

Resettlement Plan

Document Stage: Updated
Project Number: 42173-013
May 2018

BAN: Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project – District Metering Area (DMA) 616 under ICB 2.7

Prepared by Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority on behalf of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and Cooperatives, Government of Bangladesh for the Asian Development Bank.

This updated resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the "terms of use" section of this website.

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**Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA)
Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP)
Resettlement Intervention in the area of ICB-2.7**

Revised Resettlement Plan of DMA-616

May 2018

Submitted to:

**Project Director
Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP)
Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
8th Floor, WASA Bhaban, 98 Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue
Kawran Bazar C/A, Dhaka.**

Submitted by:



SAMAHAR

(A Multidisciplinary Research & Development Organization)

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SAMAHAR
A Multidisciplinary Research & Development Organization

Memo: Samahar/RAPICB-02.7/2018-18

Date: 31/05/2018

To

The Superintendent Engineer & Project Director
Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project
Dhaka water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA)
WASA Bhaban (8th Floor), 98 Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue
Kawran Bazar C/A, Dhaka

Sub: **Submission of Resettlement Plan (RP) of DMA – 616 at MODs Zone 6.**

Dear Sir,

Greetings from SAMAHAR!

This is for your kind information that the NGO, SAMAHAR is going to submit Resettlement Plan of DMA – 616 in ICB02.7 at MODs Zone 6. The Resettlement NGO is performing its project activities as per the instruction and guidance of MSC & PMU. SAMAHAR has performed submission of 15 RP's earlier and now going to submit the 16 (Sixteenth) RP to the Project Authority. That is one of the major responsibilities of the Resettlement NGO. SAMAHAR executes its assignment with close coordination of PMU, MSC and RPL-FSL-CRFG JV by following the instructions and guidelines of the above Authorities.

Please feel free to ask us any issue regarding RP. Any suggestion, recommendation and query regarding RP will be highly appreciated.

We expect to get your favor and continued cooperation.

Sincerely Yours

Md. Moktarul Alam
Team Leader ICB-02.7
SAMAHAR

CC: Office Copy

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
ARIPO	-	Acquisition & Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance
DMA	-	District Meter Area
EMP	-	Environmental Management Plan
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRP	-	Grievance Redress Procedure
JVC	-	Joint Advisory Committee
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
PVAC	-	Property Valuation Assessment Committee
MSC	-	Management Supervision Consultant
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
SIU	-	Safeguard Implementation Unit

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background: The ongoing Dhaka Water Supply Sector Development Project (DWSSDP) covers approximately 80% of the area and 70% of the population of Dhaka City and is jointly financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of Bangladesh. The aim of the Project is to improve the water supply network of Dhaka City by dividing the networking to approximately 100 District Metering Areas (DMAs); rehabilitation or replacement, of waterlines between 75 and 450 mm diameter; and replacement of approximately 175,000 connections serving more than 8 million people. The contract package no. ICB 2.7 of distribution network rehabilitation is prepared as part of a new project titled - Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP), implemented similarly as contracts under DWSSDP.

Project Investments: This Resettlement Plan is prepared for rehabilitation of distribution networks in district metering areas (DMA-616) as covered by Package No. ICB-02.7. The Package No ICB 2.7 is expected to have the following benefits: (i) rehabilitation of distribution network which will result in substantial reduction by water losses in the project area; and (ii) proper accounting for use of water and system losses by installation of metered connections.

Implementation Arrangements: Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA) are both the Executing Agency and the Implementing Agency for the project. A Project management unit (PMU) has been established in the implementing agency. The PMU would be assisted by the Management and Supervision Consultants (MSC) for Distribution Network Improvement. The Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP) appointed SAMAHAR an NGO for conducting services related to the dissemination of information in the Project Implementation Area, mitigation initiatives for the potential interruptions and the implementation of resettlement issues under guidance of the Management and Supervision Consultants (MSC) in the pre-construction and proofing period of the Project in the area of ICB-02.7 under Zone 06 including 16 DMAs. Resettlement Awareness Team (RAT) of SAMAHAR has completed the road measurement survey and joint verification survey of the area of DMA-616. In this DMA we have also determined all of the major and minor roads.

This Resettlement Plan is prepared based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and Government of Bangladesh laws also considered detailed designs.

Scope of land acquisition and resettlement package No. ICB 2.7: There is no land acquisition under the proposed package. The main resettlement impact is the potential temporary income loss of small shops and other businesses if the presence of trenches, excavated soil, and machinery make access difficult for customers. The Resettlement Plan is prepared in preparation of any potential temporary loss of income or livelihood during construction.

Categorization: The subproject is classified as Category A in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS). ADB's SPS covers only temporary relocation. In DESWSP, the impact is limited to temporary loss of income to vendors and hawkers in the project areas during civil works.

Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation: The Resettlement Plan (in local language) has discussed with stakeholders and the document has been disclosed. The Resettlement Plan provides a strategy for continued consultation at different stages of Resettlement Plan implementation.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: DWASA has its own Grievance Redress Procedure (GRP) which operates to address any dissatisfaction and complaints by residents and affected persons regarding its activities. Multi layers grievance redress mechanism has been applied for this project. First layer would resolve complaint, at field level through negotiations' with community leaders and representatives of affected persons. If a case cannot be resolved at this level, the complaint will be submitted to a grievance Resolution Committee (GRC) led by the PMU Director with two other members. The GRC will decide within 14 days of receiving a complaint (verbally or in writing) from an affected person or his representative. There will also be an appeals procedure where, if a person dissatisfied with the ruling of the GRC, he/she or his/her representative may attend their next meeting to re-present the case. The Committee will then Re-consider the case in private, after which their decision is final. The complainant is free to approach the court of law at any time during the entire process.

Entitlements, assistance and benefits: The entitlement matrix prepared for DESWSP provides for compensation of all potential losses including potential income losses at replacement cost and also recognizes non-titleholders (encroachers and squatters) as APs.

Income restoration and rehabilitation: Affected persons have been provided 60 days advance notice to ensure none or minimal disruption, compensation in livelihood, followed by a reminder 7 days in advance and again 24 hours in advance of execution of works. Construction activities should result in unavoidable livelihood/income disruption, compensation for the lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption will be provided based on the entitlement matrix and survey results. Compensation and assistance to APs must be made prior to displacement.

Resettlement budget and financial plan: The resettlement cost for package No. ICB2.7 is estimated at \$1,595 which will be met from counterpart (government) funds

Monitoring and reporting: The Resettlement Expert in MSC submits monthly monitoring reports in the agreed format to the PMU. The PMU submits semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB. Resettlement Plan implementation has been closely monitored to provide the DWASA PMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring reports are disclosed on the ADB website.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. The ongoing Dhaka Water Supply Sector Development Project (DWSSDP) covers approximately 80% of the area and 70% of the population of Dhaka City and is jointly financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the government of Bangladesh. The aim of the Project is to improve the water supply network of Dhaka City by dividing the network into approximately 100 District Meter Area's (DMAs) rehabilitation or replacement of water lines between 75 and 450 mm diameter; and replacement of approximately 175,000 connections serving more than 8 million people. The project for package No. ICB2.7 is prepared as part of a new project titled- Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP), implemented similarly as contracts under SWSSDP.

2. There is no land acquisition under the proposed package. The main resettlement impact is the potential temporary economic impact to shops and other businesses if the presence of trenches, excavated soil, and machinery make access difficult for customers. Initial designs indicate that the only areas where the project is expected to cause resettlement impacts is in 25% of the roads (equivalent to 94 km out of 376 km) in which pipes will be installed using open-cut method. Impacts will be further avoided as trenches will be small and located mainly near the center of roads and access planks will be provided. However, the Resettlement Plan will be updated if any temporary loss of income or livelihood is assessed.

3. Issues of involuntary resettlement will be addressed according to national legislation (Government of Bangladesh Acquisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982), and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009, and DWASA Policy (Resettlement Policy Framework, 2013). A Resettlement Framework was developed for DESWSP to provide the mechanism through which the Executing Agency will prepare Resettlement Plans for each Hydraulic area in the detailed design stage.

4. This Resettlement Plan is prepared for DMA-616 under ICB package No.2.7 based on detailed design prepared by the Monitoring and Supervision Consultants and will be updated based on detailed design during implementation. ADB and DWASA management will review and clear the revised Resettlement Plan during detailed design and prior to commencement of works.

B. Proposed Component (Package No. ICB 2.7)

5. The major components of this package involving civil works, which include (i) rehabilitation and extension of distribution network in 16 District Metering Areas (DMA's) DMA 601 to 616 for 376 kilometers (Km); (ii) replacement of all fittings of all production tube wells; (iii) service connections including installations of meter chamber, domestic meters and floating valve and (iv) installation of valves and bulk meters and loggers etc. For efficient and effective execution, the package will be implemented through a design build contract i, e the civil works contractors will also prepare the detailed design.

6. Under DMA 616, there are 24.89 km of distribution network to be rehabilitated. The fittings replacement is as follows: 47 Gate Valve, 13 Dead End, 4 Air Release Valve, and 4 Wash out.

C. Objectives of Resettlement Plan

7. This Resettlement Plan is the mechanism through which compensation and other assistance is delivered, and provides a time-bound action plan with a budget, setting out the resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation, and is consistent with the resettlement framework for the investment project and ADB's SPS, 2009. This Resettlement Plan is prepared in accordance with ADB SPS requirements for category A projects and to meet the following objectives:

- (i) to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts as a result of identified project components, and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the Resettlement Plan;
- (ii) to present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area, identify social impacts, including impacts on the poor and vulnerable, and the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, poor and vulnerable;
- (iii) to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components;
- (iv) to describe the process undertaken during project design to engage stakeholders and the planned information disclosure measures and the process for carrying out consultation with affected people and facilitating their participation during project implementation;
- (v) to define entitlements of affected persons, and assistance and benefits available under the project;
- (vi) to present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for resettlement implementation; and
- (vii) to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement plan implementation

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition and Resettlement

8. There is no land acquisition in DMA-616 under package ICB 02.7.

9. The nature and extent of resettlement impacts were assessed by conducting a reconnaissance survey followed by business survey where impacts were identified in the service area of DMA-616. The survey assessed the following:

- i. Numbers, types and ownership of affected shops and other business;
- ii. Average business incomes, rent paid by tenants, and numbers of employees;
- iii. Numbers and types of affected hawkers, average income and any rent paid;
- iv. Numbers and types of affected structures (including common property resources) and replacement costs; and

- v. Any other resettlement impacts.

B. Indigenous Peoples

10. The survey data shows that none of the identified affected persons belong to indigenous peoples groups. Census surveys did not reveal the presence of Indigenous Peoples in the DMA, which is in Dhaka city and is completely urban.

C. Identification of Affected Persons

11. Affected Persons are entitled to receive compensations for their temporary business and income losses due to project implementation. Based on the census surveys, the list of affected persons has been finalized and a total of five persons are identified as affected persons. Resettlement Awareness Team of SAMAHAR has surveyed all the roads and sub-roads and found five potential affected vendors and has prepared the identity cards of affected persons.

