structure of the Business Premises:

Self/ Rent	Number of Structure	Name of Business	Capital of Business (BDT)	Monthly income	Yearly income	Number of Employee (If)

22) Number of Employee (If)

Name	Father's name	Address	No of Month of Service	Monthly Income (Taka)	Yearly Income (Taka)

23) Secondary Structure

Code	Name of the structure	Type	Unit	Measurement/ Quantity
1	Sanitary Latrine		Sq.ft	
2	Tube-well		No.	
3	Pillar		No.	
4	Cable		RFT	
5	Other's			

24) Information of Affected Trees:

Name of Tree	Type	Quantity					Yearly Income (in BDT)
		Big	Medium	Small	Bamboo	Banana	

Type Code: 1) Food provider 2) Wood provider 3) Bamboo 4) Banana 5) Medicinal

25) Are you receive salary or grant from government? Answer:

Code (1) Freedom fighter allowance (2) Old age allowance (3) Maternity allowance (4) VGD allowance (5) No (6) others

26) Are you receive loan from Bank or another source?

Yes=1 No=2

27) if yes, then describe the present condition of loan:

SL No	Source of loan	Total amount of loan (taka)	Balance Loan (taka)	Interest rate (%)
1	Bank			
2	Krishi Bank /Special bank			
3	Grameen Bank			
4	NGO			
5	Lender			
6	Relative			
7	Society			
8	Agent			
9	Others (Please specify)			

**28) Name the (3) three main professions in the area have the opportunity? (Professions code)
Answer:****29) What are the Skills Need to sustain your Income after Resettlement?
Answer:**

(Professions code) Service-1, Day labour-2, House Worker -3, Tenant farmers-4, Rickshaw driver/ Van driver / Bullock cart driver-5, Boat man-6, Fisher man-7, Livestock-8, Poultry-9, Homestead Gardening-10, Small Business-11, Handcraft-12, Agriculture-13, Housewife-14, Others-15

30) What is the Current Need of the Profession? Answer:

Code: (1) Very good, (2) Good, (3) Average, (4) Do not know

31) Where do you sale your products (Acquisition & Others land)? Answer:

Code: (1) From Farm, (2) Home, (3) Local Market, (4) Upazila Market, (5) District Market (6) Not Applicable

**32) Do you have any savings?
(In hand/relatives/NGO's/Bank/other financial institution?)**

Yes No

32.1) If yes, please mention the source(s)'s name:

32.2) How much? BDT:

33) What DESWSP can do for your Income and livelihood Restoration? Please specify your proposed/ expected livelihood restoration activities:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

34) If you are not interested to do or unable to do then who among the HH members are willing to do? Please provide information mentioned in the following table:

34.1) Livelihood Restoration Activities Preferred

Name	Relationship with the head of the family Head	Sex	Age	Education	Present Occupation	Proposed Livelihood activities*	Previous experience in this Proposed Livelihood activities (Yes=1, No=2)	Training required for Proposed Livelihood activities (Yes=1, No=2)

* Put sl. nos. from the above

35) Is there work opportunity for female in your area? Yes No

35.1) If yes, please mention in Table 35.2:

35.2) Female employment opportunity

SL. No.	Name of Work	Type of Organization	Time frame (Hour)	Wage rate	Remarks
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					

36) is there any NGO/Social organization in your area? Yes No

36.1 If yes, are you involved? Yes No

36.2) If yes (involved) please provide the following information:

36.3) Information on NGO/Social Organization

SL. No.	Name of Organization	Type of Work	Type of training that they can provide.
1			
2			
3			
4			

37) Please mention the source(s) of water for domestic use

37.1) Source(s) of water for domestic use

SL No	Sources	Drinking	Cooking	Washing/ bathing
1	Tube well			
2	Pipeline Water Supply			
3	Rainwater Harvesting			
4	River/Canal			
5	Pond			
6	Others			

37.2) If displace, would you face any problem in this regard? Yes No

37.3) If yes, what is the way to resolve it? (Please mention):

38) What type of sanitary latrine do your household use?

Code t (1) Sanitary latrine (2) Pit latrine (3) Open place

38.1) If yes, would you face any problem if you are displaced? Yes No

38.2) If yes, what is the way to resolve it? (Please mention):

39) What is your cooking fuel source(s)? Please mark Tick: Gas Kerosene
Firewood others (Please mention)

40) What type of fuel do you use for lighting your household?

40.1) Please mention:

40.2) Would you be in problem in this regard in case of your displacement? Yes No

40.3) If yes, what is the way to solve it? Please mention:

41) Is there any medical/clinic in your area? Yes No

41.1) If yes, what are those? Please mention:

41.2) If yes, do you usually visit there? Yes No

41.3) If yes, would you face any difficulty to access your pre-used medical facilities in case of your displacement? Yes No

41.4) If yes, what is the way to solve? Please mention:

42) Do you use nearby educational institution(s) for your HH members? Yes No

42.1) If yes, would it be affected by your displacement? Yes No

42.2) If yes, what is the way to solve it? Please mention:

43) Do you use nearby religious institution(s) for your HH members? Yes No

43.1) would it be affected by your displacement? Yes No

43.2) If yes, what is the way to solve it? Please mention:

44) Is there any indigenous/aboriginal population in this area? Yes No

44.1) If yes, are they affected by the project? Yes No

Signature of affected person's

Full name of interviewer, Signature and date

Checked by- full name, signature and date

Full name of Area Manager, signature and date

Appendix 2: Details of Affected Persons/Households-

A. Titleholders

SI No.	Reference No	Name of Affected Person	Fathers' /Husbands' Name	Sex	Age	Household Member	Occupation	Monthly Income (Primary)	Total Land in decimal	Affected land in decimal	Percentage (%)	Mouza
1	4123452001	Nurul Hossain	Abdur Rahman	Male	62	5	Contractor	47000	23.00	0.74	3.22	Boro Beraid
2	4123452002	Kamrul Islam	Md. Taher Ali	Male	60	3	Contractor	60000	20.00	3.33	16.65	Boro Beraid
3	4123452003	Akram Uddin Miah	Late Nurul Islam	Male	46	2	Contractor	50000	6.87	1.87	27.22	Boro Beraid
4	4123452004	Abdul Ajjij	Late Nurmot Ali	Male	45	2	Contractor	40000	10.50	2.20	20.95	Boro Beraid
5	4123452005	Md. Mojibur Rahman	Hazi Abdur Rahman	Male	56	3	Contractor	40000	19.50	2.60	13.33	Boro Beraid
6	4123452006	Aminul Islam Molla	Late Akbor Molla	Male	37	1	Contractor	50000	17.41	5.25	30.16	Boro Beraid
7	4123452007	Abdullah Al Mamun	Haji Md. Momin Miah	Male	60	3	Contractor	30000	7.00	2.00	28.57	Boro Beraid
8	4123452008	Md. Miran Hossain	Late Mofij Uddin	Male	40	2	Contractor	30000	9.00	3.50	38.89	Boro Beraid
9	4123452009	Md. Alamgir	Late Jalal Uddin	Male	56	1	Contractor	40000	13.00	3.00	23.08	Boro Beraid
10	4123452010	Ohidul Islam Ohid	Md. Nur Miah	Male	47	3	Contractor	40000	10.00	2.40	24.00	Boro Beraid
11	4123452011	Salman M A Rahman	Late M A Rahman	Male	75	1	Contractor	20000	14.00	3.35	23.93	Boro Beraid
12	4123452012	Hazi Md. Rashidul Islam	Late Toraj Uddin	Male	55	2	Contractor	40000	9.00	2.10	23.33	Boro Beraid
13	4123452013	Md. Israfil Miah	Md. Idris Miah	Male	52	3	Driver	50000	19.00	3.00	15.79	Boro Beraid
14	4123452014	Md. Nasir Uddin	Md. Israfil Miah	Male	49	3	Contractor	70000	20.00	3.00	15.00	Boro Beraid
15	4123452015	Md. Jahangir Alam	Late Sirajul Islam	Male	57	2	Contractor	30000	11.00	1.00	9.09	Boro Beraid
16	4123452017	Md Sayfol Uddin	Late Afsor Uddin	Male	50	7	Carpenter	16000	73.20	13.00	17.76	Soto Beraid
17	4123452018	Md. Salauddin Kazi	Late Afsar Uddin	Male	60	3	Business	45000	46.00	8.70	18.91	Boro Beraid
18	4123452019	Jannatul Ferdous	Md. Jaman Miah	Male	23	3	Doctor	80000	19.50	7.00	35.90	Boro Beraid
19	4123452020	Md Jalal Uddin	Late Afsor Uddin	Male	70	7	Agricultural	32000	3414.72	18.10	0.53	Soto Beraid
20	4123452023	Md Badrul Kabir Khan	Gias Uddin Khan	Male	55	5	Contractor	20000	4.19	0.60	14.34	Boro Beraid
21	4123452024	Delwar Hossain	Shahadat Hossain	Male	58	3	Contractor	50000	18.00	1.50	8.33	Vatara
22	4123452025	Abdus Salam	Khakuri Bepari Shaikh Mohosin Ali	Male	53	3	Stationery shop	50000	13.00	1.00	7.69	Boro Beraid
23	4123452026	Md. Shariful Islam	Ali	Male	52	3	Contractor	70000	25.00	3.95	15.80	Boro Beraid

SI No.	Reference No	Name of Affected Person	Fathers' /Husbands' Name	Sex	Age	Household Member	Occupation	Monthly Income (Primary)	Total Land in decimal	Affected land in decimal	Percentage (%)	Mouza
24	4123452027	Md Manjur Kabir	Gias Uddin Khan	Male	61	3	Service	40000	9.00	0.60	6.67	Soto Beraid
25	4123452028	Syed Sahed Ujjaman	Late Syed Asadujaman	Male	49	4	Service	50000	12.55	1.75	13.94	Soto Beraid
26	4123452030	Md Lutfor Rahman	Md Younus Ali	Male	48	3	Contractor	140000	10.55	1.75	16.59	Soto Beraid
27	4123452031	S M Shamsul Haque Chawdhury	Late Jomot Ali	Male	55	5	Service	60000	13.55	1.74	12.84	Soto Beraid
28	4123452032	Md Ahidujaman	Late bojlor rahman	Male	45	5	Business	70000	13.55	1.75	12.92	Soto Beraid
29	4123452033	Md shahid ullah	Hazi egfaj uddin	Male	55	4	Contractor	20000	9.55	1.74	18.22	Soto Beraid
30	4123452034	Md. Yeasin miah	Md. Nasir ullah	Male	29	3	Nurse	45000	20.00	1.00	5.00	Boro Beraid
31	4123452036	Md. Abdul haque	Md. Billal bepari	Male	43	3	Contractor	50000	61.00	25.00	40.98	Boro Beraid
32	4123452037	Md nayon hossain	Iqbal jahan	Male	37	3	Mechanica I Shop	15000	17.85	1.95	10.92	Soto Beraid
33	4123452038	Alamgir hossain	Moslem	Male	35	4	Professor (non-gob)	25000	10.55	1.74	16.49	Soto Beraid
34	4123452039	Md. Salauddin bhuyan shahin	Md. Foyej uddin bhuyan	Male	42	3	Contractor	40000	13.00	1.25	9.62	Boro Beraid
35	4123452040	Md. Mahfujur rahman	Late rahmatullah	Male	42	1	Contractor	40000	44.00	6.20	14.09	Vatara
36	4123452041	Md saifur rahman	Abdul rahman	Male	44	3	Business	40000	15.00	0.50	3.33	Vatara
37	4123452042	M A Majed	Ajimuddin	Male	62	3	Contractor	40000	16.00	1.90	11.88	Boro Beraid
38	4123452043	Md. Shawkat Hossain	Md. Mojibur Rahman	Male	49	4	Contractor	45000	15.00	4.25	28.33	Boro Beraid
39	4123452044	Nazrul Islam	Abdul Motaleb	Male	58	4	Contractor	40000	17.00	6.25	36.76	Boro Beraid
40	4123452069	Yeaj Uddin	Fazlul Haque	Male	55	6	Doctor	27000	14.25	2.00	14.04	Boro Beraid
41	4123455501	Md Islam	Md Najir Miah	Male	32	4	Contractor	20000	26.50	1.90	7.17	Boro Beraid
42	4123455502	Samiul Haque	Late Nurul Hosain	Male	39	5	Contractor	80000	43.83	0.10	0.23	Soto Beraid
43	4123455503	Md Sakibul Hasan Bhuiyan	Md Shawkat Islam Bhuiyan	Male	20	3	Student	15500	15.66	3.34	21.33	Soto Beraid
44	4123455504	Md Anwarul Kabir Khan	Gias Uddin Khan	Male	52	5	Resturent Business	35000	6.16	0.60	9.74	Soto Beraid
45	4123455505	Humaun Kabir	Late Gias Uddin Khan	Male	60	3	Service	30000	4.46	0.60	13.45	Vatara
46	4123455506	Md Al Momin	Md Najir Hossain	Male	34	5	Contractor	25000	38.80	2.91	7.50	Soto Beraid
47	4123455507	Md Nazrul Islam	Hormot	Male	63	7	Retired	40000	16.50	1.90	11.52	Vatara
48	4123455508	Yeasin Miah	Late Md Nasir Ullah	Male	50	4	Contractor	15000	62.50	8.25	13.20	Vatara
49	4123455509	Nabi Hossain	Late Najir Miah	Male	31	4	Business	30000	28.83	2.93	10.16	Soto Beraid

SI No.	Reference No	Name of Affected Person	Fathers' /Husbands' Name	Sex	Age	Household Member	Occupation	Monthly Income (Primary)	Total Land in decimal	Affected land in decimal	Percentage (%)	Mouza
50	4123455510	Md Al Amin	Najir Hossain	Male	38	2	Furniture shop	26000	43.80	2.93	6.69	Soto Beraid
51	4123455511	Md Mahasin Kabir	Late Nobil Hossain	Male	52	4	Business	30000	356.76	32.25	9.04	Soto Beraid
52	4123455512	Md Sultan Bhuiyan	Late Abdul Goni Bhuiyan	Male	64	7	Business	40000	50.45	8.00	15.86	Soto Beraid
53	4123455513	Md Kamal Hossain	Iqbal Jahan	Male	45	3	Service	25000	27.50	10.25	37.27	Soto Beraid
54	4123455514	Md Mokter Hossain	Nurul Hossain	Male	45	5	Service	20000	43.83	0.42	0.96	Boro Beraid
55	4123455515	Akter Hossain	Late Nurul Hossain	Male	47	6	Contractor	30000	19.35	0.42	2.17	Soto Beraid
56	4123455516	Md Satter Hossain	Late Nurul Hossain	Male	40	4	Service	20000	19.07	0.43	2.26	Soto Beraid
57	4123455517	Anwar Hossain Monju	Late Sohorab Hossain	Male	35	1	Service	30000	15.69	3.33	21.22	Soto Beraid
58	4123455518	Md Kamrul Hasan	Late Israfil Bhuiyan	Male	40	5	Service	27000	13.22	2.25	17.02	Soto Beraid
59	4123455519	Mominul Bhuiyan	Israfil Bhuiyan	Male	36	6	Deed Writer	75000	14.82	2.35	15.86	Soto Beraid
60	4123455520	Md Abu Said	Johor Ali	Male	74	14	Land business	150000	172.00	4.50	2.62	Satarkul
61	4123455540	Mohammad Sumsuzzaman	Late Bosir Uddin	Male	43	5	Service	90000	22.00	2.70	12.27	Satarkul
62	4123462114	Najir Hossain	Abdus Salim	Male	53	5	Contractor	70000	25.00	5.00	20.00	Soto Beraid
63	4123462117	Nazrul Islam	Hurmat Ali	Male	47	5	Contractor	29000	27.00	5.00	18.52	Soto Beraid
64	4123462121	Ariful Islam	Late Mohammad Ali	Male	47	3	Contractor	30000	19.00	1.50	7.89	Soto Beraid
65	4123462122	Majut Ali	Samu Miah	Male	49	6	Contractor	30000	24.00	8.00	33.33	Soto Beraid
66	4123462124	Md. Sharif Al Mamun	Late Jasim Uddin	Male	60	4	Contractor	50000	28.00	0.45	1.61	Soto Beraid
67	4123462125	Md. Gias Uddin	Late Abyl Hasem	Male	52	6	Stationery shop	25000	34.00	0.70	2.06	Soto Beraid
68	4123472070	Md. Jahangir Alam	Aluk Miah	Male	32	6	Small Trade	34000	8.25	0.50	6.06	Satarkul
69	4123472071	Mohammad Shofiul Ajom	Late Hazi Altaf Miah	Male	48	4	Business	42000	5.00	0.50	10.00	Satarkul
70	4123472072	Bador Uddin	Hazi Ismail Bepari	Male	40	6	Service	26000	18.00	0.90	5.00	Satarkul
71	4123472073	Prodip Kumar Bosak	Monindrolal Bosak	Male	40	5	Stationery shop	30000	17.00	0.50	2.94	Satarkul
72	4123472074	Narayan Chandra Boshak	Monindralal Boshak	Male	35	3	Small Trade	15000	5.50	0.50	9.09	Satarkul
73	4123472075	Md. Ahsanullah	Hazi Md. Atik	Male	35	5	Service	30000	25.00	10.40	41.60	Satarkul
74	4123472076	Junayed Islam	Md. Nazrul Islam	Male	30	5	Business	25000	13.00	2.10	16.15	Satarkul
75	4123472077	Jobayer Islam	Md. Elias	Male	25	4	Service	25000	20.00	5.50	27.50	Satarkul

SI No.	Reference No	Name of Affected Person	Fathers' /Husbands' Name	Sex	Age	Household Member	Occupation	Monthly Income (Primary)	Total Land in decimal	Affected land in decimal	Percentage (%)	Mouza
76	4123472078	Md. Jakir Hossain	Md. Abdur Rahman	Male	40	5	Contractor	20000	22.75	7.00	30.77	Satarkul
77	4123472079	Hazi Abu Said	Late Johor Ali	Male	50	2	Contractor	100000	62.00	5.00	8.06	Satarkul
78	4123472080	Shaikh Abdullah	Shaikh Akbar Ali	Male	40	4	Business	70000	12.00	2.50	20.83	Satarkul
79	4123472081	Sheikh Romjan Ali	Late Shaikh Akber Ali	Male	45	4	Agricultural	20000	10.00	2.25	22.50	Satarkul
80	4123472082	Abul Kalam Ajad	Late Rafiz Uddin Mridha	Male	30	3	Business	15000	26.00	3.25	12.50	Satarkul
81	4123472083	Md. Abul Kalam	Md. Ramjan Ali	Male	40	5	Contractor	30000	11.00	2.00	18.18	Satarkul
82	4123472084	Shamim Akter	Late Shah Alam Chowdhuri	Male	45	5	Service	20000	6.00	0.50	8.33	Satarkul
83	4123472085	Md. Saifur Rahman	Late Siddkur Rahman	Male	35	5	Business	25000	6.00	0.50	8.33	Satarkul
84	4123472086	Mokhabul Islam Khusru	Nurul Anwar	Male	29	3	Service	27000	20.00	0.50	2.50	Satarkul
85	4123472087	Shegufta Mahmud	Kazi Ajhar Ali	Male	36	7	Business	25000	18.00	0.50	2.78	Satarkul
86	4123472088	Mohammad Abdul Awal	Md. Abdur Rajjak Miah	Male	33	6	Service	25000	17.00	0.50	2.94	Ududi
87	4123472089	Mohammad Ahsan Ullah	Md. Ali Ashraf	Male	28	3	Service	25000	14.00	0.50	3.57	Satarkul
88	4123472090	Malek Ahmed Abul Masrub	Late M. A Farukh Ahmed	Male	30	5	Contractor	25000	25.00	0.50	2.00	Satarkul
89	4123472091	Wahiuddin Mahmud	Kofil Uddin Mahmud	Male	25	5	Contractor	25000	15.00	0.50	3.33	Satarkul
90	4123472092	Mohammad Anwarul Haque Chowdhury	Hazi, Mohammad Mijanur Rahman Chowdhuri	Male	35	7	Contractor	35000	22.00	0.50	2.27	Satarkul
91	4123472111	SM Kamal	AZM Sanaulla	Male	40	6	Contractor	45000	24.00	3.75	15.63	Satarkul
92	4124482126	Nazrul Islam	Ishahak Khandokar	Male	49	4	Contractor	40000	8.00	1.30	16.25	Vatara
93	4124482127	Nurul Islam	Ishak Khandokar	Male	55	3	Contractor	30000	6.00	1.00	16.67	Vatara
94	4124482129	Tahshim Uddin	Isahak Khandokar	Male	60	3	Contractor	50000	10.00	1.20	12.00	Vatara
95	4124482136	Nasir Uddin	Hasen Uddin	Male	50	5	Contractor	20000	9.00	2.20	24.44	Vatara
96	4124482138	Bosir Uddin	Hasen Uddin	Male	55	3	Contractor	30000	8.25	1.00	12.12	Vatara
97	4223452029	Senora Begum	Dr. Abdussattar	Female	52	3	Nurse	70000	28.50	8.50	29.82	Boro Beraid
98	4223452045	Sufia Khatun	Taz Mohammad	Female	37	5	Service	35000	17.00	1.75	10.29	Boro Beraid
99	4223452047	Panora Begum	Khokon Mollah	Female	40	4	Housewife	30000	15.00	1.00	6.67	Soto Beraid
100	4223452048	Rojina Afroj	Md. Oyakil Uddin	Female	41	3	Contractor	80000	23.50	10.00	42.55	Boro Beraid
101	4223452049	Sufia Selim	Md Selim	Female	63	6	Housewife	95000	13.05	1.74	13.33	Vatara

