

Resettlement Plan

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BAN: Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project – Water Intake Area (Section 1)

Prepared by Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority, Government of Bangladesh for the Asian Development Bank.

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Bangladesh: Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project

Water Intake Area – Section 1

Prepared by the Dhaka WASA, Government of Bangladesh, for the Asian Development Bank.

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 01 October 2018)

Currency Unit – Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)

USD 1.00 = BDT: 85

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
AHH	- Affected Household Head
ARIPO	- Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance
BBS	- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDT	- Bangladeshi Taka
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
DAM	- Department of Agricultural Marketing
DESWSP	- Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project
DoF	- Department of Forest
DoF	- Department of Fisheries
DORP	- Development Organisation 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
MFI	- Micro- Finance Institution
MIS	- Management Information System
MLD	- Million Liters per Day
MoU	-Memorandum of Understanding

PMC	- Project Management Committee
PMU	- Project Management Unit
PVAC	- Property Valuation Advisory Committee
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.
1 acre	-	100 decimal
1 Sq.	-	10.76 square feet (sft)

Local terms

<i>chala:</i>	good quality agricultural land
<i>crore:</i>	10 million (= 100 lakh)
<i>khas:</i>	land/property belonging to government
<i>lac:</i>	100,000
<i>nall:</i>	high quality agricultural land
<i>nodir par</i>	banks of the river
<i>union parishad:</i>	local Government Administrative Unit
<i>upazila:</i>	administrative unit below the district level.
<i>zila</i>	district

GLOSSARY

Affected 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 or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Affected Households includes (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 for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost at current market value.

Community is commonly considered as a social group of people living in a given geographical area (here community will comprise of the unauthorized people living in the concerned site) who share common norms, values, identity and often a sense of a common civic. These people tend to define those social ties as important to their identity, practice, and roles in social institutions like family, home, work, government, society, or humanity. For this document, the affected population living in the area could be considered as a community.

Consent of Affected Communities: For the purpose of policy application, this refers to a collective expression by the affected community people through individuals and/or their recognized representatives for broad community support for the project activities. Such broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups give objection to the project activities.

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 Ordinance 1982 and its subsequent amendments in 1993 and 1994 (ARIPO) will be considered as the cut-off date for affected persons who have legal title to the land/property proposed for acquisition. In the case of squatters and unauthorized occupants the date of the census survey will be considered as the cut-off date for entitlements under the project.

Displaced Person: 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 1982 Ordinance and Land Acquisition Law.

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

Replacement Cost is the amount required for the affected person to replace/reconstruct the lost assets through purchase in the current open market.

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

Vulnerable Households according to ADBs SPS 2009 Policy Principles vulnerable groups are those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land. In this section the following categories of vulnerable are identified: (i) below the poverty line (BPL); (ii) headed by elderly (iii) women headed (iv) headed by disabled person and; (v) landless households, without title to land.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. 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 also includes distribution network improvements to reduce non-revenue water (NRW), 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. This Resettlement Plan has been prepared within the Resettlement Framework of the project based on applicable legal and policy frameworks of the Government of Bangladesh, namely the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 and its subsequent amendments in 1993 and 1994 (ARIPO), and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. This project is co-financed by European Investment Bank (EIB) and Agence Française De Development (AFD).
3. This Resettlement Plan is prepared for Package 1, Section 1, Water Intake Area is located at Shomvupura of Bisnondi Union in Araihasar Upazila of Narayanganj District. The Water Intake Area includes 1050 MLD capacity intake civil structure inside the river; 525 mld capacity pumping station including pump, workshop, accommodation building, dormitory and delivery line 2x1600mm diameter pipe outlet. This Resettlement Plan is Category A for Involuntary Resettlement impacts.
4. This section will lead to loss of land and livelihood. However there is no structure loss and relocation. Total land required for the Intake area is 21.3755 (8.65 ha.) acres of land of which 18.85 (7.63 ha.) acres is privately owned land and 2.52 (1.02 ha.) acres are Government land. The Deputy Commissioner is the owner of khas land on behalf of Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh. The project will have to address all identified impacts based on the agreed Resettlement Framework of the Project.
5. Based on the census survey, this Section will impact 87 households (535 affected persons). All the affected households/persons are titleholders losing land. There are 51(297 persons) vulnerable category households, which include households (i) below the poverty line (ii) headed by elderly (iii) headed by women and (iv) headed by disabled persons.
6. 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 6 focus group discussions were held during the period of April – October 2016 in the water intake area. Consultation with the communities revealed that people were in favor of the project, but expected fair compensation and proper resettlement and rehabilitation assistance. Consultation meetings have been conducted during the Resettlement Plan design through community meetings and focus group discussions and will continue throughout the Resettlement Plan implementation. The Resettlement Plan will be made available at DWASA, local Union and Upazila Parishad and INGO offices. A summary of the Resettlement Plan will be made available in Bengali and will be disclosed in public places and distributed amongst affected persons and community after finalization of Resettlement Plan. The final Resettlement Plan will be uploaded in the DWASA and ADB website.

7. DWASA has established a Project Management Unit (PMU), headed by a Project Director. The Project Director will act as Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO). Deputy Project Director (DPD) and one Executive Engineer at PMU will assist Project Director to execute and implement the project Resettlement Plan. Local Government Division under the 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 NGO for implementation of the Resettlement Plan and Livelihood and Income Restoration Program (LIRP) for the affected households.

8. A Project 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 resolve the grievances. The project GRC forms the second tier of redress in the GRM process. And 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 disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party.

9. Section 1, which is a part of Package 1, will be implemented over 48 months, from July 2018 to June 2022. In line with the principles laid down in the project Resettlement Framework, the executing agency, DWASA, will ensure that program activities are synchronized between the resettlement plan implementation activities and the project construction. 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.

10. The budget for Resettlement Plan implementation is estimated as BDT: 155,383,956 (USD1, 828,047).

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 also 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. 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 River Meghna at Shomvupura 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 in 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**.

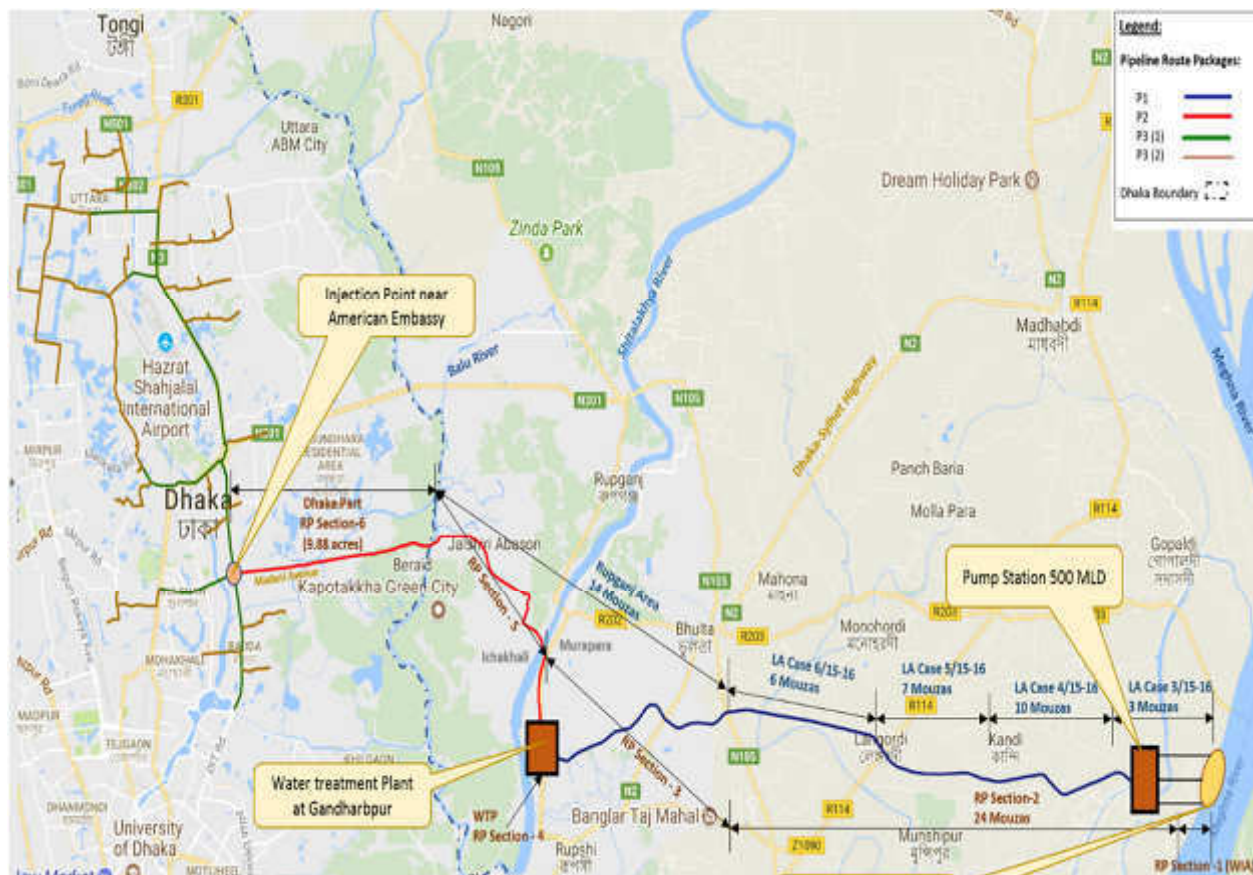
Table 1.1: Project Components

SL. No.	Component	Infrastructure	Contract Package	Resettlement Plans prepared Package wise
1	Water intake	1050 mld capacity	DBO contract Package 1	Resettlement Plan Section 1 Resettlement Plan Section 2 Resettlement Plan Section 3 (part coverage from Gandharbpur WTP to Murapara) Resettlement Plan Section 4
2	Pumping station	525 mld capacity pumping station with 500 mld pumping equipment		
3	Raw water transmission mains	22 km, 2x1600 mm dia raw water pipelines from intake to Gandharbpur WTP site		
4	Water treatment plant	500 mld capacity WTP at Gandharbpur		
5	Treated water transmission mains	14-km, 2X1600 mm treated water pipeline from WTP to US Embassy injection point	Construction Contract Package 2	Resettlement Plan Section 3 (part coverage from Darikandichak to Murapara) Resettlement Plan Section 5 Resettlement Plan Section 6
6	Distribution reinforcement	23 km distribution reinforcement (from 1600 mm dia to 900 mm dia)	Construction Contract Package 3.1	-
7	Feeder line inside Dhaka City	45 Km Feeder line to connect existing water network in Dhaka City	Package 3.2	-
8	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 Resettlement Plans prepared.

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

Figure 1.1: DESWP components



4. The Resettlement Plans for DESWSP cover 6 Sections. This Resettlement Plan covers Section 1: Water Intake Area at Shomvupura. The Resettlement Plans for the different sections is given in Table 2.

Table 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 Rupganj) to Murapara via Gandharbpur WTP
Section 4	Water Treatment of Plant Gandharbpur
Section 5	Rupganj (West bank of Sitalakhya River) to Balu River (East Bank)
Section 6	Balu River (West Bank) to Vatara along Madani Avenue up to Baridhara

B. Section Description

5. This Section, is located at Shomvupura of Bisnondi Union in Araihasar Upazila of Narayanganj District. The starting point of this Section is located on the west bank of the Meghna River. From here raw water will be collected from the river and sent to the Water Treatment Plant (Section-4) at Gandharbpur in Rupganj.

6. The Water Intake Area includes: 1050 mld capacity intake civil structure inside the river; 525 MLD capacity pumping station including pump, workshop, accommodation building,

dormitory and delivery line 2x1600 mm diameter pipe outlet. The location of the Water Intake Area is given in **Figure 1.2**. Based on ADBs SPS 2009 Involuntary Resettlement Categorization, this Section is classified as Category A.

Figure1.2: Location Map of the Water Intake Area



7. The impact of the DESWSP will be improved water supply services in the project area. The outcome will be improved access to reliable, continuous and sustainable water supply services in the project command area.

C. Objective of the Resettlement Plan

8. This Resettlement Plan is prepared for Package 1, Section 1. The Resettlement Plan has been prepared to identify and mitigate the impacts of water intake area component, within the Resettlement Framework for the Project.

9. This project component is classified as Category A, based on the SPS Involuntary Resettlement categorization criteria. This resettlement plan is prepared in accordance with ADBs SPS 2009 requirements for involuntary resettlement which includes:

- (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 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.

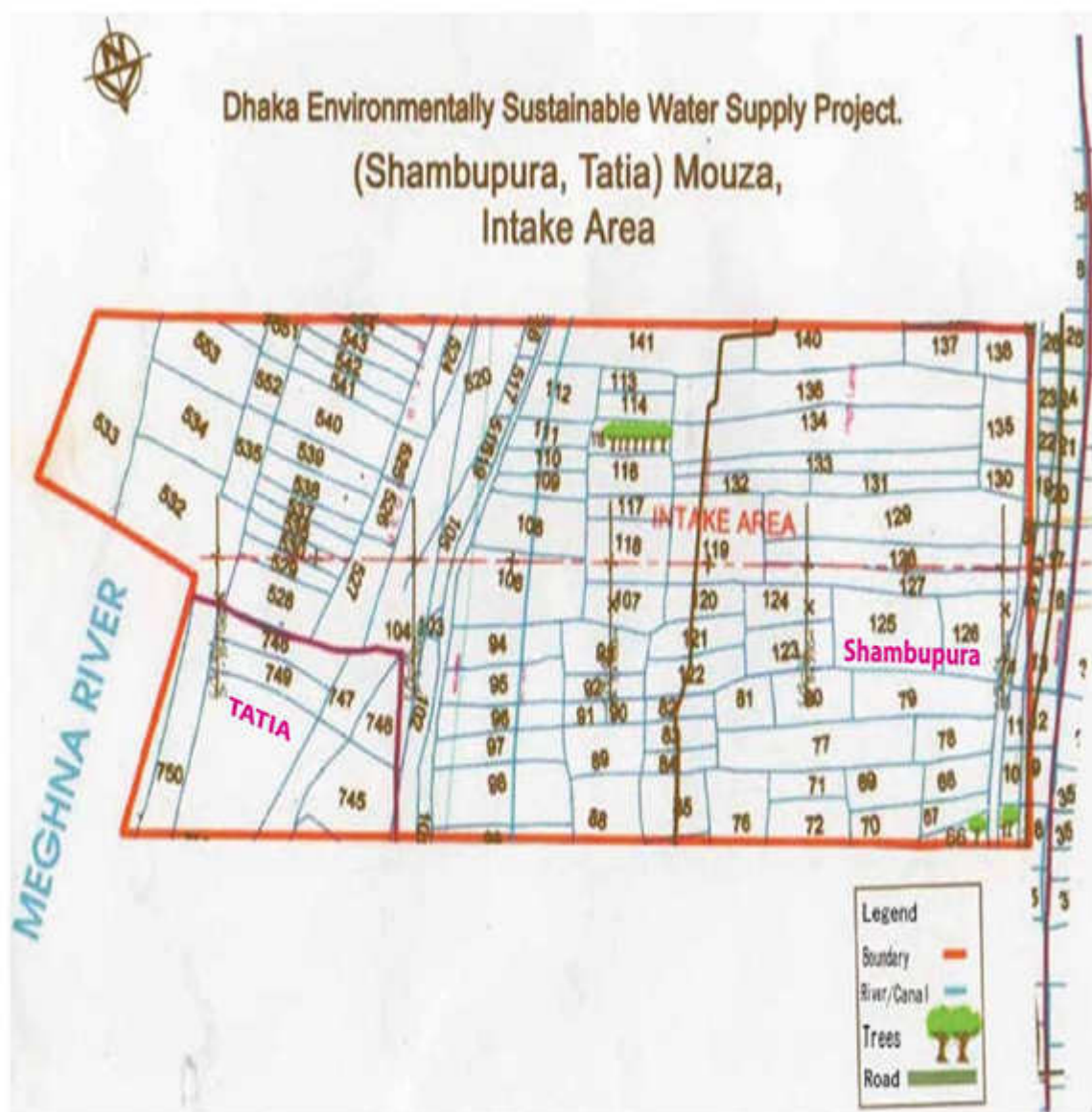
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement 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
 - Improved systems of pumping water were designed to reduce the ground area requirements.
 - ii. Construction Management
 - All those carrying out agriculture, will be given notice to harvest their crops.
 - iii. Livelihood support
 - The Livelihood and Income Restoration Program (LIRP) is designed to assist the affected persons to develop new income generating activities and identify better income opportunities. .
 - iv. Infrastructure Provision
 - Deep tubewell and 5 km piped water supply is proposed as a mitigation measure for affected persons.
 - v. Consultation
 - Extensive consultations were conducted with the affected population and their views incorporated into the Resettlement Plan

11. **Figure 1.3**, shows the area and the trees to be impacted by this Section.

Figure 1.3: Map of Water Intake Area



E. Methodology for Preparation of the Resettlement Plan

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

13. 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 socio-economic condition of the affected households. The results of the census survey were subsequently analyzed to prepare a Resettlement Plan 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 losses and develop socio-economic profiles of the affected households. The survey questionnaires have been given in **Annex 1**.

14. A series of consultation meetings and focus group discussions were conducted with community members and affected persons in project area. The discussions covered issues such as likely project impacts and mitigation measures, potential social and environmental impacts, income generating alternatives, issues specific to households affected by river erosion gender issues, GRM etc.

F. Cut-off date

15. Any person, whose asset and 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 other entitlements from the Project. For titleholders, eligibility will be defined by the publication of the notification of Section 3 by the Deputy Commissioner as per the ARIPO, which is defined as the cut-off date.

16. The cut-off of date for titleholders is 3rd January 2016, under Section 3, of the ARIPO, 1982, served by the Deputy Commissioners office under LA Case No: 03/2015-2016. For affected persons without titles, the cut-off date is January 2016, when the census survey commenced. All persons/households covered during the survey are eligible for assistance and compensation under this Section.

17. Any persons moving into this Section after the cut-off dates will not be entitled for compensation or assistance.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

18. The land acquisition and resettlement impacts in this Section were identified through the census and the socio-economic survey carried out in January 2016. There is no relocation in this Section as no structures are being impacted, however there is loss of land, crops and trees.

A. Land Acquisition

19. The total land required for the Intake area is 21.3755 (8.65 ha) acres, of which 18.85 (7.63 ha.) acres is privately owned and 2.52 (1.02 ha) acres is Khas/Government land. Land acquisition process has already been completed. Up to September 2018 a total number of 185 affected persons have received cash compensation under law (CCL) from Deputy Commissioner's office. The intake land is flat and used for agriculture. This section will impact 87 households consisting of 535 members, which includes the 17 households affected by river erosion. These 17 households are also losing other lands. All the affected persons/households in this section are titleholders. The project impacts have been summarized in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: Summary of Project Impacts

SI. No.	Impacts/Types of Loss	Unit	Total
1	Total Land Required	Ha.	8.65
2	Private Land to be Acquired	Ha.	7.63
3	Khas (GoB) Land to be Acquired	Ha.	1.02
4	Affected Households	No.	87 ¹
5	Affected Population	No.	535
6	Vulnerable Households	No.	51
7	Average Family Size	No	6.15
8	Affected Trees	No.	9

Source: Census January 2016.

20. The **Table-2.2** shows the Mouza - wise land to be acquired for the water intake area component.

Table 2.2: Land Acquisition for Section-1

Name of Mouza	Name of District	Land (Acres)	Land (Ha.)	%
Shomvupura	Narayanganj	16.70	6.76	89.94
Tetia	Narayanganj	2.15	0.87	10.06
Total		18.85	7.63	100

Source: Census January 2016.

21. The type of land according to production capacity and usage pattern proposed for the water intake area is given in **Table 2.3**. Of the total acquired land, 31.87% is *Nall* land i.e. high quality agricultural land with three crop yields in a year; 43.46% of the acquired land is *chala* and which is comparatively high quality land used for agricultural production. A total of 24.67% of acquired land is known as *Nodir par* meaning land in the river banks which is sandy and is used for fish cultivation.

¹This includes the 17 river affected households.

Table 2.3: Distribution of Land by Type and Mouza

Type of Land	Shomvupura	Tetia	Total Quantity (Decimal)	%
	Quantity (Decimal)	Quantity (Decimal)		
Plain Agricultural Land (<i>Nall</i>)	527.80	73.00	600.80	31.87
High agricultural land (<i>Chala</i>)	819.25	-	819.25	43.46
River Bank (<i>Nodir par</i>)	323	142	465.00	24.67
Total Decimal	1670.05	215	1885.05	100
Total Acre	16.7005	2.15	18.8505	100

Source: Census January 2016.

22. All the 87 affected households are land owners/titleholders. Of the 87 households losing their land, 64 households (73.56%) are incurring partial loss of land, and 23 households are incurring full loss of land. The percentage loss of land is based on the affected household's total ownership of land. Partial loss is categorized as those losing 50% or less of their total land holdings. Loss of more than 50% of land holdings is categorized as full loss. Out of the 23 households who are losing more than 50% of their land, 15 households are losing more than 60% of their land. **Table 2.4** provides the breakup of households according to the percentage loss of land. The details of the percentage land loss of each affected household is given in **Annex 2**.

Table 2.4: Households Facing Partial or Full Loss (Percentage of Total Land holding)

Total Affected Households	Land Ownership Status	Partial Loss (<50 %)		Full Loss (≥50%)	
		Households	%	Households	%
87	Own	64	73.56	23	26.44

Source: Census January 2016.

B. Land ownership of River Erosion Affected Households

23. Of the total land acquired, 5.31 acres of land is recorded as belonging to the Bangladesh Government, with the ownership of land resting with the Deputy Commissioner Narayanganj. However, 4.65 acres out of the 5.31 acres mentioned above is claimed by 17 households as their own land, which has been eroded gradually by the Meghna River since 2001. These households claim that they have been using the land for generations for cultivation of fish stock. The affected households indicated during consultations that they wanted compensation for this land including payment for the loss of fish stock.

24. During the census survey 17 persons reported that they were land owners. Upon verification of the land records by the JVC it was found recorded as Government land. All of the 17 households have agricultural land within and outside Section 1 area, other than the river eroded land which they are claiming. In addition to the loss of river eroded land, it was found that an area of 197.74 decimal of agricultural land and 465 decimal of land used for fish cultivation.

25. Under the chairmanship of the Project Director two consultation meetings were held with the Deputy Commissioner Narayanganj, (25th March 2018 and 8th April 2018) regarding ownership claims and payments to be made for the land affected by river erosion. At the meeting it was decided that the persons affected by river erosion will have to submit their land

ownership papers to the Deputy Commissioner's office. The papers will be verified by the Deputy Commissioners office, and a hearing by the Additional Deputy Commissioner will be setup to establish land ownership. Based on the verification of ownership, payments will be made in accordance with the Resettlement Framework. The Project Director and INGO have also held 3 meetings (dated 24th March 2018, 9th April 2018 and 20th October 2018) with the 17 river affected people. The local office of the INGO at Araihasar has been facilitating collection and submission of the necessary papers to the Deputy Commissioner's office on a regular basis.

26. DWASA has ensured budgetary provision for the payment of compensation and assistance to the 17 river erosion affected families, and the amount has been deposited with the Deputy Commissioner, Naryanganj. On completion of verification of ownership records for the eroded land compensation will be disbursed from the Deputy Commissioner's office. Consultation details and resolutions of meetings held on the matter, meeting notes and attendance sheets are provided in Bengali and English in **Annex 3**.

C. Other Impacts

27. This Section will impact 9 privately owned trees (two medium and seven small trees), belonging to 3 households. The types of affected trees are given in **Table 2.5**.

Table 2.5: Number of Trees affected by Type and Size

Total Affected Households	Type of Tree	Medium	Small	Total
3	Fruit	0	2	2
	Timber	2	5	7
	Total	2	7	9

Source: Census January 2016.

Impact on Vulnerable Households

28. Out of 87 affected households, 51 were found to be vulnerable including 8 of households affected by river erosion. This category includes those below poverty line, women headed, elderly headed, and disabled headed households. Among the 51 vulnerable households, 9 are female headed. The occupation of the male headed vulnerable households is predominantly agriculture while most of the female headed households are homemakers and one is a domestic worker. Others among the male headed households are small farmers, service holders and day labourers.

29. To determine whether a household was BPL, the upper level poverty line² has been considered. Based on this 42 households were categorized as BPL. Vulnerable persons/households will receive subsistence allowance of minimum of 12 months of official minimum wage or BDT 1,625 per family member. Vulnerable persons will also get job opportunities in the project construction activities on priority based on their skill and interest

²This Resettlement Plan calculates the upper poverty line for each rural division from the 2016 upper poverty line determined by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), with inflation rate added at 5.7% (Source: Economic trends Bangladesh Bank 2017, Published by Research Department of Bangladesh Bank). The upper poverty line for the year 2016 for Dhaka Rural is BDT 2,152 (source: Preliminary Report on Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016, published on October 2017 by Statistics and Information Division, BBS). Thus, BPL for Dhaka Rural is 2274.66 per capita/month. Household size of this section is 6.15. Thus, per household average monthly income is BDT 13,989.16 (2274.66X6.15).

and will also receive livelihood training based on their choice and interest. **Table 2.6** provides the breakup of the vulnerable households. Details of vulnerable households is given in **Annex 4**.

Table 2.6: Vulnerable Households.

Vulnerable category	Total	%
1. Female Headed Household	9	17.65
2. Male Headed Household		
2.1. Disabled Headed Households	1	1.96
2.2. Elderly Headed Households (≥65)	26	50.98
2.3. Poor (BPL)	15	29.41
Total	51	100.00

Source: Census January 2016

Impact on Indigenous Population

30. No indigenous people were found in this Section.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Profile of Affected Persons

31. Socio-economic profile of the Section has been analyzed based on household size, level of education, occupation, per capita household income and marital status.

32. The analysis below covers 87 households comprising 535 persons. No wage laborers or sharecroppers were identified in this section. The detailed socio-economic profile based on census/socio-economic survey of the affected population is given in this chapter. The socio-economic details of the affected persons is given in **Annex 5**.

Demography

33. There are a total of 87 affected households covering 535 affected persons. The average household size is 6.15 which is much higher than the National average of 4.38³.

Table 3.1: Affected Households/ persons

Profile	Number
Number of Total Affected Households	87
Number of Total Population	535
Average Affected Households Size	6.15

Source: Census January 2016

Distribution of Affected Persons by Age and Sex

34. Children below the age of 4 years accounted for 8.79% of the total population. The age group between 5 years to 14 years accounted for 19.44% of the total. This includes mostly the school and college going population. The largest group, 64.11% was between the age group of 15 years to 64 years accounting for the working population. Those above the age of 65 years accounted for 7.66% of the total. The male female percentage distribution was similar in the age groups 5 years -14 years and 15 years to 64 years. In the age group of 0-4 years, females accounted for 8.30% compared to 9.18% of males. **Table 3.2**, provides the age–sex distribution of the population in the water intake area.

Table 3.2: Distribution of Affected Persons by Age and Sex

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	27	9.18	20	8.30	47	8.79
5-14	51	17.35	53	21.99	104	19.44
15-64	190	64.63	153	63.49	343	64.11
≥65	26	8.84	15	6.22	41	7.66
Total	294	100	241	100	535	100

Source: Census January 2016

³ Report on Population and Housing Census, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, July 2011

Population by Religion

35. The survey findings show that majority of the project affected people, accounting for 98.85% are Muslims and only one affected household 1.15% is a Hindu.

Education Level

36. There are 12 (13.79%) households with illiterate household heads, while 57(65.52%) household heads accounting for the majority of the households, have completed primary level education. Only 2 (2.30%) household heads were graduates. Ten (11.49%) household heads had education up to Grade VI-VIII.

37. Overall enrollment of children in primary and secondary school is high and decreases at the higher levels. The literacy rate is higher for the male population in comparison to females. Out of the 9 female- headed households, 4 are illiterate and the remaining 5 have only primary level education **Table 3.3** provides the education status of the affected household head.

Table 3.3: Level of Education of Affected Head of Households

Education	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Primary level (grade I-V)	52	59.77	5	5.75	57	65.52
Junior level(Grade VI-VIII)	10	11.49	0	0.00	10	11.49
Secondary level (Grade IX-X)	5	5.75	0	0.00	5	5.75
Higher secondary level (XI-XII)	1	1.15	0	0.00	1	1.15
Graduate and above	2	2.30	0	0.00	2	2.30
Illiterate	8	9.20	4	4.60	12	13.79
Total	78	89.66	9	10.34	87	100.00

Source: Census January 2016

Distribution of occupation of Head of Households

38. Most of the affected households are involved in agriculture. Agriculture is the primary source of income for 39 households and the secondary source of income for 56 households. The second highest category in primary occupation was business such as grocery shops, restaurant, hotels etc. accounting for 19 households, while for 3 households it was the secondary source of income. There are 8 household heads who work as daily laborers. Five household heads were identified as homemakers as their occupation. The occupational distribution based on occupation carried out by the head of household is given in **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4: Distribution of Household Heads by Occupation

SL No.	Primary Occupation	Nos. of AHH	Percentage	SL No.	Secondary Occupation	Nos. of AHH	Percentage
1	Agriculture	39	44.83	1	Agriculture	56	94.92
2	Business	19	21.84	2	Business	3	5.08
3	Day Labor	8	9.2				
4	Remittance Earner	6	6.9				
5	Retired/Aged	5	5.75				
6	Fish Cultivator	1	1.14				
7	Homemaker	5	5.75				
8	Service (GoB)	4	4.59				
Total		87	100			59	100

Source: Census January 2016

Occupation of Affected Population

39. According to the census findings, the occupation pattern shows that a majority accounting for 16.45 % are within the employee category such as those working abroad in other countries, employees working in sectors such as in various industries, garment factories, construction and transport related activities; working as *Gram* police; as hand/power loom workers, in service related activities (non-governmental), teachers etc. This is followed by agriculture and allied activities including agricultural labor accounting for 10.28%. The occupational status of all the residents of the water intake area is given in **Table 3.5**. The table also reflects children below the age of 5 years, housemakers, retired persons, those unemployed etc.

Table 3.5: Occupation/ Status of Affected Populations

Sl. No.	Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Agriculture and Allied activities/Farmers Including Agricultural Labor ⁴	52	17.69	3	1.24	55	10.28
2	Business ⁵	36	12.24	1	0.41	37	6.92
3	Housemaker/ Unemployed/ Retired/ Disabled	15	5.10	155	64.32	170	31.78
4	Employee ⁶	85	28.91	3	1.24	88	16.45
5	Government Service	2	0.68	1	0.41	3	0.56
6	Daily Wage Laborers ⁷	8	2.72	0	0	8	1.50
7	Children below 5	34	11.56	23	9.54	57	10.65
8	Student	62	21.09	55	22.82	117	21.87
	Total	294	100	241	100	535	100.00

Source: Census January 2016

⁴Agricultural Laborer, Agricultural work, Fish Cultivate, Fisherman⁵Business, Cloth shop, Contractor, Cotton Business, Cow/Go/Duck/ Chicken/Bird Seller, Electrician, Fish seller, Grocery shop, Hand/Power loom, Huckster, Mattress Company, Medicine shop, Salon, Tailor, Vegetable shop⁶Abroad, Employee (Industry, Garments, Construction, Transport), Gram police, Hand/Power Loom Worker, Service(non-Gov.), Teacher (non-Gov), Teacher (Private), Tractor Driver⁷Day Laborer, Mason

Annual Income of Affected Households

40. Annual income for this analysis has been categorized into eight income groups, for the affected households. Out of 87 affected households 24 (27.59%) were found to be below poverty line⁸ (income of BDT 13,989.16/month/household). Out of the 24 BPL households, 9 households were in the category of women headed, disabled headed and elderly headed households. BPL income per household per annum is BDT 167,869.92, which is the first income category. The next largest category accounting for 25.28% of the households have an annual income from BDT 444,001 and above, showing a sharp income disparity in the project area. Of the total households, 16.10% fall within the income range of BDT 244,001 – 344,000.

41. There are 59 households who have a secondary source of income. The highest average annual income is found to be BDT 28,18,800 and the lowest is found to be BDT 24,000, reflecting the disparity in incomes. The annual income distribution of affected households is given in **Table 3.6**.

Table 3.6: Distribution of Affected Households by Annual Income

Household Total Income Level (BDT)	No.	Percentage %	No. of Primary Income Holder	No. of Secondary Income Holder	Average Highest Annual Income (BDT)	Average Lowest Annual Income (BDT)
≤167,8669.92	24	27.59	24	19	28,18,800	24,000
167,869.93 - 194,000	9	10.34	9	5		
194,001 - 244,000	9	10.34	9	4		
244,001 - 294,000	7	8.05	7	3		
294,001 - 344,000	7	8.05	7	5		
344,001 - 394,000	6	6.9	6	4		
394,001 - 444,000	3	3.45	3	2		
444,001 +	22	25.28	22	17		
Total	87	100	87	59		

Source: Census January 2016

Distribution of Affected Households by Monthly Income

42. There are 24 households who have a monthly income of BDT 13,989.16 or less. The highest average household income is found to be BDT 2,34,900 and the lowest average monthly income is found to be BDT 2,000, showing a very big disparity. Majority of the households accounting for 29.89 % (29 households) have an income between BDT 20,000 – 40,000. The distribution of affected households by monthly income is given in **Table 3.7**.

⁸This Resettlement Plan calculates the upper poverty line for each rural division from the 2016 upper poverty line determined by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), with inflation rate added at 5.7% (Source: *Economic trends Bangladesh Bank 2017, Published by Research Department of Bangladesh Bank*). The upper poverty line for the year 2016 for Dhaka Rural is BDT 2,152 (source: *Preliminary Report on Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016, published on October 2017 by Statistics and Information Division, BBS*). Thus, BPL for Dhaka Rural is 2274.66 per capita/month. Household size of this Section is 6.15. Thus, per household average monthly income is BDT 13,989.16 (2274.66X6.15).

Table 3.7: Distribution of Households according to Monthly Income

Household Total Income Level	No.	Percentage (%)	No. of Households with Primary Income	No. of Households with Secondary Income	Highest Monthly Income (BDT)	Lowest Monthly Income (BDT)
≤13989.16	24	27.59	24	19	2,34,900	2,000
>13989.17 - 20000	17	19.54	17	9		
>20000 - 40000	26	29.89	26	15		
>40000 - 60000	10	11.49	10	7		
>60000 - 80000	5	5.75	5	5		
>80000 - 100000	1	1.15	1	1		
≥100000	4	4.60	4	3		
Total	87	100	87	59		

Source: Census January 2016

Monthly income of Affected Households according to Primary and Secondary Source

43. 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 59 households also have a secondary source of income. The average monthly income of the 87 affected households from primary sources are found to be BDT 30,696. The average monthly income from secondary sources is BDT 2,549. The total average income is BDT 33,245. **Table 3.8** provides the breakup of the income from primary and secondary sources.

Table 3.8: Monthly income of Affected Households according to Primary and Secondary Sources.

Total Affected Household	Income from Primary Source (Monthly)				Income from Secondary Source (Monthly)			
	No. of HHH	%	Amount of Income (Total)	average Income	No. of HHH	%	Amount of Income (Total)	average Income
87	87	100	26,70,585	30,696	59	68	1,50,420	2,549

Source: Census January 2016

Average Monthly income of Vulnerable Households according to Primary and Secondary Source

44. The average total monthly income of vulnerable households both from primary as well as from secondary sources is comparatively lower, BDT 28,565.22 than the overall average income of all the households which is BDT 33,245. The breakup of average monthly income according to primary and secondary sources for the vulnerable households is given in **Table 3.9**.

