

Resettlement Plan

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BAN: Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (Water Intake, Gandharbpur Water Treatment Plant and Raw and Treated Water Mains)

Prepared by the 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.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 3 July 2013)

Currency unit	–	Tk
Tk1.00	=	\$ 0.013
\$1.00	=	Tk77.75

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	—	Asian Development Bank
AP	—	affected person
ARIPO	—	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance
BRG	—	business restoration grant
CBE	—	commercial and business enterprise
CCL	—	cash compensation under law
CSC	—	construction and supervision consultant
DC	—	Deputy Commissioner
DCCN	—	Dhaka City Corporation North
DCCS	—	Dhaka City Corporation South
DD	—	detailed design
DP	—	displaced person
DPEC	—	displaced person's entitlement card
DSCCT	—	design, supervision, and construction consultant team
DWASA	—	Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
EA	—	executing agency
EC	—	entitlement card
EMA	—	external monitoring agency
ESSU	—	environmental and social safeguard unit
FGD	—	focus group discussion
GAP	—	gender action plan
GoB	—	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	—	grievance redress committee
GRM	—	grievance redress mechanism
HH	—	Household
IMS	—	independent monitoring agency
IOL	—	inventory of losses
JVC	—	joint verification committee
LAO	—	land administration officer
LGD	—	local government division
M&E	—	monitoring and evaluation
MLPD	—	million liter per day
MLGRDC	—	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperative
MV	—	market value
NGO	—	nongovernment organization
O&M	—	operation and maintenance
PAP	—	project affected persons
PD	—	project director
PHC	—	primary health care
PIB	—	project implementation brochure
PMU	—	project management unit

PRA	—	participatory rapid appraisal
PPR	—	project progress report
PPTA	—	project preparatory technical assistance
PVAC	—	property valuation assessment committee
PVS	—	property valuation survey
PSC	—	project steering committee
RAC	—	resettlement advisory committee
RF	—	resettlement framework
RP	—	resettlement plan
RV	—	replacement value
SC	—	steering committee
SCMO	—	safeguard and community mobilization officer
SES	—	socioeconomic survey
TOR	—	terms of reference
WTP	—	water treatment plant

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	—	Kilometer
m ²	—	square meter
mm	—	Millimeter
mcg/m ³	—	micrograms per cubic meter
m ³	—	cubic meter

NOTES

- (i) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.
- (ii) "Tk" refers to Bangladeshi Taka.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction

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

Table 1: Outputs

No	Component	Infrastructure	Contract Package
1	Water intake	2,000 mld capacity	DBO
2	Pumping station	2,000 mld capacity pumping station with 500 mld pumping equipment	
3	Raw water transmission mains	21.5-km, 2,200-mm raw water pipelines from intake to Gandharbpur WTP	DBO
4	Water treatment plant	500-mld capacity WTP at Gandharbpur	DBO
5	Treated water transmission mains	13-km, 2000 mm treated water pipeline from WTP to US Embassy injection point	Construction contract
6	Distribution reinforcement	21-km distribution reinforcement	Construction contract
7	Distribution network rehabilitation (ICB 2.7)	Replacements water lines of 16 DMAs in the existing Dhaka City distribution networks	Construction contract

2. This RP has been prepared based on primary data collected through a team of experienced enumerators from December 2012 to May 2013. Field enumerators collected data by conducting a census and socioeconomic survey (SES) of displaced household heads and commercial and business enterprise (CBE) owners using a structured questionnaire in Bengali. The survey also provided the inventory of losses (IOL). A property valuation survey has been conducted to determine replacement value of the affected properties. Video filming of the alignment was been carried out to prevent fraudulent claims in the future. Consultation meetings have been held with affected people and other stakeholders. The cut-off date of 4 June 2013 has been declared for this RP for enlisting affected properties through declaration in public consultation meetings in the presence of displaced persons (DPs), public representatives, and the local elite.

3. In total, 316.7 acres (128 hectares) of land are needed to implement the project. Out of the total 316.7 acres (128 ha) of land (and canal areas) required for the project, 135.4 acres (54.8 ha) (42.8%) are owned by different agencies of the government, including Dhaka WASA, and 181.3 acres (73.4 ha) (57.3%) are private land in different locations that have to be acquired by DWASA. In total, 1,248 households with a total population of 5342 persons are going to be displaced permanently from their private land or from government land they are currently using for their livelihood. 528 of these households (2259 persons) are severely affected or losing more than 10% of their assets (lands and/or houses) or income generating activities. About 2,218 households with 9,803 persons will be affected temporarily in forms of employments, incomes from daily labors, or business activities. The project has not identified any indigenous or minority people's communities in the project impact area. This RP is

prepared to address the resettlement issues and mitigate the adverse impacts created by this project on this large number of people.

4. This RP for the project complies with the relevant national laws of the Government of Bangladesh Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (ARIPPO) and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009. The main principles of the RP are to (i) minimize negative impacts, in consultation with the DPs; (ii) closely consult the DPs on RP policy, needs assessment, and poverty and rehabilitation issues; (iii) carry out resettlement activities to improve or at least restore pre-project living standards of the DPs; and (iv) provide compensation for affected property at market price prior to relocation, and mainstream the poor and vulnerable DPs with the poverty reduction and social development program for rehabilitation and livelihood regeneration.

5. This RP covers compensation and resettlement assistance for households' lost land, business, structures, and other assets in connection with the project. The RP approach incorporates (i) compensation for lost assets; (ii) resettlement issues; (iii) impact mitigation, with special attention to women and vulnerable groups; and (iv) income generating support to the members of the affected households (AHs)/displaced persons (DPs), including those in the poverty reduction and livelihood enhancement program. The policy, entitlement matrix, implementation mechanism, and mechanism of participation of the DPs in the implementation process narrated in the RP have been disclosed to the affected persons through community-based consultation meetings. Compensation and other assistance will be paid to DPs prior to their displacement or dispossession of assets. The draft RP has been submitted to DWASA for review and concurrence. Upon endorsement and concurrence by DWASA and after ADB approval, the final RP will be uploaded immediately on the ADB website.

Table 2: Summary Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact¹

Impact	HH	DP	HH	DP	Total	
Permanent						
	Total		Severe Impacts		HH	DP
Lands	941	3946	280	1117		
Houses	99	416	99	416		
Businesses	149	726	149	726		
Leaseholders	59	254	NA	NA		
					1248	5342
Temporary						
Vendors	190	907	NA	NA		
Sharecroppers	201	874	NA	NA		
Laborers	1600	6968	NA	NA		
Wage earners	227	1054	NA	NA		
					2218	9803

B. Consultation, Participation, and Disclosure

6. Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed with the affected people and other stakeholders through eight public consultations and six focus group discussions and public consultation meetings from December 2012 to June 2013 in different locations of the project alignment. The local potentially affected persons, along with local community leaders and other stakeholders, were consulted through group meetings and personal contact. The opinion of the different stakeholders regarding the project was sought and considered in preparation of the RP. The process for determining affected people, nature of work,

¹ Accumulated impacts from both government and private lands.

compensation payment procedure, ADB policy on involuntary resettlement, cut-off date for listing property, etc. were discussed in the meetings. Women and other vulnerable groups were also consulted concerning the specific project impacts and their livelihood aspects.

7. Owing to their proximity to the capital city and being on a main commercial route through a major highway of Bangladesh, the primary stakeholders are far more sensitive to any infringement on their lands and livelihoods and more conscious of their rights. At the same time, the communities are supportive of the project. The inputs from the stakeholders meetings have been used to develop measures and principles for mitigation of loss of DPs. The community raised issues on compensation mechanism, and wants to ensure receiving compensation on time, in convenient locations, and based on existing market rate. The affected people expressed their desire to have some development activities in their locality, like strengthening of embankment, supply of arsenic-free water, improvement of road communication, etc.

8. Disclosure of the scope, principles, policies, and content of the RP will continue at different stages of the project, including preparation, design, and implementation, and also during monitoring and post-evaluation. The main themes and scope of the RP will be disclosed in detail to the affected community after they have been approved and translated into Bengali. An English version will be uploaded to DWASA's and ADB's resettlement website. This RP will be summarized in an information booklet and circulated among the people in local language (Bengali), and disclosed to DPs during implementation of the RP by the NGO in collaboration with DWASA.

C. Legal and Policy Framework and Entitlements

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

10. The DPs' losses—permanent or temporary, and total or partial—due to the project include (i) loss of land; (ii) loss of residential/commercial/ community structures; (iii) loss of trees; (iv) loss of crops; (v) loss of business; (vi) loss of work days/incomes due to loss of agriculture land, dislocation, and relocation of households and businesses; (vii) loss of rental premises; and (viii) loss of access to premises for residence and trading.

11. In accordance with the entitlement matrix suggested for the project, all displaced persons will be entitled to (i) compensation for loss of land at the replacement value; (ii) compensation for loss of structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement value (without counting the depreciation value); (iii) compensation for loss of business/wage income; (iv) assistance for shifting of structure; (v) rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities; and (vi) livelihood/transitional cash assistance for 6 months for all physically displaced persons, at official minimum wage of the DP's occupation, for each head of the affected family.

12. The eligible DPs for this project are (i) title owners who will lose land, partially or totally; (ii) owners of affected houses, shops, sheds, or other types of structures for residential and commercial purposes, regardless of their titles to the land; (iii) owners of trees, crops, and fish ponds affected by the land acquisition, regardless of their titles to the land; (iv) any DPs who will lose livelihood income, permanently or temporarily, from any income-generating activity affected

by the project; (v) DP who will loss access to land or communal facility; (vi) any formal and informal lessee of land, shelters, shops, sharecroppers, shareholders, renters, etc. who will lose their access to land or shops/shelters due to acquisition of such assets by the project; and (vii) vulnerable DPs as defined by ADB safeguards policy. This RP ensures compensation for all the displaced people (DP) or affected people (AP) of the project. The people who have legal titles to the affected properties will be compensated in two steps. Initially they will receive compensation according to the government policy (ARIPO) from the DC office based on their legal documents. In the next step, they will receive additional compensation (above the DC payment to cover the RP entitlements) from DWASA through the NGO. Non-titleholders identified through census and socioeconomic survey will receive compensation from DWASA directly through the resettlement nongovernment organization (NGO).

D. Relocation and Resettlement

13. In total, about 5,342 people (1248 HH) will be permanently affected by lost land, displacement from their residence, and lost business or livelihood. Among the permanently affected people, 3,634 (852 HH) are affected people from the privately-owned land, and the remaining 1,708 (396 HH) from government-owned land. Most of the AHs/DPs opted for cash compensation and self-relocation by buying or renting alternate land, structures, or accommodations within the locality of current land or rented accommodations. Homestead losers or squatters prefer to remain in the adjoining area of the project location to continue their present occupation.

14. Mitigation of loss of assets and livelihood is the main focus of the RP. Additional measures will be taken to provide appropriate support to the livelihood restoration aspects of AHs/DPs. According to the known impacts, some AHs will be relocated and will lose income from loss of crops from their own land, sharecropped land, wages, and business operations during the re-establishment period. Other AHs will lose access to agricultural and commercial land. Compensation at replacement cost and some livelihood rehabilitation allowance will be awarded to these AHs before relocation. In addition, all DPs, especially vulnerable APs/DPs, will receive other support and also get preference for employment in civil construction works. Local people whose livelihood is impacted by the project will get preference in jobs associated with the project construction. DPs will get preferential employment in project civil works based on their eligibility. The jobs, in the semi-skilled and unskilled category, shall be offered to the DPs in preference over others. A clause should be incorporated in the contract documents requiring contractors to give employment, if available, to project affected people having ID cards in preference over other persons.

15. This RP has kept provision for reconstruction of the common property resources (CPRs) by the project in new location. Instead of compensation for CPR, BWDB will establish a better quality of CPR on the land purchased by the CPR management committee. Appropriate steps will be followed to replace or relocate mosques, graveyards, and other CPRs.

E. Implementation Arrangements

16. DWASA will establish, for the project, a project management unit (PMU) headed by a project director (PD), will be responsible for the overall execution of the project. The PD will recruit and appoint an experienced NGO for the implementation of resettlement activities, which include livelihood rehabilitation. DWASA will implement the RP through a safeguard implementation unit (SIU) headed by a deputy project director (DPD) at the level of executive engineer under the PMU. The SIU, under the overall responsibility of the PD, will undertake day-

to-day activities with the appointed NGO. The concerned safeguards officer, at the level of AE of SIU and appointed by the PMU, will be the convener of the joint verification committee (JVC) and property valuation assessment committee (PVAC). The DPD of SIU will perform as convener of the grievance redressal committee (GRC) and resettlement advisory committee (RAC).

17. The appointed NGO for resettlement will operate field offices, carry out an information campaign, and involve affected persons in the implementation process by following the entitlements as per RP policy. However, the SIU will make the payments after necessary scrutiny. The SIU, land acquisition (LA) office, and NGO will execute joint verification of the property by JVC and valuation of the affected property by PVAC, monitor the progress of the RP implementation work, and prepare regular safeguard monitoring reports. The SIU will ensure coordination between the relevant departments—the GRC, RAC, PVAC, and the project-affected people. DWASA will disburse account payee checks to the DPs in a public place or office of the union parishad (UP) chairman, after prior notice. The appointed NGO for assisting the project resettlement activities (resettlement NGO) will assist the DPs and as well as DWASA in all aspects. The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC), through a gazette notification, will form various committees/teams for implementation of the RP at the field level. The resettlement NGO will work as member secretary for all the committees/teams involving representatives from DC, DWASA, LGI, and DPs. These committees/teams will ensure stakeholders' participation and uphold the interest of the vulnerable DPs. The powers and jurisdictions of the committees will be clearly defined in the gazette notification.

F. Grievance Redress Mechanism

18. GRCs will be established at union levels to ensure stakeholders' participation in the implementation process. The DPs, with the help of the resettlement NGO, will be able to lodge any grievance or make queries to the GRC. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and award of compensation by the deputy commissioner under the court of law, GRCs will review grievances involving all resettlement assistances, relocation, and other supports. Grievances will be redressed within 21 days from the date of lodging the complaints. Any complaints of ownership or other suits to be resolved by the judiciary system will not be resolved in GRCs.

G. Resettlement and Compensation Costs and Budget

19. Based on the background of this project, the entire amount for resettlement and rehabilitation is estimated to be approximately Bangladesh Taka (BDTk) 5,605,181,937 with 10% contingencies, or roughly US\$70,064,774.2 (1 USD = 80 taka). At the time of implementation, the resettlement implementation NGO would be privileged to transfer funds from one head to others at 10% of budget provision. This transfer should be justified with proper reasons and appropriate documents.

H. RP Implementation Schedule

20. The resettlement NGO will be awarded during the detailed design phase for updating and implementation of the RP. Due to the nature of the land status and contract type of this project, a staggered RP updating and implementation is expected. The preliminary time-bound implementation schedule, including RP updating, implementation, and livelihood restoration, is over a period of 3.5 years, from August 2014 to December 2017.

I. Monitoring Report

21. DWASA, as the executing agency (EA), through the PMU, will establish a monitoring system involving the supervising officer (SO), SIU, and NGO. The EA will report to ADB on resettlement and income/livelihood rehabilitation by DPs in the quarterly reports. RP implementation monitoring will be done internally to provide feedback to DWASA. Evaluation of the resettlement activities will be undertaken during and after implementation of the RP. A qualified independent monitor will be engaged as third party monitor during RP implementation. An independent reviewer will be engaged to assess efficiency, effectiveness of the resettlement implementation of this project, its adequacy to mitigate the impacts, and sustainability of the provided livelihood programs, as well as drawing lessons for future resettlement planning. Budgetary provision has been kept in this RP for independent monitoring and review.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

1. Dhaka, the largest and primary city of Bangladesh, is located in the central part of the country. It is the capital city of the country, with a population of more than 10 million. To cope with current insufficient water supply and increasing demand, the Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA) plans to provide improved access to a more reliable and sustainable water supply to Dhaka city dwellers, with assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The The Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP) is prepared, with financial assistance from ADB under TA 8053BAN. The project envisages a major improvement in the public water supply system, and aims to improve the quality of life for all residents and businesses in Dhaka, mainly in the northern part of the city.

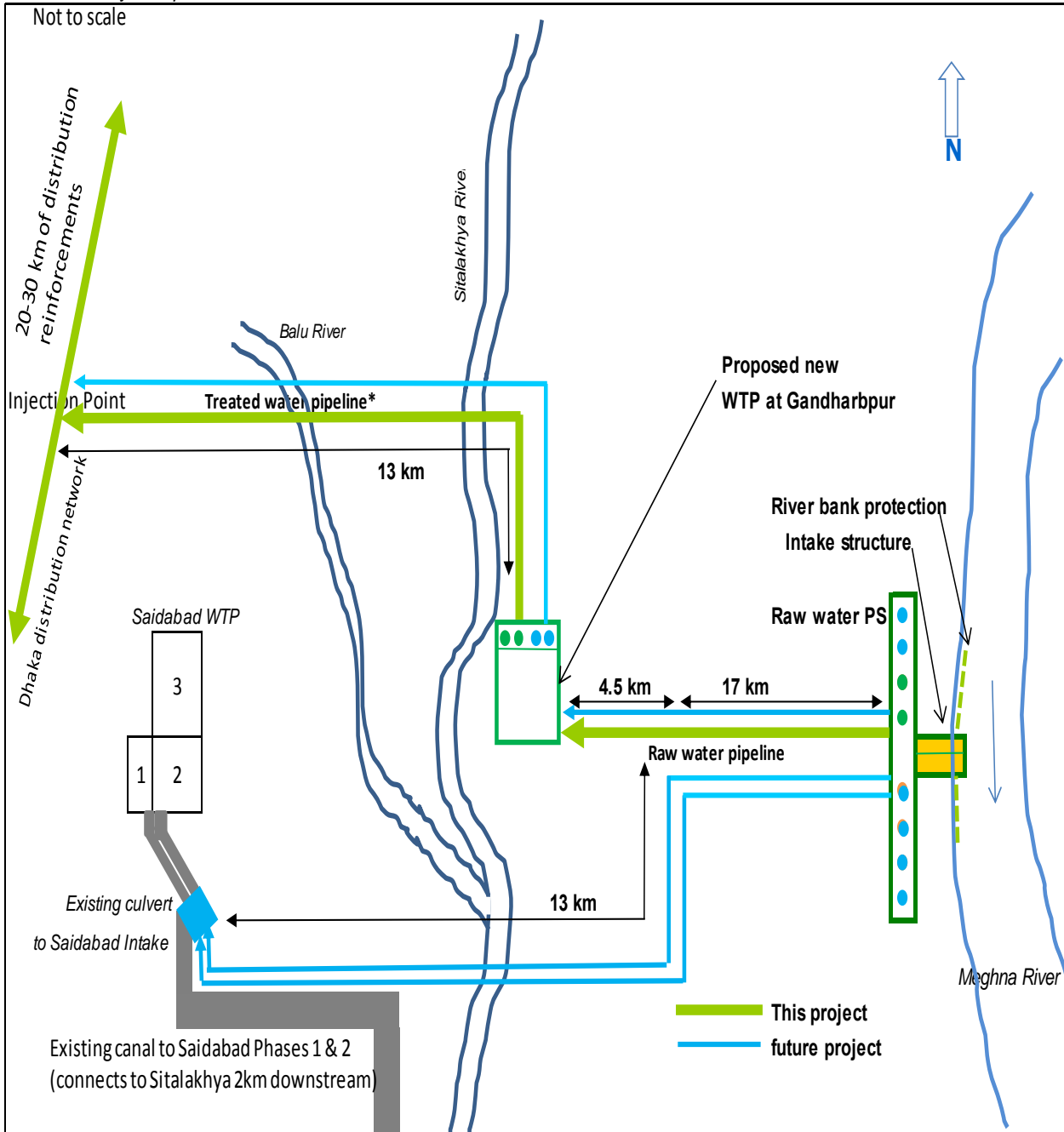
2. The main objective for preparation of the DESWSP is to collect raw water from the Meghna River, treat the water in a treatment plant at Gandharbpur, and supply treated water to the Dhaka city dwellers, mostly in Uttara, Gulshan, and North Badda, through the DWASA distribution system. The principal aim is to enhance use of surface raw water sources and thereby decrease reliance on groundwater abstraction. This project aims to reduce abstraction of ground water amounting to 150 million liters per day (mld).

3. The project is located in the central region of Bangladesh. The project area covers parts of Arai-hajar and Rupganj Upazila of Narayanganj district and Damra Upazila, Dhaka City Corporation South (DCCS) and Dhaka City Corporation North (DCCN) of Dhaka district. The raw water will be extracted through pumping at the intake point, located on the right bank of Meghna River at Arai-hajar Upazila (14 acres or 5.6 ha). The raw water will then be delivered approximately 21.5 km, covering 156.2 acres (63.2 ha) through Arai-hajar and Rupganj Upazila to the Water Treatment Plant (WTP) at Gandharbpur in Rupganj Upazila. The area of the WTP is about 75 acres (30.35 ha). The treated water will then be delivered approximately 13 km, covering 71.4 acres (28.9 ha) to the distribution network of Dhaka City near the US embassy in Vitara Baridhara. The maps below showed the locations of the intake areas, proposed WTP, and alignments of raw and treated water mains.

Figure 1: Schematic Layout

Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project

Schematic Project Layout



PS = pump station, WTP = water treatment plant.



Figure 2: Google Earth Map with Approximate Boundaries of the Water Intake at Meghna River



Figure 3: Google Earth Map of Raw Water Pipelines from Intake to Sejan Juice

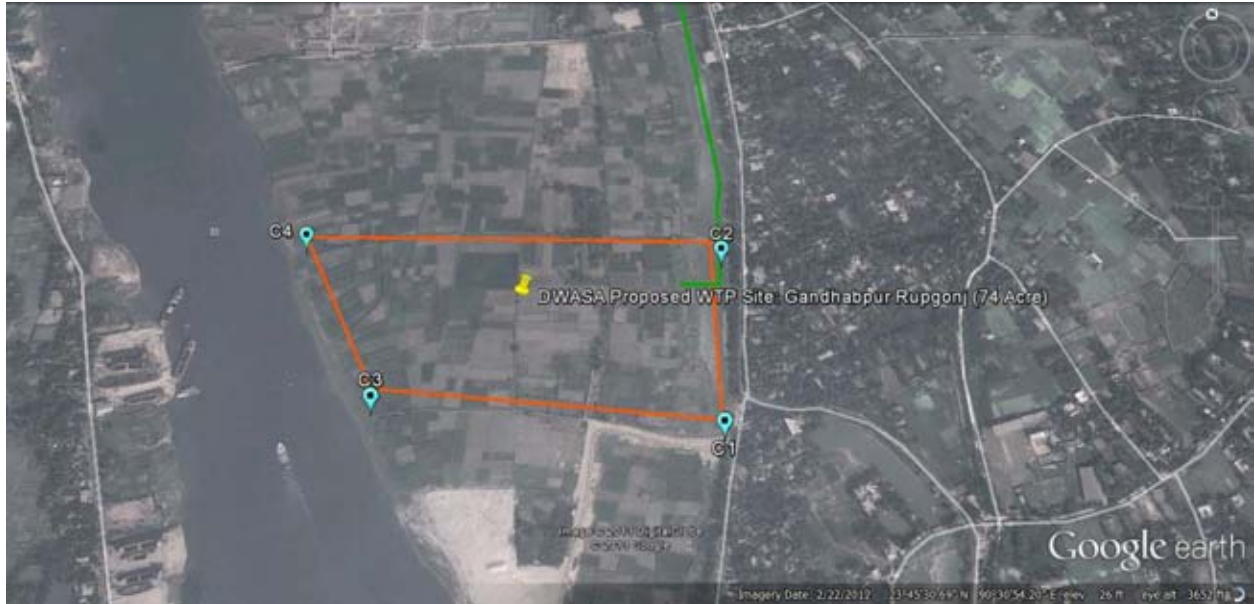


Figure 4: Google Earth Map of Proposed Gandharbpur Water Treatment Plant

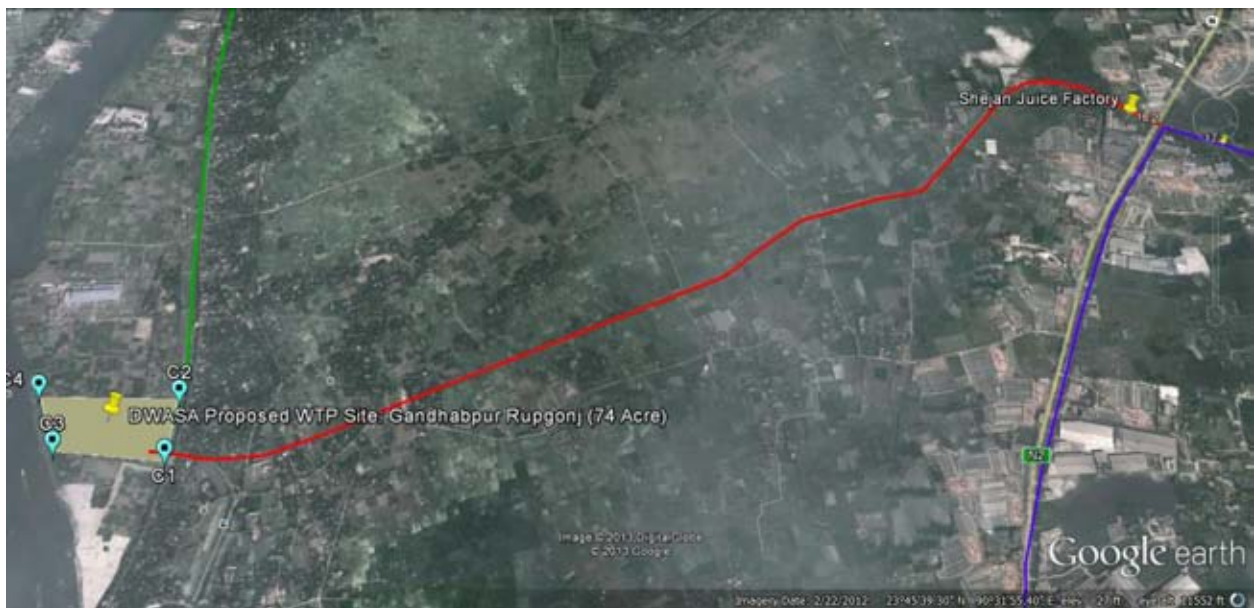


Figure 5: Google Earth Map of Raw Water Pipeline Alignment from Sejan Juice to Gandharbpur WTP

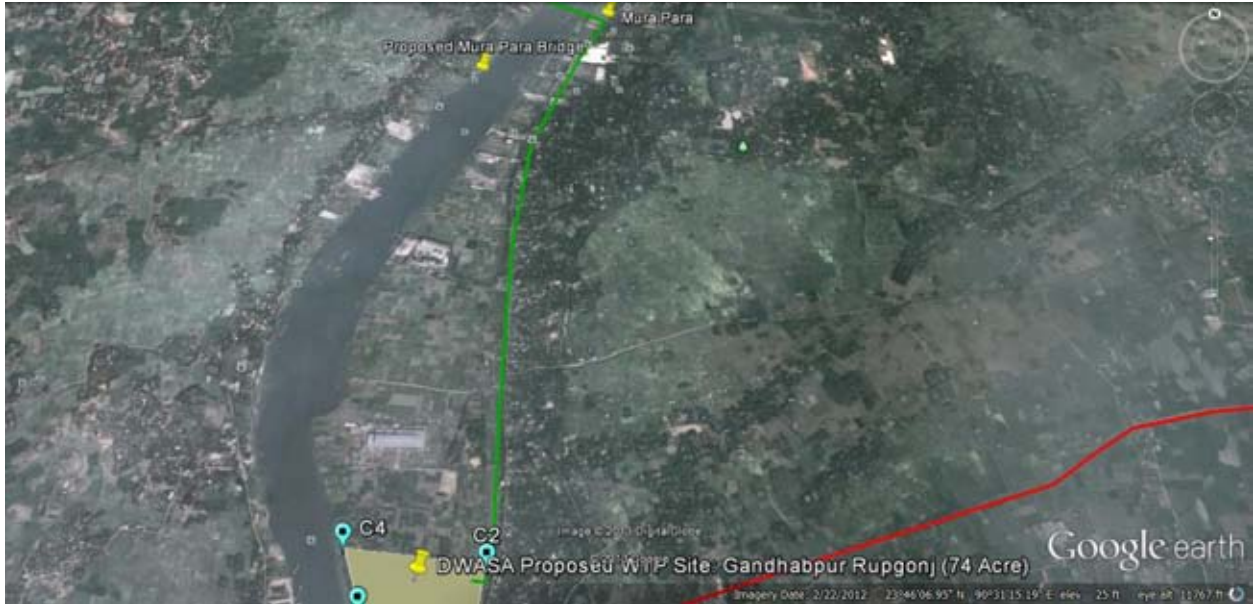


Figure 6: Google Earth Map of Treated Water Pipeline Alignment from WTP to Murapara

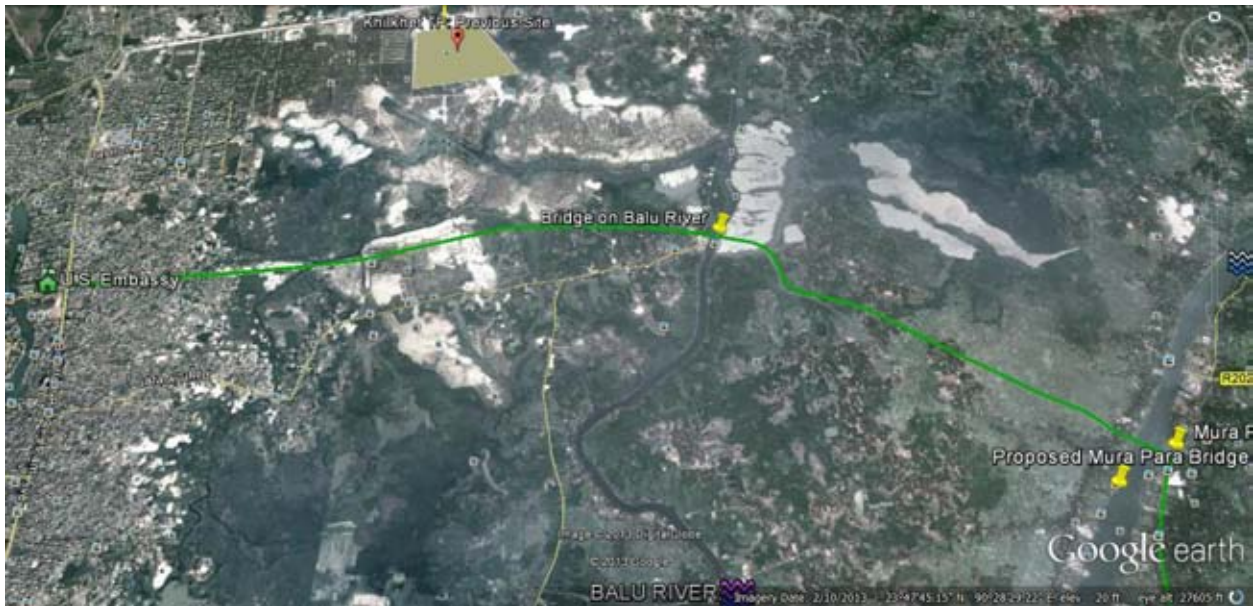


Figure 7: Google Earth Map of Treated Water Alignment from Ruppunj to Vitara Baridhara/US Embassy

B. Project Components

4. The project components of this RP² are as follows, and are summarized in Table 1:
- (i) water intake facility from the Meghna River at Arai-hajar Upazila;
 - (ii) raw water transmission pipe (four pipes with diameter of 2,200 mm for a total of length of 17 km from intake to Sejan juice factory;
 - (iii) raw water transmission pipe (two pipes with diameter of 2,200 mm for a total of length of 4.5 km from Sejan juice factory to Gandharbpur;
 - (iv) raw water transmission pipe (two pipes with diameter of 2,200 mm for a total of length of about 30 km from Sejan juice factory to Saidabad WTP;
 - (v) water treatment plant (WTP) at Gandharbpur; and
 - (vi) treated water transmission pipe (two pipes with diameter of 2,200 mm for a total of length of about 13 km from WTP (Gandharbpur) to Baridhara.

Table 1: Summary of Proposed Infrastructure

	Components	Capacity	Quantity	Required Area (Acres)	Location/Ownership
1	Water intake facility	2,000 mld	1	14 acres	Right bank of Meghna River at Arai-hajar Upazila Located in private land
2	Pumping station				
3	Raw Water Transmission Mains				
A	Intake to Sejan juice factory	2,200 mm each	Four pipes - 17 km	134 acres	Passing through Arai-hajar and Rugganj Upazilas with RoW of 31 m Located in private land
B	Sejan juice factory to Gandharbpur	2,200 mm each	Two pipes – 4.5 km	22.2 acres	Passing through Rugganj Upazila with RoW of 25 m Located in private land
4	Water treatment plant (WTP)	-	1	75 acres	Gandharbpur in Rugganj Upazila Located in DWASA-owned land
5	Treated water transmission Mains				
A	From WTP at Gandharbpur-Murapara	2,200 mm each	Two pipes – 3 km	17.27 acres	Passing through Rugganj Upazila, with RoW of 25 m Located in Government(BWDB and DWASA) land
B	River crossing at Murapara and Sitalakhaya Rivers	2,200 mm each	Two pipes – 0.5 km	0 acres	Crossing the Sitalakhaya river with RoW of 25 m River bed, government (<i>khas</i>) land
C	Rugganj-Beraid Two pipes with diameter of 2,200 mm for 4.2 km	2,200 mm each	Two pipes – 4.2 km	22.2 acres	Passing through Rugganj Upazila, with RoW of 25 m Private land
D	Balu River to Vatara Baridhara under construction along Madani Avenue (under Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakhaya or RAJUK) Two pipes with diameter 2,200 mm for 6.5 km	2,200 mm each	2 pipes– 5.3 km	32 acre	Passing through Madani Avenue of DCCN, with RoW of 25 m Government (RAJUK) land
	Total		34.5 km	316.67 acres	(181.3 acres privately owned land) (135.4 acres government owned land)

BWDB = Bangladesh Water Development Board, DCCN = Dhaka City Corporation North, DCCS = Dhaka City Corporation South, km = kilometer, DWASA = Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority, m = meter, mld = million liter per day, mm = millimeter, WTP = water treatment plant.

Source: Feasibility Study for Preparing the Khilkhet Water Treatment Plant project, 2012 Mott MacDonald Ltd; information provided by the PPTA Study team, DWASA official field data.

² This RP is specifically prepared for DESWSP Outputs 1-5.

C. Data Collection Methodology

5. This resettlement plan (RP) is prepared for the project area identified jointly by DWASA and the PPTA team. The DWASA officials provided the maps and have shown the tentative project locations with total area to the PPTA survey team at different times from November 2012 to May 2013. The deputy project director of this Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP) and his team and PPTA team members were with the survey team in the field to identify the locations according to the given tentative design and their experience. However, the design of this project has not been finalized at the time of the census, inventory of losses (IOL), and socioeconomic survey (SES) conducted from December 2012 to May 2013. However, following the detailed design, a final and detailed measurement survey (DMS) will be carried out to update the RP and indicate final affected persons (APs) and land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts from the project activities.

6. The RP has been prepared mainly based on primary data collected through a team of enumerators from December 2012 to May 2013. Field enumerators consulted documents and maps provided by the DAWSA office and collected data by conducting a census and socioeconomic survey (SES) of the displaced household heads and CBE owners or their representatives using a structured questionnaire in Bengali. The survey also conducted the inventory of losses (IOL). A property valuation survey was conducted to determine replacement value of the affected properties. Video filming of the alignment was carried out on 4 May 2013 to prevent fraudulent claims in the future. Consultation meetings have been held with affected people and other stakeholders.

7. The socioeconomic survey was conducted in 6 months, and commenced on 25 December 2012. In total, eight public consultations meetings and 10 FGDs were held from December 2012 to June 2013 with the affected households, CBE owners and operators, public representatives, local officials, local elite, and other stakeholders in different locations of the project area. The cut-off date of 4 June 2013 has been declared for this RP for enlisting affected properties through declaration in public consultation meetings in the presence of DPs, public representatives, and local elites. The consultant's field enumerators were extensively trained in a 1-day orientation session.

8. In total, 316.7 acres (128 hectares) of land are needed to implement the project. Out of the total 316.7 acres (128 ha) of land (and canal areas) required for the project, 135.4 acres (54.8 ha) (42.8%) are owned by different agencies of the government, including Dhaka WASA, and 181.3 acres (73.4 ha) (57.3%) are private land in different locations that have to be acquired by DWASA. In total, 1,248 households with a total population of 5342 persons are going to be physically and/or economically displaced permanently from their private lands or from government land they are currently using for their livelihood activities. 528 of these households (2259 persons) are severely affected or losing more than 10% of their assets (lands and/or houses) or income generating activities. About 2,218 households with 9,803 persons will be affected temporarily in forms of employments, incomes from daily labors, or business activities. Table 2 below described summary information of the displaced households in each project component and Table 3 provides information on the permanent and temporary impacts and its severity. Annex 6 provides detail information of IR impacts in each project component. The project has not identified any indigenous or minority people's communities in the project impact area. This RP is prepared to address the resettlement issues and mitigate the adverse impacts created by this project on this large number of people.