SI No.	Reference No	Name of Affected Person	Fathers' /Husbands' Name	Sex	Age	Household Member	Occupation	Monthly Income (Primary)	Total Land in decimal	Affected land in decimal	Percentage (%)	Mouza
102	4223452050	Umme Sayma	Mahbubur Rahman	Female	32	3	Contractor	60000	13.00	1.50	11.54	Boro Beraid
103	4223452051	Mst. Halima Sharmin	Md. Moslem Arman	Female	47	3	Contractor	70000	18.00	6.00	33.33	Boro Beraid
104	4223452052	Latifa Begum	Shahadat Hossain	Female	59	3	Contractor	40000	17.00	2.50	14.71	Boro Beraid
105	4223452053	Mst. Bibi Jahara	Hazi, Abdul Aual	Female	57	3	Doctor	30000	12.00	1.00	8.33	Boro Beraid
106	4223452055	Meherun Nesa Begum	Late, Abdur Rauf	Female	45	2	Contractor	30000	10.00	2.25	22.50	Boro Beraid
107	4223452056	Fahmina Islam	Md. Taher Ali	Female	39	3	Service	40000	20.00	3.80	19.00	Boro Beraid
108	4223452057	Salina Sultana	Md. Harun Miah	Female	33	3	Professor (non-gob)	80000	10.00	4.00	40.00	Boro Beraid
109	4223452058	Tahmina Islam	Nur Alam Sabuj	Female	36	3	Service	90000	16.00	3.00	18.75	Boro Beraid
110	4223452068	Mst. Rafia Khatun	Taher Uddin	Female	35	4	Service	60000	61.00	2.50	4.10	Boro Beraid
111	4223455521	Sohana Miah	Shawkat Ujjaman	Female	23	3	Housewife	70000	17.64	6.33	35.88	Soto Beraid
112	4223455522	Sharmin Sultana	Md Jalal Uddin	Female	28	3	Housewife	20000	48.80	9.43	19.32	Boro Beraid
113	4223455523	Henora Begum	Abdur Satter	Female	48	8	Housewife	22000	42.50	10.25	24.12	Soto Beraid
114	4223455524	Nasima Khatun	Md Selim	Female	40	4	Housewife	30000	25.83	0.36	1.39	Boro Beraid
115	4223455525	Sultana Rajira	Late Nurul Hossain	Male	48	3	Teacher (non-gob)	58000	54.83	0.33	0.60	Boro Beraid
116	4223455526	Rebeka Ferdousi	Moin Uddin Ahmed	Female	39	4	Housewife	120000	15.55	1.74	11.19	Soto Beraid
117	4223455527	Rukeya Afroj	Md Johirul Ilam	Female	40	5	Housewife	30000	6.60	1.75	26.52	Soto Beraid
118	4223455528	Sumona Bhuiyan	Kaysar Ahmed	Female	28	5	Housewife	45000	11.22	2.25	20.05	Soto Beraid
119	4223455529	Hamida Sultana	Israfil Bhuiyan	Female	34	4	Housewife	50000	14.22	2.25	15.82	Soto Beraid
120	4223455530	Romana Bhuiyan	Late Israfil Bhuiyan	Female	28	2	Service	77000	12.22	2.25	18.41	Soto Beraid
121	4223462113	Tamanna Sultana Gini	Late Nazir Hossain	Female	40	3	Contractor	20000	12.00	3.60	30.00	Soto Beraid
122	4223462115	Shahana Rahmat Ullah	Said Ahmed Khan	Female	42	4	Imam	30000	48.00	1.30	2.71	Soto Beraid
123	4223462116	Putul Sultana	Late Najir Hossain	Female	38	5	Service	65000	10.00	2.50	25.00	Soto Beraid
124	4223462118	Mansura Rahmat Ullah	A. K. M Rahmat Ullah	Female	39	5	Service	45000	20.25	1.25	6.17	Soto Beraid
125	4223462119	Papia Hossain	Md. Najir Hossain	Female	42	5	Contractor	45000	10.25	2.50	24.39	Soto Beraid
126	4223462120	Mrs. Afroza	Late Afsar Uddin	Female	42	4	Contractor	20000	68.00	5.00	7.35	Soto Beraid
127	4223462123	Fahama Khan	Shakil Ahmed Khan	Female	32	5	Service	35000	27.00	6.20	22.96	Soto Beraid

SI No.	Reference No	Name of Affected Person	Fathers' /Husbands' Name	Sex	Age	Household Member	Occupation	Monthly Income (Primary)	Total Land in decimal	Affected land in decimal	Percentage (%)	Mouza
128	4223472093	Afroja Khanam	Anisujjaman	Female	50	5	Wage Employee	37000	19.00	2.60	13.68	Satarkul
129	4223472094	Farida Begum	Daliluddin Hawladar	Female	18	3	Student	25000	24.00	0.15	0.63	Satarkul
130	4223472095	Masuma Khatun	Nurul Islam	Female	17	3	Student	20000	14.00	0.10	0.71	Satarkul
131	4223472096	Mst. Fahmida Muktadir	A.F.M.I Muktadir	Female	47	5	Contractor	22500	18.50	3.00	16.22	Satarkul
132	4223472097	Mrs. Rohima Khatun	S.M Abu Mostofa	Female	42	5	Wage Employee	25000	8.00	1.00	12.50	Satarkul
133	4223472098	Ahida Begum	Shaikh Akber Ali	Female	65	3	Imam	27000	19.50	3.50	17.95	Satarkul
134	4223472099	Rukhsar Korim	Dr. Mohsin Jillur Korim	Female	41	5	Service	64700	4.00	0.50	12.50	Satarkul
135	4223472100	Rushnan Mortaja	Kazi Moinuddin	Female	28	4	Service	45000	14.00	0.50	3.57	Satarkul
136	4223472101	Omera Karim	Dr. Mohosin Jillur Karim	Female	40	4	Service	35000	7.00	0.50	7.14	Satarkul
137	4223472102	Najmun Nahar	Md. Jahirul Islam	Female	45	4	Service	35000	11.50	0.50	4.35	Satarkul
138	4223472103	Guloi Coyan Mahbub Unnia	Md. Alamgir Hossain	Female	32	3	Wage Employee	27000	4.50	0.50	11.11	Satarkul
139	4223472104	Khaleda Rowshan	Late Shaikh Akber Ali	Female	30	3	Service	28000	17.00	2.50	14.71	Satarkul
140	4223472105	Bedura Najnin	Arshadul Hassan	Female	25	4	Imam	15000	13.00	0.50	3.85	Satarkul
141	4223472106	Saima Masrub	Salek Ahmed Abul Masrur	Female	30	4	Imam	20000	31.00	0.50	1.61	Satarkul
142	4223472107	Najiba Hassan	Md. Najibur Rahman	Female	35	2	Imam	10000	18.00	0.50	2.78	Satarkul
143	4223472108	Nabiha Hassan	Obaydul Haque	Female	33	2	Imam	15000	24.00	0.50	2.08	Satarkul
144	4223472109	Nasima Khanom	Md. Abu Yousuf	Female	30	5	Imam	20000	19.00	0.50	2.63	Satarkul
145	4224480137	Nilufa Begum	Hasen Uddin	Female	40	3	Service	20000	9.50	2.20	23.16	Vatara
146	4224482128	Amena Khatun	Ishak Khandakar	Female	47	3	Service	30000	7.00	0.50	7.14	Vatara
147	4224482130	Nurjahan	Ishak Khandakar	Female	50	3	Service	15000	10.00	1.00	10.00	Vatara
148	4224482131	Tanjila Ferdousi	Late Bason Uddin	Female	32	3	Contractor	15000	10.00	1.80	18.00	Vatara
149	4224482132	Hosne Ara Begum	Bason Uddin	Female	54	4	Service	20000	9.00	1.00	11.11	Vatara
150	4224482133	Asma Begum	Late Bason Uddin	Female	39	4	Service	20000	9.00	1.00	11.11	Vatara
151	4224482134	Shukur Vanu	Hasen Uddin	Female	45	3	Service	10000	7.00	1.80	25.71	Vatara
152	4224482135	Jaytunnesa	Late Abdul Amin	Female	46	3	Service	15000	16.00	1.50	9.38	Vatara
153	4224482139	Momotaj Begum	Hasen Uddin	Female	52		Service	25000	10.00	1.80	18.00	Vatara

B. Non-Titleholders

SI No.	Reference No	Name of Affected Person's	Fathers' /Husbands Name	Sex	Age	HH Member	Occupation	Monthly Income (Primary)	Mouza	Remarks
1	5123452060	Md. Shahinur Islam	Late Helal Uddin	Male	44	5	Betel leaf/Cigarette shop	15000	Boro Beraid	Only Secondary structure
2	5123452061	Md. Akter Hossain	Late Soleman Bepari	Male	49	7	Small Trade	10000	Boro Beraid	
3	5123452062	Mohammad Shah Alam Siddqee	Mohammad Nur Miah	Male	39	5	Contractor	30000	Boro Beraid	Only Secondary structure
4	5123452066	Md. Mojibur Rahman	Shamsul Foraji	Male	50	6	Worker	50000	Boro Beraid	
5	5123452067	Mohammad Rashidul Islam	Late Toraj Uddin	Male	62	6	Contractor	28000	Boro Beraid	
6	5123452142	Md. Owasim	Late Afajjal	Male	35	6	Business	16000	Boro Beraid	
7	5124482063	Md. Haydar Ali	Late Abul Hossain	Male	60	6	Small Trade	24000	Said Nagar	
8	5124482140	Kobir Mia	Late Nurul Islam	Male	43	6	Small Trade	15000	Said Nagar	
9	5124482141	Md. Nazrul Islam	Montaz Uddin Bepari	Male	44	4	Small Trade	30000	Said Nagar	
10	5128595534	Md Emran Hossin	Shofi Uddin	Male	34	4	Selling of Brick, Sand, and Cement	25000	Vatara	
11	5128595535	Md. Gulam Mustafa Biswas	Muggul Ali Biswas	Male	57	2	Resturent Business	30000	Vatara	
12	5128595536	Md Asad	Shamsul Haque Hawladar	Male	35	4	Small Trade	20000	Vatara	
13	5128595537	Md Monir Hossain	Abdul Malek Patoari	Male	43	3	Shorthand Typist	15000	Vatara	
14	5128595538	Md Abdur Rahman	Atab Miah	Male	22	3	Shorthand Typist	20000	Vatara	
15	5128595539	Md Deluar	Late Bojjur Rahman	Male	30	3	Shorthand Typist	32000	Vatara	
16	5128595541	Motiur Rahman Shapon	Late Mohammad Ali	Male	63	5	Shorthand Typist	40000	Vatara	
17	5128595542	Md. Polash	Late Imtiaj Ali	Male	40	3	Business	18000	Vatara	
18	5128595543	Md Machabah Uddin (Miran)	Late Shofiur Rahman	Male	50	4	Shorthand Typist	12000	Vatara	
19	5128595544	Md Billal Hossain	Jomsed Ali	Male	62	5	Small Trade	12000	Vatara	
20	5128595545	Md Aiyub Hossen	Abdul Salam Bepari	Male	48	5	Nursery	30000	Vatara	
21	5128595546	Md Abul Kalam	Late Ajgor Ali	Male	58	4	Nursery	50000	Vatara	
22	5128595547	Md Jahidul Islam	Md Aynal Hossen	Male	36	5	Shorthand Typist	35000	Vatara	
23	5128595548	Md Abdur Rahman	Haji Md Ruhol Amin	Male	38	5	Small Trade	15000	Vatara	

SI No.	Reference No	Name of Affected Person's	Fathers' /Husbands Name	Sex	Age	HH Member	Occupation	Monthly Income (Primary)	Mouza	Remarks
24	5128595549	Md Kudrat Ali	Md Abul Kasem	Male	36	4	Shorthand Typist	35000	Vatara	
25	5128595550	Md Tajul Islam	Md Late Rohij Miah	Male	42	5	Business	35000	Vatara	
26	5128595551	Md Leat Miah	Late Nasir Uddin	Male	62	4	Grant from relative	8000	Satarkul	
27	5128595552	Mohammad Jahangir	Late Jakir Hossen	Male	36	4	Shorthand Typist	30000	Said Nagar	
28	5128595553	Abul Kalam Ajad	Late Ajahar Lai	Male	46	3	Shorthand Typist	26000	Vatara	
29	5128595554	Nadem Bandari	Abdul Kadir Bepari	Male	50	6	Small Trade	15000	Satarkul	
30	5128595555	Aubul Rohaman Shorkar	Late Md Abul Hasem Shorkar	Male	52	3	Selling of Brick, Sand, and Cement	70000	Vatara	
31	5128595556	Md Shakib	Md Alamgir	Male	21	5	Land business	27000	Satarkul	
32	5128595558	Abul Kalam Azad	Azhar Ali	Male	27	3	Resturent Business	40000	Hajjadi	
33	5223452065	Mst. Gole Nur	Md. Amir Hossain	Female	36	6	Small Trade	50000	Boro Beraid	
34	5224482064	Mst. Jeba	AKM Julfikar Ali	Female	38	4	Small Trade	15000	Said Nagar	
35	5228595531	Mst Kulsum Begum	Amin Uddin Mujomder	Female	37	4	Small Trade	14000	Vatara	
36	5228595532	Mst Bilkis Begum	Md Usman	Female	31	5	Resturent Business	40000	Vatara	
37	5228595533	Mst Rohima	Md Riaj Uddin	Female	37	5	Small Trade	11000	Vatara	
38	5228595557	Shafia Akter	Abu Bokkor Sidiq	Female	45	3	Dokan Vara (renting out of shop)	30000	Vatara	

Appendix 3: List of Wage Earners

SI no	Reference No	Name	Father's Name	Address	Type of service engaged in	Type of Wage/Employee	Duration of service (Month)	Monthly salary (TK)
1	5128595534	Shahjahan	Lal Miah	Vatara	Worker in construction materials shop	Unskilled	60	18,000
2	5128595534	Kausar	Kuddus Ali	Vatara	Worker in construction materials shop	Unskilled	24	13,000
3	5128595534	JewelL	SHafiuddin	Vatara	Worker in construction materials shop	Unskilled	12	13,000
4	5128595535	Md. Asik	Md. Julhas	Vatara	Restaurant help	Unskilled	24	10,000
5	5128595535	Md. Delwar Hossen	Md. Keramot Ali	Vatara	Restaurant help	Unskilled	24	12,000
6	5128595535	Shamsunnahar	H. ShahidulL	Vatara	Restaurant help	Unskilled	14	6,000
7	5128595535	Kamal Hossen	Asraf Sheikh	Vatara	Restaurant help	Unskilled	36	5,000
8	5128595535	Palash	Sharaf Ali	Vatara	Restaurant help	Unskilled	96	6,000
9	5128595536	Mahmuda	Siraj	Vatara	Tea Stall help	Unskilled	36	8,000
10	5128595537	Ujjal	Kalimuddin	East Vatara	Nursery Plantation help	Unskilled	24	9,000
11	5128595537	Abdul Khalek	Mojibar	East Vatara	Nursery Plantation help	Unskilled	48	8,000
12	5128595538	Sujan	Atab Miah	Vatara	Green Garden nursery helper	Unskilled	24	8,000
13	5128595538	Sohel	Atab Miah	Vatara	Green Garden nursery help	Unskilled	36	7,000
14	5128595541	Imran	Kasimuddin	Vatara	Nursery Plantation help	Unskilled	36	12,000
15	5128595541	Rubel	Bokul Miah	Vatara	Nursery Plantation help	Unskilled	60	18,000
16	5128595541	Najmul Hasan	Joynal Abedin	Vatara	Nursery Plantation help	Unskilled	48	10,000
17	5128595541	Riipon	Abdul Haque	Vatara	Nursery Plantation help	Unskilled	36	10,000
18	5128595543	Siam	Abul Kashem	Vatara	Nursery Plantation help	Unskilled	12	7,000
19	5128595544	Masuma	Haque Mohammed	Vatara	Tea Stall help	Unskilled	4	9,000
20	5128595545	Kalam	Khalek	Vatara	Nursery Plantation help	Unskilled	3	13,000
21	5128595545	Julhas	Abdul Jabbar	Vatara	Nursery Plantation help	Unskilled	4	13,000
22	5128595545	Rafique	Abir Hossen	Vatara	Nursery Plantation help	Unskilled	4	17,000
23	5128595546	Md. Joynal	Md. Soyod	Vatara	Bamboo Business help	Unskilled	5	18,000
24	5128595546	Md. Mohouddin	Motaleb Hossen	Vatara	Bamboo Business help	Unskilled	5	18,000
25	5128595546	Younus	Ali	Vatara	Bamboo Business help	Unskilled	3	15,000
26	5128595546	Horidas	Krishna Charan Das	Vatara	Bamboo Business help	Unskilled	4	15,000

SI no	Reference No	Name	Father's Name	Address	Type of service engaged in	Type of Wage/Employee	Duration of service (Month)	Monthly salary (TK)
27	5128595546	Md. Aminul Islam	Uporuddin Miah	Vatara	Bamboo Business help	Unskilled	3	12,000
28	5128595546	Md. Basar	Md. Abed Ali	Vatara	Bamboo Business help	Unskilled	5	17,000
29	5128595547	Mustak	Md. Hazrat Ali	Vatara	Nursery Plantation help	Unskilled	36	9,500
30	5128595549	Md. Aminul	Late, Azahar	Vatara	Nursery Plantation help	Unskilled	12	10,000
31	5128595549	Jahidul	Md. Kudrat Ali	Vatara	Nursery Plantation help	Unskilled	12	5,000
32	5128595550	Md. Monir	Md. Nasir	Vatara	Nursery Plantation help	Unskilled	24	15,000
33	5128595550	Md. Kasem	Abul Hashem	Vatara	Nursery Plantation help	Unskilled	36	15,000
34	5128595550	Md. Rasel	Md. Rezaul	Vatara	Nursery Plantation help	Unskilled	24	12,000
35	5128595552	Babul	-	Vatara	Nursery Plantation help	Unskilled	3	15,000
36	5128595555	Md. Kuddus	Md. Osman Gani	Vatara	Construction Materials help	Unskilled	60	10,000
37	5128595555	Rabiul	Nizamuddin	Vatara	Construction Materials shop help	Unskilled	60	10,000
38	5128595558	Abdul Latif	Akbar Ali	Vatara	Nursery Plantation help	Unskilled	15	12,000
39	5228595531	Maksud Rana	Abdul Khalek Bepari	Vatara	Tea Stall help	Unskilled	24	10,000
40	5228595532	Md. Malek	Late, Monjur Ali	Vatara	Hotel Business help	Unskilled	14	16,000
41	5228595532	Samu	Jahangir	Vatara	Hotel Business help	Unskilled	12	9,000
42	5228595532	Naymon	Abdur Rahman	Vatara	Hotel Business help	Unskilled	11	6,000

Appendix 4: List of affected non titleolder households-commercial structures to be relocated