Table 3.9: Monthly Income of Vulnerable Households according to Primary and Secondary sources

Total Affected Vulnerable Households	Income from Primary Source (Monthly)				Income from Secondary Source (Monthly)			
	No. of Households	%	Amount of Income (Total)	Average Income	No. of Households	%	Amount of Income (Total)	Average Income
51	51	100	13,41,485	26,303.63	29	100	65,586	2,261.59

Source: Census January 2016

Engagement of Affected Households with NGOs and Other Social Institutions

45. The survey showed 17 households are actively involved with national/local NGOs and commercial banking system for their business purposes. Of them 6 households had deposited savings either in NGOs or banks, while 11 households had borrowed money from NGOs/Banks. A large number of households have remained out of the ambit of formal financial Institutions. **Table 3.10** provides the details of engagement of the affected households with NGOs and other social institutions.

Table 3.10: Engagement of Affected Households with NGOs and Other Social Institutions

SL No.	Name of NGO	No. of Affected Households Involved with NGOs/Social Institutions	No. of Affected Households who taken Loan	Average Loan Amount	No. of Affected Households with Savings	Average Savings Amount
1	Grameen Bank	1	1	6,00,000	-	-
2	Krishi Bank/Special Bank	3	3	35,000	-	-
3	Relative	1	1	50,000	-	-
4	Rupali Bank	1	1	5,00,000	-	-
5	ASA	4	2	25,000	2	1,500
6	BRAC	5	2	1,65,000	3	7,000
7	Sonali Bank	1	-		1	50,000
8	Money Lender	1	1	6,00,000	-	-
Total		17	11	1,76,682	6	9,750

Source: Census January 2016

B. Other Social Indicators

1. Access to Water

46. Survey data indicates that all affected households have access to safe drinking water either from tube-well or piped supply by Department of Public Health Engineering. Municipal supply. Eighty two affected households (94%) use tube-well water for cooking and only 6% use piped water. A total of 60 (69%) households depend on river/canal/pond water for bathing and washing. The table shows that although 100% of the affected households are using safe

water (tube well and piped water supply) for drinking and cooking a significant percentage (69%) remain at a risk to water borne diseases such as itching, diarrhea etc. through using river/canal water for bathing purposes. Access to water for various households uses is given in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11: Access to Water

SI No.	Sources of Water	Households by Use Pattern					
		Drinking	%	Cooking	%	Bathing/Washing	%
1	Tube-well	81	93	82	94	22	25
2	Supply	6	7	5	6	5	6
3	River/canal/pond					60	69
Total		87	100	87	100	87	100

Source: Census January 2016

2. Access to Sanitation

47. Survey findings show that 38 households (44%) have sanitary latrines while 37(43%) households have access to pit latrines and 12 (13%) households use kutcha (not sanitary) latrines. This raises a lot of issues with regard to hygiene and makes these households vulnerable to diseases. **Table 3.12** shows the condition in terms of access to sanitation facilities.

Table 3.12: Access to Sanitation

SL No.	Type of Latrine	Nos. of Affected Households	%
1	Sanitary Latrine	38	44
2	Pit Latrine	37	43
3	<i>Kutcha</i>	12	13
Total		87	100

Source: Census in January 2016

3. Sources of fuel for Cooking

48. In water intake area, 79 (90.8%) of the affected households use firewood as cooking fuel. Only 8 households have connection with the national grid for piped gas supply. The fact that 90.8% of households are using wood from sources such as homestead tree plantation or forest trees, is leading to depletion of tree cover and causing adverse environmental impacts. Sources of cooking fuel is given in **Table 3.13**.

Table 3.13: Sources for fuel for Cooking

Sl. No.	Sources of Fuel	No. Households	%
1	Gas	8	9.20
2	Wood	79	90.80
Total		87	100

Source: Census January 2016

4. Access to Other Services

49. All affected households were found to have electricity connections. Besides, all the affected households have easy access to health services, educational facilities and religious institutions. Easy access to these facilities have a positive impact on the quality of life of the affected households.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Public Consultation

50. This chapter describes details of consultations carried out in the water intake area. The key objective of the consultative meetings was to get the perception and feedback of the affected population regarding the proposed project. Stakeholder's participation in project planning promotes transparency, sustainability, and prevents possible delays through amicable conflicts management. Involvement of communities having interest in the project area or, is vital in project planning and design. The concern of communities about the negative impacts and loss of property, loss of income and social kinship can be addressed through the process of consultation.

51. The project beneficiary and the likely project displaced persons within/along the project alignment are the primary stakeholders in the project. Secondary stakeholders of the project include local community leader, business community, NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and DWASA and other related government agencies. The project stakeholders were classified into Primary and Secondary stakeholders. **Table 4.1** provides the stakeholder 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 persons affected due to involuntary displacement and resettlement in the project area.
Secondary Stakeholder	Executing Agency, Deputy Commissioner and their supporting agencies, local government, project consultants, Non-Government Organization (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).

Consultation and Participation Methodology

52. A total of six consultation meetings were conducted during the month of September, 2016 in the proposed alignment. The meetings were arranged according to convenience of the local people. Six consultation meetings were held during the period from 20th September to 28th September 2016 at water intake area, in the six meetings 156 males and 32 female stakeholders attended respectively. A summary of the consultation is given in **Table 4.2**. The affected persons and communities were also informed that a Resettlement Plan Booklet containing their entitlement and payment procedures, loss of properties and GRM has been prepared in Bengali and distributed among the affected persons.

53. Attendance sheet of the consultation participants in English (without signature) is given in **Annex 6.1** and in Bengali (with signature) in **Annex 6.2**. The focus group discussion attendance sheet in English (without signature) is given in **Annex 7.1** and in Bengali (with signature) in **Annex 7.2**.

Table 4.2: Summary of the Consultation Meetings

Consultation Dates, Venue and Nos. of Participants	Key Discussion Issues and Output	Project Response
<p>Date: 20.09.2016</p> <p>Time: 2.00 pm</p> <p>Venue: Goni Haji's House</p> <p>Shomvupura</p> <p>Participants: 30 including 5 females</p>	<p>Issues discussed included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opinion of the participants about impact of the project ▪ Compensation payment procedure ▪ Per decimal land value in the project area ▪ Livelihood activities in the locality ▪ Visible object/things in the locality ▪ Impact on livelihood based activities due to project intervention ▪ Number of cropping/yielding season in a year in the water intake area. ▪ GRM and complaint redress resolution <p>Findings of Consultations:</p> <p>Consultation meetings were held in a cordial atmosphere and each participant took part in discussion spontaneously. Through the consultation process, it was found out that most of the affected persons were worried about losing of their land and agriculture based livelihoods.</p> <p>Affected persons said that they have no substantial alternative land except this one. They said that they cannot purchase or replace lost land and properties. They also said that the land they will lose for the project, they are using it from generations as their only livelihood base.</p> <p>The people said, compensation for lost properties must be paid to the genuine owner and also they alerted the concerned authorities about intrusion of dishonest middlemen and broker during compensation payment. They informed that current market value of land (per decimal) in their mouza is BDT 170,000.00 for the type of <i>Nall</i> land, BDT 190,000.00 for the type of <i>Chala</i> land and BDT 200,000.00 for homestead land respectively. Regarding income and livelihood activities affected persons said that agriculture, cattle rearing, poultry rearing fishing, handloom, vocational, day labour and small business are the livelihood activities and opportunities in their locality. Greenery and crops abound, vegetable gardening/cultivation in the homestead and fields and the mighty river</p>	<p>The Project Authority will take necessary mitigation measures to compensate the lost assets in accordance with ADB's social safeguard policy. All technical and administrative support will be provided to get compensation from the Deputy Commissioners office as well as to get resettlement benefits from DWASA.</p> <p>As per guidelines of ADB, DWASA prepared the Resettlement Plan to restore livelihood and income of affected persons. All affected households will be compensated for their lost properties at current market value. The project will bring more income and employment opportunities. Affected persons will get priority to get employment in project construction works based on qualification and skill.</p> <p>Regarding GRM it was suggested that the aggrieved persons can lodge their complaint with the INGO, and to the other members of GRC as well.</p>

Consultation Dates, Venue and Nos. of Participants	Key Discussion Issues and Output	Project Response
	<p>Meghna and the sight of fishermen fishing and the continuous blowing of breeze at the river bank are the main attraction and attachment of the people in the water intake area.</p> <p>They said, agriculture based employment will seriously be affected due to implementation of the project.</p> <p>They also said that they cultivate crops three times in a year. The main crops are paddy, jute, potato, vegetables, green chilies, tomato etc. are grown in their land.</p> <p>They discussed about if they have any complaint on compensation or payment related grievance where to approach for solution.</p> <p>However, they were positive towards project.</p>	
<p>Date: 21.09.2016</p> <p>Time: 2.00 pm</p> <p>Venue: Masjid Bari, Shomvupura</p> <p>Participants: 30 including 7 females.</p>	<p>Issues discussed included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opinion about the project ▪ Compensation payment procedure ▪ Current market value (per decimal) of the land in the project area ▪ Livelihood activities in the locality ▪ Visible object/things in the locality ▪ Impact on income earning and livelihood based activities due to project intervention ▪ Number of cropping/yielding season in a year in the water intake area. ▪ Greenery / crops in the field, ▪ Boat/ferry plying in the river ▪ Nutrition center etc. ▪ GRM and complaint redress resolution <p>Findings of Consultations:</p> <p>Consultation meetings were held in a friendly environment and each of the participants took part in discussion amicably. During the consultation process, most of the affected persons were very anxious about losing their land and properties.</p> <p>Affected persons said that the project will be implemented for development of the country but they will lose crop land and income from agri-based activities, as a result the participants questions were how they will bear the cost of living of their families in the future. They want to know the facilities/entitlements to be provided to them as compensation for their lost properties.</p>	<p>The Project Authority will take necessary mitigation measures to compensate the lost assets in accordance with ADB's social safeguard policy. All technical and administrative support will be provided to get compensation from the Deputy Commissioners office as well as to get resettlement benefits from DWASA.</p> <p>As per guidelines of ADB, the DWASA prepared the Resettlement Plan to restore livelihood and income of affected persons. All affected households will be compensated for their lost properties at current market value. The project will bring more income and employment opportunities. Affected persons will get priority to get employment in project construction works based on qualification and skill.</p> <p>Regarding GRM it was suggested that the aggrieved persons can lodge their complaint with the INGO, and to the other members of GRC as well.</p>

Consultation Dates, Venue and Nos. of Participants	Key Discussion Issues and Output	Project Response
	<p>During compensation payment, affected person's demanded that their compensation be paid at their village or locality.</p> <p>They informed that current market value of the land (in decimal) of their mouza is BDT150,000.00 for the type of <i>Nall</i> land, BDT 200,000.00 for the type of chala land and BDT 240,000.00 for homestead land.</p> <p>Regarding income and livelihood activities affected persons also said that there are several types of livelihood scope/opportunities such as agriculture, cattle rearing, poultry rearing fish culture, handloom, tailoring, day labour, construction, small business etc.</p> <p>Regarding income from agriculture land they said that they grow double crops in a year on their land. They grow jute, potato, vegetable, green chilies etc.</p> <p>They requested the Project Authority to provide actual compensation as early as possible for relocation and restoration of their livelihood.</p> <p>They asked about if they have any complaint on compensation or payment related grievance where to approach for solution.</p>	
<p>Date: 22.09.2016</p> <p>Time: 3.00 pm</p> <p>Venue: Kader Miah's House</p> <p>Participants: 39 including 4 females.</p>	<p>Issues discussed included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opinions about the project ▪ Additional benefits from DWASA for the affected persons due to the project intervention. ▪ Price of land in the project area. ▪ Major livelihood activities ▪ Types of crops grown in affected land and surrounding project area. ▪ Number of cropping/yielding season in a year. ▪ Impact on livelihood due to the project intervention. ▪ GRM and complaint redress resolution <p>Findings of Consultations:</p> <p>Consultation meetings were held in a congenial environment and every participant took part in the discussions willingly. Through the</p>	<p>The Project Authority will take necessary mitigation measures to compensate the lost assets in accordance with ADB's social safeguard policy. All technical and administrative support will be provided to get compensation from the Deputy Commissioners office as well as to get resettlement benefits from DWASA.</p> <p>As per guidelines of ADB, DWASA prepared the Resettlement Plan to restore livelihood and income of affected persons. All affected households will be compensated for their lost properties at current market value. The project will bring more income and employment</p>

Consultation Dates, Venue and Nos. of Participants	Key Discussion Issues and Output	Project Response
	<p>consultation process, it was evident that most of the affected persons were worried about losing their ancestral lands. They expressed that their land is their main source of livelihood through the generations. Nothing can compensate for their lost land. They are afraid to lose their livelihood opportunity/resource base due to land acquisition.</p> <p>The people demanded a fair price for their lost land at current market value as the price of land is very high. They said without full compensation at current market value, they will not surrender their possession of acquired land. They asked the authority concerned and INGO -DORP to provide necessary services to collect the required papers/documents for getting CCL without any intermediary or middlemen. They requested the Project Authority to provide sufficient compensation immediately for restoration of their livelihood.</p> <p>They asked about if they have any complaint on compensation or payment related grievance where to approach for solution.</p> <p>However, the affected persons were positive towards the project.</p>	<p>opportunities. Affected persons will get priority to get employment in project construction works based on qualification and skill.</p> <p>Regarding GRM it was suggested that the aggrieved persons can lodge their complaint with the INGO, and to the other members of GRC as well.</p>
<p>Date: 22.09.2016</p> <p>Time: 11.00 am</p> <p>Venue: Saizuddin's house</p> <p>Participants: 24 including 5 females.</p>	<p>Issues discussed included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opinions about the project ▪ Entitlements for the affected persons ▪ Price of Land in the project area. ▪ Major Livelihood Activities ▪ Types of crops grown in affected land and surrounding project area. ▪ Number of cropping/yielding season in a year. ▪ Impact on livelihood due to the project intervention. ▪ GRM and complaint redress resolution <p>Findings of Consultations:</p> <p>Consultation meetings were held in a congenial environment and every participant took active part in the discussions freely with an open mind. It was found that most of the affected persons were worried about losing their ancestral lands. They expressed that the land is their main source</p>	<p>The Project Authority will take necessary mitigation measures to compensate the lost assets in accordance with ADB's social safeguard policy. All technical and administrative support will be provided to get compensation from the Deputy Commissioners office as well as to get resettlement benefits from DWASA.</p> <p>As per guidelines of ADB, DWASA prepared the Resettlement Plan to restore livelihood and income of affected persons. All affected households will be compensated for their lost properties at current market value. The project will bring more income and employment opportunities. Affected Persons will</p>

Consultation Dates, Venue and Nos. of Participants	Key Discussion Issues and Output	Project Response
	<p>of livelihood through the generations. Nothing will compensate the loss of land. They are afraid to lose their livelihood opportunity/resource base due to land acquisition.</p> <p>They demanded a fair price of their lost land at current market value, as the price of the land is very high in the area. Without full compensation at current market value, they will not surrender their possession of the acquired land. They asked the Project Authority and INGO to provide necessary services to collect papers/documents required for getting CCL without any intermediary or middlemen.</p> <p>They requested the Project Authority to provide sufficient compensation immediately for restoration of their livelihood.</p> <p>They asked about if they have any complaint on compensation or payment related grievance where to approach for solution.</p> <p>However, they were positive towards the project.</p>	<p>get priority to get employment in project construction works based on qualification and skill.</p> <p>Regarding GRM it was suggested that the aggrieved persons can lodge their complaint with the INGO, and to the other members of GRC as well.</p>
<p>Date: 23.09.2016</p> <p>Time: 11.00 pm</p> <p>Venue: LalMiah's House, Shamvupura</p> <p>Participants: 29 including 6 females.</p>	<p>Major Issues discussed included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opinions about the project ▪ Compensation payment procedure ▪ Value of land in decimal in the project intervention area ▪ Livelihood activities in the locality ▪ Visible object/things in the locality ▪ Impact on activities/livelihood due to the project intervention ▪ Number of cropping/yielding season in a year. ▪ GRM and complaint redress resolution <p>Findings of Consultations:</p> <p>During the consultation meeting, most of the affected persons were found to be worried about acquisition and loss of their land and properties.</p> <p>Affected persons agreed that this project is being implemented for the development of the country but they are poor farmers and they will lose their</p>	<p>The Project Authority will take necessary mitigation measures to compensate the lost assets in accordance with ADB's social safeguard policy. All technical and administrative support will be provided to get compensation from the Deputy Commissioners office as well as to get resettlement benefits from DWASA.</p> <p>As per guidelines of ADB, DWASA prepared resettlement plan to restore livelihood and income of affected persons. All affected households will be compensated for their lost properties at current market value. The project will bring more income and employment opportunities. Affected Persons will get priority to get employment in project</p>

Consultation Dates, Venue and Nos. of Participants	Key Discussion Issues and Output	Project Response
	<p>main livelihood source which is based on their agricultural land.</p> <p>Regarding compensation payment affected persons' demanded that the payment of compensation should be done at their village/locality.</p> <p>They informed that current market value of the land per decimal in their mouza is very high, at present it is at the rate of BDT 180,000.00 for the type of <i>Nalland</i> and BDT 200,000.00 for <i>Chala</i> land.</p> <p>They demanded that due compensation be paid for their lost properties and they also alerted all concerned about brokers and middlemen as they fear they will be not able to draw their compensation properly against lost properties, due to these persons.</p> <p>Regarding income and livelihood activities the people opined that agriculture, cattle rearing, poultry rearing fishing, handloom, vocational, day labor, small business are the livelihood activities and opportunities in their locality.</p> <p>Crops and vegetable gardening and fishing in the Meghna River is the main attraction in the locality.</p> <p>They said, agriculture, employment and business will be the propitious income generating activities for the affected persons in the project area.</p> <p>They said that in rainy season they grow Jute and in robi season they grow potato, vegetables, green-chili and tomato in their agricultural land.</p> <p>They requested the Project Authority to provide appropriate compensation as early as possible for quick restoration of their livelihood.</p> <p>They discussed about if they have any complaint on compensation or payment related grievance where to approach for solution.</p>	<p>construction works based on qualification and skill.</p> <p>Regarding GRM it was suggested that the aggrieved persons can lodge their complaint with the INGO, and to the other members of GRC as well.</p>
<p>Date: 28.09.2016</p> <p>Time: 2.00-4.00 pm</p>	<p>Major Issues discussed included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opinion about the Project 	<p>The project will undertake appropriate action to mitigate negative impact on livelihood and income of affected populations. To</p>

Consultation Dates, Venue and Nos. of Participants	Key Discussion Issues and Output	Project Response
<p>Venue: Memberbari, Shomvupura</p> <p>Participants: 36 including 5 female.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Additional benefits/grants to be given by DWASA to the affected persons. ▪ Compensation to be given for the land ▪ Major livelihood activities in project area and impact on livelihood due to land acquisition ▪ Land use and cropping pattern. ▪ GRM and complaint redress resolution <p>Findings of the Consultation</p> <p>In the consultation meeting local people, project stakeholders and affected persons opined that they will not surrender their ancestral land, if they will not be fairly compensated at current market value of land. Agricultural activities are the main livelihood means/resource base. They grow paddy, jute, potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans, sesame, mustard, onion and different variety of vegetables. Some people are involved with fishing in nearby river. Due to land acquisition for the project they will lose their income earning opportunity. On the other hand they cannot purchase replacement land as land price is very high. In consultation proceedings, they asked the authority concerned to take necessary steps to prevent middlemen/brokers in CCL payment. They want to get CCL directly from Deputy Commissioner office. However they were positive about the project.</p> <p>The people asked about if they have any complaint on compensation or payment related grievance where to approach for solution.</p>	<p>restore livelihood and income at least at the pre-project level is the main policy principle of resettlement plan. A detailed Resettlement Plan is prepared in accordance with Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS-2009) of ADB. According to SPS-2009, all affected persons will be fairly compensated at current market rate for assets lost in the project.</p> <p>Regarding GRM it was suggested that the aggrieved persons can lodge their complaint with the INGO, and to the other members of GRC as well.</p>

Focus Group Discussion

54. Focus group discussions were also held with the affected households. There were 6 focus group discussions held from April to October 2016. The discussions focused on the goal and objectives of the project, potential social and other impacts on the people and their suggestions about mitigating the impacts. The discussions also focused on the type of losses. The affected people were grouped by categorizing them according to homogeneity in occupations. 76 males and 24 females participated in the FGDs. The details of the focus group meetings is given in **Table 4.3**

Table 4.3: Opinion of the Participants during the Focus Group Discussions

Date and Venue of the Meetings	Focused Group	Opinion of the Participants
4. April, 2016 (House of Joz Mia)	Female Group (Participants 11)	The participants at the focus group discussions mentioned that, agriculture, fishing, tailoring, small business, handloom, rickshaw pulling etc. are the livelihood opportunities in their locality. 75% are engaged in agriculture, 10% in service, 10% in small businesses and 5% are unemployed. They said that they can go to anywhere in Bangladesh to work. They also said that there will be a need for skilled and unskilled labour for construction work at the project site. They said, poultry rearing, cattle rearing, tailoring, handloom and cottage industry business may enhance the opportunity of work and employment for the affected people. They said, income generating training is needed for the affected people. They also said, women have some limitation/constraint to go to outside for work. They have no requisite skill for work because they do not have training. Regarding income and livelihood activities in the project area the main activity is handloom industry and microcredit facilities from NGOs such as BRAC, TMSS and ASA etc.
5. April, 2016 (House of Shahin member)	Farmers Group (Participants 23)	Participants informed that agriculture, fishing, cattle rearing etc. are the livelihood opportunities in their locality. They mentioned that about 70% of the people were engaged in agriculture, 25% in small businesses and 5% in services. They said that they are willing to go to anywhere in Bangladesh to work. Small business and involvement of the local people in civil work in the project site will increase employment opportunities. They said capacity building training for agriculture, cattle rearing, poultry rearing, tailoring will lead to a positive impact for the local people. They also said that materials and financial capital are the main constraint of their work. Regarding opportunities for income and employment in the project site they pointed out that Hotels, Pharmacy and Mobile business may be some of the options to enhance income and livelihood. The people informed that income and livelihood activities in the project area were mainly based on the handloom industry.
3. September 2016 (Shomvupura Intake Area)	Farmers Group (Participants 11)	The participants informed that agriculture, cattle rearing, handloom industry etc. are the livelihood based opportunities in their locality. About 75% of the people were engaged in agriculture, 10% in services and 15% were engaged in small businesses. They said that they are willing to go to Dhaka and also abroad for getting work. Training and employment may increase the opportunity of employment for the affected people. They said that agriculture, cattle rearing, poultry rearing, handloom industry and small business oriented and skill training will impact positively for enhancing income and livelihood based activities for the affected people. They also said that better employment and availability of financial support are the main constraint for scaling up of their working facilities. Regarding opportunities for income and employment in the project area, they said that Agriculture, Day labor, Hotel, Pharmacy, Mobile business may be some of the suitable investment options to enhance income. The people informed that income and

Date and Venue of the Meetings	Focused Group	Opinion of the Participants
		livelihood activities in the project area focused on the hand loom industry.
4. September, 2016 (Shomvupura)	Housewives Group (Participants 11)	The participants mentioned that agriculture, cattle rearing, poultry rearing, tailoring and handloom industry etc. are the livelihood opportunities in their locality. They said about 80% of the people were engaged in agriculture, 5% were housewives, 5% worked as day labour, 5% were service holders and 5% were unemployed. They said that they are only willing to work in their own area only. Creating opportunity of work in small business and employment in farm/industry in their locality may increase the employment opportunities for the affected people. They also said that skill training in agriculture, cattle rearing, poultry rearing, tailoring and small business will impact positively in enhancing the income and livelihood activities of the affected people. They also said that family culture/customs, social superstition and availability of financial support are the barrier to change in job/work pattern. Regarding opportunities for income and employment in the project area they suggested investment options in small business such as Tea stall, Hotel, Pharmacy, Mobile business and Day labor. Regarding enhancing of income and livelihood based activities in the project area again they mentioned about handloom business and for financial support they suggested different NGOs like BRAC and Grameen Bank.
5. September, 2016 House of Shahin Member (Shomvupura)	Male Farmers Group (Participants: Total=31 M=29 and F=02)	<p>The participants mentioned that agriculture, Handicrafts, Weaving, poultry rearing, Vegetable cultivation, Small trading and Day labor are the livelihood base in the locality. The participants provided a statistical information on present occupation of the people of the Water Intake Area. They said 80 % were engaged in agriculture; 5% worked as day labour; 5 % were service holders; 5 % were involved in small trading business and 5 % were unemployed.</p> <p>They said that they preferred to work in their own area and surrounding districts. They indicated that would like training in agriculture, cattle rearing, poultry rearing, weaving and manual labor etc. They also pointed out the problems facing the people are lack of employment as people are not willing to go far away from their residences. Regarding opportunities of investment in their locality for generating income and employment, they suggested: - a) small business b) Tea stall, c) Hotel, d) Pharmacy and e) Mobile servicing. Regarding institutions to provide financial support as well as provide necessary training to enhance income level and livelihood based activities in the project area they mentioned handloom for additional training. For financial support they suggested different NGOs and Grameen Bank.</p>
8. October, 2016 (House of Aziz Miah)	Farmers Group (Participants 13)	The participants mentioned that agriculture, cattle rearing, fishing etc. are the livelihood opportunities in their locality. About 75% of the people are engaged in agriculture; 10% in service; 10% are engaged in small businesses and 5% accounted for others category. The people said that they preferred to work in their own locality and same time out side of the area as well.

Date and Venue of the Meetings	Focused Group	Opinion of the Participants
		Small business and employment in civil work may increase the employment opportunity of for affected people. They said that skill training in agriculture, cattle rearing, and poultry rearing and tailoring will impact positively on income and livelihood activities of the affected people. They also said that social barriers for women, scarcity of necessary inputs/materials and lack of skill training are the constraint to improve work opportunities. Regarding opportunities for income and employment in the project site they pointed out small business such as tea stalls, hotels, pharmacy, mobile business and day labor, may be some of the possible options. Regarding income and livelihood activities in the project area they mentioned about micro-credit support.

Community Consultation during Resettlement Plan Implementation

55. DWASA will continue the consultation process during implementation of the Resettlement Plan. Further steps will be taken to: (i) keep the affected people informed about compensation plan, compensation policies, and payments, and (ii) ensure that project affected persons are involved in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan. The consultation and participation will be done through individual contacts, FGDs, open meetings and workshops.

56. During the implementation stage, consultation with concerned stakeholders will continue for smooth implementation of the Resettlement Plan. Through public consultations, the affected households will be informed regularly about the grievance redress process. The effectiveness of resettlement implementation is related to the continuous involvement of those affected by the project. Several additional rounds of consultations with the affected households will be carried out during detail design and Resettlement Plan implementation. The other round of consultation will occur when compensation and assistance will be provided and actual resettlement begins. Information disclosure will be carried out for effective implementation and timely execution of Resettlement Plan. For continued consultations in project design and implementation, the following steps are proposed:

- DWASA will organize public meeting and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of resettlement and social activities.
- DWASA will organize 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 will be placed for public display at the local level DWASA and INGO office and local Union Parishads.
- 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.
- Key features of Resettlement Plan, particularly entitlement and institutional arrangement for grievance redress will be summarized in a booklet and distributed among the affected households and their communities along with the project corridor.
- DWASA will conduct 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.
- Attempts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and to take their specific needs into account.

B. Information Disclosure

57. Information will be disseminated to the affected persons at various stages, during the project implementation period. For the benefit of the community in general and affected households in particular, a summary of the resettlement framework and each resettlement plan will be made available in Bengali during consultation meetings and will be disclosed at DWASA and INGO field offices and at local union and Upazila Parishad prior to project appraisal. Key features of the Resettlement Plan, particularly the entitlements, institutional arrangements for grievance redress, etc. has been summarized in a leaflet and distributed among the affected households and their communities in the water intake area. A sample leaflet is given in **Annex-10**.

58. Copies of this Resettlement Plan in Bengali will also be made available at: (i) office of the Project Authority; (ii) the INGO office; (iii) the Deputy Commissioner's office; and (iii) local level offices. A report of disclosure, giving details of the date and location will be shared with the ADB.

59. This Resettlement Plan will be placed on the official website of Dhaka WASA and the official website of ADB after approval and endorsement of the Resettlement Plan by the Project Authority and ADB.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

60. A project -specific GRM will be established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social concerns linked to the project. The GRM will provide 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

61. 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. Proposed Grievance Redress Committee

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

63. The GRC will be 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.

The GRC members will include:

- | | |
|--|------------|
| a. Deputy Project Director/Executive Engineer DESWSP, Dhaka WASA | : Convener |
| 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 INGO | : Member |
| | Secretary |

64. The Member Secretary of GRC will 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.

Role of GRC

65. The role of the GRC will include:

1. Ensuring stakeholders' participation in the grievance process and ensuring eligible compensation reaches the affected persons.
2. The GRCs will receive 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.
3. 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 f complicated cases requiring additional investigations it will be resolved within a period of one month.

4. Grievances of indirectly displaced persons and/or persons displaced during project implementation will also be addressed by the GRC.
5. Where land acquisition will not be involved but relocation of structures or vacating land for 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.
6. Any complaints of ownership or other suits to be resolved by the judiciary system will not be resolved in GRCs. GRC will resolve all complaints, grievances related to compensation entitled by affected persons.
7. 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.
8. A minimum of 4 (four) members shall form the quorum for the meeting of GRC.
9. 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.
10. GRC meeting will be held in the respective field office of DWASA, INGO Office or other location as agreed by the Committee.
11. In case the resolution is not accepted by the affected person, the grievance will be forwarded to Project Director for final decision.

Approval of GRC and Entitlements of GRC Members

66. 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.

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

68. 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.

69. The GRC members (except DWASA and INGO representative) will be entitled to receive BDT1000/meeting as honorarium from the implementing budget. Light snacks/refreshments will be provided during the meetings under the Resettlement Plan budget.

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

71. The GRC has been formed, revised and approved by the government in November 2017. The names and contact numbers of the members have been declared in August 2018. The details are given in **Annex 8**.

Grievance Redress Process

72. Affected persons will be able to file their grievances without any fear and intimidation. Where required, the implementing NGO will assist the affected households in drafting the grievances. A sample of the grievance redress Application Form is given in **Annex 9**. The grievance redress process is as follows:

73. **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 14 days. If the grievance cannot be addressed by the INGO and the safeguard officer, the affected person can approach the GRC.

74. **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. GRCs 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.

75. 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.

76. 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 the Project Director.

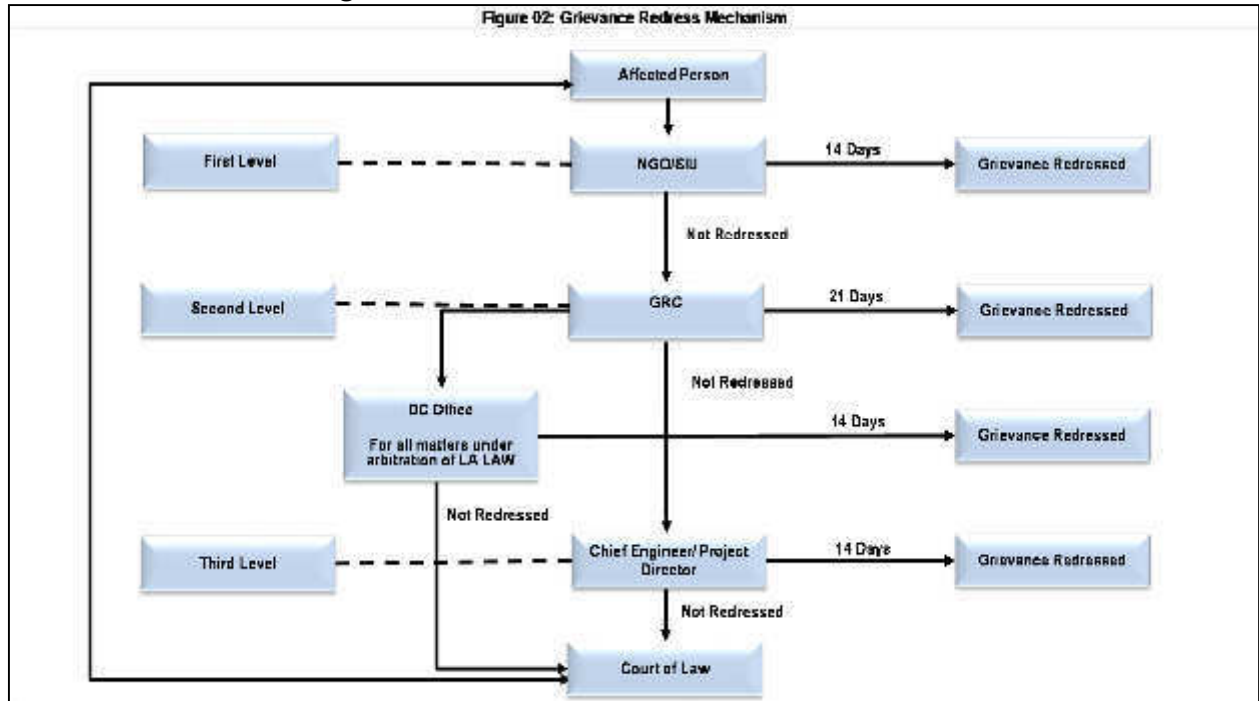
77. **Third level:** If the aggrieved persons are not satisfied with the GRC decisions, the next option will be to lodge grievances with the office of the Project Director, DESWSP, within two weeks after receiving the decision from the GRC. The affected person, in the complaint, must produce documents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

78. The project GRM notwithstanding, an aggrieved person shall have 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.

79. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected persons can also use the ADB's 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.

80. The Grievance Redress Mechanism is given in **Figure 5.1**.

Figure 5.1: Grievance Redress Mechanism



B. Documentation and Record Keeping

81. GRC procedures and operational rules will be 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 will be maintained by INGO and PMU. Record of all complaints received and action taken will be maintained at both at the field level and the PMU. This information will be available for review and verification by supervision consultants and ADB or any third party. DWASA field offices will act as secretariat to the GRCs. All the grievance records will be updated regularly and easily accessible on-site.

83. Leaflet containing information on the grievance committee, the address and contact number where the affected persons can go and register their complaints have been distributed to the affected persons. The copy of the leaflet has been provided as **Annex 10**.

C. Grievance Redress Monitoring

84. The Deputy Project Director (Resettlement) of PMU, DESWSP will keep records of all the grievances and their redress in monthly cumulative formats, which are to be signed by the Convener of the GRC. The format will contain 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, namely the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 and its subsequent amendments in 1993 and 1994 (ARIPO), 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 Ordinance II of 1982 and subsequent amendments of the ordinance up to 1994. 1982 Ordinance requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including houses, trees and standing crops); (ii) any other impact caused by such acquisition. The Ordinance provides certain safeguards for the owners and has provision for payment of "fair value" for the property acquired.

87. Under the 1982 Ordinance, the government has an obligation to provide compensation only for the land/assets acquired. Further, The Ordinance does not deal with social and economic impacts as a consequence of land acquisition. For instance, the Ordinance does not cover project-displaced persons without titles such as informal settlers (squatters), occupiers, and informal tenants and lease-holders (without registration documents). Further, the Ordinance has no provision for resettlement of affected households and business or any assistance for restoration of livelihoods of the displaced persons.