Table 2: Summary IR Impacts on Private and Government Land

Impact		Private Land				DWASA/Government Land		
		W. Intake	Raw water		Treated water	Treated	WTP	Treated
			Sejan	Sejan-WTP	Rup	Balu		Murapar
Agriculture land only	HH	61	416	69	2	174		219
	DP	327	1793	255	7	774		790
House & Land	HH		24	37		23		15
	DP		103	137		102		74
Business & Land	HH		10	1		3	190	135
	DP		43	4		13	907	666
Share cropper (lessee)	HH	18	92	33		58		
	DP	97	397	122		258		
Leaseholder	Total		20	12			16	11
	Affected		86	44			70	54
Agricultural Labor	Total	200	700	200		400	100	
	Affected	1072	3017	738		1780	361	
Wage Earner	Total		68	4		3	110	42
	Affected		293	15		14	525	207

	Permanent Impact
	Temporary Impact
	Severe Impact
<i>Italic</i>	Non-Titled on DWASA Land

Table 3: Summary Information on Permanent, Temporary and Severity IR Impacts

Impact		Temp	Permanent Ag Loss		Structures		Business			
			Total	Severe	Total	Severe	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Severe
Agriculture land Only	HH		941	280						
	DP		3946	1117						
House & Land	HH				99	99				
	DP				416	416				
Business & Land	HH						339	149	190	149
	DP						1633	726	907	726
Share cropper (lessee)	HH	201								
	DP	874								
Leaseholder	Total Affected							59		
								254		
Agriculture Labor	Total	1600	<i>Family is not compensated</i>							
	Affected	6968								
Wage Earner	Total	227	<i>Family is not compensated</i>							
	Affected	1054								

9. This resettlement plan (RP) for the project complies with the relevant national law, the Government of Bangladesh (Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (ARIPO), amended in 1993 and 1994, and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009.

10. The main principles of the RP are to (i) minimize negative impacts, in consultation with the displaced persons (DPs); (ii) closely consult the DPs on RP policy, needs assessment, poverty, and rehabilitation issues; (iii) carry out resettlement activities to improve or at least restore the pre-project living standards of the DPs; and (iv) provide compensation for affected property at market price prior to relocation, and mainstream the poor and vulnerable DPs with the poverty reduction and social development program for rehabilitation and livelihood regeneration.

11. This RP covers compensation and resettlement assistance for households' lost land, business, structures, and other assets in connection with the project. The RP 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 affected households (AHs) and DPs, including those in the poverty reduction and livelihood enhancement program.

12. The policy, entitlement matrix, implementation mechanism, and mechanism of participation of the DPs in the implementation process narrated in the draft RP have been disclosed to the affected persons through community-based consultation meetings (details in chapter 4) in the local language, and submitted to DWASA for review and concurrence. The DWASA authority has endorsed the RP and concurred on the policy, as well. Compensation and other assistance will have to be paid to DPs prior to their displacement or dispossession of assets. Upon ADB approval, the final RP will be uploaded immediately on the ADB website.

II. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACT

A. Potential Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

13. The project is going to be implemented in different locations of Arai-hajar and Rupganj Upazilas of Narayanganj district, Demra Upazila of Dhaka district, Dhaka City Corporation North (DCCN), and Dhaka City Corporation South (DCCS). They are as follow:

- (i) Water intake will be located in Arai-hajar Upazila of Naranganj district. The required land for this component is 14 acres (5.6 ha). The intake area is privately owned agricultural land with three crops a year.
- (ii) The raw water pipeline from intake to water treatment plant (WTP) will be laid through mostly agricultural land with three crops per year, villages in the first part of the alignment, and commercial areas of Arai-hajar and Rupganj Upazila of Naranganj district in the last part of it. The required private land for this component is 145.1 acres (58.7 ha).
- (iii) Water treatment plant (WTP) is located in Gandharb-pur in Rupganj Upazila of Narayanganj district. The required land for this component is 75 acres (30.35 ha). The land of the WTP area is already owned by DWASA. The land is used by squatters and informal farmers for agricultural production, with three crops a year.
- (iv) The treated water pipeline from WTP to Murapara will go through government agencies, including DWASA and BWDB-owned land. For this section, no private land will need to be acquired.
- (v) The treated water pipeline from Rupganj to Beraid will be laid mostly through privately owned agriculture land with three crops per year and a small village area. The required land for this component is 22.2 acres (8.9 ha).
- (vi) The treated water pipe line from Balu River to Baridhara will run through the RAJUK-owned road up to Baridhara. No land acquisition will be required for this part.

14. The intake area is a privately owned agriculture land of 14 acres (5.6 ha) in Arai-hajar Upazila with three crops in a year, as the land is fertile. No structure and trees will be affected, but 61 landowners will be permanently displaced from their agricultural land, the main source of their earning. In addition, 18 sharecroppers and about 200 agricultural laborers will lose their livelihood.

15. Four pipes of raw water will be laid along a 17 km-long alignment from intake area to the location of a factory for Sejan juice on the Dhaka-Sylhet highway, to carry the raw water. The RoW of this section is 31 m wide, and will run through mainly agricultural land, but some residential and commercial structures will be displaced. Total land to be acquired for this section is 134 acres (54.2 ha). A total of 450 households will be affected due to the construction of the pipes. Among the affected households, 416 will lose only land, 24 land and structure, and 10 will lose business. In addition, 51 sharecroppers and 700 agricultural laborers will lose their agriculture-based livelihood, and 61 household heads will lose their wages because of the displacement of the CBEs. One common property resource (CPR), a mosque, will be affected along this alignment.

16. From Sejan juice factory, the raw water transmission pipeline will go towards the proposed Gandharb-pur WTP, crossing mostly paddy areas and some canals. The length of the transmission pipeline from Sejan juice factory to Gandharb-pur WTP is 4.5 km, covering 11.1 acres (4.49 ha) of agriculture land and some canal area. In this section, 69 households will lose

only their agricultural land, 37 households will lose land and structure, and 1 household will lose business. In addition, 33 sharecroppers and 200 agricultural laborers will lose their agriculture-based livelihood.

17. The proposed WTP is to be constructed on DWASA-owned land in Gandharbpur of Rupganj Upazila. The acquisition of the proposed WTP land was made in 1985 by the local government for Dhaka WASA. Total area to be used for this purpose is 75 acres (30.35 ha) of agriculture land. A total of 219 farmers and 16 land leaseholders are presently cultivating the land without any formal permission from DWASA. They are mostly the original landowners of the affected lands. Thus, they are now categorized as squatters, but their livelihood depends solely on the affected lands. These farmers live in the vicinity of the WTP. There is a graveyard of about 0.04 acres (0.01 ha) within this land, which needs to be relocated and reestablished within the locality.

18. The proposed treated water transmission pipeline runs from Gandharbpur WTP to Baridhara, with RoW of 25 m and total length of 13 km. Two pipes are to be laid on this linear alignment. For impact assessment purposes, the pipe alignment in this area is divided into four sections. First section is from Gandharbpur to Murapara; second section is located in the river crossing in Murapara; third section is from Rupganj to Beraid; and fourth section is from Balu River to Vatara Baridhara.

19. The length of the alignment for the first section of treated water pipes (Gandharbpur to Murapara) is 3 km. This area runs along the embankment made by BDWB. Total area needed for this alignment is 17.3 acres (7 ha). This land is owned by BWDB and DWASA, and is a semi-urban area. Housing structures of 15 households will be affected and demolished, and 135 business owners will lose structures and businesses. In addition, 11 businesses in rented or leased structures will lose their access to the business space and 42 wage earners of the affected CBEs will lose their income, either permanently or temporarily. All the affected households in this section occupy government lands, and are thus categorized as squatters.

20. The second section of the alignment (river crossing in Murapara) is located on government khas land. There are no formal and informal land use activities in this area, so no one will be affected in this section.

21. The third section of the transmission line (Rupganj/Sitalakhaya to Beraid/Balu River) will run for 4.2 km over agricultural and residential land, covering 22.2 acres (8.98 ha). In total, 174 households will lose agriculture land, and 23 households will have to be relocated since they will lose their houses and lands. There are 58 sharecroppers and 400 agricultural laborers who will lose their livelihoods.

22. The last section of the transmission line, from Balu River to Vatara Baridhara, has a length of 5.3 km. The land requirement for this alignment is 32 acres (12.9 ha). This alignment will pass through a road currently being constructed by RAJUK. All the affected households of this section are squatters. Some 190 business owners and 110 wage earners will temporarily lose their income during the construction period. All those who will lose business are moveable or floating vendors or have simple temporary structures. It is expected that during construction work, the affected CBEs will shift their structures, and after completion they can return and continue their business in the area. Names of the areas and affected/displaced households are presented in the Table 4.

Table 4: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Impacts on the Project Area and on People

Name of Component	Location	Affected Households (HHs)	Affected Area and Ownership Status (Acres)	Impacts	Level of Effect on People	Note
Water intake and pump station facility	Right bank of the Meghna River in Araiuhajar Upazila	Loss of land: 61 HHs (327 APs)	14 acres Private	Will lose three crops and privately owned agriculture land	Severely affected	Loss of more than 10% of productive (income-generating) assets
		Share croppers: 18 HHs (97 APs)		Will lose access to the cultivated land	Moderately affected	Loss of less than 10% of income
		Agricultural laborers: 200 HHs (1,072 APs)		Will lose income	Moderately affected	Temporary job loss
Raw water transmission pipe	Intake to Sejan juice factory	Loss of land: 416 HHs (1,793 APs)	134 acres Private	Will lose privately owned agricultural land, land used for housing and commercial purposes	Moderately affected	Loss of less than 10% of income
		Loss of land and structure: 24 HHs (103 APs)		Will lose structure on privately-owned land	Severely affected	Loss of residential and business structure, need to be displaced, and loss of more than 10% of income
		Business activity including structure: 1,0HHs (43 APs)		Will lose business	Severely affected	Loss of more than 10% of income-generating assets
		Share croppers: 51 HHs (220 APs)		Will lose access to the cultivated land	Moderately affected	Loss of less than 10% of income
		Agriculture labors 700 HHs (3017 APs)		Will lose the wage income	Moderately Affected	Temporary loss of job
		Wage earners in the CBEs: 68HHs (293 APs)		Will lose wage income	Moderately affected	Temporary loss of job
		1 CPR	One school is going to be partially affected			
	Sejan juice factory to Gandharbpur WTP	Loss of land: 69 HHs (255 APs)	11.1 acres Private	Will lose privately owned agricultural land, land used for housing and commercial purpose	Moderately affected	Loss of less than 10% of income

Name of Component	Location	Affected Households (HHs)	Affected Area and Ownership Status (Acres)	Impacts	Level of Effect on People	Note
		Loss of land and structure: 37 HHs (137 APs)		Will lose privately owned land used for housing	Severely affected	Loss of residential and business structure, need to be displaced, and loss of more than 10% of income
		Fishpond and fish stock: 2 HHs (7 APs)		Will lose privately owned agricultural land	Severely affected	Loss of more than 10% of income-generating assets
		Loss of business including structure: 1HHs (4 APs)		Will lose business	Severely affected	Loss of more than 10% of income-generating assets
		Share croppers: 33 HHs (122 APs)		Will lose access to the cultivated land	Moderately affected	Loss of less than 10% of income
		Agriculture laborers: 200 HHs (738 APs)		Will lose wage income	Moderately affected	Temporary loss of job
		Wage earners in the CBEs: 4HHs (15Aps)		Will lose wage/ income	Moderately affected	Temporary loss of job
WTP	Gandharbpur	Agriculture crop: 219 HHs (790 APs)	75 acres DWASA-owned land	Will lose access to cultivate DWASA-owned land	Severely affected	Loss of more than 10% of income
		Leaseholders: 16 HHs (70 APs)		Will lose access to land		
		1 CPR		Graveyard		
Treated water transmission pipeline	From WTP at Gandharbpur to Murapara	Loss of residential structure: 15 HHs (74 APs)	17.3 acres Government land DWASA and BWDB	Will lose residential structure on public land	Severely affected	Loss of more than 10% of residential structures by squatters
		Loss of CBE structure and business: 135 HHs (666 APs)		Will lose commercial structure and business on public land	Severely affected	Loss of more than 10% of income by squatters
		Loss of business: 11 HHs (54 APs)		Will lose business in movable structures and open spaces on public land	Moderately affected	Temporary loss of income
		Loss of employment: 42 HHs (207 APs)		Will lose employment in CBEs	Moderately affected	Temporary loss of income

Name of Component	Location	Affected Households (HHs)	Affected Area and Ownership Status (Acres)	Impacts	Level of Effect on People	Note
		5 CPRs		CPRs, including office, mosque, playground, and social institutions, are going to be affected		
	River crossing at Murapara and Sitalakhaya Rivers	No affect on any HHs	3 acres Government land	The pipeline will cross the river with no economic activities.	No impact	-
	Rupganj-Beraid	Loss of land:174 HHs (774 AP)	22.2 acres Private land	Will lose privately owned agricultural land	Moderately affected	Loss of less than 10% of income
		Loss of land and structure: 23 HHs (102 APs)		Will lose structure on privately owned land	Severely affected	Loss of residential structure and need to be displaced
		Loss of business including structure: 3 HHs (13 APs)		Will lose business	Severely affected	Loss of more than 10% of income generating assets
		Share croppers 58 HHs (258 APs)		Will lose access to cultivated land	Moderately affected	Loss of less than 10% of income
		Agricultural laborers: 400HHs (1780 APs)		Will lose wage income	Moderately affected	Temporary loss of job
		Wage earners in the CBEs: 03HHs (14 APs)		Will lose wage income	Moderately affected	Temporary loss of job
		Balu River to Vatara Baridhara under construction along Madani Avenue (under RAJUK)	190 CBEs (907 APs)	32 Acres	Business loss by CBEs in temporary and movable structures, and vendors	Moderately affected
	Loss of wages: 110 HHs (525 APs)		Will lose employment in the CBEs		Moderately affected	Temporary loss of income
	1 <i>madrassa</i> mosque		One <i>madrassa</i> /mosque is going to be affected			

Source: Socioeconomic survey, December 2012 to May 2013

III. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

A. Intake Area

23. Intake area on the right bank of the Meghna River is on agricultural land. This project will displace 61 households with 327 affected persons from their land, their main source of income (Table 5). All of them will lose more than 10% of their agricultural land, and 70% will lose more than 10% of their income. Two economically displaced households are identified as female-headed. Majority of the land is cultivated by the landowner, with his/her family doing the labor. However, 18 sharecroppers with a household population of 97 will lose their share of three harvests a year. The affected sharecroppers cultivate other's lands in addition to the affected ones. In the intake area, 200 agricultural laborers with a household population of 1,072 will lose their income temporarily and will be affected indirectly. Agriculture return is very high in this area. The average agriculture land holding varies from 0.01 to 4 acres (1.6 ha). The marginal landholders mostly work as sharecroppers. With the loss of access to the affected land, the sharecroppers and agricultural laborers will try to get access to other land in the vicinity to restore their lost income.

Table 5: Summary of Type of Loss and Impact in the Intake Area

Type of Loss	Amount of Land	Affected Household	Affected People	Type of Impact	Nature of Loss
Agricultural land and crop	12.5 acres	61	327	Directly affected	Permanent loss of future income from crop harvest three times a year
Sharecropper		18	97	Indirectly affected	Temporary loss of income from crop harvest up to three times a year
Agricultural laborer		200	1,072	Indirectly affected	Temporary loss of income from wage loss
Female-headed household		2	11	Directly affected	Consider vulnerable by considering gender of the head
Vulnerable households		11	70	Directly affected	Two female-headed households and 11 households below poverty line
Losing more than 10% of income		43	231	Severely affected	Permanent loss of income

The upper poverty line for Dhaka region, based on the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) 2005 survey, was Tk. 952.67 per capita. Adopting the national inflation rates by BBS based on consumer prices for Bangladesh for different years, and in income and expenditure survey of the *Financial Express* in 2012, the upper poverty line has been updated to current levels at Tk. 1,457.7 per month per capita (i.e., Tk. 6,879. 4 per household/month, for an average household size of 4.72 in the Dhaka region). Accordingly, Tk. 7,000 has been adopted as the poverty line for the project.

1. Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Affected Households in Intake Area

24. A total of 327 APs have been identified during a survey in 61 affected households. Among the identified population, 177 were male and 150 were female. The average household size is 5.4, much higher than the national average (4.4) in the population census of 2011(BBS). Out of the total 61 affected households, 59 were male-headed and 2 female-headed. The entire affected population is Muslim. No other religious groups were found in the proposed project site. No indigenous or ethnic minority populations were identified.

25. Among the total affected household members, the male population (54.13%) was slightly higher than females (45.87%). Considering age group, there were less male children (24) than female children (40) under the age of 10. Among the total identified population, the major

portion was found within the age group 21-30, followed by age groups 11-20 and 31-40. Number of male population (34) was much higher than the female population (23) in the age group 21-30. Only 14 males and 7 females (6.467%) were found above the age of 60. Details of the age groups by gender are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Gender and Age Distribution of the Affected Population in Intake Area

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
< 6 years	10	05.6	16	10.7	26	08.0
6 - 10 years	14	07.9	24	16.0	38	11.6
11 - 20 years	27	15.3	28	18.7	55	16.8
21 - 30 years	34	19.2	23	15.3	57	17.4
31 - 40 years	34	19.2	21	14.0	55	16.8
41 - 50 years	17	09.6	19	12.7	36	11.0
51 + 60 years	27	15.3	12	08.0	39	11.9
60+ years	14	07.9	07	04.7	21	06.3
Total	177	100.0	150	100.0	327	100.0

Source: Socioeconomic survey, May 2013

26. Education level among the males was comparatively higher than that of females, although there was a higher number of female graduates than males. Opportunities for the male population to go abroad as laborers may have impacted on the males not getting an education up to graduate level. Number of illiterates was much higher among the males than females (Table 7).

Table 7: Level of Education by Gender in the Intake Area

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Primary level	65	36.7	55	36.7	120	36.7
Junior level	28	15.8	17	11.3	45	13.8
Secondary level	19	10.7	12	8.0	31	9.5
Higher secondary level	04	02.3	01	0.7	05	1.5
Graduate	03	01.7	05	3.3	08	2.4
Illiterate	58	32.8	60	40.0	118	36.1
Total	177	100.0	150	100.0	327	100.0

Source: Socioeconomic survey, May 2013

27. The intake area is located on the bank of Meghna River. The survey result identified 24.8% supporting their livelihood from farming. In the project area, business and other service related activities were found to be less in proportion. However, proximity to Dhaka City and improved communication facilities have allowed the people to get into various occupations. About 14% of the males were involved in business, and about 18% in service-related activities within the country and abroad. From the total female population, 37.5 % were involved in household work. A total of 17.7% of the affected population was comprised of students, with more females than males (Table 8). Average wage rate for agriculture laborers in the project area was Tk 300 per day.

Table 8: Principal Occupations of the Affected Household Members in the Intake Area

Principal Occupation	Male-Headed		Female-Headed		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Household worker/retired person	87	28.0	06	37.5	93	28.4
Business/contractor	08	2.6	00	00	8	2.4
Shopkeeper	14	4.5	02	12.5	16	4.9
Worker (industry/garments/construction/transport)	09	2.9	01	6.3	10	3.1
Driver (taxi/auto-ickshaw/CNG/bus/truck)	03	1.0	00	00	03	0.9

Principal Occupation	Male-Headed		Female-Headed		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Job/service abroad	20	6.4	02	12.5	22	6.7
Student	58	18.6	00	00	58	17.7
Child	28	9.0	01	6.3	29	8.9
Unemployed	07	2.3	01	6.3	8	2.4
Farmer	77	24.8	03	18.8	80	24.5
Total	311	100.0	16	100.0	327	100.0

Source: Socioeconomic survey, May 2013

28. Income level of the affected household was moderate;. About 9.8 % earn within the range of Tk 7,000 and Tk 20,000. Considering standard of living of the area in the vicinity of Dhaka City, this 9.8 % may be treated as non-poor. About 90.1% earn below Tk 7,000 per month, and may be treated as poor or below the poverty line. Based on the BBS, 2005, and considering inflation in the next consecutive financial years and the survey of *Financial Express*, the upper limit of the poverty line was identified as Tk 6,879 per HH per month in 2012. Based on these facts, 44 households, including two female-headed households earning within the range of Tk 5,000 per month, were identified as vulnerable households.

Table 9: Poverty Level of the Intake Area³

Income Level Per Month (Tk)	HH Numbers	%	Categorization
7,000 - > 20,000	6	9.8	Non-poor
≤ 7,000	55	90.1	Poor
Total	61	100	

29. Eleven affected households in the intake area with income within the range of Tk 7,000 per month could be considered ultra-poor and vulnerable. The survey identified 14 elderly household heads. The affected households expected to receive their compensation at the project location rather than from the DC office or any other location. They will release the land after receiving all the compensation. All the households are going to lose more than 10% of their agricultural land, their principal income-generating asset. However, more than 30% of the affected households have other income, which constitutes more than 90% of their income source.

30. Main crops grown in this area are potato, onion, jute, chili, *dhaincha*/sticks, wheat, mustard, sesame, rice, and spinach. As the affected area is agricultural land, no trees or structures will be affected for this project.

B. Raw Water Transmission Pipeline

31. The alignments of raw water transmission pipeline are divided into two sections. First section will run from the intake area in Arai-hajar Upazila to Sejan juice factory in Rupganj Upazila. The second section will be from Sejan juice factory to Gandharbpur water treatment Plant (WTP) in Rupganj Upazila.

1. Intake to Sejan juice factory

32. In this section, the project will need a total 17.5 km of pipeline alignment with a 31-m width of land. Total land to be acquired for this section is 134 acres (54.2 ha). A total of 450

³ The numbers of affected HH categorized as BPL will be confirmed during RP finalization.

households with 1,939 affected people will be directly affected in this section of the project. In addition, there are 41 leaseholders, 51 sharecroppers, 700 agricultural laborers, and 68 wage earners in the CBEs who will be indirectly affected by the project and who will temporarily lose earnings. Of the total affected households, 416 will permanently lose their land and future crops, 34 will lose residential and commercial structures on their own lands, and 20 businesses will be affected (Table 10). Among the affected businesses, 41 households are tenants and doing business in rented structures and will lose their business. The other 10 are running businesses in their own structures.

Table 10: Type of Loss and Impact from Intake to Sejan Juice Factory Area

Type of Loss	Amount of Land	Affected Households	Affected People	Type of Impact	Nature of Loss
Agricultural land and crops	134 acres	416	1,793	Directly affected	Permanent loss of future income from crop harvest three times a year
Land and structure		24	103	Directly affected	Permanent displacement
Land, structure, and business		10	43	Directly affected	Permanent displacement
Business on rental/leased structure		20	86	Directly affected	Permanent displacement from business or access to rental place
Leased land for agriculture and business		41	177	Indirectly affected	Temporary loss of income from crop harvest and business
Sharecropper		51	220	Indirectly affected	Temporary loss of income from crop harvest up to three times a year
Agricultural laborer		700	3,017	Indirectly affected	Temporary loss of income from wage loss
Wage loss from CBEs		68	293	Indirectly affected	Temporary loss of income from wage loss
Losing more than 10% of income from rental business		18	78	Severely affected	Permanent loss of income
Losing more than 10% of income-generating asset		58	250	Severely affected	Permanent loss of income
Female-headed household		9	39		May be considered as vulnerable by considering the gender of the household head
Vulnerable household		69	297		Income below the poverty line
No. of structures		36			
Area of structure	22,953 ft ²				
No. of tube wells	38				
No. of trees	467				
CPR	01			One <i>madrassa</i>	
Utility connection	61				

The upper poverty line for Dhaka region based on the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) 2005 survey was Tk. 952.67 per capita. Adopting the national inflation rates by BBS based on consumer prices for Bangladesh for different years, and the income and expenditure survey of *Financial Express* in 2012, the upper poverty line has

been updated to current levels at Tk. 1,457.7 per month per capita (i.e., Tk. 6,879. 4 per household/month, for an average household size of 4.72 in the Dhaka region). Accordingly, Tk. 7,000 has been adopted as the poverty line for the project.

33. Leasing of land is common in this area for both agricultural as well as business purposes; 41 affected household had leased land. The time periods of lease agreements varied from 1 to 12 years, but 98% were for 5 years. Electricity supply is available in this area. From intervention from this project, 61 households will be affected by losing electricity connection as part of the utility service.

34. According to the respondents, this area is growing very fast, and some areas are acquiring urban characteristics. New structures are coming up for both residential and business purposes. This is especially applicable to areas near any road network, and especially near the Dhaka-Sylhet highway. In total, 37 primary structures, including residential and commercial structures, will be affected by the intervention of this project. About 6 *pucca*/permanent structures with a total area of 3184 ft²; 11 semi-*pucca* with a total area of 9,440 ft²; 17 tin structures with a total area of 7,093 ft²; and three *katcha*/thatched structures with an area of 1,300 ft² will be affected. Among the *pucca* structures, one *madrassa* is included. Details are presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Quantity of Structures Affected from Intake to Sejan Juice Factory Area

Category of Structure	No. of Structure	Quantity in Square Feet (Ft ²)
Well	36	NA
<i>Pucca</i> (ft ²)	05	3,184
Semi- <i>pucca</i> (ft ²)	11	6,940
Tin structure	17	7,093
<i>Katcha</i> /thatched (ft ²)	2	1,300
Total primary structure	37	18,717

Source: Socioeconomic survey, May 2013.

35. The alignment passes through agriculture land and villages with vegetation coverage, with varieties of crops and trees. Principal crops are potato, onion, jute, chili, dhaincha/stick, wheat, mustard, sesame, rice, different kind of spices, spinach, vegetable, pulses, etc. Jute and dhaincha/stick are cash crops grown in summer. Majority of high return crops are grown in winter. Part of the affected area is protected from flood through an embankment. In the flood-free area, rice is grown year-round. The alignment will not affect any water body for the purpose of this project. Tube wells are the source of water for all purposes for the affected households. In total, 36 tube wells will be affected.

36. Varieties of trees in the area include timber and fruit-bearing trees. In total, 467 trees of different sizes will be affected. Fruit-bearing trees are greater in number than timber trees (Table 12). Among the fruit-bearing trees are mango, jackfruit, guava, coconut, and blackberry. Medium-size fruit-bearing as well as timber trees are the biggest in number, followed by large and small trees.

Table 12: Affected Trees by Number, Size, and Category from Intake to Sejan Juice Factory

Size of Trees	Number of Trees by Category		Total
	Fruit-bearing tree	Timber tree	
Small	49	11	60
Medium	150	123	273
Large	90	44	134

Total	289	178	467
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Source: Socioeconomic survey, May 2013

37. One common property resources (CPR) will be displaced due to the intervention of the project, a *madrassa*. It is located on land privately owned and run by respective management committees.

2. Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Affected Households

38. A total of 1939 APs were identified during a survey of the 450 households. Among the identified population, 1,125 were male and 813 female. The average household size was 4.3, which is lower than the national average (4.4) as per population census of 2001(BBS). Out of the total 451 affected households, 444 were male-headed and 6 female-headed. About 98% were Muslim and only 2% Hindu. No other religious groups have been found in the proposed site of the project. No indigenous or ethnic minority populations were identified.

39. Among the total affected household members, the male population (58%) was higher than the female population (42%). This demographic composition reflects the urban or semi-urban characteristics of the area. However, the study identified two transgender persons in the project area. Male children below the age of 10 (194) were greater in number than female children (134) of the same age group.. Among the total identified population, the biggest portion belonged to the age group 21-30, followed by 11-20 and 31-40. The male population (145) was much bigger than the female population (114) in the age group 41-50. Only 155 males and 64 females were found above the age of 50. Details of the age group by gender are shown in Table 13.

Table 13: Gender and Age Distribution of the Affected Population from Intake to Sejan Juice Factory

Age Group	Male		Female		Transgender (<i>Hijra</i>)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
< 6 years	62	5.5	61	7.5			123	6.3
6 - 10 years	132	11.7	93	11.4			225	11.6
11 - 20 years	224	19.9	174	21.4	2	100.0	400	20.6
21 - 30 years	241	21.4	179	22.0			420	21.6
31 - 40 years	166	14.8	128	15.7			294	15.2
41 - 50 years	145	12.9	114	14.0			259	13.4
50 + years	155	13.8	64	7.9			219	11.3
Total	1,125	100.0	813	100.0	2	100.0	1940	100.0

Source: Socioeconomic survey, May 2013

40. Education level among the male and female population was more or less the same, with higher female enrolment in the primary level. The free education formula of the government may have influenced females to get an education up to at least the secondary level.

41. The survey result identified more than three-fourths (67%) of the heads of the households to be involved in agriculture, regardless of sex. The female household members were mostly involved in pre- and post-harvest activities. About 20% of the male population was involved in business-related activities, and the rest were mostly involved in service or day labor activities. However, only six male members identified themselves as skilled workers. More than 33% of the females mentioned were involved in household work (Table 14). Average wage rate for an agricultural laborer in the project area was Tk 300 per day. The average wages of unskilled and skilled laborers in the CBEs were Tk 450 and Tk 600 per day, respectively.

Table 14: Occupation of the Affected Household Head from Intake to Sejan Juice Factory Area

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Household worker/retired person	6	1.3	2	33.3	8	1.8
Business/contractor	76	17.1			76	16.9
Educated professional (engineer/teacher, etc.)	5	1.1			5	1.1
Skilled professional	6	1.3			6	1.3
Shopkeeper	12	2.7			12	2.7
Day laborer	6	1.3			6	1.3
Worker (industry/garments/construction/transport)	2	.4			2	.4
Driver (taxi/auto-rickshaw/CNG/bus/truck)	6	1.3			6	1.3
Job/service abroad	24	5.4			24	5.3
Hawker	1	.2			1	.2
Unemployed	2	.4			2	.4
Agriculture	298	67.2	4	66.7	303	67.2
Total	444	100.0	6	100.0	450	100.0

Source: Socioeconomic survey, May 2013

42. Average land holding varies from 5 decimals to 5 acres (2 ha). Because of the transitional characteristics from rural to urban, many people bought land in this area as investment.

43. Income level of the affected households was similar to the average income of the population of the country. About 84.5% of households earned within the range of Tk 7000 to above Tk 20,000 a month, and may be treated as non-poor. About 15.5% of the population earned less than Tk 7,000 per month, and may be treated as poor. Seventy affected households with income within the range of Tk 5,000 per month are considered poor. Among them, six are landless. Based on the BBS, 2005 and considering inflation in the next consecutive financial years and the survey of *Financial Express*, the upper limit of the poverty line was identified as Tk 6,879 per HH per month in 2012. Based on these facts, 70 households earning within the range of Tk 7,000 per month were identified as vulnerable households.

Table 15: Poverty Level of Affected Households in the Intake to Sejan Juice Factory Area Raw Water Pipes Alignment

Income Level per Month (BDT)	HH Numbers	%	Categorization
7000 - \geq 20,000	380	84.5	Non-poor
\leq 7,000	70	15.5	Poor
Total	450	100	

44. The affected households, regardless of legal status, expect to receive their compensation at the project location rather than at any other location. They will vacate the area after receiving the compensation. Among the affected households, more than 12% (54 households) will be severely affected and will lose more than 10% of their income-generating assets. On the other hand, 88% are going to be moderately affected by losing less than 10% of their income-generating asset during this project.

45. In response to the question on the option of expected skill training from the project, about 64% preferred to continue their existing occupation, while the rest showed interest in skill training for other professions. Computer operation, driving, motor mechanics, and electrical mechanics were the popular choices. However, majority wanted to get into business if credit facilities are available.

3. Sejan Juice Factory to Gandharbpur

46. For this section, the project will need a total 4.5 km of pipeline alignment with a width of 25 m. Total land to be acquired for this section is 28 acres (11.3 ha). A total of 109 households with 403 people will be directly affected in this section of the project. In addition to these were 12 leaseholders, 33 sharecroppers, 200 agricultural laborers who work in the fields as well as in fishing ponds, and 4 wage earners in the CBEs, who will be indirectly affected by the project and will lose earnings temporarily. Out of total affected households, 69 will lose land and future crops permanently, 37 will lose residential and commercial structures on their own land, 2 will lose water bodies and fishing ponds on their own land, and 1 household will lose business running a rental structure (Table 16).

Table 16: Type of Loss and Impact from Sejan Juice Factory Area to Gandharbpur

Type of Loss	Amount of Land	Affected Household	Affected People	Type of Impact	Nature of Loss
Agricultural land and crops	28 acres	69	255	Directly affected	Permanent loss of future income from crop harvest three times a year
Land and structure		37	137	Directly affected	Permanent displacement from residential structure
Fish pond, land, and fish stock		2	7		Permanent loss of future income from year-round fish cultivation
Land, structures, and business		1	4	Directly affected	Permanent loss of future income from business
Business on rental/leased structure		1	4	Directly affected	Permanent loss of future income from business
Leased land for agriculture and business		12	44	Indirectly affected	Temporary loss of income from crop harvest and business
Sharecropper		33	122	Indirectly affected	Temporary loss of income from crop harvest up to three times a year
Agricultural laborer		200	738	Indirectly affected	Temporary loss of income from wage loss
Wage loss from CBEs		4	15	Indirectly affected	Temporary loss of income from wage loss
Losing more than 10% of income-generating asset		11	41	Severely affected	Permanent loss of income
Female-headed household		9	33	Directly affected	May be considered as vulnerable by considering the gender of the household head
Elderly-headed household		10	37	Directly affected	Elderly household head
Vulnerable household			13	48	Directly affected
No. of structures	19				
Area of structure	92,526 ft ²				
No. of tube wells	09				
No. of trees	16				
Utility connection	38				

The upper poverty line for Dhaka region based on the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) 2005 survey was Tk. 952.67 per capita. Adopting the national inflation rates by BBS based on consumer prices for Bangladesh for different years, and on income and expenditure survey of *Financial Express* in 2012, the upper poverty line has been updated to current levels at Tk. 1,457.7 per month per capita (i.e., Tk. 6,879.4 per household/month, for an average household size of 4.72 in the Dhaka region). Accordingly, Tk. 7,000 has been adopted as the poverty line for the project.

47. Leasing of land is common in this area for both agricultural as well as business purposes. About 12 affected household have leased land for agriculture and business. The time period of lease agreements varies from 1 year to 10 years. Thirty-eight households will be affected by losing electricity connection.

48. According to the respondents, this area is growing very fast, and some areas are acquiring urban characteristics. Industrialization is happening very fast. Many investors have bought land for industry purposes, but still the land is agricultural from the land use perspective. New structures are coming up for both residential and business purposes. In total, 19 primary structures, including residential and commercial structures, will be affected by the intervention of this project. There is no pucca building on the alignment. Only 14 semi-pucca with a total area of 85,420 ft², 4 tin structures with a total area of 4,600 ft², and one katcha/thatched structure with an area of 2,500 ft² will be affected. Among the semi-pucca structures is one mosque. Details are presented in Table 17.

Table 17: Number of Structures Affected in Sejan Juice Factory to Gandharbpur Area

Category of Structure	No. of Structures	Quantity in square Feet
Semi-pucca (ft ²)	14	85,420
Tin structure	4	4,600
Katcha/thatched (ft ²)	1	2,500
Total primary structure	19	92,520

Source: Socioeconomic survey, May 2013

49. The alignment passes through agriculture land, water bodies and villages with vegetation coverage, with varieties of crops and trees. Principal crops are rice, millet, potatoes, chilies, and different kinds of seasonal vegetables. Vegetables as well as mustards are the cash crops. Different quick returning varieties of fish are cultivated in the ponds or privately owned water bodies.

50. Only 16 trees will be affected- and fruit bearing trees are greater in number than timber trees (Table 18). Among the fruit-bearing trees, mango, jackfruit, guava, coconut, and lemon are common. Medium-size fruit-bearing as well as timber trees are highest in number, followed by large and small trees.

Table 18: Affected Trees by Number, Size, and Category in Sejan Juice Factory to Gandharbpur Area

Size of Trees	Number of Trees According to Category		Total
	Fruit-bearing tree	Timber tree	
Small	25	0	25
Medium	54	62	116
Large	40	20	60
Total	119	82	201

Source: Socioeconomic survey, May 2013

51. One mosque will be displaced due to the intervention of the project. This mosque is located on land owned and run by the mosque management committee, under the supervision of the local community.

4. Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Affected Households

52. A total of 403 APs have been identified during the survey of the 109 households. Among the identified population, 224 were male and 179 female. Average household size is 3.7, much lower than the national average (4.4) as per population census of 2011(BBS). Out of the total 109 affected households, 107 were male-headed and 2 were female-headed. Among the total affected population, about 97% were Muslim and only 3% Hindu. No other religious groups have been found in the proposed project site. No indigenous or ethnic minority populations were identified.

53. Among the total affected household members, the male population (56%) was higher than female (44%). This demographic composition reflects the urban or semi-urban characteristics of the area. Among the total identified population, a major portion belonged to the 21-30 age group, followed by 11-20 and 31-40. Two household heads were elderly persons over the age of 60.

54. Education level among the male and female populations was more or less the same, with higher female enrolment in the primary level. The free education formula of the government may have impacted on the females to go to school, up to at least secondary level.

55. The survey result identified about 37% of the heads of the households involved in business, all male. The two females were involved in household work. More than 29% of the males were involved in agriculture; 8% (9) of the males were involved in professional work and service-related activities. Eight male members identified themselves as retired (Table 19).