SI No.	Reference No	Name of APs	Fathers' /Husband Name	Age	Occupation	Monthly Income (Primary)	Total Monthly Income	Mouza	Village
1	5123452061	Md. Akter Hossain	Late Soleman Bepari	49	Small Trader	10000	10000	Boro Beraid	Boro Beraid
2	5123452062	Md. Shah Alam	Mohammad Nur Miah	39	Contractor	30000	30000	Boro Beraid	Boro Beraid
3	5123452066	Md. Mojibur Rahman	Shamsul Foraji	50	Business	50000	50000	Boro Beraid	Boro Beraid
4	5123452067	Md. Rashidul Islam	Late Toraj Uddin	62	Contractor	28000	28000	Boro Beraid	Boro Beraid
5	5123452142	Md. Owasim	Late Afajjal	35	Mechanic	16000	16000	Boro Beraid	Boro Beraid
6	5124482063	Md. Haydar Ali	Late Abul Hossain	60	Small Trader	48000	48000	Said Nagar	Vatara
7	5124482140	Kobir Mia	Late Nurul Islam	43	Small Trader	30000	30000	Said Nagar	Vatara
8	5124482141	Md. Nazrul Islam	Montaz Uddin Bepari	44	Small Trader	30000	30000	Said Nagar	Vatara
9	5128595534	Md. Emran Hossain	Soholuddin	34	Business	25000	25000	Vatara	Vatara
10	5128595535	Md. Gulam Mustafa	Mugul Ali Biswas	57	Restaurant	30000	30000	Vatara	Vatara
11	5128595536	Md. Asad	Shamsul Haque Hawlader	35	Small Trade	20000	20000	Vatara	Vatara
12	5128595544	Md. Billal Hossain	Jomsed Ali	62	Small Trade	12000	12000	Vatara	Vatara
13	5128595546	Md. Abul Kalam	Late, Asgor Ali	58	Nursery	50000	50000	Vatara	Vatara
14	5128595547	Md. Jahidul Islam	Md. Aynal Hossain	36	Typist	35000	35000	Vatara	Vatara
15	5128595548	Md. Abdur Rahman	Haji Md. Ruhuluddin	38	Small Trade	15000	15000	Vatara	Vatara
16	5128595553	Abul Kalam Azad	Lae, Azahar Ali	46	Typist	26000	26000	Vatara	Vatara
17	5128595554	Nadem Beparri	Abdul Kader Bepari	50	Small Trade	15000	15000	Satarkul	Satarkul
18	5128595555	Abdur Rahman Sarker	Late Md. Abul Hashem	52	Business	70000	70000	Vatara	Vatara
19	5128595556	Md. Shakib	Md. Alamgir	21	Land business	27000	27000	Satarkul	Satarkul
20	5128595558	Abul Kalam Azad	Azahar Ali	27	Restaurant	40000	40000	Hajjadi	Vatara
21	5223452065	Mst. Gole Nur	Md. Amir Hossain	36	Small Trade	100000	100000	Boro Beraid	Boro Beraid
22	5224482064	Mst. Jeba	AKM Julfikar Ali	38	Small Trade	30000	30000	Said Nagar	Vatara
23	5228595531	Mst. Kulsum Begum	Aminuddin Mozumder	37	Small Trade	14000	14000	Vatara	Vatara
24	5228595532	Mst. Bilkis Begum	Md. Osman	31	Restaurant	40000	40000	Vatara	Vatara
25	5228595533	Mst Rahima Begum	Md. Riazuddin	37	Small Trade	11000	11000	Vatara	Vatara
26	5228595557	Shfia Akter	Abu Bakkar Siddique	45	Shop rent out	30000	30000	Vatara	Vatara

Appendix 5: List of Commercial non-titleholders

SI No.	Reference No	Name	Father's Name/Husband Name	Name of Business	Capital of Business (BDT)	Income from business (Monthly)	Mouza
1	5123452061	Md. Akter Hossain	Late Soleman Bepari	Tea Stall	1000000	120,000	Boro Beraid
2	5123452066	Md. Mojibur Rahman	Shamsul Foraji	Enterprise (Godi)	150000	50,000	Boro Beraid
3	5123452067	Md. Rashidul Islam	Late Toraj Uddin	Business of Bamboo	200000	23,000	Boro Beraid
4	5123452142	Md. Owasim	Late Afajjal	Confectionary Store	100000	16,000	Boro Beraid
5	5124482063	Md. Haydar Ali	Late Abul Hossain	Tea Stall	20000	15,000	Vatara
6	5124482140	Kobir Mia	Late Nurul Islam	Tea Stall	40000	15,000	Vatara
7	5124482141	Md. Nazrul Islam	Montaz Uddin Bepari	Tea Stall	18000	15,000	Vatara
8	5128595534	Md. Emran Hossen	Shafiuddin	Construction Materials	280000	25,000	Vatara
9	5128595535	Md. Golam Mustafa	Muggle Ali Biswas	Restaurant Business	200000	30,000	Vatara
10	5128595536	Md. Asad	Shamsul Haq Howlader	Tea Stall	70000	20,000	Vatara
11	5128595537	Md. Monir Hossen	Abdul Malek Patwari	Nursery Plantation	100000	15,000	Vatara
12	5128595538	Md. Abdur Rahman	Atab Miah	Green Garden	100000	20,000	Vatara
13	5128595539	Md. Delwar	Late, Bazlur Rahman	Nursery Plantation	150000	20,000	Vatara
14	5128595541	Motiur Rahman (Shapon)	Late, Mohammed Ali	Nursery Plantation	200000	40,000	Vatara
15	5128595542	Md. Polash	Late, Imtiaj Ali	Nursery Plantation	100000	10,000	Vatara
16	5128595543	Md. Mesbahuddin (Miron)	Late, Shafiur rahman	Nursery Plantation	350000	12,000	Vatara
17	5128595544	Md. Billal Hosen	Jomshed Ali	Tea Stall	130000	12,000	Vatara
18	5128595545	Md. Ayub Hossen	Abdus Salam Bepari	Nursery Plantation	150000	30,000	Vatara
19	5128595546	Md. Abul Kalam	Late, Asgor Ali	Business of bamboo	270000	50,000	Vatara
20	5128595547	Md. Jahidul Islam	Md. Aynal Hossen	Nursery Plantation	300000	35,000	Vatara
21	5128595548	Md. Abdur Rahman	Hazi Md. Ruhul Amin	Tea Stall	100000	15,000	Vatara
22	5128595549	Md. Kudrat Ali	Md. Abul Kashem	Nursery Plantation	250000	35,000	Vatara
23	5128595550	Md. Tajul Islam	Late, Md. Rahij Miah	Nursery Plantation	500000	35,000	Vatara
24	5128595551	Md. Leat Miah	Late, Nasiruddin	Nursery Plantation	85000	8,000	Chhoto Beraid
25	5128595552	Md. Jahangir	Late, Jakir Hossen	Nursery Plantation	800000	30,000	Vatara
26	5128595553	Abul Kalam Azad	Late, Azahar Ali	Nursery Plantation	450000	26,000	Vatara

SI No.	Reference No	Name	Father's Name/Husband Name	Name of Business	Capital of Business (BDT)	Income from business (Monthly)	Mouza
27	5128595554	Nadem Bhandari	Abdul Kader Bepari	Small Trade	150000	15,000	Satarkul
28	5128595555	Abdur Rahman Sarker	Abul Hashem Sarker	Construction Materials	600000	70,000	Vatara
29	5128595556	Md. Shakib	Md. Alamgir	Land business	1000000	27,000	Satarkul
30	5128595558	Abul Kalam Azad	Azahar Ali	Nursery Plantation	450000	40,000	Vatara
31	5223452065	Mst. Gole Nur	Md. Amir Hossain	General Store	35000	12,000	Boro Beraid
32	5224482064	Mst. Jeba	AKM Julfikar Ali	Tea Stall	20000	9,000	Vatara
33	5228595531	Mst. Kulsum Begum	Aminuddin Mojumder	Tea Stall	150000	14,000	Vatara
34	5228595532	Mst. Bilkis Begum	Md. Usman	Restaurant Business	100000	30,000	Vatara
35	5228595533	Mst. Rohima	Md. Riazuddin	Tea Stall	5000	11,000	Vatara
36	5228595557	Shafia Akter	Abu Bakkar Siddique	Small Trade	60000	20,000	Vatara

Appendix 6: List of Vulnerable Affected Persons

SL No	Reference No	Name of Affected Person	Name of HHH	Age	Sex	Main Occupation	Village	Mouza	Monthly Income (Primary)	Total Monthly Income	Type of Vulnerability	Total Land in decimal	Affected land in decimal	Percentage (%)	Remarks
1	4123452011	Salman M A Rahman	Salman M A Rahman	75	Male	Business	Boro Beraid	Boro Beraid	20000	20000	Elderly	14.00	3.35	23.93	
2	4123452020	Md Jalal Uddin	Md Jalal Uddin	70	Male	Farmer	Soto Beraid	Boro Beraid	32000	32000	Elderly	3414.72	18.10	0.53	
3	4123455512	Md Sultan Bhuiyan	Md Sultan Bhuiyan	64	Male	Business	Soto Beraid	Boro Beraid	40000	40000	Elderly	50.45	8.00	15.86	
4	4123455520	Md Abu Said	Md Abu Said	74	Male	Business	Satarkul	Satarkul	150000	150000	Elderly	172.00	4.50	2.62	
5	4223452052	Latifa Begum	Latifa Begum	59	Female	Business	Boro Beraid	Boro Beraid	40000	40000	Female headed household	17.00	2.50	14.71	
6	4223452053	Mst. Bibi Jahara	Mst. Bibi Jahara	57	Female	Service	Boro Beraid	Boro Beraid	30000	30000	Female headed household	12.00	1.00	8.33	
7	4223452055	Meherun Nesa Begum	Meherun Nesa Begum	45	Female	Business	Boro Beraid	Boro Beraid	30000	30000	Female headed household	10.00	2.25	22.50	
8	4223462113	Tamanna Sultana Gini	Tamanna Sultana Gini	40	Female	Business	Soto Beraid	Soto Beraid	20000	20000	Female headed household	12.00	3.60	30.00	
9	4223462119	Papia Hossain	Papia Hossain	42	Female	Business	Soto Beraid	Soto Beraid	45000	45000	Female headed household	10.25	2.50	24.39	
10	4223472098	Ahida Begum	Ahida Begum	65	Female	Homemaker	Satarkul	Satarkul	27000	27000	Female headed household	19.50	3.50	17.95	
11	4223472107	Najiba Hassan	Md. Najibur Rahman	40	Male	Business	Satarkul	Satarkul	10000	10000	BPL	18.00	0.50	2.78	
12	4224482130	Nurjahan	Nurjahan	50	Female	Service	Vatara	Vatara	15000	15000	Female headed household	10.00	1.00	10.00	
13	4224482131	Tanjila Ferdousi	Tanjila Ferdousi	32	Female	Business	Vatara	Vatara	15000	15000	Female headed household	10.00	1.80	18.00	
14	4224482132	Hosne Ara Begum	Hosne Ara Begum	54	Female	Service	Vatara	Vatara	20000	20000	Female headed household	9.00	1.00	11.11	
15	4224482133	Asma Begum	Asma Begum	39	Female	Service	Vatara	Vatara	20000	20000	Female headed household	9.00	1.00	11.11	
16	4224482134	Shukur Vanu	Shukur Vanu	45	Female	Service	Vatara	Vatara	10000	10000	Female headed household	7.00	1.80	25.71	

SL No	Reference No	Name of Affected Person	Name of HHH	Age	Sex	Main Occupation	Village	Mouza	Monthly Income (Primary)	Total Monthly Income	Type of Vulnerability	Total Land in decimal	Affected land in decimal	Percentage (%)	Remarks
17	4224482135	Jaytunnesa	Jaytunnesa	46	Female	Service	Vatara	Vatara	15000	15000	Female headed household	16.00	1.50	9.38	
18	5123452061	Md. Akter Hossain	Md. Akter Hossain	49	Male	Small Trade	Boro Beraid	Boro Beraid	10000	10000	BPL				Land less
19	5128595551	Md Leat Miah	Md Leat Miah	62	Male	Small Trade	Satarkul	Soto Beraid	8000	8000	BPL				Land less
20	5228595531	Mst Kulsum Begum	Mst Kulsum Begum	37	Female	Small Trade	Vatara	Vatara	14000	14000	Female headed household				Land less
21	5228595533	Mst Rohima	Mst Rohima Begum	37	Female	Small Trade	Vatara	Vatara	11000	11000	Female headed household				Land less
22	5228595557	Shafia Akter	Shafia Akter	51	Female	Small Trade	Vatara	Vatara	30000	30000	Female headed household				Land less
23	5128595543	Md Machabahu Uddin (Miran)	Md Machabahu Uddin (Miran)	50	Male	Shorthand typist	Vatara	Vatara	12000	12000	BPL				Land less
24	5128595544	Md Billal Hossain	Md Billal Hossain	62	Male	Small Trade	Vatara	Vatara	12000	12000	BPL				Land less

Appendix 6.1: List of persons facing significant loss of livelihood

Sl. No.	Reference No	Name	Father's Name	Name of Village	Total Agricultural Land	Agricultural Land (Affected)	Percentage (%)
1	4123472071	Mohammad Shofiul Ajom	Late Hazi Altaf Miah	Satarkul	5.00	0.50	10.00
2	4224482130	Nurjahan (V)	Ishak Khandakar	Vatara	10.00	1.00	10.00
3	4123455509	Nabi Hossain	Late Najir Miah	Chhoto Beraid	28.83	2.93	10.16
4	4223452045	Sufia Khatun	Taz Mohammad	Boro Beraid	17.00	1.75	10.29
5	4123452037	Md Nayon Hossain	Iqbal Jahan	Chhoto Beraid	17.85	1.95	10.92
6	4223472103	Guloi Coyan Mahbub Unnia	Md. Alamgir Hossain	Satarkul	4.50	0.50	11.11
7	4224482132	Hosne Ara Begum (V)	Bason Uddin	Vatara	9.00	1.00	11.11
8	4224482133	Asma Begum (V)	Late Bason Uddin	Vatara	9.00	1.00	11.11
9	4223455526	Rebeka Ferdousi	Moin Uddin Ahmed	Chhoto Beraid	15.55	1.74	11.19
10	4123455507	Md Nazrul Islam	Hormot	Vatara	16.50	1.90	11.52
11	4123452042	M A Majed	Ajimuddin	Boro Beraid	16.00	1.90	11.88
12	4124482129	Tahshim Uddin	Isahak Khandokar	Vatara	10.00	1.20	12.00
13	4124482138	Bosir Uddin	Hasen Uddin	Vatara	8.25	1.00	12.12
14	4123472082	Abul Kalam Ajad	Late Rafiz Uddin Mridha	Satarkul	26.00	3.25	12.50
15	4223472097	Mrs. Rohima Khatun	S.M Abu Mostofa	Satarkul	8.00	1.00	12.50
16	4223472099	Rukhsar Korim	Dr. Mohsin Jillur Korim	Satarkul	4.00	0.50	12.50
17	4123452031	S M Shamsul Haque Chawdhury	Late Jomot Ali	Chhoto Beraid	13.55	1.74	12.84
18	4123452032	Md Ahidujjaman	Late Bojgur Rahman	Chhoto Beraid	13.55	1.75	12.92
19	4123455508	Yeasin Miah	Late Md Nasir Ullah	Vatara	62.50	8.25	13.20
20	4123452005	Md. Mojibur Rahman	Hazi Abdur Rahman	Boro Beraid	19.50	2.60	13.33
21	4223452049	Sufia Selim	Md Selim	Vatara	13.05	1.74	13.33
22	4123455505	Humaun Kabir	Late Gias Uddin Khan	Vatara	4.46	0.60	13.45
23	4123452028	Syed Sahed Ujjaman	Late Syed Asadujaman	Chhoto Beraid	12.55	1.75	13.94
24	4123452069	Yeaj Uddin	Fazlul Haque	Boro Beraid	14.25	2.00	14.04
25	4123452040	Md. Mahfujur Rahman	Late Rahmatullah	Vatara	44.00	6.20	14.09
26	4123452023	Md Badrul Kabir Khan	Gias Uddin Khan	Boro Beraid	4.19	0.60	14.34
27	4223472104	Khaleda Rowshan	Late Shaikh Akber Ali	Satarkul	17.00	2.50	14.71
28	4123452014	Md. Nasir Uddin	Md. Israfil Miah	Boro Beraid	20.00	3.00	15.00
29	4123472072	Bador Uddin	Hazi Ismail Bepari	Satarkul	6.00	0.90	15.00
30	4123452013	Md. Israfil Miah	Md. Idris Miah	Boro Beraid	19.00	3.00	15.79
31	4223455529	Hamida Sultana	Israfil Bhuiyan	Chhoto Beraid	14.22	2.25	15.82
32	4123455512	Md Sultan Bhuiyan (V)	Late Abdul Goni Bhuiyan	Chhoto Beraid	50.45	8.00	15.86
33	4123472076	Junayed Islam	Md. Nazrul Islam	Satarkul	13.00	2.10	16.15
34	4223472096	Mst. Fahmida Maktadir	A.F.M.I Maktadir	Satarkul	18.50	3.00	16.22
35	4124482126	Nazrul Islam	Ishahak Khandokar	Vatara	8.00	1.30	16.25
36	4123452038	Alamgir Hossain	Moslem	Chhoto Beraid	10.55	1.74	16.49
37	4123452030	Md Lutfor Rahman	Md Younus Ali	Chhoto Beraid	10.55	1.75	16.59
38	4123452002	Kamrul Islam	Md. Taher Ali	Boro Beraid	20.00	3.33	16.65
39	4124482127	Nurul Islam	Ishak Khandokar	Vatara	6.00	1.00	16.67
40	4123452017	Md Sayfol Uddin	Late Afsor Uddin	Chhoto Beraid	73.20	13.00	17.76
41	4224482131	Tanjila Ferdousi (V)	Late Bason Uddin	Vatara	10.00	1.80	18.00
42	4224482139	Momotaj Begum (V)	Hasen Uddin	Vatara	10.00	1.80	18.00

Sl. No.	Reference No	Name	Father's Name	Name of Village	Total Agricultural Land	Agricultural Land (Affected)	Percentage (%)
43	4123472083	Md. Abul Kalam	Md. Ramjan Ali	Satarkul	11.00	2.00	18.18
44	4123452033	Md Shahid Ullah	Hazi Egfaj Uddin	Chhoto Beraid	9.55	1.74	18.22
45	4123462117	Nazrul Islam	Hurmat Ali	Chhoto Beraid	27.00	5.00	18.52
46	4223452058	Tahmina Islam	Nur Alam Sabuj	Boro Beraid	16.00	3.00	18.75
47	4123452018	Md. Salauddin Kazi	Late Afsar Uddin	Boro Beraid	46.00	8.70	18.91
48	4223452056	Fahmina Islam	Md. Taher Ali	Boro Beraid	20.00	3.80	19.00
49	4223455522	Sharmin Sultana	Md Jalal Uddin	Boro Beraid	48.80	9.43	19.32
50	4123462114	Najir Hossain	Abdus Salim	Chhoto Beraid	25.00	5.00	20.00
51	4223455528	Sumona Bhuiyan	Kaysar Ahmed	Chhoto Beraid	11.22	2.25	20.05
52	4123472080	Shaikh Abdullah	Shaikh Akbar Ali	Satarkul	12.00	2.50	20.83
53	4123452004	Abdul Ajj	Late Nurmot Ali	Boro Beraid	10.50	2.20	20.95
54	4123455517	Anwar Hossain Monju	Late Sohorab Hossain	Chhoto Beraid	15.69	3.33	21.22
55	4123455503	Md Sakibul Hasan Bhuiyan	Md Shawkat Islam Bhuiyan	Chhoto Beraid	15.66	3.34	21.33
56	4123472081	Sheikh Romjan Ali	Late Shaikh Akber Ali	Satarkul	10.00	2.25	22.50
57	4223452055	Meherun Nesa Begum (V)	Late, Abdur Rauf	Boro Beraid	10.00	2.25	22.50
58	4223462123	Fahama Khan	Shakil Ahmed Khan	Chhoto Beraid	27.00	6.20	22.96
59	4123452009	Md. Alamgir	Late Jalal Uddin	Boro Beraid	13.00	3.00	23.08
60	4224480137	Nilufa Begum	Hasen Uddin	Vatara	9.50	2.20	23.16
61	4123452012	Hazi Md. Rashidul Islam	Late Toraj Uddin	Boro Beraid	9.00	2.10	23.33
62	4223472093	Afroja Khanam	Anisujjaman	Satarkul	11.00	2.60	23.64
63	4123452011	Salman M A Rahman (V)	Late M A Rahman	Boro Beraid	14.00	3.35	23.93
64	4123452010	Ohidul Islam Ohid	Md. Nur Miah	Boro Beraid	10.00	2.40	24.00
65	4223455523	Henora Begum	Abdur Satter	Chhoto Beraid	42.50	10.25	24.12
66	4223462119	Papia Hossain (V)	Md. Najir Hossain	Chhoto Beraid	10.25	2.50	24.39
67	4124482136	Nasir Uddin	Hasen Uddin	Vatara	9.00	2.20	24.44
68	4123455540	Mohammad Sumsuzzaman	Late Bosir Uddin	Satarkul	11.00	2.70	24.55
69	4223462116	Putul Sultana	Late Najir Hossain	Chhoto Beraid	10.00	2.50	25.00
70	4224482134	Shukur Vanu (V)	Hasen Uddin	Vatara	7.00	1.80	25.71
71	4223455527	Rukeya Afroj	Md Johiril Ilam	Chhoto Beraid	6.60	1.75	26.52
72	4123452003	Akram Uddin Miah	Late Nurul Islam	Boro Beraid	6.87	1.87	27.22
73	4123472077	Jobayer Islam	Md. Elias	Satarkul	20.00	5.50	27.50
74	4123452043	Md. Shawkat Hossain	Md. Mojibur Rahman	Boro Beraid	15.00	4.25	28.33
75	4123452007	Abdullah Al Mamun	Haji Md. Momin Miah	Boro Beraid	7.00	2.00	28.57
76	4223452029	Senora Begum	Dr. Abdussattar	Boro Beraid	28.50	8.50	29.82
77	4223462113	Tamanna Sultana Gini (V)	Late Nazir Hossain	Chhoto Beraid	12.00	3.60	30.00
78	4123452006	Aminul Islam Molla	Late Akbor Molla	Boro Beraid	17.41	5.25	30.16
79	4123472078	Md. Jakir Hossain	Md. Abdur Rahman	Satarkul	22.75	7.00	30.77
80	4123462122	Majut Ali	Samu Miah	Chhoto Beraid	24.00	8.00	33.33
81	4223452051	Mst. Halima Sharmin	Md. Moslem Arman	Boro Beraid	18.00	6.00	33.33
82	4223472098	Ahida Begum (V)	Shaikh Akber Ali	Satarkul	10.50	3.50	33.33
83	4223455521	Sohana Miah	Shawkat Ujjaman	Chhoto Beraid	17.64	6.33	35.88
84	4123452019	Jannatul Ferdous	Md. Jaman Miah	Boro Beraid	19.50	7.00	35.90
85	4123452044	Nazrul Islam	Abdul Motaleb	Boro Beraid	17.00	6.25	36.76
86	4123455513	Md Kamal Hossain	Iqbal Jahan	Soto Beraid	27.50	10.25	37.27