88. Gaps between national law and ADB's SPS were identified in the Resettlement Framework, and bridging measures are included in the entitlement matrix for the project.

89. The Project Resettlement Framework outlines the objectives, policy principles, and procedures for land acquisition, compensation, and other assistance measures for affected persons under the DESWSP. The framework includes guidance on screening and categorization, assessment, planning, institutional arrangements, and processes to be followed for all project components.

B. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009

90. 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 DPs 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 DPs, including non-titled persons; and
- (vi) Special attention to vulnerable people/groups.

91. 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 the 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 a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with DPs, host communities, and concerned NGOs. Inform all DPs 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 DPs' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of DPs 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 DPs 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 DPs 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 DPs 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 DPs' 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 DPs and other stakeholders. Disclose the final RP and its updates to DPs 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 DPs, 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.

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

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

93. The project entitlement policy addresses the direct and indirect impacts of works construction and operation on affected households and communities. In accordance with the DESWSP Resettlement Framework, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, 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 activities in this Section will lead to (i) loss of land; (ii) loss of trees; (iii) loss of crops; (iv) loss of livelihood; and (v) impact on vulnerable persons.

B. Entitlement Matrix

96. The Entitlement Matrix covers the relevant compensation and assistance, applicable to the water intake area component.

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)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash compensation at fair market value, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes. <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of title for remaining land to legalizable user.
	Full loss of plot (≥ 50 %)	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash compensation at fair market value, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes. <input type="checkbox"/> Unaffected portions of a plot will also be compensated if they become unviable after impact occurs.
2. INCOME RESTORATION			
Crops/fish stocks	Affected crops	Cultivator	<input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Residual harvest can be taken away without any deduction.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Trees	Affected trees	Cultivator	<input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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.
Permanent loss of agriculture-based livelihood	Partial loss of agricultural land with land remaining	Owner, lessee, sharecrop, tenant, non-titled and user	<input type="checkbox"/> Provision of support for investments in productivity enhancing inputs, such as land leveling, terracing, erosion control, and agricultural extension, as feasible and applicable. <input type="checkbox"/> 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 agricultural land without availability of alternative land	Owner, lessee, sharecrop, tenant, nontitled and user	<input type="checkbox"/> Provision of retraining, job placement. <input type="checkbox"/> Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program. <input type="checkbox"/> 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.
Maintenance of access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All DPs	<input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility of agricultural fields, community/social facilities, business premises, and residences of persons in the project area ensured. <input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility to the original/alternative fishing ground.
3. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable APs	Loss of land, structure, and/or employment	All vulnerable DPs (in all project locations)	<input type="checkbox"/> Provision of training, job placement. <input type="checkbox"/> Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program. <input type="checkbox"/> Financial grants and/or microcredit access for livelihood investment as well as organizational/ logistical support to establish an alternative income generating activity. <input type="checkbox"/> Subsistence allowance of minimum of 12 months of official minimum wage or Tk 1,625 per family member.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Women, Social /religious minorities, elderly-headed household, poor households	Loss of land and structures	Titled or recognized owners of land and structures	<input type="checkbox"/> Preferential selection for project-related employment. <input type="checkbox"/> Titling of replacement land and structures in female owner's/minority/ elderly HH head's name (as applicable). <input type="checkbox"/> Cash compensation paid directly to female owners and head of minority HHs.
Other impacts	Unanticipated impacts and negotiated changes to entitlements	All DPs	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> To be determined in accordance with the IR safeguards requirements of the ADB SPS and local legal framework. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Project RP to be updated and disclosed on ADB website. Standards of the entitlement matrix of the RP not to be lowered

Note: The compensations and grants will be free from GoB tax and the owners of affected properties will be allowed to take away all the salvageable materials of structures and trees free of cost without delaying the project intervention.

VIII. COMPENSATION

A. Compensation Payments

97. DWASA will ensure that all lands 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 affected households. Income Restoration and Livelihood Assistance (LIRP) will be provided to vulnerable households.

98. There is no structure loss in this component. DWASA will pay the cost of the land, crops, trees and other benefits. Affected households will receive compensation for land lost based on the market value or replacement value of the affected land.

Land compensation

99. 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) 50% premium on the assessed value (other than crops) due to compulsory acquisition. The Deputy Commissioner payment or “award” to owners is called Cash Compensation under Law (CCL). The value thus paid is invariably less than the “market value” as owners customarily report undervalued land transaction prices in order to pay lower stamp duty and registration fees. As a result, compensation for land paid by the Deputy Commissioner, including premium, remain less than the actual market price or replacement value. If acquired land has standing crops cultivated by tenants (Sharecropper/Borgadar), the law requires that part of the compensation money be paid in cash to the tenants with registered deeds only. Places of worships, graveyard and cremation grounds are not be acquired for any purpose. The Ordinance does not permit the displaced persons to take the salvageable materials for which compensation has been paid by the Deputy Commissioner.

Compensation for crops and trees

100. Compensation for perennial crop trees will be given 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. Compensation will be given 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.

B. Assistance

Assistance for income restoration

101. Maintenance of 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 ensured.

102. 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.

103. 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. And for those households who do not have any remaining land financial grants and/or microcredit access for livelihood investment as well as organizational/logistical support to establish an alternative income generation activity at BDT 90,000 per household will be provided.

Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

104. The following categories of displaced persons are recognized as vulnerable groups in the Section: female-headed, elderly-headed, and disabled-headed and BPL households. In addition to the provisions in the entitlement matrix for compensation of loss of assets and livelihood, subsistence allowance of minimum of 12 months of official minimum wage or BDT 1625 per family member will be paid towards enabling improvement of their socio-economic status. Vulnerable persons will be given priority in work opportunities under the project depending on their skill and willingness to work. Access to financial grants and /or microcredit for livelihood investment as well as organization and logistical support will be provided to set up alternative income generation activity.

C. Procedure for Compensation Payment to Affected Persons

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

- The Resettlement Plan implementing NGO will prepare a personal file and entitlement card for each affected persons.
- The INGO will assist the affected households in opening bank accounts in their names.
- The INGO will issue identity card with number, name, and photograph of the affected households.
- The DWASA and INGO representatives will jointly sign the identity card and the photograph will be verified by the concerned ward councilor /Union Parishad chairman/ local elite.
- The INGO will assist DWASA in preparing payment debit vouchers as per affected person file and Entitlement Card, and the DWASA will disburse 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.
- The DWASA will provide the affected persons a copy of the signed receipt of their compensation amount.
- After payment of compensation, affected persons will be allowed to take away the trees, and no charges will be levied upon them for the same.
- Payment of compensation and benefits will be made at least 1 (one) month prior to removal of the structures and trees from the RoW so that they get sufficient time to take away the trees.

D. Calculation of Replacement Value

106. The principles of valuation of acquired assets are as per ADBs 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 water intake area. The calculation of replacement costs will be

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.

107. 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 reviewed and determined the valuation of the affected/lost assets and INGO was responsible for conducting market survey and preparing budget based on PVAC fixed rate of assets. The details of calculation of replacement value has been given in **Annex 11**.

Valuation by Deputy Commissioner

108. The market value of land is determined by the Deputy Commissioner, Narayanganj District, by averaging the sale price of land parcels for 12 months. Sales price has been collected for each type of land in lowest land administrative unit called “Mouza”. An average price has been fixed for each of Mouzas considering each type of land. A 50% premium has been added to determine the CCL. District Forest Office and Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM) assisted the Deputy Commissioner in determining CCL for trees and standing crops respectively.

Ensuring Replacement Value

109. Compensation for land and physical assets has to be determined and paid to the affected persons at full replacement value before the time of dispossession. Replacement value of land will be determined based on existing market value to the extent possible and adding the applicable transaction cost like applicable stamp duty and other cost for title registration.

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

111. The Deputy Commissioner will pay 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 Executive Agency. The details of the PVAC minutes of the meeting are given in **Annex 12**.

Property Valuation Advisory Committees (PVAC)

112. 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 authorize the formation of PVACs for each Upazila covered by the Project. The MLGRDC has formed Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) through a gazette notification.

113. PVAC will have a representative from the DWASA as the Convener, a representative from the INGO the Member Secretary. The Joint Verification Committee (JVC) will check and verify the list of affected households prepared by the INGO and obtain signature of the affected households. A representative of the INGO will also be present in the JVC as Member Secretary of the team. A property valuation survey will be conducted by the PVAC to determine

the Replacement Value of land, crops and trees. The INGO will computerize the joint verification data to be used for payment of compensation and other benefits.

Joint Verification Committee (JVC)

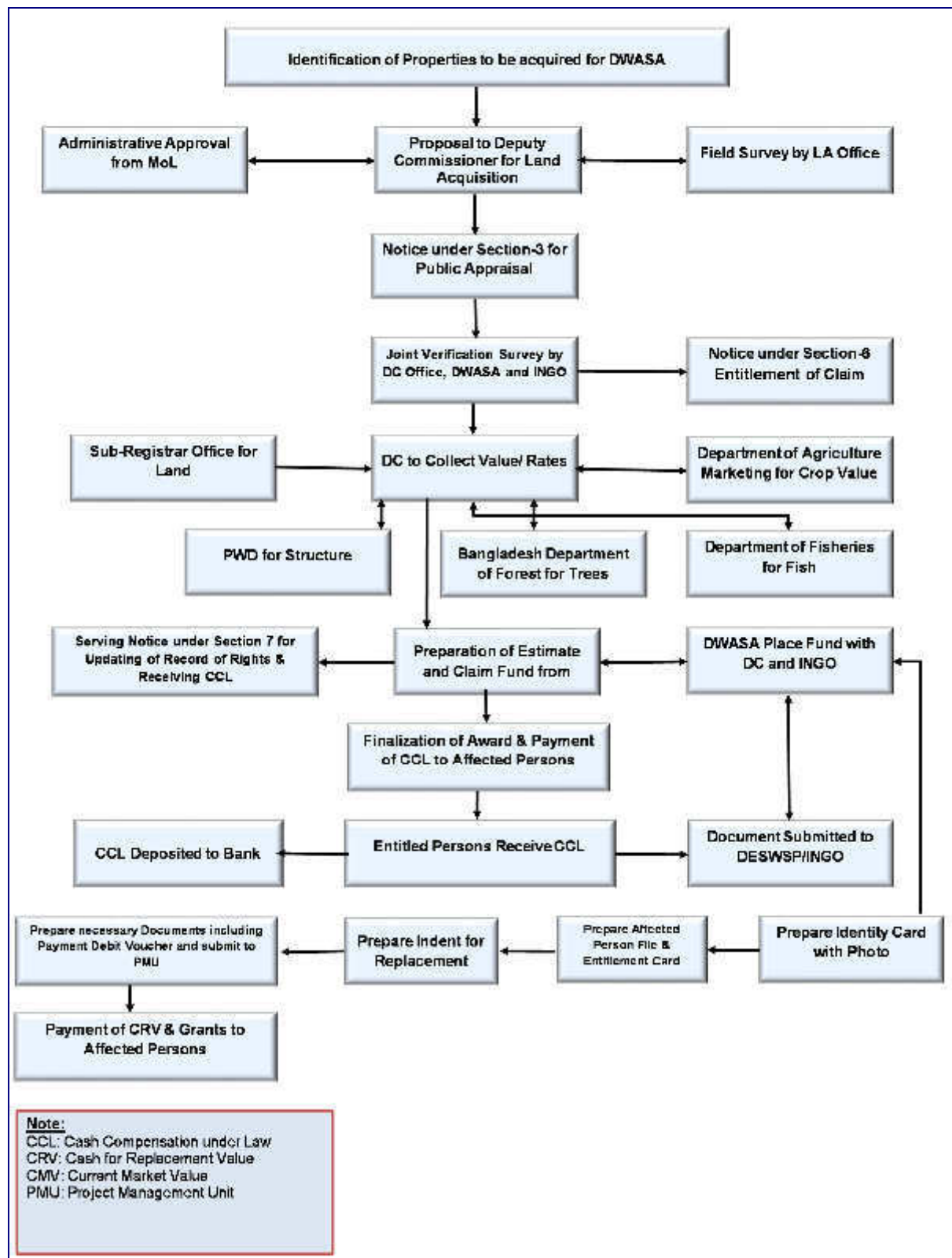
114. The Joint Verification Committee (JVC) will provide guidance and assist DWASA in the process of verification and assessment of inventory of losses and eligible affected persons for compensation and assistance outside the compensation under the law. The formation of the JVC has been authorized by the Secretary, MLGRDC.

Payment to Title Holder

115. The steps for payment of compensation include :
- (i) The INGO will prepare a personal file and entitlement card for each affected person.
 - (ii) The INGO has facilitated in opening Bank accounts of all the affected households who did not have such accounts.
 - (iii) INGO will issue identity card with number, name, and photograph of the affected households.
 - (iv) The identity card will be jointly signed by the DWASA and INGO representatives and the photograph will be verified by the concerned Ward Councilor /Union Parishad Chairman.
 - (v) INGO will assist the DWASA in preparing payment debit vouchers as per affected person and entitlement card files, and the DWASA will disburse 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 will provide the affected persons copies of the signed receipts of their compensation amount. The compensation payment mechanism for title holders is given on **Figure 8.1**.

116. After payment of compensation, the households will be allowed to take away the trees no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to the affected households will be issued by DWASA to take away the 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 trees from the Section.

Figure 8.1: Compensation Payment Mechanism Titleholder



IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE

117. 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.

118. 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

119. The project will cause a direct impact on the livelihood of those losing land.. All the affected households will lose a part of their livelihood base. Among the 87 affected households; 51 are vulnerable households. The details of the vulnerable households are given in **Table 9.1**. Discussions have been held with the affected persons to identify their preferred options. The proposed activities were designed based on the followings:

- a. Need assessment of vulnerable households
- b. Design Income Generating Activities(IGA) training through:
 - Consultation meetings;
 - Focus Group discussion;
 - Personal contact and through community meetings;
 - Exploring marketing facilities available for proposed businesses;
 - Considering existing skill levels and experience in the proposed IGA;
 - Preference in getting employment in project activities.

Table 9.1: Vulnerable Category

Total Vulnerable Households	Women headed Households	Elderly Headed Households (Age ≥ 65)	Disabled Headed Households	BPL Households
51	9	15	1	42

Source: Census in January 2016

B. Livelihood and Income Restoration Program (LIRP)

120. 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 income 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. Most of the affected households preferred (based on consultation), the livelihood and income restoration measures as follows:

- Compensation for land at full replacement cost;
- Compensation for trees at current market rate before vacating;

- Special assistance, appropriate to vulnerable groups such as women and very poor households.

Special allowance for vulnerable groups

121. Affected households especially below the poverty line, headed by women, elderly and disabled will be provided with onetime subsistence allowance of minimum of 12 months of official minimum wage or BDT 1,625 per family member, in addition to applicable compensation and other allowances described above.

Intervention for Livelihood Restoration and Development

122. 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.

123. 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 and those with full loss of land in the form of additional assistance (see Entitlement Matrix) 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 and those with full loss of land to improve their socio-economic status.

Livelihood Restoration Options

Preferred Occupation by Gender under Livelihood and Income Restoration Program

124. In response to the question on option of expected livelihood support for different occupations the vulnerable and those households who lose their full agriculture based livelihoods, mentioned that they are interested in receiving skill training on livestock rearing and Poultry rearing. Livestock rearing is the choice of the majority; due to the fact that is more profitable with less risk and all family members could be involved in the activities. The preferred occupation by gender is given in **Table 9.2**.

There are 55 households identified for Income generation training. Of these, 51 are vulnerable households and the remaining 4 households will lose their total agriculture land (There are 23 households who will fully lose their agriculture land) preferred to receive training according to their choice. Of the 23 households who are fully losing their land 19 households are already included in the vulnerable category.

Table 9.2: Preferred Occupation (Gender-disaggregated)

Occupation	Male			Female			Total	
	AHHs	Other Family Member	Sub Total	AHHs	Other Family Member	Sub Total	Number	%
Livestock	19	-	19	6	-	6	25	45.45
Poultry	16	-	16	3	-	3	19	34.55
Agriculture	11	-	11	0	-	0	11	20.00

Source: Census January 2016

Current Skill Levels Considered for Livelihood and Income Restoration Program

125. The survey results of the current skill level status are not based on modern technology in respect to agricultural work such as: cow rearing and poultry rearing. All the 55 households expressed that they need skill development training on preferred occupations. Skill assessments of surveyed households are given in the **Table 9.3**.

Table 9.3: Current Skill Level

Occupation	No. of AHs	Current Skill Level of AHs		
		Good	Average	Don't Know
Livestock	25	12	8	5
Poultry	19	12	7	0
Agriculture	11	8	3	0
Total	55	32	18	5

Source: Census January 2016

Assessment of Livelihood Capital

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

Human Capital:

- 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. The Upazila Health Complex is very close to the community and they avail the services as and when required.
- Knowledge and skills about alternative or secondary livelihoods is underdeveloped.
- 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.

Natural Capital: There is a river close to water intake area and a few canals.

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.

Physical Capital: The area has good communication facilities such as road, electricity, water supply, gas, internet connections, growth centers, etc. Most of the roads are *pucca*. Vehicles are available.

Financial Capital: A number of financial institutions like BRAC, ASA, Bangladesh *Krishi* Bank for micro-credit support is available in the area. The survey revealed that substantial numbers of affected households are involved with micro-credit and savings program with NGOs.

Training Plan

127. Based on the survey result, identified vulnerable households want to be engaged in livestock and poultry rearing for income generation. The vulnerable households and those losing their full land require training and guidance on application of modern technology to regain or improve their livelihood. The provision of training on the different LIRP activities has been placed as a key priority by the INGO as given in **Table 9.4**.

Table 9.4: Suggested Training for Vulnerable Affected Households

Training	Duration of the Course	Target (Nos. of Affected Households)	Major Training Contents	Proposed Training Schedule
Livestock Rearing	5 days	25	Efficient livestock rearing methods, including any technological developments that can be incorporated into current cow rearing activities. Practical training and breed selection, feed, housing, disease control etc. for livestock. Training on income and expenditure.	January-February 2019
Poultry Rearing	5 days	19	Efficient poultry rearing methods, including any technological developments that can be incorporated into current chicken, duck rearing activities. Training on rearing different types of poultry. Practical training and breed selection, feed, housing, disease control, etc. for chicken, duck.	January-February 2019
Agriculture (Vegetable, Seasonal Crops cultivation)	5 days	11	Effective training on modern technique on cultivation of different system through which more production can be achieved from cultivating vegetables and other seasonal crops.	January-February 2019

Gender Consideration

128. Due attention has been paid to women headed household and female income earners in the project area, 9 female headed households were identified as vulnerable through census. The identified affected households will get compensation and Livelihood and Income Restoration Program benefits as outlined.

Livelihood and Income Restoration Program (LIRP) Implementation Plan

129. This section identifies the roles and responsibilities of the key actors who will facilitate the implementation of the detailed LIRP. The timetable for proposed activities, budgetary requirements, monitoring and reporting requirements are outlined in **Table 9.5**.

Table 9.5: Schedule for Proposed Activities under LIRP

Sector	Activities	Scheduling	Comments
Agriculture Activities	Provision of training per type of agricultural activity	April-May 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assist and provide livelihood budget Training will be repeated based on need.
Assistance to re-establish business /enterprises	Assistance to affected persons to re-establish their previous or new business	April-May 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	April-May 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assist and support to engage the construction work in water intake area

Budget for Training and LIRP Program

130. 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.

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

131. The costs for land acquisition and resettlement for the water intake area has been estimated at the current market value for the year 2016-2017, with necessary addition of assessed replacement value for the same year, and additional assistance for income and vulnerability allowances as per the Entitlement Matrix. This budget is an estimate of financial outlays for meeting different expenditure categories assessed by INGO market survey during February-March of 2017 for land and others. These costs will be updated and adjusted based on recommendations of the PVAC prior to Resettlement Plan implementation. The PVAC meeting details is given in **Annex 12**.

A. Budget and Financial Plan

132. Necessary fund needed for meeting the compensation and other benefits will be provided by the DWASA, based on the financing plan agreed by the Government of Bangladesh and ADB. Assistance for the affected households will be considered as an integral component of the project cost. IGA training for the affected households will be provided under the income and livelihood restoration program, based on vulnerability, fully loss of agriculture based livelihoods and needs assessed through census and consultation exercise.

133. DWASA will ensure that the land acquisition budget is delivered on time to the Deputy Commissioners Office and the resettlement budget in the account of the DWASA's PMU office. DWASA will also ensure that the Resettlement Plan is submitted to ADB for concurrence, and that funds for entitlements under the Resettlement Plan is fully provided to affected households prior to the award of the civil work contract. Compensation and resettlement funds will be provided to the Affected persons in two ways;

- i. CCL for acquisition of land will be disbursed through the office of the Deputy Commissioner;
- ii. Additional Assistance for resettlement of affected households will be disbursed directly by the DWASA with the assistance of the INGO.

134. The Resettlement Plan budget, including support cost of land and special assistances has been calculated by using the market values reflecting replacement value. It will be updated with the replacement value of assets at the time of dispossession. The costs of land and special assistance are consistent with the Entitlement Matrix. Other costs involving project disclosure, public consultations and FGDs, surveys, training and income and livelihood restoration and monitoring and evaluation have been included in the Resettlement Plan. There is also a budget allocation for Resettlement Plan implementation and a 10% contingency over the total budget to meet unforeseen expenditures.

135. The total estimated budget for implementation of this Resettlement Plan is BDT 155,383,956 (USD 1,828,047). The detailed budget is given in **Table 10.1**.

Table 10.1: Detailed Budget

Section -1: Estimated Budget for Various Categories of Losses (LA Case 03/2015-2016)									
Sl. No	Category of Loss	Unit	Quantity	Quantity (Decimal)	PVAC Approved CMV in BDT: Per Decimal/ Nos.	DC Rate per Decimal/ Nos. (Including 50% premium)	To be Paid By Deputy Commissioner (In Total)	To be Paid by DWASA through INGO	Estimated Budget in BDT
1	2		3	4	5	6	7=(6*4)	8=(5-6)*4	9=(7+8)
A	Compensation for Land (in Acre)								
A.1	Compensation for Land (in Acre) Private Land								
1	Agriculture (Nall)	Acre	6.008	600.8	65787.94	58908	35,391,926	4,133,468	39,525,394
2	High Agriculture (Chala)	Acre	8.1925	819.25	70500	65211	53,424,112	4,333,013	57,757,125
3	River Bank (Nodir par)	Acre	4.65	465	20206.5	20206.5	9,396,023	0	9,396,023
	Sub- Total Compensation for Land A.1		18.8505	1885.05			98,212,061	8,466,481	106,678,542
A.2	Compensation for Land (in Acre) GoB Land								
1	Agriculture (Nall)	Acre	1.505	150.5	58908	58908	8,865,654	-	8,865,654
2	River Bank (Nodir par)	Acre	1.02	102	20206.5	20206.5	2,061,063	-	2,061,063
	Sub-Total Compensation for Land A.2	Acre	2.525	252.5			10,926,717	0	10,926,717
	Total Compensation for Land (A.1 to A.2)	Acre	21.3755	2,137.55			109,138,778	8,466,481	117,605,259
B	Other Resettlement Benefits for land								
1	Stamp Duty and Registration Cost 10% Land Owners to Facilitate them in Purchasing Alternative Lands. (Private Land)	Amount	106,678,542		10%			10,667,854	10,667,854
2	1 Year Crops Compensation for Nall & Chala (Private Land)	Acre	14.2005	1420.05	650			923,033	923,033
3	1 Year Fish Stock Compensation for River Bank	Acre	4.65	465	2350			1,092,750	1,092,750
	Total of Other Resettlement Benefits for land							12,683,637	12,683,637
C	Compensation for Trees								
C.1	Fruit Bearing								
1	Small	Nos.	2		500	500	1,000	-	1,000
	Sub-Total C.1	Nos.	2				1,000	-	1,000
C.2	Timber Type								
1	Medium	Nos.	2		800	800	1,600	-	1,600
2	Small	Nos.	5		600	600	3,000	-	3,000
	Sub-Total C.2	Nos.	7				4,600	-	4,600
	Total of Trees (C.1 to C.2)	Nos.	9				5,600	0	5,600
D	Other Resettlement Benefits (Tree)								
1	New Tree Plantation	Nos.	9		300			2,700	2,700
	Total Other Resettlement Benefits (Tree)	Nos.	9					2,700	2,700
E	Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable Households.								

1	Vulnerable Affected Persons	Nos	297		19,500			5,791,500	5,791,500
	Total Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable Households.		297	0		0	0	5,791,500	5,791,500
F	Livelihood and Income Restoration								
1	Livelihood Restoration and Rehabilitation Program	Nos. of Households	55		20,000			1,100,000	1,100,000
	Total Livelihood and Income Restoration							1,100,000	1,100,000
G	Provision for Livelihood and Income Restoration								
1	Full Loss of Agricultural Land without Availability of Alternative Land.	Nos. of Households	23		90,000			2,070,000	2,070,000
2	Partial Loss of Agricultural Land Remaining	Nos. of Households	64		70,000			4,480,000	4,480,000
	Total Provision for Livelihood and Income Restoration							6,550,000	6,550,000
	Total Resettlement Benefits for Land Owners (E to G)						0	13,441,500	13,441,500
	Total (A to G)						109,144,378	34,594,318	143,738,696
H	Administrative Cost on all Land Acquisition, Compensation for Structure & Tree Budget for Deputy Commissioner (Compensation for Structure & Tree Budget for Deputy Commission @ 7.50%)	Amount	109144378			7.50%	8,185,828	0	8,185,828
	Sub Total (H)						8,185,828	0	8,185,828
	Total (A to H)						117,330,206	34,594,318	151,924,524
	Contingency @ 10 % of the Total (A to H)	Amount	34,594,318		10%			3,459,432	3,459,432
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)=						117,330,206	38,053,750	155,383,956

B. Unit Cost of Land and Others

Replacement Value of Land

136. Price of land in Bangladesh varies substantially depending on productivity, commercial utility, and proximity to urban centers and access to communications. Therefore, land price also varies within a given geographical boundary like the smallest land administration unit called "Mouza". The Deputy Commissioner determines *Mouza*-wise price by "Land Category"

which differs from *Mouza* to *Mouza*. The land types recognized by the District Land Registration office are as follows:

- a. Agricultural/Crops Land (*Nall*)
- b. High Land with Trees or not having living Structures (*Chala*)
- c. River Bank (Nodir par).

137. The land losers, whether purchasing alternative land or not will be provided with replacement value of land that includes titling and current market value assessed by the INGO. The recommendation of PVAC and minutes of the meeting are given in **Annex 12** and the Current Market Value for land assessed through market survey is given in **Annex 13**.

138. **Table 10.2** shows the area of land to be acquired for the water intake area section under three categories based on the census in 2016 and market survey carried out by the INGO in 2017. Total land to be acquired for the water intake area is agricultural land and almost of similar quality.

Table 10.2: Proposed Land Quantity by Category

Category of Land	Quantity (Decimal)
Agriculture/crops Land (<i>Nall</i>)	600.80
High Agricultural Land (<i>Chala</i>)	819.25
River Bank (Nodir par)	465.00
Total (in decimal)	1885.05
Total (In Acre)	18.8505

Source: Census January 2016

139. Replacement value of all categories of land has been established through market value assessment where land transaction took place during the last one year. The market survey was carried out by INGO in 2017 in the project area. The market survey interviews covered 26 *Mouzas* where land is been acquired. Around 100 persons were interviewed to collect land transaction prices in the past one year. **Table 10.3** provides the current market value (CMV) in the project area.

Table: 10.3: Average Current Market Value (CMV)

Sl. No.	Type of Land	Average Price/Decimal (Market Survey)
1	Agriculture/crops Land (<i>Nall</i>)	65787.94
2	High Agricultural Land (<i>Chala</i>)	70500.00
3	River Bank (Nodir par)	15230.22

140. **Tables 10.4 and 10.5** provides the summarized cost estimate of land based on the market survey by INGO (for the year 2017) in the water intake area. The CMV of land is the cost of land transfer for replacement land purchase. The detailed cost estimated by *Mouza* and type is presented in the table below.

Table 10.4: Cost Estimate for Land Acquisition for Private Land

District	Upazila	Type of Land	Amount of Land in Decimal	CMV Rate ⁹ /Decimal.	Estimated Cost
Narayanganj	Araihazar	Nall (Agriculture /Crops Land)	600.80	65787.94	39,525,394
		Chala (High Land without Residence)	819.25	70500.00	57,757,125
		River Bank (Nodir par)	465.00	15230.22	7,082,052
Total Cost					104,364,571

Table: 10.5: Cost Estimate for Government Land Acquisition

District	Upazila	Type of Land	Amount of Land in Decimal	CMV Rate/Decimal.	Estimated Cost
Narayanganj	Araihazar	Nall (Agriculture/Crops Land)	150.50	52168.50	7,851,359
		Chala (High Land without Residence)	0.00		0.00
		River Bank (Nodir par)	102.00	13042.50	1,330,335
Total Cost					9,181,694

Estimated Cost for Trees

141. Only 9 trees in the water intake area were identified during census by the INGO. The owners of trees will be compensated for affected trees at current market value. The details of rates are given in **Table 10.6**.

Table 10.6: Estimated Cost of Trees

Type of Trees	Size of Trees	Nos. of Trees	Rate ¹⁰	Estimated Cost
Timber	Small	5	600	3,000
Timber	Medium	2	800	1,600
Fruit	Small	2	500	1,000
Total				5,600

Market value of Crops and Fish Stock

142. Productivity of acquired land and Market Value of standing crops and Fish Stock on acquired land has been assessed by DAM and DoF. 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 Section is BDT 650. Per decimal rate of fish stock cultivated in the pond is found to

⁹ Mouza wise Land market value has been collected by Deputy Commissioner for the preceding 12 months of sold and purchased value of land and current market value of land through land market survey by the INGO. Subsequently, the rate has been reviewed and recommended by PVAC. Based on the PVAC recommended rate budget computation has been done.

¹⁰ Market value of Trees have been collected from Department of Forestry. Subsequently, the rate has been reviewed and recommended by PVAC. Based on the PVAC recommended rate, budget was computed.

be BDT 2,350. It is to be mentioned here that no fish stock rate for river fish culture (Gher) was available in the District/Upazila fisheries Department. The budget estimates for crops and fish stock are given in **Table 10.7 and Table 10.8** respectively.

Table: 10.7: Estimated Cost of Crops

Item	Amount of Land Unit (Decimal)	Unit Rate ¹¹	Estimated Cost
1 Year Crops Compensation for <i>Nall & Chala</i> (Private Land)	1420.05	650	923,033
Total			923,033

Table: 10.8: Estimated Cost of Fish Stock

Item	Amount of Land Unit (Decimal)	Unit Rate ¹²	Estimated Cost
1 Year Fish Stock Compensation for River Bank	465	2,350	1,092,750
Total			1,092,750

Assistance for Vulnerable Households

143. According to the Entitlement Matrix, a subsistence allowance of BDT: 1625 per family member per month for one year will be provided. **Table 10.9** presents estimated budget of resettlement benefits for vulnerable households.

Table: 10.9: Subsistence Allowance per Family Member of Vulnerable Households

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit /Quantity in Nos.	Rate in BDT: Per Nos.	Estimated Budget in BDT:
	Subsistence Allowance of minimum of 12 months of official minimum wage or Tk. 1625 ¹³ per family member			
1	Family members in Vulnerable Households (51)	297	19,500	5,791,500
Total Allowance for Vulnerable Households				5,791,500

¹¹ Market value of crops has been collected from Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM). Subsequently, the rate has been reviewed and recommended by PVAC. Based on the PVAC recommended rate, budget was computed.

¹² Fish stock market value has been collected from Department of Fisheries (DoF). Subsequently, the rate has been reviewed and recommended by PVAC. Based on the PVAC recommended rate budget computation has been done.

¹³ Besides, irrespective significant and insignificant loss all categories of vulnerable households will receive subsistence allowance of minimum of 12 months of official minimum wage or Tk. 1,625 per family member according to the original Entitlement Matrix.

Livelihood and Income Restoration Cost

144. Specific program design to improve, or at least restore livelihood is one of the main objective of Resettlement Plan. Resettlement Plan proposes livelihood program budget to enhance skill as well as for livelihood assistance for the affected persons. Table 10.10 provides an indicative budget prepared for training on expected occupation choices and grants for livelihood enhancement for 55 families (51 vulnerable households and 4 households facing full loss ($\geq 50\%$) of their agriculture based livelihoods)¹⁴.

Table 10.10: Cost of Income and Livelihood Restoration Program Implementation

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Unit /Quantity in Nos.	Rate in BDT/ Per Nos.	Estimated Budget in BDT:
F	Other Resettlement Benefit			
1	Livelihood Restoration and Rehabilitation Program Grant @ BDT 20,000 per Affected Household	55	20,000	1,100,000
Total Grant for 55 Affected Households				1,100,000

C. Approval of Resettlement Budget

145. The compensation rates and assistance entitlements will be adjusted based on the actual annual inflation rate. DWASA will determine the annual inflation rates to be applied to all cash entitlements in each year. The INGO will assist the Resettlement Unit of PIU, DWASA to prepare final compensation budget covering all eligible loss and entitlements confirmed through determination of the market value by PVAC. This budget will need approval of the DWASA and concerned ministries. PMU will take necessary initiative to get approval of the budget from the Ministry. Payment of additional compensation and resettlement benefits will start after approval of such budget.

Management of Resettlement Fund

146. DWASA does not have any codified rules for payment of grants to affected households. Under the circumstances, a detailed administrative guideline (payment modality) will be required to implement the Resettlement Plan at the field level. The administrative guideline/payment modality will be approved by the Project Director. Both DWASA and INGO will follow the administrative guideline after its approval from the Project Director.

147. The PMU will make the payments to affected persons based on the requisition by the INGO. The administrative guidelines will contain details of the management aspects and monitoring mechanism. The Project Director/DPD, Chief Financial Officer and Accountant of DESWSP, DWASA authorized representative (Team Leader/DTL and Area Manager) from the INGO will sign the payment vouchers. Payment will be made and records maintained as per approved Resettlement Plan administrative guidelines.

148. The payment debit voucher will be maintained in quadruplicate, of which one will be original with revenue stamp, and remaining 3 will be photocopies of the original one. The originals will be submitted to the Accounts Department of PMU as and when compensation

¹⁴ Out of 23 households facing full loss of agricultural land, 19 are vulnerable and already included in the LIRP. The remaining 4 households are considered eligible for livelihood restoration benefits.

payments are disbursed. The second copy will be retained at the INGO head office, and remaining two will be kept at INGO field office and CRO office respectively.

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

149. 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

Project Director Office

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

151. The Project Director 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.

152. The Executing Agency (DWASA) will implement the Resettlement Plan through setting a Safeguard Implementation Unit (SIU), headed by the Deputy Project Director (DPD)-1 with the status of Executive Engineer under the PMU. The SIU under the Project Director will accomplish day-to-day activities pertaining to the Resettlement/Compensation issue and LIRP with the active support of the INGO. The concerned Safeguard Officer with the status of Assistant Engineer at the SIU, in case of need will work as the Convener of the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC). The DPD will act as the Convener of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and the Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC). DWASA engaged an independent External Monitoring Agency (EMA) to carry out monitoring and evaluation of the project. This agency will work in close coordination with the office of the CRO/Project Director, PMU, SIU and INGO.