Table 19: Occupation of the Affected Household Heads from Sejan Juice Factory to Gandharbpur

Occupation	Male-Headed		Female-Headed		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Household worker/retired person	8	7.5	2	100.0	10	10.9
Business	40	37.4			40	36.7
Educated professional/private service (engineer/teacher)	8	7.5			8	7.3
Skilled professional/(private professor/nurse/ paramed)	1	.9			1	.9
Shopkeeper	7	6.5			7	6.4
Government job /government professor	1	.9			1	.9
Job/service abroad	8	7.5			8	7.3
Student	2	1.9			2	2.2
Agriculture	32	29.9			32	29.4
Total	107	100.0	2	100.0	109	100.0

Source: Socioeconomic survey, May 2013.

56. Average wage rate for agricultural laborers in the project area was Tk 300 per day. Average wages of unskilled and laborers in the CBEs were Tk 450 and Tk 600 per day respectively.

57. Average land holding varied from 0.05 acre to 3 acres (1.2 ha). Because of the transitional characteristics from rural to urban, many people bought land in this area as investment. Development of residential areas and industrial premises is promising, and already visible in this area.

58. About 87.8% of households earn above Tk 7000 per month, and may be treated as non-poor. About 12% earn up to Tk7000 per month and may be treated as poor. Thirteen affected households with income within the range of Tk7000 per month can be considered ultra-poor in this area. None of these households is headed by elderly persons. Based on the BBS, 2005 and considering inflation in the next consecutive financial years and the survey of Financial Express, the upper limit of the poverty line was identified as Tk 6,879 per HH per month in 2012. Based on these facts, 13 households earning within the range of Tk7000 per month were identified as vulnerable households.

Table 20: Poverty Level of the Affected Households from Sejan Juice Factory to Gandharbpur WTP Raw Water Pipes Alignment

Income Level Per Month (Tk)	HH Numbers	%	Categorization
7000 - ≥ 20,000	96	87.8	Non-poor
≤ 7,000	13	12	Poor
Total	109	100	

59. The affected households, irrespective of legal status, expect to receive their compensation at the project location rather than at any other location. They will vacate the area after receiving all the compensation. Among the affected households, about 34.8% (38 households) are going to be severely affected and will lose more than 10% of their income-generating assets. On the other hand, 65.2% are going to be moderately affected by losing less than 10% of their income-generating assets for the intervention of this project.

60. In response to the question on option of expected skill training from the project, about 53% preferred to continue their existing occupation, and the rest showed interest for skill training in other professions. Computer operation, driving, motor mechanics, and electrical mechanics were the popular choices. However, majority want to get into business if credit facilities are available.

C. Gandharbpur Water Treatment Plant

61. The project will need 75 acres (30.35 ha) of land in Gandharbpur to construct the water treatment plant (WTP) for the project. DWASA acquired this land in 1985, so, no private land will be acquired for the purpose. A total of 219 households with 790 people will be directly affected in this area. They are not the owners of this land, but squatters or informal users of the land for agriculture purposes. These people will lose their access to agricultural land and agriculture production permanently. Among them are 16 land leaseholders who will also be affected. Principal occupation of the majority is agriculture, and they live in the vicinity. About 219 affected households will permanently lose their main source of income. One displaced household was identified as female-headed, while 27 households were headed by elderly persons. Four households had disabled persons among their household members. The affected land was cultivated by the land users with their family doing the labor. In the WTP area, 100 agricultural laborers with a household population of 361 will be affected indirectly. With the loss of access to the affected land, the agricultural laborers will have to find other jobs in the vicinity and restore their lost income within a short time. Agriculture return is very high in this area. Average cultivated agriculture land varies from 0.01 to 0.04 acre per household.

Table 21: Type of Loss and Impact in WTP in Gandharbpur

Type of Loss	Affected Household	Affected People	Type of Impact	Nature of Loss
Agricultural crop	219	790	Directly	Indirectly affected, loss of partial

Type of Loss	Affected Household	Affected People	Type of Impact	Nature of Loss
			affected	future income from crop harvest
Losing more than 10% of income generating asset	219	790	Severely affected	Permanent loss of income
Agricultural laborer	100	361		
Household with disabled person	04	14		
Female-headed household	01	04		May be considered as vulnerable by considering the gender of the household head
Vulnerable household	5	18		Income below the poverty line
Tube well	32			
No. of trees	07			
CPR	1			Graveyards

The upper poverty line for Dhaka region based on the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) 2005 survey was Tk. 952.67 per capita. Adopting the national inflation rates by BBS based on consumer prices for Bangladesh for different years, and on income and expenditure survey of *Financial Express* in 2012, the upper poverty line has been updated to current levels at Tk. 1,457.7 per month per capita (i.e., Tk. 6,879.4 per household/month, for an average household size of 4.72 in the Dhaka region). Accordingly, Tk. 7,000 has been adopted as the poverty line for the project

62. Seven trees will be affected, one of them a timber tree and the others fruit trees, but medium and small in size. There is one graveyard within the proposed area. As a result, two CPRs were identified. All these CPRs are located on government land and are run by their respective management committees. The project will rehabilitate these CPRs at the time of project implementation.

1. Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Affected Households

63. A total of 790 APs have been identified during the survey of the 219 displaced households. Among the identified population, 477 were male and 315 female. The average household size was 3.6, much lower than the national average (4.4) as per population census 2011(BBS). Out of the total 219 affected households, 216 were male-headed and only one female-headed. All were Muslim, and no other religious groups have been found in the proposed project site. No indigenous or ethnic minority populations were identified.

64. Among the total affected household members, the male population (60%) was higher than female (40%). Among the total identified population, a major portion was found to be within the 21-30 age group, followed by 11-20 and 31-40. None of the households is headed by an elderly person. However, four affected households had a disabled family member; three were mute and one was physically disabled.

65. Education level among the male and female populations was more or less the same, with higher female enrolment in the primary level. This is probably due to the free education formula of the government, which encouraged female members of the community to go to school, up to at least the secondary level. However, level of education seemed to be higher among males than females.

66. The survey result identified agriculture as the principal occupation of majority of the heads of households (78.5%). About 10% of the male population was involved in business-related activities, and the rest in service or day labor activities. However, 12 male members were identified as heads of households, with jobs in the country or abroad. One female head was involved in household work (Table 22). Average wage rates for unskilled and skilled laborers in the CBEs were Tk450 and Tk600 per day respectively. However, only the heads of the affected households, regardless of sex, are eligible for receiving compensation.

Table 22: Occupation of the Affected Household Head in WTP in Gandharbpur

(Treatment Plant)						
Occupation	Male-Headed		Female-Headed		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Household worker/retired person	4	1.8	1	100.0	5	2.3
Business/contractor	22	10.1			22	10.0
Educated professional	1	.5			1	.5
Shopkeeper	2	.9			2	.9
Worker (industry/garments/construction/transport)	1	.5			1	.5
Driver (taxi/auto-rickshaw/CNG/bus/truck)	2	.9			2	.9
Job/service abroad	12	5.5			12	5.5
Student	2	.9			2	.9
Agriculture	172	78.9			172	78.5
Total	218	100.0	1	100.0	219	100.0

Source: Socioeconomic survey, May 2013

67. Income level of the affected household was moderate compared to average income of the population of the country. About 97.7% of households earned from Tk 7000 to above Tk20,000 per month, thus categorized as non-poor. About 2.3% of the people earned up to Tk7000 per month, and may be treated as poor. Based on the BBS, 2005 and considering inflation in the next consecutive financial years and the survey of *Financial Express*, the upper limit of the poverty line was identified as Tk6,879 per HH per month in 2012. Based on these facts, 5 households, all vendors earning within the range of Tk7000 per month, were identified as vulnerable households.

Table 23: Poverty Level of the Affected Households in Gandharbpur WTP

Income level Per Month (BDT)	HH Numbers	%	Categorization
7000 - ≥ 20,000	214	97.7	Non poor
≤ 7,000	5	2.3	Poor
Total	219	100	

68. The affected households will vacate the area after receiving all the compensation. Among the affected households, more than 100% (219 households) will be severely affected and lose more than 10% of their main source of income.

69. In response to the question on option of expected skill training from the project, all of them opted for alternate occupations and were interested in skill training; driving, motor mechanics, and electrical mechanics are the popular choices. However, majority of them want to get into business if credit facilities are available.

D. Treated Water Transmission Pipeline

70. Treated water transmission pipeline is 25 m wide and 13 km long where two pipes will be laid. In total, 71.47 acres (28.9 ha) of land will be needed, of which only 22.2 acres (8.98 ha)

are privately owned and the rest owned by different government agencies. This component are divided into four sections, namely (i) Gandharbpur to Murapara; (ii) river crossing at Murapara; (iii) Rupganj to Beraid; and (iv) Balu River to Vatara Baridhara.

1. Gandharbpur to Murapara

71. Length of the first alignment is 3 km, on 17.27 acres (6.9 ha) of government-owned land. The government agencies are Bangladesh Water Development Board and DWASA, so no private land will be acquired for this section of alignment. A total of 161 households with 794 people will be directly affected. All are informal occupants or squatters. Out of the total affected households, 15 households with 74 APs will lose residential structures, and 135 business owners (666 APs) will lose their structures and livelihood. Eleven households will lose businesses run in rental structures, with 54 APs. Five common property resources, including a mosque and madrasa, will also be affected. All the affected households and business enterprises will be affected severely by losing their residential premises, businesses, and more than 10% of their income. In addition to that, 42 employees with 207 APs will lose their income temporarily (Table 24).

Table 24: Type of Loss and Impact from WTP to Murapara

Type of Loss	Affected Household	Affected People	Type of Impact	Nature of Loss
Housing structure	15	74	Directly affected	Permanently displaced
Structure and business	135	666	Directly affected	Permanently displaced
Business on rental/leased structure	11	54	Directly affected	Permanently displaced
Wage loss from CBEs	42	207	Indirectly affected	Temporary loss of income from wage loss
Losing more than 10% of their residential accommodation	15	74	Severely affected	Permanent loss of house premise
Losing more than 10% of income-generating asset	146	720	Severely affected	Permanent loss of income
Household headed by elderly person	2	10		
Vulnerable household	14	69		Income below the poverty line
No. of structures	159			
Area of structures	46982			
No. of tube wells	12			
No. of trees	38			
CPR	5			<i>Madrasa, mosques, and social club</i>
Utility connection	161			

The upper poverty line for Dhaka region based on the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) 2005 survey was Tk. 952.67 per capita. Adopting the national inflation rates by BBS based on consumer prices for Bangladesh for different years, and on income and expenditure survey of *Financial Express* in 2012, the upper poverty line has been updated to current levels at Tk. 1,457.7 per month per capita (i.e., Tk. 6,879.4 per household/month, for an average household size of 4.72 in the Dhaka region). Accordingly, Tk. 7,000 has been adopted as the poverty line for the project.

72. This area is located along the BWDB embankment and road towards Murapara, a growing industrial area; its vicinity is growing very fast and has already acquired urban characteristics, mostly in a linear pattern in parallel to the road. In total, 159 primary structures, including residential and commercial structures, will be affected by the intervention of this project. Only 3 pucca structures with a total area of 2,281 ft², 32 semi-pucca structures with a total area of 11,025 ft², 101 tin structures with a total area of 39,540 ft², and 23 katcha/thatched structures with an area of 7604 ft² will be affected. Among the pucca structures, 3 mosques, 1 madrasa, and 1 social institution/club are included. Details are presented in Table 25.

Table 25: Number of Structures Affected from WTP to Murapara

Category of Structure	No. of Structures	Quantity in Square Feet
<i>Pucca</i> (ft ²)	3	2,281
<i>Semi-pucca</i> (ft ²)	32	11,025
Tin structure	101	39,540
<i>Katcha</i> /thatched (ft ²)	23	7,604
Total primary structures	159	60,450

Source: Socioeconomic survey, May 2013

73. Within this 3 km-long alignment, 472 trees will be affected. Majority of them are large in size and fruit-bearing (Table 26).

Table 26: Affected Trees by Number, Size, and Category from WTP to Murapara

Size of Trees	Number of Trees According to Category		Total
	Fruit-bearing tree	Timber tree	
Small	1	0	1
Medium	40	18	58
Large	198	215	413
Total	239	233	472

Source: Socioeconomic survey, May 2013

74. Tube wells are the source of water for all purposes for the affected households. In total, 12 tube wells will be affected in this alignment. About 159 utility connections, including electricity, telephone, and TV cable connections of the affected businesses will be disrupted. Five common property resources (CPR) will be displaced—a mosque, madrasa, playground, and social institution/club.

1. Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Affected Households

75. A total of 794 APs have been identified during the survey of 161 households. All the households were male-headed. Among the affected population, 442 were male and 352 female. The average household size was 4.8, lower than the national average (4.4) as per the population census of 2011(BBS).

76. Among the total affected population, about 98% were Muslim and the rest Hindu. No other religious groups have been found in the proposed project site. No indigenous or ethnic minority populations were identified.

77. Among the total affected household members, the male population (56%) was higher than female (44%). This demographic composition reflects the urban or semi-urban characteristics of the area. Among the total identified population, a major portion was found to

be within the 21-30 age group, followed by 11-20 and 31-40. Two household heads were elderly persons over the age of 60, both male.

78. Education level among the male and female populations was more or less the same, with higher female enrolment in the primary level. Like other areas in the vicinity, level of education seemed to be higher among the male population than the females.

79. The survey result identified more than 65% of the heads of the households working as shopkeepers, and all were male. Most of them owned structures and businesses. About 6% of the male population was involved in business-related activities, and the rest was mostly involved in service or day labor activities. However, 8 heads of affected households identified themselves as skilled workers. Another 8 heads were involved in agriculture (Table 27), and 25 households earned their livelihood by renting out their structures in full or in part. Average wage rates for unskilled and skilled laborers in the CBEs were Tk450 and Tk600 per day respectively.

Table 27: Principal Occupations of the Affected Household Heads from WTP to Murapara

Principal Occupation	Total	
	N	%
Household worker/retired person	2	1.2
Business/contractor	9	5.9
Educated professional	2	1.2
Skilled professional	8	4.7
Shopkeeper	110	65.3
Government job /government professor	1	.6
Day labor	2	1.2
Worker (industry/garments/construction/transport)	2	1.2
Job/service abroad	4	2.9
Hawker	7	4.1
Agriculture	8	4.7
Hand/power loom	1	.6
Hotel business	4	2.4
Not applicable	1	4.1
Total	161	100.0

Source: Socioeconomic survey, May 2013

80. About 80% of the affected households own the lost properties in the project area. The properties are structures of different categories. About 15% of affected households are tenants renting the structures (Table 28).

Table 28: Ownership Status of the Lost Properties from Gandharbpur to Murapara

Status of Ownership	Total	
	N	%
Owner	136	79.4
Rented	25	14.7
Total	161	100.0

Source: Socioeconomic survey, May 2013

81. Income level of the affected household was moderate, compared to the average income of the population of the country. More than 91.9% households earned between Tk 7000 to above Tk 20,000 per month, and may be treated as non-poor. Slightly more than 8.1% of the people earned up to Tk 7,000 per month and may be treated as poor.

Table 29: Poverty Level of the Affected Households from WTP to Murapara Treated Water Pipes Alignment

Income Level Per Month (Tk)	HH Numbers	%	Categorization
7,000 to \geq 20,000	148	91.9	Non-poor
\leq 7,000	13	8.1	Poor
Total	161		

82. The affected households will vacate the area after receiving all the compensation. In response to the question on option of expected skill training from the project, about 69% preferred to continue their existing occupation, and the rest showed interest for skill training in other professions. Computer operation, driving, motor mechanics, and electrical mechanics were the popular choices. However, majority want to get into business if credit facilities are available.

2. River Crossing at Murapara

83. The pipeline will pass through the riverbed, and this is vacant land owned by government with no formal or informal land use activities.

3. Rugganj/Shitalaka to Beraid

84. In this section, the project will need a total 4.2 km pipeline alignment at 25 m wide. Total land to be acquired for this section is 22.2 acres (8.9 ha). A total of 200 households with 889 people will be directly affected. In addition, there are 58 sharecroppers, 400 agriculture laborers, and 3 wage earners in the CBEs who will be affected in terms of losing their income and/or access to land. Out of the total affected households, 174 will lose land and crops, 23 will lose residential and commercial structures on their own land, and 3 will lose structures and businesses on their own land (Table 30).

Table 30: Type of Loss and Impact from Rugganj to Beraid

Type of Loss	Amount of Land	Affected Household	Affected People	Type of Impact	Nature of Loss
Agricultural land, crops, and fish	22.2acre	174	774	Directly affected	Permanent loss of future income from crop harvest three times a year
Land and structure		23	102	Directly Affected	Permanent displacement from residential structure
Land, structure, and business		3	13	Directly affected	Permanent loss of future income from business
Sharecropper		58	258	Indirectly affected	Temporary loss of income from crop harvest up to three times a year
Agriculture labor		400	1,780	Indirectly affected	Temporary loss of income from wage loss
Wage loss from CBEs		3	14	Indirectly affected	Temporary loss of income from wage loss
Losing more than 10% of income generating asset		29	129	Severely affected	Permanent loss of income from agriculture land and business
Female-headed household		12	53		May be considered as vulnerable by considering the gender of the household head
Vulnerable		8	35		Elderly household head

Type of Loss	Amount of Land	Affected Household	Affected People	Type of Impact	Nature of Loss
household					
Vulnerable household		5	22		Income below the poverty line
No. of structures	24				
Area of structure	19,320				
No. of tube wells	11				
No. of trees	55				
Utilities	26				

The upper poverty line for Dhaka region based on the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) 2005 survey was Tk. 952.67 per capita. Adopting the national inflation rates by BBS based on consumer prices for Bangladesh for different years and on income and expenditure survey of Financial express in 2012 the upper poverty line has been updated to current levels at Tk. 1,457.7 per month per capita (i.e., Tk. 6,879. 4 per household/month, for an average household size of 4.72 in the Dhaka region). Accordingly, Tk. 7,000 has been adopted as the poverty line for the project

85. According to the respondents, this area is growing very fast and is practically considered part of Dhaka City. Industrialization and real estate are also growing very fast. Many investors have bought land for industry and real estate purposes but still the land is agricultural in terms of use and perspective. New structures are coming up for both residential and business purposes. In total, 24 primary structures, including residential and commercial structures, will be affected by the intervention of this project. There are four pucca buildings in the alignment. Only 5 semi-pucca with a total area of 2,804 ft²; 13 tin structures with a total area of 571 ft²; and two katcha/thatched structures with an area of 200 ft² will be affected. Details are presented in Table 31.

Table 31: Number of Structures Affected from Rupganj to Beraid

Category of Structure	No. of Structures	Quantity in Square Feet
<i>Pucca</i>	4	880
<i>Semi-pucca</i> (ft ²)	5	13,650
Tin structures	13	4,710
<i>Katcha</i> /thatched (ft ²)	2	80
Total primary structure	24	19,320

Source: Socioeconomic survey, May 2013

86. The alignment passes through agriculture land and villages with vegetation coverage, with varieties of crops and trees. Principal crops are chili, mustard, rice, and different kinds of seasonal vegetables. Vegetables are the cash crops for these people, primarily because of good communication with Dhaka by the northern areas. Different quick returning varieties of fish are cultivated in one pond or privately owned water body.

87. In total, 273 trees will be affected, and fruit-bearing trees are greater in number than the timber trees (Table 32). Among the fruit-bearing trees, mango, jackfruit, guava, coconut, and lemon are common. Medium-sized fruit-bearing as well as timber trees are biggest in number, followed by large and small trees. No CPR will be displaced due to the intervention of the project.

Table 32: Affected Trees by Number, Size, and Category from Rupganj/Sithalakkha to Beraid

Size of Trees	Number of Trees According to Category		Total
	Fruit-bearing tree	Timber tree	
Small	15	0	15
Medium	59	94	153
Large	94	11	105
Total	168	105	273

Source: Socioeconomic survey, May 2013

4. Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Affected Households

88. A total of 889 APs have been identified during the survey of the 200 households (about 453 are male and 436 are female). The average household size was 4.5, much lower than the national average (4.4), as per population census of 2011(BBS). Out of the total affected households, 191 were male-headed and 12 female-headed. About 90% were Muslim and only 10% Hindu. No other religious groups have been found in the proposed project site. No indigenous or ethnic minority populations were identified.

89. Among the total affected household members, the male population (57%) was higher than female (43%). This demographic composition reflects the urban or semi-urban characteristics of the area. A major portion was found within the age group 21-30, followed by 11-20 and 31-40 years. Ten household heads were elderly persons over the age of 60. Education level among the male and female populations was more or less the same, with higher female enrolment in the primary level. However, level of education was higher among the male population.

90. The survey result identified about 68% of the heads of the households as involved in agriculture, and majority were male. Four females claimed to be involved in household work. More than 12% of the males were involved in business, and 11% (22) involved in professional jobs, shop-keeping, and service-related activities. Only four males identified themselves as retired (Table 33).

Table 33: Occupation of the Affected Household Heads from Rupganj to Beraid

	Male-Headed		Female-Headed		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Household worker/retired person	4	2.1	4	44.4	8	4.0
Business/contractor	24	12.6			24	12.0
Educated professional	11	5.8			11	5.5
Shopkeeper	11	5.8			11	5.5
Day laborer	1	.5			1	.5
Worker (industry/garments/construction/transport)	1	.5			1	.5
Job/service abroad	6	3.1			6	3.0
Student	1	.5			1	.5
Agriculture	130	68.1	8	55.6	138	67.5
Hand/power loom	2	1.0			2	1.0
Total	188	100.0	12	100.0	200	100.0

Source: Socioeconomic survey, May 2013

91. Average wage rate for agricultural laborers in the project area was Tk 300 per day. Average wages of unskilled and skilled laborers in the CBEs were Tk 450 and Tk 600 per day respectively. However, only the head of the affected household, regardless of sex, is eligible for compensation.

92. Average land holding varies from 5 decimals to 2 acres (0.2 ha). Because of the transitional characteristics from rural to urban, many people bought land in this area as investment. Potential for developing residential and industrial premises is very promising in this area. Development of industrial premises is already visible.

93. About 93.5 % of households earned between Tk 7000 to above Tk 20,000 per month, and may be treated as non-poor. About 6.5% earned up to Tk 7,000 per month and may be treated as poor. None of these households is headed by an elderly person. Based on the BBS, 2005 and considering inflation in the next consecutive financial years and the survey of *Financial Express*, the upper limit of the poverty line was identified as Tk 6,879 per HH per month in 2012. Based on these facts, 13 households earning within the range of Tk 7,000 per month were identified as vulnerable.

Table 34: Poverty Level of the Affected Households from Rupganj to Beraid Treated Water Pipes Alignment

Income Level Per Month (Tk)	HH Numbers	%	Categorization
7000 - \geq 20,000	187	93.5	Non-poor
\leq 7,000	13	6.5	Poor
Total	200		

94. The affected households will vacate the area after receiving all the compensation. Among the affected households, about 14.5% (29 households) are going to be severely affected and will lose more than 10% of their income-generating assets. The rest (85.5%) are going to be moderately affected, losing less than 10% of their income-generating assets from the intervention of this project.

95. In response to the question on option of expected skill training from the project, about 53% preferred to continue their existing occupation and the rest showed interest for skill training in other professions. Computer operation, driving, motor mechanics, and electrical mechanics were the popular choices. However, majority want to get into business if some credit facilities are available.

5. Balu River to Vatara Baridhara

96. In this, section the project will need a total 5.3 km of pipeline alignment at 25 m width. Total land to be used for this section is 32 acres (12 ha). The alignment passes through a road under construction, Madani Avenue, connecting Rupganj with DCCN. The road is owned by RAJUK, so no land will be acquired for this section of alignment. This is a government-owned area, and most of the alignment is vacant except on the Baridhara side, where some houses and businesses are being operated. These households and business operators are not going to lose any land from the intervention of this project, but will lose their residential structures and business premises. However, almost all the business premises are temporary and movable. In total, 190 businesses will be directly affected, with 907 APs. In addition, there are 110 wage earners in the CBEs, who will be indirectly affected by the project and will lose earnings temporarily (Table 35).

Table 35: Types of Losses and Impacts from Balu River to Vatara Baridhara

Type of Loss	Affected Household	Affected People	Type of Impact	Nature of Loss
Vendor/floating business	190	907	Indirectly affected	Temporary loss of income from business
Wage loss from CBEs	110	525	Indirectly affected	Temporary loss of income from wage loss
Female-headed household	05	24		May be considered as vulnerable by considering the gender of the household head
Vulnerable household	12	58		Income below the poverty line
Utility connection	4			Utility including electricity, gas, telephone will be disconnected

The upper poverty line for Dhaka region based on the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) 2005 survey was Tk. 952.67 per capita. Adopting the national inflation rates by BBS based on consumer prices for Bangladesh for different years and on income and expenditure survey of *Financial Express* in 2012, the upper poverty line has been updated to current levels at Tk. 1,457.7 per month per capita (i.e., Tk. 6,879.4 per household/month, for an average household size of 4.72 in the Dhaka region). Accordingly, Tk. 7,000 has been adopted as the poverty line for the project.

97. About 190 CBE (Table 35) owners/vendors are going to lose their businesses temporarily, as their structures are temporary in nature. They can move from the alignment during the construction period and return beside the road to continue their business.

98. The housing structures are semi-pucca in nature, and parts of the structures are going to be affected. All the businesses are operated in temporary structures or through vending or using open space. Features of CBE structures and vendors are presented in Table 36.

Table 36: Features of CBE Structures/Vendors from Balu River to Baridhara

Features	Male-Headed		Female-Headed		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Hawker	18	9.7			18	10.0
Selling in van	12	7.0			12	6.8
Tong shop (box-type shop)	71	38.9	7	100.0	75	40.0
Polythene/bamboo-built shop	65	35.7			65	34.7
Open space	15	8.6			15	8.4
Total	183	100.0	7	100.0	190	100.0

Source: Socioeconomic survey, May 2013

6. Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Affected Households

99. A total of 942 APs from 190 households will be affected. There were 184 male-headed affected households and 5 headed by females. Among the identified population, 476 were male and 442 female. The average household size was 4.96, closer to the national average of 4.4 (as per population census 2011, BBS). There was one common property resource, a mosque, which is going to be affected.

100. Among the total affected population, about 94% were Muslim and the rest Hindu. No other religious groups have been found in the proposed project site. No indigenous or ethnic minority populations were identified. There were more males among the total affected population than females. Like in other semi-urban areas, the dominance of young males was visible here. Education level among the male population was remarkably higher than the female population. There were females involved in enterprises here.

101. This area is within Dhaka City, and as a result, business or commercial activities are dominant among the people. The survey result identified all the affected household heads as earning their livelihood from business. As the project is being implemented near and in the city area, no agricultural and other related occupations were found among the affected families. The affected shops/CBEs were very small in size, with small amount of capital. Thus, most of the shops were owned and operated by the owners themselves. The numbers of wage earners found in the area was 110. Average wage rate for unskilled day laborers in the project area was Tk 450 per day and Tk 600 per day for skilled laborers.

102. In this section, 13.7% of households earned above Tk 20,000 per year, and may be treated as non-poor. About 2.7% earned up to Tk 7,000 per month and may be treated as ultra-poor, and 83.7% earned within the range of Tk 7000 to Tk 20,000 per month. Average cash capital of these small businesses and vendors was about Tk 40,000, but ranged from Tk 5,000 to Tk 100,000. Types of small businesses/work are presented in Table 38. More than 17% were earning from tea stalls. Other shops were selling cloth and fruit.

Table 37: Poverty Level of the Affected Households from Balu River to Vatara Baridhara Treated Water Pipes Alignment

Income Level Per Month (BDT)	HH Numbers	%	Categorization
7000 - \geq 20,000	185	97.4	Non poor
\leq 7,000	5	2.7	Poor.
Total	190		

Table 38: Types of Small Business/Work

	Male-Headed		Female-Headed		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Tea stall	32	17.3	1	20.0	33	17.4
Pan/cigarette	9	4.9			9	4.7
Salon	4	2.2			4	2.1
Cloth	24	13.0	1	20.0	25	13.2
Mobile phone recharge shop	3	1.6			3	1.6
Tailor	3	1.6			3	1.6
Mechanic	9	4.9			9	4.7
Fruit	21	11.4	1	20.0	22	11.6
Garments	14	7.6			14	7.4
Vegetable	14	7.6	1	20.0	15	7.9
Fish vendor	15	8.1	1	20.0	16	8.4
Shoemaker	16	8.6			16	8.4
Cake (<i>pitha</i>) business	8	4.3			8	4.2
Stationary	7	3.8			7	3.7
Livestock selling	6	3.2			6	3.2
Total	185	100.0	5	100.0	190	100.0

Source: Socioeconomic survey, May 2013.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, AND DISCLOSURE

103. Consultation and participation is a process through which stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives, and the decisions and resources that affect them. It is a two-way process where the executing agencies, policy makers, beneficiaries, and affected persons discuss and share their concerns in a project process. ADB's safeguard policy gives high priority to public consultation and participation to enhance the community voice and assure incorporation of a community's views in design and implementation of a socially and

environmentally compliant project. The Government of Bangladesh also has some acts and policies in line with this issue.

104. In keeping with the same, attempts have been made both in project design and RP preparation to encourage consultation and participation of the affected people and communities and incorporate their views, needs, and aspirations into the project components. The community was consulted during the public consultation meetings, which were organized at various stages. The objectives of all these consultations have been to maximize benefits and minimize adverse social effects on the affected people, as far as possible, in keeping with ADB's SPS 2009 policy and national legislations.

105. The focus of all these public discussions and meetings was to inform the communities and population about the positive as well as negative impacts of the project and seek their views, suggestions, and inputs.

A. Project Stakeholders

106. A stakeholder is any person, group, or institution that has an interest in an activity, plan, or program. This includes intended beneficiaries and intermediaries, winners and losers, and those involved or excluded from decision-making processes. Stakeholders can be divided into two very broad groups:

- (i) Primary stakeholders are those directly affected, either positively (beneficiaries) or negatively (for example, those involuntarily displaced). Primary stakeholders of the GWTPP are the beneficiaries, the residents and water users in Dhaka City, and the affected persons due to involuntary displacement and resettlement in the project area. The affected primary stakeholders are of the project are displaced persons (DPs) who will lose (i) land (agriculture/homestead/commercial), (ii) houses and commercial premises, and (iii) income from business and other economic activities.
- (ii) Secondary stakeholders are those with some intermediary role, including the executing agency, line ministries, financing institutions, consultants, construction contractors, suppliers, and service providers. Secondary stakeholders for this project include Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA), under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) as the EA, Department of Forest (DOF), Department of Agriculture (DOA), Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Roads and Highways Department (RHD), Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakhaya (RAJUK), ADB, and other government agencies. Other secondary stakeholders are the deputy commissioner's (DC) office and their supporting agencies of Naranganj district, and local governments. The local government representatives will be involved in the process of RP implementation to identify and advocate for the affected persons.

B. Disclosure and Public Consultation

107. Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed with the affected people and other stakeholders through ten focus group discussion and eight public consultation meetings from December 2012 to June 2013 in different locations of the project alignment.

108. The local potentially affected persons, along with local community leaders and other stakeholders, were consulted through group meetings and personal contact. The opinion of the

different levels stakeholders regarding the project was sought and considered in preparation of the RP. A total of eight public consultation meetings and 10 FGDs were held with different communities along the RoW, namely Chaitankanda village, intake location, Horina village, Shitalakha to Balu River, Rupshi bazaar, Moterhat village, and Borpa bazaar. Different types of stakeholders, i.e. directly affected people covering the male and female population, concerned UP/ward members, teachers, Imam, local community leaders, political leaders, farmers, shop keepers, and other indirectly affected people attended the meetings.

109. Locations of the meetings were fixed and finalized by considering more or less the middle point of each section of the project alignment. The affected people were informed ahead of time, the local government representatives and local elite informed, and date and time of the meetings finalized according to their convenience. In the village areas, holidays were preferred, but in the market areas, working days were preferred by the stakeholders.

110. The process for determining affected people, nature of the work, compensation payment procedure, ADB policy on involuntary resettlement, cut-off date for listing property, etc. were discussed in the meetings.

111. The project design, compensation, relocation options, benefits, and adverse social impacts were discussed with the affected persons and their community. Stakeholders were asked for their views on the project overall as well as more specific discussions about acquiring land, occupying government land, compensation process, relocation requirements, and views on alternative options. Women and other vulnerable groups were also consulted concerning the specific project impacts and their livelihood aspects.

112. Consultative meetings, along with focus group discussions (FGDs), were held in affected communities in different locations, in addition to these eight public consultation meetings. Around 10 FGDs were conducted in Bishnondi village, a small community in Chaitankanda village, a community in Golakandail village, Shoriardi village, Rupshi, Murapara, Laxmipura, Dorikandi Chak, Mahmudia Madrasha, Junction, Damra and some other locations. The DWASA and consultant team visited the impact area and consulted with the affected households, shops, and community establishment representatives. Views of DPs were shared with DWASA, especially on needs of resettlement assistance and payment of adequate compensation for lost assets at their doorsteps, etc. The provisions of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) and government laws on unauthorized occupants were disclosed to the DPs.

113. Owing to their proximity to the capital city and being on a major commercial route through a major highway of Bangladesh, the primary stakeholders are far more sensitive to any infringement on their lands and livelihoods and more conscious of their rights. At the same time, the communities are supportive of the implementation of the project. The inputs from the stakeholder meetings have been used to develop measures and principles for mitigation of loss of DPs.

114. The meetings were attended by the affected people from the alignments and the local elite. A summary of the consultations is presented in Table 39.

Table 39: Summary of Consultation Meetings

Location and Date	Participants and Issues Discussed
Chaitankanda village, Araiহার উপাড়া, intake to Sejan juice factory alignment 8 January 2013	Twenty-three persons were present in the consultation meeting, including potential displaced persons, landowners, structure owners, farmers, fishermen, businessmen, tenants, service holders, public representatives, Imam, etc. The participants actively took part in the discussion. The meeting was held with prior notice through personal contact with the affected people of the area. Objective of the meeting, importance of the project, cut-off date of the survey, tentative schedule of the work, compensation and resettlement benefits, procedure of getting compensation and resettlement benefits, relocation of houses and business enterprises, etc. were discussed in the consultation meeting. The participants participated in the discussion and raised some issues to get some benefit from the project.
Intake location, on the bank of Meghna River 19 January 2013	Sixty-six persons were present in the consultation meeting, such as landowners, farmers, sharecroppers, agricultural laborers, fishermen, businessmen, service holder, public representatives, local elite, <i>imams</i> , and others. The meeting was held with prior notice to the affected people through personal contact and public announcement through local people and public representatives. Objectives of the consultation meeting, cut-off date of the survey, schedule of the construction work, compensation and resettlement benefits, procedure of getting compensation and resettlement benefits, relocation of houses and business enterprises, etc. were discussed in the consultation meetings. Participants raised their survival issues, such as losing land, as they would lose their main resource and livelihood. They demanded some improvement in the locality through this project, as this project was not going to provide any direct benefit to them.
Borpa, Rupganj union, Sejan juice factory to Gandharbpur 30 April 2013	Fourteen persons were present in the consultation meeting such as landowners, farmers, sharecroppers, agricultural laborers, fishermen, businessmen, service holder, public representatives, local elite, <i>imams</i> , and others. The participants were informed about the discussion through personal contact. They participated in the discussion. Objectives of the consultation meeting, cut-off date of the survey, schedule of the construction work, compensation and resettlement benefits, procedure of getting compensation and resettlement benefits, relocation of houses and business enterprises, etc. were discussed in the consultation meetings. Participants raised their concern on the compensation mechanism and assessment of market price of the lost property.
Rupshi Bazar, Rupganj, Sejan juice factory to Saidabad 30 April 2013	Thirteen displaced persons were present in the consultation meeting such as structure owners, businessmen, wage laborers, teacher, public representatives, etc. The participants actively took part in the discussion. Objective of the meeting, purpose of the project, ADB policy on compensation to all DPs irrespective of legal status, cut-off date of the survey, tentative schedule of the construction work, compensation and resettlement benefits, procedure of getting compensation and resettlement benefits, relocation of houses and business enterprises, etc. were discussed in the consultation meetings. The displaced persons showed their concern over losing business and livelihood and not getting any compensation, as they are on government land along the Dhaka-Sylhet Highway.
Motehar village, Murapara union, Gandharbpur to Murapara 30 April 2013	Ten displaced persons were present in the consultation meeting such as structure owners, businessmen, wage laborers, teachers, public representatives, etc. The participants actively took part in the discussion. Objective of the meeting, purpose of

Location and Date	Participants and Issues Discussed
	<p>the project, ADB policy on compensation to all DPs irrespective of legal status, cut-off date of the survey, tentative schedule of the construction work, compensation and resettlement benefits, procedure of getting compensation and resettlement benefits, relocation of houses and business enterprises, etc. were discussed in the consultation meetings.</p> <p>The displaced persons showed their concern over losing residential structures, businesses, and livelihood and not getting any compensation as they are on the government land along the BWDB embankment.</p>
<p>Horina village, Shitalakhaya to Balu River, Rugganj to Beraid 13 May 2013</p>	<p>Seven displaced persons were present in the consultation meeting such as landowners, structure owners, farmers, businessmen, sharecropper, teachers, etc. The participants actively took part in the discussion. Objective of the meeting, purpose of the project, cut-off date of the survey, tentative schedule of the construction work, compensation and resettlement benefits, procedure of getting compensation and resettlement benefits, relocation of houses and business enterprises, etc. were discussed in the consultation meetings.</p> <p>People complained about not receiving any compensation after receiving notice of land acquisition from RHD. They expect this project will not repeat the same practice, and they would get existing market price as compensation.</p>

115. Details of consultation are presented in Annex 1. The major issues discussed during the consultations are presented in Table 40.