Sl. No.	Reference No	Name	Father's Name	Name of Village	Total Agricultural Land	Agricultural Land (Affected)	Percentage (%)
87	4123452008	Md. Miran Hossain	Late Mofij Uddin	Boro Beraid	9.00	3.50	38.89
88	4223452057	Salina Sultana	Md. Harun Miah	Boro Beraid	10.00	4.00	40.00
89	4123452036	Md. Abdul Haque	Md. Billal Bepari	Boro Beraid	61.00	25.00	40.98
90	4123472075	Md. Ahsanullah	Hazi Md. Atik	Satarkul	25.00	10.40	41.60
91	4223452048	Rojina Afroj	Md. Oyakil Uddin	Boro Beraid	23.50	10.00	42.55

"V" (in parenthesis)= Denotes Vulnerable household/persons. Twelve (12) affected persons are identified as vulnerable. For livelihood training, such households will be considered in the vulnerable list.

Appendix 7.1: Attendance of Consultation Meeting (in English)

Meeting No. 1

Date: 18.01.2018

Time: 11:30 AM

Place of Meeting: Ratan's Tea Stall, Sayednagar

Sl. No.	Name	Father's/Husband's Name	Occupation	Mobile No.
1	Abbas	Md. Aynal Sheikh	Service	01719720522
2	Nizamuddin	Md. Tofazzel	Business	01711224719
3	Md. Imtaj Ali	Md. Abul Kashem	Business	01719519921
4	Abdul Wadud	Md. Insar Ali	Business	01718985488
5	Abdur Rahman	Md. Hatas Miah	Service	01760608600
6	Md. Moti	Md. Atahar Ali	Service	01760545691
7	Md. Rubel Hossain	Md. Zainal Abedin	Service	01724570919
8	Jamal	Abdur Razzaque	Service	01771186815
9	Md. Anisur Rahman	Abdul Khaleque	Service	01785929023
10	Md. Emdadul Haque	Md. Abdul Haque	Business	01713552829
11	Sree Binoy	Jan	Service	01766100748
12	Md. Mahin	Yakub Ali	Service	01994723732
13	Md. Ruhul Amin	Late, Mahshin Ali	Service	01924913424
14	Md. Hanif	Md. Tofazzal Hossain	Business	01926816198
15	Md. Rasel	Abul Kalam	Service	-
16	Md. Abdul Jalil	Shaheb Ali	Service	01721267195
17	Azufa Begum	Md. Mofiz	Homemaker	-
18	Md. Rubel	Md. Bakul Miah	Service	01734696546
19	Abu Bakkar	Latiful	Service	01993423353
20	Md. Matiur Rahman	Late Mohammed Ali	Business	01720937377
21	Md. Mamun	Kalu Khan	Service	01923506906
22	Md. Ratan Miah	Nazir Ahmed	Business	01682141445
23	Abdul Wahab	Mokbul Hossain	Business	-
24	Hazi Enayet Ali	Serajul Islam	Business	01713587885
25	Zeba	Julfikar ali Haider	Business	-
26	Momotaz Bibi	Ratan	Homemaker	-

Meeting No. 2

Date: 30.01.2018

Time: 3:00 PM

Place of Meeting: Akhter's Tea Stall, Boro Beraid

Sl. No.	Name	Father's/Husband's Name	Occupation	Mobile No.
1	Md. Akter Hossain	Late, Azahar	Business	01834803900
2	Md. Bellal Hossain	Md. Jalaluddin	Agriculture	01869270087
3	Md. Kamrul Hossain	Md. Fariad Hossain	Business	01725764774
4	Md. Nuruzzaman	Late, Mozahar	Business	01855522572
5	Md. Mahmud	Md. Arif Hossain	Business	01861300990
6	Md. Hossain	Md. Nuruzzaman	Business	01855522572
7	Md. Abu Taher	Md. Nur Islam	Business	01811923175
8	Md. Khokan	Late, Aizuddin	Day labor	01854366416
9	Sunil	Aman	Day Labor	01878867654
10	Md. Sharif	Late, Kamal Hossain	Driver	01843644962
11	Md. Rahizul	Md. Abdus Sattar	Driver	01963153774
12	Md. Azam	Latif Talukder	Agriculture	-
13	Abdul Hannan	Lat, Abdul Hye	Rickshaw puller	-
14	Nure Alam	Abdus Salam	Service	01791929992
15	Md. Taizuddin	Late, Samsheruddin	Unemployee	-
16	Md. Faisal	Md. Shahjahan	Driver	01741896718
17	Md. Khurshid Alam	Md. Nurul Islam	Service	01740231551
18	Md. Suzauddin	Late, Elias Ali	Service	01715545446
19	Md. Sohel Rana	Chand Miah	Service	01742070075
20	Amina Khatun	Manik Miah	Homemaker	-
21	Nasima	Sukur Ali	Homemaker	-
22	Anowara Begum	Abdul Hamid	Homemaker	-
23	Bakul	Abdul Jabbar	Homemaker	-
24	Amena Khatun	Sharif Miah	Homemaker	-
25	Rahima Begum	Ali Ahmed	Homemaker	01834792618
26	Zobeda Khatun	Abdul Alim	Homemaker	-
27	Ali Hossain	Khalil	Business	01638500204
28	Bibi Hunufa	Jabbar Miah	Homemaker	-
29	Santo	Ali Hossain	Serviice	9721800080

Meeting No. 3

Date: 18-02-2018

Time: 3:00 PM

Place of Meeting: In front of Kafe Jhil mill. Boro Beraid.

Sl. No.	Name	Father's/Husband's Name	Occupation	Mobile No.
01	Nur Nabi	Abdul Wadud	Service	-
02	Akhter Hossain	Late, Solaiman Miah	Business	01631145761
03	Al Amin	Alal	Service	01758937656
04	Shahjahan	Bdul Barek	Labor	-
05	Amirul	Abdul Mannan	Agriculture	01949839734
06	Sayedul Islam	Din Islam	Agriculture	01720638884
07	Md. Rubel Hossain	Md. Kazal Miah	Labor	01766358390
08	Nur Mohammed	Islamuddin	Agriculture	01773210420
09	Md. Anowar	Md. Akkas Ali	Agriculture	01633633072
10	Swapan Miah	Md. Lal Miah	Agriculture	01780466837
11	Md. Jahangir Alam	Nur Islam	Carpenter	01937856369
12	Yasin Miah	Abdul Motaleb	Carpenter	01937856369
13	Abdul Mannan	Late, Omar Ali	Service	01732081861
14	Md. Mosaraf Hossain	Md. Abdul Khaleque	Agriculture	01750926993
15	Babul Bhuiyan	Late, Hasenuddin	Business	-
16	Abdul Mannan	Tofazzal Talukder	Service	01918056091
17	Rabiul Islam	Nur Hossain	Student	-
18	Abdur Rashid	Ayub Sheikh	Contractor	01766471968
19	Md. Anower	Md. Shamsul Haque	Business	01860746237
20	Sunil Mondol	Late, Durzan Chandra Das	Service	01858221399
21	Md. Safiquil Islam	Late, Gaffar Member	Business	01617609064
22	Pabel	Mokhlesur Rahman	Business	01706641279
23	Jahangir Alam	Md. Ishahaque	Service	01875672409
24	Md. Delower Hossain	Late, Abdul Mazid	Service	01743264085
25	Linkon	Kilpat	Service	01830421066
26	Abraham	Badal Miah	Service	01956844662
27	Nayeem Sheikh	Afzal Sheikh	Service	-
28	Abul Hossain	Abdul Alim	Business	-
29	Hasnahena	Jashimuddin	Homemaker	-

Sl. No.	Name	Father's/Husband's Name	Occupation	Mobile No.
30	Sathi Akter	Abul Kashem	Homemaker	-

Meeting No. 4

Date: 11 April 2018

Time: 10:30 am to 12:30 pm

Meeting Place: Boro Beraid bazar

Serial No.	Name	Father/Husband Name	Occupation	Mobile No.
1	Md. Moazzem Ali	Md. Mazed Bepari	Business	01852803925
2	Md. Habib Miah	Late, Monowaruddin	Unemploee	-
3	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Late, Abdur Razzaque	Driver	01726952231
4	Md. Raihan	Md. Milon Miah	Business	01632149051
5	Md. Aminul Islam	Md. Milon Miah	Business	01632149051
6	Md. Milon	Nazibullah	Business	01632149051
7	Md. Mamun	Late, Akter Hossain	Service	01764309803
8	Md. Imon	Md. Nuruzzaman	Business	01855522572
9	Md. Nuruzzaman	Md. Motaharuddin	Business	01855522572
10	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Late, Azizul Islam	Business	01672685200
11	Md. Akter Hossain	Late, Mozaharuddin	Business	01834039141
12	Md. Suzauddin	Late, Elias Ali	Service	01765545446
13	Md. Yadul Hossain	Hazi Azahar	Business	01820147001
14	Md. Akter	Late, Lal Miah	Business	01867777769
15	Abu Sayed Talukder	Hazi Karim Molla	Business	01716249186
16	Nur Mohammed	Late, Dulal Miah	Business	-
17	Almas	Mohiuddin	Business	01853499961
18	Mohiuddin	Kala Miah	Retired	01853499961
19	Md. Mamun Bhuiyan	Bablu Bhuiyan	Student	01796718951
20	Nasima Begum	Mazaharul Islam	Homemaker	-
21	Swapna Begum	Habibur Rahman	Homemaker	01995120605
22	Md. Al Amin	Md. Selim Khan	Student	01839458857
23	Mohaiminul	Md. Sukur Ali	Student	01918905253
24	Md. Foyzal	Jabor Ali	Business	01631706730
25	Md. Alamgir	Ali Ahammed	Business	01906880705
26	Soma Akter	Father, Babul	Homemaker	01719322419
27	Mst. Hafiza	Father, Jasimuddin	Homemaker	01843299064
28	Shahida Begum	Husband, Asadullah	Homemaker	01953123620
29	Asma Begum	Husband, Abdul Khaleque	Homemaker	-
30	Ruksana	Foyez Ali	Homemaker	-
31	Mst. Runa Laila	Habibur Rahman	Homemaker	-
32	Tahirul Islam	Md. Ohid Miah	Business	01818949038
33	Md. Alamgir	Md. Soifuluddin	Business	01993051684
34	Md. Hamid	Abdus Salam	Business	01818845321

35	Md. Maksud	Amanullah	Business	01813114183
36	Md. Niarul	Late, Giasuddin	Business	01843071416
37	Chandra Rekha	Bubi Chandra Rekha	Unemployee	01927038478
38	Amzad Hossain	Hazi Hasibuddin	Business	01822626744
39	Hazi Foyzul Haque	Late Hemayetullah	Retired	01823211513
40	Hazi Mohasin Kabir	Late Nur Hossain Member	Business	01726211513
41	Mohibar Rahman	Late Saifur Rahman	Student	01812696848
42	Md. Rokon Miah	Late Mohibullah	Retired	01712749336
43	Md. Nur Miah	Late Abdul Haque	Retired	01818031352
44	Swapan Chandra Das	Narayan Chandra Das	Business	01835350961
45	Amir Hossain	Abdul Barek	Amir Hossain	01817611700
46	Md. Ashraf	Amir Hossain	Business	01817611700
47	Abdur Rahman	Abdus Sattar	Amir Hossain	01824689174
48	Forahad Hossain	Late Iqbal Hossain	Retired	01817620187
49	Anisur Rahman	Abul Hossain	Business	01625237782
50	Md. Ibrahim	Late Ali Hossain	Business	01833877915
51	Md. Shahin Miah	Shamsul Haque	Business	01843281305
52	Md. Abdul Hye	Late Yousuf Ali	Carpenter	01768034656
53	Mowazzem Bepari	Md. Mazed	Business	01852803475
54	Md. Akter Hossain	Late Solaiman	Business	01631457616
55	Razon	Dinesh Chandra Das	Business	01923954852
56	Pintu	Md. Shahjahan	Day Labor	01833503287
57	Md. Porosh Ali	Md. Atiar	Driver	01734444697

Meeting No: 05

Date: 24 April 2018

Time: 11:50 AM

Meeting Place: Tea stall of Akter Hossain, Boro Beraid

Serial No.	Name	Father/Husband Name	Occupation	Mobile Number
1	Shahinu Islam	Late, Helaluddin	Business	01720105642
2	Md. Shah Alam	Hazi Nur Miah	Business	01812287032
3	Sheuli Akter	Shahinur Islam	Housemaker	01720105642
4	Md. Akter Hossain	Lat, Md Solaiman	Business	01631145761
5	Md. Amir Hossain	Md. Akter Ali	Student	01833566271
6	Monoranjan	Narayan Sarkar	Carpenter	01929495447
7	Momota Rani	Monoranjan	Homemaker	01929495447
8	Shariat Hossain	Late, Burhan Ali	Business	01815551456
9	Sohel	Late, Abdul Hye	Business	01716642507
10	Md. Ashraf	Md. Amir Hossain	Business	01883113502
11	Abdul Awal	Late, Late, Ahmed Ali	Business	01924757082
12	Hazi Abdul Baten	Late, Abdul Alim	Business	-
13	Indrazit	Chand Mohon	Business	01734321614
14	Sufia Begum	Md. Abdul Aziz	Homemaker	01951262748
15	Jewel Miah	Abdul Motaleb	Service	01981472028
16	Yasmin	Turaz Ali	Homemaker	01969500963
17	Rahima Khatun	Abdul Baten	Homemaker	-

18	Fedousi	Harun Khan	Homemaker	01726244228
19	Ruhul Amin	Late, Mohashin Ali	Service	01924913434
20	Md. Uzzal	Md. Dulal	Service	01988932247
21	Md. Nekbar Ali	Late, Suruz Ali	Labor	01793467538
22	Md. Iqbal	Md. Idris	Driver	01828516940
23	Sazzad Hossain	Abul Hossain	Service	01883021135

Meeting No: 6

Date: 29 September 2018

Time: 3.30 PM

Meeting place: Awami League Office, Boro Beraid

Serial No.	Name	Father/Husband Name	Occupation	Mobile No.
1	Md. Nurul Amin	Late Abdul Kader	Retired	-
2	Md. Alamgir Kabir	Md. Nuru Miah	Business	01868354121
3	Maruf Ahmed	Late, Amir Hossain	UP Member	01813998576
4	Md. Ruhul Amin	Late Sowkat Ali	Business	01820147602
5	Faruque Bhuiyan	Atabuddin	Agriculture	01820147034
6	Abdul Motin	Hazi Abdul Ali	Retired	-
7	Md. Nur Nabi	Late, Sona Miah	Business	-
8	Md. Shahjahan	Late, Hamdullah	Retired	01956119368
9	Md. Yadul	Late, Md Shamsul	retired	-
10	Md. Farid Hossain	Abul Hossain	Service	01815475804
11	Md. Kabir Hossain	Nurul Amin	Business	01729959985
12	Md. Liakot	Late, Sattar Miah	Retired	-
13	Md. Hasan	Late, Lutfor Hasan	Business	-
14	Md Rasel	Md. Alauddin	Business	01636110436
15	Md. Shahjahan	Late, Saizuddin	Labor	-
16	Md. Hiron Miah	Late, Samsuddin	Retired	-
17	Md. Nurul Islam	Late, Ali Mohammed	Business	01851579592
18	Md. Razzaque	Late, Goldar	Labor	01794374722
19	Rashed Miah	Late, Shahidul Haque	Business	-
20	Md. Ibrahim	Late, Ali Hossain	Business	01833877218
21	Md. Siddqur Rahman	Amir Hossain	Business	01719172833
22	Md. Shafique	Abu Sayed	Business	01855422537
23	Sidam	Asha Namdas	Business	01749461657
24	Azad Hossain	Rahid Miah	Business	01818815305
25	Rakibur Rahman	Idris Ali	Retired	01705568273
26	Aminul Islm	Ali Ahmmed	Business	01834656986
27	Noyan	Abdul Haque	Business	-
28	Md. Shahin Miah	Late, Shamsul Haque	Business	01843281325
29	Sunil	Late Horzan	Village police	01858221399
30	Bdul Hye	Late, Yousuf Ali	Painter	01768341656
31	Md. Tanvir	Abu Sayed	Business	07898922882
32	Abul Hossain	Late, Abdus Samad	Retired	01873277308