The Project Director/CRO will be Responsible for:

153. Overall resettlement and rehabilitation work;

- Call and chair regular coordination meeting between PMU, SIU, INGO , PMDC;
- Coordinate the implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation activities with Head Office and Field Office;
- Appoint INGO for implementation of Resettlement Plan and monitoring and evaluation consultant for monitoring and evaluation;
- Ensure conducting resettlement training program for Executing Authority staff for capacity building as well as field level INGO and partner agencies capacities;
- Monitor monthly progress of Resettlement Plan implementation;
- Guide staff of DWASA, INGO and monitoring and evaluation agency on policy related issues during implementation; and
- Ensure timely release of fund for Resettlement & Rehabilitation activities.

Safeguard Implementation Unit

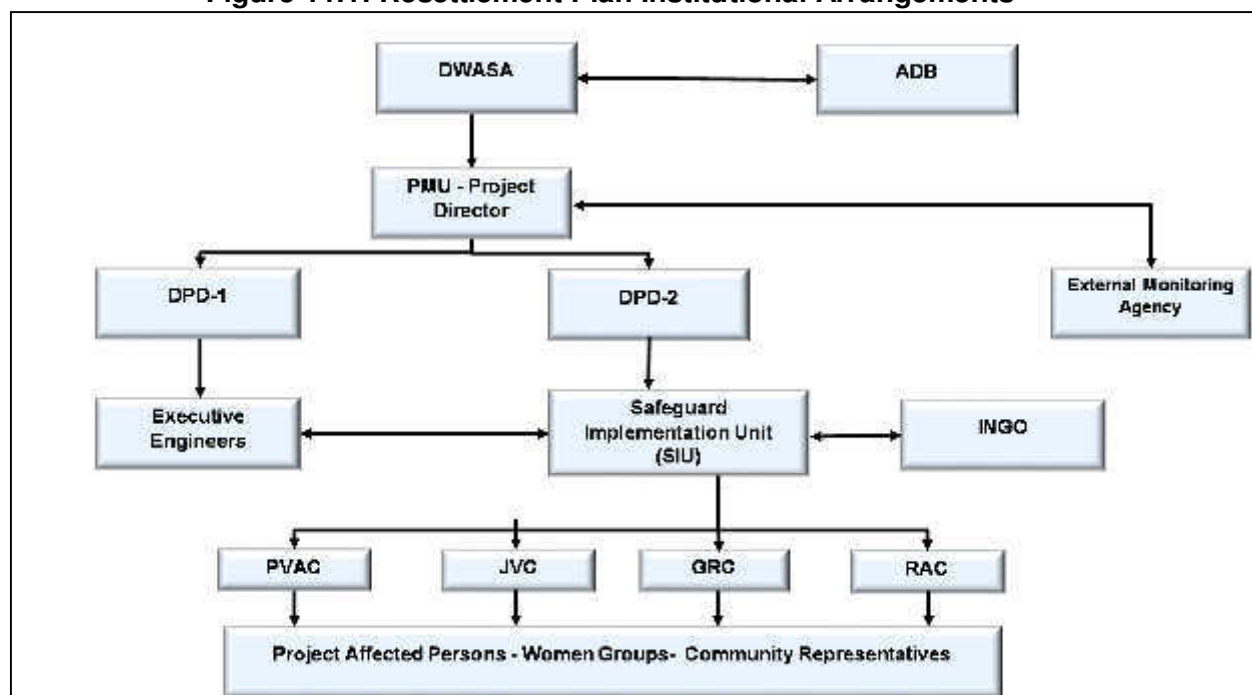
154. The SIU, with assistance from resettlement INGO, will coordinate and manage compensation claim and other relevant matters of the affected households, disburse due compensation and other relevant benefits, and ensure unhindered access by the affected households to the program. The SIU will carry out the following specific tasks relating to Resettlement Plan finalization and its implementation:

155. Coordinate necessary arrangement to support Resettlement Plan finalization and implementation activities, i.e. appointing GRC and PVAC members etc.

- Submit updated Resettlement Plan to ADB prepared by the INGO for review, endorsement, and disclosure before Resettlement Plan implementation.
- Ensure meaningful consultations and stakeholder participations during Resettlement Plan updating and its implementation.
- Perform the overall responsibility of planning, management, monitoring, and implementation of the program.
- Ensure availability of necessary budget for complying with all necessary activities.
- Synchronize compensation payment activity and handover encumbrance-free land to the contractor with water intake area construction schedule.
- Develop Resettlement Plan implementation tools and forms, including necessary Committees; and
- Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement packages and payment modality.

156. The SIU will ensure the availability of necessary fund and timely compensation payment to the affected households after necessary scrutiny. The SIU will also be 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 will report to the Project Director. He/she will work 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.

157. The SIU and INGO will execute 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 will ensure coordination between the concerned Stakeholders with INGO, GRC, JVC, RAC, PVAC, and with the affected households while the GRC will be formed for resolution of disputes. The composition and formation of Committees, mechanisms for quantification and valuation of assets, and grievance resolution will be promulgated in due course of time and in due process. The Institutional setup for the project is in given in **Figure11.1:**

Figure 11.1: Resettlement Plan Institutional Arrangements

158. Responsibilities for Resettlement Plan preparation and implementation for the different tasks are given in **Table 11.1**.

Table 11.1: Institutional Responsibilities

Tasks	Responsibility
A. Finalization of Resettlement Plan	
Recruitment of Resettlement Plan Implementation NGO	PMU
Training and Capacity Building on Involuntary Resettlement	PMU-MDSC
Design and printing /distribution of Resettlement Plan Information Materials	SIU-INGO
Disclosure and Public Consultations	SIU-INGO
Selection of Members and Establishment of Resettlement Advisory Committee	SIU-INGO
Design and Carry out Joint Verification Survey	SIU-INGO
Market Survey on Prices of Affected Structures	INGO-PVAC-PMU
Establishment of Unit Prices	PVAC-PMU
Processing the Census Survey Data of Affected Households	INGO
Assessing Affected Households and Vulnerable Affected Households to be Relocated	INGO-SIU
Determination of Entitlements and Consultations with Individual Affected Households	SIU, INGO, PMU
Disclosure of Resettlement Plan	PMU,SIU,INGO
Updating of Resettlement Plan	INGO
Review and Concurrence of Final Resettlement Plan	ADB
Approval of Resettlement Plan	DWASA
B. Resettlement Plan Implementation	
Preparation and Issuance of Identity cards to Affected Household	INGO
Mobilization of GRC	PMU,SIU,INGO
Appointment of External Monitoring Agency (EMA)	DWASA/PMU
Establishment of Internal monitoring Unit/Team	DWASA
Budget Approval for Compensation and other Benefits	PMU

Tasks	Responsibility
Release of Funds for Payment of Compensation/Resettlement Benefits	DWASA/PMU
Payment of Compensation and other Benefits	SIU/INGO
Filing and Resolution of Complaints of Affected Households	SIU/GRCs/INGO
Confirmation of "No Objection" for the award of Civil Works Contract	ADB
Relocation and Livelihood Restoration Assistance	INGO/SIU/LIRP
C. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting	
Internal Monitoring and Evaluation	PMU/SIU/INGO
External Monitoring and Evaluation	PMU/ EMA

B. Organizational Set Up

159. The institutional arrangement for the effective implementation of the Resettlement Plan, will include the following Committees/organization.

Resettlement Plan Implementing NGO

160. The DWASA has engaged an experienced resettlement NGO 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 **Annex 14**. 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.

161. The INGO will initially create an identity number for each affected household (AH) as identified during the census and IOL, and prepare an identity card for each affected household with a photograph. Photographs of the affected households will be attested by the concerned Union Parishad Chairman/Ward Councilor, and subsequently to be pasted on identity card. The identity card will contain 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 will be issued by the DWASA with the joint signature of DWASA and INGO representatives and distributed among the affected households by the INGO.

162. The INGO will assist the affected households in preparing documents and opening bank accounts in their name to receive compensation vouchers from the DWASA. They will form a focus group with the affected people based on homogeneity and/or proximity and hold meetings on a regular basis to let them know about their rights and entitlements, as prescribed in the Resettlement Plan.

163. The Executing Agency has formed a Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC) to involve the local communities and affected households in the implementation process. The INGO will prepare affected household files based on quantity of losses, and entitlement cards. The INGO will submit 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 will prepare necessary papers/documents for payment, and DWASA will disburse 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.

Resettlement Management Committees

164. 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) has been proposed for each district. For grievance redress a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for each areas proposed. 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.

165. The gazette notification by MLGRDC for the formation of the 4 mentioned committees along with their ToR was given on 27 November 2017. The Gazette Notification is given in **Annex 15**. The constitution and the key role of each of the committees are as follows:

Joint Verification Committee (JVC)

Members of JVC include:

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

JVC will be responsible for the following tasks:

1. Verify and assess physical assets, including structure, trees, crops, businesses, 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 Deputy Commissioner's office and PMU.
3. Communicate and assist INGO for process the entitlements of the project-affected persons using JVC data as one of the determinants for valuation.

Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC)

Members of the PVAC include:

- | | |
|---|------------|
| a. Deputy Project Director/Executive Engineer, DESWSP, Dhaka WASA | : Convener |
| b. Safeguard Officer (Social Gender) DESWSP, Dhaka WASA. | : Member |
| c. Representative of Public Works Department (PWD/Deputy Commissioner, Dhaka/Narayanganj 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 |

The PVAC is responsible for:

- a. The PVAC will review 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.
- b. 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.
- c. PVAC may visit the site if necessary for verifying any information.
- d. The committee will use Cash Compensation under law, Current Market Value assessed by the Deputy Commissioner Office, PWD and INGO data in proposing Replacement Value of land, structures, common property resourced and other losses prior to recommending to PMU.
- e. For recommending to PMU the committee will take decision at two-third majority basis.

Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

The GRC members include:

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|
| a. Deputy Project Director/Executive Engineer, DESWSP, Dhaka WASA | : | Convener |
| 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 INGO | : | Member
Secretary |

The details of the role and responsibilities of the GRC is given in Chapter 5.

Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC)

The RAC members include:

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

The RAC will be responsible for:

- a. The committees will seek local inputs from the affected people and communities in the implementation process and assist DWASA in all matters related to resettlement.
- b. The RACs will ensure local participation in the implementation of the resettlement plan.
- c. 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

166. DWASA staff have limited experience in dealing with social safeguard issues as required by the Project. It is therefore suggested that the SIU officers are provided with the necessary training to understand the social safeguard requirements of the project based on ADBs SPS 2009. The SIU/PMU officers will be trained through a series of programs.

167. DWASA with the support from the Resettlement Expert from MDSC resettlement specialist will conduct 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 will be devised after assessing the capabilities of the target participants and the requirements of the project. Institutional capacity building programs will involve training on social safeguards for the PMU/SIU/INGO/ PVAC/GRC/RAC/JVC and the Contractors. **Table 11.2**, gives an indicative outline of the training programs that can be carried out. The Resettlement Expert of MDSC will suggest and facilitate the training programs.

Table 11.2: Indicative Training Programme

	Staff	Training Module
I	PMU / SIU staff	– Orientation on ADB SPSs 2009 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; socio-economic 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 land / structures; valuation procedures; 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 Internal and External Contractors/ Construction Supervision Consultants	Monitoring indicators, reporting requirements; preparation of Corrective Action Plans, Due Diligence Reports; grievance redress process; consultation and disclosure processes.

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

168. This project component, which is a part of Package 1, will be implemented over 48 months, from July 2018 to June 2022. In line with the principles laid down in the project Resettlement Framework, the executing agency, DWASA, will ensure that program activities are synchronized between the resettlement plan implementation activities and the project construction activities. 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

169. The Resettlement Plan implementation schedule is given in **Figure- 12.1**.

Figure 12.1: Project Implementation Schedule

SL	Activities related to Resettlement Plan Implementation	Duration of Activities (In Year)																					
		2015				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2
A. SOCIAL PREPARATION																							
1	Mobilization of INGO in the Field																						
2	Information Campaign																						
3	Disclosure of Resettlement Plan																						
4	Consultations and FGDs																						
5	Information Brochures and Leaflets Distribution																						
6	Preparation and Approval of Resettlement Plan Budget																						
7	Photograph of APs and Issuance of Identity Cards																						
8	Determination of Entitlements																						
B. LAND ACQUISITION AND ADDITIONAL PAYMENT																							
1	Land Acquisition																						
2	Payments of Additional Benefits to Affected Persons																						
C. PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION																							
1	Preparation of Affected Persons File and																						

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

170. DWASA will establish a Monitoring and Evaluation system in the office of the Project Director at the PMU office. Monitoring will continue until the end of Resettlement Plan implementation

A. Internal Monitoring

171. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the PMU with assistance from the INGO. Internal monitoring will ensure all resettlement activities are implemented according to the approved Resettlement Plan in accordance with the resettlement framework.

172. DWASA field office and the INGO will monitor daily operations resettlement and rehabilitation. The INGO will collect 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 will prepare monthly/quarterly reports on the progress of Resettlement Plan implementation.

173. An automated MIS will be designed, developed and operated by the INGO, to monitor Implementation progress. The PMU safeguards officer will prepare quarterly progress reports and submit to the Project Director.

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

B. External Monitoring

175. An External Monitoring Agency (EMA), an independent agency, with prior experience in resettlement and rehabilitation of development induced displacement is engaged to carry out independent monitoring and evaluation and reporting of the implementation of the Resettlement Plan. The EMA will prepare semiannual, annual monitoring reports and mid-term and final evaluation reports. They will flag and recommend necessary corrective actions to be taken, if any to ensure time bound Resettlement Plan implementation. The scope of external monitoring will cover compliance monitoring and social impact evaluation of Resettlement Plan implementation.

Approach and Methodology

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

- 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.

- 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.
- Focus group discussions: Consult with a range of stakeholder groups (local government, resettlement field staff, NGOs, community leaders and affected households including women and vulnerable groups).
- Key informant interviews: Consult individuals like local leaders, persons with special knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation.
- Community public meetings: Open public meetings at resettlement sites to elicit information about the performance of various resettlement activities.
- Structured Direct Observations: Field observations on the status of resettlement implementation, plus individual or group interviews for cross checking purposes.
- Informal surveys/interviews: Informal surveys of affected households, host village, workers, resettlement staff, and INGO personnel using non-sampled methods.
- 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

177. Suggested outline of a Social Monitoring Report is given in **Annex 16**. Indicative monitoring activities in the preparatory and the implementation stages have been identified.

178. **Table 13.1** lists out the some of the key activities.

Table 13.1: Indicative monitoring activities

Stage	Activities
Preparatory Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct additional baseline survey, if required; - Consultations with different stakeholders; - Identify AHs and their numbers; - Identification of different categories of AHs and entitlements of individuals; - Collection of sex disaggregated data and preferences of women; - Establish Inventory of Losses; - Ascertain Entitlements; - Valuation of any asset not covered by PVAC; - Budget delivery; - Information dissemination among the affected Persons; - Institutional capacity assessment;
Rehabilitation Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiation of livelihood restoration activities; - Consultations; - Assistance to enhance the livelihood and quality of life

C. Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

179. The Resettlement Plan implementation process will be monitored and evaluated through setting up indicators. Some of the indicators have been identified in **Table 13.2**.

Table 13.2: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Process Indicators	
Project Input, Public Participation and Monitoring (Monitoring Indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting up an 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 Households/persons - Procedure of determining loss and entitlements - Skill development training organized as part of LIRP - 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 compensated and assisted - Number of affected persons who have 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 brought under livelihood program
Impact Indicators	
Longer Term Impact (Evaluation Indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in drinking water access - Changes in land holding - Changes in occupation - Changes in income and expenditure - Whether income restored to pre project level or higher - No. of affected persons capable of reorganising their livelihoods - Improved participation of affected women in consultation meetings and project related work - Changes in economic status of vulnerable households and women headed households.

Reporting Requirements

180. The Deputy Project Director is responsible for supervision and implementation of the Resettlement Plan. He is responsible for the preparation of monthly progress reports on resettlement activities, which are to be submitted to the Project Director. INGO is responsible for keeping complete records of the implementation process (records of nsultation, notification, and payments). The EMA will submit Quarterly and Semi Annual Reports to the Project Director through field based review, surveys and consultations, to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved andmore importantly, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. Monitoring reports will be submitted at regular intervals as specified. Corrective action plan will be prepared and implemented as necessary. **Table 13.3** provides details on the content and timing for various reports associated with monitoring and evaluation.

Table 13.3: 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	INGO
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	INGO
Semi Annual Social Safeguards Monitoring Report (SSMR)	Progress, issues with regard to payments of compensation and other assistance, review of expenditure vs. budgeted amount by budget heads and sub heads recommendations (internal monitoring).	To be submitted within 30 days of end of every 6 th months	PMU/ Resettlement Expert
Semi Annual External Monitoring 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 (external monitoring).	To be submitted within 30 days of end of every 6 th months	EMA
Final Report	Project achievement and impacts	To be submitted within 90 days of end of the Project	INGO/EMA

ANNEX 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) Tea Stall Business (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) Salon Business (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:**Table-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		

Table-14: Description of Proposed Land for Acquisition:

SL No	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

SL No	Use	Measurement (Feet)			Total Measurement	Used Material				Structure Category Code	Unit Code	Numbers of Roof	Present Condition
		Length	Width	No. of Floor		Roof	Celling	Wall	Floor				

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

Table- 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:

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 table-34.2

Table no 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					

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:

Table-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

Table-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 (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
Fire wood 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 EPs

Full name of interviewer, Signature and date

Checked by- full name, signature and date

Full name of Area Manager, signature and date

ANNEX 2: LAND LOSS DETAILS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

DHAKA WATER SUPPLY AND SWERAGE AUTHORITY
Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP)
Affected persons Land ownership status (Section-1)

Sl. No	Ref No	Name of AP	Percentage of Loss (Land)		
			Total Land of Affected HHs(Dec)	Affected Land (Own)	% Of affected Land
1	4111010001	Md. Misir Ali	210	6	2.86
2	4111010002	Md. Hasan Ali (Member)	92	59	64.13
3	4111010003	Md. Hossen Ali	88	48	54.55
4	4111010004	Abdur Rahman	590	140	23.73
5	4111010005	Miah Hossein	104	41.62	40.02
6	4111010006	Md. Abdul Baten	717	114	15.9
7	4111010008	Md. Jobed Ali	108	54.14	50.13
8	4111010009	Md. Kholilur	132	4.3	3.26
9	4111010010	Ilyous	61	6.5	10.66
10	4111010011	Hozrat Ali	106	11	10.38
11	4111010012	Shize Uddin (Saju)	176	28	15.91
12	4111010013	Sab Miah	176	8	4.55
13	4111010014	Alek Miah	97	58.8	60.62
14	4111010015	Abdul Kadir	168	13.6	8.1
15	4111010016	Md. FazlulHaque	414	54.25	13.1
16	4111010017	Abdul Barek	224.5	15	6.68
17	4111010018	Roushan Ali	14	12	85.71
18	4111010019	Md. Amin Uddin	171.5	91	53.06
19	4111010022	Dullal Hossain	52	8.75	16.83
20	4111010023	Shuqur Ali (ShamsulHaque)	106	8.75	8.25
21	4111010024	Sohidullah	102	33	32.35
22	4111010025	Md. Shamsuddin	444	18.5	4.17
23	4111010026	Md. Kuddus Ali	349	18.5	5.3
24	4111010027	Md. Siddiqur Rahman	294	18	6.12
25	4111010028	Md. AbulHasem	218.5	48.8	22.33
26	4111010029	Rup Miah	325	17	5.23
27	4111010030	Md. Ahsan Ullah/Ahsan Miah	51.5	7	13.59
28	4111010031	Md. Mizan Miah	17.5	9	51.43
29	4111010032	Md. Mostafa	67	11.5	17.16
30	4111010033	Sundor Ali	471	2.33	0.49
31	4111010034	Mozibur Rahman	164	13	7.93
32	4111010036	Sarif	23.5	20	85.11
33	4111010037	Osur Uddin	23	13	56.52
34	4111010038	SahajanBhuyan	205	35	17.07
35	4111010039	Nurul Islam	85	11.75	13.82
36	4111010041	Md. Jomir Ali	73	7	9.59
37	4111010042	Md. Pondit	45	27	60
38	4111010043	Akkel Ali	32	21.5	67.19
39	4111010044	Mosla Uddin	87	15	17.24
40	4111010045	Shaher Ali	231	2.34	1.01
41	4111010046	Zohur Ali	407	2.33	0.57
42	4111010047	Dr. Banu	284	55	19.37
43	4111010048	Sultan	40	27	67.5

Sl. No	Ref No	Name of AP	Percentage of Loss (Land)		
			Total Land of Affected HHs(Dec)	Affected Land (Own)	% Of affected Land
44	4111010049	JaynalAbadin	70	13	18.57
45	4111010050	Shohel	142	15	10.56
46	4111010051	HaqueShab	47.5	29	61.05
47	4111010052	Kafil Uddin	102.5	9	8.78
48	4111010053	Minnat Ali	215	38	17.67
49	4111010054	Md. Azgor Ali	378	13.6	3.6
50	4111010055	Almach	24	13.6	56.67
51	4111010056	Siraj Miah	135	21	15.56
52	4111010057	Md. Samsul Haque	31	17	54.84
53	4111010058	Mozibur Rahman	55	38	69.09
54	4111010059	Amir Ali	18	9	50
55	4111010060	Chan Miah	111.5	9.5	8.52
56	4111010061	Mostafa	87.5	4.3	4.91
57	4111010062	Darog Ali	250	8.66	3.46
58	4111010063	Md. Sahaz Uddin	124	20.66	16.66
59	4111010064	Zomir Ali	74	10	13.51
60	4111010066	Amzat Ali (Anju)	53	7	13.21
61	4111010067	Abdul Alim	72	4.3	5.97
62	4111010068	Jabed Ali	80	8.67	10.84
63	4111010069	Shak Sadi	92.5	4.3	4.65
64	4111010070	Dolun Uddin	110	13.6	12.36
65	4111010071	Olak (Md. Sogir Ahmed)	60	6	10
66	4111010072	Hafiz Uddin	11.5	9	78.26
67	4111010073	Tota Miah (Soyed Ahmed)	26	14	53.85
68	4111010074	Yousuf Ali	105	13.6	12.95
69	4111010079	Md. Rafiqul Islam	96	20.67	21.53
70	4111010084	Fotik Chandra Dash	24	19	79.17
71	4111010085	Abdul Aziz	99	40	40.4
72	4111010086	Md. Amin Uddin	74	37	50
73	4111010087	Abdul Mannan	82	9.33	11.38
74	4111010089	Sohor Ali	86	9.33	10.85
75	4111050080	Harunur Rashid	119	22.67	19.05
76	4111050081	Md. Miaz Uddin	108	34	31.48
77	4111050082	Mainuddin	73	16	21.92
78	4111050083	Abdul Mannan	82	17	20.73
79	4211010020	Shama Akhter	123	16.13	13.11
80	4211010021	Mst. Pariban	121	16.13	13.33
81	4211010035	Fatema	219.5	10	4.56
82	4211010065	Ayesha Khatun	62	8.5	13.71
83	4211010075	Aliza	219	11	5.02
84	4211010076	Rohimon Bibi	66	6.8	10.3
85	4211010077	Laila Bibi	41.5	4.3	10.36
86	4211010078	Kodban	41	11.75	28.66
87	4211010088	Shufyakhatun	62	9.34	15.06

ANNEX 3: MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS WITH PERSONS AFFECTED BY RIVER EROSION

Meeting Minutes related to Persons affected by River Erosion

Development Organization of the Rural Poor (DORP) Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project Area Office Araihasar, Narayanganj

Date: 24.03.2018, Time: 9:30, Place of Meeting: House of Sufia Begum

Subject: Meeting to Check Legal Papers that belong to the Claimant River eroded Land Owners

1. Name of the Chair Person preside over the meeting	Md. Mahmudul Islam, Project Director, Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project, DWASA
2. Greeting speech was made by Md. Mahmudul Islam, Project director, Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP), WASA Mainly he shared the benefits entitled for the persons affected by river erosion and checked their papers in support of ownership claim.	Today, on 24 March 2018 (Saturday) at about 9.30 am a meeting was held at Shomvupura Water Intake Area (in Section-1). In the meeting primary stakeholders (the Claimant river-eroded land owners), and secondary stakeholders, personnel from DWASA, The Project Director (DESWSP) himself, Executive Engineer, Zunayed Abu Yasir, Sub-Assistant Engineer, Mr. Badiul Alam, Dr. Rafeza Akter, National Resettlement Expert (MDSC), Team Leader and other responsible personnel from DORP (INGO), Elites and local community people were present. The meeting was coordinated by Ms. Nurun Nahar, Area Manager INGO, Araihasar. The meeting was chaired by Md. Mahmudul Islam. The chair of the meeting expressed his gratitude to participants for being present in the meeting.
3. Following agenda was discussed in the meeting: - a. Discussion and checking on ownership papers; b. Updated land tax receipt; c. land ownership as per RS record; d. Filing Miscellaneous case to AC land office in establishing land ownership e. Additional benefits from DWASA	In a befitting manner Project Director asked the persons affected by river erosion to submit their necessary papers in support of their ownership claims. It was observed in the meeting that very few could submit full set of papers in support of their ownership claims. Most of them could not submitted current land tax receipt and land record documents in favor of their ownership. Very few have RS record from local land office. Unfortunately, few have no papers at all against their claim. But the affected people assured Project Director that with the help of Union Parishad members they will be able to submit the required documents within very short time. They also mentioned that the river eroded land is still under their custody and use. In narrating the use pattern of the land, they expressed in the meeting that they cultivate some lands, especially in the dry season and grow crops there, in spite of it, mostly they used the land under water under their catchment in under special arrangement (setting <i>kathha</i>) for their livelihoods. From listening to them carefully and patiently the Project Director assured them that he would visit Deputy Commissioner (DC) office for discussing the issue with Deputy Commissioner Narayanganj as well as with land acquisition section what PMU could do for them. He mentioned that none of us have right to go beyond the existing government Law. If law permits he will do everything at the best of their effort as admissible by the law. Project Director forecasted that as the land has been recorded in the name of Bangladesh government and Deputy Commissioner Narayanganj is the custodian of the land, moreover, notice under section-7 has been issued in the name of Bangladesh govt. and has been classified as river eroded, possibility of receiving compensation from Deputy Commissioner office in fact will be impossible. In this situation additional payment can be made to them on ground of tilling for crops and fish cultivation/catching. In regards

	<p>to Deputy Commissioner's compensation they may file miscellaneous case to AC land office.</p> <p>A list of claimant river-eroded land owners with the name of their submitted legal papers is attached herewith.</p>
<p>4. Summing up the findings, question-answer and reminding role of NGO's in resettlement</p>	<p>She reiterated the matter discussed by the Project Director and committed to the persons affected by river erosion that WASA, DORP and MDSC is and will be always with them to support and assist them to receive additional payment from DWASA. Together with Project Director she also checked and collected necessary papers from the persons affected by river erosion. She mentioned and addressed the meeting participants were present in the meeting that obviously WASA cannot go beyond the existing government law and entitlement matrix, Shahin Member asked her regarding the price of crops per decimal to be paid by DWASA. In reply to his question Dr. Rafeza told that the price of crops/decimal is BDT 650. Shahin Member reacted and told that the price of standing crops is very low than the actual current market value. She then stated that the land has been fixed by the Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM) which has been approved by the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC). Dr. Rafeza also requested the persons affected by river erosion as well as to the community people to cooperate INGO in any matters arises out in implementation of resettlement plan. She told to the participants that INGO has been engaged and assigned to support the affected persons.</p>
<p>5. Concluding remarks in the meeting</p>	<p>Project Director, the chair of the meeting listened to all the discussants related to persons affected by river erosion very carefully and expressed his satisfaction for sharing their opinions and expectations to WASA and INGO. He requested them to cooperate INGO in all respects, because as they knew that INGO has been assigned to assist them in regards to implementation of resettlement plan smoothly. If they do not cooperate INGO, it will be difficult for DWASA to make arrangements in receiving additional grant by DWASA to them. He strongly urged them to provide the necessary documents of those who has already been given CCL to open affected person files. Unless they provide the documents immediately their next step i.e. payment will be delayed. On this point he is hopeful and positive that the affected people will cooperate spontaneously. As there were no any other discussions the chair closed the meeting with thanks to everybody attended in the meeting.</p>

Development Organization of the Rural Poor (DORP)
Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP)
Attendance Sheet of Special Meeting with Persons affected by River Erosion

Area: Shomvupura, Araihasar, Narayanganj

Date: 24/03/2018

Time: 09:30-12:30 Pm

Venue/Mouza: House of Sufia

Agenda:

- a. Discussion and checking on ownership papers;
- b. Updated land tax receipt;
- c. land owners as per RS record;
- d. Filing Miscellaneous case to AC land office in establishing land ownership
- e. Additional benefits from DWASA

Sl.	Name	Organization/Father's Name	Signature
1.	Md. Mahmudul Islam	Project Director, DESWSP, DWASA	
2.	Zunayed Abu Yasir	Executive Engineer, DWASA	
3.	Dr.Rafeza Akter	National Resettlement Expert, MDSC	
4.	Md. Bodiul Alam	Senior Assistant Engineer, DESWSP, D-WASA	
5.	SM Alamgir Hossain	Team Leader, DESWSP, DORP	
6.	Jesmin Shahana	Deputy Team Leader, DESWSP, DORP	
7.	Md. Rakibul Islam	Data Manager, DORP	
8.	Abdul Baten	Late Abdul Karim	
9.	Abdur Rahman	Late Kalai Mia	
10.	Miaz Uddin	Late Shaheb Ali	
11.	Shahidullah	Late Afil Uddin	
12.	Abdul Kader	Late Yasin	
13.	Monu Mia	Late Dolon Uddin	
14.	Kamal	Late Yusuf Ali	
15.	Rezia	Late Chan Mia	
16.	Abdul Khalek	Abdul Kader	
17.	Joynal Abedin Member	Hasan Ali Mollah	
18.	Hashem	Late Abdul Karim	
19.	Minnat Ali	Late Shomsher Ali	
20.	Shahin Ahmed	Abdul Baten	
21.	Hassan Ali Member	Late Mizanur Rahman	
22.	Md. Ayen Ali	Fozar Ali	
23.	Md. Swapon Mia	Hazi Abdur Rahman	
24.	Abdur Rahim	Late Kalai Mia	
25.	Ahmad Ali	Late Mohiuddin	
26.	Md. Nazmul	Late Abdus Sattar	
27.	Zabed Ali	Late Korom Ali	
28.	Hafiz Uddin	Late Mofiz Uddin	
29.	Shohel Mia	Late Abdul Berek	
30.	Fazol	Abdul Kader	

DESIST - DOST
COMMUNITY MEETING

ତା. 28-06-2021

ସ୍ଥାନ: ଭାଦ୍ରପୁରା ଗାଁରେ (ଆହୁରାବନ୍ଧୁ/ସୁରକ୍ଷା ବଳୀ)

- କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ବିଷୟ: (1) ଆହୁରାବନ୍ଧୁ ଉପକ୍ରମର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ
ଆହୁରାବନ୍ଧୁ ବିଷୟ ଆହୁରାବନ୍ଧୁ
ଉପକ୍ରମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଓ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ
ଜିନିଷ ଦେଖି ବିଷୟ ଆହୁରାବନ୍ଧୁ
(2) ଆହୁରାବନ୍ଧୁ ଉପକ୍ରମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ବିଷୟ
ବିଷୟ ଆହୁରାବନ୍ଧୁ ଉପକ୍ରମ
(3) ଆହୁରାବନ୍ଧୁ ଉପକ୍ରମର ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପନ
ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଉପକ୍ରମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ
ଦେଖି ବିଷୟ ଆହୁରାବନ୍ଧୁ ଉପକ୍ରମ
(4) ବିଚାର

କ୍ର. ସଂଖ୍ୟା	ନାମ	ମିତ୍ରତା ସମାଜ/ଫାଉଣ୍ଡେସନ	ସ୍ଥାନ
1	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	ମିତ୍ରତା ସମାଜ	
2	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	ମି.ପି. ପାଠ ସମାଜ	
3	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	MDSC, NRE	
4	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	S AE / PMU / P-WASA	
5	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	ଆ: ଅନୁସୂୟା	
6	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	ଆ: ଅନୁସୂୟା	
7	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	DORP - DM	
8	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	କର୍ମକ୍ରମ କର୍ତ୍ତା	
9	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	
10	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	
11	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	
12	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	
13	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	
14	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	
15	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	
16	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	
17	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	
18	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	
19	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	ଶ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁସୂୟା କୁମାରୀ	

କ୍ର. ସଂଖ୍ୟା	ନାମ	ପିଲାଙ୍କ ନାମ/ଉପାଧି	ପୁସ୍ତକ
୧୫	ଭାବୁନାଥ ମୁନି	ଭା. ଭାବୁନାଥ	କା: ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ
୧୬	ବିନୟନିଧି କୁମାର	ଭା. ବିନୟନିଧି	କା: ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ
୧୭	ହାମିଦ	ଭା. ହାମିଦ	କା: ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ
୧୮	ଅକ୍ଷୟ କୁମାର	ଭା. ଅକ୍ଷୟ କୁମାର	କା: ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ
୧୯	ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	ଭା. ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	କା: ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ
୨୦	ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	ଭା. ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	କା: ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ
୨୧	ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	ଭା. ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	କା: ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ
୨୨	ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	ଭା. ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	କା: ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ
୨୩	ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	ଭା. ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	କା: ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ
୨୪	ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	ଭା. ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	କା: ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ
୨୫	ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	ଭା. ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	କା: ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ
୨୬	ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	ଭା. ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	କା: ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ
୨୭	ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	ଭା. ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	କା: ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ
୨୮	ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	ଭା. ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	କା: ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ
୨୯	ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	ଭା. ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	କା: ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ
୩୦	ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	ଭା. ନୀଳମଣି କୁମାର	କା: ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ

I have learned that it
 is important to have a
 clear vision of what you
 want to achieve in the
 future. This will help you
 to stay motivated and
 focused on your goals.

of what
 you want

Project Title Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP) under
Subject Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA)
 Meetings at Deputy Commissioner's Office with regard to Decision
 regarding River-eroded Land Ownership
Location Narayanganj Deputy Commissioner Office
Date 25.03.2018
Time of Meeting 12:30 pm to 3:00 pm
Project Number 346152
Attendees

Name	Initials	Company/unit/division
Md. Mahmudul Islam	MMI	Project Management Unit (PMU), DESWSP, Project Director
Dr. Rafeza Akter	DRA	MM MDSC, DESWSP, National Resettlement Expert (NRE)
Md. Badiul Alam	MBA	PMU, DESWSP, Assistant Engineer
Rabbi Miah	RM	Narayanganj District, Deputy Commissioner (DC)
Mohammad Belian	MB	Narayanganj Deputy Commissioner Office, Land Acquisition Section, Surveyor

Recorded by Dr. Rafeza Akter, Mott MacDonald (MM) Management Design and Supervision Consultants (MDSC), Dhaka, DESWSP, NRE
Distribution All Attendees
 Team Leader, Deputy Team Leader, and International Resettlement Expert MM MDSC, DESWSP

	Text	Action on
1	The Project Director met Surveyor (Mr. Belian) with regard to Feasibility Study of the Resettlement Plan Section 3, 5 and 6. Belian informed Project Director that he is trying fix the date for Feasibility Study on Thursday (29.03.2018) if possible. Then Project Director asked Mr. Belian to provide with the photocopies of paid CCL cheques and other legal papers to make CCL statement. He agreed to assist Project Director.	PMU will collect CCL documents by next week.
2	Then we went for meeting Land Acquisition Officer (LAO) to update her regarding river-eroded land issue as she stated during last meeting on 26 th February 2018 that if the affected persons of Water Intake Area (who claimed that they are the legal owners of the land) have tax payment receipt against such lands Deputy Commissioners office will consider CCL payment to them. With regard to this a meeting had been arranged with those affected persons and found that most of those affected persons have such receipts as well as <i>porcha</i> but according to Joint Verification Survey (JVS) those lands belong to the government of Bangladesh through Deputy Commissioner. As a result, those affected persons did not receive Deputy Commissioners land acquisition notice under 7 for compensation. Under this circumstance the project executing authority gets stuck to further progress of acquisition process because ADB is very much concerned regarding solution to those claimants. But she (LAO) was absent due to attending mobile court.	
3	In absence of LAO, we met Deputy Commissioner though it was unscheduled he gave us time and listen to our issues regarding ownership dispute between government and the affected persons. The Deputy Commissioner stated that he needed to discuss his officers before making any decision and needed to review existing law as well. He suggested us to make an appointment and sit with them in view of sorting out the problems.	PMU will set meeting with Deputy Commissioner as early as possible.