Table 40: Consultation Meetings at a Glance

Topics/Issues Discussed	Description of Discussions Held	Response from the Affected Community
i. Attitude and perception of the community towards the project, including change/adjustment of alignment	a. Policy for entitlements of the affected people and cut-off date for listing of the lost properties were explained to the people.	a. People are reluctant to give up their land for this project, as this project will not bring any benefit for them.
ii. Project concept, design and benefits	b. Completion date of conducting census and video filming for the project alignment is 4 June 2013. This is the cut-off date for enlisting any project affected people/property.	b. Government must provide adequate compensation to all affected people so they can survive. It must be at the present market price.
iii. Cut-off date of listing the affected properties	c. Land and structure price at market rates, compensation and other assistance should be paid before displacement.	c. Compensation should be paid to the affected people directly by the project, but not via local government office or DC office.
iv. ADB policy on involuntary resettlement	d. Proper compensation for land, crops, structure, business, etc. should be paid.	d. Infrastructure needed for the community like embankment in the intake area, internal roads in other areas must be part of the project component.
v. Procedure of determination of compensation for land, structure, trees, and other resettlement benefits	e. Affected households were encouraged for self-relocation.	e. Shallow tube wells in the intake area are arsenic prone, so people wants DWASA to take some steps so the community can get arsenic-free water.
vi. Adverse impacts of the project and mitigation measures	f. Special assistance to poor	f. Government must take care of income restoration of the affected people.
vii. Compensation payment procedure and entitlements		g. Local people demanded preferential job opportunities from the project.
viii. Relocation and resettlement options		h. Community appreciated the consultation process. They want to be part of the implementation process.

Topics/Issues Discussed	Description of Discussions Held	Response from the Affected Community
ix. Major problems relating to the projects and special attention to vulnerable groups x. Relocation of common property resources	and vulnerable households g. Preferential employment for the affected vulnerable APs during the construction of the project h. Training on income-generating activities should be provided to the poor APs i. Assistance for common property resources (CPRs) to construct a new one	i. The community expects that this project will help them in protecting their land from the land grabbers (developers). j. Loss of business in the alignment will cause huge job loss in the vicinity, and create unemployment, so project should take care of it. k. Enough compensation at market price should be given for the demolished structures. l. Handloom industrial premises can be established to provide employment for the affected people. m. Common property resources like mosques, schools, playgrounds, and others need to be rehabilitated through the project.

C. Mechanism for Continued Stakeholders' Participation

116. The areas for participation of the primary stakeholders include: (i) identifying alternatives to further avoid or minimize resettlement; (ii) assisting in inventory and assessment of losses; (iii) assisting developing alternative options for relocation and income restoration; (iv) inputs for entitlement provisions; and (v) identifying likely conflict areas with relocated settlers.

117. During the preparation of the RP, DPs and their communities were informed, closely consulted, and encouraged to participate in RP preparation. The consultation is a continuous process and will be continue during finalization, implementation, and monitoring of the RP. Sample of project information booklet is provided in the Annex 5.

118. During the implementation phase, union-based resettlement advisory committees (RACs) will be formed to seek cooperation from various stakeholders in decision-making and implementation of the RP. Through public consultations, the DPs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redress from the DWASA. The DPs can call upon the support of the resettlement implementation NGO, to assist them in presenting their grievances to the GRCs. The GRC, as well as the JVC and PVAC, will be formed by the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives and activated during RP implementation to allow DPs sufficient time to lodge complaints and safeguard their recognized interests.

D. Disclosure of the RP

119. Disclosure of the scope, principles, policies and content of RP will continue at different stages of the project including preparation, design, and implementation, and also at the stage of monitoring and post-evaluation. At the preparation stage, this disclosure is mainly done by the consultant in collaboration with DWASA through public consultation and focus group discussions.

120. The main themes and scope of the RP will be disclosed in detail to the affected community, after it has been approved and translated into Bengali. The RP's provisions will be further explained to DPs in group discussions and community level meetings. This disclosure will be done mainly by DWASA, supported by the recruited NGO for assisting Dhaka WASA in

the implementation of the RP. An English version will be uploaded to DWASA's and ADB's resettlement website. The translated resettlement planning documents will be available in the local government offices/union parishads for easy access by the APs,

121. This RP will be summarized in an information booklet and will be circulated among the people in local language (Bengali) and disclosed to DPs during implementation of the RP by the NGO in collaboration with DWASA, after it has been reviewed and approved.

122. The implementing agency (NGO) engaged to assist DWASA in implementing this RP will update, publish and distribute the booklet explaining the impact of the project, compensation policies for DPs, resettlement options/strategies for households and shops, and tentative implementation schedule of the project. Further steps will be taken to (i) keep the affected persons informed about compensation policy and payments, and (ii) ensure that DPs will be involved in making decisions concerning relocation and implementation of the RP.

123. Disclosure of the policy and principles, as well as content and implementation mechanism of the RP, will be discussed with the affected people by the project monitors during implementation and the post-project period. Scope and effectiveness of the RP in minimizing the negative impact of the project on the affected people will be evaluated by the independent monitor agency during implementation and the post-project period.

V. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

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

125. 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 were identified, and bridging measures included in the entitlement matrix for the project. ADB's SPS 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.

126. The land acquisition law of Bangladesh, the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) 1982 with subsequent amendments in 1993 and 1994, is followed for acquisition and requisition of properties required for the development project in Bangladesh, which is not consistent with the government's commitment to reduce poverty. There are some gaps between the land acquisition law of Bangladesh and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009. Here is the comparative analysis between ARIPO's laws related to land acquisition, compensation, and involuntary resettlement and ADB's requirements as prescribed in the SPS 2009. Table 41 describes the details.

Table 41: Comparison between Government of Bangladesh Laws and ADB Safeguard Policies on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) of 1982	Gaps Between ARIPO and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible.	Not defined in the ARIPO	Like with other donor-funded projects in Bangladesh the approach of avoiding involuntary resettlement has already been taken care of while preparing this project. This will be further practiced during 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.	The resettlement plan clearly defines the procedures on how to minimize the involuntary resettlement through proper alternate engineering design and adequate consultation with stakeholders.
3	Conducting census of displaced persons and resettlement planning	The 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.	The ARIPO does not define the census survey. It only reflects the inventory of losses (IOL), which is more in physical terms and only includes the names of the owners, etc. The ADB policy spells out a detailed census through household surveys of displaced persons in order to assess the vulnerability and other entitlements. This RP 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.	The ARIPO does not directly meet ADB's requirements. This section of the ordinance establishes an indirect form of public consultation. However, it does not provide for public meetings and project disclosure, so stakeholders are not informed about the purpose of land acquisition, its proposed use, or compensation, entitlements, or special assistance measures. The resettlement plan for the project has been prepared following a consultation process which involves all stakeholders (affected persons, government department/line agencies, local community, 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 Section 4 provision is consistent with ADB's grievance redress requirements. 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

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) of 1982	Gaps Between ARIPO and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
		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.	hearings and the scope of proceedings.
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 non-titleholders. This 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 affected persons.
7	Land-based resettlement strategy	The ARIPO does not address these issues.	The ARIPO does not meet the requirement of ADB. 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 on the principle of replacement cost.	The ARIPO states that the deputy commissioner 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.	The ARIPO is largely consistent with ADB policy. However, there are differences in the valuation of land and prices of affected assets, where ADB prescribes the use of current market rates/replacement cost in the project area. The ordinance does not ensure replacement value or restoration of pre-project incomes of the affected persons. The resettlement plan addresses all these issues, 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 displaced persons.	No mention of relocation assistance to affected persons in ARIPO	The resettlement plan provides for the eligibility and entitlement for relocation of the affected persons, in the form of relocation assistance which includes shifting allowances, right to salvage materials, and additional transitional assistance for the loss of business and employment.
10	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for	The ARIPO does not have this provision.	The ARIPO does not comply with ADB policy. This is a major drawback of the national law/policy compared to that of ADB. The ARIPO only takes into consideration the legal titleholders and ignores the non-titleholders. 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

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) of 1982	Gaps Between ARIPO and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
	loss of non-land assets.		census survey will be considered the cut-off date, and affected persons listed before the cut-off date will be eligible for assistance.
11	Disclose the resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation in an accessible place and a form and language understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.	The ordinance only ensures the initial notification for the acquisition of a particular property.	The ARIPO does not comply with ADB's SPS-2009 as there is no mention of disclosure of resettlement plan. 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 development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.	The ARIPO has a provision to include all the costs related to land acquisition and compensation of legal property and assets. However, it does not take into account the cost related to other assistance and involuntary resettlement.	The ARIPO partially meets the requirement of ADB, as it only deals with the cost pertaining to land acquisition. The resettlement plan provides eligibility to both titleholders and non-titleholders with compensation and various kinds of assistances as part of the resettlement packages, and the entire cost will be part of the project cost.
13	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	The ARIPO has the provision that all the compensation will be paid prior to possession of the acquired land.	The ARIPO meets the requirement of ADB.
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.	The ARIPO does not comply with ADB safeguards policies. 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.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ARIPO = Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982, IOL = inventory of losses, NGORP = nongovernment organization implementing the resettlement plan, SPS = Safeguard Policy Statement.

A. Types of Losses and Displaced Person (DP) Category

127. The types of losses—permanent or temporary, total or partial due to undertaking of the project—include (i) loss of land; (ii) loss of residential/commercial/community structures; (iii) loss of trees; (iv) loss of crops; (v) loss of business; (vi) loss of work days/incomes due to loss of agriculture land, dislocation, and relocation of households and businesses; (vii) loss of rental premises; and (viii) loss of access to premises for residence and trading.

128. According to SPS 2009 of ADB in the context of involuntary resettlement, Displaced Persons (DPs) are those who are physically (relocated, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources,

or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

129. The following categories of DPs are likely to be impacted due to the implementation of the project:

- (i) DPs whose lands are lost (partial or total) – DPs whose lands are being used for agricultural, residential, commercial, community (school, madrasa, mosque, etc.) or other purposes;
- (ii) DPs whose structures are demolished – DPs whose structures (including ancillary and secondary structures) are being used for residential, commercial, community, or worship purposes which are affected in part or in total;
- (iii) DPs losing income or livelihoods – DPs whose crops, trees, business, employment, daily wages as source of income, or livelihood (including tenant farmers, businesses, manual laborers, etc.) are affected, permanently or temporarily; and
- (iv) Vulnerable DPs – DPs included in any of the above categories who are defined as low-income people or physically or socially challenged and without title to land, female-headed households, vulnerable IP, or ethnic/ religious minority.

B. Principles, Legal, and Policy Commitments

130. The RP has the following specific principles based on the government provisions and ADB policy:

- (i) The land acquisition and resettlement impacts on persons displaced by the project would be avoided or minimized as much as possible through alternate design/engineering options.
- (ii) Where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the persons displaced by the project and vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living.
- (iii) Information related to the preparation and implementation of RP will be disclosed to all stakeholders, and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation. The RP will be disclosed to the DPs in local language.
- (iv) The displaced persons who do not own land or other properties, but have economic interests or lose their livelihoods, will be assisted as per the broad principles described in the entitlement matrix of this document.
- (v) Before starting civil works, compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) assistance will be paid in full in accordance with the provisions described in this document.
- (vi) An entitlement matrix for different categories of people displaced by the project has been prepared. People moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance.
- (vii) For non-titleholders such as informal settlers/squatters and encroachers, the date of completion of survey and video filming was 4 June 2013, the cut-off date, as has been declared by the project executing agency (DWASA).
- (viii) Appropriate grievance redress mechanisms will be established to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.
- (ix) All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring will ensure the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups.
- (x) Consultations with the DPs will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works.

- (xi) There should be a clause in the contract agreement that the construction contractor will compensate any loss or damage in connection with collection and transportation of borrow materials.

131. In accordance with the entitlement matrix suggested for the project, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, scope of the impacts including socioeconomic vulnerability of the displaced persons, and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The displaced persons will be entitled to (i) compensation for loss of land at the replacement value; (ii) compensation for loss of structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement value (without counting the depreciation value); (iii) compensation for loss of business/wage income; (iv) assistance for shifting of structure; (v) rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities; and (vi) livelihood/ transitional cash assistance for 6 months for all physically displaced persons at official minimum wage of the appropriate DP's occupation for each head of the affected family.

C. Eligibility Policy and Entitlement Matrix

1. Eligibility Criteria

132. All DPs will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance based on severity (significance) of impacts.⁴ Nevertheless, eligibility to receive compensation and other assistance will be limited by the cut-off date. The cut-off date of eligibility for resettlement assistance under this RP is the completion date of the census survey, 4 June 2013. The absence of legal title will not bar DPs from compensation and assistance, as specified in the entitlement matrix (Table 42).

133. The eligibility criteria for DPs are as follows:

- (i) title owner who will lose land, partially or totally;
- (ii) owners of affected houses, shops, sheds, or other types of structures for residential or commercial purposes, regardless to their title to the land;
- (iii) owners of affected trees, crops, and fish ponds affected by land acquisition, regardless of their titles to the land;
- (iv) any DPs who will lose livelihood income permanently or temporarily from any income-generating activity affected by the project;
- (v) DP who will loss access to land or communal facility;
- (vi) any formal and informal lessee to land, shelters, shops, sharecroppers, shareholders, renters, etc. who will lose their access to land or shops/shelters due to acquisition of such assets by the project;
- (vii) vulnerable DPs as defined by ADB safeguards policy; and
- (viii) any informal land users identified during the project census/survey to have located/settled in the project affected areas prior the establishment of project cut-off date.

134. Structures located on government land, if displaced, will be entitled for compensation under the policy of the project. All DPs to be displaced due to loss of land/or structures

⁴ The severity of impacts is based on the difference between temporary and permanent effects and minor and significant impacts (being physically displaced or losing more than 10% or more their productive assets), as referred to in ADB's Operations Manual F1/OP, 2010 and in the Glossary of Terms.

(including informal land users) will qualify for assistance, including cash allowance covering the cost of transport of people and their movable property at current market rate on actual basis, and transitional allowance for households that require physical relocation or changes in occupation. Land-based livelihood affected households which will need to change their main occupation will receive 6 months livelihood allowance to cover their basic living expenses (based on the survey results), and for households that need to be physically relocated, livelihood and transportation support will be given.

135. The lessee who will lose land or structure will get a cash refund at the rate of a rental fee proportionate to remaining rental time or size of the lost plot. The remaining lease money (if any) will be given to the lessee by deducting the compensation money received by the owner of the land/structure from the DWASA through the NGO. The lessee will have to submit a document signed by the land/structure owner and local public representative to claim the lease money for the remaining duration. The NGO will cross-check the document with the help of a local representative or RAC. Upon confirmation, the NGO will inform the land/structure owner about deduction of the lease money received by the owner from the lessee. The NGO will pay the remaining compensation money to the owner. All relevant documents should be recorded properly by the NGO.

136. The RoW of the transmission line varies from 25 to 31 m, based on the number of pipes to be installed. It is envisaged that there will be a service road along the alignment about 10 m wide, and there will be valves with certain intervals for maintenance purpose. As a result, after laying the pipelines, there will be vacant land along the alignment (other than the service road and valves). The displaced people of the respective area will be allowed to use this land according to their purposes on rental or lease basis from DWASA. The land can be used only for agricultural purpose. The RP implementation NGO will assess the amount of available land and requirements of the DPs. Under the supervision of DWASA, the NGO will formulate a rental or lease mechanism to manage this land. Displaced persons categorized as vulnerable will be given priority/preferential selection to get the lease arrangement from DWASA land in the transmission mains.

2. Compensation and Entitlement Policy

137. An entitlement matrix has been prepared based on the results of a census and socioeconomic survey conducted with the affected households, shops, and common properties. It identifies the categories of impact and indicates the entitlements for each type of loss. The matrix describes the units of entitlements for compensating the loss of land, crops, trees, structures, businesses, and various resettlement benefits. The resettlement assistance for the identified losses of the DPs will be directly paid by DWASA through NGO. An implementing agency/NGO will be engaged to assist DWASA in this respect. The DPs will be allowed to take all salvaged materials of agriculture land, trees, and structures free of cost without delaying the project works. The NGO will assist the DWASA in preparation of necessary papers (ID cards, displaced person entitlement cards or DPEC) for payment of compensation on affected assets and resettlement allowances to the DPs, as well as ensure that other resettlement assistance, such as livelihood rehabilitation programs, are provided to the entitled DPs as stated in the entitlement matrix. The compensation and entitlement matrix is presented in Table 42.

Table 42: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Agricultural (including crop land, pastures, wasteland, ponds, etc.)	Partial loss of plot (<50%)	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at fair market value, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes • Provision of title for remaining land to legalizable user • Affected people of that section allowed, through some lease/rent system, to cultivate part of the project-acquired land (with some restriction) not in use for service area and valves after laying the pipe
		Lessee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period to be deducted from the owner • Assistance for finding alternative land • Affected people of that section allowed, through some lease/rent system, to cultivate part of the project-acquired land (with some restriction) not in use for service area and valves after laying the pipe
		Sharecrop tenant (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to current market value of share of 1 year lost harvest (crops/ fish stock) proportionate to size of lost plot • Assistance for finding alternative land • Affected people of that section allowed, through some lease/rent system, to cultivate part of the project-acquired land (with some restriction) not in use for service area and valves after laying the pipe
		Nontitled user (squatter/ informal land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land loss • Provision to use the remaining land or alternative land as titled or rental/lease land • Affected people of that section allowed, through some lease/rent system, to cultivate part of the project-acquired land (with some restriction) not in use for service area and valves after laying the pipe
	Full loss of plot (≥ 50 %)	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user)	<p>The DP may chose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at fair market value, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes • Unaffected portions of a plot will also be compensated if they become unviable after impact occurs • Affected people of that section allowed, through some lease/rent system, to cultivate part of the project-acquired land (with some restriction) not in use for service area and valves after laying the pipe • Preferential selection for getting land lease of DWASA land along the project alignment
		Lessee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost plot for 6 months • Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period, to be deducted from the owner assistance to find alternative land for rent • Affected people of that section allowed, through some lease/rent system, to cultivate part of the project-acquired land (with some restriction) not in use for service area and valves after laying the pipe • Preferential selection for getting land lease of DWASA land along the project alignment
		Sharecrop tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to current market value of share of 1 year of harvests for entire lost plot

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Compensation and Resettlement Payment Mechanism

138. DWASA will ensure that the properties (structure and non-structure assets) to be displaced for the project will be compensated at their full replacement cost, determined by legally constituted bodies like the property valuation advisory committee (PVAC), joint verification committee (JVC), and resettlement advisory committee (RAC). The principle for determining valuation and compensation for assets, incomes, and livelihoods is replacing the loss of affected assets and restoring the loss of income and workdays experienced by the displaced households. Livelihood rehabilitation assistance will target the poor and vulnerable households.

139. This RP ensures compensation at the replacement cost for all the displaced people (DP)/affected people (AP) of the project. Since the compensation rate under national law as established by the government is mostly lower than the replacement value, the people who have legal title of the affected properties will be compensated in two steps. First, they are entitled to receive compensation according to the government policy (ARIPO) from the DC's office based on their legal documents. After DC pays the compensation under the CCL, entitlement for the next step is ensured for these people. In the next step, the APs will receive additional compensation from DWASA through the NGO to top up the compensation amount provided by the government under ARIPO in order to make it equal to the market rate. Non-titleholders who are not covered by ARIPO will receive compensation from DWASA through the NGO directly. Other resettlement assistance as indicated in this RP will be provided by DWASA with support from the NGO.

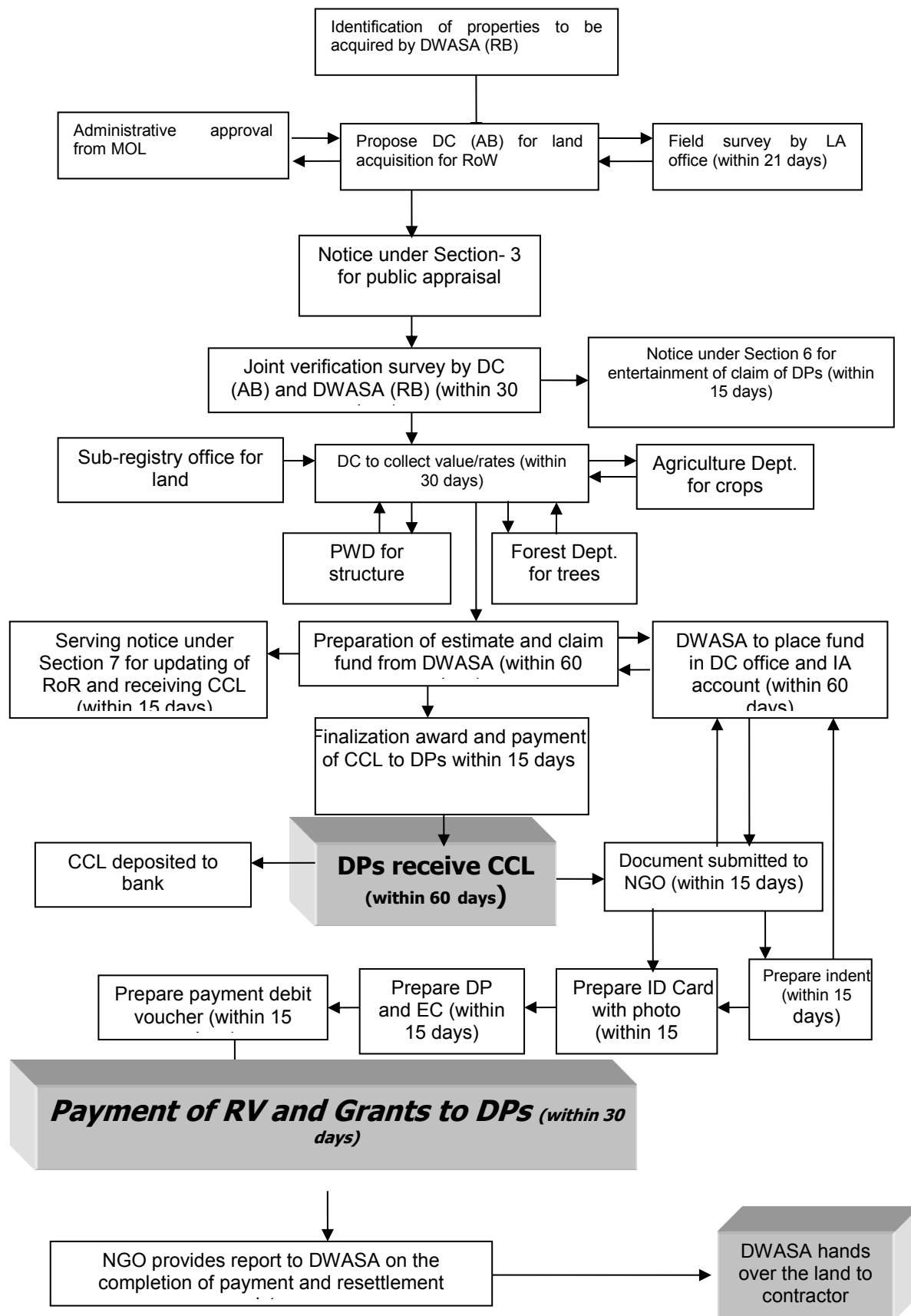
140. Compensation Procedure for the Titled DP under the Cash Compensation Under Law (CCL) Mechanism:

- (i) Upon obtaining administrative approval of the Land Acquisition Proposal from the Ministry of Land (MoL), the DC serves notice under Section 3 of the Acquisition and Requisition of the Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) 1982 to the recorded owner of the affected property for public appraisal.
- (ii) Acquiring body (DC) and requiring body (here, DWASA) representatives conduct joint verification of the affected property within 3 days of serving notice.
- (iii) After that, the DC serves notice under Section 6 for entertaining claims from the potential affected persons.
- (iv) On the basis of joint verification survey data, the DC writes a letter to the Public Works Department (PWD) with information on affected structures, sends list of trees to the Forest Department, and type of crops to the Agriculture Department for valuation as per government rule.
- (v) DC also collects recorded land price from the concerned sub-register's office for 12 months previous to the date of notice under Section 3.
- (vi) After receiving rates from the PWD, Forest, and Agriculture Department, the DC prepares estimates and sends them to the RB, here DWASA, for placement of fund within 60 days.
- (vii) The DC prepares award for compensation in the names of recorded owners.

- (viii) Upon placement of fund, the DC serves notice to the DPs for receiving cash compensation under law (CCL) within 15 days from the date of issuing notice.
- (ix) The affected people are asked to produce records of rights to the property with updated tax receipts of land, declaration on Tk. 150 non-judicial stamp, photograph, etc. before the land acquisition section of DC office.
- (x) Upon fulfillment of the criteria of the DC office, i.e. requisite papers and documents, the LA section disburses CCL in the office or field level, issuing prior notice to the DPs.
- (xi) Local government institution representative identify the affected people when receiving CCL.
- (xii) As per Land Acquisition Law, DC pays compensation in full to the legal owner of the properties for land, structure, trees, and crops 60 days from the day of the deposit by Dhaka WASA.
- (xiii) After receiving CCL from the LA office and obtaining clearance from the Treasury Section of the DC, the entitled person (DP) deposits the CCL to his own bank account.
- (xiv) One copy of the CCL will be submitted by DPs to the NGO office for additional payment of compensation as per RP policy.
- (xv) The NGO will create an ID number for the CCL holder and prepare DP and EC for payment.
- (xvi) The NGO will prepare an ID card with a photograph of the DP.
- (xvii) The ID card will be jointly signed by DWASA and NGO representatives, and the photograph will be attested to by the concerned ward councilor/UP chairman as member of the resettlement advisory committee.
- (xviii) The NGO will disburse the compensations in full in cash or transfer of fund to the personal account of the affected person in a public place or in the office of the ward councilor/UP chairman.
- (xix) The NGO will be required to provide the APs with a copy of the signed receipt of their compensation amount.

141. The above mechanism and procedure will have to be made and completed prior the acquisition and dispossession of the affected assets. The compensation mechanism for DPs who are legal titleholders of lost property is shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8: Compensation Mechanism for Legal Titleholder



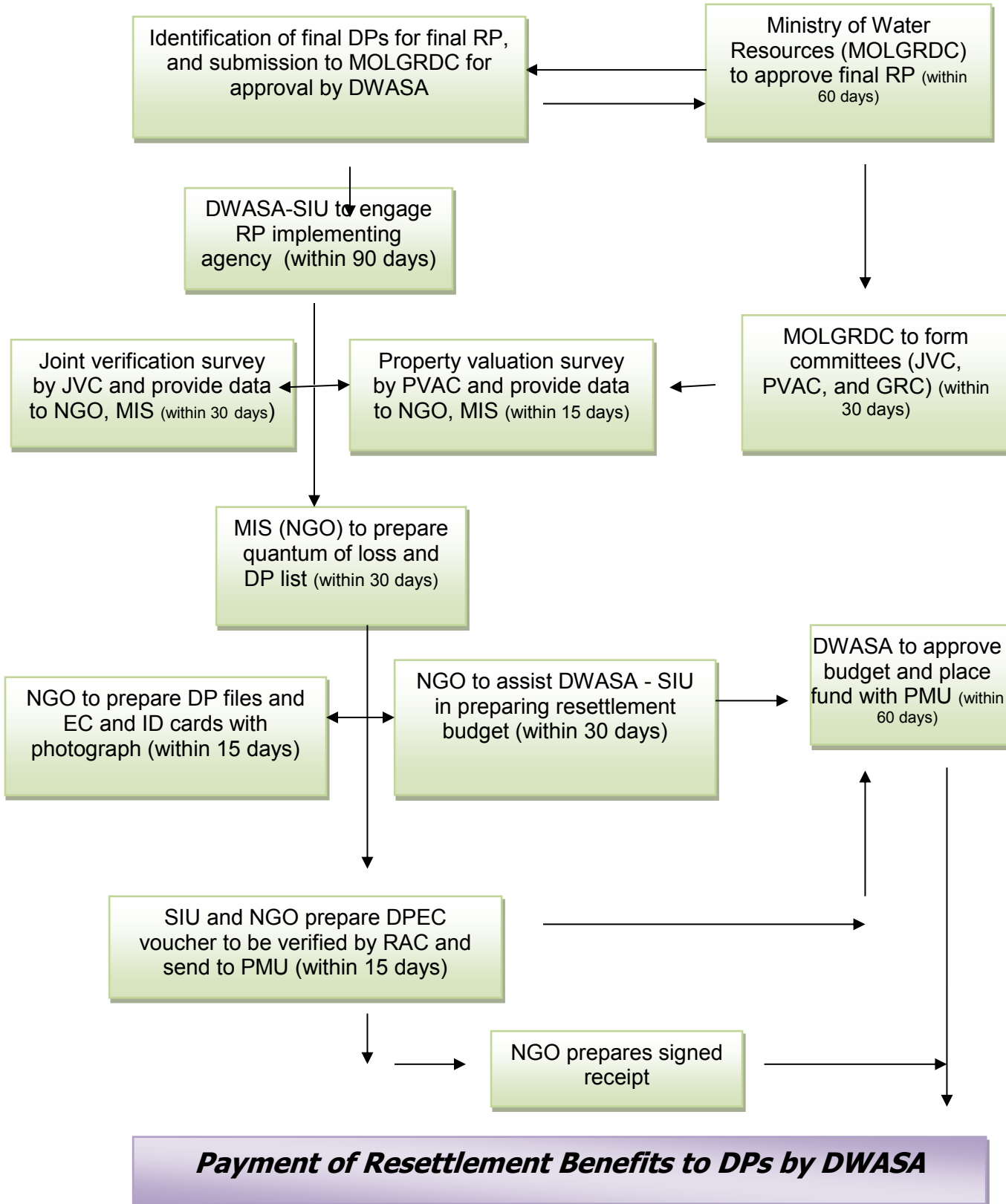
4. Compensation Payment Procedure to the Non-Titleholder

142. The non-titleholder has no legal ownership of the affected property, but enlisted during census, SES, or joint verification survey for RP finalization. These displaced/affected persons include squatters, encroachers, or informal settlers and socially recognized communities, groups, or institutions who settled in the affected areas before the project cut-off date. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) 1982 has no provision to compensate these types of displaced or affected people. The ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 prescribes to address these people with no legal title to the property.

143. Steps to be followed in paying resettlement benefits to non-titled DPs are as follow:
- (i) Following the tripartite joint verification survey by the JVC, the list of final affected persons will be prepared by the NGO.
 - (ii) The resettlement implementation NGO will prepare a personal file and entitlement card for each DP.
 - (iii) The NGO will assist the DPs in opening bank accounts in their names.
 - (iv) The tenants of the house or commercial premises will collect documents in favor of their tenancy or identification from the owner of the structure/employer, which will be attested to by the concerned UP chairman.
 - (v) The NGO will issue ID card with numbers, names, and photographs of the DPs.
 - (vi) The ID card will be jointly signed by the DWASA and NGO representatives and the photograph will be verified by the concerned ward councilor /UP chairman (RAC).
 - (vii) The NGO will assist DWASA in preparing payment debit vouchers as per DP file and EC, and the DWASA will disburse account payee checks in a public place or the office of the ward councilor /UP chairman after issuing prior notice to the DPs.
 - (viii) The NGO will provide the APs a copy of the signed receipt of their compensation amount.

144. The compensation mechanism for the DP who does not have any legal ownership of the lost asset is presented in the flowchart below, Figure 9. The above mechanism and procedure will have to be made and completed prior the acquisition and dispossession of the affected assets.

Figure 9: Compensation Payment Procedure for DPs Without Legal Right to the Lost Asset



145. PVAC will have a representative from DWASA as the convener, a representative from the resettlement implementation NGO as the member secretary, and representatives from the DC as members. A property valuation survey will be conducted by the PVAC from informal sources to determine the replacement value (RV) of structures and trees. The joint verification committee records the quality and quantity of the affected properties and identifies the structure owner on the spot. A representative of the resettlement implementation NGO will also be present in the JVC as member secretary of the team. The resettlement implementation NGO will computerize the joint verification data to be used for payment of compensation/resettlement benefits.

146. Only after payment of compensation in full will DPs be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops, and no charges will be levied upon them for this. A notice to that effect will be issued by DWASA. Payment of compensation/resettlement benefits will be made at least 60 days prior to removal of the structures from the RoW so that people have sufficient time to dismantle and remove all salvageable material for rebuilding of houses and reestablishment of businesses. All compensation and assistance will be paid to all DPs prior to displacement or dispossession of assets or 60 days before commencement of civil works, whichever comes first. The possession will be handed over to the contractor by DWASA after payment of compensation/assistance to the DPs is complete. NGO will assist SIU-DWASA in preparing the RP implementation report for the semiannual safeguard monitoring report to be submitted to ADB for review and disclosure.

VI. RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Scope of Displacement and Relocation

147. According to the census and SES data, implementation of the subproject will require displacement of 941 households that will lose their agricultural land and crops. This includes 219 informal land users that currently cultivated DWASA land. 99 households will lose their residential structures, and 160 commercial/business premises to be displaced from their own land. In addition, and 201 sharecroppers and 1,600 agricultural laborers will partially lose their source of income from lost agricultural land. About 190 vendors will be affected by the project for different time periods, and 227 wage earners from these CBEs will lose their livelihood.

B. AP Preference for Relocation

148. During the census survey, the relocation choices of the affected persons were enumerated and presented in Table 43. The affected households on privately owned land will mostly lose livelihood, and some of them will lose residential and commercial establishments. The affected households on government land will mainly lose businesses and residences from own built and rented structures. Those who will lose homesteads or are squatters prefer to remain in the adjoining area of the project to continue their present occupations. About 78% of the AHs/DPs opted for cash compensation and self-relocation by buying or renting alternate land or structures/accommodations within the locality of their current area or accommodation. The remaining 14% expressed their desire to be relocated to a resettlement site developed by the project.

149. Among the AHs/DPs who preferred self-relocation, about 89.6% wanted to be relocated adjoining the project location, and the rest (10.40%) in the more commercially important areas or in other towns, preferably in Dhaka City. Preferred relocation options are shown in the Table 43.

Table 43: Households' Preferred Options for Self-Relocation

Choice	Locations							Total	
	Intake	Intake to Sejan juice factory	Sejan juice factory to Gandharbpur	Sejan juice factory to Saidabad	WTP in Gandharbpur	Gandharbpur to Murapara	Rupganj to Beraid		Balu to Baridhara
Adjoining project site	100	97.20	100	89.10	100	80.00	66.70	100	89.6
Other commercial area/town	00	2.80	00	10.90	00	20.00	33.30	00	10.40
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1. Displacement from Agricultural Land

150. There are a total of 722 AHs that will lose their private land, and in the WTP area, a total of 219 original landowners/farmers will permanently lose access to land they are using now. The AHs will be paid in cash at replacement cost at current market value. The stamp duty and registration cost for purchase of replacement land will be paid as part of replacement value. DC will compensate for lost crops and trees at the rate estimated by the Department of Forest (DOF) and the Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), and confirmed through consultation and market appraisal.

151. The census and SES identified 39.8% of the AHs that will lose 10% or more of their own productive agricultural land through acquisition. The significantly impacted AHs losing agricultural land will be provided with additional subsistence allowance, and will be encouraged to purchase replacement land with institutional and financial support. On the other hand, 100% of the squatter cultivators will lose their agriculture land. In order to prevent worsened livelihood conditions of the affected people and for severely affected landowners, additional support and subsistence allowances will be provided in addition to compensation for their lost assets. Life skills training for alternate livelihoods with grant/credit will also be provided.

C. Livelihood and Income Restoration Strategy

152. Mitigation of loss of assets and livelihood is the main focus of the resettlement plan. Additional measures will be provided to restore the livelihood of the AHs/DPs. According to the known impacts, AHs will be relocated and will lose income from losing crops from their own land, sharecropped land, wages, and business operations during the reestablishment period. Other AHs will lose access to agricultural and commercial land. Cash compensation at replacement cost will be awarded to these AHs before relocation. In addition, all DPs, especially vulnerable APs/DPs, will receive other support and allowances during the transitional period to ensure that their livelihood will not be worse off due to the project. Preference for employment in civil construction works will also be given to any interested DPs.

153. In compliance with the RP, in addition to compensation, the updated RP will provide detailed activities for livelihood and income restoration of the affected households. This will be through linking resettlement activities with a livelihood and income restoration program (LIRP) to be developed by the resettlement NGO based on the needs and skills of the DPs. This program may include skill training and credit/grants, with other logistical support for establishing alternate income-generating activities. The major components in the livelihood and income restoration program are:

- (i) assistance to the displaced households to identify and purchase new lands for cultivation and/or resettling their houses/businesses;
- (ii) assistance to the displaced households for getting land lease agreement from DWASA to cultivate their previously acquired land in the transmission main areas not in use for service areas, after the construction of the raw or treated water pipes;
- (iii) retraining and/or developing new income-generating activities for the economically displaced households;
- (iv) assisting the affected households/businesses in managing the resettlement fund/livelihood grants; and
- (v) facilitating the eligible affected households in accessing the microcredit/finance programs with the relevant NGO.

154. Affected farmers who will lose their land and need to change their occupation will receive training and grant funds as working capital to start their new livelihood activities. The responsible NGO in this program will monitor progress to ensure that the livelihood of these farmers will not be worse off due to the project.