33	Md. Amin Miah	Late, Abul Hashem	Business	-
34	Shah Mohammed	Late, Abdus Samad	Retired	-
35	Nur Alam	Abul Hossain	Business	01632110486
36	Abul Hossain	Abu Sayed	Business	-
37	Md. Zahurul Haque	Late, Abdul Haque	Business	01869272077
38	Md. Anis	Md. Abdus Samad	Business	01794083759
39	Md. Mezbah	Md. Abdul Kayum	Business	-
40	Md. Subahan Miah	Late, Zoinal	Retired	-
41	Md. Adam	Late, Abed	Business	-
42	Md. Shahin Hossain	Late, Alal	Retired	-
43	Md. Mazaharul	Late, Amiruddin	Service	01851524344
44	Md. Shahikur	Late, Nurul Islam	Business	01851524344
45	Nowab	Late, Sabuj Ali	Business	-
46	Md. Hasan	Md. Zahid	Business	-
47	Md. Akbar Hossain	Late, Isahaque	Business	-
48	Md. Nasim	Baser Bhuiyan	Business	-
49	Md. Faruque Miah	Late, Yamot Bepari	Business	01637675365
50	Hazi Belayet Hossain	Late, Amal Bepari	Retired	-
51	Md. Tazul	Hazi Ali Ahammed	Business	01616665559
52	Joyram	Ranjit	Business	-
53	Abdul Zabbar	Late, Samed	Business	01820000184
54	Md. Arzu Miah	Late, Anu Miah	Business	01837737102
55	Md. Rubel	Md. Kanchan	Business	01624527309
56	Md. Alauddin	Aminuddin	Unemployee	01946895359
57	Md. Daius	Harun Khan	Business	01726244228
58	Md. Belal Hossain	Md. Hanif	Business	-
59	Md. Dulal Miah	Sultan Sharif	Business	01839814429
60	Ranjit Kumar	Late, Ramesh Kumar	Agriculture	01822024546
61	Md. Shahin Miah	Late, Shamsul	Business	01631145763
62	Md. Nasiruddin	Md. Shahjahan	Painter	01813350287
63	Md. Fazlul Haque	Late, Hedayet	Business	01823211515
64	Md. Nurruddin	Late Lal Miah	Aged	-
65	Md. Yar Hossain	Late, Shahid	Business	01707754667
66	Md. Mahabub Alam	Late, Abdul Mannan	Business	01818020183
67	Md. Saidur Rahman	Md. Nurul Hossain	MDSC, DESWSP	01715149604
68	Syed Md. Latif	Late, A S M Nazrul	MDSC, DESWSP	01715004452
69	Dr. Rafeza Akter	Late, M A Rouf	MDSC, DESWSP	01718217941
70	Imtiazul Haque	Late, Mazharul Haque	MDSC, DESWSP	01713376875
71	Md. Quaisarul Islam	Late, Fazlur rahman	MDSC, DESWSP	01819284295
72	Jesmin Shahana	Late, Abdul Zabbar	DORP, DESWSP	01768525262
73	Akter Hossain	Late, Solaiman	Business	01631145761
74	Md. Solaiman	Bellal Hossain	Service	01718621875
75	Shafiqur	Yar Hossain	Business	01964934620
76	Helaluddin	Kalu Miah	Labor	01876547541
77	Yasin	Turazuddin	Labor	01969500963
78	Halim	Abdul Motaleb	Business	01708976642
79	Onik	Ayub Miah	Business	-
80	Md. Zamir Ali	Late, Sabed Ali	Business	01815218280
81	Abdullah	Md. Fazlul Haque	Business	01818740801

82	Abdul Awal	Late, Ahammed Ali	Business	01918885222
83	Md. Mansur	Late, Sayed Ahmed	Driver	01832107189
84	Md. Sharif	Md. Nur Mohammed	Business	01991994217

Appendix 7.2: Attendance of Consultation Meeting (in Bengali)

Meeting No. 1

Development Organisation of the Rural Poor-DORP
Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project-DESWSIP
Gandharbpur, Rungonj, Narayanganj

Consultation Meeting
Attendance Sheet

একিতা অফিস : Gandharbpur, Rungonj, Narayanganj

স্থান/এলাকা : আমেদ নগর - ইলু-মহাপুর সামান জা তোকান তারিখ : ১৮.০১.২০১৮ সময় : ১১:৩০

সভাপতির নাম : মো: মাহিউজ্জামান

ক্রমিক	নাম	পিতা/পরিবার নাম	পেশা	ঠিকানা	যোগাযোগ নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	আজহার	কুতু আমান আল	চাকরি	আমেদ নগর	০১৭১৩-৭২০৫২২	মো: আমানুল ইসলাম
২	মির্জামুল হক	মো: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	চাকরি	"	০১৭১১-২২৪৭১৩	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান
৩	মো: ইয়াসিন আলী	মো: আব্দুল কালাম	চাকরি	"	০১৭১৩-৫১৩৩২১	ইয়াসিন
৪	মো: ইয়াসিন আলী	মো: ইয়াসিন আলী	চাকরি	"	০১৭১৪-৩৪৫৭০৪	ইয়াসিন
৫	মো: ইয়াসিন আলী	মো: ইয়াসিন আলী	চাকরি	"	০১৭১৩-৬০৪৬০০	ইয়াসিন
৬	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	মো: আমানুল ইসলাম	চাকরি	"	০১৭১৩-৩৭৫৬৩১	মাহিউজ্জামান
৭	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	চাকরি	"	০১৭২৭-৫২০৩১৩	মাহিউজ্জামান
৮	আজহার	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	চাকরি	"	০১৭২১-১৬৬৪১৫	আজহার
৯	মো: আমানুল ইসলাম	মো: আমানুল ইসলাম	চাকরি	"	০১৭৪৫-৩২৩০২৩	মো: আমানুল ইসলাম
১০	মো: ইয়াসিন আলী	মো: ইয়াসিন আলী	চাকরি	"	০১৭১৩-৫৫২৪২৩	ইয়াসিন
১১	শ্রী বিজয়	শ্রী	চাকরি	"	০১৭৬৬১০০৭৪৪	বিজয়
১২	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	চাকরি	"	০১৩৭৭২৩৩৩২	মাহিউজ্জামান

১৩	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	চাকরি	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	০১৩২৭১৩৭৩২	মাহিউজ্জামান
১৪	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	চাকরি	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	০১৩২৬৪১৬১৩৪	মাহিউজ্জামান
১৫	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	চাকরি	"	-	মাহিউজ্জামান
১৬	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	চাকরি	"	০১৭২১২৬৭১৩৫	মাহিউজ্জামান
১৭	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	চাকরি	"	-	মাহিউজ্জামান
১৮	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	চাকরি	"	০১৭৩৭৬৩৫৫৬	মাহিউজ্জামান
১৯	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	চাকরি	"	০১৩৩৩৭৩৩৫৩	মাহিউজ্জামান
২০	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	চাকরি	"	০১৭২০৩৩৩৩৭	মাহিউজ্জামান
২১	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	চাকরি	"	০১৩২৩৫০৬৩০৬	মাহিউজ্জামান
২২	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	চাকরি	"	১৬৪২১৭১৭৫৫	মাহিউজ্জামান
২৩	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	চাকরি	"	-	মাহিউজ্জামান
২৪	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	চাকরি	"	০১৭১৩৫৪৭৪৫	মাহিউজ্জামান
২৫	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	চাকরি	"	-	মাহিউজ্জামান
২৬	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	চাকরি	"	-	মাহিউজ্জামান
২৭	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	চাকরি	"	-	মাহিউজ্জামান
২৮	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	চাকরি	"	-	মাহিউজ্জামান
২৯	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	চাকরি	"	-	মাহিউজ্জামান
৩০	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	মো: মাহিউজ্জামান	চাকরি	"	-	মাহিউজ্জামান

মো: মাহিউজ্জামান

Meeting No.3

Development Organisation of the Rural Poor-DORP
Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project-DESWSP
(Gandharbpur, Rupganj, Narayanganj)

Consultation Meeting
Attendance Sheet

তারিখ: ১৫/০২/১৬ (Gandharbpur, Rupganj, Narayanganj)

সকল/সংস্থা: কুমিল্লা সিংহ মিল, রও ডেপার্টমেন্ট Section 1 - 06 তারিখ: ১৫-০২-১৬

সভাপতিত্ব করে: মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর

ক্রমিক	নাম	পিতা/পরিচয়	পেশা	ঠিকানা	যোগাযোগ নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	মুন্সি মন্ডল	শ্রী: মুন্সি মন্ডল	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট		মুন্সি
২	আব্দুল মোমেন	মুন্সি আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৬৩১১৫৫৭৬১	মুন্সি
৬	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৭৫৪৩৩৭৬৫	আব্দুল মোমেন
৪	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	-	আব্দুল মোমেন
৫	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৭৫৪৩৩৭৬৫	আব্দুল মোমেন
৩	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৭৫৪৩৩৭৬৫	আব্দুল মোমেন
৭	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৭৫৪৩৩৭৬৫	আব্দুল মোমেন
৮	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৭৫৪৩৩৭৬৫	আব্দুল মোমেন
৯	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৭৫৪৩৩৭৬৫	আব্দুল মোমেন
১০	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৭৫৪৩৩৭৬৫	আব্দুল মোমেন
১১	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৭৫৪৩৩৭৬৫	আব্দুল মোমেন
১২	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৭৫৪৩৩৭৬৫	আব্দুল মোমেন

ক্রমিক	নাম	পিতা/পরিচয়	পেশা	ঠিকানা	যোগাযোগ নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৬	আব্দুল মোমেন	মুন্সি আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৭৩২০৪১৪৬১	আব্দুল মোমেন
১৪	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৭৫০৩২৬২৩৩	আব্দুল মোমেন
১৫	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	-	আব্দুল মোমেন
১৩	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৭৩২০৪১৪৬১	আব্দুল মোমেন
১৭	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	-	আব্দুল মোমেন
১৮	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৭৬৬৫৭১৯৬৬	আব্দুল মোমেন
১৯	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৪৬০৭৪৬২৩৭	আব্দুল মোমেন
২০	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৪৫৪২২১৩৯৯	আব্দুল মোমেন
২১	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৬১২৬০৩০৬৫	আব্দুল মোমেন
২২	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৭০৬৬৫১২৭৭	আব্দুল মোমেন
২৩	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৪৭৫৬৭২৫৫০৭	আব্দুল মোমেন
২৪	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৭৪৩২৬৫০৪৫	আব্দুল মোমেন
২৫	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৪৩০৫২১০৬৬	আব্দুল মোমেন
২৬	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১৭৫৬৪৫৫৬৬২	আব্দুল মোমেন
২৭	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	০১	আব্দুল মোমেন
২৮	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	-	আব্দুল মোমেন
২৯	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	-	আব্দুল মোমেন
৩০	আব্দুল মোমেন	আব্দুল মোমেন	চাকুরী	ডেপার্টমেন্ট	-	আব্দুল মোমেন

মোট = ২৬
মোট = ০১
মোট = ০০

(মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর)

Meeting No.4

1. 2018-19-2020-21-2022-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Phone No.	Remarks
01	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01852803475	...
02	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	-	...
03	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01220442231	...
04	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01632-143061	...
05	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01632-143051	...
06	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01632-143051	...
07	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01261-503803	...
08	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01855522572	...
09	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01855512672	...
10	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	0122085200	...
11	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01834-089211	...
12	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	0125-645460123	...
13	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01820147001	...
14	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	0186777773	...
15	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01716293186	...
16	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01	...
17	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01853499961	...
18	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01853499961	...
19	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01206718991	...
20	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	-	...
21	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	0199512005	...
22	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	0183345883	...
23	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01516305253	...
24	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01631700030	...
25	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01306688070	...
26	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	0171332249	...
27	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01843999064	...
28	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01953123020	...
29	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	-	...
30	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	-	...
31	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01816345035	...
32	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01993051684	...
33	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	018188313321	...
34	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01813114183	...
35	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	0184307416	...
36	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	0197139470	...
37	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01822626744	...
38	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01823211513	...
39	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01726246980	...
40	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01812676848	...
41	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01712749334	...
42	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01818031352	...
43	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	0183535031	...
44	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01817611700	...
45	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01817611700	...
46	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01824687174	...
47	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01817620187	...
48	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01625297882	...
49	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01833877919	...
50	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01843281	...
51	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01768-34456	...
52	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01852803475	...
53	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01632-143061	...
54	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01923954852	...
55	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	0183-260237	...
56	Mr. Anand Kumar	...	01734-044697	...

Meeting No.5

বাংলাদেশের পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ আইন, ১৯৮৬ সনের অধীনস্থ পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ বোর্ড
 ঢাকা কেন্দ্রীয় কার্যালয় (ডিইএসআইএসপি)
Consultation Meeting
Attendance Sheet

এখিনি অফিস: কম্পিউটার, বসায়ত গল্ফ
 স্থান: আজহার হোসেন এর হাটের মোকাম এর সামনে, কক্সবাজার তারিখ: ২৪-০৪-২০১৬ সময়: ১১.৩০ সন্ধ্যা
 সভাপতির নাম: আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	সিদ্ধান্তের নাম	পিতা	পেশা	যোগাযোগ নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	আব্দুল হুসেইন	শ্রীঃ হুসেইন হুসেইন	আঃ হুসেইন	কৃষক	০১৭০১০৫৬৭২	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন
২	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হুসেইন	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হুসেইন	আঃ হুসেইন	কৃষক	০১৮১২২২৭০৯২	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন
৩	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আঃ হুসেইন	কৃষক	০১৮০১০৫৬৭২	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন
৪	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হুসেইন	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হুসেইন	আঃ হুসেইন	কৃষক	০১৬৩১১৫৭৬১	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন
৫	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হুসেইন	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হুসেইন	আঃ হুসেইন	কৃষক	০১৮৯৯৫৬৬২৭১	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন
৬	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আঃ হুসেইন	কৃষক	০১৯২৭৭৫৫৭৭	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন
৭	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আঃ হুসেইন	কৃষক	০১৯২৭৭৫৫৭৭	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন
৮	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আঃ হুসেইন	কৃষক	০১৮১৫৫৫৫৫৬	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন
৯	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হুসেইন	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হুসেইন	আঃ হুসেইন	কৃষক	০১৭১৬৬৭৭৫০৭	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন
১০	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হুসেইন	শ্রীঃ আব্দুল হুসেইন	আঃ হুসেইন	কৃষক	০১৮৯৯১১৯৫০২	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন
১১	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আঃ হুসেইন	কৃষক	০১৯২৭৭৫৫৭৭	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন
১২	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আঃ হুসেইন	কৃষক	০১৯২৭৭৫৫৭৭	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	সিদ্ধান্তের নাম	পিতা	পেশা	যোগাযোগ নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৩	ইব্রাহিম	শ্রীঃ ইব্রাহিম	আঃ ইব্রাহিম	কৃষক	০১৭৯৫৯১৬১৫	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন
১৪	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আঃ হুসেইন	কৃষক	০১৯৫১১৬২৭৭৮	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন
১৫	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আঃ হুসেইন	কৃষক	০১৯৮১-৫৭২০৮	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন
১৬	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আঃ হুসেইন	কৃষক	০১৯৬৭৫২০৯৬৩	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন
১৭	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আঃ হুসেইন	কৃষক	০১৭২৬৯৫১২২৮	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন
১৮	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আঃ হুসেইন	কৃষক	০১৯২৫৭১৩৫৭	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন
১৯	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আঃ হুসেইন	কৃষক	০১৭৮৮৯৩৯২৫৭	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন
২০	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আঃ হুসেইন	কৃষক	০১৭৯৯৫৬৭৫৭	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন
২১	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আঃ হুসেইন	কৃষক	০১৮২৮৫১৬৭৭০	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন
২২	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আব্দুল হুসেইন	আঃ হুসেইন	কৃষক	০১৮৯৯০২১১৯৫	আঃ মাকসুদ হুসেইন
২৩						
২৪						
২৫						
২৬						
২৭						
২৮						
২৯						
৩০						

মু - ৩৮
 সা - ০২
 তারিখ - ২৩

Meeting No. 6

Development Organisation of the Rural Poor-DORP
Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project-DESWSF
Gandharbar, Rupganj, Narayanganj

Public Consultation Meeting

Attendance Sheet

ঠিকানা: বটেশ্বর, Gandharbar, Rupganj, Narayanganj

সম্মেলনের তারিখ: ২৩/০৯/২০১৭

সম্মেলনের সময়: ১০:৩০-১২:৩০

সম্মেলনের বিষয়: **স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা**

ক্রমিক	নাম	পিতা/পরিচয়	পেশা	ঠিকানা	যোগাযোগ নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	বটেশ্বর	-	স্বাক্ষর
২	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	বটেশ্বর	০১৫৬৪০৫৪১২১	স্বাক্ষর
৬	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	০১৫১৫৭৭৪৫৩৬	স্বাক্ষর
৮	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	০১৪২০১৭৭০০২	স্বাক্ষর
৯	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	০১৪২০১৭৭০০২	স্বাক্ষর
৬	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	-	স্বাক্ষর
৭	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	-	স্বাক্ষর
৮	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	০১৭৫৬১১০৩৬৪	স্বাক্ষর
৯	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	-	স্বাক্ষর
১০	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	০১৪১৫৭২৫৪৭	স্বাক্ষর
১১	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	০১৭২৭৭৫৭৭৪৫	স্বাক্ষর
১২	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	-	স্বাক্ষর

ক্রমিক	নাম	পিতা/পরিচয়	পেশা	ঠিকানা	যোগাযোগ নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৬	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	বটেশ্বর	-	স্বাক্ষর
১৭	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	০১৬৩৬১১০৪২৬	স্বাক্ষর
১৮	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	-	স্বাক্ষর
১৯	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	-	স্বাক্ষর
২০	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	০১৪৫১৫৭৭৫৭৭৪৫	স্বাক্ষর
২১	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	০১৭৭৭৩৭৭৭৭৭	স্বাক্ষর
২২	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	-	স্বাক্ষর
২৩	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	০১৬৩৬১১০৪২৬	স্বাক্ষর
২৪	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	০১৭১০১৭২৪৩২	স্বাক্ষর
২৫	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	০১৪৫৫৭২২৫৩৭	স্বাক্ষর
২৬	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	০১৭৭৭৩৭৭৭৭৭	স্বাক্ষর
২৭	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	-	স্বাক্ষর
২৮	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	০১৭৭৭৩৭৭৭৭৭	স্বাক্ষর
২৯	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	০১৭৭৭৩৭৭৭৭৭	স্বাক্ষর
৩০	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	স্বাস্থ্য: পুকুর জায়গা	কৃষক	"	০১৭৭৭৩৭৭৭৭৭	স্বাক্ষর

ক্রমিক	নাম	পিতা/পত্নীর নাম	লিঙ্গ	জিলা	যোগাযোগ নং	পাঠ্য
৬১	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	ভোজপুর	০১৫৩৩২২২৪২	সোহাগী
৬২	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	ভোজপুর	০১৫৩৩২২২৪২	সোহাগী
৬৬	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	"	সোহাগী
৬৮	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	"	সোহাগী
৬৯	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	০১৬৩২১১০৪৪৮	সোহাগী
৭১	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	"	সোহাগী
৬৭	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	০১৬৩২২০০৭৭	সোহাগী
৬৮	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	০১৬৩২০০৭৭৭	সোহাগী
৬৭	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	"	সোহাগী
৮০	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	"	সোহাগী
৮২	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	"	সোহাগী
৮৬	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	০১৬৩১৫২৪২৭	সোহাগী
৮৮	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	০১৬৩১৫২৪২৭	সোহাগী
৮৯	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	"	সোহাগী
৮৯	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	"	সোহাগী
৯১	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	"	সোহাগী
৯১	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	০১	সোহাগী

ক্রমিক	নাম	পিতা/পত্নীর নাম	লিঙ্গ	জিলা	যোগাযোগ নং	পাঠ্য
৮৭	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	ভোজপুর	০১৬৩৭৬৭৫৩৬৫	সোহাগী
৯০	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	"	সোহাগী
৯১	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	০১৬১৬৬৬৫৫৫৫	সোহাগী
৯২	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	০১	সোহাগী
৯৬	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	০১৬২০০০০১৮৪	সোহাগী
৯৮	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	০১৬৩৭৭৩৫১০২	সোহাগী
৯৯	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	০১৬২৪৫২৭৩০৭	সোহাগী
৯৬	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	০১৭৪৬৮৭৫৩৫৭	সোহাগী
৯৭	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	০১৭২৬২৪৫২২৮	সোহাগী
৯৮	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	"	সোহাগী
৯৭	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	০১৮৩৭৮১৪৫২৭	সোহাগী
৯৯	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	০১৮২২০২৪৫৪৬	সোহাগী
৯৯	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	০১৬৩১১৪৫৭৬৩	সোহাগী
৯৯	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	০১৮১৩৩৫০২৮৭	সোহাগী
৯৯	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	০১৮২৩২১১৫১৫	সোহাগী
৯৯	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	"	সোহাগী
৯৯	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	০১৭০৭৭৫৪৬৬৭	সোহাগী
৯৯	শ্রী. সোহাগী	শ্রী. সোহাগী	পুরুষ	"	০১৮১৯০২০১৮৩	সোহাগী