Project title Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP) under Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA)
Subject Meetings at Deputy Commissioner's Office with regard to Decision regarding River-eroded Land Ownership
Location Narayanganj Deputy Commissioner Office
Date 08.04.2018
Time of Meeting 3:00 pm to 5:00 pm
Project Number 346152
Attendees

Name	Initials	Company/unit/division
Md. Mahmudul Islam	MMI	PMU, DESWSP, Project Director
Dr. Rafeza Akter	DRA	MM MDSC, DESWSP, National Resettlement Expert (NRE)
Md. Badiul Alam	MBA	PMU, DESWSP, Assistant Engineer
Rabbi Miah	RM	Narayanganj District, Deputy Commissioner
Jashim Uddin Haider	JUH	Narayanganj Deputy Commissioner Office, Additional Deputy Commissioner (ADC), Revenue

Recorded by Dr. Rafeza Akter, MM Management Design and Supervision Consultants (MDSC), Dhaka, DESWSP, NRE

Distribution All Attendees
 Team Leader, Deputy Team Leader, International Resettlement Expert and SDGS, MM MDSC, DESWSP

Text	Action on
1 The meeting had been scheduled at 3 o'clock but due to Deputy Commissioner's another engagement meeting started late.	
2 The Project Director gave a brief description of the project to the Deputy Commissioner and ADC (Revenue) along with showing alignment map for Resettlement Plan Section 1. He stated same as before that some affected persons claimed that they have ownership against few river-eroded lands which has been recorded after Deputy Commissioner's name during Joint Verification Survey (JVS). As a result, these affected persons became non-titled for the CCL (Cash Compensation under Law). According to JVS, a list of river-eroded claimant land owners has been presented before the Deputy Commissioner and ADC as well which had been updated from a consultation meeting that held on 24 th March, 2018 in Water Intake Area. Resolution of that meeting that prepared by the INGO is attached herewith.	
3 The Deputy Commissioner and ADC (Revenue) reviewed the list. They went through that many of claimant affected persons have <i>porchas</i> (land records) and tax payment receipts. Considering all, he suggested DWASA to inform these claimant affected persons for applying to the Deputy Commissioner along with all legal papers they have in favour of their claims. The ADC revenue will conduct a hearing upon their claims. The ADC (revenue) stated that DWASA may represent in the hearing process. If their submitted papers proven as legal, then the Deputy Commissioner will repay the CCL to the legal affected persons which he had received as per land acquisition notice under 7 on behalf of the government owned land.	DWASA, INGO, Claimant EPs, Deputy Commissioner Office; Date not mentioned but as early as possible
4 After giving decision, the Deputy Commissioner concluded the meeting.	

**Development Organization of the Rural Poor (DORP)
Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project
Area Office, Araihasar, Narayanganj
Community Meeting**

Date: 09.04.2018

Time: 11:00 PM

Name of the Chairperson: Abdul Baten

Place of Meeting: Judge Miah's Residence, Shomvupura

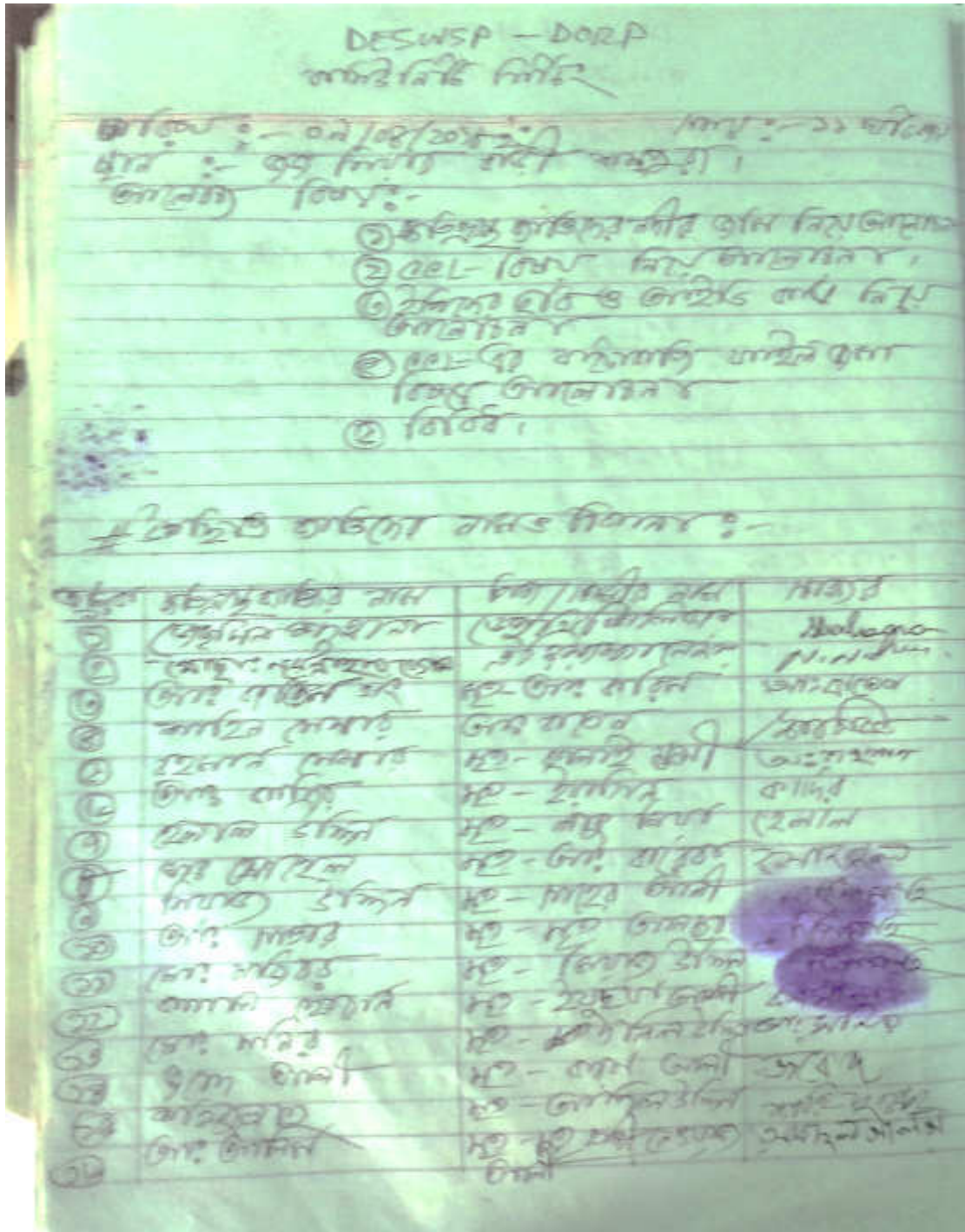
Subject:

1. Discussion on submission of relevant documents to Deputy Commissioner office in support of the ownership of the land of persons affected by river erosion
2. Discussion about Cash Compensation under Law (CCL)
3. Discussion about affected person Identity card and Photograph
4. Discussion about the documents of CCL's photocopy
5. Other issues.

The meeting was held on 9 April 2018 (Monday) at about 11.00 am. The community meeting was held in Shomvupura Intake Area organized by Araihasar DORP area office. The meeting was chaired by Abdul Baten, the most honorable person by the community. With the consent of the Chairperson, Area Manager Ms. Nurunnahar Begum gave thanks to all of the participants in the meeting. She said that those who have not yet received the compensation due to river erosion and due to record their land in the name of Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, they have to submit all of the papers they belonged in support of their ownership to the Deputy Commissioner office (land acquisition section) within three days. Zoynal member said that they have been asked to submit the papers within three days but in previous meeting Project Director mentioned that they have to be submitted miscellaneous case. In reply Ms. Nurunnahar informed that the decision has been changed. Deputy Commissioner office wants to verify the papers through arranging hearing, after verifying the papers they will suggest what do by the persons affected by river erosion. For this reason, they have to submit the papers in support of their land ownership claim to the land acquisition section. Deputy Team Leader of DESWSP project Jesmin Shahana informed that at present there is no need to file any miscellaneous case. A hearing will be held to determine the actual owner of the land. After scrutiny if their ownership is determined they will get the compensation for land. Zoynal member said that if they do not receive the proper market value of the land, they will not give their land for the project. Abdur Rahman member said that the market value of the nall land of Tetia *Mouza* is assessed as Tk.1,07,635 per decimal. But if you give Tk. 26,000 per decimal it will be not acceptable. To acquire the land, actual market value must be paid. Shahin member also mentioned that, the market value of the nall land of Shomvupura *Mouza* is Tk. 5,21,268 per decimal. If any it is paid less amount than the current market value, then the rate will be not fair and it will impact on them negatively. It was explained to them that the payment will be determined by PVAC which has representatives of affected persons based on market value surveys.

Nurunnahar Begum said that whoever received CCL, they must submit the photocopy of CCL and others paper to Arahazar DORP area office, so that DORP can process their case for additional payment. She also declared in the meeting that their photograph would be taken the next day for preparing identity card in Shahin member's residence. She requested everyone to attend the meeting at the stipulated venue and time for photograph taking.

The chair listened to all the discussions of the meeting very carefully and expressed his satisfaction for sharing their opinions to DORP personnel. As there were no any other discussions the chair closed the meeting with thanks to everybody who attended in the meeting.



**Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply
Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
Development Organization the Rural Poor**

Meeting minutes

Subject Meeting with persons affected by river erosion on status of papers submission to Deputy Commissioner office

Location In front of Chaitankanda Union Health Care Centre

Date 20.10.2018

Time of meeting 11:00 am to 1:00 pm

Sl. No	Agenda and discussions	Responsible person/org
1	The meeting was presided over by Md. Abdur Rahman the PAP and respected persons to the other affected persons. With the permission of the Chair the Team Leader, DESWSP of DORP made his speech on the following topics:-	-
2	Preparing/updating papers in support of the ownership: In the discussion all of the affected persons said that they have updated their papers in support of the ownership claim over the river eroded land. Even they reported that they have paid up current land tax of the property. To understand/preserve the latest updated papers a set of photocopy is supposed to be submitted to INGO is very much essential.	Area Manager Araihasar is responsible to collect the photocopy of the papers from affected persons and to preserve it carefully.
3	Papers are with whom: It was found out from discussions that more than 50% papers of the PAPs are with the middlemen and rest of the papers are with the affected households. They did not open their mouth or technically avoided the truth in front of two Union Parishad members but these two Union Parishad members are found to be showed that they are most benevolent to the affected persons. As if seemed, they were acting just to gratifying their own interest.	INGO as well as DWASA needs to be alerted and to make the PAPs aware again and again that they must submit their papers to Deputy Commissioner office for ascertaining their ownership over the land.
4	Submission of papers to Deputy Commissioner office: In a meeting dated 09-04-2018 arranged at Intake Area by the Area Manager of Araihasar, it was clearly declared that the PAPs must submit their relevant papers to ADC Revenue for scrutiny the papers and dispose up the ownership claim through hearing. In this present meeting updated information was collected from the AHs. A contradictory scenario came out through discussions. Union Parishad members made their statement that all papers have been submitted to Kanungo of Deputy Commissioner office. Perhaps they made false statement. In this regard Team Leader, DORP suggested them to follow up/pursue the matter regularly, they should meet with ADC revenue urging an amicable settlement of the matter. MDSC, DWASA and DORP will assist them in this regard.	MDSC and DWASA are requested to verify the truth in respect of submission of papers by all persons affected by river erosion.
5	Conclusion: Having no any other discussions the Chair closed the meetings with thanks to all of the participants of the meeting.	-

DESOSP-DOSP

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ବିଷୟରେ ତାରିଖ: 20/10/20

ସୂଚନା: - ଗୋଟିଏ ଶାସନାଳୟ ଗଠନ କରାଯାଇଥିବାରୁ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୂଚନା ଦିଆଯାଉଛି। - 20.10.20

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ବିଷୟ: - ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ବିଷୟରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ଅନୁସରଣ କରିବାକୁ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଯାଉଛି।

ଅନୁରୋଧ

୧) କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାଯାଇଥିବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମକୁ ଅନୁସରଣ କରିବା।

୨) ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଯାଉଛି।

୩) ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଯାଉଛି।

୪) ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଯାଉଛି।

୫) ବିବିଧ

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ବିଷୟରେ - ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ:-

କ୍ର. ସଂଖ୍ୟା	ନାମ	ପିତା/ଆତ୍ମୀୟ ନାମ	ସଂଖ୍ୟା
୧	ନାମ: ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	ପିତା: ଶ୍ରୀ. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୫୫
୨	ନାମ: ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	ପିତା: ଶ୍ରୀ. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୫୬
୩	ନାମ: ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	ପିତା: ଶ୍ରୀ. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୫୭
୪	ନାମ: ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	ପିତା: ଶ୍ରୀ. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୫୮
୫	ନାମ: ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	ପିତା: ଶ୍ରୀ. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୫୯
୬	ନାମ: ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	ପିତା: ଶ୍ରୀ. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୬୦
୭	ନାମ: ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	ପିତା: ଶ୍ରୀ. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୬୧
୮	ନାମ: ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	ପିତା: ଶ୍ରୀ. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୬୨
୯	ନାମ: ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	ପିତା: ଶ୍ରୀ. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୬୩
୧୦	ନାମ: ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	ପିତା: ଶ୍ରୀ. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୬୪
୧୧	ନାମ: ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	ପିତା: ଶ୍ରୀ. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୬୫
୧୨	ନାମ: ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	ପିତା: ଶ୍ରୀ. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୬୬
୧୩	ନାମ: ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	ପିତା: ଶ୍ରୀ. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୬୭
୧୪	ନାମ: ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	ପିତା: ଶ୍ରୀ. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୬୮
୧୫	ନାମ: ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	ପିତା: ଶ୍ରୀ. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୬୯
୧୬	ନାମ: ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	ପିତା: ଶ୍ରୀ. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୭୦
୧୭	ନାମ: ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	ପିତା: ଶ୍ରୀ. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୭୧
୧୮	ନାମ: ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	ପିତା: ଶ୍ରୀ. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୭୨
୧୯	ନାମ: ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	ପିତା: ଶ୍ରୀ. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୭୩
୨୦	ନାମ: ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	ପିତା: ଶ୍ରୀ. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୭୪
୨୧	ନାମ: ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	ପିତା: ଶ୍ରୀ. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	୧୭୫

ZWL: 20-10-18

କାନ୍ଥପୁର-୭ ଟେରିମ୍ (ଶୋରାମ୍ ନଦୀ ତଟ) ଅଞ୍ଚଳରୁ କାଠିପତ୍ର ଚଢ଼ା

କ୍ର. ନଂ	ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ନାମ	ଲିଙ୍ଗ/ଆକାର	ଫଳାଫଳ	ଅଞ୍ଚଳ କାଠିପତ୍ର	ଆନିଲିନ		କାର୍ବୋଲ୍		କାର୍ବୋଲ୍	
					୨୩	୩୪	୩୫	୩୬	୩୭	୩୮
୧	କୋ. କୋ. ବହୁମାନ	୫୭-କଳାପାରିଆ	୧୭୧, ୧୭୨, ୧୭୩ ୧୭୪, ୧୭୫	୦.୫୫୦ ୦.୦୫୦ ୦.୩୫୦ ୦.୩୫୦	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
୨	କୋ. ହୋଇନ	୫୭-କାଠିପତ୍ର ବହୁମାନ	୧୭୪	୦.୫୫୦	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
୩	କୋ. କୋ. କୋ.	୫୭-କୋ. କୋ.	୧୭୫ ୧୭୬	୦.୨୨୦ ୦.୨୨୦	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
୪	କୋ. କୋ. କୋ.	୫୭-କୋ. କୋ.	୧୭୭	୦.୨୨୦	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
୫	କୋ. କୋ. କୋ.	୫୭-କୋ. କୋ.	୧୭୮	୦.୨୨୦	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
୬	କୋ. କୋ. କୋ.	୫୭-କୋ. କୋ.	୧୭୯	୦.୨୨୦ ୦.୨୨୦ ୦.୨୨୦	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
୭	କୋ. କୋ. କୋ.	୫୭-କୋ. କୋ.	୧୮୦	୦.୨୨୦	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
୮	କୋ. କୋ. କୋ.	୫୭-କୋ. କୋ.	୧୮୧	୦.୨୨୦	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
୯	କୋ. କୋ. କୋ.	୫୭-କୋ. କୋ.	୧୮୨	୦.୨୨୦	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
୧୦	କୋ. କୋ. କୋ.	୫୭-କୋ. କୋ.	୧୮୩	୧.୨୬୦	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
୧୧	କୋ. କୋ. କୋ.	୫୭-କୋ. କୋ.	୧୮୪	୦.୦୨୦	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
୧୨	କୋ. କୋ. କୋ.	୫୭-କୋ. କୋ.	୧୮୫	୦.୬୬୦	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
୧୩	କୋ. କୋ. କୋ.	୫୭-କୋ. କୋ.	୧୮୬	୨.୨୨	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
୧୪	କୋ. କୋ. କୋ.	୫୭-କୋ. କୋ.	୧୮୭	୦.୨୨୦	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
୧୫	କୋ. କୋ. କୋ.	୫୭-କୋ. କୋ.	୧୮୮	୦.୨୨୦	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
୧୬	କୋ. କୋ. କୋ.	୫୭-କୋ. କୋ.	୧୮୯	୦.୨୨୦	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
୧୭	କୋ. କୋ. କୋ.	୫୭-କୋ. କୋ.	୧୯୦	୦.୨୨୦	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-

ANNEX 4: LIST OF VULNERABLE PERSONS

**DHAKA WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE AUTHORITY (DWASA)
Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project
List of Vulnerable Households in Water Intake Area (Section-1)**

Sl. No	Reference No	Name	Father's Name	Mother's Name	HHs Size	Age	Occupation	Village/Ward	Vulnerable Category	Monthly Income
1	4111010005	MAIH HOSSEIN	LATE SAHER ALI (ABDUL ALI)	LATE. JOMILA KHATUN	7	84	Agricultural work	Shomvapura	Elderly	29500
2	4111010006	MD. ABDUL BATEN	LATE ABDUL KARIM	MST. IZZOTI BIBI	24	78	Agricultural work	Shomvapura	Elderly	234900
3	4111010008	MD. JOBED ALI	LATE KOROM ALI	LATE. LOTIFA BIBI	4	65	Agricultural Laborer	Shomvapura	Elderly	15250
4	4111010009	MD. KHOLILUR	LATE NEOWAS ALI HAZI	LATE. KORIMUN NECHA	6	46	Hand/Power loom	Shomvapura	BPL	12200
5	4111010011	HOZRAT ALI	LATE RAHMAT ULLAH	LATE. FUL MAHER	6	88	Agricultural work	Choitankanda	Elderly	38400
6	4111010012	SHIZE UDDIN (SAJU)	LATE. ABDUL OHAB	LATE. GOL BAHAR	6	80	Agricultural work	Shomvapura	Elderly	19500
7	4111010015	ABDUL KADIR	LATE YEASIN ALI	LATE. MISIA	7	74	Agricultural work	Choitankanda	Elderly	24000
8	4111010017	ABDUL BAREK	LATE SURUZ MIAH	LATE. SONA BAN	3	71	Agricultural work	Shomvapura	Elderly	20500
9	4111010018	ROUSHAN ALI	LATE ABDUR RAHIM	LATE. ACHIA BEGUM	4	42	Agricultural Laborer	Shomvapura	BPL	13500
10	4111010019	MD. AMIN UDDIN	LATE OSMAN GONI	LATE. JORIMON	13	69	Agricultural work	Shomvapura	Elderly	51000
11	4111010022	DULLAL HOSSAIN	LATE JOJ MIAH	SUFYA KHATUN	5	40	Unemployed	Shomvapura	Disable	2000
12	4111010029	RUP MIAH	LATE CHAN MIAH	JOYMALA	2	75	Agricultural work	Shomvapura	Elderly	15000
13	4111010030	MD. AHSAN ULLAH/AHSAN MIAH	LATE ABDUL MALEK	LATE. FATEMA BEGUM	5	44	Agricultural Laborer	Shomvapura	BPL	13000
14	4111010031	MD. MIZAN MIAH	LATE ZAHOR ALI	LATE. DULIYA	2	55	Fish seller	Shomvapura	BPL	13500
15	4111010037	OSUR UDDIN	LATE. MOHOR ALI	LATE. ZOLEKHA	1	69	Agricultural work	Shomvapura	Elderly	12800
16	4111010041	Md. Jomir Ali	Late. Mokrom Ali	Late. Achia Khatun	6	51	Day Labour	Shomvapura	BPL	12700
17	4111010042	Md. Pondit	Late. Badsha Mia	Late. Jalekha Bibi	10	71	Agricultural work	Shomvapura	Elderly	17000
18	4111010043	Akkel Ali	Late. Rohmat Ullah	Late. Ful Maher	2	69	Agricultural Laborer	Choitankanda	Elderly	13000
19	4111010045	Shaher Ali	Late. Hafiz Uddin	Late. Zohora Khatun	4	59	Agricultural work	Choitankanda	BPL	12333
20	4111010046	Zohur Ali	Late. Hafiz Uddin	Late. Zohora	11	69	Agricultural work	Choitankanda	Elderly	60000
21	4111010047	Abdul Halim	Late. Safiz Uddin	Late. Zobeda Khatun	9	65	Fish Cultivate	Choitankanda	Elderly	176500
22	4111010048	Sultan	Late. Oaz Uddin	Fulasa Begum	4	52	Day Labour	Choitankanda	BPL	8800
23	4111010050	Shohel	Late. Ismail	Zomila Khatun	6	37	Agricultural Laborer	Choitankanda	BPL	12350
24	4111010053	Minnat Ali	Late Songshor Ali	Late. Lotifa Nessa	4	74	Agricultural work	Choitankanda	Elderly	21000

Sl. No	Reference No	Name	Father's Name	Mother's Name	HHs Size	Age	Occupation	Village/Ward	Vulnerable Category	Monthly Income
25	4111010055	Almach	Late Chan Miah	Late Sukkuri Bibi	6	89	Aged	Choitankanda	Elderly	28000
26	4111010056	Siraj Miah	Late Shamsuddin	Late. Halima Begum	11	67	Agricultural work	Shomvupura	Elderly	45000
27	4111010057	Md. Samsul Haque	Late Zinnat Ali	Late. Tara Ban	5	69	Agricultural work	Choitankanda	Elderly	13150
28	4111010058	Mozibur Rahman	Late Joynal Abadin	Late. Morium	5	44	Day Labor	Shomvupura	BPL	12500
29	4111010059	Amir Ali	Late Somser Ali	Late. Lotifa	5	61	Agricultural Laborer	Choitankanda	BPL	12500
30	4111010061	Mostafa	Late Neowas Ali Hazi	Late. Korimun Necha	5	53	Agricultural work	Shomvupura	BPL	12700
31	4111010062	Darog Ali	Late Abdul Ali	Late. Sihuri	6	74	Agricultural work	Shomvupura	Elderly	18000
32	4111010067	Abdul Alim	Late. Neowas Ali	Late. Korimun Necha	4	67	Agricultural work	Shomvupura	Elderly	12500
33	4111010068	Jabed Ali	Late. Sona Miah	Late. Samortoban	3	65	Agricultural work	Shomvupura	Elderly	16000
34	4111010070	Monir	Late Dolon Uddin	Rokeya Begum	4	53	Hand/Power Loom Worker	Choitankanda	BPL	12200
35	4111010071	Olak (Md. Sogir Ahmed)	Late. Mortab Ali (Momtaz Uddin)	Late. Saimun Necha	14	74	Agricultural work	Choitankanda	Elderly	32135
36	4111010072	Hafiz Uddin	Late. Mohiz Uddin	Kalma	3	58	Fish seller	Shomvupura	BPL	13045
37	4111010073	Tota Miah (Soyed Ahmed)	Late. Mortab Ali (Momtaz Uddin)	Late. Saimun Necha	5	65	Agricultural Laborer	Choitankanda	Elderly	15100
38	4111010079	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Late. Karamot Ali	Nur Zahan	5	48	Service(non-Gob)	Shomvupura	BPL	12500
39	4111010084	Fotik Chandra Dash	Late. Din Bandu Das	Late. Sorla Dasi	6	58	Gram police	Choitankanda	BPL	13770
40	4111010085	Abdul Aziz	Late Abdul Ohab	Late. Gol Bahar	8	84	Agricultural work	Shomvupura	Elderly	24000
41	4111050080	Harunur Rashid	Late Lal Miah	Late. Gol Bahar	7	69	Agricultural work	Shomvupura	Elderly	13600
42	4111050081	Md. Miaz Uddin	Late Saher Ali	Late. Jomila Beoa	7	84	Agricultural work	Shomvupura	Elderly	29500
43	4211010020	Shama Akhter	Hus Nurul Amin	Late. Gol Bahar	4	44	Housewife	Shomvupura	Female HHH	12700
44	4211010021	Mst. Pariban	Hus Late. Abdul Hakim	Late. Gol Bahar	2	45	Housewife	Aguandhi	Female HHH	15850
45	4211010035	Fatema	Hus: Late Sirazul Islam	Late. Tukuni	7	47	Agricultural work	Choitankanda	Female HHH	36000
46	4211010065	Ayesha Khatun	Hus. Amir Ali	Amina	5	54	Agricultural work	Shomvupura	Female HHH	30000
47	4211010075	Aliza	Hus. Alabox	Kulsum	4	40	Agricultural work	Shomvupura	Female HHH	28000
48	4211010076	Rohimon Bibi	Late Korom Ali	Late. Suruzo Ban	3	68	Housewife	Shomvupura	Female HHH	12378
49	4211010077	Laila Bibi	Late Neowas Ali Hazi	Late. Korimun Necha	5	55	Housewife	Shomvupura	Female HHH	40240
50	4211010078	Kodban	Hus. Azgor Ali	Late. Maher	6	55	Housewife	Shomvupura	Female HHH	44000
51	4211010088	Shufya Khatun	Late Joj Miah	Late. Gol Bahar	1	56	House worker	Shomvupura	Female HHH	2970

ANNEX 5: PROFILE OF AFFECTED PERSONS

DHAKA WATER SUPPLY AND SWERAGE AUTHORITY
Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP)
Profile of Affected Household (Section-1)

Sl. No.	Reference No	Name of Affected Person	Father's/Husband's Name	Sex	Age	Main Occupation	Household members	Mouza	Type of Land	Dag No	Acquisition Quantity of Land (Dec.) and tree
1	4111 0100 01	MD. MISIR ALI	LATE. HAZAT ALI	Male	57	Hand/Power loom	9	Shomvupura	Chala	138	6
2	4111 0100 02	MD. HASAN ALI (MEMBER)	LATE. MIZANUR RAHMAN	Male	38	Day labourer	6	Shomvupura	Agricultural	93	20
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	91	4
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	90	5
								Shomvupura	Chala	128	30
3	4111 0100 03	MD. HOSSEN ALI	LATE. MIZANUR RAHMAN	Male	40	Cloth shop	7	Shomvupura	Sandy Land	534	48
4	4111 0100 04	ABDUR RAHMAN	LATE. KALAI MIAH	Male	64	Business	11	Shomvupura	Sandy Land	554	4
								Shomvupura	Sandy Land	535	14
								Shomvupura	Chala	77	20
								Shomvupura	Chala	80	19
								Shomvupura	Sandy Land	552	8
								Shomvupura	Sandy Land	553	25
								Shomvupura	Sandy Land	532	44
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	551	6
5	4111 0100 05	MIAH HOSSEIN	LATE. SAHER ALI (ABDUL ALI)	Male	84	Agricultural work	7	Shomvupura	Chala	130	8
								Shomvupura	Chala	127	8.67
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	96	25
6	4111 0100 06	MD. ABDUL BATEN	LATE. ABDUL KARIM	Male	78	Agricultural work	24	Shomvupura	Chala	135	17
								Shomvupura	Chala	82	8
								Shomvupura	Chala	84	9
								Shomvupura	Chala	83	10

Sl. No.	Reference No	Name of Affected Person	Father's/Husband's Name	Sex	Age	Main Occupation	Household members	Mouza	Type of Land	Dag No	Acquisition of Land (Dec.) and tree
								Tatia	Sandy Land	751	70
7	4111 0100 08	MD. JOBED ALI	LATE. KOROM ALI	Male	65	Agricultural work	4	Shomvupura	Agricultural	141	3.6
								Shomvupura	Chala	141	3.2
								Shomvupura	Chala	140	9.34
								Tatia	Sandy Land	749	19
								Tatia	Sandy Land	748	19
8	4111 0100 09	MD. KHOLILUR	LATE. NEOWAS ALI HAZI	Male	46	Hand/Power loom	6	Shomvupura	Chala	85	4
								Shomvupura	Chala	86	0.3
9	4111 0100 10	ILYOUS	LATE. BOSUR UDDIN	Male	46	Abroad	5	Shomvupura	Chala	67	6.5
10	4111 0100 11	HOZRAT ALI	LATE. RAHMAT ULLAH	Male	88	Agricultural work	6	Shomvupura	Chala	71	11
11	4111 0100 12	SHIZE UDDIN (SAJU)	LATE. ABDUL OHAB	Male	80	Agricultural work	6	Shomvupura	Chala	129	28
12	4111 0100 13	SAB MIAH	LATE. MUZAFFAR ALI	Male	53	Agricultural work	6	Shomvupura	Agricultural	10	5
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	9	3
13	4111 0100 14	ALEK MIAH	LATE. ABDUL ZALIL	Male	48	Day laborer	6	Shomvupura	Agricultural	117	11
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	141	3.6
								Shomvupura	Chala	141	3.2
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	118	24
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	107	17
14	4111 0100 15	ABDUL KADIR	LATE. YEASIN ALI	Male	74	Agricultural work	7	Shomvupura	Sandy Land	539	2.4
								Shomvupura	Sandy Land	541	2.2
								Shomvupura	Sandy Land	538	3.2
								Shomvupura	Sandy Land	540	5.8
15	4111 0100 16	MD. FAZLUL HAQUE	LATE. ZINNAT ALI	Male	60	Cloth shop	8	Shomvupura	Chala	66	1.25
								Shomvupura	Chala	129	28
								Shomvupura	Chala	68	13

Sl. No.	Reference No	Name of Affected Person	Father's/Husband's Name	Sex	Age	Main Occupation	Household members	Mouza	Type of Land	Dag No	Acquisition of Land (Dec.) and tree
								Shomvupura	Chala	70	12
									tree		1
16	4111 0100 17	ABDUL BAREK	LATE. SURUZ MIAH	Male	71	Agricultural work	3	Shomvupura	Chala	121	15
17	4111 0100 18	ROUSHAN ALI	LATE. ABDUR RAHIM	Male	42	Agricultural work	4	Shomvupura	Chala	120	12
18	4111 0100 19	MD. AMIN UDDIN	LATE. OSMAN GONI	Male	69	Agricultural work	13	Shomvupura	Chala	136	27
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	98	38
								Shomvupura	Chala	133	26
19	4111 0100 22	DULLAL HOSSAIN	LATE. JOJ MIAH	Male	40	Unemployed	5	Shomvupura	Agricultural	104	3.5
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	99	5.25
20	4111 0100 23	SHUQUR ALI (SHAMSUL HAQUE)	LATE. JOJ MIAH	Male	33	Abroad	3	Shomvupura	Agricultural	99	5.25
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	104	3.5
21	4111 0100 24	SOHIDULL AH	LATE. AFIL UDDIN	Male	49	Agricultural work	7	Shomvupura	Sandy Land	528	23
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	114	10
22	4111 0100 25	MD. SHAMSUDDIN	LATE. ABDUL KARIM	Male	48	Hand/Power loom	5	Shomvupura	Chala	119	18.5
23	4111 0100 26	MD. KUDDUS ALI	LATE. ABDUL KARIM	Male	52	Hand/Power loom	4	Shomvupura	Chala	119	18.5
24	4111 0100 27	MD. SIDDIQUR RAHMAN	LATE. ABDUL KARIM	Male	58	Agricultural work	8	Shomvupura	Chala	123	18
25	4111 0100 28	MD. ABUL HASEM	LATE. ABDUL KARIM	Male	60	House worker/Retired	8	Shomvupura	Chala	122	16
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	95	22.8
								Shomvupura	Sandy Land	543	10
26	4111 0100 29	RUP MIAH	LATE. CHAN MIAH	Male	75	Agricultural work	2	Shomvupura	Agricultural	89	17
27	4111 0100 30	MD. AHSAN ULLAH/AHSAN MIAH	LATE. ABDUL MALEK	Male	44	Agricultural work	5	Shomvupura	Chala	132	7
28	4111 0100 31	MD. MIZAN MIAH	LATE. ZAHOR ALI	Male	55	Fish seller	2	Shomvupura	Agricultural	94	9

Sl. No.	Reference No	Name of Affected Person	Father's/Husband's Name	Sex	Age	Main Occupation	Household members	Mouza	Type of Land	Dag No	Acquisition of Land (Dec.) and tree
29	4111 0100 32	MD. MOSTAFA	LATE. RAZAK MIAH	Male	34	Day laborer	6	Shomvupura	Agricultural	7	3
								Shomvupura	Chala	67	6.5
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	8	2
									tree		1
30	4111 0100 33	SUNDOR ALI	LATE. HAFIZ UDDIN	Male	56	Agricultural work	6	Shomvupura	Agricultural	12	1
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	11	1.33
31	4111 0100 34	MOZIBUR RAHMAN	LATE. MONGO L MIAH	Male	48	Hand/Power loom	10	Shomvupura	Chala	81	13
32	4111 0100 36	SARIF	LATE. ROBIUL	Male	21	Huckster	4	Shomvupura	Agricultural	97	20
33	4111 0100 37	OSUR UDDIN	LATE. MOHOR ALI	Male	69	Agricultural work	1	Shomvupura	Chala	131	13
34	4111 0100 38	SAHAJAN BHUYAN	LATE. MOBAR UK HOSSEN BHUYAN	Male	42	Business /Contractor	4	Shomvupura	Chala	78	15
								Shomvupura	Chala	77	20
35	4111 0100 39	NURUL ISLAM	LATE. MOFIZ UDDIN	Male	54	Fish seller	8	Shomvupura	Agricultural	88	11.75
36	4111 0100 41	MD. JOMIR ALI	LATE. MOKROM ALI	Male	51	Day laborer	6	Shomvupura	Agricultural	113	7
37	4111 0100 42	MD. PONDIT	LATE. BADSHAMIA	Male	71	Agricultural work	10	Shomvupura	Chala	126	27
38	4111 0100 43	AKKEL ALI	LATE. ROHMAT ULLAH	Male	69	Agricultural work	2	Shomvupura	Chala	76	21.5
39	4111 0100 44	MOSLA UDDIN	LATE. ISMAIL MUNSHI	Male	42	Abroad	4	Shomvupura	Chala	79	15
40	4111 0100 45	SHAHER ALI	LATE. HAFIZ UDDIN	Male	59	Agricultural work	4	Shomvupura	Agricultural	11	1.34
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	12	1
41	4111 0100 46	ZOHUR ALI	LATE. HAFIZ UDDIN	Male	69	Agricultural work	11	Shomvupura	Agricultural	12	1
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	11	1.33
42	4111 0100 47	Abdul Halim	LATE. SAFIZ UDDIN	Male	65	Fish seller	9	Shomvupura	Agricultural	19	0.5
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	20	1.25
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	16	3
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	17	8