D. Compensation for Affected Persons

12. A total of five temporarily affected persons (vendors/hawkers) are identified, who are entitled for compensation. As per detailed survey report, a list of the five temporarily-affected persons is prepared, and their business loss or income loss assessed. Compensation was assessed on the basis of their reported daily average profit and the compensation is proposed for five days, which is the expected period of disruption. An amount of Tk20,900.00 is proposed as compensation at replacement cost against their day's average profit or income (Details are attached in Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan). Additional compensation due to vulnerable households as per the agreed entitlement matrix is added to the resettlement budget.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

13. The DMA 616 is located in the main Dhaka City area. Though it is an urban residential area, yet there are less poor people living in the area and there are huge restrictions to establishment of informal businesses. There are several vendors / hawkers but only those who are likely to be affected during pipe lying, are considered. Through reconnaissance survey, road measurement and joint verification survey, five vendors/hawkers were identified as affected persons who will be losing their income for five days (5) during physical work of pipe installation for the piped water supply system. The Resettlement NGO conducted a study on socio-economic profile of temporarily affected persons and found seven types of affected businesses. The full socio-economic profile of temporary affected persons is shown in Appendix-2.

Table 1: Demographic Profile of Affected Person

Age	Male	Female	Total
20-29	1 (20%)	0%	1 (20%)
30-39	1 (20%)	0%	1 (20%)
40-49	2(40%)	0%	2(40%)
50-59	1 (20%)	0%	1 (20%)
Total	5(100%)	0%	5(100%)

Source: Socio-economic Survey

Table 2: Distribution of Affected Person by Religion

Religion	No.	%
Muslim	5	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey

Table 3: Distribution of Affected Person by Type of Business

Type of business	No.	%
Tea Stall	02	40
Food	02	40
Betel Leaf & Cigarette	01	20
Total	05	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey

Table 4: Distribution of Affected Person by Year of Operation

Years Of Operation	No	%
<1-5	03	60
6-10	01	20
11-15	01	20

Source: Socio-economic Survey

Table 5: Distribution of Affected Person by Average Profit

Average Profit	No	%
500-999	05	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey

Table 6 Distribution of Affected Person by Vulnerability

Whether Vulnerable	No.	%
No	5	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

14. To ensure awareness and gain support from the local community for project interventions, very intensive awareness campaigns were conducted targeting different sections of the population.

A. Public Consultation Conducted

15. The cut-off date was openly declared at the project affected location. The cut-off date is 30 April 2018. The following methodologies are being used for carrying out public information campaign and consultations:

- (i) Walk-through informal group consultations were held in the project area;

- (ii) The local communities were informed through public consultation on project interventions, including its benefits;
- (iii) Various forms of informal public consultations (consultation through adhoc discussion-site) have been used to discuss the project activities.
- (iv) A Project Information Disclosure Meeting has been conducted

B. Future Consultation and Disclosure

16. The following initiatives are planned for future public consultation and information disclosure:

- a. The Resettlement Plan and other relevant documents will be made available at public locations in the city and posted on the DWASA and ADB websites. The consultation process will be continued and expanded during the project implementation through a nongovernment organization (NGO), to ensure stakeholders participate fully in project execution, as well as to implement comprehensive information, education and communication plan.
- b. The public consultation and disclosure program with all interested and affected persons will remain a continuous process throughout the project implementation, and shall include the following:
 - (i) Consultations during construction phase: Public consultations and small-scale meetings with affected communities will be conducted to discuss project activities and construction works and schedule to reduce disturbance and other impacts and various social issues that may occur when construction started the Resettlement Plan will be disclosed to affected the person.
 - (ii) Project disclosure: (a) Public information campaigns (leaflet distribution to the communities) to the wider city population and prepare them for disruptions they may experience once construction is underway (b) public disclosure meetings at key project stages to inform the public of progress and future plans and to provide copies of summary documents in local language (c) formal disclosure of project progress reports and documents in the project websites in local language.
- c. For the benefit of the community, the Resettlement Plan will be translated in the local language and made available at (i) DWASA office, (ii) area offices, and (iii) contractor's campsites. It will be ensured that hard copies of Resettlement Plan are kept at places which are conveniently accessible to citizens, as a means to disclose the document and at the same time creating wider public awareness.

C. Involvement of NGO, CBOs and Women's Organizations

17. The NGO (SAMAHAR), Community Based Organizations (CBOs) representing women at different levels are actively involved in the project interventions in particular the resettlement activities. The role of the NGO in this respect is explained below:

- (i) Organize and implement consultation and disclosure activities described above,

- and the various awareness raising campaigns;
- (ii) Distribute leaflets and other education materials among the city dwellers;
 - (iii) Implementing Resettlement Plans in each hydraulic zone and distributing entitlements;
 - (iv) Organize training for DWASA staff (including Environment and Resettlement Cells and affected communities);
 - (v) Assist PMU and PIUs with other technical tasks for example conducting some of the resident surveys for the Environmental Management Plan, where an established relationship with the communities is essential; and
 - (vi) Ensuring views of women and vulnerable groups are equally represented in project committees and other decision-making bodies.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

18. Following ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 established time bound grievance committees together with procedures at three levels to address or resolve unusual incidences occurs during implementation of the project activities. The solution of incidences would be based on the complaints raised from affected persons and community people. In case of any un settle dispute, GRC through submission of formal reference from DWASA will resolve the problem.

19. **Formation of GRC.** Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) constituted comprising of a panel of five members; 1st is DWASA representative, 2nd NGO representative; 3rd MSC representative 4th DWASA Representative and the other one is also from DWASA Safeguard Officer (Social & Gender) as member Secretary.

20. The GRC of DMA 616 under ICB Package 02.7 of MODs Zone 6 is as below:

Table 7: GRC Composition

S.I	Name	Designation at GRC	Institution	Designation
1	Executive Engineer, DESWSP	Convener	DWASA	EE, DESWSP
2	Md. Moktarul Alam	Member	NGO, SAMAHAR	Team Leader
3	Resettlement and Awareness Expert	Member	Consultant (MSC)	Resettlement and Awareness Expert
4	Assistant Engineer	Member	DESWSP DWASA	AE DESWSP
5	Safeguard officer (Social and Gender)	Member Secretary	DESWSP DWASA	Safeguard Officer (S&G) DESWSP

Procedures of resolving grievances

Step 1

In case of any grievances, the complainant approaches to the NGO field level officials for

clarification, or submits any formal complaints. The NGO will provide clarification to the Displaced Persons and try to resolve the problem at the local level with the involvement of SIU social safeguards officer, If not resolved.

Step 2

The NGO will recommend that affected persons submit their complaints to the GRC. NGO staff assists the Displaced Persons filing the complaints and organizes hearing within 14 days of receiving the complaints.

Step 3

GRC to scrutinize applications determine whether the submitted cases are within their mandate. Cases related to compensation under the ARIPO will be referred to Deputy Commissioner through DWASA SIU for further review and action. GRC invites representatives of affected persons to attend the meetings.

Step 4

If within the GRC mandate and not related to compensation under ARIPO, GRC will hold session with aggrieved affected persons, minutes recorded. If resolved, the project director approves. If not resolved;

Step 5

The Displaced Person may accept GRC decision; if not, he/she may file a case in the court of law for further appeal.

Step 6

The GRC minutes, approved by the project director will be received at the conveners' office. The approved verdict is communicated to the complainant affected person in writing.

21. Affected persons will be able to submit their grievance/complaint about any aspects of resettlement plan implementation and compensation. Grievances can be shared with DWASA verbally or in written form, but in case of verbal form, the NGO representatives in the GRC will write it down at the first instance during the meeting at no cost to affected persons. The affected person will sign and formally submit the written report to the GRCs at the office of the NGO by assisting DWASA in implementing the Resettlement Plan. Any affected person can also take their case to the court following the country legal system at any stage without going through the project GRM if they wish to do so.

22. The GRCs has been activated with power to resolve resettlement and compensation issues not to be addressed under legal suit in the courts. The GRCs is ready to receive grievance cases from the affected persons through the resettlement awareness NGO (SAMAHAR). The NGO will assist the affected persons in lodging their resettlement complaints in a proper format acceptable to the GRCs after they get ID cards from DWASA or are informed about their entitlements and losses.

The appeal procedure and conflict resolution:

(i) All complaints from the affected persons will be received at the field office of the resettlement awareness NGO (SAMAHAR), the member secretary of the GRCs, with a copy for

the concerned City Corporation Ward Commissioner's representatives.

(ii) The representative of the NGO (SAMAHAR) in the GRCs, upon receipt of complaints, will inform the convener (DWASA representative) of the GRC and convener will organize a hearing session from the complainants in the concerned City Corporation/Word Commissioner office, where the complaint was received.

(iii) The GRC will review the proceedings and pass verdicts to convey to the concerned affected person through the NGO.

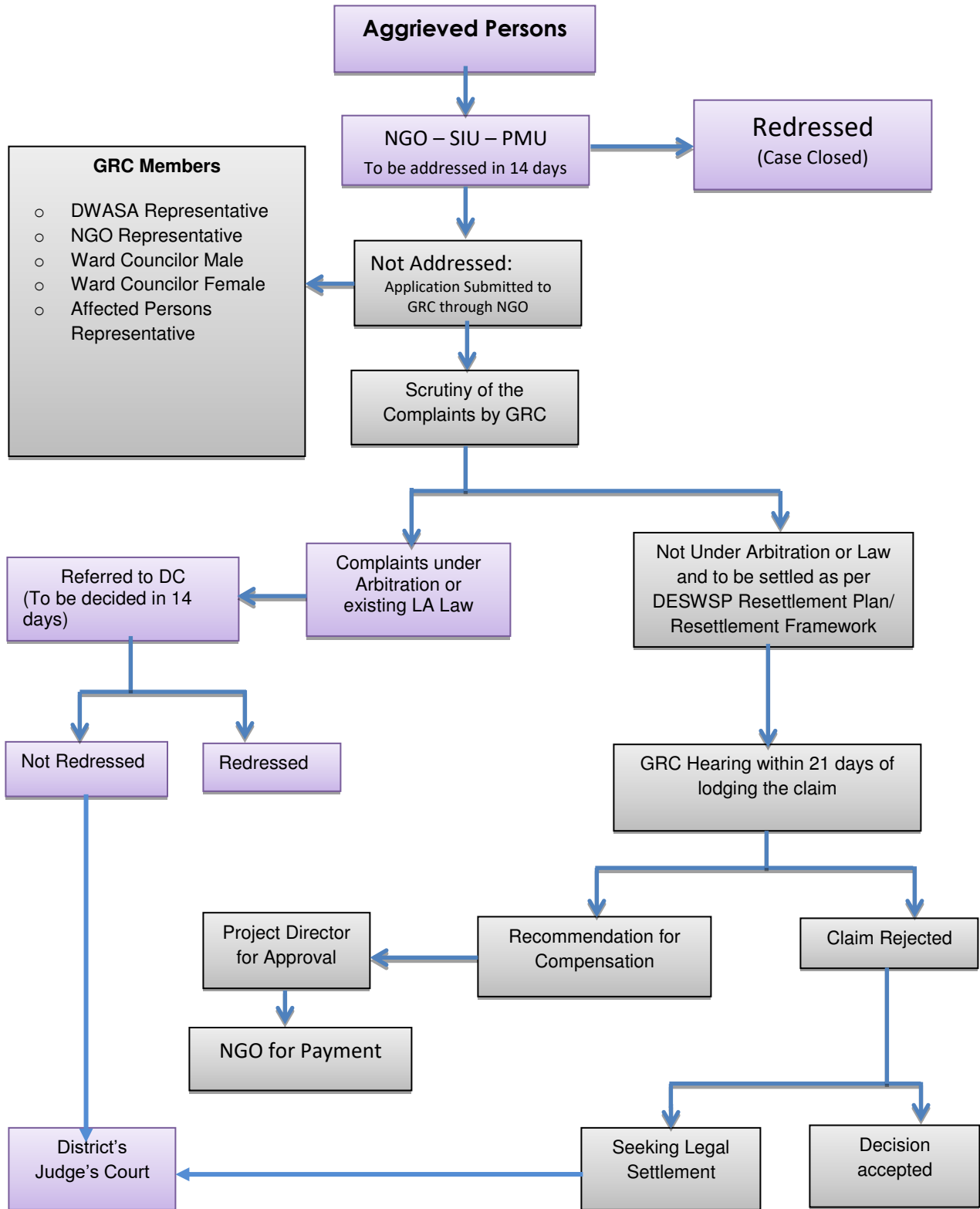
(iv) If there are matters relating to arbitration or compensation under the existing law, the matter will be referred to the DC and the courts. The DC has to make decision within maximum of 14 days.