155. The following are categories of AHs that will be eligible for livelihood and income restoration programs:

- (i) Displaced households losing full viable agricultural land without alternative land, and to be relocated from the project areas. Eligible members of such families will be identified during planning of the livelihood and income restoration program (LIRP).
- (ii) Displaced households losing permanent business without the possibility of establishing alternative businesses and to be relocated from the project transmission alignment. Eligible members of such families will be identified during planning of the LIRP.
- (iii) Displaced households losing permanent employment due to the project intervention without possibility of reemployment in a similar sector and position in or near the area of lost employment. Eligible members of such families will be identified during planning of the LIRP.
- (iv) Vulnerable households having no able body male members at productive age to shoulder household responsibilities (women-headed households).

156. For additional support to income restoration assistance as mentioned above, the resettlement implementation assistance NGO will specifically undertake assessment of needs and skill base of all DPs between 15 and 45 years old. The NGO will recommend the eligible affected DPs and vulnerable households, with their relevant profiles, to DWASA to be included in the livelihood program.

1. Employment in Construction

157. Local people whose livelihood will be impacted by the project will get preference in jobs associated with the project construction. Displaced persons will get preferential employment in civil works based on their eligibility. The jobs, in the semi-skilled and unskilled category, shall be offered to the DPs in preference over others. A clause should be incorporated in the contract documents requiring contractors to give employment, if available, to project-affected people having ID cards.

2. Reestablishing Common Property Resources (CPR)

158. In addition to the losses of personal properties and assets, the project will also have impacts on community structures. If acquired, CPR will be compensated for at replacement value determined by the PVAC, with payment of all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and tax, at the relocation site, and cash compensation for self-relocation of the structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs), as required, without deduction of depreciation for age of the structure. In addition, each CPR will receive Tk. 500,000 as one-time cash grant for reorganizing the new structures. The amount of compensation and other grants will be paid to the CPR management committee.

159. This RP has kept a provision for reconstruction of the CPRs by the project in a new location. Instead of compensation for CPR, BWDB will establish a better quality CPR on the land purchased by the CPR management committee.

160. As per land acquisition law of Bangladesh, common property resources such as mosques, schools, graveyards, *madrassa*, and temples cannot be acquired without obtaining a no objection certificate from the management committee of the concerned CPR. The census and SES identified 28 CPRs within the alignment of the project. For relocation of these CPRs, the following steps should be taken:

3. Relocation of mosques

161. Along the project alignment, six mosques will be affected partially or fully within the RoW. Each of the mosques has a management committee, and the mosques are being maintained with financial assistance from the local people. Thus, the community needs to be consulted before acquisition of the area and relocation of the mosques. Before shifting the existing mosque, a new one will have to be established so that people can continue praying without interruption. It should be ensured that the new mosque would be of better quality than the previous one.

4. Relocation of graveyard

162. According to the government's LA ordinance, a graveyard cannot be acquired. In many donor-funded projects, however, graveyards have been relocated with the cooperation of the local people.

163. The community and the management committee of the graveyard will be consulted in detail in this respect. According to their suggestion, incorporating the input of religious leaders, relocation will take place and all costs will be borne by the project. Steps to be followed are:

- (i) identification of an alternate location by the stakeholders;
- (ii) buying, acquiring, or taking possession of the land;
- (iii) developing the graveyard with all infrastructures available in the present one, at least up to the existing standard if possible, with improved conditions (such as a boundary wall, leveling of land, inside paths, mosques, or other infrastructure related to the graveyard); and
- (iv) transferring all the topsoil from the existing graveyard to the new one by following religious customs.

164. All these steps can be undertaken by the executing agency, or full compensation can be given to the management committee. The committee will be responsible for relocating the

graveyard. The project will provide necessary support as required by the committee. The resettlement implementation NGO will play a big role in liaising with the community to fulfill the objective. The resettlement advisory committee (RAC) and grievance redress committee (GRC), formed by incorporating stakeholders during implementation phase, will play a big role in this respect.

165. Compensation will be made to the management committee covering the following:

- (i) Land
- (ii) Boundary wall
- (iii) Inside paths and other infrastructures
- (iv) Trees (if any)
- (v) Registration cost and stamp duty to buy new land

166. Appropriate measures will be taken if any other infrastructure or any kind of sacred or culturally sensitive place is identified at the time of design or implementation.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA)

167. Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA) will establish, for the project, a project management unit (PMU) headed by a project director (PD) who will be responsible for the overall execution of the project. The PD will recruit and appoint an experienced NGO for implementation of resettlement activities and development of a livelihood and income restoration program (LIRP). The executing agency (DWASA) will implement the RP through setting a safeguard implementation unit (SIU) headed by a deputy project director (DPD) at the level of executive engineer under the PMU. The SIU, under the overall responsibility of the project director, will undertake day-to-day activities with the appointed experienced NGO on resettlement activities for resettlement assistance. The concerned safeguard officer (SO) at the level of assistant engineer of the SIU, appointed by PMU, will be the convener of the joint verification committee (JVC) and the property valuation advisory committee (PVAC). The DPD of SIU will act as convener of the grievance redress committee (GRC) and the resettlement advisory committee (RAC).

168. The SIU, with assistance from resettlement NGO, will coordinate and manage resettlement and rehabilitation of the DPs, disburse resettlement benefits, and ensure adequate DP access to development programs. The SIU will carry out the following specific tasks relating to RP finalization and implementation:

- (i) coordinate with district administration to support RP finalization and implementation activities, i.e. appoint JVC and PVAC members, etc.;
- (ii) submit to ADB updated RPs prepared by the NGO for review, endorsement, and disclosure before implementation;
- (iii) ensure meaningful consultations and stakeholder participations during RP updating and implementation;
- (iv) perform the overall responsibility of planning, management, monitoring, and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation program;
- (v) ensure availability of budget for all activities;
- (vi) synchronize resettlement activity and handover encumbrance-free land to the contractor with construction schedule;
- (vii) develop RP implementation tools and form necessary committees;
- (viii) monitor the effectiveness of entitlement packages and payment modality;

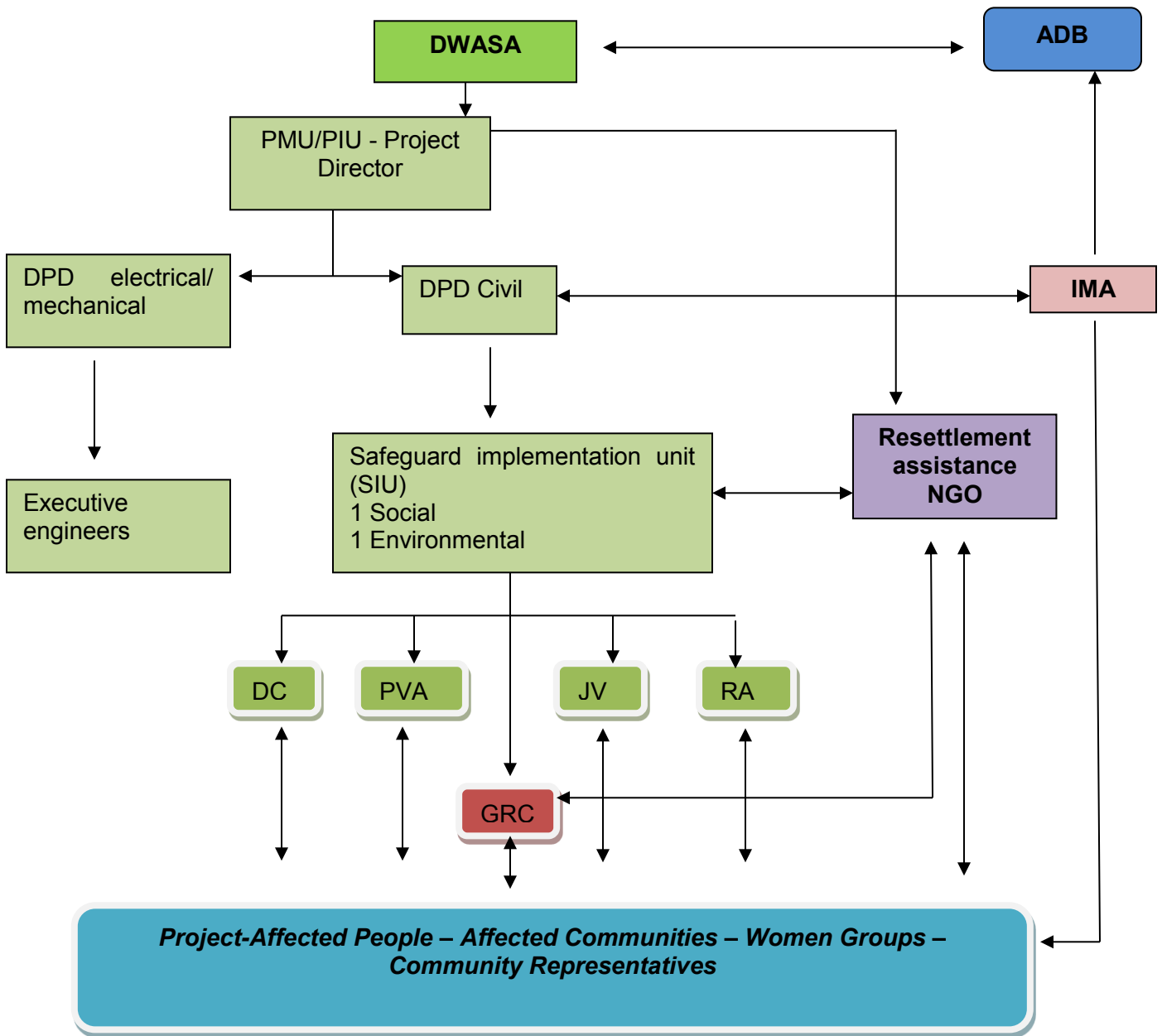
- (ix) prepare and submit semiannual monitoring report on safeguards to ADB;
- (x) support the PMU in recruitment of external monitoring agency (EMA) for RP implementation evaluation and monitoring;
- (xi) monitor and support the implementation of the livelihood and income restoration program conducted by the recruited NGO; and
- (xii) ensure the compliance to ADB safeguards and Government of Bangladesh policies, especially on the provision on full compensation payment to the APs prior to dispossession of assets and/or relocation.

169. The SIU will ensure the availability of the funds and timely compensation payments to DPs after necessary scrutiny. The SIU will also be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the livelihood restoration program to be conducted by the NGO. The DPD (SIU) in charge of the resettlement management will report to the project director. He/she will work in close coordination with the respective field-based offices and the NGO on the day-to-day activities of the resettlement implementation, as well as prepare monthly and semiannual safeguard monitoring reports.

170. The SIU, LA office, and resettlement plan implementation NGO will execute joint verification of the property on the ROW by JVC, valuation of the affected property by PVAC, monitor the progress of the RP implementation work, and prepare regular safeguard monitoring reports. The SIU will ensure coordination between the relevant departments, the NGO, the GRC, RAC, PVAC, and the project-affected people. The JVC and the PVAC will be formed by the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) for quantification and valuation of affected properties, while the GRC will be formed for resolution of disputes. The composition and formation of committees, mechanisms for quantification and valuation of properties, and grievance resolution will be promulgated through government gazette. People's participation will be ensured through recruiting their representatives in these committees.

171. The RP implementation chart is shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10: RP Implementation Arrangement



172. Institutional responsibilities for RP preparation and implementation are further shown in Table 44.

Table 44: Institutional Responsibilities in Resettlement Process

Related Activities and Responsibilities	Responsibility
A. Finalization of RP	
Recruitment of resettlement implementation NGO	PMU
Training and capacity building on involuntary resettlement	PMU-PMDSC
Design and reproduction of RP information brochures	SIU-NGO
Disclosure and public consultations	SIU-NGO
Selection of members and establishment of resettlement advisory committees	SIU-NGO
Design and carry out joint verification survey	DC/SIU/NGO
Market survey on prices of affected structures	NGO/PVAC
Establishment of unit prices	PVAC/PMU
Processing the joint verification survey data of DPs	NGO
Assessing AHs and vulnerable DPs to be relocated	NGO/SIU
Determination of entitlements and consultations with individual DPs	SIU/NGO
Disclosure of RP to DWASA, DPs, and stakeholders	PMU/SIU/NGO
Review and concurrence of final RP	ADB
Approval of RP	DWASA
B. RP Implementation	
Mobilization of GRC	PMU/SIU/NGO
Recruitment of external monitoring agency	DWASA/PMU
Establishment of internal monitoring	DWASA
Budget approval for compensation and resettlement benefits	PMU
Release of funds for payment of compensation/resettlement benefits	DWASA/PMU
Payment of compensation/resettlement benefits	SIU/NGO
Filing and resolution of complaints of DPs	SIU/GRCs/NGO
Confirmation of "no objection" for the award of civil works contract	ADB
Relocation and livelihood restoration assistance	NGO/SIU/LIRP
C. Monitoring and Evaluation	
Internal monitoring and evaluation	PMU/SIU/NGO
External monitoring and evaluation	PMU/ IMA
Semiannual safeguard monitoring report	PMU/SIU/NGO

173. DWASA, upon approval of the project from ADB and the government and finalization of the detailed design of the RP, will engage an experienced NGO for implementation of the RP. The NGO will prepare Identity (ID) cards, displaced person entitlement cards (DPEC), and other documents for assisting DWASA in making payments, and the DWASA will disburse account payee checks to the DPs in a public place or in the office of the UP chairman, issuing prior notice. The resettlement implementation NGO will assist the DPs as well as DWASA in all aspects. During determination of unit rate of the affected structures, the PVAC will collect information sources with a structured questionnaire by interviewing different categories of people such as imam, teachers, community leaders, traders, brokers, elected representatives of the local government, etc.

B. Institutional Capacity Strengthening

174. There is no established resettlement unit within DWASA with appropriate staffing. The PMU of DWASA will therefore need technical support in preparing and implementing the RP. As part of the institutional development program, DWASA, as the executing agency (EA) for the project loan implementation, will need to establish its own safeguard implementation units (SIU)

to assist PMU in its responsibility of managing resettlement safeguard issues. The safeguard officer, SIU will be the convener of the JVC and PVAC. The DPD, SIU of PMU will be the convener of the GRC and the RAC. To ensure high quality management of the safeguards matters of the project the DWASA safeguards specialist will be assisted by experienced specialist and qualified NGO in managing the tasks. The DWASA with the support from the international resettlement specialist from the PMDSC will organize at least three (3) trainings on involuntary resettlement issues based on DESWSP RF, ARIPO(1982) and ADB SPS (2009) at the initial stage of implementation of the RP. First training will be for the PMU, PIU and SIU staff. Second training will be for NGO personnel, local government officers responsible for resettlement activities, Union Parishad (UP) representatives and GRM members in each district. The third training would be for the contractors. The resettlement specialist of the project management design and supervision consultant (PMDSC) will prepare and conduct the training course.

C. Other Agencies Involved in the Process

1. Deputy Commissioners

175. The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives will constitute three committees, i.e. the joint verification committee (JVC), the property valuation advisory committee (PVAC), and the grievance redress committee (GRC). Among these committees, JVC and PVAC will be constituted with representatives of DWASA, the resettlement implementation NGO, and the deputy commissioner (DC). The DC's office will appoint representatives as members of the committees for quantifying losses and determining valuation of the affected properties. DWASA and the resettlement NGO shall liaise with concerned DC offices to complete the tasks following the notification of the Ministry.

2. Resettlement Plan Implementation NGO

176. DWASA will engage an experienced resettlement NGO for implementation of the RP at the field level. The DWASA will contract out clearly defined tasks of the resettlement NGO in a detailed terms of reference, such as consultation/public information campaign for rapport building, issuance of ID cards, payment of eligible benefits to affected households/individuals, institutional development, skills training/management training, community awareness and empowerment, etc. The NGO will initially create an ID number for each displaced household (DHH) as identified during the joint verification survey by JVC, and prepare an ID card for each DP with a photograph. Photographs of the DPs will be attested to by the concerned UP chairman/ward councilor and pasted on the ID card. The ID card will include on the holder's name, father's/husband's name, mother's name, age, education, identifiable marks, detailed address, details of quantity of losses, etc. The ID card will be issued by DWASA with the joint signature of DWASA and NGO representatives and distributed among the DPs by the NGO.

177. The NGO will assist the DPs in preparing documents and opening bank accounts in their names to receive compensation vouchers from DWASA. They will form a focus group with the affected people based on homogeneity and/or proximity and hold meetings on a regular basis to let them know their right and entitlements as prescribed in the RP.

178. The executing agency will form a union-based resettlement advisory committee (RAC) to involve the local communities and DPs in the implementation process.

179. The NGO will establish an MIS section in their central office for record keeping of the DPs, preparing DP files based on quantity of losses, and entitlement cards (EC) based on loss type and budget. The NGO will submit monthly progress reports to the PMU-SIU, mentioning progress of activities to be carried out by NGO.

180. Upon fulfillment of criteria, i.e. necessary documents to make payment/ to the DPs, the NGO will prepare payment debit vouchers and other documents for payment, and DWASA will disburse the payee compensation vouchers/checks to the DPs in a public place or the union parishad office in the presence of the UP chairman, issuing prior notice to the concerned DPs.

181. The DWASA, finalizing the RP, will also prepare and attach detailed terms of reference for the resettlement plan implementation NGO. (A specimen copy of TOR is attached in Annex 2).

3. Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives

182. The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC), through a gazette notification, will form various committees/teams for implementation of the RP at the field level. The resettlement implementation NGO will work as member secretary for all the committees/teams involving representatives from DC, DWASA, LGI, and DPs. These committees/teams will ensure stakeholders' participation and uphold the interest of the vulnerable DPs. The powers and jurisdictions of the committees will be clearly defined in the gazette notification.

4. Joint Verification Committee

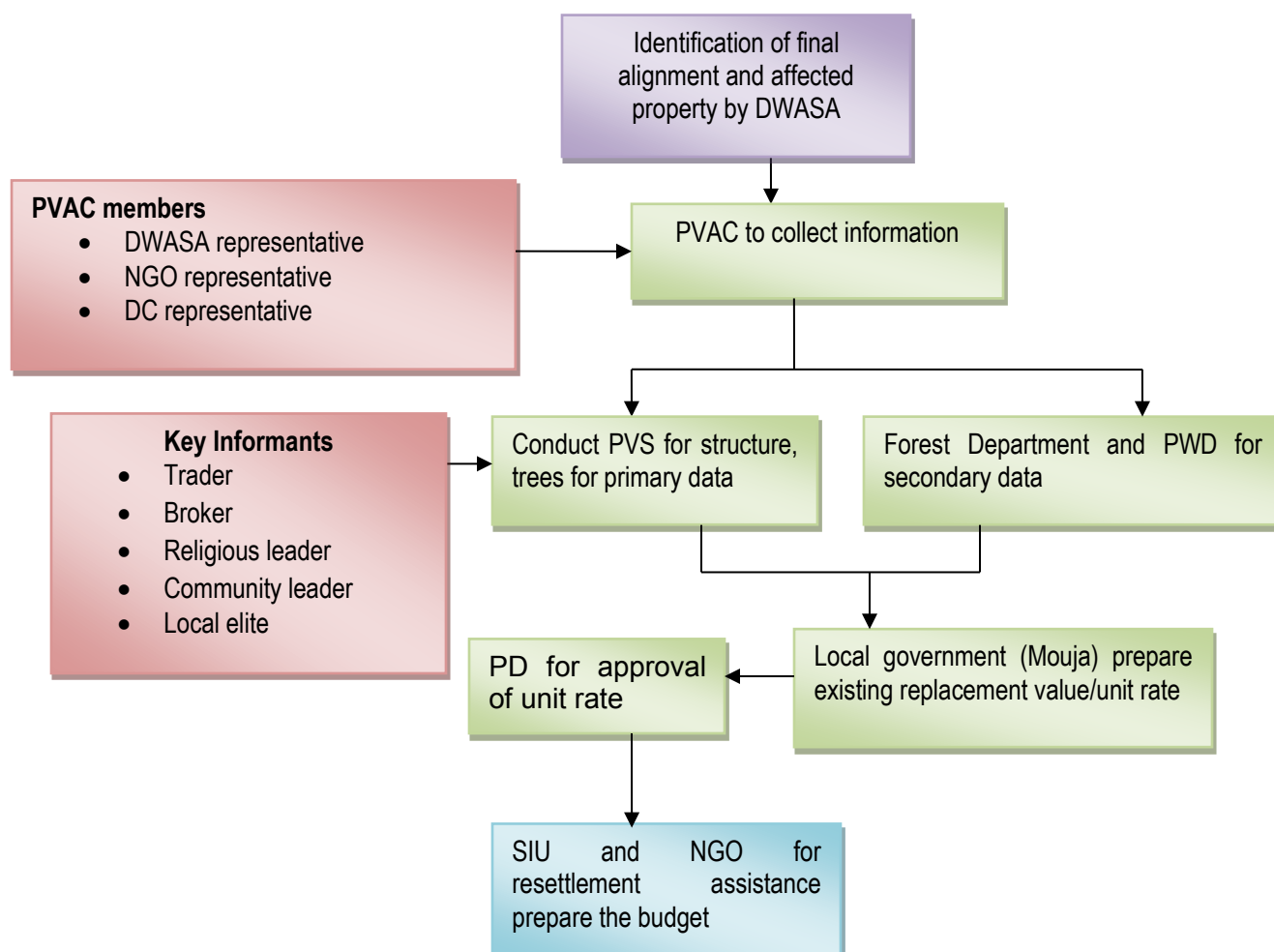
183. The MLGRDC will form a joint verification committee (JVC) for the project through a gazette notification to verify and assess physical assets, including structure, trees, crops, businesses, etc. to be affected on the project RoW. The scope and responsibility of the JVC will be clearly defined in the gazette. The NGO will process the entitlements of the project-affected persons using JVC data as one of the determinants. The JVC will be a three-member body comprised of a safeguard officer, SIU, DWASA as convener; a representative of the deputy commissioner as a member; and the area manager of the RP implementation NGO as member secretary.

5. Property Valuation Advisory Committee

184. A property valuation advisory committee (PVAC) will be formed by the MLGRDC through a gazette notification for the project. The PVAC will review the assessment of the RP implementation NGO on the market price of the property affected by the project at replacement cost. The scope and responsibility of the PVAC will be clearly defined in the gazette. The NGO will process the entitlements of the project-affected persons using PVAC data as one of the determinants. The PVAC will be comprised of a safeguard officer, SIU, DWASA as convener; a representative of the deputy commissioner as member; and the area manager of the RP implementation NGO as member secretary.

185. Procedure of determining replacement value is described in the Figure 11 below.

Figure 11: Procedure of Determining Valuation of Property



6. Resettlement Advisory Committees (RACs)

186. The NGO for resettlement implementation will assist the DWASA in forming union/ward-based RACs at project level to involve the local communities and DPs in the implementation process. The RACs will be comprised of a DWASA representative (SDE or equivalent) as the chair, the NGO as member secretary, local elite/chairman of local UP, and representatives of various stakeholders and DPs, including at least one female DP in the respective area as selected by the executing agency (DWASA) in consultation with the LGI representative. The committees will seek local inputs from the affected people and communities in the implementation process and assist DWASA in all matters related to resettlement. The RACs will ensure local participation in the implementation of the resettlement plan.

7. Women Groups in Resettlement Process

187. The RP implementation will ensure a gender-sensitive approach in planning, management, and operations of resettlement. Separate groups of female affected persons will be formed and operated by the RP implementation NGO. Feedback from the female DPs and female-headed HHs will be obtained through these female focus groups for planning relocation and resettlement.

188. The female staff engaged by RP implementation NGO will identify the needs of female DPs for income restoration approaches and implementation of the income restoration component of the RP. Women were consulted during social appraisal, and will be further consulted during the process of RP implementation.

VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Redress of Grievance

189. Grievance redress committees (GRCs) will be established to ensure stakeholders' participation in the implementation process. Through public consultations, the DPs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redress from DWASA. The DPs can also call upon the resettlement NGO to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC. Other than disputes relating to ownership right and award of compensation by the deputy commissioner under the court of law, GRCs will review grievances involving all resettlement assistances, relocation, and other supports. Grievances will be redressed within 21 days from the date of lodging the complaints.

190. The GRCs will be formed and activated during RP implementation to allow DPs sufficient time to lodge complaints and safeguard their recognized interests. Where land acquisition will not be involved but relocation of structures or vacating land for cultivation will be required, the GRCs will facilitate resolution of complaints regarding categorization of vulnerable affected persons, types of structures, and eligibility for compensation and assistance within the set guidelines and provisions of the resettlement plan. Any complaints of ownership or other suits to be resolved by the judiciary system will not be resolved in GRCs. Any DP can also take their case to the court at any stage without going through the project GRM if they wish to do so. To ensure access and fast response to any project-related grievances from the affected people and communities, contact numbers and names of focal persons in the DWASA PMU/SIU responsible for any complaints and grievances will be posted in public areas, contractor's field offices, UP offices, and NGO field offices.

B. Grievance Redress Committees

191. GRCs will be formed at union/ward level for any grievances involving resettlement benefits, relocation, and other assistance. A gazette notification on the formation and scope of the GRCs will be required from the MLGRDC. The GRC for each union/ward will be comprised of the deputy project director (DPD)/SIU of PMU, DWASA as convener; team leader, RP implementation NGO, as member secretary; and the UP chairman/ward councilor or his/her designated UP member, women UP member, and representative of DPs as members.

192. Procedures of resolving grievances are described in Table 45 below.

Table 45: Grievance Redress Procedures

Step 1	In case of any grievances, the complainant approaches the NGO field level officials for clarification, or submits any formal complaints. The NGO will provide clarification to the DPs and try to resolve the problem at the local level with the involvement of the SIU social safeguards officer. If not resolved in 14 days,
Step 2	The NGO will recommend that the DPs submit their complaints to the GRC. NGO staff assists the DPs filing the complaints (maximum 7 days).
Step 3	GRC to scrutinize applications, to determine whether the submitted cases are within their mandate. Cases related to compensation under the ARIPO will be referred to DC through DWASA SIU for

	further review and action. Decision has to be made by the DC within 14 days and inform the decision to the complainant within 7 days.
Step 4	If within the GRC mandate and not related to compensation under ARIPO, GRC, with supports from the NGO will hold sessions with aggrieved DPs, minutes recorded. If resolved, the project director approves.. Decision has to be made within 21 days of lodging the claim and inform the decision to the complainant within 7 days.
Step 5	The DP 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 DP in writing.

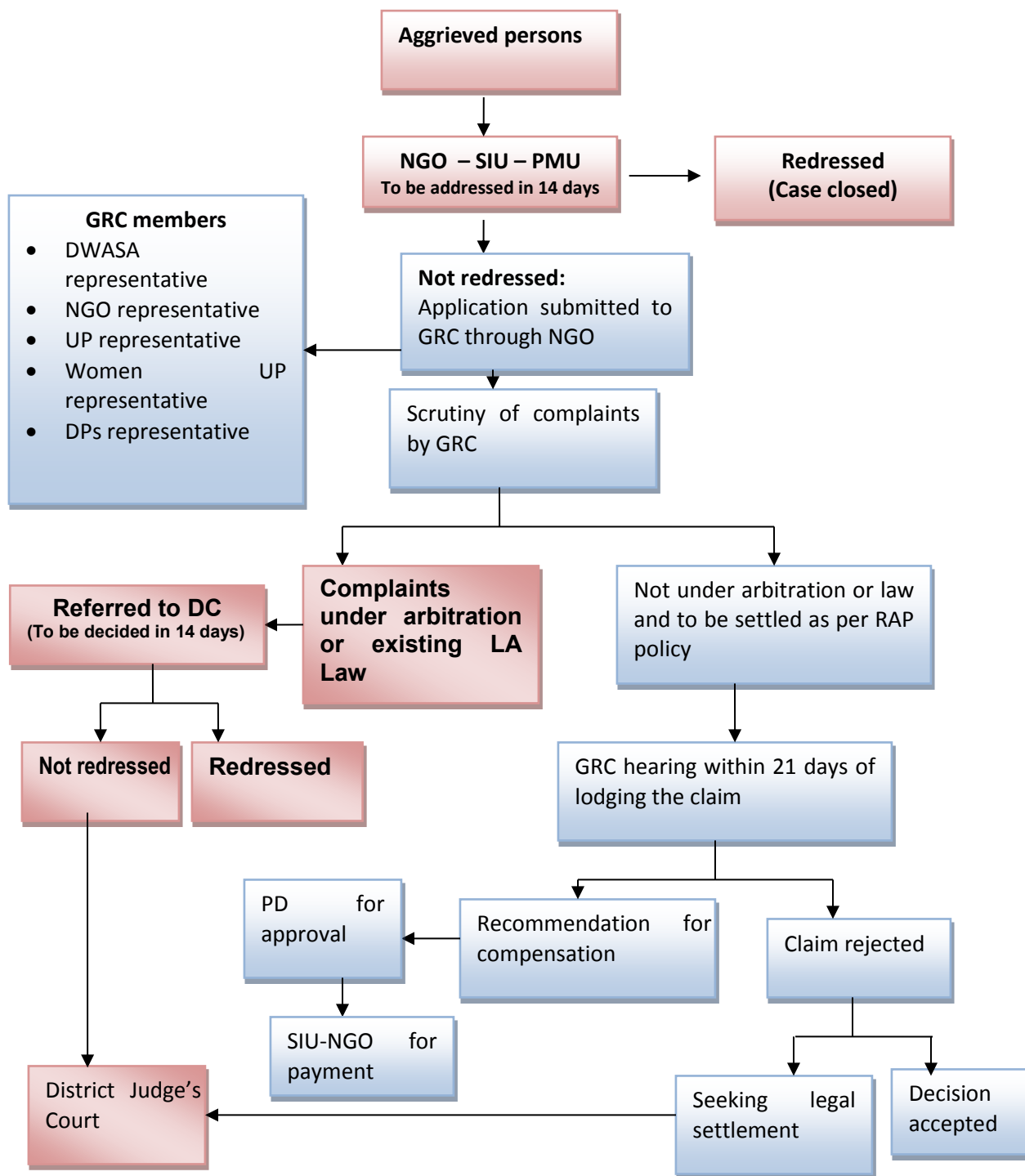
193. DPs will be able to submit their grievance/complaint about any aspects of resettlement plan implementation and compensation. Grievances can be shared with DWASA verbally or in written form, but in case of verbal form, the NGO representatives in the GRC will write it down at the first instance during the meeting at no cost to DPs. The DPs will sign and formally submit the written report to the GRCs at the office of the NGO assisting DWASA in implementing the RP.

194. The GRCs will be activated with power to resolve resettlement and compensation issues not to be addressed under legal suit in the courts. The GRCs will receive grievance cases from the affected persons through the resettlement implementation NGO. The NGO will assist the DPs 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.

195. The appeal procedure and conflict resolution will be as follows:

- (i) All complaints from the DPs will be received at the field office of the resettlement implementation NGO, the member secretary of the GRCs, with a copy for the concerned union parishad representatives.
- (ii) The representative of the NGO in the GRCs, upon receipt of complaints, will inform the convener (DWASA representative) of the GRC, and the convener will organize a hearing session from the complainants in the concerned UP chairman's office, where the complaint was received.
- (iii) The GRC will review the proceedings and pass verdicts to convey to the concerned DP through the NGO.
- (iv) If there are matters relating to arbitration through the courts, the matter will be referred to the courts.
- (v) The GRC will settle the disputes within a maximum of 21 days of receiving the complaints from the DPs.
- (vi) Resolution of the GRCs will be sent to the PD 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.

Figure 12: Grievance Redress Mechanism



196. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) 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. The sample of the GRM form is in Annex 3.

IX. RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION COSTS AND BUDGET

A. Costs and Budget

197. For preparation of the indicative resettlement budget, the replacement value/current market price of the affected properties should be determined. To determine replacement value, a market survey of the affected properties has been conducted through a structured questionnaire. The information regarding price of the structure and trees has been collected from different types of people of the concerned area, such as teachers, potential sellers, potential buyers, religious leaders, community leaders, etc. Considering their opinion, the replacement value/current market price of the property and other assets (land, structures, crops and trees) has been determined (Table 46). The compensation amounts to be paid are based on the estimation at the average value. The actual amount will be re-confirmed to reflect the EM on the tree, crops and structures affected.

Table 46: Basis for Assessing Compensation Rate/Cost for the DPs by Category/Items of Compensation

SL	Category/ Item for Compensation	2013 Compensation Rate (Tk)	Amount of Compensation Narrated in Entitlement Matrix	Basis for Assessment of the Rate/Cost
A.	Compensation for land		Cash compensation at fair market value	Market survey in May 2013 on present market price
A.I	Intake			
1.	Cropped land	89,565/dec.	Do	Do
A.II	Intake to Sejan juice factory			
1.	Highland (commercial)	198,766/dec.	Do	Do
2.	Highland (residential)	399,817/dec.	Do	Do
	Cropped land	123,515.6/dec.		
	Water body	597,932.2/dec		
A.III	Sejan juice factory to Gandharbpur			
1	Highland (commercial)	300,000/dec.	Do	Do
2	Highland (residential)	462,342.7/dec.	Do	Do
3	Cropped land	405,322.6/dec.	Do	Do
4	Pond/water body	111,830/dec.	Do	Do
A.IV	Rupganj to Beraid			
	Highland (commercial)	490,833.4/dec.	Do	Do
	Highland (residential)	618,452.4/dec.	Do	Do
	Cropped land	312,774.6/dec.	Do	Do
B.	Stamp duty and registration cost	7.5% of the land value (land price x 0.075)	Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee, capital gain tax, and value added tax incurred for replacement land.	Standard procedure of the country

SL	Category/ Item for Compensation	2013 Compensation Rate (Tk)	Amount of Compensation Narrated in Entitlement Matrix	Basis for Assessment of the Rate/Cost
C.	Compensation for structure		Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure, without depreciation, at fair market value of comparable quality and values, including all transaction costs	Market survey in May 2013 on current market price
C.1	Main structures			
1	<i>Pucca</i>	2,000/ft ²	Do	Do
2	<i>Semi-pucca</i>	996/ft ²	Do	Do
3	Tin structure	542/ft ²	Do	Do
4	<i>Katcha</i> /thatched	475/ft ²	Do	Do
C.2	Secondary structures			
1	Latrine (<i>katcha</i>) no.	5,000/latrine	Do	Do
2	Latrine (slab) with structure no.	16,330/latrine	Do	Do
	Latrine (<i>pucca</i>) with septic tank	50,000/latrine	Do	Do
3	Boundary wall (<i>pucca</i>) per square feet	862/ft ²	Do	Do
	Tin wall	147		
	Straw	41		
4	Tube well (shallow)	15,000/well		
	Tube well (deep)	60,000/well		
C.3	Moving allowance for structures			
1	Household/shops/business	20,000	Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs)	Assessment made in the market survey in May 2013 on current market price of all related inputs per unit of structure (ft ²) or equivalent to transport cost
2	Vendors (simple structures)	2,000	Do	Do
C.4	Compensation for fixed asset (utility)	5,000/HH	Cash compensation for reinstallation and connection charges	Assessment made in the market survey in May 2013 on current market price of all related inputs and charges
D.	Relocation			
1	Transition allowance	64,800	Minimum wage of the appropriate DPs (head of the household) per household for 6 months	Assessment made in the market survey in May 2013 on current minimum wage of in the locality
2	Transitional housing/land lease	50,000		
E.	Compensation for crop and fish⁵			
1	Crops			
	Intake area	1682	Per decimal/per crop/ per year	3 crops per year will be provided
	Intake to Sejan juice factory	1925		
	Sejan juice factory to WTP	760		
	Rupganj to Beraid	1,130		
2	Fish	1,313	Per decimal/per harvest	2 harvests per year will be provided
F.	Compensation for trees/timber⁶			

⁵ The compensation rates provided will be reconfirmed to reflect actual value during RP finalization.

⁶ The compensation rates provided will be reconfirmed to reflect actual value during RP finalization.

SL	Category/ Item for Compensation	2013 Compensation Rate (Tk)	Amount of Compensation Narrated in Entitlement Matrix	Basis for Assessment of the Rate/Cost
1	Large	12,000	Cash compensation for timber at current market rate value of species at current volume	Assessment based on market survey in May 2013
2	Medium	8,000		
3	Small	2,000		
G.	Loss of income			
1	Businesses			Assessment based on market survey in May 2013
	Small	16,675		
	Medium	29,409		
	Large	110,666		
2	Wage			
	Agricultural labor	300		
	Wage (CBE)	10,800		
H.	Loss of livelihood			
	Occupational transition	90,000	Financial grants and microcredit for income-generating equipment	Assessment based on market survey in May 2013
	Displaced farmers	70,000	Financial grants	
	Severe impact	40,000		
I.	Public services and facilities			
	CPR	500,000	Cash grant for reconstruction of the CPRs	Assessment based on market survey in May 2013
	Utilities	5000	Connection cost	
J.	Special provisions			
	Special assistance to vulnerable household	78,000	Subsistence allowance @ Tk 1,625/family member/month for 1 year	

^c Based on consultations with DHs, the costs of procurement of various assets (such as the sewing machine, equipment for workshop, and setting up of small home-based units) averages between Tk. 15,000 and Tk. 27,000. Accordingly, an average of Tk. 90,000 per displaced person has been considered for the project towards procurement of income-generating assets, including the startup capital for small to medium scale businesses.

198. Based on the background of this project, the entire amount for resettlement and rehabilitation of this project is estimated to be approximately Tk5,605,181,937 with 10% contingencies, or roughly US\$70,064,774.2 (1 US\$ = 80 Tk). The detailed budget is presented in Table 47.