Sl. No.	Reference No	Name of Affected Person	Father's/Husband's Name	Sex	Age	Main Occupation	Household members	Mouza	Type of Land	Dag No	Acquisition of Land (Dec.) and tree
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	13	1.25
								Shomvupura	Chala	134	29
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	15	5
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	18	3
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	14	4
43	4111 0100 48	SULTAN	LATE. OAZ UDDIN	Male	52	Day laborer	4	Shomvupura	Chala	136	27
44	4111 0100 49	JAYNAL ABADIN	LATE. BOSOR UDDIN	Male	59	Agricultural work	11	Shomvupura	Chala	69	13
45	4111 0100 50	SHOHEL	LATE. ISMAIL	Male	37	Agricultural work	6	Shomvupura	Chala	79	15
46	4111 0100 51	HAQUE SHAB	LATE. WAZUD DIN	Male	37	Abroad	5	Shomvupura	Chala	134	29
47	4111 0100 52	KAFIL UDDIN	LATE. SIRAJ UDDIN	Male	56	Vegetable shop	4	Shomvupura	Sandy Land	536	9
48	4111 0100 53	MINNAT ALI	LATE. SONGSHOR ALI	Male	74	Agricultural work	4	Shomvupura	Agricultural	529	9
								Shomvupura	Sandy Land	542	12
								Shomvupura	Sandy Land	545	2
								Shomvupura	Sandy Land	544	5
								Shomvupura	Sandy Land	543	10
49	4111 0100 54	MD. AZGOR ALI	LATE RAHAM ALI	Male	57	Service (Gob)	6	Shomvupura	Sandy Land	541	2.2
								Shomvupura	Sandy Land	540	5.8
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	539	2.4
								Shomvupura	Sandy Land	538	3.2
50	4111 0100 55	ALMACH	LATE CHAN MIAH	Male	89	House worker/Retired	6	Shomvupura	Sandy Land	539	2.4
								Shomvupura	Sandy Land	541	2.2
								Shomvupura	Sandy Land	540	5.8
								Shomvupura	Sandy Land	538	3.2
51	4111 0100 56	SIRAJ MIAH	LATE. SHAMSU DDIN	Male	67	Agricultural work	11	Tatia	Agricultural	743	1
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	105	20
52	4111 0100 57	MD. SAMSUL HAQUE	LATE. ZINNAT ALI	Male	69	Agricultural work	5	Shomvupura	Chala	72	17

Sl. No.	Reference No	Name of Affected Person	Father's/Husband's Name	Sex	Age	Main Occupation	Household members	Mouza	Type of Land	Dag No	Acquisition of Land (Dec.) and tree
53	4111 0100 58	MOZIBUR RAHMAN	LATE. JOYNAL ABADIN	Male	44	Day laborer	5	Shomvapura	Chala	125	38
54	4111 0100 59	AMIR ALI	LATE. SOMSER ALI	Male	61	Agricultural work	5	Shomvapura	Sandy Land	537	9
55	4111 0100 60	CHAN MIAH	LATE. ABDUL KHALEK (AICH ALI)	Male	55	Grocery shop	6	Tatia	Agricultural	743	1
								Shomvapura	Chala	124	8.5
56	4111 0100 61	MOSTAFA	LATE. NEOWAS ALI HAZI	Male	53	Agricultural work	5	Shomvapura	Chala	85	4
								Shomvapura	Chala	86	0.3
57	4111 0100 62	DAROG ALI	LATE. ABDUL ALI	Male	74	Agricultural work	6	Shomvapura	Chala	127	8.66
58	4111 0100 63	MD. SAHAZ UDDIN	LATE. ASMOT ALI	Male	62	House worker/Retired	6	Shomvapura	Agricultural	111	4
								Shomvapura	Agricultural	112	9
								Tatia	Agricultural	745	7.66
59	4111 0100 64	ZOMIR ALI	LATE. SONGS OR ALI	Male	57	Cloth shop	10	Shomvapura	Sandy Land	530	10
60	4111 0100 66	AMZAT ALI (ANJU)	LATE. SAZU MIAH	Male	39	Abroad	5	Shomvapura	Chala	132	7
61	4111 0100 67	ABDUL ALIM	LATE. NEOWAS ALI	Male	67	Agricultural work	4	Shomvapura	Chala	85	4
								Shomvapura	Chala	86	0.3
62	4111 0100 68	JABED ALI	LATE. SONA MIAH	Male	65	Agricultural work	3	Shomvapura	Chala	127	8.67
63	4111 0100 69	SHAK SADI	LATE. HAZI NEAWAZ ALI	Male	40	Abroad	5	Shomvapura	Chala	85	4
								Shomvapura	Chala	86	0.3
64	4111 0100 70	MONIR	LATE. Dolon Uddin	Male	53	Hand/Power loom	4	Shomvapura	Sandy Land	539	2.4
								Shomvapura	Sandy Land	541	2.2
								Shomvapura	Sandy Land	540	5.8
								Shomvapura	Sandy Land	538	3.2
65	4111 0100 71	OLAK (MD. SOGIR AHMED)	LATE. MORTAB ALI (MOMTAZ UDDIN)	Male	74	Agricultural work	14	Shomvapura	Chala	138	6
66	4111 0100 72	HAFIZ UDDIN	LATE. MOHIZ UDDIN	Male	58	Fish seller	3	Shomvapura	Agricultural	94	9

Sl. No.	Reference No	Name of Affected Person	Father's/ Husband's Name	Sex	Age	Main Occupation	Household members	Mouza	Type of Land	Dag No	Acquisition of Land (Dec.) and tree
67	4111 0100 73	TOTA MIAH (SOYED AHMED)	LATE. MORTAB ALI (MOMTAZ UDDIN)	Male	65	Agricultural work	5	Shomvupura	Chala	137	14
68	4111 0100 74	Kamal Hossen	LATE. Yousuf Ali	Male	41	Hand/ Power loom	6	Shomvupura	Sandy Land	539	2.4
								Shomvupura	Sandy Land	540	5.8
								Shomvupura	Sandy Land	538	3.2
								Shomvupura	Sandy Land	541	2.2
69	4111 0100 79	MD. RAFIQU L ISLAM	LATE. KARAMO T ALI	Male	48	Service(non-Gob)	5	Shomvupura	Agricultural	111	4
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	112	9
								Tatia	Agricultural	745	7.67
70	4111 0100 84	FOTIK CHANDRA DASH	LATE. DIN BANDU DAS	Male	58	Gram police	6	Shomvupura	Sandy Land	531	13
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	519	6
71	4111 0100 85	ABDUL AZIZ	LATE. ABDUL OHAB	Male	84	Agricultural work	8	Shomvupura	Agricultural	106	40
72	4111 0100 86	MD. AMIN UDDIN	LATE. ABDUL MONNAF	Male	22	Teacher (Private)	6	Shomvupura	Agricultural	110	11
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	109	10
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	116	16
73	4111 0100 87	ABDUL MANNAN	LATE. ABDUL MIAH	Male	54	Agricultural work	8	Shomvupura	Agricultural	108	9.33
74	4111 0100 89	SOHOR ALI	LATE. ABDUL MOZID	Male	57	House worker/ Retired	7	Shomvupura	Agricultural	108	9.33
75	4111 0500 80	HARUNUR RASHID	LATE. LAL MIAH	Male	69	Agricultural work	7	Tatia	Agricultural	745	7.67
								Tatia	Agricultural	747	15
76	4111 0500 81	MD. MIAZ UDDIN	LATE. SAHER ALI	Male	84	Agricultural work	7	Tatia	Sandy Land	750	34
77	4111 0500 82	MAINUDDIN	LATE. AL MAC	Male	49	Fish seller	9	Tatia	Agricultural	752	16
78	4111 0500 83	ABDUL MANNAN	LATE. DORBESH ALI	Male	57	Fish seller	9	Tatia	Agricultural	746	17
79	4211 0100 20	SHAMA AKHTER	HUS. NURUL AMIN	Female	44	House wife	4	Shomvupura	Chala	140	9.33
								Shomvupura	Agricultural	141	3.6
								Shomvupura	Chala	141	3.2

Sl. No.	Reference No	Name of Affected Person	Father's/Husband's Name	Sex	Age	Main Occupation	Household members	Mouza	Type of Land	Dag No	Acquisition of Land (Dec.) and tree
80	4211 0100 21	MST. PARIBAN	HUS. LATE ABDUL HAKIM	Female	45	House wife	2	Shomvupura	Agricultural	141	3.6
								Shomvupura	Chala	141	3.2
								Shomvupura	Chala	140	9.33
81	4211 0100 35	FATEMA	HUS: LATE SIRAZUL ISLAM	Female	47	Agricultural work	7	Shomvupura	Agricultural	92	10
82	4211 0100 65	AYESHA KHATUN	HUS. AMIR ALI	Female	54	Agricultural work	5	Shomvupura	Chala	124	8.5
83	4211 0100 75	ALIZA	HUS. ALABOX	Female	40	Agricultural work	4	Shomvupura	Agricultural	115	11
									Tree		7
84	4211 0100 76	ROHIMON BIBI	LATE. KOROM ALI	Female	68	House wife	3	Shomvupura	Agricultural	141	3.6
								Shomvupura	Chala	141	3.2
85	4211 0100 77	LAILA BIBI	LATE NEOWAS ALI HAZI	Female	55	House wife	5	Shomvupura	Chala	86	0.3
								Shomvupura	Chala	85	4
86	4211 0100 78	KOBBAN	HUS. AZGOR ALI	Female	55	House wife	6	Shomvupura	Agricultural	88	11.75
87	4211 0100 88	SHUFYA KHATUN	LATE. JOJ MIAH	Female	56	House worker/Retired	1	Shomvupura	Agricultural	108	9.34

ANNEX 6.1: ATTENDANCE SHEET OF CONSULTATION MEETING IN ENGLISH**Attendance Sheet of Consultation Meeting # 1 - Water Intake Area**

Venue: Goni Hazi Bari, Shomvupura, Araihasar, Narayanganj

Date: 20, September, 2016 Time: 2:00pm – 4.00pm

Sl. No	Name	Occupation	Mobile Number
1	Abdul Aziz	Agriculture	01863245691
2	Hrunur Rahid	Agriculture	01710320519
3	Amzad Ali Anju	Power Loom	01846521837
4	Dulon Uddin	Agriculture	01741934876
5	Tota Mia	Day Labor	01779116621
6	Md.Ahsan Ullah	Agriculture	01821395240
7	Seru Mia	Agriculture	01821395240
8	Sundhur Ali	Agriculture	01744838459
9	Bakul Mia	Business	01720294461
10	Al Amin Mia	Agriculture	01827795267
11	Aysha	Agriculture	
12	Layla Bibi	Agriculture	01747370839
13	Abdul Mannan	Fish Seller	01757509462
14	Sufia Khatun	Agriculture	01749396835
15	Kodban	Agriculture	
16	Rahimon Bibi	Agriculture	01747370839
17	Hafiz Uddin	Day Labor	01726826723
18	Amir Ali	Agriculture	01830430377
19	Mojibur	Day Labor	01731574271
20	Minnat Ali	Agriculture	01864907730
21	Rahm Ali	Agriculture	01711890213
22	Chan Mia	Grocery Shop	01799227263
23	Jomir Ali	Agriculture	01716937846
24	Hoque Shaheb	Agriculture	
25	Md.Sohel Mia	Agriculture	01726325976
26	Md.Mustufa	Day Labor	01780226657
27	Md.Sharif	Hoker	01720443321
28	Md.Khalilur	Business	01827795267
29	Dulala Hossain	Agriculture	01731114543
30	Md.Abul Hasem	Cloth Business	

ATTENDANCE SHEET of Consultation Meeting # 2 - Water Intake Area

Venue: Masjid Bari, Shomvupura, Arahazar, Narayanganj

Date: 21, September, 2016 Time: 2:00pm – 4.00pm

Sl. No	Name	Occupation	Mobile Number
1	Md.Mustufa	Agriculture	01741294903
2	Abdul Barek	Agriculture	01872145231
3	Rowshon Ali	Agriculture	01726174283
4	Shahid Ullah	Agriculture	01736936794
5	Md.Jomir Ali	Day Labor	01731234191
6	Hoque Shaheb	Business	01759972616
7	Sundhor Ali	Agriculture	01744838459
8	Sohor Ali	Agriculture	01687277511
9	Md.Misir Ali	Industrial Labor	01817564021
10	Md.Hasan Ali	Business	01715521099
11	Md. Hossain Ali	Business	01715521099
12	Mia Hossain	Agriculture	01922846286
13	Md.Jabed Ali	Agriculture	01777848612
14	Md.Khailur	Business	01827795267
15	Hazrot Ali	Agriculture	01817636055
16	Saizuddin (Saju)	Agriculture	01868013750
17	Shama Akter	House Wife	01866268022
18	poriban	Agriculture	01866268022
19	Aysha	Agriculture	01817691234
20	Shekh Shadi	Business	01777921969
21	Aliza	Agriculture	01843081636
22	Rahimun Bibi	Agriculture	01747370839
23	Kotban	Agriculture	01736442820
24	Layla Bibi	Agriculture	01777921969
25	Sufiya Khatun	Agriculture	01749396835
26	Abdul Aziz	Agriculture	01863245691
27	Abdul Mannan	Fish Business	01757509462
28	Md.Amin Uddin	Non Gov. Teacher	01724024400
29	Almas Ali	Agriculture	01740637975
30	Md.Sohel Mia	Agriculture	01726107209

ATTENDANCE SHEET of Consultation Meeting # 3 - Water Intake Area

Venue: Kader Miar Bari, Shomvupura, Araihasar, Narayanganj

Date: 22, September, 2016 Time: 3:00 pm

SI No	Name	Occupation	Mobile Number
1	Md. Abdul Baten	Agriculture	01728160865
2	Md. Misir Ali	Agriculture	01817564021
3	Md. Hossain Ali	Agriculture	01715521099
4	Sattar Ali	Agriculture	01779368450
5	Tota Mia	Agriculture	01712691042
6	Siddique	Agriculture	01728160869
7	Rowshan Ali	Agriculture	01726174283
8	Monu Mia	Agriculture	01726325976
9	Dulal Hossain	Agriculture	01731114543
10	Abdul Motin	Agriculture	01782253837
11	Abdul Hannan	Agriculture	018833404646
12	Ms. Sama Akter	House wife	01866268022
13	Ms. Sufia Khatun	House wife	01749396835
14	Ms. Poriban Khatun	House wife	01866268022
15	Ms. Mina Begum	House wife	-
16	Alahi	Agriculture	-
17	Ali Azgor	Agriculture	-
18	Md. Monir Hossain	Agriculture	-
19	Md. Maizuddin	Agriculture	01817691234
20	Tanvir Ahmed	Agriculture	01938510252
21	Sohor Ali	Agriculture	-
22	Abdul Gaffor	Agriculture	01833404646
23	Amir Ali	Agriculture	-
24	Joyal Abedin	Agriculture	01726325976
25	Kawsar Ali	Agriculture	-
26	Mizanur Rahman	Agriculture	-
27	Masum Babul	Agriculture	01712946381
28	Abdul Aziz	Agriculture	01863246286
29	Mia Hossain	Agriculture	01827795267
30	Aiub Ali	Agriculture	01716493209
31	Rowshan Ali	Agriculture	01726325976
32	Monu Mia	Agriculture	01726325976
33	Dulal Hossain	Agriculture	01731114543
34	Haque Saheb	Agriculture	-
35	Tota Mia	Agriculture	01712691042
36	Hariz uddin	Agriculture	-
37	Sattar	Agriculture	01779368450
38	Md.Saiyet Ahmed	Agriculture	01731718116
39	Md. Kamal Mollah	Agriculture	01716493209

ATTENDANCE SHEET of Consultation Meeting # 4 - Water Intake Area

Venue: Shaizuddin Miar Bari, Shomvupura, Arahazar, Narayanganj

Date: 22, September, 2016 Time: 11:00 am

Sl. No	Name	Occupation	Mobile Number
1	Md.Abdul Baten	Agriculture	01765530756
2	Md.Jabed Ali	Agriculture	01773117905
3	Md.Darug Ali	Agriculture	01773117905
4	Md.Saizuddin	Agriculture	01747370839
5	Md.Abu Saiyed	Agriculture	01747370839
6	Md.Mia Hossain	Agriculture	01731716226
7	Md.Alek Mia	Agriculture	01738057428
8	Md.Abdur Aziz	Agriculture	01715337474
9	Md.Abdur Samad	Agriculture	01918345678
10	Md.Mukshed Ali	Agriculture	01773117905
11	Md.Johurul Islam	Agriculture	01765530756
12	Md.Mustufa	Day Labor	01780226657
13	Al Amin	Business	01724024400
14	Sultan	Agriculture	01771096722
15	Chan Mia	Agriculture	01727679731
16	Afza	Agriculture	01735714990
17	Aliza	Agriculture	01843081636
18	Rafiqul	Non Gov. Service	01945329667
19	Md.Amin Uddin	Agriculture	01863245691
20	Rahimun Bibi	Agriculture	01747370839
21	Layla Bibi	Agriculture	01777921969
22	Kotban	Agriculture	01817691234
23	Sufiya khatun	Agriculture	01749396835
24	Johor Ali	Agriculture	01687277511

ATTENDANCE SHEET of Consultation Meeting # 5 - Water Intake Area

Venue: Lal Mia Bepary Bari, Shomvupura, Araihasar, Narayanganj

Date: 23, September, 2016 Time: 11:00 am

Sl. No	Name	Occupation	Mobile Number
1	Md.Harunur Rashid	Agriculture	
2	Abdul Mannan	Agriculture	
3	Jabed Ali	Agriculture	
4	Md.Mojibur	Agriculture	
5	Rup Mia	Agriculture	
6	Sultana	Agriculture	
7	Rahom Ali	Agriculture	
8	Chan Mia	Agriculture	
9	Md.Shamsul Hoque	Agriculture	
10	Mojibur	Day Labor	
11	Mustofa	Agriculture	
12	Darog Ali	Agriculture	
13	Aysha	Agriculture	01785714990
14	Aliza	Agriculture	01843081636
15	Rahimon Bibi	Agriculture	01747370837
16	Laili Bibi	Agriculture	01777921969
17	Kotban	Agriculture	01817691234
18	Sufiya Khatun	Agriculture	01749396835
19	Sahor Ali	Agriculture	0168727751
20	Abdul Kader	Agriculture	01855160403
21	Md.Amin Uddin	Agriculture	01854928910
22	Jomir Ali	Day Labor	01731234191
23	Akkel Ali	Business	01818691234
24	Md. Johor Ali	Agriculture	01714831635
25	Sultan	Agriculture	01771096722
26	Suruz Mia	Agriculture	01954264071
27	Minnat Ali	Agriculture	01864907730
28	Osor Ali	Agriculture	01912631234
29	Sundhor Ali	Agriculture	01744838459

ATTENDANCE SHEET of Consultation Meeting # 6 - Water Intake Area

Venue: Shahin Member Bari, Shomvupura, Araihasar, Narayanganj

Date: 28, September, 2016 Time: 2:00 pm

SI No	Name	Occupation	Mobile Number
1	Abdur Rahim	Business	-
2	Zahirul Islam	Business	01731062882
3	Hazrat Ali	Job	-
4	Shab Mia	Agriculture	-
5	Shahidullah	Agriculture	01736936794
6	Ah. Halim	Fisheries	01731062882
7	Minnat Ali	Agriculture	01864907730
8	Md. Shamsul Haque	Agriculture	01766243279
9	Zamir Ali	Agriculture	01731234191
10	Md. Kamal	Agriculture	01845584186
11	Saiyet Ahmed	Agriculture	01779116621
12	Md. Olak	Agriculture	01747370839
13	Moniruzzaman	Agriculture	01741934876
14	Ayasha	House wife	-
15	Darog Ali	Agriculture	01773117905
16	Md. Misir Ali	Handloom	01817564021
17	Md. Hasan Ali	Business	01715521099
18	Md. Hossain Ali	Agriculture	01715521099
19	Elius	Agriculture	01726325976
20	Ahmed Kadir	Agriculture	01855160403
21	Md. Fazlul Haque	Business	01720038969
22	Md. Mostafa	Agriculture	01741294903
23	Sundor Ali	Agriculture	01744838459
24	Mozibur	Agriculture	01731020310
25	Saru Mia	Agriculture	01821395240
26	Mosleuddin	Business	-
27	Mohor Ali	Agriculture	01737519264
28	Zohor Ali	Agriculture	01714831635
29	Haque Sab	Business	01759972616
30	Jonab Ali	Agriculture	01726325976
31	Sohel Mia	Business	01726107209
32	Abdur Rahman	Agriculture	01832688476
33	Aliz Begum	House Wife	01843081636
34	Rohimon Bibi	House Wife	01743770839
35	Layla Bibi	House Wife	01777921969
36	Kodban	House Wife	-

ANNEX 6.2: ATTENDANCE SHEET OF CONSULTATION MEETING IN BENGALI WITH SIGNATURE

১৯০৮-২৫
২৫/০৮-০৯

Development Organization of the Rural Poor (DORP)
Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP)
Attendance Sheet of Consultation Meeting

Araihazar, Narayangonj

Date: ২০-০৮-২০২৫
Place: সমুদ্রতীরবর্তী অঞ্চল
Time: ২:০০-৫:০০ পর্যন্ত

SI NO	Name	Occupation	Mobile Number	Signature
1	আব্দুল আজিজ	কৃষিকার	০১৪৬৩২৪৬৬১	আ: আজিজ
2	হাসিনা রান্না	কৃষিকার	০১৭১০৩২০৮১৭	হাসিনা রান্না
3	আবদুল আজিজ (আবু)	জাত শ্রমিক	০১৪৬৬২১৪৩৭	আবু আবু
4	ফাহিম রান্না	কৃষিকার	০১৭৪১৩৩৪৪৭৬	ফাহিম
5	আবু মিয়া	নির্বাসিত	০১৭৭০১১৬৬২১	আবু
6	আবু আবু মিয়া	কৃষিকার	০১৪২১৩০৬২৪০	আবু
7	আবু মিয়া	কৃষিকার	০১৪২১৩০৬২৪০	আবু
8	ফাহিম রান্না	কৃষিকার	০১৭৪৪৪৩৪৪৫৭	ফাহিম
9	আবু মিয়া	শ্রমিক	০১৭২০২০৪৪৬১	আবু
10	আবু আবু মিয়া	কৃষিকার	০১৪২৭৭০৬২৬৭	আবু
11	আবু মিয়া	কৃষিকার		আবু
12	আবু মিয়া	কৃষিকার	০১৭৪৭৩৭০৪৩৩	আবু

13	ଆନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ସମ୍ପାଦନ	ସାମ୍ବା ବିଭାଗ	01757509462	
✓ 14	ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ	ଦୁର୍ଗାପାଠ୍ୟ	01749396835	ବିକ୍ରୟ
✓ 15	ନାମାଢ଼ା	ଦୁର୍ଗାପାଠ୍ୟ		ସୁପରିକ୍ରମ
✓ 16	ଦ୍ୱାରକା ଚିନ୍ତା	ଦୁର୍ଗାପାଠ୍ୟ	01747370839	ବିକ୍ରୟ
17	ହାତୀର ଉପାଦାନ	ନିରକ୍ଷୟ	01726826723	
18	ଅକ୍ଷୟ ଆଳି	ଦୁର୍ଗାପାଠ୍ୟ	01830430377	୧୪୮ ଟଙ୍କା
19	କାହିଁକି	ନିରକ୍ଷୟ	01731574271	ଆମ୍ଭଙ୍କ
20	ନିରକ୍ଷୟ ଆଳି	ଦୁର୍ଗାପାଠ୍ୟ	01864907730	ବିକ୍ରୟ
21	ପୁସ୍ତକ ଆଳି	ଦୁର୍ଗାପାଠ୍ୟ	01711890213	ନିରକ୍ଷୟ
22	ଫାଲ ଗିର	ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ପାଠ୍ୟ	01799227263	୧୨୧
23	ଫାଲିଂ ଆଳି	ଦୁର୍ଗାପାଠ୍ୟ	01716937846	ଫାଲ ବିକ୍ରୟ
24	୧୯୯୯ ମାସ	ଦୁର୍ଗାପାଠ୍ୟ		ଫାଲିଂ ଆଳି
25	ଫାଲିଂ ଫାଲିଂ ଫାଲିଂ	ଦୁର୍ଗାପାଠ୍ୟ	01726325976	୧୯୯୯ ମାସ
26	ଫାଲିଂ ଫାଲିଂ	ନିରକ୍ଷୟ	01780226657	ଫାଲିଂ
27	ଫାଲିଂ ଫାଲିଂ	୧୯୯୯	01720443321	ଫାଲିଂ
28	ଫାଲିଂ ଫାଲିଂ	୧୯୯୯	01827795267	ନିରକ୍ଷୟ
29	ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ପାଠ୍ୟ	ଦୁର୍ଗାପାଠ୍ୟ	0173114543	ବିକ୍ରୟ
30	ଫାଲିଂ ଆନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ସମ୍ପାଦନ	ଫାଲିଂ ଫାଲିଂ		୧୯୯୯

ଆ: ଆଜି
 ଫାଲିଂ

Development Organization of the Rural Poor (DORP)

Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP)

Attendance Sheet of Consultation Meeting

Araihazar, Narayanganj

Date: 24-09-17

Place: মসজিদ রওী গ্রামপুন্ড


Time: 2:00-4:00

SI NO	Name	Occupation	Mobile Number	Signature
1	ডে. মোস্তাফিজ	কৃষক	01741-294903	মোস্তাফিজ
2	মুহম্মদ মাহবুব	কৃষক	01872-145231	মুহম্মদ মাহবুব
3	মোস্তাফিজ	কৃষক	01726-174283	মুহম্মদ
4	মুহম্মদ উল্লাহ	কৃষক	01736-936794	মুহম্মদ
5	ডে. মুহম্মদ মোস্তাফিজ	দিনাজগুরু	01731-234191	মুহম্মদ
6	মুহম্মদ মাহবুব	কৃষক	01759972616	মুহম্মদ মাহবুব
7	মুহম্মদ মোস্তাফিজ	কৃষক	01744838459	মুহম্মদ
8	মুহম্মদ মোস্তাফিজ	কৃষক	0168727751	মুহম্মদ
9	ডে. মুহম্মদ মোস্তাফিজ	ব্যবসায়িক	01817-564021	মুহম্মদ
10	ডে. মুহম্মদ মোস্তাফিজ	কৃষক	01715-521099	মুহম্মদ
11	ডে. মুহম্মদ মোস্তাফিজ	কৃষক	01715-521099	মুহম্মদ
12	মুহম্মদ মুহম্মদ	কৃষক	019922-846286	মুহম্মদ

মুহম্মদ → ২২
মুহম্মদ → ০৬

13	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ	କୃଷକ	01777848612	କିଶୋରୀ
14	କୋଃ ପଲିକୃଷକ	କୃଷକ	01827795267	ନାମାସିଂହ
15	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ	କୃଷକ	01817636055	କୃଷକ
16	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ (ମାତୃ)	କୃଷକ	01868018750	କୃଷକ
✓ 17	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ	କୃଷକ	01866268022	କିଶୋରୀ
✓ 18	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ	କୃଷକ	01866268022	କିଶୋରୀ
✓ 19	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ	କୃଷକ	01817-691234	କିଶୋରୀ
20	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ	କୃଷକ	01777921969	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ
21	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ	କୃଷକ	01843081636	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ
✓ 22	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ	କୃଷକ	01747370839	କିଶୋରୀ
✓ 23	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ	କୃଷକ	01736442820	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ
✓ 24	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ	କୃଷକ	01777921969	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ
✓ 25	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ	କୃଷକ	01749396835	କୃଷକ
26	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ	କୃଷକ	01863245691	କିଶୋରୀ
27	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ	କୃଷକ	01757509462	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ
28	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ	କୃଷକ	01724-024400	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ
29	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ	କୃଷକ	01748637975	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ
30	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ	କୃଷକ	01726-107209	କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ

କୋଃ କାହମ୍ପ କୋଳୀ
କୃଷକ


Development Organisation of the Rural Poor (DORP)
 Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP)
 Attendance Sheet of Consultation Meeting
 Water Intake Plant (WIP), Arai hazar, Narayanganj

০২০০ - ০৬৩৩
 ১০২০৪ - ০৪১৫

Date: 22 September 2016 Time: 2:00 - 4:00 pm

Sl No	Name	Occupation	Mobile Number	Signature
১	মোঃ আব্দুল হালিম	কৃষিকার	০১৭২৪-১৬০৪৬৫	বাহাদুর
২	মোঃ মিজিউ আমী	কৃষিকার	০১৮১৭-৫৬৪০২১	মিজিউ
৩	মোঃ হোসেন আমী	কৃষিকার	০১৭১৫-৫২১০৭৭	হোসেন
৪	মাস্তুর আমী	কৃষিকার	০১৭৭৭৩৬৪৫০	মাস্তুর
৫	তোতা মিয়া	কৃষিকার	০১৭১২-৬৭১০৪২	তোতা
৬	মিজিউ	কৃষিকার	০১৭২৪-১৬০৪৬৫	মিজিউ
৭	রোহান আমী	কৃষিকার	০১৭২৬-১৭৪২৪৩	রোহান
৮	মুন্সুর মিয়া	কৃষিকার	০১৭২৬-৩২৫৭৭৬	মুন্সুর
৯	ফারহান হোসেন	কৃষিকার	০১৭৩১১১৫৫৩	ফারহান
১০	আব্দুল হালিম	কৃষিকার	০১৭৪২২৫৩৪৩৭	হালিম
১১	আব্দুল হালিম	কৃষিকার	০১৪৪৩৩৪০৪৬৪৬	আব্দুল হালিম
১২	মোহাম্মদ হান্না হোসেন	সূত্রী	০১৪৬৬২৬৪০২২	হান্না
১৩	মোহাম্মদ মুহিবুল হাছিম	সূত্রী	০১৭৫৩৩৬৪৩৫	মুহিবুল



Sl No	Name	Occupation	Mobile Number	Signature
୧୫	କୋଟା: ପାଞ୍ଚାଳୀ ପାଞ୍ଚାଳୀ	ଗୃହିଣୀ	୦୧୫୬୬୨୬୫୦୨୨	ପାଞ୍ଚାଳୀ ପାଞ୍ଚାଳୀ
୧୬	କୋଟା: ଶିବା ଦେବୀ	ଗୃହିଣୀ		ଶିବା
୧୭	କୋଟା: ପ୍ରମିଳା	ପୁସ୍ତକାଳୟ		ପ୍ରମିଳା
୧୮	କୋଟା: ଅମଳା	ଅମଳା ପୁସ୍ତକାଳୟ		ଅମଳା ଅମଳା
୧୯	କୋଟା: ସୁମିତ୍ରା ଦେବୀ	ପୁସ୍ତକାଳୟ		ସୁମିତ୍ରା
୨୦	କୋଟା: ମାଧୁରୀ ଦେବୀ	ପୁସ୍ତକାଳୟ	୦୧୫୧୭୬୧୨୩୪	ମାଧୁରୀ
୨୧	କୋଟା: ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ	ପୁସ୍ତକାଳୟ	୦୧୭୩୫୧୦୨୫୨	ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ
୨୨	କୋଟା: ଅମଳା	ପୁସ୍ତକାଳୟ		ଅମଳା
୨୩	କୋଟା: ମାଧୁରୀ	ପୁସ୍ତକାଳୟ	୦୧୫୩୩୦୪୬୪୬	ମାଧୁରୀ
୨୪	କୋଟା: ଅମଳା	ପୁସ୍ତକାଳୟ		ଅମଳା
୨୫	କୋଟା: ଅମଳା	ପୁସ୍ତକାଳୟ	୦୧୭୨୬-୩୨୫୭୭୬	ଅମଳା
୨୬	କୋଟା: ଅମଳା	ପୁସ୍ତକାଳୟ		ଅମଳା
୨୭	କୋଟା: ଅମଳା	ପୁସ୍ତକାଳୟ		ଅମଳା



SI No	Name	Occupation	Mobile Number	Signature
29	ମାମୁନ ବାବୁନ	କୃଷିକର୍ମୀ	01712-946381	ମାମୁନ
26	ଆଦ୍ୟୁନ ବାବୁନ	କୃଷିକର୍ମୀ	01803-246286	ଆଦ୍ୟୁନ
27	ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ଦାସ	କୃଷିକର୍ମୀ	01827795267	ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ
30	ଆଦ୍ୟୁନ ଦାସ	କୃଷିକର୍ମୀ	01716-493209	ଆଦ୍ୟୁନ
31	ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ଦାସ	କୃଷିକର୍ମୀ	01726-325976	ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ
32	ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ଦାସ	କୃଷିକର୍ମୀ	01726-325976	ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ
33	ସୁନୀଲ ଦାସ	କୃଷିକର୍ମୀ	01731114543	ସୁନୀଲ
34	ସୁନୀଲ ଦାସ	କୃଷିକର୍ମୀ		ସୁନୀଲ
35	ସୁନୀଲ ଦାସ	କୃଷିକର୍ମୀ	01712-691042	ସୁନୀଲ
36	ସୁନୀଲ ଦାସ	କୃଷିକର୍ମୀ		ସୁନୀଲ
37	ସୁନୀଲ ଦାସ	କୃଷିକର୍ମୀ	01770368450	ସୁନୀଲ
38	ସୁନୀଲ ଦାସ	କୃଷିକର୍ମୀ	01731-718116	ସୁନୀଲ
39	ସୁନୀଲ ଦାସ	କୃଷିକର୍ମୀ	01716-493209	ସୁନୀଲ

ସାମାଜିକ

Meeting #04

স্বাক্ষর - ২৫
 ১৯/৯/১৭ - ১৭/৯/১৭
 ২৪/৯/১৭

Development Organization of the Rural Poor (DORP)
 Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP)
 Area Office, Arahazar, Narayanganj

Date: 22-9-17 Time: 11:00 Am - 1:00 PM Venue: Sonarpur intake area

Name of the chairperson (from stake holder):
Focus Group Discussion Meeting (Agriculture Group)

Attendance Sheet

Sl.	Name	Father/Husband Name	Mobile Number	Signature
1	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর বাতেন	শ্রী.এম. কামিল	0165530756	জাহাঙ্গীর
2	শ্রী: জবেদ আলী	শ্রী. মোহন মিয়া	02996229200	জবেদ আলী
3	শ্রী: দায়েদ আলী	শ্রী. মোহন আলী	02996229200	দায়েদ আলী
4	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজ-উদ্দিন	শ্রী. মোস্তাফিজ-উদ্দিন	01747370839	মোস্তাফিজ
5	শ্রী. মোস্তাফিজ-উদ্দিন	শ্রী. মোস্তাফিজ-উদ্দিন	01747370839	মোস্তাফিজ
6	শ্রী. মিয়া হোসেন	শ্রী. মোস্তাফিজ আলী	01731-716226	মিয়া হোসেন
7	শ্রী. মোস্তাফিজ মিয়া	শ্রী.এম. কামিল	01738-057428	মোস্তাফিজ
8	শ্রী. মোস্তাফিজ আলী	শ্রী. এম. কামিল	01715-337434	মোস্তাফিজ
9	শ্রী. মোস্তাফিজ আলী	শ্রী. মোহন আলী	01918345678	মোস্তাফিজ
10	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজ আলী	শ্রী: দায়েদ আলী	01773117905	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজ আলী
11	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজ আলী	শ্রী: মোহন	016501965530752	মোস্তাফিজ



SI No	Name	Occupation	Mobile Number	Signature
12	କି. ମାଧୁସୂଦନ	ମିନିକ୍ରାନ୍ତ	01780226657	କି. ମାଧୁସୂଦନ
13	କି. ମି. କି. ମି. କି.	କୃଷକ	01729024400	କି. ମି. କି. ମି. କି.
14	ସୁନୀଲ	କୃଷକ	01771096722	ସୁନୀଲ
15	କି. ମି. କି.	କୃଷକ	01727679731	କି. ମି. କି.
16	କି. ମି. କି.	କୃଷକ	01735714990	କି. ମି. କି.
17	କି. ମି. କି.	କୃଷକ	01843081636	କି. ମି. କି.
18	କି. ମି. କି.	କୃଷକ	01945329667	କି. ମି. କି.
19	କି. ମି. କି.	କୃଷକ	01863245691	କି. ମି. କି.
20	କି. ମି. କି.	କୃଷକ	01747370839	କି. ମି. କି.
21	କି. ମି. କି.	କୃଷକ	01777921969	କି. ମି. କି.
22	କି. ମି. କି.	କୃଷକ	01817691234	କି. ମି. କି.
23	କି. ମି. କି.	କୃଷକ	01749396835	କି. ମି. କି.
24	କି. ମି. କି.	କୃଷକ	0168727751	କି. ମି. କି.