(v) The GRC will settle the disputes within a maximum of 21 days of receiving the complaints from the affected persons.

(vi) Resolution of the GRCs will be sent to the Project Director for approval, and after approval these will be adopted in the process of resettlement for issuance of ID cards, determination of loss and entitlements, and payment thereof.

23. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person can also use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB Headquarters or the ADB Bangladesh Resident Mission (BRM). The complaint can be submitted in any of the official Languages of ADB's DMCs. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the PID to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

Flow Chart of Grievance Redress Mechanism



VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

24. This Resettlement Plan is prepared based on applicable legal and policy frameworks of the Government, namely the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO), 1982 and its subsequent amendments in 1993 and 1994 (ARIPO) and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. In case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, the ADB policy will prevail.

25. The government's ARIPO policy does not cover project-displaced persons without titles or ownership record, such as informal settler/squatters, occupiers, and informal tenants and leaseholders (without documents) and does not provide for replacement value of the property acquired. The ARIPO has no provision for resettlement assistance for restoration of livelihoods of displaced persons, except for legal compensation for land and structures. Further, in most of the cases, the compensation paid does not constitute market or replacement value of the property acquired. Gaps between national law and ADB's SPS, 2009 were identified and bridging measures included in the entitlement matrix for the project. ADB's SPS 2009 applies 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 draft resettlement plan represents a single, uniform document agreed upon by both the Government of Bangladesh and ADB to ensure compliance with respective rules and policies.

26. The land acquisition law of Bangladesh, the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO), 1982 with subsequent amendments in 1982 and 1994, is followed for acquisition and requisition of properties required for the development project in Bangladesh, which is not consistent with government's commitment to reduce poverty. The land acquisition law of Bangladesh, the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO), 1982 with subsequent amendments in 1982 and 1994, is followed for acquisition and requisition of properties required for the development project in Bangladesh, which is not consistent with government's commitment to reduce poverty.

27. Considering the issues, Bangladesh Parliament passed the 'Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017' raising the compensation against land value by three times, reports UNB. The bill was passed by a voice vote and The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 was enacted in July 2017. The Act annuls the existing 'Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982'.

28. According to the Act, the affected persons will get additional 200 per cent compensation of the present market price of land in case of acquiring it for any government organization, while additional 300 per cent compensation in case of acquiring land for any private organization. The affected persons will also be provided 100 per cent compensation against damages to crops and trees or any other damage. The Act increased the compensation for the affected people as the previous law lacked the provisions of providing rational return to the persons affected by the acquisition.

29. There remain some gaps between the land acquisition law of Bangladesh and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009. The major gaps are mostly related to requirement for (i) consultation and disclosure (ii) livelihood restoration (iii) land based resettlement strategy and relocation assistance; (iv) compensation and assistance to the non-titled people.

Table 8: Gap Analysis Between ADB SPS and Bangladesh Laws

Sl. No.	ADB SPS 2009	ACQUISITION AND REQUISITION OF IMMOVALBE PROPERTY ORDINANCE, 1982	ACQUISITION AND REQUISITION OF IMMOVALBE PROPERTY ACT, 2017	ACTION TAKEN TO BRIDGE GAPS
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible.	Not defined	Not defined	Principle has been considered in the preparation of the Project and is applied during project design and implementation.
2	Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	Not so clearly defined in the ARIPO Sections 3 and 18 exempt the acquisition of property used by the public for religious worship, public or educational institutions, graveyards, and cremation grounds.	Not explicitly stated but Section 20 provides that "save in the case of emergency requirement for the purpose of maintenance of transport or communication system, no property which is bona fide used by the owner thereof as the residence of himself or his family or which is used either for religious worship by the public or as an educational institution or orphanage or as a hospital, public library, graveyard or cremation ground shall be requisitioned."	Resettlement plan defines procedures on how to minimize involuntary resettlement through proper engineering design and adequate consultation with stakeholders.
3	Conducting census of displaced persons and resettlement planning	The ARIPO spells out that upon approval of the request for land by the office of the deputy commissioner, its own staff will conduct the physical inventory of assets and properties found on the land. The inventory form consists of the name of person, area of land, the list of assets affected, and the materials used in the construction of the house. The cut-off date is the date of publication of notice that land is subject to acquisition, and that any alteration or improvement thereon will not be considered for compensation.	Section 4 of the Act provides that whenever it appears that any property in any locality is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, a notice shall be published at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired. Before the publication of such notice, the real nature, condition and infrastructures built therein, crops and trees of the proposed immovable property shall be recorded in video or still picture or any other technology and a report on it shall be prepared accordingly.	The resettlement plan has been prepared based on the data collected through conducting a census, a socioeconomic survey for the displaced persons, and an inventory of losses.

4	Carry out meaningful consultation with displaced persons and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement program.	Section 3 of the ordinance provides that whenever it appears to the deputy commissioner that any property is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, he will publish a notice at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner, stating that the property is proposed for acquisition.	Section 4 of the Act provides that whenever it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that any property in any locality is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, he shall cause a notice to be published at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired.	The resettlement plan for the project has been prepared following a consultation process which involves all stakeholders (affected persons, government department/line agencies, local community, NGORP, etc.), and the consultation will be a continuous process at all stages of the project development such as project formulation, feasibility study, design, implementation, and post-implementation, including the monitoring phase.
5	Establish grievance redress mechanism.	Section 4 allows the occupant of the land to raise objections in writing. These should be filed with the deputy commissioner within 15 days after the publication. The deputy commissioner will then hear the complaints and prepare a report and record of proceedings within 30 days following expiry of the 15-day period given to affected persons to file their objections.	Section 5 provides for a grievance redress mechanism such that any person concerned may file an objection against the acquisition proceeding to the Deputy Commissioner within 15 working days. The Deputy Commissioner shall, speedily hear the objection filed in the presence of the appellant or an agent, after hearing all such objections and after making such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, prepare a report within thirty working days, and in case of a nationally important project within 15 working days, following the expiry of the period specified containing his opinion on the objections. The Deputy Commissioner- (a) if the property exceeds 50 [fifty] standard bighas (or 16.5 acre) of land, submit the record of the proceedings held by him, together with his opinion, for the decision of the Ministry of Land; and (b) if the property does not exceed 50 [fifty] standard bighas (or 16.5 acre) of land, submit the record of the proceedings held by him, together with his opinion, for the decision of the Commissioner: If no objection is raised within the period specified, the Deputy	The resettlement plan has a special provision for grievance procedures, which includes formation of a grievance redress committee, appointment of an arbitrator, and publication of the notice of hearings and the scope of proceedings.

			Commissioner shall, instead of submitting the records of the proceedings to the Divisional Commissioner, make a decision within ten days of the expiry of the aforesaid period, or within such further period but not exceeding thirty days, as the Divisional Commissioner permits on the request of the Deputy Commissioner in writing] and in case of a national important project within 15 days, about the acquisition of the property and such decision of the Deputy Commissioner shall be final.	
6	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons.	The ARIPO does not address the issues related to income loss, livelihood, or loss of the nontitleholders. This only deals with the compensation for loss of land, structures, buildings, crops and trees, etc. for the legal titleholders.	The Act does not address the issues related to income loss, livelihood, or loss of the nontitleholders. It only deals with the compensation for loss of land, structures, buildings, crops and trees, etc. for the legal titleholders.	The resettlement plan for this project keeps the provision for a census survey that will have the data on the loss of income and livelihood, and the same will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix for both physically and economically displaced persons
7	Land-based resettlement strategy	The ARIPO does not address these issues.	The Act does not address these issues.	Though this option may be a difficult proposition, given the lack of government land and the difficulties associated with the acquisition of private lands, the resettlement plan proposes land-for-land compensation as its priority, if feasible. Attempt will be made to find alternate land for the loss of land in case it is available and if it is feasible, looking at the concurrence of host community and land value.
8	All compensation should be based	The ARIPO states that the deputy commissioner	The Act provides that the matters to be considered in determining compensation are the following:	The resettlement plan addresses all these issues

	on the principle of replacement cost.	determines the amount of compensation by considering: (i) the market value of the property based on the average value during the 12 months preceding the publication of notice of acquisition; (ii) the damage to standing crops and trees; (iii) damage by severing such property from the other properties of the person occupying the land; (iv) adverse effects on other properties, immovable or movable, and/or earnings; and (v) the cost of change of place of residence or place of business. The deputy commissioner also awards a sum of 50% on the market value of the property to be acquired.	<p>(a) the market value of the property at the date of publication of the notice with consideration of the average value, to be calculated in the prescribed manner, of the properties of similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity during the twelve months preceding the date of publication of the notice;</p> <p>(b) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the property at the time of the making of the joint list;</p> <p>(c) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested by reason of severing such property from his other property; (d) the damage that may be sustained by the person interested by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other properties, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings; and</p> <p>(e) if in consequence of the acquisition of the property, the person interested is likely to be compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change.</p> <p>The most notable change from ARIPO 1982 is that while the government is acquiring land, it shall provide the persons interested with compensation of 200 per centum of the market price. If the government acquires the land for any non-government person then the amount of compensation shall be 300 per centum. In cases of injuries made under items (b), (c), (d) and (e) above, additional 100 per centum compensation shall be provided. Necessary steps may be taken to rehabilitate evicted persons due to acquisition in the prescribed form.</p>	and spells out a mechanism to fix the replacement cost by having an independent evaluator (committee) who will be responsible for deciding the replacement costs.
9	Provide relocation assistance to	No mention of relocation assistance to affected persons in ARIPO	Relocation is only available if religious places, graves or crematoriums are to be acquired.	The resettlement plan provides for the eligibility and entitlement for relocation of