Table 47: Estimated Detailed Budget for Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (Contract Package 1 and 2)

	Location	Impact to be compensated (estimated amount)	Compensation Rate (BDT)	Total compensation	Remarks
Land/dec					
	Intake	1400	112,764	157,869,040	The inflation @ average of 7.5%/year by the time compensation made in 2014/2015 had been included in the rate
	Intake-Sejan Juice				
	Highland	1000	503,374	503,374,000	
	Cropped land	11000	155,508	1,710,583,600	
	Commercial	1000	250,249	250,249,000	
	Water body	400	75,203	30,081,392	
	Sejan Juice - WTP				
	Highland	270	582,095	157,165,650	
	Cropped land	1000	510,306	510,305,990	
	Commercial	30	377,704	11,331,108	
	Rupganj-Beraid				
	Highland	138	778,639	107,452,182	

	Location	Impact to be compensated (estimated amount)	Compensation Rate (BDT)	Total compensation	Remarks
	Cropped land	1890	393,787	744,257,241	
	Commercial	166	617,965	102,582,190	
	Water body	26	151,081	3,928,116	
Crops/dec					
	Intake	1400	5,147	7,205,966	3 crops/year (average)
	Intake-Sejan Juice	11000	5,891	64,801,853	
	Sejan Juice - WTP	1000	2,329	2,328,888	
	WTP	7500	5,891	44,183,081	
	Rupganj-Beraid	1890	3,455	6,530,099	
Fish/dec					
	Intake-Sejan Juice	400	2,679	6,674	2 harvest/year (average)
Timber Tree					
	Large	725	12,241	8,874,870	
	Medium	618	8,161	5,043,374	
	Small	101	2,040	206,060	
Fruit tree					
	Large	429	27,543	11,815,818	calculated @ 5 years harvest plus wood value
	Medium	309	25,503	7,880,273	
	Small	90	2,040	183,618	
Structure & utilities/ft2					
	Pucca	6964	2,040	14,207,953	
	Semi Pucca	114843	1,016	116,682,739	
	Tin	48272	557	26,886,278	
	Katcha	7470	485	3,619,570	
	Latrine	21	16,658	349,823	(slab)
	Latrine	5	51,005	255,025	Pucca
	Tube well	127	15,302	1,943,291	(max 300 feet)
	Wall	116	1,107	128,390	
CPR(incuding Land & Structure)					(madrasah, mosques)
	Intake-Sejan Juice	1		22,396,340	
	WTP to Murapara	5		9,400,000	
	CPR grants	6	500,000	3,000,000	
	Utilities	286	5000	1,430,000	
Tax					
	Stamp duty and registration cost	4,648,539,491	7.50%	348,640,462	
Income-wage/DP					
	Agriculture Labor	900	2,100	1,890,000	7 days daily wage @300/day
	wage (commercial entity)	117	64800	7,581,600	6 months @10,800/m
Business/DP					
	Small	117	100,050	11,705,850	6 months income @16675/m
	Medium	21	176,454	3,705,534	6months income @29409/m
	Large	7	663,996	4,647,972	6 month income@110,666/m
	Vendor	198	3,258	644,985	1 week of loss income

	Location	Impact to be compensated (estimated amount)	Compensation Rate (BDT)	Total compensation	Remarks
Allowance/ DP					
	Transitional support	254	64,800	16,459,200	physically displaced families/ business
	Household/shop (transportation)	254	20,000	5,080,000	
	Vendor(shifting)	190	2,000	380,000	
	Severe impacts	208	40,000	8,320,000	10% or more loss of assets
	Occupational/ livelihood transition	280	90,000	25,200,000	Intake and WTP farmers
	transitional housing/business space lease	254	50,000	12,700,000	
Vulnerability/ DP					
	WHHH	40	78,000	3,120,000	1625/month/member for 12 months
	EHHH	85	78,000	6,630,000	
	Disabled HH	5	78,000	390,000	
	Poor HH	130	78,000	10,140,000	
Livelihood Investment Grant/DP					
	Economically displaced farmers (intake and WTP)	280	70,000	19,600,000	
RP administration					
	RAC	2		500,000	
	GRC	2		500,000	
			BDT	5,136,375,094	
	Contingency 10%			513,637,509	
	TOTAL		BDT	5,650,012,603	70,625,157.54

B. Approval of the Resettlement Budget

199. Land acquisition and resettlement budget included in the draft RP will be revised as per findings in the detailed design stage through a census for inventory and assessment of losses and a market survey for replacement price of land and property. The revised budget will be approved by the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC), along with the revised RP and the DPP prepared by DWASA, and also approved by the MLGRDC. Upon approval of land acquisition by Ministry of Land, the DC will prepare estimates for compensation, including service charge, and produce provide that to the DWASA for placement of funds within 60 days.

200. The rates for compensation and cash entitlements for rehabilitation, as well as allowances payable to DHs, will be adjusted annually, based on the actual annual inflation rate. DWASA will determine the annual inflation rates to be applied to all cash entitlements during the updating of the RP, based on final enumeration and census.

201. The RP resettlement NGO will assist the project management unit (PMU) in preparing resettlement budgets covering all eligible losses and entitlements confirmed through joint verification and determination of the replacement market price of land and property by PVAC. This budget will be approved by PMU through appropriate authorities, and will be made available for placement with the resettlement account of the PMU as per requisition from the safeguard officer (SO).

C. Management of Compensation and Flow of Awards

202. DWASA does not have any set rules for payment of grants to DPs for resettlement of affected persons. Under the circumstances, a detailed administrative guideline (payment modality) will be required to implement the RP at the field level. Both the PMU and the RP implementation NGO will follow the administrative guideline after its approval by the project director (PD). The consultants (resettlement specialists) will prepare the guidelines, and the SO at PMU will approve it for adopting. The modality should include definitions of various resettlement terms, the entitlements, and detailed procedure for identification of eligible persons for resettlement entitlements of the RP, and should assess loss and entitlement of individual DPs, process payments, and effect their disbursement and documentation.

203. The PMU, with the requisition of payments under annual assessment from the SO, will place the funds with the PMU resettlement account in the field. The administrative guidelines will contain details of the management aspects and monitoring mechanism. Vouchers on payment will be prepared in triplicate—one for PMU for record, one for the RP implementation NGO, and one for the bank (with the resettlement account). The DPD/SO and an authorized representative from the NGO will sign the vouchers. Payment will be made and records maintained as per approved RP administrative guidelines.

204. Compensation under law for land acquisition will be paid to the legal owners of land and property by the concerned deputy commissioner's LA section. DCs will prepare individual checks accompanied by receiving copies of payment and undertaking notes.

X. RP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Implementation Schedule

205. A time-bound implementation schedule for the RP will be prepared in accordance with the project construction schedule. The overall schedule of implementation is based on the principle that people affected by the project are paid their due resettlement benefits prior to displacement. The NGO will assist the DPs in the process of relocation and resettlement. Individual entitlements on a per household basis will be processed by the NGO. Each DP will receive an ID card and an entitlement card. The ID card will be issued by DWASA to the DPs as identified during the joint verification survey (JVS), with joint signatures of the safeguard officer (SO, at the level of AE) of DWASA and the area manager of the RP implementation NGO. Photographs of the DPs will be attested to by the concerned UP chairman and pasted on the ID card.

206. The RP will be updated when the detailed engineering design is finalized and the land acquisition plan prepared, including approval of the budgets from DWASA. Due to the nature of the land status and contract type of this project, a staggered RP updating and implementation is expected. The RP implementation NGO will be awarded for updating and implementation of the RP. Implementation of RP will start at least 6 months before start of construction works and will finish 3 months before the starts of civil works and/or dispossession of assets in each component. However, some of the activities for RP implementation may extend further. The preliminary time-bound implementation schedule, including updating of RP, is over a period of 42 months.

207. The implementation schedule will be finalized considering possible changes of events during project implementation after detailed design of the project. The DPs will be paid their resettlement cash payments, independent of legal compensation, before their relocation, along with payments related to award of compensation by DC. The preliminary time-bound implementation schedule is described in Table 48 and Table 49.

Table 48: RP Implementation Schedule

Period: March 2014-December 2017 (tentative)

Sl. No.	Resettlement Activities	Start Date	Completion Date
1	Establishment of safeguards implementation unit (SIU)	Aug 2013	Nov 2013
2	Deployment and orientation of NGO	Aug 2013	July 2014
3.	Formation of committees by MLGRDC	Aug 2013	Dec 2013
4	Information campaign	Sep 2014	Dec 2014
5	Stakeholders consultation	Nov 2014	Jun 2015
6	Design/development of RP implementation tools	Sep 2014	Nov 2014
7	Joint verification survey by JVC	Sep 2014	Sep 2015
8	Property valuation survey and determination of unit rate by PVAC	Sep 2014	Sep 2015
9	Data processing and determination of individual entitlements	Sep 2014	Sep 2015
10	Preparation and submission of resettlement budget by NGO to DWASA	Sep 2014	Sep 2015
11	Approval of resettlement budget by DWASA	Sep 2014	Sep 2015
12	Payment of compensation/resettlement benefits to DPs by DWASA	Dec 2014	Feb 2016
13	Redress of grievances	Dec 2014	Dec 2018
14	Payment of other resettlement benefits based on GRC decision	Dec 2014	Feb 2016
15	Relocation of HHs and CBEs	Dec 2014	Feb 2016
16	Livelihood training, income generation, and community development programs	Dec 2014	Dec 2017
17	Submission of RP implementation and livelihood restoration reports by NGO	Dec 2014	Dec 2017
18	Monitoring and evaluation	Dec 2014	Dec 2017

XI. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Supervision, Monitoring, and Evaluation

208. DWASA, as the executing agency (EA), through the project management unit (PMU), will establish a monitoring system involving the SO, SIU, and NGO for collection, analysis, reporting, and use of information about the progress of resettlement, based on the RP policy. These stakeholders will be made responsible for monitoring the progress of all aspects of resettlement and income generation. The EA will report to ADB on resettlement and income regeneration by DPs in the quarterly reports, including identification of significant issues. A project completion report stipulating all efforts and outcome will also be sought by ADB from the DWASA.

209. The RP implementation monitoring will be done internally to provide feedback to DWASA on monitoring and evaluation reports and other relevant data, to identify any action needed to improve resettlement performance or respond to changing circumstances. Evaluation of the resettlement activities will be undertaken during and after implementation of the RP to assess whether the resettlement objectives were appropriate and whether they were met, specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced. A qualified independent monitor will be engaged as third party monitor during RP implementation. An independent reviewer will be engaged after implementation of the RP to review implementation of the RP. The evaluation will also assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement planning. Budgetary provision has been kept in this RP for independent monitoring and review.

B. Internal Monitoring

210. Monitoring will be undertaken by the PMU through the safeguard implementation unit (SIU) and NGO. The NGO will gather information on RP implementation, covering relevant activities as per the schedule. All activities listed will be illustrated in Gantt charts, showing the target dates for completing resettlement activities. Monitoring reports on RP implementation will be included in the quarterly project progress report (PPR). The EA will submit a semiannual report to ADB on monitoring that will also include monitoring by external experts. The report of the SIU will contain: (i) accomplishments to date; (ii) objectives attained and not attained during the period; (iii) challenges encountered; and (iv) targets for the next quarter. The internal monitoring report will then be integrated by the PMU into the overall PPR submitted to ADB. Table 50 shows the potential monitoring indicators that will be reported.

Table 50: Potential Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Budget and time frame	Have all resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized for field and office work on schedule? Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule? Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved according to agreed implementation plan? Are funds for resettlement being allocated to resettlement agencies on time? Have resettlement offices received the scheduled funds? Have funds been disbursed according to RP? Has the land been made encumbrance-free and handed over to the contractor in time for project implementation?
Delivery of DP entitlements	Have all DPs received entitlements according to numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix? How many affected households have relocated and built their new structures at new

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
	locations? Are income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as planned? Have affected businesses received entitlements? Have the squatters, encroachers of DWASA land displaced due to the project, been compensated? Have the community structures (e.g. mosque, club, etc.) been compensated and rebuilt at new sites? Have all processes been documented?
Consultation, grievances, and special issues	Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed? Have consultations taken place as scheduled, including meetings, groups, community activities? Have any DPs used the grievance redress procedures? What grievances were raised? What were the outcomes? Have conflicts been resolved? Have grievances and resolutions been documented? Have any cases been taken to court?
Benefit monitoring	What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation? What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situation? Have DPs' income kept pace with these changes? What changes have occurred for vulnerable groups?

C. Compliance Monitoring

211. Compliance monitoring of RP implementation will cover (i) project compensation and entitlement policies; (ii) adequacy of organizational mechanism for implementing the RP; (iii) restoration of DPs incomes; (iv) settling complaints and grievances; and (v) provisions for adequate budgetary support by DWASA for implementing the RP. The SIU will assess if the DPs: (i) have been paid proper compensation and resettlement benefits; (ii) have reestablished their structures; (iii) have reestablished their businesses; and (iii) were extended assistance to restore their incomes from pre-project levels. It will also appraise the accounting documents used in recording the payments of compensation to DPs by the EA.

D. External Monitoring

212. For projects of involuntary resettlement category A, an independent evaluation agency/expert will be hired by DWASA in agreement with ADB to undertake external monitoring for the RP implementation for the entire project period. The monitoring/evaluation will be carried out every 6 months during project implementation. The independent monitoring report will contain evaluation of the RP implementation and its efficacy, provide valuable insight into the constraints in the way of implementation of RP, and verify the internal monitoring prepared by the DWASA/PMU/SIU. The external monitoring activities will be conducted by a qualified individual or organization with relevant experience.

213. The objectives of the external monitoring and evaluation activities are:

- (i) to assess the overall approach of resettlement activities in the project areas;
- (ii) to verify results of internal monitoring;
- (iii) to assess whether resettlement objectives have been met—specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced;
- (iv) to assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement policy making and planning;
- (v) to ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate in meeting the objectives, and whether the objectives were suited to DP conditions; and

- (vi) to identify any issues in the RP implementation, and recommend corrective actions if any.

214. The monitoring and evaluation indicators for evaluation of the objectives achieved under the resettlement and rehabilitation program are:

- (i) process indicators, indicating project inputs, expenditure, staff deployment, etc. and the effectiveness of consultation undertaken during RP implementation;
- (ii) output indicators, indicating results in terms of numbers of affected people compensated/assisted and resettled, skill development training organized, credit disbursed, and number of DPs capable of reorganizing their economic livelihood; and
- (iii) impact indicators, related to the long-term effects of the project on people's lives, including their social and economic status.

215. Monitoring will cover the physical progress of project-provided resettlement sites, if any are established. It will also evaluate access to infrastructural facilities at the relocation sites, and the performance of NGO and PMU/SIU in implementing resettlement activities. The independent external monitor will submit biannual monitoring report to the EA and ADB. The terms of reference of the external monitor are attached as Annex 4.

ANNEX 1: DETAILS OF CONSULTATION

Consultation with affected people of Intake area

Consultation-1

Date: 08.01.2013

Chaintankanda village

1. Consultation was organized by the support of key members of survey team who were residing in the village during the census of the location. First the key investigators made good rapport with the community and then informed them why they are there. They told them details about the purpose of the water supply project and the fact that it will be implemented by DWASA. The participants were from the community especially those whose land will be affected due to the proposed alignment. The community leaders were motivated first for organizing meeting in the area to inform about the project activities and get their opinion and suggestions about the proposed project. Motivation for organizing and preparing for consultation took some days during the team conducting survey. The public consultation was done simultaneously with the survey. Although before starting survey few visit was paid by the consultant team including the survey team members. During the visits the consultants found that most of the community people are already aware of the project since in the last few years people from outside came in this commotion to measure land and alignment and discussed with the community people about the project. They clearly said that the project was about water supply form Meghna River through underground pipe for Dhaka. They also mentioned that the people who measured the location and pipe line also changed to reduce impact on the household. So when the survey team discussed with the community leader "Pandit" he exuberated great knowledge about the locality, he knows every land owners name and size of the land. The reference area consists of three moujas such as 'Choitonkanda' and 'Samvupura'. There are seven wards with in the area. Here, Chairman and members of the ward is influential people.

2. Safeguard specialist Shireen Akhter described briefly about the project introduction "The project is focused on the Water Treatment Plant for Khilkhet and Dhaka City. The water layer of Dhaka city is falling down gradually. The problem becomes very serious during summer season causing severe scarcity of water. From several years of research, it has been decided that water will be collected from the river, Meghna over 'Volta' and 'Choitonkanda' has been selected as the intake area. It was earlier thought to collect water from 'Buriganga' but the plan was rejected due to pollution of the river. Moreover, the river, 'Shitolkha' was another alternative and rejected due to decreasing flow and pollution like 'Buriganga'. The pipeline will be laid underground and land will be acquired for the installation. The people affected will be compensated properly for any kind of loss due to the project's intervention. Detail information on all kinds of impact will be collected and compensation will be given after assessment of loss.

Key issues	People's response
Public Opinion project intervention	<p>Every one of the affected people will not disagree with the government proposal of acquiring land. According to them, it is better to construct embankment up to WABDA line.</p> <p>They also think the lands chosen to acquire are low and most of those are flooded during the Rainy Season. Hence, the lands are very fertile and people are dependent on these lands for cultivation and living. This is why; owners are not interested in selling their properties. Most of the people depend on farming and are poor therefore. The most useful fuel produced in the land named 'Dhoincha'. It is used as fuel sticks for cooking and some other purposes. There are two other systems named 'Barga' and 'Usul' for cultivation. The main crops are jute, rice, capsicum etc</p>

Key issues	People's response
	<p>Most of the people of this community are either farmer or fishermen. The fishermen catch fish at the Rainy Season but sit idle at the winter. Some of them work as day labors and people are very poor</p> <p>Some of them expected "There will be an embankment near the intake area that will provide security of land for the affected people. Moreover, an embankment does not serve as a contractual basis; there will be safety for hundreds of years</p> <p>Participants of the meeting also demanded "government must construct an embankment to support the intake area so that the area will be protected from river erosion.</p> <p>People also asked to know about what kind infrastructure will be built in this project, especially in the intake area. They were told that large overhead water reservoir would be constructed and water line will connect the water reservoir with the water treatment plant.</p> <p>People are also concerned about the erosion of embankment. They fear this project would be a cause for the future destruction of the existing Meghna river embankment</p>
People's opinion about compensation	<p>However people are claiming compensation as cash with present market price. Above all, the person selling land for acquire should not be deprived.</p> <p>Land is the only property that poor people have; though the pipeline would go under- ground but still the affected poor people if get a good amount of compensation then they could buy another piece of land to continue their livelihood.</p> <p>The recommendation for offering a good price would address the situation that the affected people are not likely sell the land to the government. Some community members gave this suggestion.</p> <p>Also people's demand for avoidance of land acquisition could be successfully countered by offering them sufficient compensation.</p> <p>People also raised questions as to how long the land will be acquired for.</p> <p>Many people of the area will accept the project if the project arrange piling around the river bend along the BWDA line. They suggested concrete slab for the embankment which will create better situation for the people of Chainkanda.</p> <p>People also want work in this project as they are mostly poor and also for the people who have some skill. Some office work could be a scope for those who have some education.</p> <p>Also it was emphasized that local government representatives like UP Chairmen, members and MP should discuss the matter with people in general and the affected people in particular. These representatives are, however, the decision makers of the village community.</p> <p>The area is in great need of drinkable water as water coming out of tube well is mostly contaminated and only 20% is arsenic free. It will be great if the project could supply river water well treated and made arsenic free.</p>
Price of land in locality	<p>According to the participants of meeting, if the government acquires the land, the people having less property or land will suffer more. The property of value one hundred thousand taka will cost ten hundred thousand taka with time as the value of property is increasing day by day.</p> <p>People also mentioned the land price with different Variety; The thirty decimal of land costing 12000/15000 taka several years ago now costs 20000 taka..</p>

Key issues	People's response
	<p>However government has promised to build a ferry station near the river, Meghna. According to people, the ferry station will help increase the price of land with the establishment of industries, markets, shops etc. Mr. Joynal Abedin comments that the registration fee of the land sale is ten thousand taka per hundred thousand</p>
Working people in the village	<p>There are two hundred families in the community. Most of the area people specially in Chaitonkanda are engaged in farming are paid 200 taka per day if provided lunch and 250 taka per day if not provided lunch.</p> <p>Only twenty four families have power loom which is serving as job opportunities for some people. People who working in power loom the payment rate varies from 1000-3000 taka per day. But the number is not sufficient for the people who needs job. If there were one thousand power looms, more people would have job opportunities. Therefore community people are asking for funding in this sector. Among people of the community, 50% of them are farmers, 20% of them are businessmen, 10% of them are working abroad and the rest of them are weavers.</p> <p>The area produces crops twice in the year and land near the river remains drowned during rainy season.</p> <p>People of the area earn their livelihood working with handloom, garment factory, fishing nets, and doing business.</p>
Scenario of the location	<p>People here are habituated with the sound produced by the power looms. They give out heavy sound , especially at night it seems to be heavier. But community gets used to this as common feature of their everyday lives.</p> <p>The society of the area is divided into several social groups. Every group consists of almost one hundred houses. There are seven/eight such groups in the society named as "Molla Bari Samaj" and "Choitonkanda Moddhopara Samaj". The groups are united, have demarcation to handle social problem. If there is any trouble, the seniors and influential people try to mitigate. The law and order situation is quite satisfactory.</p> <p>The sanitary latrines are of several types. 15% of them have slabs (ring), 5% of them have septic tank and the rest of them are open.</p> <p>There are several NGOs in this area such as BRAC, ASA, Grameen Bank etc.</p> <p>There is a primary school and a high school at Choitonkanda. At Biswanandi Union, there are two primary schools and a high school. Hazi Belaet Hossen College is situated at Uchitpur and Safar Ali College is situated at Arai Hazar.</p> <p>There are two Hospitals at Choitonkanda. One is a government hospital and the other is community clinic.</p>

List of Participant , Chaitankanda, Arai hazar

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Fathers Name	Resident Address	Sex	Job/Work	Mobile Number
01	Ayub Khan	Billal Hossain	Chaitankanda, Arai hazar	Male	Student	01747570228
02	Jaynal Abedin	Basil Uddin	Chaitankanda, Arai hazar	Male	Businessman	01726325976
03	Md. Amir Ali	Songsor Ali	Chaitankanda, Arai hazar	Male	Agriculture	01756222719
04	Abdur Razzak	Hazi Dedar Box	Chaitankanda, Arai hazar	Male	Agriculture	N/A
05	Md. Waizuddin	Abdul Zabbar	Chaitankanda, Arai hazar	Male	Imam, Chaitankanda	01716400751
06	Md. Ripon Mia	Samsur Rahman	Chaitankanda, Arai hazar	Male	Agriculture	N/A
07	Md. Wohidullah	Rajob Ali	Chaitankanda,	Male	Agriculture	N/A

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Fathers Name	Resident Address	Sex	Job/Work	Mobile Number
		Bapari	Araihazar			
08	Abdul Aziz	Darogali	Chaitankanda, Araihazar	Male	Agriculture	N/A
09	Aktar Hossain	Surat Mia	Chaitankanda, Araihazar	Male	Handloom	01839836299
10	Sofor Ali	Hafizuddin	Chaitankanda, Araihazar	Male	Agriculture	N/A
11	Md. Hossain Ali	Mizanur Rahman	Chaitankanda, Araihazar	Male	Business	01822997794
12	Sathi Khatun	Pondit Prodhan	Chaitankanda, Araihazar	Female	Housewife	N/A
13	Ruposhi	Sab Ali	Chaitankanda, Araihazar	Female	Housewife	N/A
14	Dil Bahar	Hus: Sohor Ali	Chaitankanda, Araihazar	Female	Housewife	N/A
15	Md. Aman	Hossain Ali	Chaitankanda, Araihazar	Male	Student	N/A
16	Masud Babul	Late Abdul Karim	Chaitankanda, Araihazar	Male	Businessman	01712946381
17	Jahirul Islam	Doc Belu Mia	Chaitankanda, Araihazar	Male	Foreigner	01715362536
18	Pondit Prodhan	Chan Mia	Chaitankanda, Araihazar	Male		01825229859
19	Abdul Awal	Afil Uddin	Chaitankanda, Araihazar	Male	Shop Keeper	01764048989
20	Md. Alauddin	Pondit Prodhan	Chaitankanda, Araihazar	Male		01825229859
21	Md. Hannan	Abdus Salam	Chaitankanda, Araihazar	Male	Agriculture	N/A
22	Aynal Ali	Fazar Ali	Chaitankanda, Araihazar	Male	Businessman	01840939874
23	Md. Zabbar Ali	Taz Mahmud	Chaitankanda, Araihazar	Male	Agriculture	N/A

Meeting in the proposed Intake location along the Meghna River

Consultation-2

Date: 19.01.2013

Intake Location – Along the Meghna river

3. The proposed intake location of DWASA water treatment plant project is situated in the villages Choitonkanda, and Shambhupura under Biswanandi union in Araihazar thana of Narayanganj district near the river, Meghna. The Field Surveyors and Consultants of the social safeguard talked with the land owners in the affected areas. To conduct a public consultation at a suitable location is very challenging task. However, the surveyors and safeguard consultants have visited the area several times and in their visits they made contact with the local people talking about the project. During such conversations they came to know that the people already knew about the DWASA project. People even knew the planned water supply line had been changed owing to anticipated impact. The community met engineers who made visits to the area several times.

4. However, land acquisition will most likely to pose a huge challenge as a bad precedent had been set by the government when it acquired a hundred acres of land for a proposed agricultural university and the affected people had not been compensated to their satisfaction. This bad experience seems to negatively act on people's mind as they critically talked about the

project. Among the participants two persons some Ershad from Choitonkanda and Shaheen from Sambhupura were clearly less cooperative with the survey team. Shaheen's lack of cooperation was the reason for the survey team's failure to conduct the survey. Shaheen took one week to discuss with the landowners but denied to provide information later on.

5. The survey team then provides safeguard specialist Shireen Akhter his contact number. After getting briefed about the situation, Safeguard specialist talked to Shaheen. This intervention worked as Shaheen changed his mind and agreed to cooperate with the survey team. Later, the Safeguard team decided to arrange the public consultation in the intake area. To arrange the consultation the team discussed with respective landowners of the villages such as Abdul BatenHazi (Sambhupura), RahmanHazi (Choitonkanda), Md. Mahabul (Tetia), Abdul Mannan (Choitonkanda), Md. SiddikurRahman (Sambhupura), Md. PanditPradhan (Choitonkanda), Shaheen Member (Sambhupura), Hossen Member (Choitonkanda), Lutfur Member (Doyakanda) and the chairman of Union Parishad, Md. Ripon Mia. All participants of the village and local office were requested to attend the meeting at 2:00 pm on 19th January, 2013. The meeting continued for 3 hours and around 80 people participated the meeting.

Key Issues	Detail Discussion
Participants description	<p>Participants were informed about the consultation on land acquisition in the Intake area. Majority of affected people of the proposed location were present at the meeting. Besides, chairman and two members of the Local government (Union Parishad) who reside in the union also participated in the meeting. Two officers from Agriculture and Fisheries department also joined the meeting. Besides, the members from PPTA team like Social safeguard and environment, Gender and field coordinators were present in the meeting. Two safeguard consultants from ADB also present at the consultation meeting.</p>
Discussion on project issues	<p>The discussion was stated with a brief about the project such as “ A several yearlong research findings strongly recommended that Vulta and ‘Choitonkanda’ as the intake area for collecting water from the river Meghna. First river Buriganga was considered to be the source of water but its high pollution level caused the rejection of the idea. Sitlakkha river was another alternative but its decreasing flow and growing pollution are two important drawbacks for it to be a source. The pipeline will be laid underground and land will be acquired for the installation. The people affected will be compensated properly.</p> <p>For Dhaka city, the project (DWASA) is considering Meghna as the primary water source and the project proposed a water treatment plant. The discussion focused on land acquisition along the river bank for intake location, water supply through underground pipe system below the paddy land from intake through Bhulta toward water treatment plant. An area of around 16 hectares of land has been proposed for acquisition for the Intake location.</p> <p>Pipe line will be installed 6 -10 feet below the ground level.</p> <p>Environment Specialist (Bangladesh) described how the project would create some environmental impact, especially negative effect on fish production and livelihood of fishermen community living along the Meghna.</p> <p>Social safeguard specialist (ADB consultant Ms. Hafiza) presented summary of ADB policy guideline on resettlement and compensation and methods.</p> <p>The participants were informed that land acquisition is necessary for intake location and underground pipeline construction. It is stated in this context, that avoiding or minimizing negative impact is one of the prime policy objectives of Asian Development Bank. It is emphasized that all types of affected people will be adequately compensated and the Deputy Commissioner and his team from the DC office will handle the process of compensation payment.</p> <p>Participants were also told in an understandable way that the ADB policy guideline strongly suggests that any financial loss related to livelihood, structures, trees, agricultures will justify</p>

Key Issues	Detail Discussion
	<p>compensation to the landowners, share croppers, lease holders.</p> <p>The resettlement survey team will assess all kinds of losses. Providing skill training will be one kind of compensation and people deemed be affected in their cultivation will be given cultivation training or any other new skill if they like. People too old to receive such training will be represented by the young members of the family. The ADB policy is to assess the current economic situation of the people and compensation plan would be designed to ensure people's condition would not turn worse in the least.</p>
Public Occupation on project intervention	<p>Majority of the people who would be affected participated in the consultation. They discussed with the UP members and community leaders. Some other people from the community also joined the meeting out of curiosity to know what the project is all about and how it would affect the general livelihood of the whole community.</p> <p>The UP chairman acted as the spokesperson of the community expressing their views, expectations and frustration. At the same time he also emphasized the need for land acquisition as the project itself carries utmost importance. He, however, cautioned the project people about people's sensitivity regarding compensation. In this context, he referred to a recent land acquisition in the ferry ghat area and people's anger over not getting compensation money yet. The land price in the area has risen as the government plans to establish a university there and a huge area of land will be acquired. He mentioned that people from outside are coming to the area for buying land for business or brickfield purposes but people here refused to buy any land.</p> <p>One old participant said, "Here the land is very fertile and crops like potato, onion, chilly are abundantly produced. Higher land price is also due to this high fertility but still land cannot meet people's livelihood needs.</p> <p>Raising the question of modality of compensation payment, representative from Fisheries and Agriculture Department told fishing community will be affected as fishing zone will be disturbed by the project and how the compensation will be determined for them. He emphasized to deal this issue with due importance before the project is undertaken.</p> <p>Community people also informed that for the last four years more and more people are coming to the area discussing about the project and local people thus know a lot about the project already. They know that land from two mouzas Tatia and Shombupura will be acquired for the project. But the land in these two mouzas is exceptionally fertile and people's earning from land there is much higher than other area in the locality. This is one reason for their unwillingness to sell land unless they get the assurance of good compensation package. On their query, the community was informed that the project will start in two year time. While expressing their thoughts some participants said the best option is to avoid this land as the Intake Area. The second option is to offer land price at the market rate so that people could buy land elsewhere.</p> <p>The UP Chairman acted like a liaison between his people and the project staff. He was facilitating the discussion and tried to address the people's concern by assuring them that they will be compensated at the market rate. And there will be more discussion between the government and the community before actual land acquisition starts.</p> <p>UP member Mr. Shahin has explained his view on how the community will be affected by the project. People around the Meghna river will be affected due to the project. He also said that the people in the area are mostly illiterate and unskilled; they only depend on agriculture, fishing and physical labor. Their life is very simple; cannot think of anything for their life. Member Shahin also informed the team about people having bitter experience about losing land due to river erosion. Now, the land they are left with means highly precious to them. They don't want to part with it. In case they are to, Shahin thinks, the price if offered at the local rate will not be acceptable by the land owners.</p> <p>The past land acquisition experiences are not good for the people. Many people still remain to be unpaid or poorly paid by the government and this has created unrest in the area. With his scenario in the background, this new project needs to extremely cautious and well planned to address people's grievance and expectation.</p>

Key Issues	Detail Discussion
<p>Productivity of affected land</p> <p>People's economic dependency on land income</p>	<p>In rainy season, different types of agricultural items are produced in this area. A variety of rice can be cultivated under water; another item locally called <i>Dhaincha</i> normally used to fence garden, make partition in poor people's houses and as fuel in the cooking, also survive under water. Green leaves act as a good manure and farmers normally cut down stalks in early stages and allow them to rot on the soil along with leaves scattered all over the land.</p> <p>UP Member Shahin of Shombhupura informed "land of the proposed intake area belongs to the local people as paternal land. Most of people of the area are not educated and their livelihood depends on cultivation only. They are either land owners producing crops in their own land or share croppers. Some are simply agricultural day laborers. Besides, a large section of the community also depends on fishing when this land goes under water. The whole community depends on this land for its livelihood. The people have no idea what they would do after losing the land. It would be best if the government decides not to select this land as the project area". He thinks that people of the area do not want compensation; instead they want to keep the land as their means of livelihood.</p> <p>People already had some bitter experiences on land acquisition. The government acquired 100 acre land for a proposed university at the ferry <i>ghat</i> location. The price offered by the Government for the land is much lower than the market price. People of the area want the involvement of Local government to ensure transparency in the process of compensation payment. They also demand a good exchange value.</p> <p>The Union Parishad Chairman said 'The local MP Abul Hossain Babu should first introduce the project before the community and ask for consent from them. If the community consent is obtained, only then the government can think of acquiring the land for the project.'</p> <p>People also had very bad experiences from land acquisition near the Meghna river. Though market price of land in the area is low, the government price was still lower. The land along the river bank is more fertile than the land from the inside and it produces different types of crops, vegetables and spices.</p> <p>"Since the land price will be higher in the future, people will not accept any low rate that would be offered by the government. And there will be a movement in protest of land acquisition", the UP Chairman forecasted.</p> <p>Safeguard consultant Hafiza : When the government would acquire land for other project it may not conduct any consultation but we will do that with all the people who would be affected. If the land belongs to a family you have to get owner's name for getting the land title. All the land including fallow, agricultural land, the price will be selected in consultation with the community and owners; there must be some mechanism to fix land price. If the fishermen lose their livelihood they will be compensated or get scope for other work. A committee will be set up to settle any kind of complaints against the rate offered; so there is no way to avoid any claim with proper justification.</p> <p>A proposal came from the representatives from the Agriculture and Fisheries department that a workshop will be needed to organize so that a detailed discussion could be held with the affected people including share-croppers, leased land holders and landowners. Participants of that proposed workshop will also include Local Government representatives and the local MP. The discussion will be centered on the project, its objectives and the compensation issues.</p> <p>One participants person from the Fisheries Department said, "During the Chaitra and Baishak, when fish lays egg, it is crucial to take steps and proper measure to make sure that pumping water for intake would not affect the laying and fish production in the end. Also damage of fishing nets could also occur.</p> <p>As the UP Chairman expressed his concern why the project need such a large amount of area, the PPTA team then showed the drawings of pipe system and the map of the alignment.</p>

Key Issues	Detail Discussion
	<p>Answering to the chairman query it was said that in the first phase water will be taken in and in the 2nd phase another line will be used for water supply.</p> <p>Questions like these were raised: What will be above the pipe line? Will there be a new road? What will be on the acquired new land?</p> <p>Project alignment map, types of pipes etc were described and shown (pictures) to the UP chairman, member and other participants of the meeting.</p> <p>The group discussion made it clear that a few number of people will not agree to give up their land, no matter what the compensation rate would be.</p>

Participant List: Chaitankanda, Shambhupura

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Fathers Name	Resident Address	Sex	Job/Work	Mobile Number
01	Mofizul Islam	Hazi Abdur Rahman	Shambhupura	Male	Businessman	01710196281
02	Abdul Aynal	Late Minnat Ali	Tetia	Male	Agriculture	01732854430
03	Rashid	Late Sheru Mia	Shambhupura	Male	Agriculture	01839378910
04	Fazul Haque	Late Zinnat Ali	Tetia	Male	Businessman	01826062459
05	Zainal Abedin	Hazi Abdur Rahman	Shambhupura	Male	Service Holder	01710196281
06	Md. Yakub Ali	Late Md. Taher Ali	Tetia	Male	Power loom	01190122433
07	Amin	Late Sonar Ali	Tetia	Male	NRB	01724024400
08	Monu Mia	Late Bashir Ali	Tetia	Male	Agriculture	01762516690
09	Chan Mia	Late Ambar Ali	Tetia	Male	Businessman	01776674465
10	Md. Sharif	Late Shukur Ali	Shambhupura	Male	Shopkeeper	01836884720
11	Mostafa	Late Rizu Mia	Shambhupura	Male	Taxi Driver	01829572265
12	Md. Rufu Mia	Late Md. Chan Mia	Shambhupura	Male	Agriculture	N/A
13	Nabi Hossain	Late Sazu Mia	Shambhupura	Male	NRB	01817636048
14	Mrs. Zaher	Late Basar uddin	Shambhupura	Female	Housewife	01735391168
15	Shahidul Islam	Mohor Ali	Shambhupura	Male	Agriculture	01746153797
16	Motin	Suruj Mia	Shambhupura	Male	Agriculture	01741082307
17	Abdul Barek	Suruj Mia	Shambhupura	Male	Agriculture	01829215474
18	Manna Shaheb	Mohor ali	Shambhupura	Male	Businessman	01746153797
19	Zabed Ali	Kudrat Ali	Tetia	Male	Agriculture	N/A
20	Pandit Pradhan	Chan Mia	Tetia	Male	Agriculture	01715521099
21	Monu Mia	Late Baser Uddin	Shambhupura	Male	Agriculture	N/A
22	Abdul Mannan	Afzal Mia	Tetia	Male	Agriculture	01742143503
23	Kaniz Uddin	Osman	Tetia	Male	Agriculture	N/A
24	Monir Uddin	Bachur Uddin	Tetia	Male	Agriculture	N/A
25	Ahmed Ali	Late Hazi Abdul Gani	Shambhupura	Male	Agriculture	N/A
26	Abdul Kader	Yasin Bapari	Shambhupura	Male	Agriculture	01772307456
27	Golap Hossain	Late Rezu Mia	Shambhupura	Male	Labor	01829572265
28	Siddi Mia	Chandu Mia	Shambhupura	Male	Agriculture	01831910334

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Fathers Name	Resident Address	Sex	Job/Work	Mobile Number
29	Abdul Aziz	Abdul Oyahab	Shambhupura	Male	Agriculture	01835990457
30	Aminur Islam Raton	Kazi Abdur Rahman	Shambhupura	Male	Shopkeeper	01710196281
31	Hazi Abdul Baten	Abdul Karim	Tetia	Male	Agriculture	01728160865
32	Md. Kamal Molla	Late Saizuddin Molla	Shambhupura	Male	Service Holder	01970033995
33	Amjad Ali	Late Sazu Mia	Shambhupura	Male	NRB	01846521837
34	Saiz Uddin	Abdul Oyahab	Shambhupura	Male	Agriculture	01835990457
35	Hannan	Jahar Ali	Shambhupura	Male	Shopkeeper	01714214116
36	Lilu	Tajul Islam	Shambhupura	Male	Businessman	01731118780
37	Sanka Ali	Abdur Rahim	Shambhupura	Male	Agriculture	01758066226
38	Riaz Molla	Saizuddin Molla	Shambhupura	Male	Shopkeeper	01721296047
39	Roshid Mia	Late Sheru Mia	Tetia	Male	NRB	01756998835
40	Azgar	Late Rohom Ali	Shambhupura	Male	Service holder	N/A
41	Md. Shahin Member		Shambhupura	Male	Business	
42	Md. Abdul Baten		Shambhupura	Male		
43	Alomgir Hossain Bhuiya		Shambhupura	Male	Rickshaw Mechanic	01740632801
44	Md. Sazu Mia		Shambhupura	Male	Agriculture	
45	Md. Miazuddin		Shambhupura	Male		
46	Md. Sonar		Shambhupura	Male		
47	Jongsor Ali		Shambhupura	Male	Agriculture	
48	Neoaz Ali		Shambhupura	Male		
49	Md. Aminuddin		Shambhupura	Male		
50	Minnat Alai		Shambhupura	Male	Agriculture	
51	Hasen Member		Chaitankanda	Male		
52	Rahman Hazi		Chaitankanda	Male	Agriculture	
53	Md. Akkas		Chaitankanda	Male	Agriculture Officer	
54	Md. Ershad		Chaitankanda	Male	NRB	
55	Abdul Mannan		Chaitankanda	Male		
56	Alam		Chaitankanda	Male	Agriculture	
57	Safar Ali		Chaitankanda	Male	Agriculture	
58	Md. Mahabul		Tetia	Male	Land Broker	
59	Md. Ali		Doyakanda	Male		01712037302
60	Md. Rubel		Doyakanda	Male	Student	
61	Dholu Mia		Chaitankanda	Male		
62	Akbar Ali		Chaitankanda	Male	Village Committee Member	
63	Md. Babul		Chaitankanda	Male	Agriculture	
64	Rehana Begum		Doyakanda	Female	Village Committee Member	
65	Abdul Hakim		Chaitankanda	Male	NGO	
66	Iqbal rahman Ripon		Bisshonondi	Male	Chairman	01820535253

Consultation with affected people of Horina Village

Consultation-3

Horina village; Shitalokha to Balu River

Date: 13.05.2013

6. A number of meeting and discussion were held in this area. Some people who participated in the area showed alignment of the proposed road by government (in the master plan). They were informed that the government decided to take away land for building highway that will be connected to the bridge which is currently under construction. This structure will help the community to communicate better with Dhaka and other districts. Now the communication with Dhaka is not easy due to lack of proper constructed roads. The community people are really looking forward for the government to make the roads.