କି. ମି. କି.
କି. ମି. କି.

Meeting #05

Development Organization of the Rural Poor
Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (D
Attendance Sheet of Consultation Meeting
Araihazar, Narayangonj

Date: ২৬/১২/২০১৬২২ Place: কাম্বুজুওল মিল মিল

SI NO	Name	Occupation	Mobile Numb
1	শ্রী. হাবিবুল হক	কৃষক	০১৭১০-৩২০
2	আব্দুল মান্নান	কৃষক	০১৬১৫-৪৭
3	করম আলী	কৃষক	০১৭৭৭৮
4	শ্রী. অজিত	কৃষক	০১৭৩১-০২০
5	আম. মিয়া	কৃষক	০১৭২৬-৩৮
6	মুনতাজ	কৃষক	০১৭৭১০৭৬
7	বহুজ আলী	কৃষক	০১৭১১৮৭০২
8	আব্দুল মিয়া	কৃষক	০১৭২৭৬৭৭
9	শ্রী. আব্দুল হক	কৃষক	০১৭৭৫৭৭৭১২
10	অজিত	দিনমজুর	০১৭৩১-৫৭৪২
11	আব্দুল হক	কৃষক	০১৭৪১-২৭৪৭
12	দারওয়াল আলী	কৃষক	০১৭৭৩১১৭৭

✓ 13	କୋଷଧୀ	କୃଷକ	01785-714990	ପିଲାପି
✓ 14	କୋଷଧୀ	କୃଷକ	01843081636	ସାମାଜିକ
✓ 15	ବାହନ ବିକ୍ରି -	କୃଷକ	01747370837	କୃଷକ
✓ 16	କୋଷଧୀ ବିକ୍ରି -	କୃଷକ	01777921969	ପିଲାପି
✓ 17	କୋଷଧୀ	କୃଷକ	01817-691234	କୃଷକ
✓ 18	କୃଷକ	କୃଷକ	01749-396835	ପିଲାପି
19	କୃଷକ	କୃଷକ	0168727751	କୃଷକ
20	କୃଷକ	କୃଷକ	01855160403	କୃଷକ
21	କୃଷକ	କୃଷକ	01854928910	କୃଷକ
22	କୃଷକ	କୃଷକ	01731234191	ପିଲାପି
23	କୃଷକ	କୃଷକ	01818-691234	କୃଷକ
24	କୃଷକ	କୃଷକ	01714835635	କୃଷକ
25	କୃଷକ	କୃଷକ	01771096722	ପିଲାପି
26	କୃଷକ	କୃଷକ	01954264071	କୃଷକ
27	କୃଷକ	କୃଷକ	01864907730	କୃଷକ
28	କୃଷକ	କୃଷକ	01912-691234	କୃଷକ
29	କୃଷକ	କୃଷକ	01744838459	କୃଷକ
30				

ଆଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଶ୍ରୀ
ପ୍ରଫୁଲ୍ଲ କୁମାର

Meeting #06

স্মারক-৬২
খতিয়া-০৪

Development Organisation of the Rural Poor (DORP)
Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project(DESWSWP)
Attendance Sheet of Consultation Meeting
Water Intake Plant(WIP),Araihazar, Narayangonj

Date : 29 September 2016 Time : 2:00-4:00

Sl No	Name	Occupation	Mobile Number	Signature
১	আব্দুল রশিদ	ব্যক্তি		রশিদ
২	আব্দুল মুন ইমলাহ	ব্যক্তি	০১৭ ৩১০৬২৪৪২	আব্দুল মুন
৩	ইশরাত আননী	চাকুরী		ইশরাত আননী
৪	সাব মিয়া	কৃষিকাজ	০১৭০১৪৩৪২৬২	সাব মিয়া
৫	আব্দুল্লাহ	কৃষিকাজ	০১৭৩৬-৭৩৬৭৭৭	আব্দুল্লাহ
৬	ডাঃ বেনু (ডাঃ হানিম)	স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী	০১৭৩১০৬২৪৪২	বেনু
৭	সম্মত আননী	কৃষিকাজ	০১৪৬৭ ৭০৭৭ ৩০	সম্মত
৮	ডাঃ আমজুল হক	কৃষিকাজ	০১৭৬৬২৭৩২৭৭	আমজুল হক
৯	আব্দুল আননী	কৃষিকাজ	০১৭৩১২৩৭১৭১	
১০	ডাঃ আমান	কৃষিকাজ	০১৪৭৫৫৪৭১৪৬	আমান
১১	ইশরাত আননী	কৃষিকাজ	০১৭৭৭১১৬৬২১	ইশরাত
১২	ডাঃ আমন	কৃষিকাজ	০১৭৭৭৩৭০৬৩৭	আমন
১৩	আব্দুল কাদের	কৃষিকাজ	০১৭৭৭৩৭৪৪৬	



SI No	Name	Occupation	Mobile Number	Signature
291	ଅହର ଆମୀ	କୃଷିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	01737519264	ଅହର ଆମୀ
291	ଅହର ଆମୀ	କୃଷିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	01719831635	
291	ହକ-ଆର	କୃଷିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	01759272616	ହକ-ଆର
601	ଜନାର ଆମୀ	କୃଷିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	01726325976	ଜନାର
601	(ଆହମ ବିପା)	କୃଷିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	01726107209	
621	ଆହମ ବିପା	କୃଷିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	01832688476	ଆହମ ବିପା
60	ଆହମ ବିପା	କୃଷିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	01843081636	
68	ଆହମ ବିପା	କୃଷିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	01743770839	ଆହମ ବିପା
68	ଆହମ ବିପା	କୃଷିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	01777921967	
66	କମଳା	କୃଷିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ		କମଳା

ଅହର
ଆହମ ବିପା

Photograph of Consultation Meeting



Consultation Meeting September 2016



Consultation Meeting March 2018



Consultation Meeting March 2018



Consultation Meeting April 2018

ANNEX 7.1: ATTENDANCE SHEET OF FGD IN ENGLISH

List of FGD Participants
Water Intake Area, Arai-hajar, Narayanganj
Focus Group Discussion Meeting (Female) # 01
Name of the chairperson (from Stakeholders): Shufya Khatun
Date: 04 April, 2016 Time: 10.00 AM to 12.00 PM Venue: Shomvupura (Near Intake Area)

SI. No	Name	Father/Husband Name	Mobile No
1	Shama Akhter	Nurul Amin	01866268022
2	Shufya Khatun	Late Joj Miah	01749396835
3	Mst. Pariban	Late Abdul Hakim	01866268022
4	Ayesha	Amir Ali	-
5	Aliza	Alabox	01843081636
6	Rohimon Bibi	Late Korom Ali	01747370839
7	Laila Bibi	Late Neowas Ali	01777921969
8	Kotban	Azgor Ali	

List of FGD Participants

Water Intake Area, Araihaajar, Narayanganj

Focus Group Discussion Meeting (Agriculture group) # 02

Name of the Chairperson (from Stakeholders): Abdul Baten

Date: 05 April, 2016 Time: 10.00 AM to 12.00 PM Venue: Shomvupura (Near Intake Area)

Sl. No	Name	Father/Husband Name	Mobile No
1	Md. Abdul Baten	Late Abdul Karim	01728160865
2	Jaynal Abadin	Late Bosor Uddin	01726325976
3	Md. Misir Ali	Late Hazat Ali	01817564021
4	Md. Hossain Ali	Late Mizanur Rahman	01715521099
5	Masum Babul	Late Abdul Korim	01712946381
6	Abdur Rahman	Late Md. Kalai	01832688476
7	Abdul Aziz	Late Abdul Ohab	01863245691
8	Miah Hossein	Late Saher Ali	01922846286
9	Abdul Alim	Late Neowas Ali	01827795267
10	Ayub Ali	Late Chan Miah	01762590336
11	Md. Kamal Mollah	Late Saiz Uddin Mollah	01716493209
12	Md. Soyed Ahmed	Late Momtaz Uddin Master	01731718116
13	Abdul Hannan	Late Abdul Miah	01833404646
14	Manu Miah	Late Bosor Uddin	01726325976
15	Dulal Hossain	Late Joj Miah	01731114543
16	Roushan Ali	Late Abdur Rahim	01726174283
17	Md. Abdul Gaffer	Late Nuruzzaman	01833404646
18	Haque Shab	Late Saher Ali	
19	Abdul Motin	Late Suruj Miah	01782253837
20	Tota Miah	Late Chandu Miah	01712691042
21	Habiz Uddin	Late Mofiz Uddin	
22	Satter Ali	Late Tazul Islam	01779368450
23	Siddique	Late Abdul Karim	01728160865

List of FGD Participants
Water Intake Area, Araiহার, Narayanganj
Focus Group Discussion Meeting (Agriculture group) # 03
Name of the Chairperson (from Stakeholders): Md. Abdul Baten
Date: 03 September, 2016 Time: 11.00 AM to 1.00 PM Venue: Shomvupura (Near Intake Area)

Sl.	Name	Father/Husband Name	Mobile Number
1	Md. Abdul Baten	Late Abdul Karim	01765-530765
2	Md. Jobed Ali	Late Sona Mia	01773-117905
3	Md. Darog Ali	Late Abdul Ali	01773-117905
4	Md. Saiz Uddin	Late Abdul Wahab	01747-370839
5	Md. Abu Sayed	Malek Mia	01747-370839
6	Md. Mia Hossain	Late Sahab Ali	01731-716226
7	Md. Alek Mia	Late Abdul Jalil	01738-057428
8	Md. Abdul Aziz	Late Abdul Wahab	01715-337474
9	Md. Abdus Samad	Late Karam Ali	01918-345678
10	Md. Moksed Ali	Md. Darog Ali	01773-117905
11	Md. Juhurul Islam	Abdul Baten	01765-530756

List of FGD Participants

Water Intake Area, Araiহার, Narayanganj
Focus Group Discussion Meeting (Agriculture group) # 04
Name of the Chairperson (from Stakeholders): Salina Begum
Date: 04 September, 2016 Time: 11.00 AM to 1.00 PM Venue: Shomvupura (Near Intake Area)

SI.	Name	Father/Husband Name	Mobile
1	Ayesha Begum	Abdul Mannan	-
2	Mst. Masuda Begum	Abdul Haque	01793-935406
3	Salina Begum	Md. Tota Mia	01715-250061
4	Kulsum Begum	Md. Alek Mia	01992-256234
5	Sharifa Begum	Md. Babul	01723-644925
6	Mst. Khadiza Begum	Jobdani Mia	01712-265061
7	Rahima Begum	Md. Zoynal Abedin	01714-260165
8	Sol Nahar	Abdul Malek	01792-864234
9	Sukuri Bibi	Late Kader	01725-400775
10	Aleka Begum	Abdul Matin	01913-810816
11	Saleha Begum	Late Siraj	01981-710706

List of FGD Participants
Water Intake Area, AraiHajar, Narayanganj
Focus Group Discussion Meeting (Agriculture group) # 05
Name of the Chairperson (from Stakeholders): Abdul Baten
Date: 05 September, 2016 Time: 2.00 pm to 4.00 PM
Venue: Shahin Member BariShomvupura (Near Intake Area)

Sl.	Name	Father/Husband Name	Mobile
1	Alek	Abdul Jolil	-
2	Saizuddinj	Abdul Wohab	-
3	Amir Ali	Late Shamsu Mia	-
4	Joynal Abedin	Mayez Uddin	-
5	Joj Mia	Abdul Malek	-
6	Nurul Islam	Late Abdul Mofiz Uddin	-
7	Kawser Ali	Ala Box	-
8	Mijanur Rahman	Late Jayed Ali	-
9	Md.Mayen Uddin	Late Almas Bepary	-
10	Md.Delower	Late Jaher Ali	-
11	Afaz Uddin	Late Kalu Mia	-
12	Alomgir Hossain	Late Rafiqul Islam	-
13	Jobed Ali	Late Korum Ali	-
14	Rowshon Ali	Abdur Rahim	-
15	Abdul Hoque	Late Almas	-
16	Shekhdi	Late Neowaj Ali	-
17	Abdul Latif	Late Hafiz Uddin	-
18	Mustofa	Neowaj Ali Hazi	-
19	Abdul Mannan	Abul Dorbesh Ali	-
20	Sohor Ali	Late Abdul Majid	-
21	Tanvir Ahmmed	Late Taizul Islam	01938510252
22	Abdul Gafar	Late Nuruzaman	01833404646
23	Md. Saizuddin	Afaz Uddin	01817691234
24	Sopan	Majom	-
25	Md.Monir Hossain	Abdul Motin	-
26	Md.Aliazgor	Md.Abdul Barek	-
27	Elahi	Late Asob Ali	-
28	Nowser Ali	Late Younos	-
29	Sufia Begum	Hus. Joj Mia	-
30	Mina Begum	Late Hus:Ajgor Ali	-
31	Md.Abdul Baten	Late Korom Uddin	-

List of FGD Participants

Water Intake Area, Araihaajar, Narayanganj

Focus Group Discussion Meeting (Agriculture group) # 06

Name of the Chairperson (from Stakeholders): Abdul Baten

Date: 08October, 2016 Time: 3:30 pm to 5:30 pm Venue:Aziz Mia Bari,Shomvupura

Sl.	Name	Father/Husband Name	Mobile
1	Abdul Aziz	Late Abdul Wohab	01863245691
2	Abdul Mannan	Late Abdul Mia	
3	Md.Mohij Uddin	Late Hazi Abdul Goni	01532913252
4	Al Amin	Late Mona Mia	01724024400
5	Md.Jomir Ali	Late Mokrum Ali	01731234191
6	Ali Mia	Late Newaj Ali	01827795267
7	Jobed Ali	Late Sona Mia	01705078201
8	Md.Siddikur Rahman	Late Abdul Karim	01728160865
9	Rup Mia	Late Chan Mia	
10	Md.Ahsan Ullah	Late Abdul Malek	
11	Md.Mizan Mia	Late Johor Ali	01858260481
12	Md.Pindit	Late Bashed Mia	
13	Akkel Ali	Late Rahmot Ali	

ANNEX 7.2: ATTENDANCE SHEET OF FGD IN BENGALI WITH SIGNATURE

Focus Group Discussion -#1

Attendance Sheet of the FGD Meeting – Intake Area					
Area Office: Araihazar, Narayanganj					
Date: 09 April 2016		Time: 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM		Venue: Shamvudra	
Name of the chairperson (from stake holders):					
Focus Group Discussion Meeting (Female Group)					
Sl. No	Name	Father/Husband name	Mouza	Mobile No.	Signature
১	সামা আকতার	আমী-মুহাম্মদ আকতার	সমুসুয়া	01866268022	সামা আকতার
২	সুফিয়া আক্তার	আমী-মুহাম্মদ আকতার		01749996835	সুফিয়া
৩	আমি-প্রতিভা	আমী-আ. শফিক		01866268022	প্রতিভা
৪	আরশাদ	আমী-আমির আলী			আরশাদ
৫	আনিকা	আমী-আনা হুসেইন		0183081696	আনিকা
৬	রশিদা রিকি	মুহাম্মদ-আব্দুল আলী		01843-081696	রশিদা
৭	লিহনা মিত্তি	মুহাম্মদ-আব্দুল আলী		01777921969	লিহনা
৮	কাজল	আমী-আব্দুল আলী			কাজল

Focus Group Discussion -#2

Attendance Sheet of the FGD Meeting - Intake Area		
Area Office: Araihazar, Narayanganj		
Date: 05/ APR / 2016	Time: 11:00 AM To 3:00 PM	Venue: Shamshapur
Name of the chairperson (from stake holders):		
Focus Group Discussion Meeting (Agriculture Group)		

Sl. No	Name	Father/Husband name	Mouza	Mobile No.	Signature
১	শ্রী: মাহমুদ হোসেন	শ্রী: মাহমুদ হোসেন	শ্রী: মাহমুদ	০১৭২৮১৬০৮৬৫	শ্রী: মাহমুদ
২	শ্রী: মাহমুদ হোসেন	শ্রী: মাহমুদ হোসেন	"	০১৭২৬৩২৫৩৭৬	শ্রী: মাহমুদ হোসেন
৬	শ্রী: মাহমুদ হোসেন	শ্রী: মাহমুদ হোসেন	"	০১৮১২-৫৬৪০২১	শ্রী: মাহমুদ হোসেন
৪	শ্রী: মাহমুদ হোসেন	শ্রী: মাহমুদ হোসেন	"	০১৭১৫-৫২১০৩৩	শ্রী: মাহমুদ
৫	শ্রী: মাহমুদ হোসেন	শ্রী: মাহমুদ হোসেন	"	০১৭১২-৫৬৪০২১	শ্রী: মাহমুদ
৬	শ্রী: মাহমুদ হোসেন	শ্রী: মাহমুদ হোসেন	"	০১৮১২-৫৬৪০২১	শ্রী: মাহমুদ হোসেন
৭	শ্রী: মাহমুদ হোসেন	শ্রী: মাহমুদ হোসেন	"	০১৮৬৯২৪৫৬৩১	শ্রী: মাহমুদ
৮	শ্রী: মাহমুদ হোসেন	শ্রী: মাহমুদ হোসেন	"	০১৭২২৮৪৬২৮৬	শ্রী: মাহমুদ হোসেন

Sl. No	Name	Father/Husband name	Mouza	Mobile No.	Signature
১৭	আব্দুল আলীম	শ্রী-সত্যজিৎ আলী মসুজুদ		০১৮২৭৭৫২৬৩	আব্দুল আলীম
১৮	আইউব আলী	শ্রী-হালিম আলী	"	০১৭৬২৫৩০৩৩৬	আইউব আলী
১৯	শ্রী: আশরাফ আলী	শ্রী-মহিউদ্দিন আলী	"	০১৭৬৪৭৩২০৭	আশরাফ আলী
২০	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ আলী	শ্রী-নওশের আলী	"	০১৭৯১৭১৫১৬	মোহাম্মদ আলী
২১	আব্দুল হামিদ	শ্রী আব্দুল মিম	"	০১৮৩৩-৭০৭৬৬৬	আব্দুল হামিদ
২২	মুহাম্মদ	শ্রী-বছর উদ্দিন	"	০১৭২৬-৩২৫৩৩৬	মুহাম্মদ
২৩	মুহাম্মদ (হাসান)	শ্রী-জাম আলী	"	০১৭৩১১৭৫৬৩	মুহাম্মদ
২৪	বিস্বাস আলী	শ্রী-আঃ হারিস	"	০১৭২৬-১৭৭২৮৩	বিস্বাস আলী
২৫	শ্রী: আঃ গামহার	শ্রী-নূরুজ্জামান	"	০১৮৩৩-৭০৭৬৬৬	শ্রী: গামহার
২৬	হক আলী	শ্রী-আঃ আলী	"	০১৭৮২২৫৩৮৩৭	হক আলী
২৭	আব্দুল মজিদ	শ্রী-মুহাম্মদ মিম	"		আব্দুল মজিদ

২৮	জাম আলী	শ্রী মিম	শ্রী মুহাম্মদ	০১৭১২-৬০১০৭২	জাম আলী
২৯	হাবিব উদ্দিন	শ্রী-মহিউদ্দিন উদ্দিন	"	-	হাবিব উদ্দিন
৩০	আহার আলী	শ্রী-আব্দুল হামিদ	"	০১৭৭৭-৩৬৮৭৫০	আহার আলী
৩১	আব্দুল	শ্রী-আঃ হারিস	"	০১৭২৮১৬০৮৬৫	আব্দুল

Focus Group Discussion -#3

Development Organization of the Rural Poor (DORP)
 Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP)
 Area Office: Arahazar, Narayanganj

Date: 03.09.2016 Time: 11.00 AM Venue: Sanyapurna intake area

M. Abdul Baten

Focus Group Discussion -#4

Development Organization of the Rural Poor (DORP)
Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP)
Area Office: Anshazur Nazimgonj

Date: 04-07-2011 Time: 11:45 AM Venue: Samanpatta


Focus Group Discussion -#5

Attendance Sheet of the FGD Meeting - Intake Area		
Area Office: Aralazar, Narayangonj		
Date: ২০২৩	Time: ২:০০ - ৪:০০	Venue: মাস্তুল (৪২/১১)
Name of the chairperson (from stake holders): মাস্তুল		

Sl No	Name	Father/Husband name	Mouza	Mobile No.	Signature
20	ଅମିତା ଦେବୀ	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନନ୍ତଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	ଅମିତା		ଅମିତା
21	ଅମିତା ଦେବୀ	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନନ୍ତଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	ଅମିତା	01938510252	ଅମିତା
22	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନନ୍ତଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	ଅମିତା	9399904666	ଅମିତା
23	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନନ୍ତଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	ଅମିତା	01817691234	ଅମିତା
24	ଅମିତା	ଅମିତା	ଅମିତା		ଅମିତା
25	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଅମିତା		ଅ. ଅମିତା
26	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଅମିତା		ଅ. ଅମିତା
27	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନନ୍ତଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	ଅମିତା		ଅ. ଅମିତା
28	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନନ୍ତଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	ଅମିତା		ଅ. ଅମିତା
29	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଅମିତା		ଅ. ଅମିତା
30	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଅମିତା		ଅ. ଅମିତା
31	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଅମିତା		ଅ. ଅମିତା
32	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଅମିତା		ଅ. ଅମିତା
33	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଅମିତା		ଅ. ଅମିତା
34	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଅମିତା		ଅ. ଅମିତା
35	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଅ. ଅମିତା	ଅମିତା		ଅ. ଅମିତା

ଅ. ଅମିତା

ANNEX 8: DECLARATION OF GRC COMMITTEE



DHAKA ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE WATER SUPPLY PROJECT
DHAKA WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE AUTHORITY

DESWSP, DHAKA WASA

Memo No. : ৪৬.১১৩.৬১৮.০০.০০.G-183(V-1)/DESWSP/ 120 Date : 19/08/18

বিষয় : ক্ষেত্র প্রশমন কমিটি (GRC) গঠন প্রসঙ্গে।

সূত্র: স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগের স্মারক নং- ৪৬.০০.০০০০.০৮৫.০০৬.০৬২.২০১৭-৮৩১, তারিখঃ ২৭/১১/২০১৭ খ্রিঃ

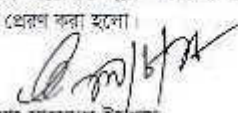
উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, ক্রমবর্ধিত ঢাকা মহানগরী ও তত আশেপাশ এলাকায় পানির চাহিদা মেটানো সহ খেসারাইজন্ড পদ্ধতিতে সুপায় পানি সরবরাহের লক্ষ্যে জু-গর্ভস্থ পানির উত্তোলনের উপর নির্ভরশীলতা কমিয়ে পরিবেশ ও স্বাস্থ্য ও চেকসই জু-উপরিষ্কৃত জলসহ হতে পানি ব্যবহারের লক্ষ্যে ঢাকা ওয়াসার "ঢাকা এনভায়রনমেন্টালি সাসটেইনেবল ওয়াটার সাপ্লাই (DESWS)" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের অধীনে পানি শোধনাগার নির্মাণসহ অন্যান্য অনুষঙ্গিক অবশ্যিক কাজ সম্পাদন করা হবে। এ প্রেক্ষিতে বাংলাদেশ সরকারসহ ADB, EIB এবং AFD'র আর্থিক সহায়তায় ১ম পর্যায়ের জলপঞ্জি ঢাকা ওয়াসার নিজস্ব জায়গায় দৈনিক ৫০০ এমএলডি (দৈনিক ৫০ কোটি লিটার) ক্ষমতাসম্পন্ন পানি শোধনাগার, আড়াই হাজার বিশদলী এলাকার মেঘনা নদীর পাড়ে একটি ইনটেক ও বিশদলী হতে রূপগঞ্জ পানি শোধনাগার পর্যন্ত বৃহৎ ব্যাসের অপরিবেশিত পাইপ লাইন স্থাপন প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন এগিয়ে চলছে।

প্রকল্পের আওতার ADB এর Guide Line এবং Safe Guard Policy Statement (SPS) অনুসারে প্রকল্প এলাকায় পুনর্বাসন (Resettlement) কার্যক্রম পরিচালিত হবে। সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রকল্পের INGO 'Development Organization of the Rural Poor' (DORP) আলোচ্য কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নে ঢাকা ওয়াসাকে সরাসরি সহযোগিতা করবে। বর্ণিত কার্যক্রম প্রকল্প সংশ্লিষ্ট এলাকায় সুস্থ ও নিয়মতান্ত্রিক উপায়ে পরিচালনার স্বার্থে নিম্নোক্ত সদস্য/কাজিকর্মীর সমন্বয়ে সূত্র বর্ণিত স্মারকের বরাতে স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ, স্থানীয় সরকার পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয় হতে একটি ক্ষেত্র প্রশমন কমিটি (GRC) গঠিত হয়েছে।

বর্ণিত GRC কমিটি নিম্নরূপ :

ক্র.সং	উপ-প্রকল্প পরিচালক/নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী, DESWSP, ঢাকা ওয়াসা, ঢাকা	আইনজ্ঞ
১.	ইউনিয়ন চেয়ারম্যান/কাজিকর্মী/প্রতিনিধি	সদস্য
২.	মহিলা ইউনিয়ন সদস্য	সদস্য
৩.	কৃষিকর্মী ব্যক্তি (মহিলা/পুরুষ)	সদস্য
৪.	উপলব্ধ প্রতিনিধি	সদস্য
৫.	এরিয়া ম্যানেজার, আড়াই হাজার	সদস্য নির্ধারিত

উক্ত কমিটি অনুমোদিত Terms of Reference (ToR) অনুযায়ী প্রকল্পের আওতার পুনর্বাসন কার্যক্রম (Resettlement) পরিচালনা করবে। কৃষিকর্মী ব্যক্তির প্রকল্পের পুনর্বাসন বিষয়ে কোন অভিযোগ থাকলে বা প্রত্যাহারন হলে প্রাথমিক অবস্থায় আইএনজিও দপ্তরে (আড়াই হাজার) কামিল করতে পারবেন। বিধিগত অধিকার জমা প্রত্যাহারনে প্রেরণ করা হলো।



মোঃ মাহমুদুল ইসলাম
 তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী ও প্রকল্প পরিচালক
 DESWSP, ঢাকা ওয়াসা।
 ফোন: ৯১৮৯০৯৫।

অনুমোদিত

১. উপ-প্রকল্প পরিচালক-১/২, DESWSP, ঢাকা ওয়াসা, ঢাকা।
 ২. নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী ১/২, DESWSP, ঢাকা ওয়াসা, ঢাকা।
 ৩. মোঃ মাহমুদুল ইসলাম, তত্ত্বাবধায়ক, বন্যে বিশদলী ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ, আড়াই হাজার, নারায়ণগঞ্জ।
 ৪. মোসাম্মত রেহেনা আক্তার, কার্যক্রম মহিলা কাজিকর্মী, বন্যে বিশদলী ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ, আড়াই হাজার, নারায়ণগঞ্জ।
 ৫. মোঃ হাশিম আদী, কৃষিকর্মী ব্যক্তি, বিশদলী, আড়াই হাজার, নারায়ণগঞ্জ।
 ৬. Team Leader, MDSC, DESWSP, ঢাকা ওয়াসা, ঢাকা।
 ৭. Team Leader, DORP.
 ৮. এরিয়া ম্যানেজার, আড়াই হাজার, জলপ।

১৯৯ বিশদলী ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ এলাকায় স্থাপন প্রকল্প।

WASA Dhaka (GRC Form) GR-Kari-NarainIslam-Azama-Karim-Raza-Dhaka-1918-Bangladesh

Letter issued by PMU declaring the composition of GRC for water intake area. The members are DPD/ EE DESWSP, Bisnondi Union Parishad Chairman, Female Member of Bisnondi Union Parishad, representative of affected person (male/female), MDSC representative and Area Manager DORP.

ANNEX 9: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REDRESS APPLICATION FORM

The following form is meant for grievance registration, in the local language Bengali. The English version is available in the Project Administration Manual.

অভিযোগ নিষ্পত্তির নমুনা ফরম			
<p>প্রকল্প কর্মসূচির প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন সম্পর্কে যে কোন অভিযোগ, পরামর্শ, প্রশ্ন ও মন্তব্যকে স্বাগত জানায়। আমরা অভিযোগকারী ব্যক্তিদেরকে তাদের নাম এবং যোগাযোগের বিস্তারিত তথ্য প্রদান করতে উৎসাহিত করি। যাতে করে পরবর্তী সময়ে অভিযোগ সম্পর্কে পরিষ্কার ধারণা পেতে এবং অভিযোগ নিষ্পত্তি করতে আমরা তাদের সাহায্য নিতে পারি। অভিযোগ জানানোর সময় আপনি যদি আপনার বিস্তারিত তথ্য গোপন রাখতে চান তাহলে 'গোপনীয়' লিখে তথ্য প্রেরণ করুন। ধন্যবাদ</p>			
আমি/বি :		নিবন্ধনের স্থান :	
যোগাযোগের ঠিকানা/ব্যক্তিকৃত তথ্য :			
নাম :		লিঙ্গ :	*পুরুষ *মহিলা *তৃতীয় লিঙ্গ
বাসস্থান ঠিকানা :		বয়স :	
স্থান :			
ফোন নম্বর :			
ই-মেইল :			
অভিযোগ, পরামর্শ, প্রশ্ন ও মন্তব্য : দয়া করে আপনার অভিযোগের বিস্তারিত বর্ণনা জানান কারণ (কে, কী, কেখানে এবং কীভাবে)			
তথ্যগুলো যদি সংক্ষিপ্ত/সোট/চিঠি আকারে প্রদান করে থাকেন তাহলে এখানে টিক চিহ্ন দিন:			
আপনার মন্তব্য/ অভিযোগ সম্পর্কে পরবর্তী তথ্য প্রদান করার ক্ষেত্রে কীভাবে আমরা আপনার সাথে যোগাযোগ করতে পারি?			
কেবল দায়িত্বিক ব্যবহারের জন্য			
নিবন্ধনকারী : (অভিযোগ নিবন্ধনকারী কর্তৃকতার নাম)			
যোগাযোগের মাধ্যম :			
নোট/চিঠি :			
ই-মেইল :			
মৌখিক/টেলিফোনের মাধ্যমে :			
পর্যালোচনাকারী : (অভিযোগ পর্যালোচনাকারীর নাম/পদবী)			
গৃহীত পদক্ষেপ :			
গৃহীত পদক্ষেপ কি প্রকাশ করা হয়েছে :			হ্যাঁ না
কি উপায় গৃহীত পদক্ষেপ প্রকাশিত হয়েছে :			

ANNEX 10: LEAFLET ON PROJECT OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES AND GRM

The leaflet summarizes the project description in brief, grievance redress mechanism for DESWSP, the process for establishing eligibility and accessing resettlement benefits. The contact details of the Resettlement INGO are also provided.