ক্রমিক	নাম	পিতা/পরিচয়	পেশা	পরিচয়	যোগাযোগ নং	স্বাক্ষর
৬৭	Dr. Refega Akter	ডাঃ রেফেগা অক্তার	ডাক্তার	MDSC, DESWSP	01715149604	[Signature]
৬৮	Dr. Refega Akter	ডাঃ রেফেগা অক্তার	ডাক্তার	MDSC, DESWSP	01715004452	[Signature]
৬৯	Dr. Refega Akter	ডাঃ রেফেগা অক্তার	ডাক্তার	MDSC, DESWSP	01718217941	[Signature]
৭০	Md. Quaiyem Islam	মোঃ ক্বাইয়ম ইসলাম	কর্মচারী	MD SC, DESWSP	017376875	[Signature]
৭১	Jesmin Shakhona	জেসমিন শাহানা	কর্মচারী	DTL MPSC DESWSP	01819239245	[Signature]
৭২	Jesmin Shakhona	জেসমিন শাহানা	কর্মচারী	DTL-DORP DESWSP	01768525262	[Signature]
৭৩	Dr. Refega Akter	ডাঃ রেফেগা অক্তার	ডাক্তার	DESWSP	01631145761	[Signature]
৭৪	Dr. Refega Akter	ডাঃ রেফেগা অক্তার	ডাক্তার	"	01718621875	[Signature]
৭৫	Dr. Refega Akter	ডাঃ রেফেগা অক্তার	ডাক্তার	"	01969-994620	[Signature]
৭৬	Dr. Refega Akter	ডাঃ রেফেগা অক্তার	ডাক্তার	"	01876547541	[Signature]
৭৭	Dr. Refega Akter	ডাঃ রেফেগা অক্তার	ডাক্তার	"	01969500963	[Signature]
৭৮	Dr. Refega Akter	ডাঃ রেফেগা অক্তার	ডাক্তার	MDSC, DESWSP	01718-976642	[Signature]
৭৯	Dr. Refega Akter	ডাঃ রেফেগা অক্তার	ডাক্তার	"	-	[Signature]
৮০	Dr. Refega Akter	ডাঃ রেফেগা অক্তার	ডাক্তার	DESWSP	01815218280	[Signature]
৮১	Dr. Refega Akter	ডাঃ রেফেগা অক্তার	ডাক্তার	"	01818740801	[Signature]
৮২	Dr. Refega Akter	ডাঃ রেফেগা অক্তার	ডাক্তার	"	01918895272	[Signature]
৮৩	Dr. Refega Akter	ডাঃ রেফেগা অক্তার	ডাক্তার	MDSC, DESWSP	0183217189	[Signature]
৮৪	Dr. Refega Akter	ডাঃ রেফেগা অক্তার	ডাক্তার	"	01718-639898 01991894217	[Signature]

Appendix 8.1: Attendance of Focus Group Discussion Meeting (in English)**Meeting No. 1****Date: 18-04-2018**

Sl. No.	Name	Father's/Husband's name	Address	Occupation	Mobile #
1	Maksud	Md. Amanullah	Beraide	Business	01708523371
2	Nuruzzaman	Motaharuddin	Beraide	Business	01855522572
3	Mst. Rina	Nuruzzaman	Beraide	Homemaker	01855522572
4	Md. Akter	Motaharuddin	Beraide	Business	01834803924
5	Md. Akter Ali	Md. Solaiman Miah	Beraide	Business	01631145761
6	Md. Amir Hossain	Md. Akter Hossain	Beraide	Business	01833566271
7	Md. Almas	Abdul Motaleb	Beraide	Driver	08028733784
8	Moshiur Rahman	Late, Adiluddin	Beraide	Retired	01910030999
9	Mst. Jeba	Md. Julfikar	Vatara	Business	01837088673
10	Md. Julfikar	Dabirul Islam	Vatara	Business	01741686454

Meeting No. 2**Date: 13-08-2018**

Sl. No.	Name	Father's/Husband's name	Address	Occupation	Mobile #
1	Wasim	Late, Afazzal	Beraide	Business	01818876894
2	Emran Hossain	Late, Iman Ali	Beraide	Business	01833594617
3	Md. Ali	Late, Farid Miah	Beraide	Business	01843899153
4	Md. Salman	Shamsuddin	Beraide	Business	01794065242
5	Shohag	Late, Abdur Rahim	Beraide	Business	-
6	Shahinur Islam	Late, Helaluddin	Chhoto Beraide	Business	01720105642
7	Md. Alamgir	Md. Ainuddin	Chhoto Beraide	Business	01726353925
8	Foysal Ahmed	Zakir Hossain	Satarkul	Business	01993853598

Appendix 8.2: Attendance of Focus Group Discussion (in Bengali)

FGD Meeting No.1

ডেভেলপমেন্ট অর্গানাইজেশন অব দি বুরাল পুর-ভরণ
ঢাকা এনজারনমেন্টালী সাসটেইনেবল ওয়াটার স্যুপ্রাই প্রজেক্ট (ডিইএসওপ্রিউএসপি)

Focus Group Discussion Meeting
Attendance Sheet

এবিধা অফিস: সুবর্ণপুর
স্থান: বহু বেজাইদ Section - 6 তারিখ: ২৮-০৪-২০১৫ সময়: ১১:৩০

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পিতা/স্বামীর নাম	ঠিকানা	সেবা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	আব্দুল	শ্রী: আব্দুল	বেজাইদ	স্বাস্থ্য	০১০৪৫২৩৩৭১	
২	সুবজ্জামান	শ্রী: আব্দুল	বেজাইদ	স্বাস্থ্য	০১৪৫৫২২৫৭২	
৩	ফাহা: রিনা	শ্রী: আব্দুল	বেজাইদ	স্বাস্থ্য	০১৪৫৫২২৫৭২	রিনা
৪	শ্রী: আব্দুল	শ্রী: আব্দুল	বেজাইদ	স্বাস্থ্য	০১৪৩৪৪০৩৩২৪	আব্দুল
৫	শ্রী: আব্দুল	শ্রী: আব্দুল	বেজাইদ	স্বাস্থ্য	০১৬৯১১৫৫৭৬১	আব্দুল
৬	শ্রী: আব্দুল	শ্রী: আব্দুল	বেজাইদ	স্বাস্থ্য	০১৪৩৩৫৬৬২৭১	আব্দুল
৭	শ্রী: আব্দুল	শ্রী: আব্দুল	বেজাইদ	স্বাস্থ্য	০১৪৪৪৭৪৪৭৪৭	আব্দুল
৮	শ্রী: আব্দুল	শ্রী: আব্দুল	বেজাইদ	স্বাস্থ্য	০১৭১০৩৩০৭৭৭	আব্দুল
৯	শ্রী: আব্দুল	শ্রী: আব্দুল	বেজাইদ	স্বাস্থ্য	০১৪৩৭০৪৪৬৭৩	আব্দুল
১০	শ্রী: আব্দুল	শ্রী: আব্দুল	বেজাইদ	স্বাস্থ্য	০১৭১১৬৭৬৫৫৭	আব্দুল
১১						
১২						

মোট: ১০
মোট: ০২
মোট: ০০

Meeting No.2

ডেভেলপমেন্ট অর্গানাইজেশন অব দি বুরাল পুয়র-ডরপ
ঢাকা এনভায়রনমেন্টালী সাসটেইনেবল ওয়াটার সাপ্লাই প্রজেক্ট (ডিইএসডব্লিউএসপি)

Focus Group Discussion Meeting

Attendance Sheet

এরিয়া অফিস: ঝপসাকুড়ি

স্থান: কওজোইদ দুঃস্থান, বঙ্গিও সামনে

তারিখ: ১৩/০৮/১৮

সময়: ১০:৩০

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পিতা/স্বামীর নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	ওমরাসিম	মৃত: ওমরাসিম	বেড়াইদ	কৃষক	০১৮১৪৪৭৬৪৭৭	ওমরাসিম
২	ইমরান হোসেন	মৃত: ইমরান আলী	বেড়াইদ	কৃষক	০১৮৩৩৫৭৭৬১৭	ওমর
৩	মো: আলী	মৃত: হাজিদি মিয়া	বেড়াইদ	কৃষক	০১৮৪৩৪৭৭১৫৩	মোহাম্মদ আলী
৪	মো: মোল্লান	কামরুদ্দিন	বেড়াইদ	কৃষক	০১৭৭৪০৬৫২৪২	মোল্লান
৫	মোহাম্মদ	মৃত: মোহাম্মদ হাজি	বেড়াইদ	কৃষক	-	মোহাম্মদ
৬	কামরুদ্দিন হোসেন	মৃত: হোসেন হাজি	হোটে বেড়াইদ	কৃষক	০১৭২০১০৫৬৪২	কামরুদ্দিন হোসেন
৭	মো: আলীম হাজি	মো: আলী হাজি	হোটে বেড়াইদ	কৃষক	০১৭২৬৩৫৩২৫	আলীম
৮	মুহাম্মদ আলী হাজি	হাজি হোসেন	সাতার কুলি	কৃষক	০১৭৭৩৪৫৩৫৭	মুহাম্মদ আলী
৯						
১০						
১১						
১২						

মুহাম্মদ
ওমরাসিম

Appendix 8.3: Photographs of Consultation Meeting



Appendix 8.4: Photographs of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Meetings



Appendix 9: Leaflet containing information of the project along with grievance redress (GRM)

ঢাকা ওয়াসার

ঢাকা এনভায়রনমেন্টালি সাসটেইনেবল ওয়াটার সাপ্লাই প্রজেক্ট (DESWSP) এর

পুনর্বাসন কার্যক্রম সম্পর্কে কিছু জরুরি তথ্য

ঢাকা ওয়াসা তথা বাংলাদেশ সরকার ঢাকাবাসীর বিতর্ক/স্বাস্থ্যসমূহ পানির চাহিদা পূরণের লক্ষে এক যুগান্তকারী প্রকল্প হাতে নিয়েছেন যা ঢাকা এনভায়রনমেন্টালি সাসটেইনেবল ওয়াটার সাপ্লাই প্রজেক্ট নামে পরিচিত। উক্ত প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নে ঢাকা ওয়াসা, নারায়ণগঞ্জ জেলার আড়াইহাজার উপজেলার বিশনদি থেকে বারিধারা, ঢাকা পর্যন্ত মোট ৩৬ কি.মি. পানির লাইন নির্মাণের পরিকল্পনা গ্রহণ করেছে যাতে ১৯৬ একর (পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী) ব্যক্তি মালিকানাধীন জমি অধিগ্রহণ করা হবে। উক্ত অধিগ্রহণের ফলে যানের জমি, ঘরবাড়ী, ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠান ফসল, আয় ও জীবন জীবিকা ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হবে সেই সমস্ত ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি ও পরিবারবর্গের জন্য প্রকল্পের পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়ন করতে হবে। নিম্নে কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তথ্য নিয়ে দেওয়া হলো :

প্রকল্পের উদ্দেশ্য: ঢাকা এনভায়রনমেন্টালি সাসটেইনেবল ওয়াটার সাপ্লাই প্রজেক্ট এর মূল উদ্দেশ্য হলো মেঘনা নদী থেকে প্রতিদিন ৫০ কোটি লি: অপরিশোধিত পানি উত্তোলন করে নারায়ণগঞ্জের রূপগঞ্জ থানার গম্বর্ধপুরে প্রক্রিয়াজাত পানি শোধনাগারে পানি পরিশোধন করে ঢাকা ওয়াসার বিতরণ ব্যবস্থার মাধ্যমে ঢাকা নগরীতে তথা উত্তরা, তলশাম, বাতরা, মিরপুর মাটিকাটা ও তৎসংলগ্ন এলাকায় বসবাসকারীদের মধ্যে বিতর্ক/স্বাস্থ্যসমূহ পানি সরবরাহ করা।

প্রকল্পের লক্ষ্য: এই প্রকল্পের মূল লক্ষ্য হলো কু-উপরিষ্কৃত পানি সম্পদের ব্যবহার বৃদ্ধি করে ঢাকার কু-গর্ভস্থ পানি উত্তোলনের উপর নির্ভরতা এবং ঢাকাবাসীর বিতর্ক পানির চাহিদা পূরণ ও নগরবাসীর স্বাস্থ্য সুরক্ষা করা।

প্রকল্পের তৌলিক পরিচিতি: প্রকল্প এলাকা যেমন: নারায়ণগঞ্জ জেলার আড়াইহাজার ও রূপগঞ্জ উপজেলা এবং ঢাকা জেলার উত্তর সিটি কর্পোরেশন উপজেলা অন্তর্ভুক্ত এলাকা।




১. ঢাকা ওয়াসা আশা করে যে, ঢাকা শহরে পানি ব্যবস্থাপনা উন্নয়নের সুহস্তর স্বার্থে স্থানীয় জনগণ, সম্মানিত ব্যক্তিবর্গ, সরকারি বেসরকারি প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহ অস্বাভাবিক প্রকল্পে কাজে সহযোগিতার হাত প্রদান করবেন।
২. ঢাকা ওয়াসা কর্তৃক নিয়োজিত বেসরকারী উন্নয়ন সংস্থা এনজিও "ডব্লুপি" প্রকল্পের জমি অধিগ্রহণের জন্য ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিবর্গের পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনা (Resettlement) সফলভাবে বাস্তবায়নে যাবতীয় তথ্যাদি নিয়ে প্রকল্প ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিদের সহযোগিতা প্রদান করবে।
৩. সর্বশেষ জমি অধিগ্রহণ আইন অনুযায়ী অধিগ্রহণকৃত জমির মালিকগণ, জেলা প্রশাসকের কাছ থেকে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বাড়ি, অবকাঠামো, গাছপালা, জমি ও ফসলের ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রাপ্য হবেন।
৪. এশিয়ান উন্নয়ন ব্যাংকের পুনর্বাসন নীতিমালা অনুযায়ী ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত আইন সংগত ও সামাজিকভাবে স্বীকৃত মালিকগণ অতিরিক্ত প্রকল্প অনুদান পাবেন। ঢাকা ওয়াসা সহযোগী সংস্থা এনজিও "ডব্লুপি" এর সার্বিক সহায়তায় প্রদান করবে।
৫. অভিযোগ নিরসন কমিটি (GRC): পুনর্বাসন কর্মসূচি বাস্তবায়ন করার জন্যে সরকারি প্রজ্ঞাপন মোতাবেক পাঁচ সদস্য বিশিষ্ট অভিযোগ নিরসন কমিটি (জিআরসি) প্রকল্প এলাকার প্রতি ইউনিয়নে গঠন করা হবে। এই কমিটি আইনসংগত মালিকের ক্ষতিপূরণ সংক্রান্ত কোন অভিযোগ থাকলে তা নিরসনে সচেষ্ট থাকবে।
৬. ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তির অবশ্যই স্বতন্ত্র প্রমাণস্বরূপ, মালিকানা স্বত্ব, জন্ম তথ্য, ট্যাক্স রিসিট, নামজারিকরণ, পর্চা, জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র এবং জেলা প্রশাসক হতে প্রাপ্ত টাকার রিসিটসহ অন্যান্য প্রয়োজনীয় সকল তথ্য থাকতে হবে।
৭. ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তির একটি ব্যাংক একাউন্ট থাকতে হবে। ডিসি অফিস ও ঢাকা ওয়াসা ক্রস চেকের মাধ্যমে ক্ষতিপূরণ ও নগদ সহায়তা প্রদান করবে।
৮. ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি নিজ ছবি সংলগ্ন একটি আইডি কার্ড পাবেন, যা উপ-প্রকল্প পরিচালক (DESWSP)-ঢাকা ওয়াসা কর্তৃক স্বাক্ষরিত থাকবে। কোন প্রাপ্য পেতে ঢাকা ওয়াসার নিকট অবশ্যই আইডি কার্ড প্রদর্শন করতে হবে।
৯. ডিসি অফিস কর্তৃক ৪ঘণ্টা নোটিশ জারি হওয়ার দিন ও ডব্লুপি কর্তৃক পরিচালিত আর্থ-সামাজিক জরীপ এর প্রান্তিক তারিখ (Cut of Date) থেকে অধিগ্রহণকৃত জমিতে নতুনভাবে কোন ধরনের অবকাঠামো তৈরি করা যাবে না, কোন ব্যক্তি বা প্রতিষ্ঠান যদি তৈরি করেন, তা বেআইনি বলে গণ্য হবে এবং জেলা প্রশাসক ও ওয়াসা কর্তৃক কোন ক্ষতিপূরণ বা অনুদান প্রাপ্য হবেন না।
১০. অনুদান প্রাপ্তির ক্ষেত্রে আপনাদেরকে অবশ্যই ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ/ পৌরসভা থেকে নাগরিকত্ব সনদ এবং যানের আয় করযোগ্য (>২,৫০,০০০) তাদেরকে আয়কর সার্টিফিকেট দাখিল করতে হবে।
১১. যারা ডিসি অফিস থেকে ক্ষতিপূরণের টাকা পাবেন তাদের সহযোগী সংস্থা "ডব্লুপি" এর নিশ্চিত অফিসে যোগাযোগ করার জন্য অনুরোধ করা হলো।

টিম লিডার (পুনর্বাসন)	এরিয়া অফিস DESWSP	এরিয়া অফিস DESWSP
ডেপুটি ম্যানেজিং অফিসার অফিস ৩৬/২, পূর্ব-শেওড়াপাড়া, মিরপুর, ঢাকা-১২১৬ মোবাইল নং-০১৭১৪০৯১২১৬	ডেপুটি ম্যানেজিং অফিসার অফিস গম্বর্ধপুর, রূপগঞ্জ, নারায়ণগঞ্জ। মোবাইল নং-০১৭২১৯৬১৬৩৩৫	ডেপুটি ম্যানেজিং অফিসার অফিস নিধীরপাড়া, আড়াইহাজার সদর, নারায়ণগঞ্জ। মোবাইল নং-০১৮২১৪০৮০৮৮

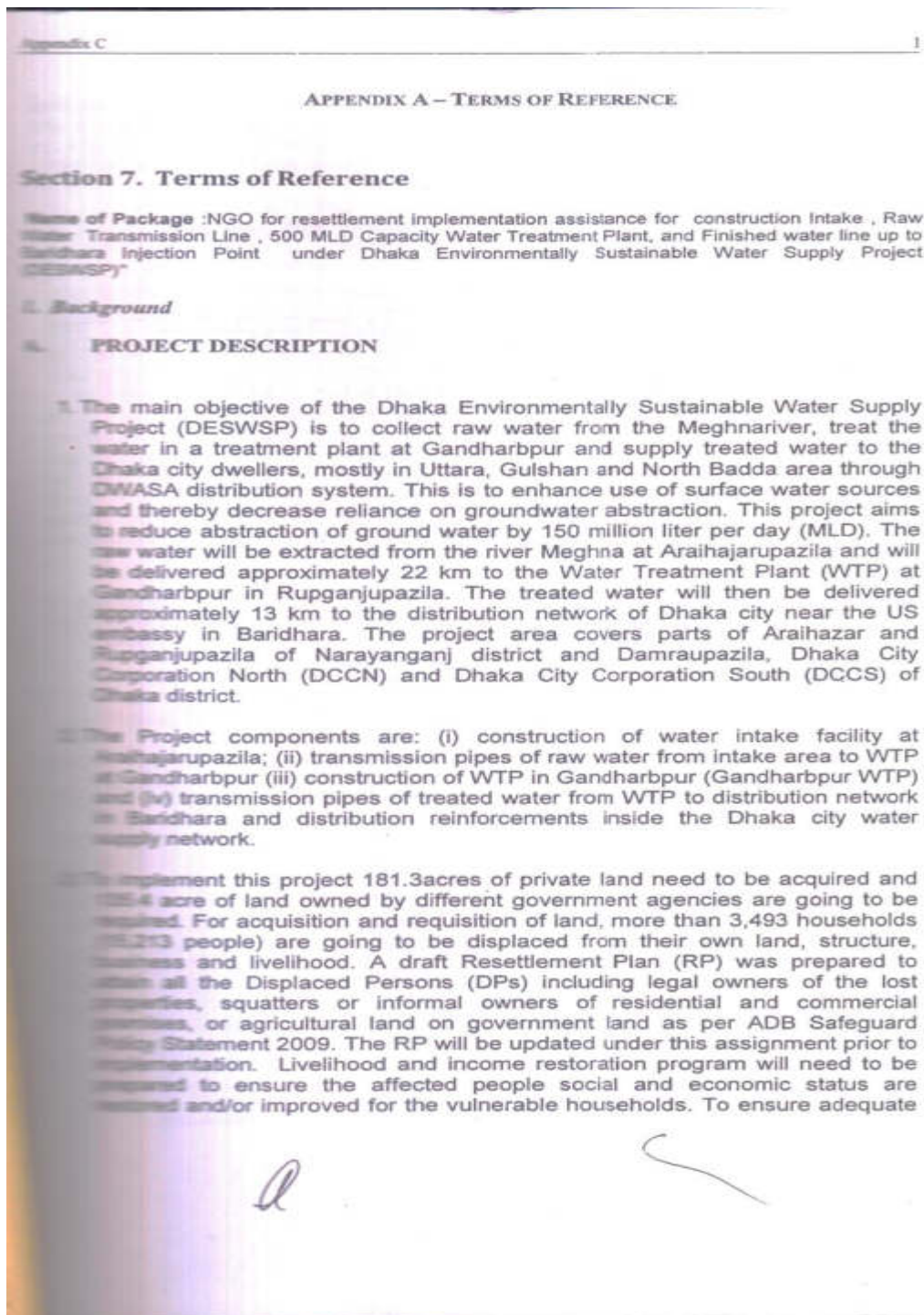
প্রকল্পের পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনা সম্পর্কে আরও বিস্তারিত জানতে নিম্ন ঠিকানায় যোগাযোগ করা যেতে পারে।

প্রকল্প পরিচালক

ঢাকা এনভায়রনমেন্টালি সাসটেইনেবল ওয়াটার সাপ্লাই প্রজেক্ট (DESWSP)
ওয়াসা ভবন, ৯৮ কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম এভিনিউ (১০ম তলা) কারওয়ান বাজার, ঢাকা-১২১৫।

Appendix 10: NGO Terms of Reference



resource and timely implementation of the project RP, DWASA requires supports and human resources experienced with involuntary resettlement and livelihood restoration program. Qualified and experienced NGO(s) will be appointed to assist DWASA PMU and its safeguard implementation unit (SIU) in the resettlement related tasks for the project.