	displaced persons.			the affected persons, in the form of relocation assistance which includes shifting allowances, right to salvage materials, and additional transitional assistance for the loss of business and employment.
10	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	The ARIPO does not have this provision.	The Act does not have this provision.	The resettlement plan ensures compensation and assistance to all affected persons, whether physically displaced or economically displaced, irrespective of their legal status. The end of the census survey will be considered the cut-off date, and affected persons listed before the cutoff date will be eligible for assistance.
11	Disclose the resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation in an accessible place and a form and language understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.	The ordinance only ensures the initial notification for the acquisition of a particular property.	The Act only provides for the publication of a preliminary notice of acquisition of immovable property and of a notice to persons interested when the Government, the Divisional Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner has made a decision for acquisition of any property stating that a decision has been made to acquire the property, the possession of which shall be taken.	The SPS ensures that the resettlement plan, along with the necessary eligibility and entitlement, will be disclosed to the affected persons in the local language (Bengali) in the relevant project locations and concerned government offices, and the same resettlement plan will also be disclosed on the executing agency's website and on the website of ADB.
12	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a	The ARIPO has a provision to include all the costs related to land acquisition and compensation of legal property and assets. However, it does	The Act considers not only the value of the property but also other damages that the owner may suffer from, such as, (a) loss of any standing crops or trees, (b) damage resulting from severing such property from his other property; (c) acquisition injuriously	The resettlement plan provides eligibility to both titleholders and nontitleholders with compensation and various

	development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.	not take into account the cost related to other assistance and involuntary resettlement.	affecting his other properties, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings; and (d) reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to the owner being compelled change residence or place of business.	kinds of assistances as part of the resettlement packages, and the entire cost will be part of the project cost.
13	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	The ARIPO has the provision that all the compensation will be paid prior to possession of the acquired land.	Section 13 states that the property shall stand acquired and vest absolutely in the Government free from all encumbrances, and the Deputy Commissioner shall thereupon take possession of the property when the compensation has been paid or is deemed to have been paid.	No gap in the policies but Resettlement Plan nonetheless emphasize that compensation and assistance to affected persons must be made prior to displacement.
14	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, and their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons.	This is not clearly defined in the ARIPO.	Not defined in the Act	The resettlement plan has a detailed provision for a monitoring system within the executing agency. The executing agency will be responsible for proper monitoring of resettlement plan implementation, and the monitoring will be verified by an external expert.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE, AND BENEFITS

30. The entitlements, assistance and benefits of the affected persons are provided according to the approved Resettlement Framework. Only temporary economic impacts are identified. Vendors requiring temporary shifting assistance during construction period will be notified in advance and assisted to shift to alternative locations to continue their trade with limited disruption. They will be allowed to return to their original location after construction is completed. There is a provision in the Entitlement Matrix that the project will provide additional support to the vulnerable people for temporary income loss, alternative livelihood or create employment opportunity in O&M and construction work or cash compensation of Tk.350/day up to five days.¹ In DMA 616 loss of livelihood (temporary) of the affected persons has been considered as mentioned in the entitlements matrix. Women headed households, elderly and disabled and other vulnerable people are given special consideration.

31. Access to improved water supply as a result of the project is expected to improve the health status of households (especially children and the elderly) and reduce medical expenditures on water-borne and vector-borne diseases. The project will help DWASA expand water services in its service area, where temporarily affected businesses and residents get long-term benefits. Some female labor and other local people will be employed in this project (at different skill levels) during implementation. Some local people including women will continue to be employed after implementation completion (for operation and maintenance).

¹ Vulnerable people include those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, persons with disabilities and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land.

Table 9: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
Loss of livelihood (temporary)	Business activity disrupted by construction work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Legal titleholders, licensed vendors; ii) Tenants, leaseholders; and iii) Persons with non-recognizable claims (non-licensed hawkers, vendors, employees of shops, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of information to affected persons 60 days prior to works. - Cash compensation, calculated at the amount of income lost during the period of disruption. - Compensation will be paid regardless of whether or not the business closes during the construction period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobile hawkers and vendors will be assisted by contractor in moving to alternative locations during the period of construction. - Temporary sites to continue economic activity will be identified. - The date of the DMS census shall serve as the cut-off date. - Shop owners will be encouraged to maintain any employees if shifted. If employees are not kept as a result of a shift, then they will be entitled to compensation for lost income as per the Resettlement Plan of the Gandharbpur water treatment component of this project. - The period of disruption will be assumed to be 5 days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DWASA, PMU resettlement specialist and MDSC resettlement expert will determine income lost during the construction periods through detailed business survey to determine the daily net income of the affected businesses. - DWASA, PMU resettlement specialist and MDSC resettlement expert will determine eligible affected businesses through detailed business survey. - Contractor will perform actions to minimize income/access loss. - Contractor will be responsible for notices and reminders. - DWASA, PMU resettlement specialist and MDSC resettlement expert will monitor contractor action.
Loss of access (temporary)	Access to houses, shops, and common property resources common	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Residents. ii) Shop customers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of information to affected persons 60 days prior to works. - Temporary access structures will be provided to allow pedestrians and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction contracts will require contractors to provide planks and metal sheets where necessary to allow access across trenches by pedestrians and vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractor will be responsible for notices and reminders. - The MDSC will ensure that contractors have sufficient planks and metal sheets available before any trench

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
	(including community structures and facilities) disrupted by construction work.		<p>vehicles to cross trenches safely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoration of affected common property resources/community buildings and structures to at least previous condition, or replacement or restoration of access to similar facilities in areas identified, in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities 	<p>respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extreme care should be taken by the contractors to avoid damage to any properties during construction. Compensation for the losses/damages will be borne by the contractor. 	<p>construction begins.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DWASA, PMU resettlement specialist and MDSC resettlement expert will monitor contractor action. - Contractors will restore or replace affected community structures and facilities and coordinate with other government agencies for restoration of utilities.
Impacts on vulnerable affected persons	Special provisions (in addition to any other compensation for loss income)	Vulnerable affected persons	<p>Support for alternative livelihoods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employed preferentially in workforces created by this project (construction and operations and maintenance) if suitable, or cash compensation at Tk 350 per day for up to 5 days. <p>Assured involvement in project activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assured of representation on project-related consultative committees and other communication and planning forums. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction contracts will require contractors to employ specific numbers of vulnerable affected persons in their construction workforces. - DWASA will adopt targets of the numbers of vulnerable affected persons to be employed long-term in operations and maintenance workforces for DWSSDP. - Representation from vulnerable affected persons will be a requirement of all committees and consultation forums for DWSSDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DWASA, PMU resettlement specialist and MDSC resettlement expert will monitor contractor action.

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
Damage caused to government or private property and assets during construction	Partial or total damage to permanent structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Legal titleholders; ii) Tenants, leaseholders; and iii) Persons with non-recognizable claims (informal settlers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replacement cost of restoring to original or better condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extreme care should be taken by the contractors to avoid damaging any properties or assets during construction. - Compensation for the losses will be the responsibility of the contractor, as a part of the contract. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractor responsible for compensation. - DWASA, PMU resettlement specialist to monitor. - MSC/MDSC resettlement expert and resettlement specialist.
Unidentified losses	Any other loss not identified in this matrix	Affected person	Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on principles in the project resettlement framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actions to address any issues will be proposed by PMU resettlement specialist. - Proposed action will follow ADB SPS, 2009 and adopt a similar approach as outlined above, if applicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSC resettlement expert will help PMU resettlement specialist ascertain the nature and extent of such loss and finalize the entitlements in line with the principles in the project resettlement framework, ADB SPS, 2009, and Government of Bangladesh ARIPOF. - PMU will seek approval of ADB.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

32. The compensation mechanism and income restoration has followed the approved Resettlement Plan of ICB: 2.7 at Zone 06 dated August 2013 under Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project in Bangladesh-(Distribution Network Improvement) Package No. ICB 2.7. It follows the entitlement matrix in the agreed Resettlement Framework and details out the approved Resettlement Plan.

33. The transect surveys identified temporary loss of income as the only resettlement impact and the Entitlement Matrix indicates that this will be compensated at replacement cost. This involves the provision of cash compensation to shopkeepers, the owners and operators or other businesses, and hawkers, equivalent to the amount of income they lose. Compensation and assistance to affected persons must be provided prior to start of civil works. Affected persons will be provided 60 days advance notice, followed by a reminder 1 week before construction, and again, 1 day before construction to ensure no or minimal disruption to livelihood. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. Preferential employment in project-related work will be offered to local people, with priority to vulnerable persons. The affected persons are allowed to go back their original place, on completion of construction work. Vulnerable affected persons will receive additional assistance based on the provision in the Entitlement Matrix.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

Table 10: Resettlement Budget

Resettlement Costs	Quantity	Unit Cost (Tk)	Total	Total (US\$) US Dollar @ Tk80
Temporary loss of income to hawkers / vendors	5	--	16000.00	200
Additional assistance to vulnerable affected persons	--	--	--	--
GRM	Lump sum	--	100,000.00	1250
Contingency Cost (10%)	--	--	11600.00	145
Total			127600.00	1595

Notes:

(i) The unit cost for temporary loss of income is based on actual loss reported by affected persons per day, for a period of 5 days.

(ii) Contractual provisions will ensure that any damage caused by the contractor during construction will be borne by the contractor and is not costed in the above table.

Source: Draft Resettlement Plan of Package # ICB 2.7

Amount in Tk: 1,27,600 (One Lac, Twenty-Seven Thousand Six Hundred)

- DMA-616, (Outer Stadium-New Market)
- Proposed Compensation - Five Persons for five days and no additional compensation for vulnerable affected persons.
- A detailed Affected Person List is attached.

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

34. DWASA is both the Executing Agency responsible for the management, coordination and overall technical supervision of the program and the Implementing Agency responsible for supervising construction of the infrastructure and conducting the non-infrastructure elements. DWASA has established a PMU, responsible for day-to-day management of the program, including tendering and selection of contractors, construction supervision, monitoring and evaluation, and compliance with safeguards policies. The PMU is headed by a full-time Project Director and two Deputy Project Directors (DPDs). Safeguards Implementation Unit (SIU) will be established in one of the DPD offices. Two safeguards officers have been appointed and one of them is responsible for the social safeguards related issues.

35. The PMU is supported by the Management and Supervision Consultants (MSC) who is responsible update the Resettlement Plan and implement and monitor resettlement plan implementation, design the infrastructure, manage tendering of contractors and supervise the construction process; and NGOs, who conduct public awareness campaigns.

36. MSC and DWASA (PMU/SIU) are responsible to supervise and monitor the implementation works at the field level to ensure the quality and specification of the implemented works and is fielded along with resettlement awareness NGO. Thus, each spot of work is under close supervision of the MSC, NGO and PMU staff. The resettlement expert of the MSC conducts all inclusive monitoring of the resettlement and compensation aspects.

37. Contractor: The contractor has social safeguards personnel to (i) coordinate with MSC on updating the Resettlement Plan based on detailed designs, and (ii) ensure implementation of Resettlement Plan during civil works. Organizational procedures/institutional roles and responsibilities for safeguards implementation steps/activities involved in delivery of entitlements.