ঢাকা ওয়াশার

ঢাকা এনভায়রনমেন্টাল সাসটেইনেবল ওয়াটার সাপ্লাই প্রজেক্ট (DESWSP) এর
পুনর্বাসন কার্যক্রম সম্পর্কে কিছু জরুরি তথ্য

ঢাকা ওয়াশা তথা বাংলাদেশ সরকার ঢাকাবাসীর বিতর্ক/আহ্বাসসূচক পানির চাহিদা পূরণের লক্ষে এক মূখ্যকারী প্রকল্প হাতে নিয়েছেন যা ঢাকা এনভায়রনমেন্টাল সাসটেইনেবল ওয়াটার সাপ্লাই প্রজেক্ট নামে পরিচিত। উক্ত প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নে ঢাকা ওয়াশা, নারায়ণগঞ্জ জেলার আড়াইহাজার উপজেলার বিশদলি থেকে বরিখারা, ঢাকা পর্যন্ত মোট ৬৬ কি.মি. পানির লাইন নির্মাণের পরিকল্পনা গ্রহণ করেছে যাতে ১৯৬ একর (পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী) ব্যক্তি মালিকানাধীন জমি অধিগ্রহণ করা হবে। উক্ত অধিগ্রহণের ফলে ঘাসের জমি, ঘরবাড়ি, ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠান কসল, আয় ও স্বীকৃত জীবিকা ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হবে সেই সমস্ত ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি ও পরিবারের জন্য প্রকল্পের পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়ন করতে হবে। নিম্নে কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তথ্য নিয়ে দেওয়া হলো :

প্রকল্পের উদ্দেশ্য: ঢাকা এনভায়রনমেন্টাল সাসটেইনেবল ওয়াটার সাপ্লাই প্রজেক্ট এর মূল উদ্দেশ্য হলো মেঘনা নদী থেকে প্রতিদিন ৫০ কোটি লি: অপরিশোধিত পানি উত্তোলন করে নারায়নগঞ্জের রূপশঙ্ক খানার গন্ধর্বপুরে স্থাপিত পানি শোধনঘরে পানি পরিশোধন করে ঢাকা ওয়াশার বিতরণ ব্যবস্থার মাধ্যমে ঢাকা নগরীতে তথা উত্তরা, হুলাশা, বাত্যা, মিরপুর মাটিকাটা ও তৎসংলগ্ন এলাকার বসবাসকারীদের মধ্যে বিতর্ক/আহ্বাসসূচক পানি সরবরাহ করা।

প্রকল্পের লক্ষ্য: এই প্রকল্পের মূল লক্ষ্য হলো সু-উপস্থিত পানি সম্পদের ব্যবহার বৃদ্ধি করে ঢাকার সু-পর্তস্থ পানি উত্তোলনের উপর নির্ভরতা এবং ঢাকাবাসীর বিতর্ক পানির চাহিদা পূরণ ও নারায়নগঞ্জের বাস্তুসংস্থায় স্থানান্তর করা।

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




১. ঢাকা ওয়াশা আশা করে যে, ঢাকা শহরে পানি ব্যবস্থাপনা উন্নয়নের বৃহত্তর স্বার্থে স্থানীয় জনগণ, স্থানীয় ব্যক্তিগণ, সরকারি বেসরকারি প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহ আলোচ্য প্রকল্পে কাজে সহযোগিতায় হাত প্রস্তুত করবেন।
২. ঢাকা ওয়াশা কর্তৃক নিয়োজিত বেসরকারী উন্নয়ন সংস্থা এনজিও "ডব্লু" প্রকল্পের জমি অধিগ্রহণের জন্য ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিগণের পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনা (Resettlement) সফলভাবে বাস্তবায়নে যাবতীয় তথ্যাদি দিয়ে প্রকল্প ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তিগণের সহযোগিতা প্রদান করবে।
৩. সর্বশেষ জমি অধিগ্রহণ আইন অনুযায়ী অনির্দিষ্টকৃত জমির মালিকগণ, জেলা প্রশাসকের কাছ থেকে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি, অবকাঠামো, পাছপাশা, জমি ও ফসলের ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রাপ্য হবেন।
৪. এশিয়ান উন্নয়ন ব্যাংকের পুনর্বাসন নীতিমালা অনুযায়ী ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত আইন সংগত ও সামাজিকভাবে বীকৃত মালিকগণ অধিগ্রহণ প্রকল্প অনুদান পাবেন। ঢাকা ওয়াশা সহযোগী সংস্থা এনজিও "ডব্লু" এর সার্বিক সহায়তায় প্রদান করবে।
৫. অভিযোগ নিরসন কমিটি (GRC): পুনর্বাসন কর্মসূচি বাস্তবায়ন করার জন্য সরকারি প্রজ্ঞাপন মোতাবেক পাঁচ সদস্য বিশিষ্ট অভিযোগ নিরসন কমিটি (জিয়ারসি) 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 স্মৃতি, ক্রয় তথ্য, ট্যাক্স রিসিট, নামজারিকরণ, পঠা, জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র এবং রেজা প্রশাসক হতে প্রাপ্ত ঢাকার রিসিকন্সহ অন্যান্য প্রয়োজনীয় সনদ তথ্য ধাকতে হবে।
৭. ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তির একটি ব্যাংক একাউন্ট থাকতে হবে। ডিএসি অফিস ও ঢাকা ওয়াশা ক্রয় চেকের মাধ্যমে ক্ষতিপূরণ ও নশন সহায়তা প্রদান করবে।
৮. ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি নিজ ছবি সংগীত একটি আইডি কার্ড পাবেন, যা উপ-প্রকল্প পরিচালক (DESWSP)-ঢাকা ওয়াশা কর্তৃক স্বাক্ষরিত থাকবে। কোন প্রাপ্য পেতে ঢাকা ওয়াশার নিকট অবশ্যই আইডি কার্ড প্রদর্শন করতে হবে।
৯. ডিএসি অফিস কর্তৃক ওয়াশা নোটিশ জারি হওয়ার দিন ও ডব্লু কর্তৃক পরিচালিত অর্ধ-সামাজিক জরিপ 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 পণ্য হবে এবং রেজা প্রশাসক ও ওয়াশা কর্তৃক কোন ক্ষতিপূরণ বা অনুদান প্রাপ্য হবেন না।
১০. অনুদান প্রাপ্তির ক্ষেত্রে আপনাদেরকে অবশ্যই ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ/ উপায়ুক্ত থেকে ন্যায়িকত্ব মানব এবং নামেও আয় করসোমা (>২,৫০,০০০) আয়েরকে আয়কর সার্টিফিকেট সাবিলি করতে হবে।
১১. যারা ডিএসি অফিস থেকে ক্ষতিপূরণের টিকন পাবেন তাদের সহযোগী সংস্থা "ডব্লু" এর নিম্নোক্ত অফিসে যোগাযোগ করার জন্য অনুপ্রোথ করা হলো :

টিম সিডার্স (পুনর্বাসন) ডেভেলপমেন্ট অর্গানাইজেশন অব সি ডব্লু পুর ৩৬/২, পূর্ব-শেওড়াপাড়া, মিরপুর, ঢাকা-১২১৬ মোবাইল নং-০১৭১৪০৯১২১৬	এরিয়া অফিস DESWSP ডেভেলপমেন্ট অর্গানাইজেশন অব সি ডব্লু পুর গন্ধর্বপুর, রূপশঙ্ক, নারায়নগঞ্জ। মোবাইল নং-০১৭২১৯৬১৬৩৫	এরিয়া অফিস DESWSP ডেভেলপমেন্ট অর্গানাইজেশন অব সি ডব্লু পুর দিঘীরপাড়, আড়াইহাজার সদর, নারায়নগঞ্জ। মোবাইল নং-০১৬২১৪০৮০৮৮
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প্রকল্পের পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনা সম্পর্কে আরও বিস্তারিত জানতে নিম্ন ঠিকানায় যোগাযোগ করা যেতে পারে।

প্রকল্প পরিচালক

ঢাকা এনভায়রনমেন্টাল সাসটেইনেবল ওয়াটার সাপ্লাই প্রজেক্ট (DESWSP)
 ওয়াশা ভবন, ৯৮ কাতী নজরুল ইসলাম এভিনিউ (১০ম তলা)করওয়ান বাজার, ঢাকা-১২১৫।

ANNEX 11: DETAILS OF CALCULATION OF REPLACEMENT VALUE

Current Market value Assessment for Section-1 (water intake area)-2017

Objective:

Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP) required 316.7 acres of land to construct component-wise infrastructure from Shomvopura of Araihasar Upazila in Narayanganj district. Out of 317.7 acres of land, 181.3 acres are private land to be acquired in different locations within the project alignment. The project follows Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance-II (ARIPO) of 1982 and subsequent amendment up to 1994 as land acquisition instrument and Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)-2009 of ADB on Involuntary Resettlement. Affected Households (AHs) will be compensated for acquired properties at Current Market Price (CMP) in compliance with SPS-2009 of ADB.

In line with the proposed compensation principles and in compliance with the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of ADB, INGO, the implementing NGO of RP has conducted market value surveys to determine replacement costs of the acquired lands. The approach followed and the findings have been discussed in the following sections.

Rationale:

Following ARIPO, Land Acquisition Officer at Deputy Commissioner (DC) office after serving notice under section 3 calculated last twelve month's average recorded price or average lowest *mouza* rates approved by Government as Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) with enhancement up to 50% for each category of land. In Bangladesh, it is customary practice to devalue of land in transaction process aiming to reduce registration cost. In that process, actual current market value were not recorded in land registration process.

Methodology:

INGO conducted market survey through a structured questionnaire in February 2017. Respondents selected randomly outside of affected households in the water intake area. About 10 persons from different background were interviewed in the project area to get information on land transaction, category of land and existing current land price. However, recorded/registered price of the land were not consulted as there is Govt. approved lowest average *mouza* rate in execution.

Quantum and Categories of Land:

About 18.85 acres (7.63 ha.) private land to be acquired for water intake area in Shomvopura and Tetia *mouza* of Araihasar upazila in Narayanganj District. According to current productive use of the land and topography of the project location, the total acquired private land area has been classified into the plain agricultural (*Nall*), agricultural, but comparatively high land (*Chala*) and less productive sandy land (*balurchar*¹⁵). The acquired private land for the project section-1 is on the right bank of the river and surrounding area of the project is industrial and commercial hub of the country. The private land to be acquired for the project has potentials for income and commercial utility. About 31.87% of the acquired land is plain agricultural (*Nall*) land, 43.46% of the land is comparatively high (*Chala*) and 24.67% of the sandy land (*balurchar*).

¹⁵Sandy Land on River bed is called "Balurchar" in local dialect. Transaction price of this category of the land averaged according to market survey findings. No land classified as "Balurchar" by Land Registrar Office.

Table 1: Acquisition of Private Land for Project Section-1

Type of Land	Mouza Name		Total Quantity (Dec)	%
	Shomvupura	Tetia		
	Quantity (Dec)	Quantity (Dec)		
Plain Agricultural (<i>Nall</i>)	527.80	73	600.80	31.87
High Agricultural Land (<i>Chala</i>)	819.25	-	819.25	43.46
Sandy Land (<i>Balurchar</i>)	323	142	465	24.67
Total Dec.	1670.05	215.00	1885.05	100
Total Acre	16.7005	2.15	18.8505	100

Approach: The approach to determine current market value of land in Shomvupura and Tetia *mouza* was to get the ratio of existing open market value for each type of the land. Then the Current Market value was determined through average calculation of survey rates for agricultural land (*Nall*), high agricultural (*Chala*) and sandy land (*balurchar*). Development Organization of the Rural Poor (DORP) collected data on current market value through questionnaire of 10 respondents including businessmen, farmers, village doctor, local elite and land owners in the affected *mouza*. However, existing market value of land in adjacent *mouza* was not compared through the market survey. Price from market survey was averaged by category of land for two *mouzas* to get category wise average price of land.

Determining the Current Market Value by Category in Affected *Mouza*: Average price of each category of land was then compared with the formal price of land (average price of land approved by the government for the year 2017 in the affected *mouzas*). The *mouza* rates averaged by category have been multiplied by 1.5 to match with the compensation under the law. The averages of all two sources (surveys by INGO and *mouza* rates enhanced by 50%) have been shown comparing differences between the rates in Table 2 below;

Table 2: Current Market Value (BDT/Decimal) of Land by Type**(Recommended by PVAC)**

Mouza Name	Type of Land	Average Current Market Value (CMV)	CCL (Govt. Rates) by Mouza (Multiplied by 1.5)	Difference Between the Two Rates
Shomvopura	Agricultural (<i>Nall</i>)	57500.00	52168.50	5331.50
	High Agricultural (<i>Chala</i>)	70500.00	65211.00	5289.00
	Sandy Land (<i>Balurchar</i>)	13042.50	13042.50	0.00
Tetia	Agricultural (<i>Nall</i>)	107635.50	107635.5	0.00
	High Agricultural (<i>Chala</i>)	-	-	-
	Sandy Land (<i>Balurchar</i>)	20206.50	20206.50	0.00
Average Current Market Value (CMV)	Agricultural (<i>Nall</i>)	63591.70	58908.00	4683.70
	High Agricultural (<i>Chala</i>)	70500.00	65211.00	5289.00
	Sandy Land (<i>Balurchar</i>)	15230.22	15230.22	0.00

Approval of Current Market Value (CMV): Average current market value for the section-1 (water intake area) is reviewed verified and approved by PVAC and subsequently by the Project Director.

ANNEX 12: DETAILS OF THE PVAC MINUTES OF THE MEETING

Meeting Minutes of Property Valuation Advisory Committee (2nd PVAC)

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
under Ministry of LGRD&C

Memo No: 46.085.014.01.00.006.2013(Part-2)888 Dated: 11.11.2015 constituted)

Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project

Dhaka WASA

Date: 03.08.2017

Time: 12.30pm

Meeting Venue: Office of the Executive Engineer, PWD, Narayanganj.

Agenda:

- (a) Assessment of the market value of different type of land according to current market rate;
- (b) Assessment of the market value of fruit and timber trees according to current market rate.

Name and Designation of Participant Members:

1. Mr. Bahrul Islam, Superintending Engineer, and Deputy Project Director, DESWSP, Dhaka WASA and Convener of the PVAC Committee.
2. Mr. Johurul Islam, Sub-divisional Engineer, PWD, Narayanganj, Representative and Member of the Committee.
3. Mr. Tofazzal Hossen, Safeguard Officer (Social/Gender), DESWSP, Dhaka WASA. Nominated Representative and Member of the Committee.
4. Mr. Robiul Haque Chowdhury, Acting Officer, Department of Forest, Nnarayanganj. Nominated Representative and Member of the Committee.
5. Shovon Kumar Dhar, District Training Officer, Department of Agricultural Extension, Nnarayanganj. Nominated Representative and Member of the Committee.
6. Najimuddin Chowdhury, Chairman, Uchitpura Union Parishad, Araihasar, Nnarayanganj. Nominated Representative and Member of the Committee.
7. Mr. Abdur Rahman, Member, Bishnandi Union Parishad, Nominated Representative of APs and Representative of the Committee on behalf of Mr. Hasen Member.
8. Dr. Rafeza Akter, National Resettlement Expert, MDSC, Nominated Representative and Member of the Committee.
9. Nurunnahar, Area Manager, INGO, Araihasar, Nnarayanganj. Nominated NGO Representative and Member Secretary of the Committee.

Meeting Opening Speech:

Mr. Bahrul Islam, Superintending Engineer, and Deputy Project Director, DESWSP, Dhaka WASA presided over the meeting. He expressed thanks to all participants and requests the participants to give their personal identity.

Introducing Session:

The participants introduced themselves in the meeting.

After completion of personal identity chairperson said that Govt. of Bangladesh and Dhaka WASA is going to be implemented a mega project named Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP). He said that through the project raw water will be extracted from the river Meghna at Bishnandi point of Araihasar Upazila and will

deliver the water to the proposed Water Treatment Plant Gandharbpur in Rupgonj Upazila of Narayanganj district. The treated water will then be supplied to the Dhaka city dwellers (Uttara, Gulshan and Uttar Badda) through the pipe line.

He said that for implementation of the project, 131.52 & 60.55 acres of land are needed to be acquired at Arai hazar and Rupgonj Upazila of Narayanganj district respectively. The project is financed by Asian Development Bank through a loan. He also said that in the project, those who are going to lose their land and properties will be entitled to receive resettlement benefits as per Resettlement Plan.

He said that today's discussion will be on the current market value of the acquired land for the project of Arai hazar only, and will assess the CMV. He requested Nurunnahar, Member Secretary of PVAC for representation of the information of current market value of the acquired land according to the *Mouza*.

Agenda Wise Discussions and Decisions:

Nurunnahar said in her presentation that for smooth implementation of the project it needs to acquire land from a total of 26 *Mouzas* at Arai hazar Upazila. But the discussion on rate was held only on 11 *Mouzas*. She said that out of 26 *Mouzas* the 11 *Mouzas* are: 1. Shomvupura 2. Tetia (in section -1) and 3. Choitankanda, 4. Bijoy Nagar, 5. Kadirdia, 6. Kazirdia, 7. Bazinabond, 8. Atadi, 9. Atadikhas, 10. Sripoti, and 11. Sripotirchak (in section-2). She presents a comparative scenario of land market value and compensation amount assessed by The Deputy Commissioner on different types of land in different *Mouzas*.

The members of the committee discussed upon the information related to current market value and recommended for approval of the current land market valuation according to *Mouzas* except Shomvupura, Sripoti and Sripotirchak. Decision regarding the current market value of Shomvupura *Mouza* was held up with an objection raised by Hasen Member, in this regard he was asked to produce documents in support of his claim by next of Sunday (6-08-2017) to Nurunnahar, Member Secretary of PVAC. Ultimately he failed to produce any document in support of his claim of higher market rate of land in Shomvupura *Mouza*. So, the PVAC kept the land value of Shomvupura *Mouzas* assessed before.

The Chairman of the Uchitpura Union Mr. Najimuddin also raised the same objection and said in the meeting that the assessment of current land market value of Sreepoti and Sreepotirchak *Mouzas* are not appropriate. He said that the land value of these two *Mouzas* are higher than the assessment value. In this connection Mr. Baharul Islam, Superintending Engineer and Deputy Project Director, DESWSP, Dhaka WASA agreed that if he could produce the proper documents of land purchase or sale in the concerned *Mouzas* at the cutoff date before serving notice under section-3 will be taken into consideration by the committee members of PVAC, and the time validity for submission of papers will be enforced up to the next meeting.

Mr. Abdur Rahman, Member, Bishnondi Union Parishad, Arai hazar also said in the meeting that the valuation of acquired Nall land in Shomvupura *Mouza* is lower compare to the current market value. He requests to fix the rate up to Tk. one lac/per decimal for Nall land of Shomvupura *Mouza*.

In relation to the statement made by Abdur Rahman, Dr. Rafeza Akter said that in the 1st PVAC meeting held on 23.07.2017 Mr. Hasen, Member of Bishnondi Union Parishad of Arai hazar raised this claim and he was advised to produce necessary documents in regards to land purchase or sale in the *Mouza* before serving the notice under section-3, but he failed to submit it during the specific time.

Mr. Abdur Rahman also requested to fix-up the land value of Shomvupura *Mouza* as per the rate of Tetia *Mouza*. He said that both of the *mouza*'s rate will be same. However, he has no strong evidence against his request the Chairperson and other members of the committee finally recommended the rate at Tk. 60000.00 per decimal for approval. Which was proposed in the 1st PVAC meeting held on 23.07.2017.

The compensation assessment of affected fruit and timber trees by the Forest Department of current year, so, in this regard, the current market value rate as provided by the Forest Department was recommended by PVAC structure rate provided by the PWD and crops rate by DAE was also approved in this meeting.

The following decisions have been recommended based on opinion of the committee:

1. According to the matrix of current market value of the acquired land in section-1 (2 *Mouzas*, Shomvupura and Tetia) has been approved, by the committee.
2. The current price of 7 *Mouzas* was approved. *Mouza* Land Price of Sreepoti and SreepotirChak were solved.
3. According to the matrix of current market value of fruit and timber trees have been approved by the committee for all *mouzas*.

Having no any other agenda for discussion the chair concluded the meeting with thanks to the Participants.

Nurunnahar Area Manager (Resettlement) Araihazar, Narayanganj Member Secretary PVAC	Jahurul Islam Sub-Divisional Engineer (SDE) PWD, Narayanganj, Member PVAC	Dr. RafezaAkter National Resettlement Expert MDSC, DESWSP, DWASA Member PVAC	Md RabiulHaque Chowdhury Officer In-Charge Social Forestry and Nursery Forest Department, Narayanganj Member PVAC
Shovon Kumar Dhar District Training Officer Department of Agriculture Extension, Narayanganj Member PVAC	Najimuddin Chowdhury, Chairman, Uchitpura Union Parishad, Araihazar Member PVAC	Md. Tofazzal Hossen Safe Guard Officer (Social/Gender) DESWSP, DWASA Member PVAC	Md. Mizanur Rahman Executive Engineer, DESWSP Dhaka WASA
Mr. Abdur Rahman, Local Elite and Member, Bishnandi Union Parishad,			Bahrul Islam Superintending Engineer, Deputy Project Director, DESWSP, Dhaka WASA. Chairperson of the Meeting

**Under Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
(MLGRDC), WASA**

Committee formed under Memo # 46.085.014.0100.006.2013 (part-2) 888 date: 25-10-2018
PVAC Meeting Minutes (4th Meeting)

Date: 25 October 2018

Venue: WASA Bhaban, 9th floor, Kazi nazrul Islam Avenue, Kaqran Bazar, Dhaka

Agenda:-

- a. Determining *mouza* wise land price based on current market value;
- b. Determining price of structures, crops, trees and fish based on current market value;
- c. Verifying affected persons and attestation of different papers in support of additional payment.

Name and designation of the participants:

1. Bahrul Islam, Superintending Engineer and DPD, Convener of the Committee;
2. Tofazzel Hossain, Safeguard Officer (Social and Gender), DESWSP, Dhaka WASA, PVAC Committee Member;
3. Jahurul Islam Sub-Divisional Engineer, PWD, Narayanganj, PVAC Committee Member;
4. Md Rabiul Haque Chowdhury, In-charge, Social Forestry & Nursery, Narayanganj, PVAC Committee Member;
5. Shvon Kumar Dhar, District Training Officer, Agriculture Extension Department, Narayanganj and PVAC Committee Member;
6. Md. Nazimuddin Chowdhury, Chairman, Uchitpura Union Parishad, Araihasar, Narayanganj, PVAC Committee Member;
7. Md. Serajul Islam Bhuiyan, Chairman, Bishnandi Union Parishad, Araihasar, Narayanganj, PVAC Committee Member;
8. Md. Amanullah, Chairman, Mahamudpur Union Parishad, Araihasar, Narayanganj, PVAC Committee Member;
9. Md. Ali Hossain Bhuiyan, Chairman, Haizadi Union Parishad, Araihasar, Narayanganj, PVAC Committee Member;
10. Md. Lak Miah, Chairman, Brahamondi Union Parishad, Araihasar, Narayanganj, PVAC Committee Member;
11. Md. Saidul Islam, Chairman (In-charge), Khak kanda Union Parishad, Araihasar, Narayanganj, PVAC Committee Member;
12. Md. Jashimuddin, Rupganj, Narayanganj, Representative from affected persons;
13. Md. Hasan Ali, Araihasar Narayanganj, Representative from affected persons;
14. Dr. Rafeza Akter, National Resettlement Expert, MDSC, PVAC Committee Member;
15. Nurunahar, Area Manager (DORP), Araihasar, Member Secretary of the Committee;
16. Md. Ikbal Hossain, Area Manager (DORP), Rupganj, Member Secretary of the Committee.

Meeting Welcome Speech:

Convener of the committee Mr. Bahrul Islam, Superintending Engineer and Deputy Project Director, DESWSP, Dhaka WASA commence the meeting with greetings to all participants. Honorable Project Director was present in the meeting, so, he requested him to conduct the meeting. Mr. Mahmudul Islam, Superintending Engineer and Project Director, DESWSP, Dhaka WASA presided over the meeting. He expressed thanks to all participants and requested everyone to introduce themselves.

Introduction Session:

The participants introduced themselves. After introductions the Chairperson said that all are aware that the Govt. of Bangladesh and Dhaka WASA are going to implement a mega project named DESWSP. He said that through the project raw water will be extracted from the river Meghna at Bishnondi point of Araihasar Upazila and will be delivered to the proposed Water Treatment Plant at Gandharbpur in Rupganj Upazila of Narayanganj district. The treated water will then be supplied to the Dhaka city dwellers through distribution line. In the project total 36 km (approximate) long pipe line will be constructed.

He said that for implementation of the project, 131.52 & 60.5525 acres of land are needed to be acquired at Araihasar and Rupganj Upazila respectively of Narayanganj district, Deputy Commissioner will pay the compensation for acquired land, structure, trees, crops and fishes according to Immovable Property Acquisition & Requisition Ordinance 1982.

Agenda wise Discussion and Decisions:

The PD based discussions focusing on 3 major matters for the meeting agenda:

a. Determining mouza wise land price based on current market value: The PD said that today it will be reviewed the current market value of acquired land from 26 *mouza* of the project for Araihasar only. It is to be mentioned here that for smooth operation of the resettlement activities of *Araihasar Upazila* has been divided into two sections. He said that in the previous 3 PVAC meetings *mouza* wise land price has been elaborately discussed, evaluated and verified of the current market price of the land and necessary amendment has been taken by the committee. The PD proposed to the committee to keep the rate as it is, as the rate was fairly determined.

b. Determining price of structures, crops, trees and fish based on current market value: The PD reiterated that in the previous 3 PVAC meetings dated 23 July 2017, 03 August 2017 and 16 August 2017 respectively the price of structures, crops, trees and fishes were determined by analysing and evaluating the rate provided by PWD for structures, rate of Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM) for crops, rate provided by Forest (DoF) for trees and rate collected from Department of fisheries (DoF) for fishes and current market value collected by INGO were analysed there. The current market rates were physically checked by the PVAC committee members and did find consistent with the rate collected by INGO and provided by different Departments for Araihasar Upazila and WTP section of Rupganj. The PD requested them to give their opinion whether those should be kept or not. All members were agreed to keep the rate that accepted before.

c. Verifying APs and attestation of different papers in support of additional payment: In preparation of Affected Person file several papers are required for the file. Amongst others the following papers are needed to be attested from Local Elite/Union Parishad/Pauroshava Chairman and or DC office.

Affected Persons Identity (ID) Card attestation: Attestation signature on ID card to be taken from Local Elite/Union Parishad/Pauroshava Chairman by arranging a meeting with them.

Attestation of National Identity Card: For identification of the person attestation on photocopy of national ID to be taken from local elite/Union Parishad member or Pauroshava Councilor.

Getting attestation of Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) Papers photocopy by DC office: The Land Acquisition Officer spontaneously agreed to get signed on photocopy of CCL by the assigned officer of DC office.

The committee members discussed on current market value of land for 26 *Mouza* of Araihasar along with price of other loss assets and recommended for approval by the consent of all members. The matrix of recommended land, structures, crops, trees and fish stock, market value can be found in attached along with previous PVAC meeting minutes.

Accepted decisions as per recommendation and opinion of the committee:

1. The matrix of current market value of acquired land in 26 *Mouza* is approved by the committee.
2. The matrix of current market value of structures, crops, trees and fish stocks are approved by the committee.
3. In regard to verifying affected persons and attestation signature of different papers in support of additional payment such as attestation signature on ID card to be taken from UP or Pauroshava Chairman by arranging another meeting shortly were approved by the committee.

Having no other matter for discussion the Chairperson declared the meeting ended with thanks to all participants.

Nurunnahar
Area Manager
(Resettlement)
Narayanganj
Member Secretary
PVAC

Md. Ikbal Hossain
Area Manager
(Resettlement)
Araihasar,
Narayanganj
Member Secretary
PVAC

Md. Jashhimuddin
Representative of
Affected Persons
Rupganj,
Narayanganj

Md RabiulHaque
Chowdhury
Officer In-Charge
Social Forestry and
Nursery
Forest Department,
Narayanganj
Member PVAC

Shovon Kumar Dhar
District Training Officer
Department of
Agriculture Extension,
Narayanganj
Member PVAC

Jahurul Islam Sub-
Divisional Engineer,
PWD, Narayanganj,
PVAC Committee
Member

Md. Nazimuddin
Chowdhury, Chairman,
Uchitpura Union
Parishad, Araihasar,
Narayanganj,
PVAC Committee
Member

Md. Serajul Islam
Bhuiyan, Chairman,
Bishnandi Union
Parishad, Araihasar,
Narayanganj,
PVAC Committee
Member

Md. Amanullah,
Chairman,
Mahamudpur Union
Parishad, Araihasar,
Narayanganj,
PVAC Committee
Member

Md. Ali Hossain
Bhuiyan, Chairman,
Haizadi Union
Parishad, Araihasar,
Narayanganj,
PVAC Committee
Member

Md. Lak Miah,
Chairman,
Brahamondi Union
Parishad, Araihasar,
Narayanganj,
PVAC Committee
Member

Md. Saidul Islam,
Chairman (In-charge),
Khak kanda Union
Parishad, Araihasar,
Narayanganj,
PVAC Committee
Member

Tofazzel Hossain,
Safeguard Officer
(Social and
Gender), DESWSP,
Dhaka WASA,
PVAC Committee
Member

Dr. Rafeza Akter,
National Resettlement
Expert, MDSC, PVAC
Committee Member

Md. Hasan Ali,
Araihasar
Narayanganj,
Representative from
affected persons

Sarwat Mehzabin
Land Acquisition
Officer
Narayanganj, PVAC
Committee Member

Bahrul Islam
Superintending
Engineer,
Deputy Project
Director,
DESWSP, Dhaka
WASA. Chairperson of
the Meeting

ANNEX 13: DETAILS OF CURRENT MARKET VALUE ASSESSMENT**Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project**

Dhaka WASA

Assessment of Land Market value by Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC)

LA-Case No-03/2015-16

Upazila: Araihasar, District: Narayanganj

SI .	Name of <i>Mouza</i>	Type of Land	Current Market Value (Per Decimal)	<i>Mouzawise</i> Compensation	Compensation Paid by DC (With 50% premium)	Difference Value	PVAC Recommended Price
				(Per Decimal)		(Per Decimal)	
1	Shomvupura	<i>Nall</i>	60,000.00	34779	52168.50	7831.50	60,000.00
		<i>Chala</i>	70,500.00	43474	65211.00	5289.00	70,500.00
		<i>River Bank</i>	13,042.50	8695	13042.50	0	13042.5
2	Tetia	<i>Nall</i>	107,635.50	71757	107635.50	0	107635.5
		<i>River Bank</i>	20,206.50	13471	20206.50	0	20206.5

NB: *Nall* means low land. *Chala* means comparatively high land.

NB: Compensation paid by DC or DWASA but top-up must be followed as per entitlement matrix of Resettlement Plan:

Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project

Dhaka WASA

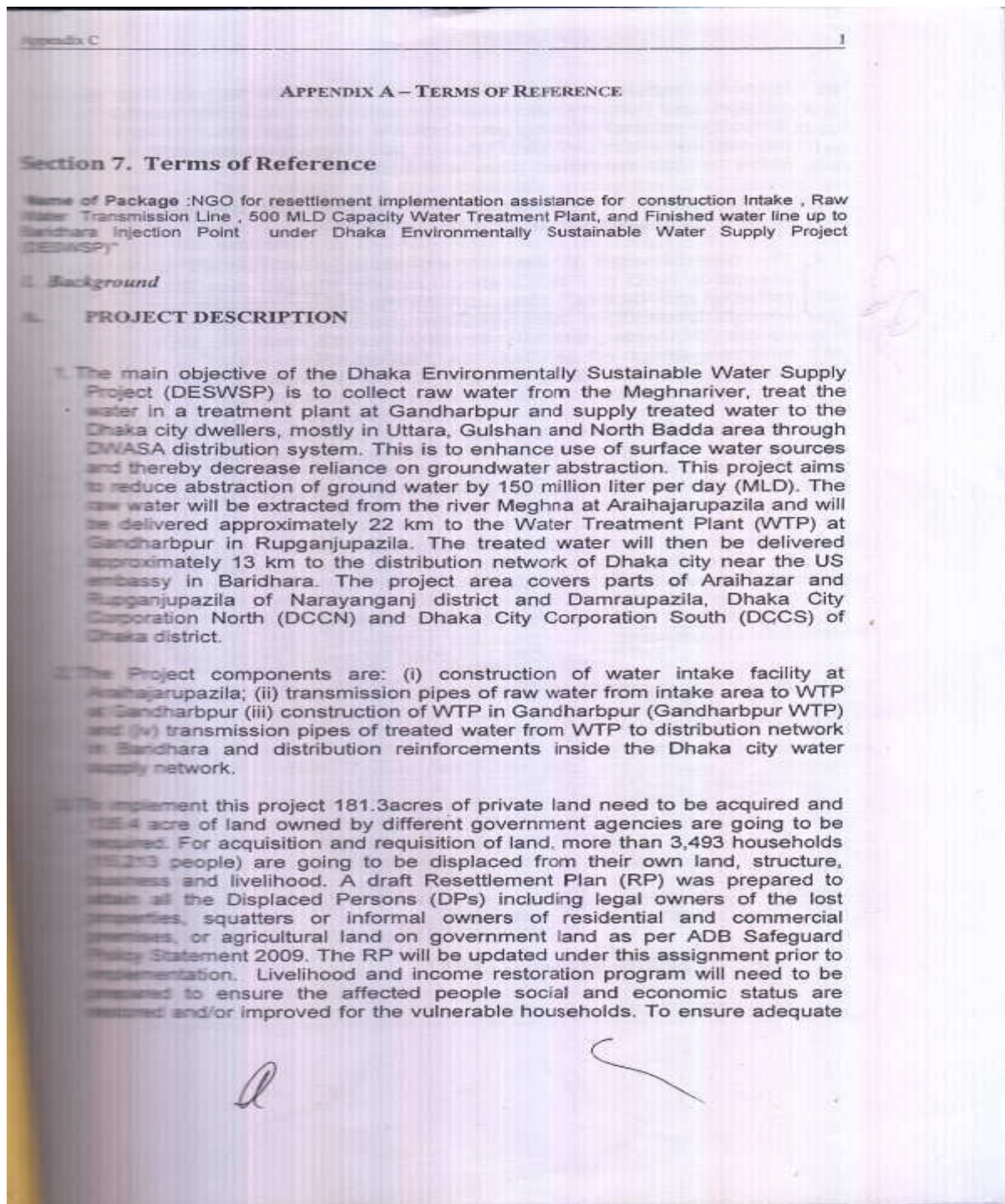
Assessment of Fruit Bearing & Timber Trees Market value by Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC)

Mouza: Shomvupura & Tetia, Upazila: Arahazar District: Narayanganj

Sl .	Name of Trees	Size	Unit	Compensation Assessment By Forest Dept.	Current Market value	Price Recommended By PVAC	Remarks
1	Mango	Small	01	500.00	500.00	500.00	
2	Koroi	Medium	01	600.00	600.00	600.00	
3	AkashMoni	Small	01	800.00	800.00	800.00	

Source: Assessed and Prepared as per Forest Department rate 2015-16

ANNEX14: 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	1882	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/348APs

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. RF
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 reviewrecord 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 Consultant team in preparing the semiannual social safeguards monitoring reports. 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.



**ANNEX15: MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND
COOPERATIVES GAZETTE NOTIFICATION**

Approval Order of Committees from MLGRDC

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

তারিখঃ 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 grievances 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 assistance, relocation, and other supports. Grievances will be redressed within 30 days from the date of lodging the complaint. 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 is needed, a plan of relocation will be required, the GRCs will facilitate resolution of complaints regarding reclassification 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 rights to be resolved by the judiciary system will not be resolved in GRCs. GRC will resolve all complaints, grievances related to compensation notified by affected persons.
8. The decisions of the GRC should be finally be resolved 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 disclosure, reasons for any delay in payment or other related matters.
11. In cases 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 কামরুজ্জামান সেলিম)
 উপসচিব
 ফোন : ৯৫৪০৩৭০
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স্বাক্ষরিতব্য কর্মসূচীসমূহ

সামান্য কর্মসূচী, কর্মসূচী

কর্মসূচীসমূহ (সেবার অবশ্যিক ও অসম্পূর্ণ)

- ১। স্থানীয় সরকার (সিডি), স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ।
- ২। স্থানীয় সরকারের একমুখী সচিব, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ।
- ৩। জাতীয় পরিষদসমূহ, District Administrationally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DASWSP), সচিব কার্যালয়।
- ৪। স্থানীয় সরকার (সিডি), স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ (অসম্পূর্ণ আওতাধীন প্রকল্পসমূহের কর্মসূচীসমূহ)।

ANNEX 16: OUTLINE OF SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MONITORING REPORT

1. 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 safeguards impacts (IR and IP). A safeguard monitoring report may include the following elements:

A. Executive Summary

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

B. Background of the Report and Project Description

3. 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, 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

4. 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

5. 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

6. 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)

7. This section described the implementation of project GRM as design in the approved RP/IPP. This includes evaluations of its effectiveness, procedures, complaints receive, timeliness to resolve issues/ complaints and resources provided to solve the complaints. Special attentions should be given if there are complaints received from the affected people or communities.

G. Institutional Arrangement

8. 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

9. 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 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 corrective action plan.

I. Follow up Actions, Recommendation and Disclosure

10. This section describes recommendations and further actions or items to focus on for the remaining monitoring period. It also includes lesson 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 persons 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