2. Scope of Services, Tasks (Components) and Expected Deliverables
SCOPE OF SERVICES OF THE NGO

4. The general scope of work for the selected resettlement implementation assistance NGO (the NGO) should include: (i) supporting PMU-SIU for RP updating and ascertain consent from affected communities on the final RP through consultations and stakeholder participation; (ii) verification of affected people (AP) census and inventory of losses (IOL) data; (iii) assisting DWASA in management of AP data and documentation (MIS) for payment of compensation/resettlement benefits to DPs; (iv) assisting DPs in the process of relocation/resettlement/rehabilitation; (v) assist DWASA for grievance and redress process; (vi) develop and implement livelihood restoration and community development programs for the project affected communities; (vii) develop and organize community water management activities and family health and hygiene program (in Intake area); and (viii) maintain close coordination with DWASA staff, departments/line agencies, local government officials in the performance of tasks.

Detail information of the affected households with location, quantity, and quality of structures and other assets to be affected will be given. Summary of impacts of the project are shown in Table-1 below.

Table-1: Major Impacts of the project¹

Impacts	Components				Total
	Intake Area	Raw Water Transmission Line	Water Treatment Plant Area	Treated Water Transmission Line	
Private land to be acquired	14 acres	145.1 acres	00	22.2 acres	181.3 acres
Physical relocation	0	71	00	45	116 HH/ 510AP
Economic displacement	279	1698	331	1185	3493HH/ 15,213 APs
Structure loss	0	115,473sq2	00	66,312sq2	181785q2
Common Property loss	0	3	0	5	8 properties
Business loss	0	11	0	133	144 entities
Wage loss	0	72	0	155	227/999APs
Crop & fish harvest loss	1682	3998	3258	2443	11,381 harvest
Trees loss	0	483	7	55	545 trees
Share cropper loss	18	84	0	58	160/704APs
Agriculture labor loss	200	900	100	400	1600 labors
Lease loss	0	32	16	31	79HH/3<8APs

C. SCOPE OF WORK- SPECIFIC TASKS

¹ These data need to be further confirmed by joint verification survey during project implementation.

5. **Project Information Campaign, Public Consultation, final RP endorsement:** The resettlement NGO will design, plan and implement an information campaign in the affected areas primarily to inform the DPs about the entitlement policy and how to avail their respective entitlements. The campaign would include measures such as distribution of information booklets, leaflets, notices and other materials among the DPs, carrying out community meetings, public announcements and any other measures necessary to provide information to all DPs in the project area. The NGO will also provide assistance to DWASA-PMU SIU to disclose the final RP to the affected communities for their endorsement prior to implementation.
6. **Resettlement plan (RP) updating and finalization:** Following the completion of final alignment of packages 1 and 2 of Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project, the resettlement NGO will support DESWSP PMU-SIU in the updating and finalizing the resettlement plan. The final RP will be submitted by the PMU to ADB review and approval before implementation. R
7. **Identification of entitled persons and issuance of ID cards:** Consult census/survey data and prepare final list of affected households, commercial business enterprises and community establishment for issuance of ID card. The ID card will be prepared by the NGO with photograph of DPs and issued by DWASA. The photograph will be attested by the Local Government Institutions (LGI) representative and pasted on ID card. The Card will be signed jointly by Area Manager of the resettlement NGO and Safeguard Officer of DWASA.
8. **Assistance to DPs during relocation and finding replacement land:** The resettlement NGO will assist the DPs during pre and post relocation period in close coordination with Resettlement Advisory Committee. The NGO staff will also assist DPs, where necessary, in preparing grievance redress cases for consideration by the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).
9. **Assistance to DWASA in payment of resettlement benefits to DPs:** The resettlement NGO will assist DWASA in processing entitlements for the DPs and making payment of resettlement benefits to them. The NGO will compile and process data and develop & operate a menu driven computerized Management Information System (MIS). The NGO will prepare DP files with type and quantity wise losses and Entitlement Card (EC) mentioning amount of compensation/benefits for each of the DPs. The NGO will also prepare payment debit voucher to facilitate DWASA in payment of compensation. The DWASA will disburse payment voucher in the name of entitled person in public place issuing prior notice in presence of LGI representatives.
10. **Assistance to DWASA for the affected families livelihood income rehabilitation and community development program (LIRCDP) in the project areas:** The appointed NGO will assist DWASA in implementing livelihood income rehabilitation and community development in the project areas. The NGO will prepare the LIRCDP program for DWASA to ensure the rehabilitation and restoration of income and livelihood of the severely affected families due to land acquisition and resettlement activities of the project.




Community development program for providing water supply services for the affected communities in the Intake areas will be prepared. The NGO will prepare detail activities and schedule of the program including the criteria of the eligible APs to be included in the program.

D. SCHEDULE AND DETAIL TASKS

11. The RP will be implemented over a period of 3.5 Years with effect tentatively from August 2014 to December 2017. The resettlement assistance NGO will assist DWASA but not necessarily limited to the following:
12. **Land Acquisition and Resettlement Process Preparation, RP updating and implementation:** Soon after mobilization, the DESWSP SIU and NGO will conduct verification on the census of the Project Displaced Persons (DPs) to finalize and/or update the RP. The NGO will assist (for example, in issuance and delivery of notice under section 3 of the LA Act) the DC office in the land acquisition process. The NGO will compare the field level data with the established database and check the available video films for any discrepancies.
13. **Joint Verification and Valuation of Property:** The NGO will participate in the assessment of the affected properties and identification of their owners/users by the Joint Verification Committee (JVC). Both JVC and the person concerned should sign verification records for each affected person. Disputes are also to be recorded. The NGO will collect, compile and process the data with regard to valuation of property by the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) for determination of replacement market value of property affected.
14. **Issuance of Notice under Section 3:** In consultation with DWASA, the NGO will maintain liaison with DC for issuance of notice U/S- 3.
15. **Information Campaign and RP Disclosure:** The NGO will carry out consultation regarding policies and their entitlements as approved in the RP and collection of legal documents required to claim compensation. Property owners require being advised/helped to gather all required documents. The affected people will be made aware of the GRC procedures for disputes over claims.
16. **Assessment and valuation of the acquired properties:** The NGO with Safeguard Implementation Unit (SIU) officials of DWASA will maintain liaison with the DC staff to record the quantity assessed by JVC and value of the properties in accordance with the acquisition law and market price determined by PVAC.
17. **Preparation of Individual entitlements:** NGO will prepare individual entitlement (entitled persons file and entitlement card) taking into account of recommendations of the JVC and PVAC.



18. **Revision of costs estimate and budget:** The NGO will assist DWASA in revising budget in view of the JVC findings and PVAC recommendations, which will be approved by DWASA.
19. **Issuance of Notice under Section 6:** The NGO will maintain liaison with DWASA during issuance of notice under section 6 by DC and inform the owners to present required documentation for collecting cash compensation under law(CCL).
20. **Issuance of Notice under section 7:** The NGO will assist DWASA during issuance of notice U/S 7 by DC. If the legal documents are not up to date, disputes may arise. In such cases, the NGO will assist the DPs in updating legal papers. Meanwhile, GRC will be functional to resolve compensation related disputes.
21. **Issuance of ID Cards to legally identified owners:** The NGO will assist DWASA to issue ID cards to those whose legal ownership are established with DC and have no further disputes. The NGO will be responsible to prepare and distribute ID card and the DWASA will be responsible to issue it.
22. **Issuance of ID Cards to eligible non-titled DPs:** The NGO will assist DWASA to issue ID cards to those whose legal ownership are established with DC and have no further disputes. The NGO will be responsible to prepare and distribute ID card and the DWASA will be responsible to issue it.
23. **Disbursement of cash compensation under law (CCL):** When DC starts payment of CCL, legal owners will be asked to bring in all required documents at this stage to collect the payment and the NGO will assist the DPs in this connection.
24. **Disbursement of Compensation:** Payment of compensation to non-titled owners will be processed and paid by NGO under direct supervision of the DWASA. The ExternalMonitoring Agency will review record of payment.
25. **Finalizing Additional Individual Entitlements for those covered by law:** NGO will determine and finalize additional payment, if any, over the CCL amounts for the DPs.
26. **Disbursement of additional grants/allowance:** DWASA will process payment of grants to be paid to the DPs through the NGO for resettlement assistance. The NGO will prepare Entitlement Card (EC) and Indent to make payment to DPs which will need prior approval of the Project Director before making payment.
27. **Land hand-over to DWASA:** DC will pay CCL and the land will be handed over to DWASA. NGO will assist DWASA in this respect.
28. **Issuance of ID Cards to Displaced Persons (DPs):** The NGO will assist DWASA in issuance of ID cards to those whose ownerships are established during joint verification survey. The NGO will be responsible to prepare and



distribute ID card and the DWASA will be responsible to issue it. The ID card will comprise name, father's/spouse's name, detail address with loss type of the DPs and it will be endorsed by the NGO and DWASA representatives.

29. **Disbursement of Resettlement Benefits to squatters/ and informal DPs (without legal title to the lost property/ assets/ incomes or other allowances):** DWASA will process payment of benefits to be made to the DPs. The NGO will prepare EC to assess the benefits to be paid as per RP policy. The DWASA will disburse account payee cheque to the DPs with prior approval of the indent from the Project Director.

30. **Assist DWASA in preparing the land lease agreements with the eligible APs:** The NGO will assist DWASA and the eligible AP for drafting land lease agreements on the DWASA transmission main land not in use for service areas for agricultural activities. Terms of use and the length of lease will be determined by consultations with stakeholders.

1. **Grievances redress procedure**

31. The appointed NGO will support in the grievances redress process of the project during land acquisition and resettlement process and construction stages. Among other things the NGO will:
- (i) Ensure that the DPs are fully aware of the grievance redress procedure and the process of bringing their complaints to the grievance redress committees (GRCs).
 - (ii) Assist the DPs in any usual manner (e.g., preparing applications, accompanying them to the hearing and explaining the grievance to the GRCs and the like) to bring the complaints to the committee.
 - (iii) Impartially investigate the validity of the complaints and try to settle them amicably, fairly and transparently before they go to the redress committee or the courts of law.
 - (iv) For more focused work in this area, the NGO will prepare a list of problem cases (based on ownership and other disputes detected while checking the status of documents, information from the DPs themselves and other sources) which would be updated as and when necessary, while RP implementation progresses. In doing so, the NGO will pay special attention to the problems and needs of the vulnerable DPs.

2. **Livelihood and Income Rehabilitation and Community Development Program**

32. Following the appointment the NGO will conduct social and economic assessment in the project affected communities to develop detail programs and activities on livelihood and income restoration programs. The program will be discussed and agreed with DWASA – SIU in order to meet the livelihood restoration objectives. The appointed NGO will have the responsibility to support the physically and economically displaced affected people (in all project areas) to:
- a) Assist the relocated AP to find and monitor the purchase of the replacement lands for the displaced farmers, households, businesses to

ensure they will be able to continue their occupation and livelihood after their land and/or houses are acquired by the project;

- b) Rehabilitate and reconstruct their income generating activities of the economically displaced households through occupational/ live skills re-training, livelihood improvement, home industry and micro-credit scheme;
- c) Assist the eligible AP in managing/investing working capital provided by the project to ensure their future livelihood activities;
- d) Assist DWASA in identifying replacement place for the relocated community business enterprises (CBEs);
- e) Assist and ensure the eligible APs to receive land lease priority from DWASA after the reconstruction of the transmission mains;
- f) Inform and assist the eligible APs on the jobs opportunities in the project areas
- g) Inform the contractors on the interests and priorities of employments in project sites reserves for the eligible APs;
- h) Ensure the reconstructions and assistance by the contractors to rebuild the affected community properties/ facilities affected by the project activities; and,
- i) Assist the vulnerable households in improving their livelihood conditions

33. For community development program in the Intake areas, the appointed NGO will mobilize and organize the affected communities to organize the community water management committees to manage the facilities provided by the project as well as implementing public health education on hygiene and sanitation.

The appointed NGO will also have the responsibility to ensure special provision, as detailed in the project resettlement plan, provided to the vulnerable affected people (in all project areas):

- a) Female headed households
- b) Elderly headed households
- c) Households with disable members
- d) Poor and ultra poor households
- e) Social/religious minority households.

3. Management of AP data base and information system

34. The appointed NGO will collect and maintain the computerized Census and socio-economic survey (SES) data related to the pre-acquisition condition of the DP households and the nature and magnitude of all categories of losses as well as the compensation thereof to be determined by DC and the Joint Verification Committee (JVC). They should update the data based on final design. All essential information will have to be generated by using one or more menu-driven MIS. Among other things, the NGO will:

- (i) Maintain computerized baseline socioeconomic databases and collect supplementary information as and when necessary and update them, during the course of implementation.
- (ii) Collect and computerize data on individual losses and the compensation thereof, as determined by DC and JVC for all legally and socially recognized DPs.

- (iii) Collect and computerize all information on market survey and assessment of property and their owners by the PVAC (Property Valuation Advisory Committee), process data and compile reports for the PVAC recommending replacement value of land and other property.
- (iv) Collect and computerize all information related to different types of payments and additional supports as required by the RP and ADB Safeguards Policy provided to the Displaced Person (DP) and update the DP file and EC.
- (v) Prepare 'entitlement card' for the individual DPs as per their types of losses and the amount of compensation due for each type of loss from legal title and the amount of compensation if any, to be paid by DWASA through NGO as well as other non-monetary entitlements.
- (vi) Prepare and issue Identification Cards for each DP (head of the household-in case of those not covered by the law), containing his/her photograph (to be taken by the NGO itself) and other vital information.
- (vii) Record and maintain details of the issues/ disputes causing delay in the disbursement/receipt of compensation and the persons involved in them, including the cases brought to the courts of law.
- (viii) Document information on the cases, with reasons, brought to and resolved by the GRC, with decisions going in favor of or against the complainants.
- (ix) Collect and maintain relocation information on the homestead losers by categories of DP households, CBEs and CPRs.

4. Progress reports

35. The RP requires that all DPs are paid the stipulated compensations/entitlements before they are evicted or moved away from the properties and/or construction work begins. The selected NGO will provide DWASA monthly report on the progress in RP implementation, including any issue that might be hindering progress, separately for each section. The report will be brief consisting of both quantitative and qualitative information on:

- (i) The NGO in its report should reflect the status of issuance of the major notices (e.g. 3,6,7) by DC under the acquisition law, maintain a land register with valuation of the affected properties, placement of funds with DC by DWASA etc.
- (ii) Total number of DPs identified by DC for CCL and the cumulative progress made in disbursement of CCL by loss categories.
- (iii) Total number of DPs (recognized by DC) eligible for additional payment from DWASA and cumulative progress made in payment by loss and entitlement categories.
- (iv) Total number of vulnerable affected households eligible for special assistance and the progress made in implementing the related policies.
- (v) Total number of the DPs(RP recognized owners/users/renters/lease holders of the affected properties)who are not covered under GOB land acquisition law (but are), identified for compensation/entitlement from DWASA and cumulative progress made in disbursement by loss and entitlement categories.

- (vi) Total number of cases received by the Grievance Redress Committee indicating the types of grievance made in favor of or against the complainants.
- (vii) Any other issues that are relevant to implementing the policies stipulated in the RP.
- (viii) The selected NGO will design tabular and other formats appropriate for reporting on the above information. To the extent possible, the tables will have to be preprogrammed in the menu-driven MIS and the quantitative reports will have to be generated directly.

5. Reporting requirements

36. The appointed NGO will report to the DWASA the progress of RP updating, implementation and livelihood restoration program at regular basis. The selected NGO shall provide 5 copies of Inception Report within 1 (one) month from the date of commencement, 10 copies of final report at the end of the project and 10 copies of monthly progress report on or before 10th day of the following month.
37. Each report shall set forth concise statement concerning the activities relevant to the jobs and will include:
- (i) A clear and complete account of work performed;
 - (ii) Work planned for the next reporting period;
 - (iii) Status of funding and expenditure;
 - (iv) Identification of any challenges encountered or anticipated that would affect the completion of the project within the time and money constraints set forth in the agreement, together with recommended solution to such problems.
38. The appointed NGO will also assist DWASA – SIU and the resettlement specialist in the Management, Design, and Supervision Consultantsteam in preparing the semiannual social safeguards monitoringreports. This will include the progress of livelihood restoration program to the affected households and special section in the report will be dedicated to describe the condition of the vulnerable groups in the project areas to monitor their livelihood condition before and after the land acquisition and resettlement impacts. This will include whether the special provisions as detailed in the RP are delivered by the project.
39. The appointed NGO will assist, as needed, the appointed external monitoring agency during project evaluation and monitoring activities on RP implementation.

RP updating and implementation completion reports

40. To ensure AP compensation/ rehabilitation given prior the IR impacts, in addition to the monthly progress report for DWASA, the NGO will prepare

staggered RP updating and/or implementation completion report for the below sections² in the project area. They are:

- 1) Intake area
- 2) Gandharbpur WTP
- 3) Transmission main from Intake to Sejan Juice
- 4) Transmission main of raw water from Sejan Juice to Gandrabpur WTP
- 5) Transmission main of treated water from WTP to Baridhara

41. The reports should be prepared in detail with quality that are acceptable to ADB standard documents. The staggered RP implementation completion report will be reviewed by an external monitoring agency as well as ADB, through safeguard review mission. The PMU – SIU is responsible to submit the updated/ final RPs to ADB for review and endorsement before implementation.

42. **Co-ordination:** The NGO will meet with SIU & DWASA on a regular basis, where discussion on progress and constraints of the previous month will be held. Actions to be taken and the key actors for the tasks concerned will be identified as tasks assigned from respective agencies. In case of any items are not covered by the RP, the coordination meeting should come up with recommendations, which should be approved and implemented through executive order of the DWASA.

NGO Qualification and requirements

43. Due to the large scale of impacts and complexity of the involuntary resettlement and mitigation requirements of the project, the appointed NGO must have these following criteria:

- 1) The NGO has preferably 5 years experience in working and supporting the GOB and international organizations (ADB, WB, IFC, etc.) in medium to large scale resettlement activities including compensation and livelihood rehabilitation,
- 2) The NGO has preferably 5 years of experienced in training programs for livelihood improvements, poverty alleviation and micro finance,
- 3) The NGO has the required capacity and networks to mobilize/cooperate with communities, local governments, district land offices, community leaders, and locally elected leaders,
- 4) The NGO must have strong institutional capacity in terms of qualified human resources, training facilities and have office in Dhaka city and able to open site office in project areas,
- 5) The NGO has preferably existing/ongoing livelihood improvement program in its institution which can absorb the project affected people into its program if they desired; otherwise, the NGO should work closely with the DWASA project office to establish such programs in a timely manner under the assignment,
- 6) The NGO has experience and strong capacity in developing public communications modules,

² Combinations of one or more sections in one updated RP are possible, base on the completion of design and the priority for civil works.

- 7) Formally registered in with the NGO Affairs Bureau, or with Department Social Services or Joint Stock Companies.

Implementation arrangements

44. The resettlement assistance NGO has to keep office near the concerned area during the time of implementation of the RP in order to ease contact with the DPs, the cost of which will be specified in the budget. The implementation schedule is below.