Table 11: Institutional Arrangements

SL #	Activity	Responsible Agency
Institutional Strengthening		
1	Consultancy Support to PMU Safeguard Implementation Unit	PMU – MSC
2	Training and Support to DWASA and NGO	PMU – MSC RS
3	NGO Support to PMU	PMU – SIU – MSC
Resettlement Plan Finalization		
1	Designs of DMA Questionnaires'	PMU SIU – MSC RS
2	DMAs data collection and screening the vulnerable HH	NGO – SIU – MSC
3	Calculation of entitlements values and resettlement budget	PMU SIU – NGO - MSC
4	Resettlement Plan updating and preparation (if any)	PMU SIU – MSC
5	Public consultation and establishment project cutoff date	PMU–SIU – NGO – MSC

6	Resettlement Plan finalization and submission to ADB for approval	PMU – SIU – MSC
7	Resettlement Plan public disclosure and GRM establishment	PMU–SIU – NGO - MSC
Resettlement Plan Implementation		
1	Establish GRC	PMU SIU – MSC
2	Budget allocation	DWASA, PMU-SIU- MSC
3	Preparation & disbursement of entitlement cards for eligible AP	PMU – SIU – NGO -MSC
4	Provision of checks to Affected Persons	PMU –SIU – NGO - MSC
5	Submission of progress report and semiannual monitoring reports	PMU SIU- MSC
6	Continuing public consultation and participation	SIU – NGO –MSC
7	Grievance redressal	PMU – SIU – NGO -MSC
8	Implementation of additional support to vulnerable groups	SIU – NGO- MSC
9	Submissions of Resettlement Plan completion report	PMU – SIU - MSC

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

38. DESWSP Resettlement Framework, 2013, ADB SPS,2009, and DWASA Resettlement Framework, 2006 require that compensation for all resettlement impacts is provided before the loss is incurred, so this Resettlement Plan has been updated during the detailed design stage, and the process of arranging compensation and other entitlements will commence as soon as the revised Resettlement Plan has been approved by ADB. The following table shows the activities and time frame of Resettlement Plan.

Table 12: Time Frame of Resettlement Plan

SL #	Activity	Time Frame
1	Reconnaissance/Road Survey	March-April 2018
2	Listing of Possible Affected Person	March-April 2018
3	Declaration of Cut of date	30 April 2018
4	Preparation & disbursement of entitlement cards for eligible affected persons	May 2018
5	Public Consultation	March-April 2018
6	Project Information Disclosure	March-April 2018
7	Joint Verification on Affected Person identification	April -2018
8	Draft Resettlement Plan prepared	May 2018
9	Resettlement Plan updated based on ADB comments	June 2018
10	ADB Approval	July 2018
11	Compensation Payment	July 2018
12	Start of construction work in road section with temporary impacts	After compensation

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

39. Implementation of ICB 2.7 resettlement activities are being monitored by the Safeguards Implementation Unit under the DESWSP PMU. Staffs have been trained in resettlement issues, social survey methods, etc. by MSC Resettlement Specialist where necessary. Monitoring data collected from the NGOs implementing the Resettlement Plan and individual affected persons are being compared with entitlements and disbursement schedules established in the Resettlement Plan.

40. The PMU-SIU is consolidating the monthly reports submitted by the NGO and MSC resettlements specialist and preparing semiannual monitoring report on the progress of the Resettlement Plan implementation and other safeguards related issues including the status of any grievances and redress cases logged by any complainants during the project implementation.

APPENDIX 1: SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY FORM OF TEMPORARILY AFFECTED PERSONS

Date of Survey			
DMA No			
Name of The Road			
Type of Road (by width)	<input type="radio"/> <2 m	<input type="radio"/> 2 to 4 m	<input type="radio"/> >4 m
Name of the Affected Person			
Father's/Mother's Name			
Address / Location			
Type of Business	<input type="radio"/> Permanent	<input type="radio"/> Semi - Permanent	<input type="radio"/> Hawker/Movable
Type of Merchandise	<input type="radio"/> Fruits and Vegetables	<input type="radio"/> Food	<input type="radio"/> Books /Stationery
	<input type="radio"/> Cloths	<input type="radio"/> Shoe Repair	<input type="radio"/> Others
Status of Ownership	<input type="radio"/> Owner		<input type="radio"/> Tenant
Since when does the person operate in that location			
Frequency of operating in a week	<input type="radio"/> Every day	<input type="radio"/> Most days	<input type="radio"/> 1 to 2 days / week
	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 day / week	<input type="radio"/> Seasonal (Specify)	<input type="radio"/> Others (Specify)
Person' employed, if any	No: N/A		
Per month rent, if any	Tk. N/A		
Average profit per day			
Will the person be affected	<input type="radio"/> Yes		<input type="radio"/> No
Type of Vulnerability/distress	<input type="radio"/> None	<input type="radio"/> BPL	<input type="radio"/> Disabled
	<input type="radio"/> WHH	<input type="radio"/> Minority/Child Worker	<input type="radio"/> Other's (Specify)
Work Starting Date in Road			
Permanent Structure/s Present	<input type="radio"/> Yes		<input type="radio"/> No
Use of Permanent Structure	<input type="radio"/> Boundary Wall	<input type="radio"/> Residential	<input type="radio"/> Commercial / Business
If Structure is present, type of ownership	<input type="radio"/> Owner	<input type="radio"/> Rental How much per month-----Tk	
Document Prepared by: Abul Kashem Field Officer	Supervised By: Arun Kumar Biswas, Field Supervisor	Documented BY: Moktarul Alam, Team Leader	

BPL = below poverty line; WHH = Woman headed household/chief wage earner is a woman
Signature: S/D Mobile

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF POTENTIALLY AFFECTED PERSONS OF DMA 616 AND THEIR SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

Sl. No	Name of AP	Father's / Mother's Name	Address	Age	Type of Business	Average Profit / Day	Proposed Day	Total Amount (TK)
1	Md. Khokon	Abdur Rob / Ambia Khatun	71, Purana Paltan (Abbas Uddin Sarak)	32	Tea Stall	600	5	3000.00
2	Md. Jahangir Alam	Late Jafor Mollah / Nazma Begum	Old Rashid Building, Chankhar Pool More	40	Food	700	5	3500.00
3	Md. Osman	Md. Khalek / Moniza Begum	Old Rashid Building, Chankhar Pool More	25	Betel Leaf & Cigarette	600	5	3000.00
4	Md. Shah Jahan	Late Sona Mia / Anowara Begum	Old Rashid Building, Chankhar Pool More	42	Food	700	5	3500.00
5	Md. Abul Hossain	Late Sohan / Foziloter Nesa	Old Rashid Building, Chankhar Pool More	55	Tea Stall	600	5	3000.00
Total (Sixteen Thousand)								16000.00

Notes: (1) The average inflation rate was 5.7% in 2017 (Source: BBS (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics) and IMF Inflation Rate in Bangladesh averaged 6.59 percent from 1994 until 2017, reaching an all-time high of 16 percent in September of 2011 and a record low of -0.03 percent in December of 1996. The current value of money is calculated by (present amount*(1+Inflation rate)*number of years).

(2) In the absence of recently updated national and regional benchmarks of below poverty line, the upper poverty line for Dhaka is calculated from the 2010 upper poverty line determined by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, with inflation rate added. The upper poverty line thus determined for the year 2017 for Dhaka Urban is Tk 2,936.346.

APPENDIX 3: PROJECT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE MEETING

**Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply (DESWSP)
Resettlement Intervention in the area of ICB 2.7
DMA – 616**

Venue: Ward Commissioner’s Office, Segun Bagicha Multipurpose Complex
p.m.

Time: 03.00

Introduction: A meeting of Project Information Disclosure held at Ward Commissioner’s Office Segunbagicha, Ward # 20. The Meeting of DESWS Project of DWASA in DMA-616 was organized jointly by NGO, MSC & Contractor. Ward Commissioner, Officials, House Owner’s, Tenant’s, Retired Govt. Officials, Businessmen, Local Elites, Civil Society Personnel, Contractors Personnel, PMU & MSC and NGO Representatives were present in the Meeting.

Agenda

1. Sharing on Project Information (Background of the Project, Resettlement Plan, Policy and Principals, Entitlement, Institutional Arrangement & Grievance Redress Mechanism).
2. Discussion on activities for DMA System, Question and Answer.
3. Opinion of the participants
4. AOB

1. Sharing on Information:

- a) **Background:** Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh is facing shortage of water supply and demand is increasing day by day. Dhaka WASA is preparing Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP) to supply treated surface water, collected from the river Meghna, to Dhaka city dwellers through the construction of Gandharbpur Water Treatment Plant Project (GWTPP). The project also includes distribution reinforcement and network improvements to reduce non-revenue water (NRW) for safe water and support to low income communities (LICs). With financial assistance from ADB, AFD and EIB, this project aims to reduce abstraction of ground water amounting 150 million liters per day (MLD).
- b) **Resettlement Plan, Policy and Principals:** A Resettlement Plan has been prepared for the project based on ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 and Government of Bangladesh (GOB) Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (APIRO).
- c) **Entitlement:** The project provides for compensation of all potential losses including potential income losses for vendors at replacement value. As required by ADB Safeguards Policy (2009) the project will provide compensation and resettlement assistance for households’ lost land, business, structures and other lost assets in connection with the project. The Resettlement Plan approach incorporates (i) compensation for lost assets; (ii) resettlement issues; (iii) impact mitigation with special attention to the women and vulnerable groups; and (iv) income generating support to the members of the physically displaced households and including them in the poverty reduction and livelihood enhancement program.
- d) **Institutional Arrangement:** DWASA has established, for the Project, a PMU headed by a Project Director, who will be responsible for the overall execution of the Project. The PMU will be supported with an experienced NGO for the implementation of resettlement activities which include livelihood rehabilitation. DWASA will implement the Resettlement Plan through setting a Safeguard Implementation (SIU) headed by DPD at the DESWSP PMU. The SIU, under the

overall responsibility of the Project Director, will undertake day-to-day activities with the appointed NGO. The concerned Safeguards Officer at the level of AE of SIU, appointed by PIU will be convener of the JVC and PVAC. The DPD of SIU will perform as convener of GRC and RAC. The resettlement assistance NGO will assist affected persons to put forth grievances and access information on opportunities for employment in project related activities, rights and entitlements and the grievance redress process, and make informed choices.

- e) **Grievance Redress Mechanism:** To resolve all project related grievance and complaints a common social and environmental grievance redress mechanism is in place. Common and simple grievances will be sorted out at project site level by the Contractor's Resettlement Supervisor, supervision staff of PMU and project NGO within 7 days. More serious complaints will be sent to the safeguard officer at the PMU to be resolved in 14 days. Any unresolved grievances will be forwarded to the Grievance Redress Committee GRC. Complaints and grievances which are not addressed by Grievance Redress committee (GRC) within 30 days will be sent to the Program Steering Committee (SC) to be resolved within 7 days. Despite the project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage.

2. Discussion on activities for DMA System, Question and Answer:

DMA-616 is the area of Educational and Business area. This is the area where the academic buildings, student halls of Dhaka University, The BUET, Dhaka Medical College, Rail Bhaban, Secretariat Building, National Mosque, Stadium, Market Places and Commercial Buildings in this DMA. Most Roads are well constructed and exist Wider. All major roads are planned for applying HDD method except a few narrow roads. In this meeting major discussions were sharing information, question and answer. The NGO representative seeks support from the participants and the local leaders assured to solve all kinds of problem if any arose. The audience responded that the project personnel should also to take quick action resolving casualties. The followings are the concise of the discussion;

NGO Representative: NGO Representative delivered the inaugural speech citing the scope and opportunities of water availability in near future. He told the audience that the level of water in going down every year they know. Dhaka water supply is depending on underground water till now. The Govt. decided to implement this project by the financial support of ADB for using surface water resources. In the meeting NGO representative raised some common problem could be occurred during construction period. He addressed why the new project while a water supply system is existing. He informed the audience that Dhaka is going to be a mega city and the existing water supply system is not sufficient for the future generation. On the other hand the existing pipeline system is older and there is a system loss of water around 40% including many illegal connections. As a result the Govt. is depriving a major portion of revenue. People must keep patience and support with the involved stakes for betterment of future. The audience agreed with the proposal for assisting project personnel's with some recommendation that the project personnel should come ahead promptly on any occurrence if they could avail sufficient and quality water then they are ready to support contractor.