7. During census of the area surveyors also faced problems since the community already knew the points where water line or structure for streets be laced but they were not sure which line is the final structure. They did not like the idea for land acquisition for water source. People of this area shared land acquisition issues, since many developers who grabbed land for developing housing never gave compensation or actual rate to the land owners. Government also acquired land for road too. Community people now do not trust any organization because many of the developers already grabbed huge pieces of land of this area but did not pay them with appropriate compensation. A number of people whose land and house will be affected due to proposed pipeline alignment participated in the discussion.

Key discussion issues	Participant's Responses
<p>People are involvement in the land other issues</p>	<p>Participants shared their experiences and reasons for losing land. Land grabbers already grabbed low lands of the area; they are filling them with sand to raise land for housing development.</p> <p>Much dissatisfaction came out when they were asked about the project. And land related issues were the vital points for them to rethink. They said number developers took people's land, these are ASHINA, SHITAL SHAYA, PURBACHAL and Army also acquired their land. In majority cases those land grabbers took land without any compensation. These developers used techniques like buying some parts of the land initially and then filled land with sand and then grabbed more land without any compensation.</p> <p>People also informed that two times government surveyed land for proposed RAZUK road. First the people of the area did not allow government to take land but later through local MP (Mr. Gazi) the problem was solved. Two notices from DC office were sent to the locality for land acquisition and the third notice will be going soon. However, majority people did not get compensation yet.</p> <p>One participant claimed that RAJUK never discussed with the community about their proposal of land for road. Most of the people are poor and most of their lands have already been taken away by the different land grabbers.</p> <p>To protect land from land grabbers a land owner built a structure on his land Now most of the participants do not believe they will get compensation for land although they were informed by the ADB policy guideline that they will.</p> <p>To protect land people from 15 villages belonging to the two unions named Rupgonj and Kalkipara made a group. They together filed cases against army and ASHIN developers in police station. The community people wanted to have demarcation between developers and local people but it never happened.</p> <p>For protecting land the community some people did some activities like rally against land grabbers, gave press briefing in press club about their problem, filed cases against developers. However no positive result came for the people. The community developed a</p>

Key discussion issues	Participant's Responses
	club named Shitalokka Dhakin para club for saving their land.
Opinion about DWASA project and compensation issues	<p>Information of loss of land and agricultural products are already collected through census, people are informed about DWASA project.</p> <p>Some people showed aggressive attitude when their land was acquired since the land grabber took a lot of their lands away.</p> <p>They already scarified land for many reasons and now they are determined not to give land to any person with any cost</p> <p>Most of the people of the area depend on land and poor create some income opportunity that they can move some space with work.</p> <p>They also informed that water was first decided to be taken from Shitalokka river but due to contamination now the river water is not useful drinking source. They think government have no control on preventing Shitalakaha river from getting contaminated, even few years ago the water was clearer.</p>
Scenario of income source of the locality	<p>Majority of the people of the area depend on agriculture land, however majority (70%) land is cultivated by owners and 30% land are cultivated by sharecroppers</p> <p>People discussed how the land price varies based on its location and type in between 60 thousand taka to one lac taka based on the types of land available.</p> <p>The lowest prices of the land are the ones deep inside and away from main land and low land. Land price also depends on its location and type. If the land is fallow and less fertile land price is lower.</p> <p>Also a large agriculture labours are working in this area some are also migrated from outside during rice harvesting period</p> <p>The lands are very fertile; rice and many other agricultural products such as wheat, pulse, mustered, onions, potato etc. are produced in this area. Besides vegetables are also cultivated during winter season.</p> <p>Farmers use high breed seed for rice production, sediment land and water is available for irrigation. Therefore per decimal, 30mound rice is produced.</p> <p>A local panchaet system is used for solving problem of the locality. Most of the Panchat leaders are from mosque and local community and a total of 450 members are actively work together when problems occurs.</p> <p>School and other institutions: 5 schools, 3 high-schools, 1 college and one Dakhil Madrasha for community education.</p> <p>Mostly people are poor, less educated and only a few educated people live in Dhaka.</p>

Participant List- Horina Mouza

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Fathers Name	Resident Address	Sex	Job/Work	Mobile Number
01	Md. Abdur Razzak	Late Ramzan Ali	Horina	Male	Farmer	01915715142
02	Abul Kashem	Late Chan Mia	Horina	Male	Farmer	01967615822
03	Ibrahim	Kalu Mia	Horina	Male	Business	01718571762
04	Monir Ali	Mofizuddin	Horina	Male	Farmer	01922266453
05	Md. Fahim	Hazi Bakki	Horina	Male	Student	01917404803
06	Md. Yaad Ali	Late Amir Ali	Horina	Male	Business	01720294733
07	Nur -e- Alam	Sukur	Horina	Male		01719086624

Consultation with affected people of Moikuli, Rupshi Bazar

Consultation – 4

Rupsi Bazar ; Ruggong , Sujane Juice to Rupshi

30.04 .2013

Discussion about the project

8. The discussion was held in a bazar. It is a crowded area through which the proposed alignment goes and if implemented the project would cause displacement of high number of residential houses and shops. The area is under Tarabo Pouroshava. The area has NGO intervention as the community people informed. The discussion was held in a tea stall with a group of men whose livelihood will be affected by the proposed pipeline installation. They were given detailed information about the water supply project and how it will address the ever increasing unmet demand for water in Dhaka city. They were provided some information about project and compensation for the losses. The discussion was kept open so that participants could feel free to say their opinions and share their views about how compensation could be handled.

Key Discussion points	Responses
Please explain what problems you will faced when the pipe will be installed	<p>Many of the participants informed that these shops already have been broken by Pouroshava for constructing culvert and road development. However, the owners received compensation money for the loss of each shop. It was around 30000 – 40000 taka</p> <p>Affected owners of the proposed land said they would need to identify space to shift their shops or may be the government could find some place for them during construction. They also said this shifting would cost them a long time and they will be without income then.</p> <p>Many of the garments workers are living in this area; some participants pointed out these garment workers' movement would be greatly disrupted at the time of road construction. They proposed that some approach roads be constructed during project implementation so that people' s movement will be less affected and they also proposed to build a bridge over the waterlogged land to ensure drainage and uninterrupted movements during rainy season</p> <p>Every shop owner by the street has already take loan for business from some people of the area. In addition, some advance money was also given to some persons who forcibly grabbed the government land along the road and maintain a control on it using muscle power. Before actual displacement, sufficient time has to be given so that money invested in business could be realized and also notice should be served much earlier to allow them to recover the money shop owners have paid to other people.</p>
People's perception about compensation	<p>The project,in order to compensate the affected people properly, must include all structures that would need to be shifted. The compensation policy must acknowledge the reality that affected people would not be able to restart the business right away after relocation of the business structures. They would have to be given livelihood support during this interim period along with the main compensation for displacement.They think this interim period is 6 months.</p> <p>There will be two types of affected people. One group is the shop owners and the other group includes people who rent the shop to run businesses.</p>
Opinion of this project	<p>People came to know about the project while census was conducted and they also knew about the importance of the project and why it is given the priority. Participants think that no one in the community will be opposing the project.</p> <p>People of the area are ready to sacrifice for the development of the country</p> <p>Some people said that the land belongs to government and present occupants are using the land illegally; so there is no reason to talk against government activity while government is the owner of road and project as well.</p>
Scenario of the area	<p>In this area people are also facing scarcity of drinking water as deep tube wells fail to strike water and people are using hand pumps to meet their drinking needs.</p> <p>The area is famous for the most popular handloom shari'Jamdani'. It is one of the major</p>

	<p>income sources for local people.</p> <p>Besides some small businesses, there are some garment factories in the area where local as well as migrated people are working. The names of the factories are Shikder, Anthim, Sfair, Big Brothers. Nearly 5000 people are working in these factories and most of the migrated workers are female. Some people rent out houses or rooms to garments workers; This is another income source of the area. Institutions of the area: One School, Two Madrasahs and One orphanage.</p>
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Participant List-Moikuli, Rupshi

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Fathers Name	Resident Address	Sex	Job/Work	Mobile Number
01	Liton	Habib	Moikuli,	Male	Shopkeeper	01966758035
02	Abdur Rahim	Kashem Driver	Moikuli	Male	Journalist	01940069331
03	Habib	Taimuddi	Moikuli,	Male	Shopkeeper	01930724632
04	Abdur Rahman	Late Abdul Aziz	Moikuli,	Male	Business	01819144547
05	Md. Ripon	Mizanur Rahman	Moikuli,	Male	Tea Stall (Pan, Siggerate)	01671637227
06	Shahin	Abdul Khalek	Moikuli,	Male	Service Holder	01963645195
07	Rasel	Halim Shekh	Moikuli,	Male	Shopkeeper	
08	Tazimuddi	Mannan	Moikuli,	Male	Tea Stall (Pan, Siggerate)	
09	Yasin	Abdur Rashid	Moikuli,	Male	Cloth (Jamdani) Business	01714709600
10	Rashedul	Shajahan	Moikuli,	Male	Service	
11	Shaymol	Abdur Rahman	Moikuli,	Male	Shopkeeper	
12	Ajgor	Rajab Ali	Moikuli,	Male	Stationary	
13	Sohel Rana	Shafiqul Islam	Moikuli,	Male	Pharmacy Business	01818388176

Consultation with affected people of Moterhat Village, Morapara

Consultaion -5

Moterhat village - Morapara Union , Ghanrbpur to Shitalkha river

Date -30.04.2013

9. The discussion place, itself a location of around 35shops, will be affected by the proposed pipe lines. People of the surrounding area depend on these shops for their daily purchases. Majority of the shops meet people's grocery needs and other necessary items and services. The committee of the local mosque takes 500 from each shop as monthly rent and the collected amount is used in the development of the mosque. The committee people claimed that the land where the shops are located is owned by the mosque

10. Most of the participants knew about the project during census and those who will not be affected also came to know about the project. They were told the project objectives and how the compensation will be paid. People were also clearly given the cutoff date of the project so that they know for sure that after that date no new comers will be paid any compensation.

Key discussion Points	Responses
Please explain what problems people will face when the pipeline will be installed.	<p>Most of the income source of the affected location is grocery business. With the loss of their incomes children's education will be interrupted; they would not pay school fees and buy other necessary things for their children.</p> <p>There are two groups; the mosque committee provided the land and business men had the land prepared by earth filling to build their shops and invested money in the business. Any displacement would require them do the same thing again in another location and it would cost them dearly.</p>

Key discussion Points	Responses
	<p>In the process the Mosque committee will lose their regular income owing to this project.</p> <p>Some government land is also available for relocating the shops but it would a time consuming shift involving high amount of cash money.</p> <p>Community people suggested that the line of alignment can be changed so that it goes through the back side of the existing shops and it would cause less problems for these particular people and the community as a whole.</p> <p>Needs time for replacing shop because some people have debts and credits; before actual displacement, those issues need to be solved.</p> <p>During construction period people will suffer as their movements will be disrupted.</p> <p>It will create environmental problem too; sound and smoke will create hazards for the community</p>
Compensation they prefer	<p>Some people, deemed to be affected, participated the discussion explained some of their demands. They are as follows: They would need land filling and preparation cost before they actually shift their businesses.</p> <p>Proper supply of drinking water needs to be assured as the local source is too poor to meet their needs.</p> <p>Help to mosque committee for about 6 months to one year as because they need support to survive</p> <p>Some space could be selected by the government to build some shops for the affected people and it will create a good scope for continuation of their income.</p> <p>Some will lose their employment in the business and proper compensation will help them out of the interim period of joblessness.</p>
Opinion about the project and recommendation	<p>The project should also supply water to this area as it is also an area lacking in source of water. Existing tube wells cannot meet people's needs as the water table goes further down during dry season.</p> <p>People of the area are using three (3) inch width water pipe for pumping out water from the 250 to 400 feet depth level. Although most of the participants were polite but one little aggressive participant has given threat that if the community does not get access to fresh water he would cut the proposed water line. So he asked water supply in this area for community.</p> <p>Many participants showed positive attitude, even though they thought the alignment will create problems in their livelihood but still they endorse the project as it is undertaken for the betterment of the people of Dhaka city. Also they have demand work in the project for male and female both (labour work).</p>
Scenario of the locality	<p>People are facing drinking water scarcity, deep tube wells are inactive in this area, they are using some local pumping sources</p> <p>Most of the people living in the area are illiterate; educated ones who are very few are mostly living in Dhaka and are engaged in services and businesses.</p> <p>Majority people of the area depend on agriculture and cow and goat rearing for their livelihood. Many of them are share-croppers. Land owners also depend mainly on land for their living.</p> <p>A number of garments factories are running in the area. Many men from the area and women from outside are working in those factories.</p>

Key discussion Points	Responses
	<p>The area is under the Rural Electrification Board and most of the area has access to gas for household and industry use.</p> <p>Many NGOs are operating credit programme in the locality.</p> <p>One Panchaet and two Somaj(Godhabpur and GonganagarSomaj) actively working on local problems and conflict resolution, in the case of serious conflict people go to local police station.</p> <p>One primary school , one kindergarden and one Madrasha and orphanage are in this area</p>

Participant List-Motterhatt, Morapara Union

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Fathers Name	Resident Address	Sex	Job/Work	Mobile Number
01	Hazi Abdur Rashid	Zinnat Ali Bhuyia	Gonganagar	Male	Shopkeeper	01729498621
02	Md. Yaad Ali	Md. Tomizuddin	Gonganagar	Male	Cloth (Sharee) Business	
03	Reshom Ali Bapari	Noseruddi bapari	Gonganagar	Male	Hotel Business	
04	Alauddin Bhuyia	Darizuddin Bhuyia	Gonganagar	Male	Shopkeeper, Mosque Committee	01981471668
05	Aziz	Md. Romizuddin	Gonganagar	Male	Household worker	01913044862
06	Rahman	Late Nayeb Ali	Gonganagar	Male	Service Holder	01724748710
07	Md. Abdul Hasem	Late Nasir Uddin Mia	Gonganagar	Male	Shopkeeper	
08	Hazi Md. Ali Ahmed	Hazi Md. Faizuddin	Gonganagar	Male	Assistant Secretary, Mosque Committee	01826180750
09	Almas Uddin Bhuyia	Late Zia Uddin Bhuyia	Gonganagar	Male	Secretary, Mosque Committee	01714756901
10	Zafor Imam	Hamed Ali Sarder	Gonganagar	Male	Service Holder	01725476956

Consultation with affected people of Borpa, Rupgonj

Consultation -6

Bororpa, Rupgonj Union:

Date: 30.04.2013

11. A discussion was held with a group of people whose shops (40 shops, mosque, building) will be affected by the proposed alignment. Most of their income comes from these shops. In the discussion participants first were briefed about the project and were encouraged to share their own feelings about the project and its impact on their livelihood.

12. Most of the participants knew about the project during census and those who will not be affected also came to know about the project. They were told the project objectives and how the compensation will be paid. People were also clearly given the cutoff date of the project so that they know for sure that after that date no new comers will be paid any compensation.

Key discussion points	Responses
Please explain what problem you will experience project intervention	<p>Shop owners said their customers include a large number of garments peoples and any displacement of their shops from the area would cause them lose these people. This will greatly reduce their income. Apart from them, other people of the locality also make purchases from their shops.</p> <p>People also think it will be difficult to shift their shops to a new location with all goods and furniture.</p> <p>Another major problem will be during installation when the road will be affected. At least 2000 people living in the area use the road and their movements will be highly disrupted. To address this impending inconvenience, they suggested another road be constructed for people's use during the installation phase.</p> <p>People also talked about giving them enough time to find a new location and making arrangements for shifting their shops there.</p>
What types of compensation they expect to have	<p>The whole interruption will create huge income loss and it will be a big problem. There is a space close to Walltex factory which can be used as a road if made open for public.</p> <p>Open walltex barricade and some people will use that space as replacement and also as means of road communication.</p> <p>Most of them demand for place for replacing shops</p> <p>Some recommended that the government gives them a financial support till they regain their earlier income level.</p> <p>Some proposed to get a sufficient amount to restart their business.</p> <p>A large number of people of the locality depend for their grocery items, daily vegetables, and medicines on these shops. They will be in trouble when these shops will be no more here.</p> <p>Some people also suggest that the government directly pay the compensation, not depending on the local government which they fear would not deliver the service. People will be deceived and sufferer.</p> <p>Road is important for communication; this area needs a road for communication.</p> <p>Some people taking advantages, one group using government rent out to others for shop. They are rich, have more work or business. They will get compensation.</p>
Opinion of this project	<p>Some affected people informed about project while they were interviewed. They accept the development need as desired by the government and consider the project as a great work for Dhaka city people.</p> <p>People also agreed to help the government implement the project, for they consider water as a crucial item for sustaining life. They also know that a huge amount of water is being used by the mills and factory creating water scarcity in the area. In the future, this will be an acute problem, they suspect.</p>
Scenario of the locality	<p>A large portion of income of the shops is based on garment workers who live in the area and they form the regular customers. Those shops are to be displaced soon. And these garment workers will find their regular shopping a big hazard. The bazaars crowded in the morning and evening</p> <p>There is an insufficient supply of drinking water as people depend on tube well water. Water has to be struck from as below as 400 feet. It is a costly investment and every house has this tubewell.</p> <p>Local people who rent out houses to the garments. They made pan system latrine to avoid diseases.</p> <p>Most of the people of the community are poor and engaged in different labour work in brick field, garments factory, spinning mill, dying mills. Marjory are the migrant labour but also local people are working in those industries.</p>

Key discussion points	Responses
	<p>Most of the better off and rich people are educated,</p> <p>One primary school, one high school, few kindergarten school of private ownership. There is no college in the area; students go to Rupganj or Dhaka for college education.</p>

Participant List - Borpa, Rupgonj

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Fathers Name	Resident Address	Sex	Job/Work	Mobile Number
01	Sohel Prodhan	Abul Hossain	Abiabo, Boropa	Male	Shopkeeper	01811722346
02	Sahadat	Abu Sayed Sikder	Abiabo, Boropa	Male	Business (Cutting)	01822798009
03	Rayhan	Hazi Hasan Ali Prodhan	Abiabo, Boropa	Male	Shopkeeper	01920995660
04	Liton Bishas	Poresh Chandra Bishas	Abiabo, Boropa	Male	Shopkeeper	01814709986
05	Dipok	Poresh Chandra Bishas	Abiabo, Boropa	Male	Shopkeeper	01926965225
06	Hazi Abul Hossain	Ahsanullah	Abiabo, Boropa	Male	Shopkeeper	01917358419
07	Kala Chan	Birendra Chandra Mistri	Abiabo, Boropa	Male	Hotel Business	01829088838
08	Amanul Islam Khan	Harun Khan	Abiabo, Boropa	Male	Shopkeeper	01917390051
09	Julekha	Bacchu Mia	Abiabo, Boropa	Female	Garments worker	
10	Ripa	Dinilam	Abiabo, Boropa	Female	Garments Worker	
11	Md. Abdul Mannan	Abbas Ali	Abiabo, Boropa	Male	Vegetable Shop	
12	Abdur Rahman	Manik Mia	Abiabo, Boropa	Male	Garments worker	01772732675
13	Rafiq	Late Taleb Ali	Abiabo, Boropa	Male	Shopkeeper	01829088484
14	Md. Ripon Hossain Titu	Late Momtaz Uddin Prodhan	Abiabo, Boropa	Male	Shop Business	01820268375

Consultation with affected people of Baru River to Vatara Baridhara

Consultation -7

Madani Avenue - Rupgonj

Date: 05.06.2013

A discussion has been conducted with the local people who are permanent residents of the area. A part of their land has been acquired by RAJUK for constructing a 4 km long road with an width of 100-120 feet. This proposed road will affect some of these people who run small businesses in the area the road will go through. The community informed that the government acquired this land about two years ago. It has handed out the compensation money to all the affected people of the locality except few people who claimed more money, for they claim the government took more land than the amount it offered as compensation for. They filed cases against the government. A 'Stay Order' from the court has stalled the completion of the construction until the issue is settled. The road has been process of construction all along the acquired land with few disputed locations that still hold residential structures standing in the middle.

However, the local people are happy to have such a big road in their area. They could visualize that in future this will create lots of better scopes for the locality including high land price. They could also foresee about many development schemes will be undertaken in the area like what is happening on the other side of Dhaka city. The area will be easily connected with Dhaka city through Demra. Local people could easily make travel to the southern part of the country. A detailed discussion was conducted with both groups: community people and the affected hawkers. They freely talked about the intervention and shared their opinions about the project and other issues including compensation.

Key discussion issue	Response
Public Opinion project intervention	<p>Most of the participants in the discussion said they have heard about WASA's new water supply project. They think this will be a good initiative for supplying pure (bishuddha) water to Dhaka people. Most of them said that government always does good things for people; this water project will take pure water to the inhabitants of Dhaka city.</p> <p>Currently, quality drinking water is short of supply for the entire Dhaka city. Water scarcity is very common in many areas while dirty water supply causes various diseases. The proposed water supply will solve these problems.</p> <p>Community people also demanded for fresh water supply from the new sources</p>
People's opinion about compensation and other issues	<p>Mainly most of the hawkers and a part of community people think it would not be possible for them to continue their business when the road will be fully open for communication.</p> <p>This is also true while construction is going on.</p> <p>People are also concerned about the land acquisition issues; they do not want to lose more land for any new project. The discussion informed them no further land acquisition will be needed for the DWASA project as the proposed pipeline will go underground along the road side.</p> <p>Many of the affected hawkers said they would try to find other places to shift and run their current businesses.</p> <p>They pleaded for compensation by the government and said it would be a great support for them.</p> <p>Some of them fear that they may not find space instantly and this will disrupt their regular income and may lead their families to a worse situation.</p> <p>Some hawkers think they need time to find new space.</p> <p>A number of hawkers said government should have thought about relocation space for the affected hawkers so that they don't face any temporary closure of their livelihood.</p> <p>Some hawkers lamented in a fatalistic manner saying, 'We need to do businesses on the street as we are not blessed with our own land to set our foot on. We have no other options other than doing business on the road under the sky above.</p> <p>On the other hand, the local people consider street hawkers are all illegal and could not do their business once the road is made open. They also reported that the local muscle men are forcing hawkers to pay them a part of their income to keep their businesses going.</p> <p>Some community people think these street hawkers and the people who are forcing them to pay never pay tax. They don't deserve to have any compensation from the government as they are illegally using the road.</p> <p>People doing business on street often change place from left to right side as</p>

	<p>needed.</p> <p>Some hawkers rent out their shops and pay money to those who have grabbed land with false entitlement. They both are using the government land to earn money through others.</p>
Scenario of the location	<p>Most of the hawkers who have occupied the total street have come here around 8 – 12 months before from different places of Dhaka city as because space of the street was available to do work. Most of the participants said hawkers came here from different location and early comers brought the later comers.</p> <p>Some community people also using the street for business and getting income advantages for using the street side commercially.</p> <p>Most of the hawkers are living in the surrounding area of the street with their families. They pay rent for their houses that range from as low as 100 taka to as high as 2000 to 2500 taka based on their economic condition. These houses don't have any electricity and gas services.</p> <p>Street hawkers also pay bribe to some local muscle men / police or even some original land owners are also earning money by renting out their land for businesses. The whole area has become a commercial hub centered around the street. People are engaged in economic activities based on their interest and capabilities. Poor hawkers have to pay a part of their regular income as the land they do business on are illegally occupied by the land grabbers.</p> <p>A large majority of the people from different areas named "Nurer Chalala , Barara , Sayed Nagar, Sonmot , Noya Nagar are the consumers of the market and hawker business .</p>

Consultation with affected people of Shitaloka to twin box culvert (near Damra Canal)

Consultation - 8

Demra Canal

Date: 05.06.2013

Discussion has been conducted with a group of people who are doing business in the ROW along the Demra road sides to the twin box culvert. Most of the people who are doing small businesses are using the shop as rental basis. Haji Latif, who is the owner of the shop, actually grabbed a large proportion of government land and built around 200-300 shops along the road side of Demra Canal and rented out them to the people. Mr. Latif, a rich and influential person in the locality, owns a huge amount of land and businesses. Still he has grabbed government land for his business purposes

Key issues	People's response
Public Opinion project intervention	<p>Most of the participants of the meeting informed that they have heard about the project at the time of census conducted in the area. But participating the consultation they could know more details about the project and water line construction for drinking water source.</p> <p>They think this is a good initiative for the community as because the current source of drinking water Shitalakhya river is becoming much polluted day by day. In the Summer its pollution level reaches the worst point the river dries up with no water supply. Only in the monsoon, the heavy downpour gives plenty of water to get the water quality much better. But in dry season water gets so dirty and filthy that general people could appreciate the importance of the</p>

	<p>project for the Dhaka city. People realize that Meghna river is the right choice as the source for the water supply project. People of the area said, in general, people of Dhaka city do not get better quality water; this project will bring hope for better water source to them,</p> <p>People of the area said nobody can stop government if they want to go ahead with development project. They also said they would help the government in implementing the project activities. Since it wants to help people, so they will also help it. They will help government during the process. Also they think government should seriously consider how the affected people could resume their normal livelihood activities. They also said the person, who owns all the shops, will have no problem when project would be implemented and the road will be constructed. He is rich enough, having sufficient wealth and power but the poor people will definitely suffer.</p>
<p>People's opinion about compensation and other issues</p>	<p>People who rented this shop gave a large amount of security money to the owner, so they are concerned that when government will ask them to leave the place they will not get back those money. The amount of the security money varies from taka 20,000 to 100,000. People also requested that they should be informed well ahead of the launching time of the project so that they have the ample time to leave the area and settle at a suitable location. Some of the shop owners said that during construction people would lose their income and the government should compensate them at that time for their rehabilitation in the other location. The shop owners also said most of the shop business will suffer, not the rich men who are getting money by renting out those shops. All most all people said they will help government; it is their duty to help but also ask for some financial support. Otherwise they will be in trouble with their families. Most of them said that the owner of the shops have occupied the government land and raise shops which they rented out to them. They fear that the biggest problem they will face is the return of the security money they had deposited with shop owner and they are afraid the owners will never return the money to them. Some of them also think the government areas are available in the surrounding location, so finding place will not be a problem at all. Some people fear that it will be difficult to get land and these difficulties will continue for about for about 6to 7 months. Some also said they might change their occupation incases they would not find spaces to restart the existing shop businesses. Those who have small shops and low income claimed that their income will decrease to such a level that it won't sustain them and they fear they might start rickshaw plying. Government might help them for few months with cash so that they could restart income activities again.</p>
<p>Scenario of the location</p>	<p>The area lies along the road side of DND canal and most of the people are using government land for livelihood; some people who are working in the work shop for fixing vehicles, mobile service, tier repair and some hotel and fruit business are going on in the street. Most of the shops are related to</p>

	<p>fixing of transport as they are situated on the street.</p> <p>The rents of shops are around 2500 taka to 10 thousand taka based on the size and quality of shop. Besides shop owners give security money to the owner.</p> <p>There is a kitchen market along the road side; every evening many people of the surrounding locations come to buy regular necessary items. This market also needs to be relocated to some place in the area .</p> <p>Some people say there is plenty of government land available; only they need time for relocation.</p> <p>Some of them think finding place for relocating shop will be difficult for them and they will suffer as lack of space will create serious problem for them.</p>
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Participant List

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Fathers Name	Resident Address	Sex	Job/Work	Mobile Number
01	Rahidas Chandra Mitra	Mohendra Chandra Mitra	Sudantek, Batara	Male	Retired	01743747234
02	Kamal Hossain	Abdul Jalil	H#23, R#24, North Batara	Male	Contractor	01712156035
03	Md. Abdulkader	Abdul Hasem	Ward#1, Batara	Male	Mason	01928192560
04	Samsul Haque	Monsur Ali	Ward#2, Batara	Male	Mason	01774221186
05	Gopal Bishwas	Chittoranjana Bishwas	Ward#1, Batara	Male	Carpenter	01718015181
06	Md. Yusuf Ali	Late Atahar Ali	Ward#1, Batara	Male	Unemployed	01742512018
07	Md. Shahid Mia	Late Lalu Sen	Ward#1, Batara	Male	Day Labor	N/A
08	Md. Abul Bashar Khandaker	Late Hiru Khandaker	Ward#7, Batara	Male	Businessman	01818427110
09	Md. Mostafa	Abu Bakkar Siddik	Ward#1, Batara	Male	Tea Stall Owner	01752560112
10	Rasel	Aminuddin	Solmai	Male	Student	01822500454
11	Abdul Jalil	Late Joyar Ali	East Batara	Male	Day labor	N/A
12	Md. Ayub Ali	Nayeb Ali	Batara	Male	Day Labor	N/A
13	Md. Mojibur Rahman	Hakim Ali Hawladar	KathalDia	Male	Business	01725208034
14	Kashem	Md. Samsuddin	Saidnagar, Cumilla para	Male	Painter	01724996156
15	Md. Hasan	Md. Khan	East Batara	Male	Painter	01671616356
16	Md. Kalam	Md. Shajahan	Cumillapara	Male	Tea stall Owner	01934998742
17	Alam	Ali Akubbar	Batara	Male	Tea Stall Owner	01821802870
18	Liton	Makhan	Batara	Male		01966986419
19	Sankar	Gogesh Mondol	Batara	Male	Carpenter	01925868236

20	Kutubuddin	Nurul Islam	Nurer Chala	Male	Cloth Shop (Readymade Garment)	01765257260
21	Md. Khalilur Rahman	Motahar Mridha	Nurer Chala	Male	Cloth Shop (Readymade Garment)	01731460922
22	Md. Dulal	Shahabali	Rayer Bazar	Male	Mason	01731231598
23	Jaman Bahadur	Late Doliluddin	Nurer Chala	Male	Business	01912214591
24	Md. Nur Hossain Nuru	Md. Golam Hossain	Shahadatpur	Male	Business	01711238928
25	Ruhul Amin	Fajlul Haque Khalifa	Nurer Chala	Male	Hotel Business (Beside the Main Road)	01819804393

**ANNEX 2: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION
ASSISTANCE NONGOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION**

Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA)
Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP)

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

1. The Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP) currently being prepared by DWASA. The main objective for preparation of the DESWSP is to collect raw water from the Meghna river, treat the water in a treatment plant at Gandharbpur and supply treated water to the Dhaka city dwellers, mostly in Uttara, Gulshan and North Badda area through DWASA distribution system. This is to enhance use of surface raw water sources and thereby decrease reliance on groundwater abstraction. This project aims to reduce abstraction of ground water amounting 150 million liter per day (MLM). The raw water will be extracted from the river Meghna at Arahajar upazila and will be delivered approximately 22 km to the Water Treatment Plant (WTP) at Gandharbpur in Rupganj upazila. The treated water will then be delivered approximately 13 km to the distribution net work of Dhaka city near the US embassy in Baridhara. The project area covers parts of Arahazar and Rupganj upazila of Narayanganj district and Damra upazila, Dhaka City Corporation North (DCCN) and Dhaka City Corporation South (DCCS) of Dhaka district.

2. The Project components are: (i) construction of water intake facility at Arahajar upazila; (ii) transmission pipes of raw water from intake area to treatment plants at Gandharbpur (iii) construction of water treatment plant in Gandharbpur (Gandharbpur WTP) and (iv) transmission pipes of treated water from treatment plant to distribution network in Baridhara and distribution reinforcements inside the Dhaka city water supply network.

3. To implement this project 181.3 acres of private land need to be acquired and 135.4 acre of land owned by different government agencies are going to be required. For acquisition and requisition of land, more than 1246 households (5342 people) are going to be permanently displaced from their own land, structure, business and livelihood. A draft Resettlement Plan was prepared to attain all the Displaced Persons (DPs) including legal owners of the lost properties, squatters or informal owners of residential and commercial premises, or agricultural land on government land as per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009. The RP will be updated following the completion of engineering design. Livelihood and income restoration program will need to be prepared to ensure the affected people social and economic status are restored and/or improved for the vulnerable households. To ensure adequate resource and timely implementation of the project resettlement plan, DWASA requires supports and human resources experienced with involuntary resettlement and livelihood restoration program. Qualified and experienced NGO(s) will be appointed to assist DWASA PMU and its safeguard implementation unit (SIU) in the resettlement related tasks for the project.

2. SCOPE OF WORK- GENERAL

4. The general scope of work for the selected resettlement implementation assistance NGO (the NGO) should include: (i) supporting PMU-SIU for RP updating and ascertain consent from affected communities on the final RP through consultations and stakeholder participation; (ii) verification of AP census and IOL data; (iii) assisting DWASA in management of AP data and documentation (MIS) for payment of compensation/resettlement benefits to DPs; (iv) assisting displaced persons (DPs) in the process of relocation/resettlement/rehabilitation; (v) assist

Dhaka WASA for grievance and redress process; (vi) develop and implement livelihood restoration and community development programs for the project affected communities; (vii) develop and organize community water management activities and family health and hygiene program (in Intake area); and (viii) maintain close coordination with DWASA staff, departments/line agencies, local government officials in the performance of tasks.

5. Detail information of the affected households with location, quantity, and quality of structures and other assets to be affected will be given to the IA. Summary of impacts of the project are shown in Table A2.1 below.