Appendix 11: MLGRDC Notification (Revised)

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়
স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ
পাস-২ শাখা
www.lgd.gov.bd

উন্নয়নের গণতন্ত্র
শেখ হাসিনার মূলমন্ত্র

স্মারক নং-৪৬.০০.০০০০.০৮৫.০০৬.০৬২.২০১৭-৮৩১

তারিখ : ২৭/১১/২০১৭ খ্রিঃ

অফিস আদেশ

ঢাকা ওয়াসার Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP) এর আওতায় NGO Service for Resettlement Implementation Assistance for Construction of Water Treatment Plant সংক্রান্ত NGO প্রতিষ্ঠান Development Organization of the Rural Poor (DORP) এর কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নের লক্ষ্যে সংশ্লিষ্ট Terms of Reference (TOR) অনুমোদনসহ নিম্নোক্ত ৪(চার) টি কমিটি নির্দেশক্রমে পুনর্গঠন করা হলো।

1. Joint Verification Committee (JVC)

(a)	Executive Engineer, DESWSP, Dhaka WASA	Convenor
(b)	Safe-guard Officer (Social Gender), DESWSP, Dhaka WASA.	Member
(c)	Representative of the Deputy Commissioner (Land Acquisition Officer), Dhaka/ Narayaganj.	Member
(d)	Representative of the Public Works Department (PWD)	Member
(e)	Representative from MDSC	Member
(f)	Area Manager, DORP	Member Secretary

TOR of JVC

1. Verify and assess physical assets, including structure, trees, crops, business, etc. to be affected on the project RoW.
2. Make an Estimate on CCL (Cash Compensation under Law) of all assets to be affected as well as assets that are not falling under CCL and submit to DC office and PMU.
3. Communicate and assist NGO for process the entitlements of the project affected person using JVC data as one of the determinants for valuation.

2. Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC)

(a)	Deputy Project Director/Executive Engineer, DESWSP, Dhaka WASA	Convenor
(b)	Safe-guard Officer (Social Gender), DESWSP, Dhaka WASA.	Member
(c)	Representative of Public Works Department (PWD)/Deputy Commissioner, Dhaka/Narayaganj office	Member
(d)	Representative of Forest Department	Member
(e)	Representative of Agriculture Department	Member
(f)	Representative of Community Leader/Local Elite	Member
(g)	Representative from MDSC	Member
(h)	Area Manager, DORP	Member Secretary

TOR of PVAC

1. The PVAC will review the assessment made by the Resettlement NGO based on the market price of the properties to be affected by the project as replacement cost after verification by the JVC.
 2. Communicate and assist NGO for process the entitlements of the project affected persons using PVAC data as one of the determinants for building the estimate of the replacement value.
 3. PVAC may visit the site of necessary for verifying any information.
 4. The committee will use CCL (Cash Compensation under Law), current Market Value (CMV) assessed by the DC Office, PWD and NGO data in proposing Replacement Value of land, structures, common property resourced and other losses prior to recommending to PMU.
 5. For recommending to PMU the committee will take decision at two-third majority basis.
3. Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC)

(a)	Executive Engineer/Sub-Divisional Engineer, DESWSP, Dhaka WASA	Convenor
(b)	Representative of the Deputy Commissioner, Dhaka/Narayaganj.	Member
(c)	Representative of Local Elite/UP Chairman	Member
(d)	Representative of affected organizaion (if any)	Member
(e)	Representative of Displace person/Female Displace Person	Member
(f)	Representative from MDSC	Member
(g)	Area Manager, DORP	Member Secretary

TOR of RAC

1. The committee will seek local inputs from the affected people and communities in the implementation process and assist Dhaka WASA in all matters related to resettlement.
 2. The RACs will ensure local participation in the implementation of the resettlement plan.
 3. Communicate and assist NGO for process the entitlements of the project-affected person using NGO data verified and validated as one of the determinants.
4. Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

(a)	Deputy Project Director/Executive Engineer, DESWSP, Dhaka WASA	Convenor
(b)	Representative of UP Chairman/ Ward councilor	Member
(c)	Female UP Member	Member
(d)	Representative of Displace person (Male/Female)	Member
(e)	Representative from MDSC	Member
(f)	Representative from NGO	Member Secretary

TOR GRC

1. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRCs) will be established to ensure stakeholders' participation in the implementation process and fair compensation to affected persons.
2. The APs can also call upon the resettlement NGO to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC.
3. The GRCs will receive grievance cases from the affected persons through the resettlement implementation NGO.

1. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRCs) will be established to ensure stakeholders' participation in the implementation process and fair compensation to affected persons.
2. The APs can also call upon the resettlement NGO to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC.
3. The GRCs will receive grievance cases from the affected persons through the resettlement implementation NGO.
4. Other than disputes relating to ownership right and award of compensation by the Deputy Commissioner under the Court of Law, GRCs will review grievances involving all resettlement assistances, relocation, and other supports. Grievances will be redressed within 21 days from the date of lodging the complaints. In cases of complicated cases requiring additional investigations it will be resolved within a period of one month.
5. Grievances of indirectly displaced persons and/or persons displaced during project implementation will also be addressed by the GRC.
6. Where land acquisition will not be involved but relocation of structures or vacating land of cultivation will be required, the GRCs will facilitate resolution of complaints regarding categorization of vulnerable affected persons, types of structures, and eligibility for compensation and assistance within the set guidelines and provisions of the resettlement plan.
7. Any complaints of ownership or other suits to be resolved by the judiciary system will not be resolved in GRCs. GRC will resolved all complaints, grievances related to compensation entitled by affected persons.
8. The decisions of the GRC should be ideally be arrived at through consensus, failing which resolution will be based on majority vote. Any decision made by the GRC must be within the purview of social, resettlement and environmental policy framework.
9. A minimum of 4 (four) members shall form the quorum for the meeting of GRC.
10. If needed the GRC members may undertake field visit to verify and review the issues at dispute, including titles/share, reasons for any delay in payment or other related matters.
11. In case the resolution is not accepted by the AP, the grievances will be forwarded to Project Director for final decision.

কমিটির কার্যপরিধি : উক্ত কমিটি অনুমোদিত Terms of Reference (TOR) মোতাবেক কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করবে।


(ড. কে এম কামরুলজামান সেলিম)
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ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিচালক
ঢাকা ওয়াসা, ঢাকা।

অনুলিপিঃ (সদয় অবগতি ও কার্যার্থে)

- ১। অতিরিক্ত সচিব (পাস), স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ।
- ২। সচিব মহোদয়ের একান্ত সচিব, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ।
- ৩। প্রকল্প পরিচালক, Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP), ঢাকা ওয়াসা।
- ৪। কম্পিউটার প্রোগ্রামার, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ (অফিস আদেশটি ওয়েবসাইটে প্রকাশের অনুরোধসহ)।

Appendix 12: Outline of Social Safeguards Monitoring Report

Following requirements of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the *Operations Manual* section on safeguard policy (OM F1), borrowers/clients are required to establish and maintain procedures to monitor the status of implementation of safeguard plans and ensure progress is made toward the desired outcomes. For projects categorized as A or B in Involuntary Resettlement and/or Indigenous People, the Borrowers/clients are required to submit biannual monitoring reports for ADB review. The level of detail and comprehensiveness of a monitoring report is commensurate with the complexity and significance of social safeguard's impacts (IR and IP). A safeguard monitoring report may include the following elements:

A. Executive Summary

This section provides a concise statement of project scope and impacts, key findings and recommended actions.

B. Background of the Report and Project Description

This section provides a general description of the project, including:

- a) Background/context of the monitoring report which includes the information on the project, project components, safeguards categorizations, and institutional requirements
- b) Information on physical progress of project activities, the scope of monitoring report and requirements, reporting period, including frequency of submission and changes in project scope and adjusted safeguard measures, if applicable
- c) Summary table of identified impacts and the mitigation actions.

C. Scope of Impacts

This section outlines the detail scale and scopes of the project's safeguards impacts, vulnerability status of the affected people/communities, entitlements matrix and other rehabilitation measures, as applicable, as described in the approved final Resettlement Plan(s) /IPP(s).

D. Compensation and Rehabilitation

This section describes the process and progress of the implementation of the safeguards plan and other required activities as determined in the plan. This includes payment of the affected assets compensation, allowances, loss of incomes, etc. to the entitled persons; provisions of other types of entitlement as described in the matrix and implementation of livelihood rehabilitation activities as determined in the plan. Quantitative as well as qualitative results of the monitoring parameters, as agreed in the plan, should be provided.

E. Project disclosure, public participation and consultation

This section describes project disclosure mechanism, public participation and consultations activities during the project implementation as agreed in the plan. This includes numbers of activities conducted, issues raised during consultation and responses provided by the project team, implementing NGOs, project supervision consultants, contractors, etc.

F. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

This section described the implementation of project GRM as design in the approved Resettlement Plan/IPP. This includes evaluations of its effectiveness, procedures, complaints received,

timeliness to resolve issues/ complaints and resources provided to solve the complaints. Special attention should be given if there are complaints received from the affected people or communities.

G. Institutional Arrangement

This section describes the actual implementation or any adjustment made to the institutional arrangement for managing the social safeguards issues in the projects. This includes the establishment of safeguards unit/ team and appointment of staff in the executing or implementing agencies; implementation of the GRM and its committee; supervision and coordination between institutions involved in the management and monitoring of safeguards issues, the roles of NGO and women's groups in the monitoring and implementation of the plan, if any.

H. Monitoring Results-Findings

This section describes the summary and key findings of the monitoring activities. The results are compared against previously established benchmarks and compliance status (e.g., adequacy of IR compensation rates and timeliness of payments, adequacy and timeliness of IR rehabilitation measures including serviced housing sites, house reconstruction, livelihood support measures, and training; budget for implementing EMP, resettlement plan, or IPP, timeliness and adequacy of capacity building, etc.). It also compared against the objectives of safeguards or desired outcomes documented (e.g., involuntary resettlement impacts avoided or minimized; livelihood restored or enhanced; IP's identity, human right, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness fully respected; indigenous people do not suffer adverse impacts, environmental impacts avoided or minimized, etc.). For FI projects this includes the effectiveness of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) managed by the FI and its participating institutions. If noncompliance or any major gaps identified, include the recommendation of the corrective action plan.

I. Follow up Actions, Recommendation, and Disclosure

This section describes recommendations and further actions or items to focus on for the remaining monitoring period. It also includes lessons learned for improvement for future safeguards monitoring activities. Disclosure dates of the monitoring report to the affected communities should also be included. A time-bound summary table for required actions should be included.

Appendix 1

- (i) List of Affected Persons and Entitlements
- (ii) Summary of Resettlement Plan/IPP with entitlement matrix

Appendix 2

- (i) Copies of Affected Person's certification of payment (signed by the Affected persons)
- (ii) Summary of minutes of meetings during public consultations
- (iii) Summary of complaints received and solution status.

Appendix 13: Common Entitlement Matrix for the Project (applicable to Resettlement Plans Section 1-6)

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Agricultural (including crop land, pastures, wasteland, ponds, etc.)	Partial loss of plot (<50%)	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Cash compensation at fair market value, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes · Provision of title for remaining land to legalizable user · Affected people of that section allowed, through some lease/rent system, to cultivate part of the project- acquired land (with some restriction) not in use for service area and valves after laying the pipe
		Lessee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period to be deducted from the owner · Assistance for finding alternative land · Affected people of that section allowed, through some lease/rent system, to cultivate part of the project- acquired land (with some restriction) not in use for service area and valves after laying the pipe
		Sharecrop tenant (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Cash compensation equal to current market value of share of 1 year lost harvest (crops/ fish stock) proportionate to size of lost plot · Assistance for finding alternative land · Affected people of that section allowed, through some lease/rent system, to cultivate part of the project- acquired land (with some restriction) not in use for service area and valves after laying the pipe
		Nontitled user (squatter/ informal land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · No compensation for land loss · Provision to use the remaining land or alternative land as titled or rental/lease land · Affected people of that section allowed, through some lease/rent system, to cultivate part of the project- acquired land (with some restriction) not in use for service area and valves after laying the pipe
	Full loss of plot (≥ 50 %)	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user)	<p>The DP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Cash compensation at fair market value, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes · Unaffected portions of a plot will also be compensated if they become unviable after impact occurs · Affected people of that section allowed, through some lease/rent system, to cultivate part of the project-acquired land (with some restriction) not in use for service area and valves after laying the pipe · Preferential selection for getting land lease of DWASA land along the project alignment

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		Lessee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost plot for 6 months · Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period, to be deducted from the owner assistance to find alternative land for rent · Affected people of that section allowed, through some lease/rent system, to cultivate part of the project- acquired land (with some restriction) not in use for service area and valves after laying the pipe · Preferential selection for getting land lease of DWASA land along the project alignment
		Sharecrop tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Cash compensation equal to current market value of share of 1 year of harvests for entire lost plot

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		(Registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance for finding alternative land Preferential selection for getting land lease of DWASA land along the project alignment
		Nontitled user (squatters/informal land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss Assistance for finding alternative land as titled or rental/lease land Affected people of that section allowed, through some lease/rent system, to cultivate part of the project- acquired land (with some restriction) not in use for service area and valves after laying the pipe Preferential selection for getting land lease of DWASA land along the project alignment
Residential, commercial, community	Partial loss of plot (<50 %)	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at fair market value including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes Provision of title for remaining land to legalizable user Affected people of that section allowed, through some lease/rent system, to cultivate part of the project- acquired land (with some restriction) not in use for service area and valves after laying the pipe
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period to be deducted from the owner Provision of cash compensation for 6 months rental value of similar level of structure
		Nontitled user (squatter, encroacher)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss Provision to use the remaining land or alternative land as titled or rental/lease land Affected people of that section allowed, through some lease/rent system, to cultivate part of the project- acquired land (with some restriction) not in use for service area and valves after laying the pipe
	Full loss of plot (=>50 %)	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user)	<p>The DP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land-for-land compensation through provision of fully titled and registered replacement plot of comparable value and location as lost plot (possibly at relocation site for displaced community), including payment of all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at fair market value, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes Affected people of that section allowed, through some lease/rent system, to cultivate part of the project- acquired land (with some restriction) not in use for service area and valves after laying the pipe Preferential selection for getting land lease of DWASA land along the project alignment
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period to be deducted from the owner Assistance to find alternative place Preferential selection for getting land lease of DWASA land along the project alignment
		Non-titled user (squatter, encroacher)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss Assistance for finding alternative land as titled or rental/lease land Allowed to construct temporary structure on unused part of project acquired land after laying the pipe, through

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> some lease/rent system · Preferential selection for getting land lease of DWASA land along the project alignment (for vulnerable APs) 	
Temporary land acquisition	Land required temporarily during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land · Restoration of land to original state · Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land 	
		Nontitled user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Restoration of land to original state · Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land 	
2. STRUCTURES				
Residential, agricultural, commercial, community	Partial loss (<30 %) and alteration of structure	Owner (including nontitled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Cash compensation for lost parts of structure at replacement cost and repair of remaining structure at market rate for materials, labor, transport, and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for age · Right to salvage materials from lost structure · Allowed to construct temporary structure on unused part of project land after laying the pipe, through some lease/rent system · In the case of the remaining structure is unlivable compensation for the entire structure would be at the discretion of the owner. 	
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period (to be deducted from the owner) 	
	Full loss of structure (=>30 %) and relocation	Owner (including nontitled land user)	<p>The DP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Compensation through provision of fully titled and registered replacement structure of comparable quality and value, including payment of all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, at a relocation site or a location agreeable to the DP – If the market value of the replacement structure is below that of the lost structure, cash compensation for the difference in value without deduction of depreciation for age – If the market value of the replacement structure is above that of the lost structure, no further deductions <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Cash compensation at replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation <p>IN EITHER CASE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Right to salvage materials from lost structure 	
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost plot for 6 months · The lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period will be deducted from the owner 	
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines, etc.)		Owner, lessee, tenant	<p>The DP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs) <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Relocation/reconstruction of the structure by the project

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance for finding alternative land to continue business Allowed to construct temporary structure/continue business through some lease/rent system as vendor on unused part of project land after laying the pipe, at alternative location comparable to lost location AND Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs)
	Fixed assets attached to affected structures (water supply, telephone lines)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for reinstallation and connection charges
3. RELOCATION			
Assistance and allowances	Residence or means of livelihood (agricultural land, business premises)	All DPs to be relocated due to loss of land and/or structures (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logistical and administrative assistance, with identification and purchasing or rental of replacement plots and/or structures, or the construction of new ones Cash allowance covering the cost of transport of people and their moveable property at current market rate on actual cost basis Transition allowance of 6 months of official minimum wage of the appropriate APs occupation (head of household) Transition housing of equal quality to lost housing or rental payment for equivalent housing for the duration of delay of completion of relocation housing/site structures
Security of tenure	Residence or means of livelihood	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user)	
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term rental agreements
		Nontitled user (squatter, encroacher)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term rental agreements for land and structures if desired
Host communities		Host community residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing of public services and facilities established in relocation sites or separate provision
4. INCOME RESTORATION			
Crops/fish stocks	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot for 1 year's future harvests, based on crop/fish stocks type and highest average yield over past 3 years Residual harvest can be taken away without any deduction
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
Trees	Affected trees	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for perennial crop trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied,

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity, or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop-bearing trees, by 5 years average crops (the grafted/tissue cultured plant usually starts fruiting within 2-3 years), plus cost of purchase of grafted/tissue cultured plant and required inputs to replace trees Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings/sapling and required inputs to replace trees
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
Permanent loss of agriculture-based livelihood	Partial loss of agricultural land with viable land remaining	Owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant, non-titled land user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of support for investments in productivity enhancing inputs, such as land leveling, terracing, erosion control, and agricultural extension, as feasible and applicable Additional financial supports/grants if land/crop compensation is insufficient for additional income-generating investments to maintain livelihood @ Tk 70,000/ HH
	Full loss of viable agricultural land without availability of alternative land	Owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant, non-titled land user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of retraining, job placement Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program Financial grants and/or microcredit access for livelihood investment as well as organizational/logistical support to establish an alternative income generation activity @ Tk 90,000/HH
Loss of income from agricultural labor		Wage laborers in intake, WTP, Sejan juice factory to WTP and Sitalakhhya to Beraid areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash assistance for loss of income up to 7 days at Tk 300 per day Preferential selection for working in project site during civil works
Maintenance of access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessibility of agricultural fields, community/social facilities, business premises, and residences of persons in the project area ensured Accessibility to the original/alternative fishing ground
Businesses (CBE)	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities of project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income for 1 year, based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records AND Provision of retraining, job placement, additional financial grants and microcredit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program
Employment	Temporary	All laid-off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost wages during period of

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	employment loss due to LAR or construction activities	employees of affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> employment interruption up to 6 months, based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type As applicable by labor code, compensation will be paid to the employer to enable him/her to fulfill legal obligations to provide compensation payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by government labor inspector
	Permanent employment loss due to LAR without possibility of re-employment in similar sector and position in or near area of lost employment/ daily wage	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost wages for 6 months, based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type If required by the applicable labor code, compensation will be paid to employer to enable him/her to fulfill legal obligations to provide severance payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by government labor inspector AND Provision of retraining, job placement, additional financial grants, and microcredit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program
5. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Madrasa, mosques, graveyards, etc.	Service provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full restoration at original site or reestablishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under Sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix One time grant fund for the CPR committee and management
6. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable APs	Loss of land, structure, and/or employment	All vulnerable DPs (in all project locations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance in identification and purchase or rental of new plot through microcredit scheme Assistance with administrative process of land transfer, property title, cadastral mapping, and preparation of compensation agreements Provision of training, job placement Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program Financial grants and/or microcredit access for livelihood investment as well as organizational/logistical support to establish an alternative income generation activity Subsistence allowance of minimum of 12 months of official minimum wage or Tk 1,625 per family member Preferential selection for project-related employment Preferential selection for getting land lease of DWASA land along the project alignment
Women, social/religious minorities, elderly-headed household, poor households	Loss of land and structures	Titled or recognized owners of land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titling of replacement land and structures in female owner's/minority/ elderly HH head's name (as applicable) Cash compensation paid directly to female owners and head of minority HHs Preferential selection for getting land lease of DWASA land along the project alignment

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Other impacts	Unanticipated impacts and negotiated changes to entitlements	All DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· To be determined in accordance with the IR safeguards requirements of the ADB SPS and local legal framework· Project RP to be updated and disclosed on ADB website· Standards of the entitlement matrix of the RP not to be lowered