MSC Representative:

MSC Representative delivered her inaugural speech by focusing the project's benefits. She informed the followings;

- a) Water Supply System will be established from surface water.
- b) Illegal Connection's will be stopped after establishing the new pipeline system.
- c) Illegal Connection could be converting into legal by giving Govt. Fee's during construction work.
- d) Vendors/hawkers of the carriage way would be compensated if they became affected.
- e) Contractor should ready for the payment of affected people if Grievance rose.
- f) The Resettlement Plan will be disclosed in the public places

- g) Special consideration will be given in case of destitute, elderly and female headed households
- h) Safeguard policies will be followed ensuring Female Participation of the labor involved.

RFL Representative:

Engineer of RCL Construction Ltd. discussed the technical issues from engineering point of view like Road Cutting Method, Backfilling, House connection and other pros and cons of the construction work. He addressed some key points of their assignments. During house connection the consumer must show their connection permit and photocopy of last payment of water bill. They will connect the line up to 5-meter distance inside from their wall. Meter will be replaced if needed. After completion of the construction they will test water pressure until the standard recommended pressure is served. He addressed their three objectives like Safe Water Supply, reducing water loss and ensuring sufficient water supply. The Project is designed for reducing water losses from 40% to 15%. Pipe diameter is designed according to the water demand of the area. House Connection will be ensured up to 10 meters from the boundary wall without project cost. If the distance is more than 10 meters, then the rest of the distance would be covered by own cost of the house owner. Broken, nonfunctional, older and lost meters will be replaced by a new one under project cost. After completion of the construction works, a pressure test will be conducted to the full connection.

Social Safeguard officer from PMU:

- DWASA representative Officer Social and Safeguard delivered his speech on social and environmental issues. He said that The Current Project is environmentally sustainable though there is less scope of polluting environment in this project. The contractors are instructed to maintain some issues that the sufferings of people could be kept at minimal stage. Contractor must fix enclosures in the construction area by following social safeguard policy. Contractor should avoid pollution of wastage soil, HDD machine sound and other hazards. During open cut some soil dust could causes a little pollution but contractors should ready to remove the dust within 24 hours from the place and keeping sound pollution during construction work at a minimal level. Contractors should arrange way to easy access for the people entering into the houses if there is road cutting in front of the houses. Labor & worker might be abiding by the safeguard policy and worn safeguard compliance.

Question and Answer:

NGO Representative seeks support from the participants of the meeting for smooth implementation of the construction work. After the briefing session the NGO representative asked the audience whether they have any question. From the house some audience raised the following questions;

Q. During construction work transportation and vehicles could face problem. What is your plan of possible solutions?

A. We the contractor people have set a plan to construct road by road works completion because this DMA pipes will be installed only in the major roads.

Q. When the construction work will be started while the rainy season is knocking at the door?

A. We proposed to the City Corporation Authority having road cutting permission. Construction works will be started immediately after they permitted us to go for the work.

Q. When and how the repair and maintenance would be done?

A. The respective authorities will be responsible for the construction works because we pay for this purpose earlier before the construction works started.

3. Opinion of the participants:

The participants were asked to show their interest and opinion from new system of the project. The Secretary of ward counselor said the people want to avail safe and clean water from WASA.

4. AOB: As there was no more issue to discuss, the meeting closed with vote of thanks.

Appendix 4: Attendance Sheet

SAMAHAR

**Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP)
Resettlement Awareness Program and Support LIC's in ICB-02.7**

Name of Meeting : Project information Disclosure Meeting
 Venue of Meeting : Counselor's Office, Ward # 20. DMA-616
 Date : 15.05.2018
 Time : 08.00 pm

Sl No	Name of the Participant	Occupation	Address	Mobile No	Signature
①	শাহেদ হুসেইন	কাজ	২৭/৫ নং টোপখানা কোড	০১৭৪৩১৪৫৪০৪	Md. Shah
②	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	২৭/৫/৫ নং টোপখানা কোড	০১৯২৩৭০৬৪৭২	" " " " " "
③	শ্রী. সফাত	কাজ	২৬/৭-৭ নং টোপখানা কোড	০১০০২৪৫১৭	Shri. Safat
④	মুখতারুল ইসলাম	বাণিজ্য	২৭/৫ টোপখানা কোড	০১৮২২৪২৪২০	Mukhtarul Islam
⑤	শ্রী: লিপিফল্গু	পুখার্ড- নাম্বি-১০	কাউন্সিলর অফিস	০১৭৪৩১০২৪৩৭	Shri. Lipifalgu
⑥	লিফা রশিদ	নির্দেশিকা	২৭/৫ টোপখানা কোড	০১৭১৭৪৭৪৪৭৩	Lifa Rashid
⑦	শ্রী. সফাত	কাজ	২৭/৫ টোপখানা কোড	০১৭১৫০৭১৪৫	Shri. Safat
⑧	আব্দুল হক	কাজ	২৭/৫ টোপখানা কোড	০১৭০২২৫২৫৬	Abdul Hak
⑨	মুন্সীর হোসেন	মুন্সীর	২৭/৫ টোপখানা কোড	০১৭০৩০৪১১৫	Munshir Hossain
⑩	আব্দুল হক	কাজ	২৭/৫ টোপখানা কোড	০১৭২৩৫৪৩২২	Abdul Hak
⑪	আমিনা আক্তার	কাজ	২৭/৫ টোপখানা কোড	০১৭৫৭৭৫৯ ৪৫২	Amina Akter
⑫	সফাত	কাজ	২৭/৫ টোপখানা কোড	০১৭১১০৩৫০৭	Safat
⑬	Atiq	Business	43/1 Topkhana	০১৪১০৬৪৩৩২	Atiq
⑭	Md. Shiekh Khan	RFL	RFL	০১৪৪৪৬০৭৪০৪	Md. Shiekh Khan

SAMA HAR

**Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP)
Resettlement Awareness Program and Support LIC's in ICB-02.7**

Name of Meeting : Project Information Disclosure Meeting
 Venue of Meeting : Counselor's Office, Ward # 20. DMA-616
 Date : 15.05.2018
 Time : 03.00 pm

Sl No	Name of the Participant	Occupation	Address	Mobile No	Signature
(15)	Md. Rahat	Engineer	Management & Supervision Consultant	01911058414	Rahat
(16)	Halima Akter	Entrepreneur Dsec	Dsec	01675673678	Halima
(17)	Tofazzal	SGO, DES	SGO Office DESWSP	01745421948	Tofazzal
(18)	Abdul Momin Sarkar	Engineer REL	RFL REL dept)	01844601885	Abdul Momin
(19)	Shamin Sultana	Service	SAMA HAR	0191878818	Shamin
(20)	Noma Akter	Job	SAMA HAR	01725789992	Noma
(21)	Md. Mostafiz	Job	Samahar	01743947932	Mostafiz
(22)	Md. Abdul Karim	Job	Samahar	01714682698	Abul Karim

APPENDIX 5: NGO ACTIVITIES SCHEDULE AT DMA 616

Sl. No	Activities	Time schedule							
		Dec-18	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18
Resettlement Plan Finalization									
01	Data collection and screening the vulnerable households								
02	Calculation of entitlement values and resettlement budget								
03	Public consultation and establish project cut-off date								
04	Resettlement Plan Preparation, Updating, Approval and Disclosure								
05	GRM establishment								
Resettlement Plan Implementation									
06	Preparation and disbursement of entitlement cards of the eligible Affected Persons								
07	Payment of Compensation by provision of checks to APs by PMU/SIU/NGO								
08	Continuing public consultation and participation								
09	Assist in grievance registration and redressal								
10	Implementation of additional support for vulnerable groups								

11	Message dissemination by house visit								
12	Public announcements using microphones								
13	Leaflet distribution								
14	Video documentation								
15	Monthly/Quarterly Meeting at MSC/PMU office								
16	Site meeting with MSC/PMU								
17	Staff meeting								
18	Tea Stall Meeting								
19	Community Meeting/Public Consultation								
20	Project Information Disclosure Meeting								

Note: Public Announcements using microphones are usually conducted by the contractor to disseminate information during construction work.

APPENDIX 6: ROAD SURVEY

SL No	Road No	Road Name	Width of the Road		Merchandise	No of AP to Compensate	Road Cutting Method
			Carriage Way (M)	Wall to Wall (M)			
1	616110001	Kazi Nuzrul Islam Rd.	26.80	26.80	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
2	616110002	Suhrawardi Rd.	26.80	26.80	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
3	616110003	High Court Street Rd.	26.80	26.80	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
4	616110004	National Eidgah Rd.	26.80	26.80	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
5	616110005	Nilkhet Rd.	24.20	24.20	No Vendor	N/A	OT
6	616110138	Shahbaug Rd.	21.00	21.00	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
7	616110007	Palashi Rd.	28.10	28.10	No Vendor	N/A	OT
8	616110008	Fular Rd.	45.40	45.40	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
9	616110009	Medical Rd.	17.20	17.20	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
10	616110010	Medical Rd.-1	7.00	7.00	No Vendor	N/A	PB
11	616110011	Sir Sayed Rd.	19.00	19.00	No Vendor	N/A	PB
12	616110012	Sir Sayed Rd.-1	7.00	7.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
13	616110013	Moulana Bhasani Rd.	30.00	30.00	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
14	616110014	Topkhana Rd.	23.80	23.80	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
15	616110015	Secretary Line Rd.	20.00	20.00	No Vendor	N/A	PB
16	616110016	Shahid Najrul Ismal Rd.	34.00	34.00	Tea Stall	01	HDD
17	616110017	Abdul Goni Rd.	32.60	32.60	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
18	616110018	Bongobondhu Avenue Rd.	32.00	32.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
19	616110019	Bongobondhu Avenue Rd.,S/R-1	13.50	13.50	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
20	616110020	Bongobondhu Avenue Rd.,S/R-2	24.00	24.00	No Vendor	N/A	PB
21	616110021	BaitulMokarom mosque Rd.	10.00	10.00	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
22	616110022	Bangbandhu Natonal Stadium Rd.	13.80	13.80	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
23	616110023	Bangbandhu Natonal Stadium Rd.-1	12.00	12.00	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
24	616110024	Bangbandhu Natonal Stadium Rd.-2	4.80	4.80	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
25	616110025	Bangbandhu Natonal Stadium Rd.	16.90	16.90	No Vendor	N/A	PB
26	616110026	Rajuk Avenue DIT Rd.	28.50	28.50	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
27	616110027	DIT Rd.,S/R-1	7.50	7.50	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
28	616110028	BNS-Gate-3 , S/R-1	14.00	14.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
29	616110029	B.H.F Rd.	25.00	25.00	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
30	616110030	Bangbandhu Park Rd.	19.00	19.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
31	616110031	Gulistan - Khataban Rd.	23.00	23.00	No Vendor	N/A	OT
32	616110032	Kazi Allauddin Rd.	22.00	22.00	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
33	616110033	Fonix Rd.	14.50	14.50	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
34	616110034	Titas gass RD.	6.00	6.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
35	616110035	South City Corporation Pump Rd.	5.00	5.00	No Vendor	N/A	OT
36	616110036	Nimtola Gate Rd.	7.00	7.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
37	616110037	College Rd.	20.62	20.62	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
38	616110038	Curzon Hall Rd.	5.00	5.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
39	616110039	Secretarial Rd.	19.50	19.50	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
40	616110040	Md.Shahidulla Hall Rd.	21.00	21.00	Tea Stall	01	PB
					Food	02	
					Betel Leaf & Cigarette	01	
41	616110041	Univarcity Street Rd.	24.60	24.60	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
42	616110042	Bangladesh National	14.00	14.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A