Table A2.1: Major Impacts of the project¹

Impacts	Components				Total
	Intake Area	Raw Water Transmission Line	Water Treatment Plant Area	Treated Water Transmission Line	
Private land to be acquired	14 acres	145.1 acres	00	22.2 acres	181.3 acres
Physical relocation	0	72	00	45	116 HH/ 510AP
Economic displacement	279	1698	331	1185	3493HH/ 15,213 APs
Structure loss	0	115,473sq2	00	66,312sq2	181785q2
Common Property loss	0	3	0	5	8 properties
Business loss	0	11	0	133	144 entities
Wage loss	0	72	0	155	227/999APs
Crop & fish harvest loss	1682	3998	3258	2443	11,381 harvest
Trees loss	0	483	7	55	545 trees
Share cropper loss	18	84	0	58	160/704APs
Agriculture labor loss	200	900	100	400	1600 labors
Lease loss	0	32	16	31	79HH/348APs

AP = affected person, HH = household.

3. SCOPE OF WORK- SPECIFIC TASKS

6. Project Information Campaign, Public Consultation, final RP endorsement: The resettlement NGO will design, plan and implement an information campaign in the affected areas primarily to inform the DPs about the entitlement policy and how to avail their respective entitlements. The campaign would include measures such as distribution of information booklets, leaflets, notices and other materials among the DPs, carrying out community meetings, public announcements and any other measures necessary to provide information to all DPs in the project area. The NGO will also provide assistance to DWASA-PMU SIU to disclose the final RP to the affected communities for their endorsement prior implementation.

7. Resettlement plan (RP) updating and finalization: Following the completion of final alignment and design of package 1 and 2 of Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project, the resettlement NGO will support DESWSP PMU-SIU in the updating and finalizing the resettlement plan. The final RP will be submitted by the PMU to ADB review and approval before implementation.

8. Identification of entitled persons and issuance of ID cards: Consult census/survey data and prepare final list of affected households, commercial business enterprises and community establishment for issuance of ID card. The ID card will be prepared by the NGO with photograph

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

of DPs and issued by DWASA. The photograph will be attested by the Local Government Institutions (LGI) representative and pasted on ID card. The Card will be signed jointly by Area Manager of the resettlement NGO and Safeguard Officer of DWASA.

9. Assistance to DPs during relocation and finding replacement land: The resettlement NGO will assist the DPs during pre and post relocation period in close coordination with Resettlement Advisory Committee. The NGO staff will also assist DPs, where necessary, in preparing grievance redress cases for consideration by the GRCs.

10. Assistance to DWASA in payment of resettlement benefits to DPs: The resettlement NGO will assist DWASA in processing entitlements for the DPs and making payment of resettlement benefits to them. The NGO will compile and process data and develop & operate a menu driven computerized Management Information System (MIS). The NGO will prepare DP files with type and quantity wise losses and Entitlement Card (EC) mentioning amount of compensation/benefits for each of the DPs. The NGO will also prepare payment debit voucher to facilitate DWASA in payment of compensation. The DWASA will disburse payment voucher in the name of entitled person in public place issuing prior notice in presence of LGI representatives.

11. Assistance to DWASA for the affected families livelihood income rehabilitation and community development program (LIRCDP) in the project areas: The appointed NGO will assist DWASA in implementing livelihood income rehabilitation and community development in the project areas. The NGO will prepare the LIRCDP program for DWASA to ensure the rehabilitation and restoration of income and livelihood of the severely affected families due to land acquisition and resettlement activities of the project. Community development program for providing of small water treatment plants for the affected communities in the Intake areas will be prepared. The NGO will prepare detail activities and schedule of the program including the criteria of the eligible APs to be included in the program.

4. SCHEDULE AND DETAIL TASKS

12. The RP will be implemented over a period of 3.5 Years with effect tentatively from August 2014 to December 2017. The resettlement assistance NGO will assist DWASA but not necessarily limited to the following:

13. **LAR Process Preparation, RP updating and implementation:** Soon after mobilization the DESWSP SIU and NGO will conduct verification on the census of the Project Displaced Persons (DPs) to finalize and/or update the RP. The IA will assist (for example, in issuance and delivery of notice under section 3 of the LA Act) the DC office in the land acquisition process. The IA will compare the field level data with the established database and check the available video films for any discrepancies.

14. **Joint Verification and Valuation of Property:** The NGO will participate in the assessment of the affected properties and identification of their owners/users by the Joint Verification Committee (JVC). Both JVC and the person concerned should sign verification records for each affected person. Disputes are also to be recorded. The NGO will collect, compile and process the data with regard to valuation of property by the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) for determination of replacement market value of property affected.

15. **Issuance of Notice under Section 3:** In consultation with DWASA, the NGO will maintain liaison with DC for issuance of notice U/S- 3.

16. **Information Campaign and RP Disclosure:** The NGO will carry out consultation regarding policies and their entitlements as approved in the RP and collection of legal documents required to claim compensation. Property owners require being advised/helped to gather all required documents. The affected people will be made aware of the GRC procedures for disputes over claims.

17. **Assessment and valuation of the acquired properties:** The NGO with Safeguard Implementation Unit (SIU) officials of DWASA, part of PIU will maintain liaison with the DC staff to record the quantity assessed by JVC and value of the properties in accordance with the acquisition law and market price determined by PVAC.

18. **Preparation of Individual entitlements:** NGO will prepare individual entitlement (entitled persons file and entitlement card) taking into account of recommendations of the Joint Verification Committee (JVC) and Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC).

19. **Revision of costs estimate and budget:** The NGO will assist DWASA in revising budget in view of the JVC findings and PVAC recommendations, which will be approved by DWASA.

20. **Issuance of Notice under Section 6:** The NGO will maintain liaison with DWASA during issuance of notice under section 6 by DC and inform the owners to present required documentation for collecting CCL.

21. **Issuance of Notice under section 7:** The NGO will assist DWASA during issuance of notice U/S 7 by DC. If the legal documents are not up to date, disputes may arise. In such cases, the NGO will assist the DPs in updating legal papers. Meanwhile, GRC will be functional to resolve compensation related disputes.

22. **Issuance of ID Cards to legally identified owners:** The NGO will assist DWASA to issue ID cards to those whose legal ownership are established with DC and have no further disputes. The NGO will be responsible to prepare and distribute ID card and the DWASA will be responsible to issue it.

23. **Issuance of ID Cards to eligible non-titled DPs:** The NGO will assist DWASA to issue ID cards to those whose legal ownership are established with DC and have no further disputes. The NGO will be responsible to prepare and distribute ID card and the DWASA will be responsible to issue it.

24. **Disbursement of cash compensation under law (CCL):** When DC starts payment of CCL, legal owners will be asked to bring in all required documents at this stage to collect the payment and the NGO will assist the DPs in this connection.

25. **Disbursement of Compensation:** Payment of compensation to non-titled owners will be processed and paid by NGO under direct supervision of the DWASA. The Consultant will supervise the process and the Independent Monitoring Agency will keep record of payment.

26. **Finalizing Additional Individual Entitlements for those covered by law:** NGO will determine and finalize additional payment, if any, over the CCL amounts for the DPs.

27. **Disbursement of additional grants/allowance:** DWASA will process payment of grants to be paid to the DPs through the NGO for resettlement assistance. The NGO will prepare Entitlement Card (EC) and Indent to make payment to DPs which will need prior approval of the Project Director before making payment.

28. **Land hand-over to DWASA:** DC will pay CCL and the land will be handed over to DWASA. NGO will assist DWASA in this respect.

29. **Issuance of ID Cards to Displaced Persons (DPs):** The NGO will assist DWASA in issuance of ID cards to those whose ownerships are established during joint verification survey. The NGO will be responsible to prepare and distribute ID card and the DWASA will be responsible to issue it. The ID card will comprise name, father's/husband's name, detail address with loss type of the DPs and it will be endorsed by the NGO and DWASA representatives.

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

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

5. Grievances redress procedure

32. The appointed NGO will support in the grievances redress process of the project during land acquisition and resettlement process and construction stages. Among other things the NGO will:

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

6. Livelihood and Income Rehabilitation and Community Development Program

33. Following the appointment the NGO will conduct social and economic assessment in the project affected communities to develop detail programs and activities on livelihood and income restoration programs. The program will be discussed and agreed with DWASA – SIU in order to

meet the livelihood restoration objectives. The appointed NGO will have the responsibility to support the physically and economically displaced affected people (in all project areas) to:

- (i) Assist the relocated AP to find and monitor the purchase of the replacement lands for the displaced farmers, households, businesses to ensure they will be able to continue their occupation and livelihood after their land and/or houses are acquired by the project;
- (ii) Rehabilitate and reconstruct their income generating activities of the economically displaced households through occupational/ live skills re-training, livelihood improvement, home industry and micro-credit scheme
- (iii) Assist the eligible AP in managing/investing working capital provided by the project to ensure their future livelihood activities.
- (iv) Assist DWASA in identifying replacement place for the relocated CBEs
- (v) Assist and ensure the eligible APs to receive land lease priority from DWASA after the reconstruction of the transmission mains
- (vi) Inform and assist the eligible APs on the jobs opportunities in the project areas
- (vii) Inform the contractors on the interests and priorities of employments in project sites reserves for the eligible APs.
- (viii) Ensure the reconstructions and assistance by the contractors to rebuild the affected community properties/ facilities affected by the project activities
- (ix) Assist the vulnerable households in improving their livelihood conditions

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

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

- (i) Female headed households
- (ii) Elderly headed households
- (iii) Households with disable members
- (iv) Poor and ultra-poor households
- (v) Social/religious minority households.

7. Management of AP data base and information system

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

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

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

8. Progress reports

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

- (i) The NGO in its report should reflect the status of issuance of the major notices (e.g. 3,6,7) by DC under the acquisition law, maintain a land register with valuation of the affected properties, placement of funds with DC by DWASA etc.
- (ii) Total number of DPs identified by DC for CCL and the cumulative progress made in disbursement of CCL by loss categories.
- (iii) Total number of DPs (recognized by DC) eligible for additional payment from DWASA and cumulative progress made in payment by loss and entitlement categories.
- (iv) Total number of vulnerable affected households eligible for special assistance and the progress made in implementing the related policies.
- (v) Total number of the DPs, who are not covered under GOB land acquisition law (but are RP recognized owners/users of the affected properties), identified for compensation/entitlement from DWASA and cumulative progress made in disbursement by loss and entitlement categories.
- (vi) Total number of cases received by the Grievance Redress Committee indicating the types of grievance made in favor of or against the complainants.
- (vii) Any other issues that is relevant to implementing the policies stipulated in the RP.
- (viii) The selected NGO will design tabular and other formats appropriate for reporting on the above information. To the extent possible, the tables will have to be preprogrammed in the menu-driven MIS and the quantitative reports will have to be generated directly.

9. Reporting requirements

38. The appointed NGO will report to the DWASA the progress of RP updating, implementation and livelihood restoration program at regular basis. The selected NGO shall provide 5 copies of Inception Report within 1 (one) month from the date of commencement, 10 copies of final report at the end of the project and 10 copies of monthly progress report on or before 10th day of the following month.

39. Each report shall set forth concise statement concerning the activities relevant to the jobs and will include:

- (i) A clear and complete account of work performed;
- (ii) Work planned for the next reporting period;
- (iii) Status of funding and expenditure;
- (iv) Identification of any challenges encountered or anticipated that would affect the completion of the project within the time and money constraints set forth in the agreement, together with recommended solution to such problems.

40. The appointed NGO will also assist DWASA – SIU and MSC resettlement specialist in preparing the semiannual social safeguards implementation report. This will include the progress of livelihood restoration program to the affected households and special section in the report will be dedicated to describe the condition of the vulnerable groups in the project areas to monitor their livelihood condition before and after the LAR impacts. This will include whether the special provisions as detailed in the RP are delivered by the project.

41. The appointed NGO will assist, as needed, the appointed external monitoring agency during project evaluation and monitoring activities on RP implementation.
RP updating and implementation completion reports

42. To ensure AP compensation/ rehabilitation given prior the IR impacts, in addition to the monthly progress report for DWASA, the NGO will prepare staggered RP updating and/or implementation completion report for the below sections² in the project area. They are:

- (i) Intake area
- (ii) Gandharbpur WTP
- (iii) Transmission main from Intake to Sejan Juice
- (iv) Transmission main of raw water from Sejan Juice to Gandrabpur WTP
- (v) Transmission main of treated water from WTP to Baridhara

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

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

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

come up with recommendations, which should be approved and implemented through executive order of the DWASA.

10. NGO Qualification and requirements

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

- (i) The NGO has at least 15 years experience in working and supporting the GOB and international organizations (ADB, WB, IFC, etc.) in medium to large scale resettlement activities including compensation and livelihood rehabilitation,
- (ii) The NGO has at least 15 years of experienced in training programs for livelihood improvements, poverty alleviation and micro finance,
- (iii) The NGO has the required capacity and networks to mobilize communities, local governments, district land offices, community leaders, and locally elected leaders
- (iv) The NGO must have strong institutional capacity in terms of qualified human resources, training facilities and have central office in Dhaka city and able to open branches office in project areas,
- (v) The NGO has existing/ongoing livelihood improvement program in its institution which can absorb the project affected people into its program if they desired.
- (vi) The NGO has experience and strong capacity in developing public communications modules,
- (vii) Formally registered in with the NGO Affairs Bureau, or with Department Social Services or Joint Stock Companies.

11. Implementation arrangements

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

Table A2.2: Implementation Schedule

Sl. No	Activities	Year 2014					Year 2015					Year 2016					Year 2017					Month										
		J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F		M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1	Updating and Implementation of Resettlement Plan																															
	Gandharbpur WTP	◆																				4										
	Water intake	◆																												18		
	Raw water mains	◆																														20
	Treated water mains	◆																														20
2	Community organization and public health awareness campaign	◆																											42			
3	Livelihood and income restoration activities	◆																											42			
4	GRC Support	◆																											42			

Gandrampur Water Supply Project under DWASA

Tentative Estimate for engaging Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration NGO for Preparation and Implementation of RAP
Period – 42 months

Particulars	Nos.	MM	Rate	Amount (BDT)	Remarks
Team Leader (resettlement)	1	38	120,000	4,560,000	
Deputy team leader (livelihood restoration)	1	42	90,000	3,780,000	
Livelihood specialist	1	36	80,000	2,880,000	
Financial specialist (micro finance)	1	36	70,000	2,520,000	
Training specialist	1	21	60,000	1,260,000	
Communication/public health specialist	1	21	60,000	1,260,000	
Data Manager/ MIS	1	42	40,000	1,680,000	
Data/Word Processor	2	36	30,000	1,080,000	
Office Manager/Accounts	1	42	40,000	1,680,000	
Area Manager (resettlement)	5	20	40,000	800,000	
Resettlement Organizers	16	20	30,000	600,000	parallel activities
Livelihood facilitators	21	36	30,000	1,080,000	parallel activities
Community Organizers (intake and WTP areas)	6	24	30,000	720,000	
Office Assistant	2	42	20,000	840,000	parallel activities
Surveyor	26	8	20,000	160,000	parallel activities
Field Office Accommodation including utilities & furniture	1	42	50,000	2,100,000	
Office Consumables including stationeries	1	42	30,000	1,260,000	
Computer (purchase)	1	1	50,000	50,000	
Printer (Purchase)	1	1	14,000	14,000	
Transportation cost (Hire Basis)	2	84	30,000	2,520,000	
Meeting, Workshop etc.	LS			750,000	
Per Diem	LS	2000	500	1,000,000	
Local travel & Conveyance		42	5,000	210,000	
Communications (Postage, telephone, email etc.)		42	5,000	210,000	
Census, RAP, JVS, LMS		42	10,000	420,000	
Sub-Total					
Logistic Support for Land Acquisition and Livelihood rehabilitation				70,152,000	
Cost of GRC and RAC				500,000	
ID Cards, Eps Photographs, Brochures, EP & EC, Payment Vouchers,				500,000	
				71,152,000	
Contingency				7,115,200	
Total in Local Currency				78,267,200	
Total in US \$				\$978,340	

ANNEX 3: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REDRESS FORM
(To be available in Bangla)

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 Official(s) reviewing grievance)	
Action Taken:	
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:	Yes No
Means of Disclosure:	

ANNEX 4: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR INDEPENDENT MONITORING OF RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA)
Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project (DESWSP)

A. Background of the Project

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

Table 1: Outputs

No	Component	Infrastructure	Contract Package
1	Water intake	2,000 mld capacity	DBO
2	Pumping station	2,000 mld capacity pumping station with 500 mld pumping equipment	
3	Raw water transmission mains	21.5-km, 2,200-mm raw water pipelines from intake to Gandharbpur WTP	DBO
4	Water treatment plant	500-mld capacity WTP at Gandharbpur	DBO
5	Treated water transmission mains	13-km, 2000 mm treated water pipeline from WTP to US Embassy injection point	Construction contract
6	Distribution reinforcement	21-km distribution reinforcement	Construction contract
7	Distribution network rehabilitation (ICB 2.7)	Replacements water lines of 16 DMAs in the existing Dhaka City distribution networks	Construction contract

2. This project is under implementation aims to attain major objective of improving water supply in Dhaka city by supplying surface water collected from the river Meghan. To implement this project In total, 316.7 acres (128 hectares) of land are needed to implement the project. Out of the total 316.7 acres (128 ha) of land (and canal areas) required for the project, 135.4 acres (54.8 ha) (42.8%) are owned by different agencies of the government, including Dhaka WASA, and 181.3 acres (73.4 ha) (57.3%) are private land in different locations that have to be acquired by DWASA. In total, 1,248 households with a total population of 5342 persons are going to be displaced permanently from their private land or from government land they are currently using for their livelihood. 528 of these households (2259 persons) are severely affected or losing more than 10% of their assets (lands and/or houses) or income generating activities. About 2,218 households with 9,803 persons will be affected temporarily in forms of employments, incomes from daily labors, or business activities. A draft Resettlement Plan was prepared to attain all the Displaced Persons (DPs) including legal owner of the lost properties, squatters or informal owners of residential and commercial premises, or agricultural land on government land as per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009. The RP be updated following the completion of engineering design. Livelihood and income restoration program be prepared to ensure the affected people social and economic status are restored and/or improved for the vulnerable households. Land acquisition resettlement process will be conducted by DWASA with the support from qualified NGO starting in August 2014. Following ADB SPS (2009)

requirement, for any ADB funded project with significant impacts on involuntary resettlement DWASA will have to appoint qualified and experienced external experts or qualified NGO as external monitoring agency (EMA) to verify and evaluate DWASA RP implementation and resettlement activities. The EMA will monitor and evaluate land acquisition and resettlement activities and provide advice for any safeguards compliance issues identified during the project implementation.

B. Scope of Work-General

3. The general scope of work for the selected independent external monitoring agency (EMA) should include: (i) consultation with affected communities and households, especially the vulnerable groups ; (ii) verification of AP compensation payment and resettlement allowance as specified in the final RP and if any changes made during the implementation period; (iii); advise DWASA and implementing NGO for any safeguards compliance issue identified during the assessment and prepare the corrective action plan when required; (iv) assess the current condition of livelihood and income generating activities of the displaced persons in comparison with their condition before the project activities; (v) assess the implementation of grievance and redress mechanism of the project; (vi) assess the resources and institutional capacity of DWASA and implementing NGO for its timely supports and adequacy in restoring the livelihood of the displaced persons; and (vii) verify the internal monitoring report on RP progress and safeguards.

4. Detail information of the affected households with location, type of impacts, and quantity of structures and other assets to be affected will be given to the IA. Summary of impacts of the project are shown in Table A4.1 below.

Table A4.1: Major Impacts of the project¹

Impacts	Components				Total
	Intake Area	Raw Water Transmission Line	Water Treatment Plant Area	Treated Water Transmission Line	
Private land to be acquired	14 acres	145.1 acres	00	22.2 acres	181.3 acres
Physical relocation (residential and business)	0	72	00	176	248/1,143
Economic displacement	279	1658	335	1180	3451HH/ 16,218APs
Structure loss	0	115,473sq ²	00	66,312sq ²	181785sq ²
Common Property loss	0	1	0	5	6 properties
Wage loss	0	72	0	155	227/999APs
Crop & fish harvest loss	1682	3998	3258	2443	11,381 harvest
Trees loss	0	483	7	55	545 trees
Share cropper loss	18	84	0	58	160/704APs
Agriculture labor loss	200	900	100	400	1600 labors
Lease loss	0	32	16	31	79HH/348APs

AP = affected person, HH = household; sq² = square meter.

C. Objectives of Independent Monitoring and Evaluation

5. In order to implement the RP properly, independent monitoring by an external monitoring agency has been considered effective. Through independent monitoring activities, the executing

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

agency can help in ensuring RP implementation activity efficiently. It may also identify bottlenecks and amend/improve the RP implementation procedure or payment modality through executive order, if found necessary. The major objectives of engaging the independent monitor are to:

- (i) Assess the overall approach of resettlement activities in the project area;
- (ii) Verify results of internal monitoring;
- (iii) Assess whether resettlement objectives have been met; specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced;
- (iv) Assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement policy making and planning; and
- (v) Ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate in meeting the objectives, and whether the objectives were suited to DP conditions.

D. Scope of Work - Specific Tasks

6. The independent consultant will set up a set of baseline indicators reviewing available data and or collecting primary data for monitoring and evaluation, building upon the Projects' own record keeping system. It may also include maps, charts, photographs or affected property, copies of contracts and land titles, payments, and valuation documents relating to resettlement. Specific tasks of the monitoring agency are:

- (i) Establish system of internal monitoring to assess progress in meeting key targets in the Resettlement Plan: budget and time frame, delivery of DP entitlements, consultation, grievance and special issues and benefits.
- (ii) Conduct regular reviews, based on internal monitoring and evaluation reports, involving key stakeholders including DP representatives. Reach consensus on actions required to improve resettlement performance and implement them.
- (iii) Establish a system for external monitoring and evaluation to assess achievement and suitability of resettlement objectives.
- (iv) Establish monitoring and evaluation reporting methods and reporting requirements.
- (v) Involve DPs, hosts, IA and community in Project monitoring and evaluation using appropriate methods.
- (vi) Include an ex-post evaluation of resettlement to be conducted by the independent monitor after completion of the Project.
- (vii) Review lessons learned for resettlement policy making and planning.

7. In addition, the appointed external monitoring agency should perform the following activities

- (i) Monitor the authenticity of the data and the approach for generation of those.
- (ii) Review justification for changes in RP policy and budget.
- (iii) Verify progress and achievement of implementing agency and devise formats for estimating various indicators responsible for achievement of progress.

E. Monitoring indicators and Information Needed

2. The information needed for independent monitoring are as follows:

- (i) Basic information on DP households
 - a. Location
 - b. Composition and structure, ages, educational and skill levels
 - c. Gender of household head
 - d. Access to health, education, utilities and other social services

- e. Housing type
- f. Land and other resource owning and using patterns
- g. Occupations and employment patterns
- h. Income sources and levels
- i. Agricultural production data
- j. Participation in neighborhood or community groups
- k. Value of all assets forming entitlements and resettlement entitlements
- (ii) Restoration of living standards
 - a. Cost of compensation and entitlements
 - b. Adoption of housing options developed
 - c. Restoration of perceptions of "community"
 - d. Replacement of key social and cultural elements
- (iii) Restoration of livelihoods
 - a. Cost of compensation and entitlements
 - b. Degree of sufficiency of the compensation and entitlements
 - c. Availability of replacement land
 - d. Degree of sufficiency of transfer and relocation grants to cover the costs incurred
 - e. Degree of sufficiency of income substitution allowances
 - f. Degree of sufficiency of assistance for re-establishment of business enterprises
 - g. Degree of sufficiency of assistance for re-establishment of CPRs
 - h. Income earning opportunities provided to the vulnerable DPs and their adequacy
 - i. Degree of sufficiency of the jobs provided to the DPs to restore pre-Project income level
- (iv) Levels of DP satisfaction
 - a. Level of the knowledge about resettlement procedures and the entitlements
 - b. Knowledge base on fulfillment of these provisions
 - c. DP assessment on restoration of living standards and livelihoods
 - d. Knowledge on GRC mechanism and conflict resolution procedure
- (v) Effectiveness of Resettlement Planning
 - a. Assistance provided to land speculators
 - b. Sufficiency of time and budget to meet objectives of the RP
 - c. Degree of generosity of the entitlements
 - d. Identification of vulnerable groups
 - e. Dealing with unforeseen problems by RP implementers
- (vi) Other Impacts
 - a. Unintended environmental impacts
 - b. Unintended impacts on employment or incomes

F. Approach and Methodology

1. General Approach

3. Appropriate method will be used to collect field level information in order to review and compare the Socio-economic condition of DPs "before" and "after" resettlement program. Collected information on the key indicators of resettlement progress, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability will be analyzed. The monitoring and evaluation consultant will also conduct at least one ex-post evaluation Surveys to assess the achievement of resettlement

objectives, the changes in living standards and livelihoods and the restoration of the economic and social base of the DPs.

2. Detailed Methodology

10. The independent monitor will use existing baseline census and survey data with their periodic updates. No later than two weeks after the appointment by Dhaka WASA, the EMA specialist/ consultant must prepare and submit to Dhaka WASA and ADB the detail plan and methodology for their monitoring activities.

11. The independent monitoring agency will perform its activity in the following methods:
- (i) Review pre-project baseline data on income and expenditure, occupational and livelihood patterns, leadership, community organizations and cultural parameters.
 - (ii) Identify an appropriate set of indicators for gathering and analyzing information on resettlement/rehabilitation impacts; the indicators shall include but not limited to issues like relocation of affected people, delivery of entitlement, and level of satisfaction by the beneficiaries of the programs.
 - (iii) Review result of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking at the field level to assess whether resettlement/ rehabilitation objectives have been generally met. Involve the DPs and community groups in assessing the impact of resettlement programs for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
 - (iv) Conduct both individuals and community level impact analysis through the use of formal and informal surveys, key informant interviewers, focus group discussions, community public meetings, and in-depth case studies of DPs/women from the various social classes to assess the impact of RP implementation.

G. Methodology for Participatory Rapid Appraisal

12. The affected and host people should be involved in the monitoring and evaluation process to solve day-to-day problems arising during resettlement operations. DPs, local CBOs, and/or local NGOs should be involved in the process. The key players should be involved in the evaluation design and implementation. Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) techniques should be undertaken to foster the involvement of DPs and other key stakeholders in resettlement monitoring and implementation. The methodology of the PRA should be as follows:

- (i) Key informant interviews: select local leaders, community workers or persons with special knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation.
- (ii) Focus group discussion: specific topics (e.g. land compensation payments, services at resettlement sites, income restoration, and gender issues)
- (iii) Field observations on status of resettlement implementation, plus individual or groups interviews for cross-checking purposes.
- (iv) Informal surveys/interviews: informal surveys of DPs, community workers, resettlement staff, and implementing agency personnel using non-sampled methods.

H. Required Resources

13. The tasks require personal with long experienced in the field of resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring. The consultant should have sufficient technical and professional skill in dealing with involuntary resettlement as per ADB guidelines. The person should also

have sound knowledge, background, skills and credibility in writing monitoring reports in language and quality acceptable to ADB and other international donors or financier.

I. Criteria for selection of Consultant

14. The Consultant must be able to present appropriate evidence to verify his/her satisfactory performance in resettlement planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and preparation of analytical/evaluation reports meeting the standards of the external financiers.

J. Staffing for the Tasks

15. The consultant must be able to present evidence of his/her skill and sufficient qualified, experienced and trained manpower to mobilize to the field to collect data according to the requirements. In order to carry out the tasks stipulated in this Terms of Reference, the field level input should be limited as shown in Table A4.2. The consultant should show the duration of their services and limit as per requirement in consultation with the civil works contact. However, the mobilization is based on field requirement only.

Table A4.2: Staffing for Independent Monitoring

Position	Nos. Unit	Estimated no. of man months
Resettlement monitoring specialist	1	16
Data Analyst	2	9
Data Collector	4	84
Total	05	109

K. Stakeholders and their Responsibility

1. Responsibility of Executing Agency

4. Responsibility of the Executing agency will be as follows-
- (i) The DWASA through its Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and the Safeguard Implementation Unit (SIU) will ensure timely supply of background references, data to the independent monitor. It will ensure uninterrupted access to work sites, relevant offices of the GOB and DWASA in particular. The independent monitor will sit in quarterly coordination meetings with the DWASA in presence of the supervision consultants and the DWASA should organize that at PIU or SIU level as appropriate.
 - (ii) Recommendation based on the result of the monitoring should be offered to DWASA to cover up the deficiencies identified by the independent monitor. The DWASA will accept the recommendations of the independent monitor if it is within the scope of work and there is nothing incorrect in the report.

2. Responsibility of Supervision Consultant

5. The supervision consultant (SC) will provide appropriate protocol at site or at its Project Office for the mission of the independent monitor. It will, on behalf of the EA, ensure free access to work sites, impact areas and the database on resettlement and civil works. The SC will ensure timely intimation of its civil works planning as and when made or updated during the construction period and Keep the Independent Monitor informed.

3. Responsibility of RP Implementing Agency (IA)

6. The RP Implementing Agency will assist and cooperate with the independent monitor through providing free access to its database and the automated management information system (MIS). It will provide copies of the progress reports and other reports as requested by the independent monitor. The IA may have to carry out surveys as well for fulfillment of the requirements of the independent monitoring.

4. Asian Development Bank (ADB)

19. The ADB will review the activities of the independent monitor in light of the social safeguard strategy and Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 of ADB. The Bank will ensure timely response from the EA on queries and recommendations from the independent monitor.

L. Time Frame

20. The independent monitor will be employed for the period of 18 months starting from August 2014 until December 2017 with intermittent inputs of total 16 months over the project period.

M. Reporting Requirement

21. Semi-annual monitoring report should be submitted to the DWASA and simultaneously to the ADB. An evaluation report at the end of the Project should be submitted to the DWASA and concerned parties with critical analysis of the achievement of the program and performance of the EA and IA. The independent monitor will report to DWASA and ADB based on some agreed upon formats developed in consultation with the DWASA and ADB.

N. Budget and Logistics

22. The budget will include all expenses such as staff salary, training, computer/software, transport, field expenses and other logistics necessary for resettlement monitoring. The budget contains a workshop to be conducted together with the supervision consultant to disseminate and discuss the Project experience of implementation of resettlement action plan of the subproject. Additional expense claims whatsoever outside the proposed and negotiated budget will not be entertained. VAT, Income Tax and other charges admissible will be deducted at source as per GOB rule.

Table A4.3: Tentative Estimates for Engaging External Monitoring Agency for RP Implementation-42 months (intermittent)

Particulars	Nos.	MM	Rate	Amount (BDT)	Remarks
Team Leader/ monitoring specialist	1	16	80,000	1,280,000	42 months intermittent
Data/Word Processor	2	9	12,500	112,500	
Data collector	4	84	20,000	1,680,000	
Office Consumables including stationeries	1	14	20,000	280,000	
Motor Cycle including O & M (Hire Basis)	2	18	10,000	180,000	
Meeting, Workshop etc.	1	14	8,000	112,000	
Per Diem	5	1050	500	525,000	
Communications (Postage, telephone, email etc.)		9	5,000	45,000	
Sub-Total				4,214,500	
Contingency 10%				42,145	
Total in Local Currency				BDT 4,256,645	

Total in US \$	\$52,681.25
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ANNEX 5: DRAFT BOOKLET FOR PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Background

1. Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh is facing shortage 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 liter per day (MLD). The project area covers parts of Araihaajar and Rupganj upazila of Narayanganj district and various areas of Dhaka district.

2. Project description

2. The main project components are: (a) water intake facility at Araihaajar upazila; (b) Raw water transmission pipe (4 pipes with diameter 2,200 mm) for a total of length of 17.5 km from intake to Sejan juice; (c) Raw water transmission pipe (2 pipes with diameter 2,200 mm) for a total of length of 4.5 km from Sejan juice to Gandharbpur; (d) Water Treatment Plant (WTP) at Gandharbpur; (e) Treated water transmission pipe (2 pipes with diameter 2,200 mm) for a total of length of about 14.2 km from WTP to Vitara Baridhara; and (f) distribution reinforcement and rehabilitation networks in Dhaka city areas.

3. Resettlement Plan: Policy and Principles

3. A Resettlement Plan (RP) 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* (ARIPO).

4. Involuntary Resettlement impact

4. In total XXX acres of land is needed to implement the components (a) to (e) of the project. For these components a total XXXX households with the total population of XXX persons will be affected permanently or temporarily from their private land or from the government land that they are currently using for their livelihood activities. XXX CBE owners, XXX vendors will be affected for temporary period. XXX informal land users cultivating in the Dhaka WASA land for the future Gandharbpur water treatment plant will be affected. No land acquisition will be required for the water supply distribution reinforcement and networks. The impacts in these components will be limited to temporary disturbance during civil works to vendors and hawkers in the project areas.

5. Entitlement

5. 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 RP 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. A budgetary provision of USD XXXX for RP implementation is made, including provisional sums of USD XXXX for compensation of lost income and USD XXXX for additional assistance to vulnerable APs.

6. The eligible DPs for this project are (a) title owner who will lose land partial or total; (b) owners of affected houses, shops, sheds or other types of structures for residential, commercial purposes regardless to their title to the land; (c) owners of affected trees, crops, fish ponds affected by the land acquisition regardless to their titles to the land; (d) any DPs who will lose livelihood income permanent or temporary from any income generating activity affected by the project; (e) DP who will loss access to land or communal facility; (e) any formal and in formal lessee to land, shelters, shops, sharecroppers, shareholders, renters, etc. who will lose their access to land or shops/shelters due to acquisition of such assets by the project and (f) vulnerable DPs as defined by ADB safeguards policy. The people who have legal title of the affected properties will be compensated in two steps. Initially they will receive compensation according to the government policy (ARIPO) from DC office based on their legal documents. In the next step they will receive additional compensation from DWASA. On the other hand the non title holders identified through census and socioeconomic survey will receive compensation from DWASA through the resettlement assistance NGO directly.

6. Institutional Arrangement

7. DWASA has established, for the Project, a PMU headed by a PD, 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 RP through setting a Safeguard Implementation (SIU) headed by DPD at the DESWSP PMU. The SIU, under the overall responsibility of the PD, 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 APs 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.

7. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

8. To resolve all project related grievances and complaints a common social and environmental grievance redress mechanism will be 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.

Contact detail for inquiry:

Name : Designation : DWASA Safeguards Implementation Unit Telephone No: E-mail: Address:	Name Designation DESWSP Project Management Unit Telephone No: E-mail: Address:
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Annex 6: Summary IR Impact of the Project with Number of Households by Component

Components	Intake	Raw Water Transmission Line		WTP	Treated Water Transmission Line				Total
		Intake to Sejan juice factory	Sejan juice factory to Gandharbpur		WTP to Murapara	River crossing	Rupganj to Beraid	Balu River to Baridhara	
Type of losses	Private land	Private land	Private & Government land	DWASA land	Gov't land	Gov't land	Private land	Gov't land	
Required land (in acres)	14	134	22.2	75	17.27	0	22.2	32	316.67
Private Land to be Acquired (Acres)									
Land	14	134	11.1	00	00	00	22.2	00	181.3
Loss of Land by Private Owners (No of DHHs)									
Agricultural/ fish ponds	61	416	71	00	00	00	174	00	722
Residence	00	24	37	00	00	00	23	00	85
Commercial	00	10	01	00	00	00	03	00	14
Status of the Household (No. of DHHs)									
Legal owner	61	450	109	00	00	00	194	00	814
Sharecroppers	18	92	33	00	00	00	58	00	201
Agricultural laborers	200	700	200	100	00	00	400	00	1600
Renters/lease holders	00	20	12	16	11	00	00	00	59
CBE wage earners	00	68	04	00	42	00	03	110	227
Business owners	0	10	1	0	0	0	3		14
Squatter/ informal land user on Government land									
Residential	00	00	00	00	15	00	00	0	15
Business	00	00	00	00	135	00	00	00	135
Agriculture land	00	00	00	219	00	00	00	00	219
Economically Disadvantaged Households (No. of DPs) (losing more than 10% of income/income generating asset)									
Permanent	61	54	38	219	26	00	29	00	427
Vendors/floating	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	190	190
Female-headed HH	02	9	09	01	02	00	12	05	40
Elderly-headed HH	14	25	02	27	02	00	08	07	85
HH with disable person	00	0		04		00	01	00	05
Vulnerable HH/below poverty line	11	70	13	05	13	00	13	05	130

Components	Intake	Raw Water Transmission Line		WTP	Treated Water Transmission Line				Total
		Intake to Sejan juice factory	Sejan juice factory to Gandharbpur		WTP to Murapara	River crossing	Rugganj to Beraid	Balu River to Baridhara	
	Private land	Private land	Private & Government land	DWASA land	Gov't land	Gov't land	Private land	Gov't land	
Required land (in acres)	14	134	22.2	75	17.27	0	22.2	32	316.67
Structure Number and Area									
No.	00	37	19	00	159	00	24	00	239
Primary structure area, ft ²	00	22953	92520	00	46992	00	19320	00	181,785
Tube well no.	00	38	09	32	12	00	11	00	102
Latrine no.	00	06	01	00	09	00	01	00	17
Wall (square feet)	00	116	00	00	00	00	00	00	116
Trees (Number)									
Fruit	00	289	119	13	239	00	168	00	828
Timber	00	178	82	13	233	00	105	00	612
Crop/Fish Harvest Loss for One Harvest for One Year (Per Decimal)									
Crop	1682	1925	760	3528	00	00	1130	00	9025
Fish		1313					1313		2626
CPR (No)	00	03			05	00	00	00	8
Loss of Utility Connection (No of HH)	00	61	38	00	161	00	26	04	286