		Muscum Rd.					
43	616110043	Bangladesh National Muscum Rd.-1	5.20	5.20	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
44	616110044	Bangladesh National Muscum Rd.-2	4.20	4.20	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
45	616110045	Bangladesh National Muscum Rd.-3	4.20	4.20	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
46	616110046	Bangladesh National Muscum Rd.-4	4.20	4.20	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
46a	616110047	Bangladesh National Muscum Rd.-5	0.50	0.50	No Vendor	N/A	OT
47	616110048	Bangladesh National Museum Rd.-6	3.50	3.50	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
48	616110049	Bangladesh National Museum Rd.-7	3.50	3.50	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
49	616110050	Department of Public Libraries Rd.	5.00	5.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
50	616110051	Arties Academic Rd.	5.00	5.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
51	616110052	Suhrawardi Uddan Rd.	7.50	7.50	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
52	616110053	Dhaka University Rd.	6.00	6.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
53	616110054	Dhaka University Rd.-1	3.80	3.80	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
54	616110055	Dhaka University Rd.-2	6.00	6.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
55	616110056	Dhaka University Rd.-3	5.30	5.30	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
56	616110057	Dhaka University Rd.-4	5.30	5.30	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
57	616110058	Dhaka University Rd.-5	5.30	5.30	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
58	616110059	Dhaka University Rd.-6	5.30	5.30	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
69	616110071	Dhaka University Area R-18	4.00	4.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
70	616110072	Dhaka University Area R-19	4.00	4.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
71	616110073	Salimulla Hall Rd.	3.20	3.20	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
72	616110074	Salimulla Hall Rd.-1	3.00	3.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
73	616110075	Salimulla Hall Rd.-2	4.00	4.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
74	616110076	Salimulla Hall Rd.-3	4.80	4.80	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
75	616110077	Buet Rd.	5.00	5.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
76	616110078	Buet Rd.-1	4.00	4.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
77	616110079	Buet Rd.-2	4.00	4.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
78	616110080	Buet Rd.-3	3.80	3.80	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
79	616110081	Buet Rd.-4	5.00	5.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
80	616110082	Buet Rd.-5	5.70	5.70	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
81	616110083	Buet Rd.-6	5.20	5.20	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
82	616110084	Buet Rd.-7	5.20	5.20	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
83	616110085	DMC Rd.-2	5.00	5.00	No Vendor	N/A	PB
84	616110086	DMC Rd.-4	5.00	5.00	No Vendor	N/A	OT
85	616110087	Dhaka University Rd.-20	2.20	2.20	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
86	616110088	Dhaka University Rd.-21	3.00	3.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
88	616110089	Dhaka University Rd.-22	3.00	3.00	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
89	616110090	Dhaka University Rd.-23	2.40	2.40	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
90	616110091	Dhaka University Rd.-24	2.40	2.40	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
91	616110092	Dhaka University Rd.-25	3.00	3.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
92	616110093	Dhaka University Rd.-26	3.00	3.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
93	616110094	Dhaka University Rd.-27	4.00	4.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
94	616110095	Dhaka University Rd.-28	4.00	4.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
95	616110096	Dhaka University Rd.-29	4.00	4.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
96	616110097	Dhaka University Rd.-30	4.00	4.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
97	616110098	Dhaka University Rd.-31	4.00	4.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
98	616110099	Dhaka University Rd.-32	4.00	4.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
99	616110100	Dhaka University Rd.-33	5.00	5.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
99a	616110101	Dhaka University Rd.-34	3.00	3.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
100	616110102	Dhaka University Rd.-35	5.00	5.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A

101	616110103	Jagannath Hall Road.	3.50	3.50	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
102	616110104	Shamsul Nahar Hall Rd.	2.70	2.70	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
103	616110105	Gagnnath Hall Rd.-1	4.00	4.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
104	616110106	Gagnnath Hall Rd.-2	3.00	3.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
105	616110107	Gagnnath Hall Rd.-3	3.00	3.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
106	616110108	Gagnnath Hall Rd.-4	3.00	3.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
107	616110109	Gagnnath Hall Rd.-5	3.50	3.50	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
108	616110110	Shiba Mondir Rd.	3.50	3.50	No Vendor	N/A	PB
109	616110111	Shiba M. Rd.-1	3.00	3.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
110	616110112	Shiba M. Rd.-2	3.00	3.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
111	616110113	Shiba M. Rd.-3	3.00	3.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
112	616110114	Department of Law Rd.	3.00	3.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
113	616110115	Kazi Motahar Hossen Road.	4.00	4.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
114	616110116	DU Rd.-37	4.00	4.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
115	616110117	Dhaka University science Section Rd.	7.00	7.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
116	616110118	Dhaka University science Section Rd.-1	3.00	3.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
117	616110119	Shahidulla Hall Rd.	3.50	3.50	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
117a	616110120	Shahidulla Hall Rd.-1	3.50	3.50	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
118	616110121	Shahidulla Hall Rd.-2	2.50	2.50	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
119	616110122	Shahidulla Hall Rd.-3	2.50	2.50	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
120	616110123	Shahidulla Hall Rd.-4	3.00	3.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
121	616110124	Shahidulla Hall Rd.-5	2.50	2.50	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
122	616110125	Fzilul haqe Muslim Hall Rd.-2	2.50	2.50	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
123	616110126	Fzilul haqe Muslim Hall Rd.	3.70	3.70	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
124	616110127	Fzilul haqe Muslim Hall Rd.-1	3.70	3.70	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
125	616110128	Md. Shahidulla Hall Rd.-6	3.00	3.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
126	616110129	Md. Shahidulla Hall Rd.-7	3.00	3.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
127	616110130	Bangladesh Supreme Court Rd.	10.00	10.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
128	616110131	Bangladesh Supreme Court Rd.-1	4.00	4.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
129	616110132	Bangladesh Supreme Court Rd.-2	2.50	2.50	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
130	616110133	Bangladesh Supreme Court Rd.-3	10.00	10.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
131	616110134	Bangladesh Supreme Court Rd.-4	7.00	7.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
132	616110135	Bangladesh Supreme Court Rd.-5	14.00	14.00	No Vendor	N/A	HDD
133	616110136	Bangladesh Supreme Court Rd.-6	14.00	14.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A
134	616110137	Bangladesh Supreme Court Rd.-7	14.00	14.00	No Vendor	N/A	N/A

APPENDIX 7: CONTRACTOR SCHEDULE

SL No	Road #	Road Name	Width of the Road		May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18
			Carriage Way(M)	Wall to Wall (M)			
1	616110001	Kazi Nuzrul Islam Rd.	26.80	26.80	Design Finalized	Design Finalized	Design Finalized
2	616110002	Suhrawardi Rd.	26.80	26.80			
3	616110003	High Court Street Rd.	26.80	26.80			
4	616110004	National Eidgah Rd.	26.80	26.80			
5	616110005	Nilkhet Rd.	24.20	24.20			
6	616110138	Shahbaug Rd.	21.00	21.00			
7	616110007	Palashi Rd.	28.10	28.10			
8	616110008	Fular Rd.	45.40	45.40			
9	616110009	Medical Rd.	17.20	17.20			
10	616110010	Medical Rd.-1	7.00	7.00			
11	616110011	Sir Sayed Rd.	19.00	19.00			
12	616110012	Sir Sayed Rd.-1	7.00	7.00			
13	616110013	Moulana Bhasani Rd.	30.00	30.00			
14	616110014	Topkhana Rd.	23.80	23.80			
15	616110015	Secretary Line Rd.	20.00	20.00			
16	616110016	Shahid Najrul Ismal Rd.	34.00	34.00			
17	616110017	Abdul Goni Rd.	32.60	32.60			
18	616110018	Bongobondhu Avenue Rd.	32.00	32.00			
19	616110019	Bongobondhu Avenue Rd.,S/R-1	13.50	13.50			
20	616110020	Bongobondhu Avenue Rd.,S/R-2	24.00	24.00			
21	616110021	BaitulMokarom mosque Rd.	10.00	10.00			
22	616110022	Bangbandhu Natonal Stadium Rd.	13.80	13.80			
23	616110023	Bangbandhu Natonal Stadium Rd.-1	12.00	12.00			
24	616110024	Bangbandhu Natonal Stadium Rd.-2	4.80	4.80			
25	616110025	Bangbandhu Natonal Stadium Rd.	16.90	16.90			
26	616110026	Rajuk Avenue DIT Rd.	28.50	28.50			
27	616110027	DIT Rd.,S/R-1	7.50	7.50			
28	616110028	BNS-Gate-3 , S/R-1	14.00	14.00			
29	616110029	B.H.F Rd.	25.00	25.00			
30	616110030	Bangbandhu Park Rd.	19.00	19.00			
31	616110031	Gulistan - Khataban Rd.	23.00	23.00			
32	616110032	Kazi Allauddin Rd.	22.00	22.00			
33	616110033	Fonix Rd.	14.50	14.50			
34	616110034	Titas gass RD.	6.00	6.00			
35	616110035	South City Corporation Pump Rd.	5.00	5.00			
36	616110036	Nimtola Gate Rd.	7.00	7.00			
37	616110037	College Rd.	20.62	20.62			
38	616110038	Curzon Hall Rd.	5.00	5.00			
39	616110039	Secretarial Rd.	19.50	19.50			
40	616110040	Md.Shahidulla Hall Rd.	21.00	21.00			
41	616110041	Univarcity Street Rd.	24.60	24.60			
42	616110042	Bangladesh National M. Rd.	14.00	14.00			
43	616110043	Bangladesh National Muscum Rd.-1	5.20	5.20			
44	616110044	Bangladesh National Muscum Rd.-2	4.20	4.20			
45	616110045	Bangladesh National Muscum Rd.-3	4.20	4.20			
46	616110046	Bangladesh National Muscum Rd.-4	4.20	4.20			
46a	616110047	Bangladesh National Muscum Rd.-5	0.50	0.50			
47	616110048	Bangladesh National Museum Rd.-6	3.50	3.50			
48	616110049	Bangladesh National Museum Rd.-7	3.50	3.50			
49	616110050	Department of Public Libraries Rd.	5.00	5.00			
50	616110051	Arties Academic Rd.	5.00	5.00			
51	616110052	Suhrawardi Uddan Rd.	7.50	7.50			
52	616110053	Dhaka University Rd.	6.00	6.00			

53	616110054	Dhaka University Rd.-1	3.80	3.80			
54	616110055	Dhaka University Rd.-2	6.00	6.00			
55	616110056	Dhaka University Rd.-3	5.30	5.30			
56	616110057	Dhaka University Rd.-4	5.30	5.30			
57	616110058	Dhaka University Rd.-5	5.30	5.30			
58	616110059	Dhaka University Rd.-6	5.30	5.30			
69	616110071	Dhaka University Area R-18	4.00	4.00			
70	616110072	Dhaka University Area R-19	4.00	4.00			
71	616110073	Salimulla Hall Rd.	3.20	3.20			
72	616110074	Salimulla Hall Rd.-1	3.00	3.00			
73	616110075	Salimulla Hall Rd.-2	4.00	4.00			
74	616110076	Salimulla Hall Rd.-3	4.80	4.80			
75	616110077	Buet Rd.	5.00	5.00			
76	616110078	Buet Rd.-1	4.00	4.00			
77	616110079	Buet Rd.-2	4.00	4.00			
78	616110080	Buet Rd.-3	3.80	3.80			
79	616110081	Buet Rd.-4	5.00	5.00			
80	616110082	Buet Rd.-5	5.70	5.70			
81	616110083	Buet Rd.-6	5.20	5.20			
82	616110084	Buet Rd.-7	5.20	5.20			
83	616110085	DMC Rd.-2	5.00	5.00			
84	616110086	DMC Rd.-4	5.00	5.00			
85	616110087	Dhaka University Rd.-20	2.20	2.20			
86	616110088	Dhaka University Rd.-21	3.00	3.00			
88	616110089	Dhaka University Rd.-22	3.00	3.00			
89	616110090	Dhaka University Rd.-23	2.40	2.40			
90	616110091	Dhaka University Rd.-24	2.40	2.40			
91	616110092	Dhaka University Rd.-25	3.00	3.00			
92	616110093	Dhaka University Rd.-26	3.00	3.00			
93	616110094	Dhaka University Rd.-27	4.00	4.00			
94	616110095	Dhaka University Rd.-28	4.00	4.00			
95	616110096	Dhaka University Rd.-29	4.00	4.00			
96	616110097	Dhaka University Rd.-30	4.00	4.00			
97	616110098	Dhaka University Rd.-31	4.00	4.00			
98	616110099	Dhaka University Rd.-32	4.00	4.00			
99	616110100	Dhaka University Rd.-33	5.00	5.00			
99a	616110101	Dhaka University Rd.-34	3.00	3.00			
100	616110102	Dhaka University Rd.-35	5.00	5.00			
101	616110103	Jagannath Hall Road.	3.50	3.50			
102	616110104	Shamsul Nahar Hall Rd.	2.70	2.70			
103	616110105	Gagnnath Hall Rd.-1	4.00	4.00			
104	616110106	Gagnnath Hall Rd.-2	3.00	3.00			
105	616110107	Gagnnath Hall Rd.-3	3.00	3.00			
106	616110108	Gagnnath Hall Rd.-4	3.00	3.00			
107	616110109	Gagnnath Hall Rd.-5	3.50	3.50			
108	616110110	Shiba Mondir Rd.	3.50	3.50			
109	616110111	Shiba M. Rd.-1	3.00	3.00			
110	616110112	Shiba M. Rd.-2	3.00	3.00			
111	616110113	Shiba M. Rd.-3	3.00	3.00			
112	616110114	Department of Law Rd.	3.00	3.00			
113	616110115	Kazi Motahar Hossen Road.	4.00	4.00			
114	616110116	DU Rd.-37	4.00	4.00			
115	616110117	Dhaka University science Section Rd.	7.00	7.00			
116	616110118	Dhaka University science Section Rd.-1	3.00	3.00			
117	616110119	Shahidulla Hall Rd.	3.50	3.50			

Design Finalized

Design Finalized

Design Finalized

Resettlement Plan of DMA-616

117a	616110120	Shahidulla Hall Rd.-1	3.50	3.50			
118	616110121	Shahidulla Hall Rd.-2	2.50	2.50			
119	616110122	Shahidulla Hall Rd.-3	2.50	2.50			
120	616110123	Shahidulla Hall Rd.-4	3.00	3.00			
121	616110124	Shahidulla Hall Rd.-5	2.50	2.50			
122	616110125	Fzllul hage Muslim Hall Rd.-2	2.50	2.50			
123	616110126	Fzllul hage Muslim Hall Rd.	3.70	3.70			
124	616110127	Fzllul hage Muslim Hall Rd.-1	3.70	3.70			
125	616110128	Md. Shahidulla Hall Rd.-6	3.00	3.00			
126	616110129	Md. Shahidulla Hall Rd.-7	3.00	3.00			
127	616110130	Bangladesh Supreme Court Rd.	10.00	10.00			
128	616110131	Bangladesh Supreme Court Rd.-1	4.00	4.00			
129	616110132	Bangladesh Supreme Court Rd.-2	2.50	2.50			
130	616110133	Bangladesh Supreme Court Rd.-3	10.00	10.00			
131	616110134	Bangladesh Supreme Court Rd.-4	7.00	7.00			
132	616110135	Bangladesh Supreme Court Rd.-5	14.00	14.00			
133	616110136	Bangladesh Supreme Court Rd.-6	14.00	14.00			
134	616110137	Bangladesh Supreme Court Rd.-7	14.00	14.00			

APPENDIX 8: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REDRESS FORM

(To be made available in the local language)

The _____ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries, and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential? Please inform us by writing/typing *(CONFIDENTIAL)* above your name. Thank you.

Date		Place of Registration			
Contact Information/Personal Details					
Name		Gender	* Male * Female	Age	
Home Address					
Place					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question Please provide the details (who, what, where, and how) of your grievance below:					
If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?					

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Registered by: (Name of Official registering grievance)	
Mode of communication: Note/Letter E-mail Verbal/Telephonic	
Reviewed by: (Names/Positions of Officials Reviewing Grievance)	
Action Taken:	
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:	Yes No
Means of Disclosure:	

Appendix 9: Photo Gallery of Activities AT DMA 616

	
<p>Road Reconnaissance Survey – TSC to Shahbag Road DMA- 616</p>	<p>AP searching at Gulistan Area in DMA 616 on 11 April 2018</p>
	
<p>Reconnaissance Survey, Palton to Press Club Road – DMA-616</p>	<p>Reconnaissance Survey, Bokshibazar Road</p>
	
<p>Public Consultation at GPO Area, DMA 616 on 12 May 2018</p>	<p>Tea Stall Meeting at Dhaka Stadium Area, DMA 616</p>



Project Information Disclosure Meeting held at Ward Commissioner Office on 15.05.2018



Project Information Disclosure Meeting held at Ward Commissioner Office on 15.05.2018



Reconnaissance Survey, TSC to Shahbag Road



Reconnaissance Survey, Shaheed Minar Area, DMA 616



Dhaka Medical to TSC Road, DMA- 616



Reconnaissance Survey, High Court Road

APPENDIX 10: PHOTOGRAPHS OF AFFECTED PERSONS, DMA 616



AP # 01, Md. Khokon, 71, Purana Palton, Syed Nazrul Islam Road



AP # 02, Md. Jahangir Alam, Old Rashid Building Dr. Shahidullah Road



AP # 03, Md. Osman, Old Rashid Building Dr. Shahidullah Road

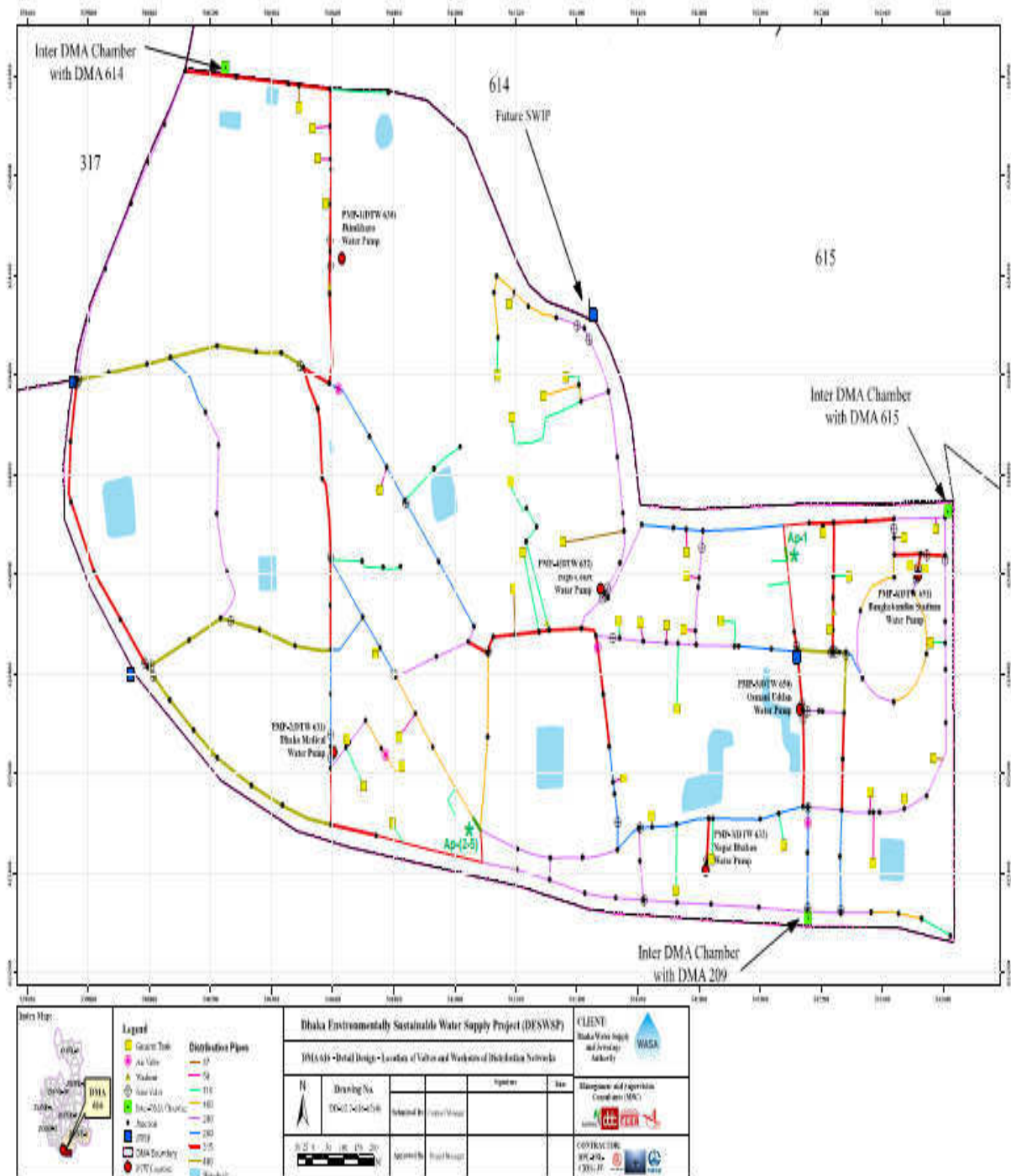


AP # 04, Md. Jajahan, Old Rashid Building Dr. Shahidullah Road



AP # 05, Md. Abul Hossain, Old Rashid Building Dr. Shahidullah Road

APPENDIX 11: STRIP MAP DEPICTING LOCATION OF ROAD & AFFECTED PERSONS OF DMA 616



APPENDIX 12: GOOGLE EARTH MAP DEPICTING LOCATION OF ROAD & AFFECTED PERSONS OF DMA 616

Dhaka University (Curzon Hall): Lat- 23.7273333 Long- 90.3994486

GPS Reading: Temporary Base Mark no.-1: N23°44`16.9"; E90°23`45.1", RL- 9.686
 Temporary Base Mark no.-2: N23°43`58.0"; E90°23`44.3", RL- 9.616

